

Strategi Adaptasi Petani Garam Dalam Menghadapi Pandemi COVID-19 Melalui Penguatan Ketahanan Usaha Dan Modal Sosial (Studi Kasus Di Desa Rawaurip Kabupaten Cirebon) = Salt Farmers Adaptation Strategy in Facing the COVID-19 Pandemic Through Strengthening Business Resilience and Social Capital (Case Study Rawaurip, Cirebon)

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Abstrak

Dalam kondisi buruk yang terjadi pada petani garam desa Rawaurip akibat pandemi Covid-19. Hal ini berdampak pada ketahanan usaha petani garam. Dari dampak yang diterima oleh petani garam mereka harus beradaptasi dengan realita berdasarkan modal sosial yang mereka miliki. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) Menganalisis ketahanan usaha petani garam (2) Menganalisis unsur-unsur modal sosial di lingkungan petani garam (3) Menganalisis peran modal sosial terhadap ketahanan usaha petani garam (4) Menganalisis strategi adaptasi petani garam dalam menghadapi pandemi covid-19 dengan mempertimbangkan ketahanan usaha dan modal sosial. Metode penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode wawancara dan observasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ketika terjadi kondisi yang sulit seperti harga garam yang murah yaitu Rp. 300,-/kg. Pada petani garam melakukan ketahanan usaha diantaranya, (1) hope, sebagian petani garam menggunakan metode geomembran untuk memperbaiki kualitas (2) problem solving, negoisasi dengan pemilik tambak garam, (3) toughness, meminimalisir modal untuk bertani garam. Ditambah lagi, ketahanan usaha ini berlandaskan modal sosial Putnam yaitu, (1) hope petani garam begitu erat dengan kepercayaan yang dimiliki oleh petani garam, norma yang dijunjung, (2) Problem solving petani garam sangat erat dengan adanya jaringan sosial antar petani garam, dan (3) toughness berkaitan dengan norma dan jaringan sosial. Selanjutnya, petani garam melakukan strategi adaptasi diantaranya, (1) strategi aktif, bekerja diluar petani garam, (2) strategi pasif, membatasi pengeluaran, dan (3) strategi jaringan, berhutang pada teman dan negosiasi dengan pemilik tambak.

.....The bad conditions that have occurred to salt farmers in Rawaurip village due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This has an impact on the resilience of salt farmers' businesses. From the impacts received by salt farmers, they must adapt to reality based on the social capital they have. The aims of this research are (1) to analyze the business resilience of salt farmers (2) to analyze the elements of social capital in the salt farmers' environment (3) to analyze the role of social capital in the resilience of salt farmers' businesses (4) to analyze the adaptation strategies of salt farmers in dealing with the covid-19 pandemic. 19 taking into account business resilience and social capital. This research method was carried out using a qualitative approach with interview and observation methods. The results of the study show that when difficult conditions occur, such as low salt prices, namely Rp. 300,-/kg. Among the salt farmers doing business resilience are, (1) hope, some salt farmers use the geomembrane method to improve quality (2) problem solving, negotiations with salt pond owners, (3) toughness, minimizing capital for salt farming. In addition, the resilience of this business is based on Putnam's social capital, namely, (1) the hope of salt farmers is so close to the trust that is owned by salt farmers, norms that are upheld, (2) Problem solving of salt farmers is very close to the existence of social networks between salt farmers, and (3) toughness related to norms and social networks. Furthermore, salt farmers carry out adaptation strategies including, (1) active strategies,

working outside salt farmers, (2) passive strategies, limiting spending, and (3) network strategies, owing to friends and negotiating with pond owners.