

SOLIDARITAS SOSIAL KELOMPOK PETANI DESA LINAU

KABUPATEN LINGGA

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ABSTRAK

Solidaritas sosial merupakan fondasi penting yang merekatkan kehidupan kelompok petani, khususnya di tengah ketergantungan mereka pada alam serta ketidakpastian yang dihadapi dalam aktivitas pertanian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui proses terbentuknya solidaritas sosial kelompok petani di Desa Linau, Kabupaten Lingga. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Informan dipilih secara purposive sampling berdasarkan pengalaman dan keterlibatan langsung dalam kelompok tani, dan data dianalisis melalui tahap pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data, serta penarikan kesimpulan dengan merujuk pada teori solidaritas sosial Emile Durkheim. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa solidaritas sosial kelompok petani di Desa Linau terbentuk dari kesamaan profesi, kedekatan tempat tinggal, rasa kekeluargaan, saling percaya, jauh sebelum Kelompok Tani Makmur disahkan secara resmi pada tahun 2021. Solidaritas ini terwujud melalui gotong royong dalam mengolah lahan, saling membantu saat menanam dan panen, musyawarah, berbagi informasi pertanian, serta hubungan kekeluargaan antaranggota. Faktor pendukung solidaritas meliputi kesamaan profesi, kedekatan tempat tinggal, tradisi gotong royong, komunikasi yang baik, serta dukungan pemerintah desa dan dinas pertanian, sementara faktor penghambatnya berupa pergeseran mata pencaharian ke sektor non pertanian, berkurangnya jumlah petani aktif, dan meningkatnya orientasi individual. Solidaritas yang terbentuk pada Kelompok Tani Makmur lebih mencerminkan ciri solidaritas mekanik, meskipun mulai muncul unsur solidaritas organik seiring berkembangnya keberagaman mata pencaharian masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: Solidaritas Sosial, Kelompok Petani, Desa Linau

**SOCIAL SOLIDARITY OF FARMER GROUPS IN LINAU VILLAGE,
LINGGA REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Social solidarity is a fundamental foundation that binds farmer groups together, particularly given their dependence on nature and the uncertainties inherent in agricultural activities. This study aims to examine the process of forming social solidarity among the farmer group in Linau Village, Lingga Regency. A descriptive qualitative approach was employed, with data collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. Informants were selected purposively based on their experience and direct involvement in the farmer group, and the data were analyzed through data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing, guided by Emile Durkheim's theory of social solidarity. The findings show that social solidarity among the farmer group in Linau Village originated from a shared occupation, residential proximity, kinship, mutual trust, long before the Makmur Farmer Group was officially established in 2021. This solidarity is manifested through cooperative land cultivation, mutual assistance during planting and harvesting, collective deliberation, the sharing of agricultural information, and kinship ties among members. Supporting factors for this solidarity include shared occupation, residential proximity, the tradition of mutual cooperation, good communication, and support from the village government and agricultural office, while inhibiting factors include a shift toward non-agricultural livelihoods, a declining number of active farmers, and increasing individual orientation. The solidarity formed within the Makmur Farmer Group predominantly reflects characteristics of mechanical solidarity, although elements of organic solidarity have begun to emerge alongside the growing diversity of the community's livelihoods.

Keywords: Social Solidarity, Farmer Group, Linau Village