ABSTRAK

**Ciri-Ciri Sosial dan Ekonomi Petani
Daerah Pegunungan**

**Studi Kasus
Desa Banjarasri, Kecamatan Kalibawang,
Kabupaten Kulon Progo
2000**

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Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jumlah petani miskin, dengan ciri-ciri sosial ekonominya dan ada tidaknya hubungan antara ciri sosial dengan ciri ekonomi mereka, di Desa Banjarasri tahun 2000.

Jenis penelitian ini deskriptif, Ex Post Facto dan Studi Kasus.

Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah secara berjenjang dengan persentase yang proporsional untuk setiap daerah populasi yang diteliti dengan acak *(Multi Stage Proportional Random Sampling)*.

Sampel yang diambil sebanyak 20% dari populasi yaitu ada 35 kepala rumah tangga petani yang berdomisili di Desa Banjarasri, Kecamatan Kalibawang, Kabupaten Kulon Progo Propinsi DIY, Tahun 2000.

Data yang dicari dalam penelitian ini adalah jumlah keluarga miskin, tingkat pendidikan petani, jumlah kelahiran balita yang berat badannya kurang dari normal, jumlah kelahiran yang tidak ditolong oleh bidan, angka melek huruf petani, tingkat kesehatan keluarga petani, keadaan perumahan petani, penguasaan lahan pertanian, pola sumber nafkah petani, pola pencari nafkah petani dan pola pengeluaran rumah tangga petani.

Teknik pengumpulan data adalah wawancara berpedoman dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian ini adalah bahwa di Desa Banjarasri masih terdapat banyak Rumah Tangga petani miskin yaitu sebesar 62% dari populasi dan lebih tinggi dari rata-rata kemiskinan nasional. Antara ciri sosial dan ciri ekonomi ada hubungan yang searah.

ABSTRACT

The Social And Economic Characteristics Of The
Farmers in the Mountain Range Area
A Case Study
Banjarasri Village, Subdistrict Kalibawang
Kulon Progo
2000

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This research is aimed to find out the number of poor farmers in Banjarasri Village in the year of 2000 with their social economic characteristics and to analyze the possible relationship between their social and economic characteristics.

This research is a descriptive, Ex Post Facto and a case study.

The sample was taken with multi stage proportional random sampling. As the name suggests, it is a technique to take sample that is done in stages with proportional percentage for each of the randomly surveyed areas.

This research took 20% sample from the population, that is 35 heads of the farmer house holds who live in Banjarasri Village, Sub district (Kecamatan) Kalibawang, Kulon Progo, DIY, in 2000.

To present a thorough analysis, certain data are needed. The data cover the number of familiar who live under poverty line, the farmer's level of education, the number of births of babies whose weights are less than normal, the number of births without mildwife's services, the farmers' literacy rate, the health level of the farmers' families the condition of the farmers' housing, the ownership of the farmland, the pattern of the farmers' sources of income, the livelihood pattern in the families of the farmers, and the pattern of the farmers' household expenditure.

To collect the data, the interview and documentation technique are applied.

The result of this study can be formulated as follows. First, Banjarasri Village has relatively large number of poor farmers which is equal with 62% from the population, and this is higher than the national poverty rate. Second, there is a direct relationship between social and economical characteristics of the farmers.