

ABSTRAK

Nurwahidah. 105961013924. Strategi Nafkah Rumah Tangga Petani Porang Di Desa Bontolempangan Kecamatan Bontolempangan Kabupaten Gowa.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola nafkah dan strategi nafkah rumah tangga petani porang di Desa Bontolempangan, Kecamatan Bontolempangan, Kabupaten Gowa.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi. Informan dipilih menggunakan teknik *snowball sampling*, dengan fokus pada petani aktif yang menggantungkan nafkah utama dari komoditas porang.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rumah tangga petani porang menerapkan tiga strategi utama dalam memenuhi kebutuhan hidupnya: (1) Rekayasa sumber nafkah pertanian melalui intensifikasi dan ekstensifikasi usaha tani, termasuk budidaya porang, padi, dan jagung; (2) Pola nafkah ganda, yakni keterlibatan dalam pekerjaan di luar pertanian seperti buruh bangunan dan anggota BPD; dan (3) Rekayasa spasial (migrasi), yaitu pengiriman anggota keluarga untuk bekerja di luar daerah dan mengirimkan pendapatan ke rumah. Selain itu, diversifikasi usaha juga dilakukan melalui kegiatan beternak sapi. Strategi-strategi tersebut mencerminkan bentuk adaptasi dan ketahanan ekonomi rumah tangga petani dalam menghadapi dinamika sosial dan ekonomi di pedesaan.

Kata Kunci : Petani, Pola Nafkah, Strategi Nafkah, Porang

ABSTRACT

Nurwahidah. 105961013924. Livelihood Strategies of Porang Farming Households in Bontolempangan Village, Bontolempangan Sub-district, Gowa Regency.

This study aims to explore the livelihood patterns and strategies of porang farming households in Bontolempangan Village, Bontolempangan Sub-district, Gowa Regency.

This research employs a qualitative approach, using data collection techniques such as observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Informants were selected through the snowball sampling technique, focusing on active farmers whose main source of income comes from porang cultivation.

The results of the study show that porang farming households implement three main strategies to meet their daily needs: (1) Agricultural livelihood engineering through the intensification and extensification of farming activities, including the cultivation of porang, rice, and corn; (2) Multiple income sources, involving engagement in non-agricultural work such as construction labor and serving as members of the Village Consultative Body (BPD); and (3) Spatial engineering (migration), where family members are sent to work outside the area and send remittances back home. Additionally, livelihood diversification is also carried out through livestock activities such as cattle farming. These strategies reflect forms of adaptation and economic resilience among farming households in responding to social and economic dynamics in rural areas.

Keywords: Farmers, Livelihood Patterns, Livelihood Strategies, Porang