

ABSTRAK

**STRATEGI RUMAH TANGGA PETANI DALAM MENGHADAPI KRISIS
EKONOMI: STUDI DI DESA PONGANGAN KABUPATEN TEMANGGUNG,
JAWA TENGAH**

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Sektor pertanian merupakan sumber penghidupan utama bagi masyarakat pedesaan, namun rumah tangga petani masih menghadapi kerentanan ekonomi akibat fluktuasi harga komoditas, peningkatan biaya produksi, dan ketidakpastian iklim. Kondisi tersebut menyebabkan pendapatan petani tidak stabil sehingga mendorong rumah tangga untuk mengembangkan berbagai strategi adaptasi guna mempertahankan keberlangsungan hidupnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis strategi rumah tangga petani dalam menghadapi krisis ekonomi di Desa Pongangan, Kabupaten Temanggung, Jawa Tengah. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode fenomenologi interpretatif. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan dokumentasi, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan kerangka *Sustainable Livelihood Framework* (SLF) serta konsep ketahanan ekonomi rumah tangga yang mencakup kapasitas absorptif, adaptif, dan transformatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rumah tangga petani menerapkan strategi nafkah yang absorptif melalui diversifikasi kegiatan ekonomi pada sektor pertanian (*on-farm*), kegiatan pendukung (*off-farm*), dan di luar sektor pertanian (*non-farm*). Pemanfaatan tenaga kerja keluarga serta optimalisasi aset nafkah menjadi faktor penting dalam menjaga stabilitas ekonomi. Selain itu, dukungan kelembagaan dan modal sosial berperan signifikan dalam memperkuat ketahanan ekonomi melalui peningkatan akses sumber daya dan kerja sama antarpetani. Dengan demikian, ketahanan ekonomi rumah tangga petani tidak hanya ditentukan oleh ketersediaan aset, tetapi juga oleh kemampuan adaptasi serta dukungan sosial dan kelembagaan.

Kata Kunci: Strategi nafkah, ketahanan ekonomi, rumah tangga petani

ABSTRACT

***FARM HOUSEHOLD STRATEGIES IN FACING ECONOMIC CRISIS: A
STUDY IN PONGANGAN VILLAGE, TEMANGGUNG REGENCY, CENTRAL
JAVA***

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The agricultural sector is the primary source of livelihood for rural communities; however, farm households continue to face economic vulnerability due to commodity price fluctuations, rising production costs, and climate uncertainty. These conditions result in unstable income, prompting households to develop various adaptive strategies to sustain their livelihoods. This study aims to analyze the strategies of farm households in responding to economic crises in Pongangan Village, Temanggung Regency, Central Java. This research employs a qualitative approach using an interpretative phenomenological method. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation, and analyzed using the Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF) along with the concept of household economic resilience, which includes absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities. The findings reveal that farm households implement adaptive livelihood strategies through diversification of economic activities, including on-farm, off-farm, and non-farm sectors. The utilization of family labor and the optimization of livelihood assets play a crucial role in maintaining economic stability. In addition, institutional support and social capital significantly contribute to strengthening household economic resilience by improving access to resources and enhancing cooperation among farmers. In conclusion, the economic resilience of farm households is determined not only by the availability of assets but also by their adaptive capacity and the support of social and institutional networks.

Keywords: *Livelihood strategies, economic resilience, farm households.*