

## **ABSTRAK**

**HAURA DAFFIAH HISWORO. 2023.** Potret Penghidupan Petani Padi Sawah di Daerah Rawan Bencana Banjir (Suatu Kasus Di Desa Ciganjeng, Kecamatan Padaherang, Kabupaten Pangandaran). Dibawah bimbingan **Dr. Ir. Trisna Insan Noor, DEA.**

Lokasi Desa ciganjeng yang berada di hilir DAS Citanduy membuat kondisi Desa Ciganjeng semakin rentan terhadap banjir karena bentuk ujung DAS yang menyempit dan volume air yang dibawa ke hilir lebih banyak dibandingkan bagian hulu. Kondisi banjir tersebut berdampak pada berkurang hingga hilangnya pendapatan petani disana sehingga petani harus mencari strategi untuk memenuhi penghidupan rumah tangganya. Metode penelitian ini adalah penelitian survei menggunakan kuisisioner dan pendekatan kuantitatif deskriptif dengan menjelaskan dan menafsirkan data secara sistematis. Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan terhadap 74 responden petani yang tentukan secara acak sederhana ditemukan bahwa bencana banjir di Desa Ciganjeng menyebabkan petani harus melakukan strategi dalam bertahan hidup. Dalam implementasi strategi tersebut, petani memainkan lima aset modal yaitu: modal alam, modal finansial, modal manusia, modal sosial dan modal fisik. Adapun modal terbesar yang dimiliki oleh sebagian besar petani di Desa Ciganjeng adalah modal sosial yang terjadi karena gotong royong di Desa Ciganjeng memiliki nilai yang tinggi.

Kata Kunci: Banjir, Penghidupan, Modal Penghidupan, Rumahtangga Petani.

## **ABSTRACT**

**HAURA DAFFIAH HISWORO. 2023.** *Livelihood Portrait of Rice Paddy Farmers in Flood Prone Areas (A Case in Ciganjeng Village, Padaherang District, Pangandaran Regency).* Under the guidance of **Dr. Ir. Trisna Insan Noor, DEA.**

*The location of Ciganjeng Village which is located in the downstream of the Citanduy watershed makes the conditions of Ciganjeng Village more vulnerable to flooding because the shape of the end of the watershed is narrowed and the volume of water carried downstream is more than the upstream. The flood condition has an impact on the reduction to the loss of farmers' income there so that farmers must find strategies to fulfill their household livelihoods. This research method is survey research using questionnaires and a descriptive quantitative approach by systematically explaining and interpreting data. Based on research conducted on 74 farmer respondents who were determined by simple randomization, it was found that the flood disaster in Ciganjeng Village caused farmers to have to carry out survival strategies. In implementing these strategies, farmers play five capital assets, namely: natural capital, financial capital, human capital, social capital and physical capital. The biggest capital owned by most farmers in Ciganjeng Village is social capital which occurs because mutual cooperation in Ciganjeng Village has a high value.*

*Keywords: Flood, Livelihood, Livelihood Assets, Farmer Household.*