

## ABSTRAK

Mayoritas pekerjaan masyarakat di Gampong Pulo Blang Mangat adalah sebagai petani padi. Petani di gampong Pulo Blang Mangat memanfaatkan air irigasi dari bendungan Krueng Pase sebagai penunjang keberlangsungan usaha pertanian. Menggunakan air irigasi, panen bisa mencapai 2 (dua) hingga 3 (tiga) kali pertahun. Pada akhir tahun 2020 bendungan Krueng Pase mengalami kerusakan akibat banjir. Pasca rusaknya bendungan tersebut, petani tidak bisa menggarap sawahnya dengan maksimal. Hal tersebut berdampak pada sosial-ekonomi petani. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini mengambil tema “Eksistensi Petani Dalam Pemenuhan Ekonomi Keluarga Ditengah Rusaknya Bendungan Krueng Pase (Studi Etnografi di Gampong Pulo Blang Mangat)”. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif karena data lebih banyak dimunculkan dengan landasan teori berdasarkan fakta yang ada di lokasi penelitian. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi partisipasi, wawancara mendalam, studi dokumen, dan studi literatur. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *On-going Analysis*. *On-going Analysis* merupakan proses analisis data yang digunakan selama penelitian berlangsung dan data di analisis secara terus-menerus hingga menemukan hasil yang valid. Tahapan dilakukan dengan cara reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian bahwa ditengah rusaknya bendungan Krueng Pase, eksistensi petani menyesuaikan perkiraan *keuneunong*, semenjak rusak bendungan Krueng Pase petani mengalami kegagalan panen, petani merasakan kesuraman bersawah dalam kondisi tersebut. Pada musim kemarau petani tidak ingin mengambil resiko gagal panen sehingga petani lebih memilih alternatif pekerjaan lain diluar sektor pertanian. Akibat dari kegagalan panen, petani tidak memiliki modal usaha pertanian mengharuskan petani membangun relasi patron-klien untuk memperoleh asuransi sosial berupa kebutuhan pertanian dengan metode pembayaran ditangguhkan hingga musim panen. Dampak sosial-ekonomi juga ikut dirasakan petani akibat rusaknya bendungan Krueng Pase. Petani memiliki kearifan lokal bertani. Pemerintah gampong juga ikut berpartisipasi mencari solusi penyelesaian masalah tersebut agar perekonomian petani segera membaik.

**Kata Kunci:** Bendungan Krueng Pase, Eksistensi Petani, Perekonomian Petani, Moral Ekonomi Petani, Etnografi.

## **ABSTRACT**

*The majority of people in Pulo Blang Mangat Village work as rice farmers. Farmers in Pulo Blang Mangat village utilize irrigation water from the Krueng Pase dam to support the sustainability of the agricultural business. Using irrigation water, harvests can reach 2 (two) to 3 (three) times per year. At the end of 2020, the Krueng Pase dam was damaged due to flooding. After the dam was damaged, farmers could not work on their rice fields optimally. This has an impact on the socio-economy of farmers. Therefore, this research takes the theme "The Existence of Farmers in Fulfilling the Family Economy Amid the Damage to the Krueng Pase Dam (Ethnographic Study in Gampong Pulo Blang Mangat)". This research uses a qualitative approach because more data is raised with a theoretical basis based on facts at the research location. The data collection techniques used are participant observation, in-depth interviews, document studies, and literature studies. The data analysis technique used in this research is On-going Analysis. On-going Analysis is a data analysis process that is used during the research and the data is analyzed continuously until it finds valid results. Stages are carried out by reducing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions. The results of the study showed that in the midst of the destruction of the Krueng Pase dam, the existence of farmers adjusted the estimated keuneunong, since the Krueng Pase dam was damaged farmers experienced crop failure, farmers felt the gloom of farming in these conditions. In the dry season farmers do not want to take the risk of crop failure so that farmers prefer other alternative jobs outside the agricultural sector. As a result of crop failure, farmers do not have agricultural business capital, requiring farmers to build patron-client relations to obtain social insurance in the form of agricultural needs with a deferred payment method until the harvest season. The socio-economic impact was also felt by farmers due to the destruction of the Krueng Pase dam. Farmers have local wisdom in farming. The village government also participates in finding solutions to solve the problem so that the farmers' economy will improve soon.*

**Keywords:** *Krueng Pase Dam, Farmer Existence, Farmer Economy, Farmer Economic Moral, Ethnography.*