

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the survival strategies of cayenne pepper farmers during the dry season in Kranggan Timur Village, Galis District, Bangkalan Regency using the Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA). This study employed a descriptive qualitative method with informants selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and documentation and were analyzed descriptively based on the five livelihood capitals: natural, human, financial, physical, and social capital. The findings indicate that farmers utilize these five livelihood capitals in an integrated manner as survival strategies during the dry season. These strategies include optimizing land use and cropping patterns according to seasonal conditions, utilizing farming knowledge and skills, diversifying income sources, making use of available assets, and relying on support from farmer groups, family members, and social networks. The combination of these livelihood capitals enables farmers to meet their household needs despite the decline in cayenne pepper production caused by limited water availability during the dry season. Therefore, farmers' livelihoods depend not only on agricultural production but also on their ability to optimize the available livelihood capitals.

Keywords: *survival strategies, cayenne pepper farmers, dry season, Sustainable Livelihood Approach.*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis strategi bertahan hidup petani cabai rawit saat musim kemarau di Desa Kranggan Timur, Kecamatan Galis, Kabupaten Bangkalan menggunakan pendekatan *Sustainable Livelihood Approach* (SLA). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik penentuan informan secara *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam dan dokumentasi, kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif berdasarkan lima modal penghidupan, yaitu modal alam, modal manusia, modal finansial, modal fisik, dan modal sosial. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan petani memanfaatkan kelima modal penghidupan secara terpadu sebagai strategi bertahan hidup selama musim kemarau. Strategi tersebut dilakukan melalui pemanfaatan lahan dan pola tanam yang disesuaikan dengan kondisi musim, pengalaman dan keterampilan bertani, diversifikasi sumber pendapatan, pemanfaatan aset yang dimiliki, serta dukungan kelompok tani, keluarga, dan jaringan sosial. Kombinasi berbagai modal tersebut membantu petani memenuhi kebutuhan rumah tangga meskipun produksi cabai rawit menurun akibat keterbatasan air pada musim kemarau. Dengan demikian, keberlangsungan penghidupan petani tidak hanya bergantung pada hasil usaha tani, tetapi juga pada kemampuan mengoptimalkan seluruh aset penghidupan yang dimiliki.

Kata kunci: strategi bertahan hidup, petani cabai rawit, musim kemarau, *Sustainable Livelihood Approach*.