

## INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui (1) keragaman sumber pendapatan rumah tangga tani bawang merah semi organik di Kalurahan Selopamioro (2) kontribusi pendapatan usaha tani bawang merah semi organik terhadap total pendapatan rumah tangga tani bawang merah semi organik di Kalurahan Selopamioro (3) tingkat ketimpangan pendapatan rumah tangga tani bawang merah semi organik di Kalurahan Selopamioro. Metode dasar yang digunakan adalah deskriptif analitik. Lokasi penelitian dipilih dengan metode *purposive sampling* dan sampel dipilih dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Jenis data adalah data primer yang diperoleh dari 40 responden. Analisis untuk menentukan keragaman sumber pendapatan dengan indeks entropi, penentuan kontribusi pendapatan usaha tani bawang merah dengan menghitung perbandingan pendapatan usaha tani bawang merah dengan total pendapatan rumah tangga tani, sedangkan untuk mengetahui ketimpangan pendapatan digunakan metode perhitungan nilai indeks gini, kurva lorenz dan kriteria world bank. Hasil perhitungan menunjukkan bahwa (1) terdapat 6 sumber pendapatan dan indeks entropi sebesar 1,57 tergolong dalam keragaman tinggi, (2) kontribusi pendapatan tani bawang merah terhadap total pendapatan rumah tangga tani di Kalurahan Selopamioro sebesar 32% yang tergolong dalam kategori kontribusi sedang, (3) Ketimpangan pendapatan rumah tangga tani bawang merah di Kalurahan Selopamioro menghasilkan nilai indeks gini sebesar 0,31 dan nilai kriteria World Bank sebesar 21,33 berada pada tingkat ketimpangan rendah.

Kata kunci: bawang merah, semi organik, pendapatan rumah tangga tani, kontribusi, ketimpangan, indeks gini.

## ABSTRACT

*This research aims to determine (1) the diversity of sources of income for semi-organic shallot farming households in Selopamioro District (2) the contribution of semi-organic shallot farming income to the total income of semi-organic shallot farming households in Selopamioro District (3) the level of inequality semi-organic shallot farming household income in Selopamioro District. The basic method used is descriptive analytic. The research location was selected using the purposive sampling method and the sample was selected using the purposive sampling method. The type of data is primary data obtained from 40 respondents. Analysis to determine the diversity of sources of income using the entropy index, determining the contribution of onion farming income by calculating the ratio of onion farming income to the total income of farming households, while to determine income inequality the Gini index value calculation method, Lorenz curve and world bank criteria are used. . The calculation results show that (1) there are 6 sources of income and an entropy index of 1.57 which is classified as high diversity, (2) the contribution of onion farming income to the total income of farming households in Selopamioro District is 32% which is classified as a medium contribution category, (3) Income inequality for shallot farming households in Selopamioro District produces a Gini index value of 0.31 and a World Bank criteria value of 21.33, which is at a low level of inequality.*

*Keywords: shallots, semi-organic, farming household income, contribution, inequality, Gini index.*