

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) mengukur resiliensi usaha tani bawang merah di Kabupaten Gunungkidul, (2) menganalisis aset penghidupan (*livelihood assets*) petani bawang merah di Kabupaten Gunungkidul, (3) menganalisis pengaruh aset penghidupan (*livelihood assets*) petani, produktivitas lahan, dan pendapatan usaha tani bawang merah terhadap resiliensi usaha tani bawang merah di Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada September 2024 - Juni 2025. Lokasi penelitian adalah Kapanewon Wonosari dan Kapanewon Playen, Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Lokasi ini dipilih karena kedua kapanewon tersebut memiliki produksi bawang merah yang tinggi di antara kapanewon-kapanewon lain di Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mewawancarai 80 petani bawang merah di Kapanewon Wonosari dan Kapanewon Playen. Data yang dikumpulkan merupakan data resiliensi usaha tani, aset penghidupan (*livelihood assets*) petani, produktivitas lahan, dan pendapatan usaha tani bawang merah. *Resilience Capacity Index* (RCI) digunakan untuk menjawab tujuan pertama. Kategorisasi aset penghidupan petani dilakukan untuk menjawab tujuan kedua. Selain itu, data yang dikumpulkan dianalisis menggunakan analisis regresi linear berganda menggunakan metode *Ordinary Least Square* (OLS) untuk menjawab tujuan ketiga. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat resiliensi usaha tani bawang merah di Kabupaten Gunungkidul termasuk kategori moderat sedangkan tingkat aset penghidupan petani berada pada kategori menengah-tinggi. Berdasarkan analisis regresi yang dilakukan peneliti didapatkan hasil modal finansial, modal sosial, modal fisik, modal alam (di dalam *livelihood assets*), produktivitas lahan, dan pendapatan usaha tani bawang merah (di luar *livelihood assets*) berpengaruh signifikan terhadap resiliensi usaha tani bawang merah di Kabupaten Gunungkidul, sedangkan modal manusia tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap resiliensi usaha tani bawang merah.

Kata kunci: bawang merah, resiliensi usaha tani, aset penghidupan, faktor-faktor resiliensi.

ABSTRACT

This research aims to: (1) to measure the resilience of shallot farming businesses in Gunungkidul Regency, (2) to analyze the livelihood assets of shallot farmers in Gunungkidul Regency, (3) to analyze the influence of farmers's livelihood assets, land productivity, and shallot farming income toward resilience of shallot farming businesses in Gunungkidul Regency. This study was conducted in September 2024 - June 2025. The research locations were Wonosari and Playen Sub-districts, Gunungkidul Regency. These locations were chosen due to their high shallot production among others sub-districts in Gunungkidul Regency. Data collection was carried out by interviewing 80 shallot farmers in Wonosari and Playen Sub-districts. The data collected were data on the resilience of shallot farming, farmers's livelihood assets, land productivity, and shallot farming income. Resilience Capacity Index (RCI) was used to answer the first objective. Categorization of farmer livelihood assets was carried out to answer the second objective. In addition, the collected data were analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method to answer the third objective. The results showed that the resilience level of shallot farming businesses in Gunungkidul Regency was categorized as moderate while the level of farmers' livelihood assets was in the medium-high category. Based on the regression analysis conducted by the researchers, the results showed that financial capital, social capital, physical capital, natural capital (inside livelihood assets), land productivity, and shallot farming income (outside livelihood assets) had a significant effect on shallot farming resilience in Gunungkidul Regency, while human capital did not have a significant effect on shallot farming resilience.

Keywords: shallot, farming resilience, livelihood assets, resilience factors.