

INTISARI

KETIMPANGAN PENDAPATAN DAN KEMISKINAN RUMAH TANGGA PETANI TEBU DI KABUPATEN NGAWI DAN MAGETAN

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Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) mengetahui pendapatan rumah tangga petani tebu (2) mengetahui kontribusi pendapatan usahatani tebu terhadap rumah tangga tani (3) mengetahui tingkat ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan rumah tangga petani tebu dan dekomposisi koefisien gini serta (4) mengetahui kondisi kemiskinan berdasarkan pendapatan rumah tangga petani tebu perkapita baik di Kabupaten Ngawi dan Kabupaten Magetan. Metode dasar yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif analitis. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 94. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis pendapatan dan kontribusi pendapatan dari usahatani tebu, non-tebu dan luar usahatani; analisis ketimpangan berdasarkan kriteria koefisien gini beserta dekomposisinya, Bank Dunia dan Kurva Lorenz; serta tingkat kemiskinan melalui pendekatan pendapatan per kapita berdasarkan kriteria ADB, Bank Dunia dan FAO. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pendapatan usahatani rumah tangga petani tebu di Kabupaten Magetan lebih tinggi dari Kabupaten Ngawi senilai Rp119.070.907 berbanding Rp60.108.697; kontribusi pendapatan usahatani tebu lebih besar dibandingkan luar usahatani dan usahatani non-tebu untuk Kabupaten Ngawi dan Kabupaten Magetan; tingkat ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan rumah tangga petani tebu di Kabupaten Ngawi menurut koefisien gini adalah sedang dan menurut Bank Dunia adalah tinggi, sedangkan tingkat ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan rumah tangga petani tebu di Kabupaten Magetan adalah rendah; serta pendapatan rumah tangga petani tebu per kapita di Kabupaten Ngawi dan Magetan lebih tinggi dibandingkan garis kemiskinan kecuali menurut FAO yang mana pendapatan rumah tangga petani tebu Kabupaten Ngawi di bawah garis kemiskinan.

Kata kunci :Pendapatan, ketimpangan, kemiskinan, rumah tangga, tebu.

ABSTRACT

**INCOME INEQUITY AND POVERTY OF HOUSEHOLD FARMER
OF SUGAR CANE IN NGAWI AND MAGETAN DISTRICTS**

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This study aims (1) to know household income of sugar cane farmers (2) to know contribution of sugar cane revenue over the household farmer (3) to know level of inequality income distribution of sugar cane farm household and decomposition of coefficient gini (4) to know the condition of poverty based on household income of sugarcane farmer per capita both in Ngawi and Magetan District. The basic method used is analytical descriptive method. Purposive sampling method is used to draw 94 respondents to be interviewed. The analysis method used is income analysis and income contribution from sugarcane, non-cane and outside farming; an inequality analysis based on the gini coefficient criteria along with its decomposition, the World Bank and the Lorenz Curve; and poverty through a per capita income approach based on ADB, World Bank and FAO criteria. The results showed that the income of household farming of sugarcane farmers in Magetan District is higher than Ngawi District worth Rp119.070.907 versus Rp60.108.697; the contribution of sugarcane farming income is greater than non-cane farming and farming for Ngawi and Magetan Districts; the level of inequality in the distribution of household income of sugarcane farmers in Ngawi District by coefficient gini is moderate and according to the World Bank is high, while the level of inequality distribution of household income of sugar cane farmer in Magetan District is low; and per capita sugarcane farmer's income in Ngawi and Magetan districts is higher than the poverty line except according to FAO where household income of sugarcane farmer of Ngawi District is below the poverty line.

Keywords: Income, inequality, poverty, household, sugarcane.