

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis ekonomi rumah tangga petani salak pondoh di Desa Donokerto Kecamatan Turi Kabupaten Sleman ditinjau dari nilai kontribusi usahatani salak pondoh pada pendapatan total rumah tangga petani, distribusi pendapatan rumah tangga petani, dan tingkat kemiskinan dan kesejahteraan petani salak pondoh. Analisis data yang digunakan berupa analisis deskriptif dengan metode wawancara dan kuesioner. Penentuan lokasi penelitian dilakukan secara *purposive sampling* dan pengambilan sampel 30 petani dilakukan secara *simple random sampling*. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa kontribusi salak pondoh pada pendapatan total rumah tangga petani tergolong kecil. Distribusi pendapatan menurut pengukuran *Gini Ratio* tergolong ke dalam tingkat ketimpangan sedang dan berdasarkan kriteria Bank Dunia, tergolong dalam ketimpangan yang tinggi. Pengukuran tingkat kemiskinan menurut kriteria Sayogya, BPS Sleman, *World Bank*, dan konsep saldo/defisit, rumah tangga petani di Desa Donokerto dikategorikan ke dalam rumah tangga sejahtera atau tidak miskin, serta tergolong miskin menurut kriteria FAO. Menurut kriteria GSR (*Good Service Ratio*), rumah tangga petani di Desa Donokerto dikatakan lebih sejahtera. Petani salak pondoh di Desa Donokerto yang dulu mengandalkan salak pondoh sebagai sumber pendapatan yang utama, kini lebih mengandalkan kegiatan luar usahatani sebagai sumber pendapatan yang utama. Selain karena rendahnya produktivitas salak pondoh, harga jual yang rendah juga mendorong petani untuk lebih mengembangkan kegiatan di luar sektor pertanian.

Kata kunci : salak pondoh, ekonomi rumah tangga, kontribusi, distribusi pendapatan

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the household economics of salak pondoh farmer in Donokerto village, sub-district of Turi, district of Sleman reviewed from the salak pondoh farming's contribution on total household income of farmers, farmer's household income distribution, and poverty and welfare of salak pondoh farmer. Analysis of the data used in the form of descriptive analysis with interviews and questionnaires. Determining the location of the research done by purposive sampling and sampling of 30 farmers carried out by simple random sampling. From the analysis showed that the contribution of salak pondoh on total household income of farmers is relatively small. Income distributions based on Gini Ratio's value, belong to the moderate level of inequality and based on World Bank's criteria, belong to relatively high inequality. Measurement of the poverty level based on Sayogya, BPS Sleman, World Bank, and the concept of balance / deficit, farm households in Donokerto categorized into prosperous, and classified as poor according to FAO criteria. According to the criteria of the GSR (Good Service Ratio), farm households are said to be more prosperous. Salak pondoh farmers in Donokerto who used to rely salak pondoh as the main source of income, are now relying more on outside farming activities. Apart from the low productivity, lower selling prices also encourage farmers to further develop activities outside the agricultural sector.

Keywords : salak pondoh, household economics, contributions, income distribution