

ABSTRAK

Skripsi dengan judul “Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Ketahanan Pangan Petani Padi Sawah Desa Kesambi Kecamatan Bandung Kabupaten Tulungagung” ini ditulis oleh Wafiq Zaidatul Khoiroh, NIM. 12402193284, Jurusan Ekonomi Syariah, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam, UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung, dibimbing oleh Rendra Erdkhadifa, M.Si.

Ketahanan pangan petani menjadi prioritas utama pada penelitian ini karena untuk mewujudkan pembangunan ekonomi yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah. Petani dikatakan tahan pangan apabila mereka mampu memenuhi kebutuhan pangan mereka, agar ketahanan pangan meningkat harus memperhatikan berbagai indikator ketahanan pangan terutama tingkat pendapatan, jumlah anggota keluarga, tingkat pendidikan, usia petani, dan kepemilikan luas lahan.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) Menguji pengaruh tingkat pendapatan, jumlah anggota keluarga, tingkat pendidikan, usia petani, dan kepemilikan luas lahan terhadap ketahanan pangan petani padi sawah di Desa Kesambi. (2) Menguji pengaruh tingkat pendapatan terhadap ketahanan pangan petani padi sawah di Desa Kesambi. (3) Menguji pengaruh jumlah anggota keluarga terhadap ketahanan pangan petani padi sawah di Desa Kesambi. (4) Menguji pengaruh tingkat pendidikan terhadap ketahanan pangan petani padi sawah di Desa Kesambi. (5) Menguji pengaruh usia petani terhadap ketahanan pangan petani padi sawah di Desa Kesambi. (6) Menguji pengaruh kepemilikan luas lahan terhadap ketahanan pangan petani padi sawah di Desa Kesambi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dan jenis penelitian asosiatif, dengan teknik pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini adalah teknik *probability sampling* dengan jumlah sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 89 responden yaitu petani padi sawah Desa Kesambi. Tahap selanjutnya, data kuesioner dianalisis dengan uji validitas, uji reliabilitas, uji asumsi klasik, uji regresi linier berganda, uji hipotesis, dan uji koefisien determinasi.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa (1) Tingkat pendapatan berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap ketahanan pangan petani padi sawah Desa Kesambi. (2) Jumlah anggota keluarga berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap ketahanan pangan petani padi sawah Desa Kesambi. (3) Tingkat pendidikan tidak berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap ketahanan pangan petani padi sawah Desa Kesambi. (4) Usia berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap ketahanan pangan petani padi sawah Desa Kesambi. (5) Kepemilikan luas lahan tidak berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap ketahanan pangan petani padi sawah Desa Kesambi. (6) Lima variabel dalam penelitian ini secara simultan atau bersama-sama berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap ketahanan pangan petani padi sawah Desa Kesambi.

Kata kunci : Ketahanan Pangan, Tingkat Pendidikan, Jumlah Anggota Keluarga, Usia Petani, Kepemilikan Luas Lahan

ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled "Analysis of Factors Influencing Food Security of Lowland Rice Farmers in Kesambi Village, Bandung District, Tulungagung Regency" was written by Wafiq Zaidatul Khoiroh, NIM. 12402193284, Department of Sharia Economics, Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung, supervised by Rendra Erdkhadifa, M.Sc.

Farmers' food security is a top priority in this research because to realize economic development carried out by the government. Farmers are said to be food secure if they are able to meet their food needs. In order to increase food security, they must pay attention to various indicators of food security, especially income level, number of family members, education level, farmer's age, and ownership of land area.

The aims of this study were (1) to test the effect of income level, number of family members, education level, farmer's age, and land area ownership on the food security of paddy rice farmers in Kesambi Village. (2) Testing the effect of income levels on the food security of lowland rice farmers in Kesambi Village. (3) Testing the effect of the number of family members on the food security of lowland rice farmers in Kesambi Village. (4) Testing the effect of education level on food security of lowland rice farmers in Kesambi Village. (5) Testing the effect of farmer age on food security of lowland rice farmers in Kesambi Village. (6) Testing the effect of land ownership on the food security of lowland rice farmers in Kesambi Village.

This research uses quantitative methods and associative research types, with the sampling technique in this study is the probability sampling technique with the number of samples used in this study as many as 89 respondents, namely paddy rice farmers in Kesambi Village. The next stage, the questionnaire data were analyzed by testing the validity, reliability test, classical assumption test, multiple linear regression test, hypothesis testing, and test the coefficient of determination.

The results of this study indicate that (1) the level of income has a positive and significant effect on the food security of paddy rice farmers in Kesambi Village. (2) The number of family members has a negative and significant effect on the food security of paddy rice farmers in Kesambi Village. (3) The level of education has no significant effect on the food security of paddy rice farmers in Kesambi Village. (4) Age has a negative and significant effect on the food security of paddy rice farmers in Kesambi Village. (5) Ownership of land area does not significantly affect the food security of paddy rice farmers in Kesambi Village. (6) The five variables in this study simultaneously or jointly have a positive and significant effect on the food security of paddy rice farmers in Kesambi Village.

Keywords: Food Security, Education Level, Number of Family Members, Age of Farmers, Ownership of Land Area