

ABSTRAK

NINA. 2026. Analisis Tingkat Kesejahteraan Rumah Tangga Petani Berdasarkan Pendapatan dan Konsumsi di Desa Leuwidulang Kecamatan Sodonghilir Kabupten Tasikmalaya. **M. NURDIN YUSUF** dan **AGUS YUNIAWAN ISYANTO**.

Kesejahteraan rumah tangga petani padi di Desa Leuwidulang, Kecamatan Sodonghilir, Kabupaten Tasikmalaya masih dipengaruhi oleh keterbatasan lahan garapan, tingginya biaya produksi, serta fluktuasi harga gabah, sehingga perlu dikaji lebih lanjut melalui analisis pendapatan dan konsumsi rumah tangga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pendapatan, pola konsumsi, dan tingkat kesejahteraan rumah tangga petani padi di Desa Leuwidulang. Penelitian menggunakan metode studi kasus dengan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif terhadap 71 responden yang ditentukan menggunakan rumus Slovin dari populasi 245 rumah tangga petani padi, melalui teknik simple random sampling. Tingkat kesejahteraan diukur menggunakan tiga indikator, yaitu Pangsa Pendapatan dari Sektor Pertanian (PPSP), Pangsa Pengeluaran untuk Pangan (PEP) berdasarkan Hukum Engel, dan Daya Beli Petani Padi (DBPP). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata pendapatan rumah tangga sebesar Rp30.614.793 per tahun, didominasi oleh sektor non-farm (76,7%), dengan rata-rata PPSP sebesar 10,79 persen dan 98,6 persen rumah tangga tergolong terdiversifikasi. Rata-rata PEP sebesar 54,23 persen menunjukkan kondisi cukup sejahtera menurut Hukum Engel, sedangkan rata-rata DBPP sebesar 1,27 dengan 73,2 persen rumah tangga berada di atas ambang batas daya beli. Secara keseluruhan, tingkat kesejahteraan rumah tangga petani padi di Desa Leuwidulang berada pada kategori cukup sejahtera. Disarankan agar petani mempertahankan diversifikasi pendapatan sekaligus meningkatkan produktivitas usahatani padi, dan pemerintah daerah memberikan perhatian khusus bagi rumah tangga dengan PEP tinggi dan DBPP rendah melalui program bantuan sarana produksi dan akses permodalan.

Kata kunci: pendapatan, konsumsi, kesejahteraan, petani padi

ABSTRACT

NINA. 2026. *Analysis of Rice Farming Household Welfare Level Based on Income and Consumption in Leuwidulang Village, Sodonghilir Subdistrict, Tasikmalaya Regency.* **M. NURDIN YUSUF and AGUS YUNIAWAN ISYANTO.**

The welfare of rice farming households in Leuwidulang Village, Sodonghilir Subdistrict, Tasikmalaya Regency is still affected by limited farmland, high production costs, and fluctuating grain prices, making further analysis of household income and consumption necessary. This study aims to analyze the income, consumption patterns, and welfare level of rice farming households in Leuwidulang Village. The research employed a case study method with a quantitative descriptive approach involving 71 respondents determined using the Slovin formula from a population of 245 rice farming households, selected through simple random sampling. Welfare was measured using three indicators: Agricultural Sector Income Share (PPSP), Food Expenditure Share (PEP) based on Engel's Law, and Rice Farmer Purchasing Power (DBPP). The results show that average household income was Rp30,614,793 per year, dominated by the non-farm sector (76.7%), with an average PPSP of 10.79 percent and 98.6 percent of households classified as diversified. The average PEP of 54.23 percent indicates a moderately welfare condition according to Engel's Law, while the average DBPP of 1.27 shows that 73.2 percent of households were above the purchasing power threshold. Overall, the welfare level of rice farming households in Leuwidulang Village is in the fairly prosperous category. Farmers are recommended to maintain income diversification while improving rice farming productivity, and local government is advised to give special attention to households with high PEP and low DBPP through production input assistance and access to capital.

Keywords: income, consumption, welfare, rice farmers