

Ema Dia Imro Atus Sania. NIM 220321100132. Ketahanan Pangan Rumah Tangga Petani Bawang Merah di Desa Blaban Kecamatan Batumarmar Kabupaten Pamekasan Menggunakan Pendekatan HFIAS. Dibawah bimbingan Setiani, S.P., M.P., Ph.D.

ABSTRAK

Ketahanan pangan rumah tangga petani bawang merah menjadi isu penting karena pendapatan petani dipengaruhi oleh risiko produksi dan fluktuasi harga yang dapat memengaruhi akses pangan rumah tangga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat ketahanan pangan rumah tangga petani bawang merah di Desa Blaban, Kecamatan Batumarmar, Kabupaten Pamekasan menggunakan pendekatan Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) serta menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhinya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kuantitatif deskriptif dengan analisis Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence (HFIAP) dan regresi logistik ordinal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 73% rumah tangga termasuk kategori tahan pangan, 21% rawan pangan ringan, 4% rawan pangan sedang, dan 2% rawan pangan berat. Faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap ketahanan pangan adalah pendidikan, umur, keikutsertaan kelompok tani, dan akses kredit. Sementara itu, jumlah anggota keluarga, pendapatan, luas lahan, dan status kepemilikan lahan tidak berpengaruh.

Kata Kunci: Bawang Merah, HFIAS, Ketahanan Pangan, Regresi Logistik Ordinal, Rumah Tangga Petani

Ema Dia Imro Atus Sania. NIM 220321100132. Household Food Security among Shallot Farmers in Blaban Village, Batumarmar District, Pamekasan Regency: An HFIAS Approach. Supervised by Setiani, S.P., M.P., Ph.D.

ABSTRACT

Household food security of shallot farmers is an important issue because farmers' income is affected by production risks and price fluctuations that may influence household food access. This study aimed to determine the level of food security among shallot farmer households in Blaban Village, Batumarmar District, Pamekasan Regency using the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) approach and to analyze the factors affecting it. The study employed a descriptive quantitative approach using Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence (HFIAP) analysis and ordinal logistic regression. The results showed that 73% of households were classified as food secure, 21% as mildly food insecure, 4% as moderately food insecure, and 2% as severely food insecure. Factors affecting household food security were education, age, farmer group participation, and access to credit. Meanwhile, family size, income, land area, and land ownership status had no significant effect on household food security.

Keywords: *Farmer Household, Food Security, HFIAS, Ordinal Logistic Regression, Shallots*