

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola tanam padi sawah tadah hujan di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya, mengidentifikasi kendala yang dirasakan petani lahan sawah tadah hujan dan menentukan pola tanam yang paling cocok diterapkan di lahan sawah tadah hujan di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya.

Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Januari hingga Maret 2017 dengan menggunakan metode survei yang teknik pelaksanaannya dilakukan dengan observasi dan wawancara. Lokasi penelitian terdiri dari tiga kecamatan yang memiliki luas lahan sawah tadah hujan paling besar dan memiliki produksi padi paling tinggi di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya yaitu Kecamatan Cikalong, Cipatujah dan Karangnunggal. Responden terdiri dari 91 petani yang dipilih dengan metode *purposive*. Data primer dari hasil penyebaran kuisisioner dan wawancara akan dianalisis secara statistik deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga macam pola tanam yang diterapkan di lahan sawah tadah hujan Kabupaten tasikmalaya yaitu padi-padi-bera, padi-padi-palawija/horti dan padi-padi-padi. Beberapa kendala yang dihadapi yaitu serangan organisme pengganggu tanaman, masalah permodalan dan pemasaran. Pola tanam yang cocok di lahan sawah tadah hujan Kabupaten Tasikmalaya ditentukan oleh sumber air, lokasi (faktor geofisik), dan motivasi tanam (pertimbangan sosial-ekonomi).

Kata Kunci : Pola tanam, padi, sawah tadah hujan, sosial-ekonomi.

ABSTRACT

This Research aimed to study the farmers effort for increasing production of the Rainfed Lowland Rice through cropping pattern in Tasikmalaya regency, to identify its problems and to determine cropping patterns that can most suitable in the Rainfed Lowland in Tasikmalaya regency.

The research used survey method. The method consisted of data collecting, interview, and observation from January-March 2017. The research was conducted in three subdistricts of Tasikmalaya regency (Cikalong, Cipatujah and Karangnunggal) which have the largest area of Rainfed Lowland and highest rice production. 91 respondent were selected by using purposive sampling technique. Data were collected from individual interview using a structured questionnaire. Statistic descriptive analysis were used to analyze the data.

The results of research showed that there are three kind of cropping pattern which applied in Rainfed Lowland of Tasikmalaya regency were paddy-paddy-fallow, paddy-paddy-crops/hort, and paddy-paddy-paddy. Some problems faced by farmers in Rainfed Lowland were pests, financial problems and marketing. The suitable cropping pattern in the Rainfed Lowland field of Tasikmalaya Regency was determined by water source, location (geophysical factor), and farmer's motivation (socio-economic considerations).

Keywords: Cropping Pattern, rice, rainfed lowland, socioeconomy