

INTISARI

KELAYAKAN USAHATANI PADI SEMI ORGANIK DAN NON ORGANIK DI KABUPATEN BANTUL. 2019. PITRIYANTI (Skripsi dibimbing oleh Ir. Eni Istiyanti, M.P. & Dr. Ir. Triwara Buddhi S., M.P). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui biaya produksi, pendapatan dan kelayakan usahatani padi semi organik dan non organik di Kabupaten Bantul. Lokasi penelitian dipilih secara sengaja (*purposive*) dan pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *non proportional random sampling*, jumlah sampel diambil sebanyak 100 responden yang terdiri dari 50 responden di Kecamatan Sanden dan 50 responden di Kecamatan Imogiri. Teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa biaya produksi per 2200 m² pada usahatani padi semi organik sebesar Rp4.644.222,- dan usahatani padi non organik sebesar Rp4.592.967,-, pendapatan usahatani padi semi organik sebesar Rp3.934.319,- dan pendapatan usahatani padi non organik sebesar Rp4.029.111,-. Usahatani padi semi organik dan non organik layak diusahakan, hal ini dilihat dari nilai R/C > 1, yaitu usahatani padi semi organik sebesar 1,54 dan padi non organik sebesar 1,46. Produktivitas lahan > sewa lahan setempat, yaitu usahatani padi semi organik sebesar Rp1.476,-/m² dan usahatani padi non organik sebesar Rp1.561,-/m². Produktivitas tenaga kerja > upah minimum setempat, yaitu usahatani padi semi organik sebesar Rp370.194,-/HKO dan usahatani padi non organik sebesar Rp362.964,-/HKO. Produktivitas modal > suku bunga tabungan yang berlaku di tempat penelitian, yaitu usahatani padi semi organik sebesar 81,13% dan usahatani padi non organik sebesar 82,18%.

Kata kunci : biaya, usahatani padi semi organik, usahatani padi non organik, pendapatan

ABSTRACT

FEASIBILITY OF SEMI ORGANIK AND NON ORGANIK RICE FARMING IN BANTUL REGENCY. 2019. PITRIYANTI (Thesis was guided by Ir. Eni Istiyanti, M.P. & Dr. Ir. Triwara Buddhi S., M.P). This research aims to determine the cost of production, income and feasibility of semi organik and non organik rice farming in Bantul Regency. The research location was chosen purposively and the sampling used a non proportional random sampling method, the number of samples was taken as many as 100 respondents consisting of 50 respondents in Sanden District and 50 respondents in Imogiri District. The analysis technique used is descriptive analysis. The results showed that production cost per 2200 m² in semi organik rice farming is Rp4.644.222,- and non organik rice farming is Rp34.592.967,- semi organik rice farming income is Rp3.934.319,-, and non organik rice farming income is Rp4.029.111,- Semi organik and non organik rice farming is feasible, this is seen from the value of R/C > 1, namely semi organik rice farming of 1.54 and non organik rice of 1.46. Land productivity > local land rent, namely semi organik rice farming in the amount of Rp1.476,-/m² and non organik rice farming of Rp1.561,-/m². Labor productivity > local minimum wage, namely semi organik rice farming of Rp370.194,-/HKO and non organik rice farming in the amount of Rp362.964,-/HKO. Capital productivity > saving interest rates applicable at the research site, namely semi organik rice farming at 81,13% and non organik rice farming at 82,18%.

Keywords: costs, income, non organik rice farming, semi organik rice farming