



## INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) mengetahui struktur biaya usaha tani bawang merah semi organik, (2) mengetahui pendapatan, keuntungan dan kelayakan usaha tani bawang merah semi organik. (3) mengetahui tingkat keberlanjutan usaha tani bawang merah semi organik berdasarkan 3 indikator keberlanjutan yaitu ekonomi, sosial, dan ekologi berdasarkan persepsi petani bawang merah semi organik. Pemilihan lokasi penelitian menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* di Kecamatan Imogiri, Kabupaten Bantul. Metode dasar yang digunakan adalah metode sensus dengan melakukan wawancara terhadap petani bawang merah semi organik. Data dianalisis dengan uji finansial untuk mengetahui struktur biaya, pendapatan dan keuntungan serta kelayakan usaha tani bawang merah semi organik. Tingkat keberlanjutan usaha tani diukur berdasarkan metode indeks keberlanjutan usaha tani melalui informasi kualitatif responden. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) struktur biaya usaha tani bawang merah semi organik di Kabupaten Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta terdiri atas biaya sarana produksi sebesar Rp 67.670.450, biaya tenaga kerja Rp 28.126.923, biaya penyusutan Rp 1.242.214 dan biaya lain-lain Rp 27.825.393 pada dua musim tanam per hektar, (2) usaha tani bawang merah semi organik di Kabupaten Bantul memberikan pendapatan per hektar pada dua musim tanam sebesar Rp 71.004.495 dan keuntungan sebesar Rp 42.926.870 bagi pelaku usaha tani serta nilai analisis kelayakan usaha tani R/C 1,34,  $\pi/C$  ratio 33,82, BEP penerimaan Rp 69.079.365, BEP produksi 3.693 kg, BEP harga Rp 7.437 dinyatakan layak untuk dikembangkan, (3) Bawang merah semi organik di Kabupaten Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta termasuk dalam kategori status keberlanjutan cukup berkelanjutan pada indikator ekonomi, serta sangat berkelanjutan pada indikator sosial dan ekologi.

**Kata kunci:** pendapatan, keuntungan, kelayakan, keberlanjutan, usaha tani bawang merah semi organik.



## **ABSTRACT**

*This research aims to: (1) to analyze the cost structure of semi organic shallots farming, (2) determine the income, profit, and feasibility of semi organic shallots farming, (3) determine the sustainability level of semi organic shallots farming based on farmers perception in 3 indicator of sustainability which is economic, social and ecology. The research location was determined purposively in Imogiri Sub-district, Bantul District, Yogyakarta. Semi organic shallots farmers were interviewed by census method. Data were analyzed with financial calculation to determine the cost, income and profit structure, BEP ratio, and feasibility of semi organic shallots farming. Level of sustainability were analyzed by the sustainability index. The results showed: (1) the cost structure of semi-organic shallot farming in Bantul District, Yogyakarta consists of the cost of production facilities of Rp. 67,670,450, labor costs of Rp. 28,126,923, depreciation costs of Rp. 1,242,214 and other costs of Rp. 27,825,393 in two seasons per hectare, (2) semi-organic shallot farming in Bantul District provides income per hectare in two seasons with amount Rp. 71,004,495 and profit amount Rp. 42,926,870. The feasibility analysis showed the results of R/C 1.34,  $\pi$ /C ratio 33.82, BEP revenue Rp 69,079,365, BEP production 3,693 kg, BEP price Rp 7,437 means feasible to be developed, (3) Semi-organic shallots in Bantul Regency, Region Special Yogyakarta is included in the category quite sustainable on economic indicators, and very sustainable on social and ecological indicators.*

**Keywords:** *income, profit, feasibility, sustainability level, semi organic shallots farming*