

## INTISARI

Keberadaan lembaga keuangan telah menyentuh lapisan masyarakat menengah ke bawah dengan menyediakan jasa pengembangan usaha berupa pembiayaan usaha skala mikro. Namun akses pembiayaan mikro bagi petani di Indonesia masih rendah. Tujuan pembiayaan mikro dapat terwujud apabila petani dapat mengaksesnya dengan mudah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh atribut tipe, prinsip, syarat pembiayaan pada peluang petani dalam memilih suatu alternatif pembiayaan mikro usaha tani. Penelitian ini juga menguji pengaruh karakteristik individu petani (religiositas dan pengetahuan keuangan syariah) yang memoderasi hubungan antara atribut prinsip pembiayaan dan peluang petani dalam memilih suatu alternatif pembiayaan mikro usaha tani. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode campuran sekuensial-kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Instrumen penelitian dibagikan kepada 210 petani di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dengan metode *stratified random sampling*. Wawancara semi terstruktur dilakukan kepada 9 informan yang terdiri dari petani, penyuluh pertanian dan petugas Dinas Pertanian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembiayaan melalui Koperasi Tani secara signifikan menyebabkan preferensi negatif pada alternatif pembiayaan. Petani lebih menyukai pembiayaan melalui Bank (KUR) dibanding melalui Koperasi Tani karena faktor kemudahan akses, jumlah pinjaman dan kredibilitas. Pembiayaan melalui tanpa jaminan menyebabkan preferensi positif pada alternatif pembiayaan. Tidak terdapat heterogenitas preferensi petani pada atribut prinsip pembiayaan. Religiositas tidak memberikan efek moderasi secara signifikan pada hubungan antara prinsip pembiayaan dan peluang petani memilih suatu alternatif pembiayaan usaha tani tetapi pengetahuan keuangan syariah memberikan efek moderasi secara signifikan pada hubungan tersebut.

**Kata kunci:** pilihan diskrit, preferensi petani, kredit usaha tani, keuangan mikro, pembiayaan syariah, Indonesia

## **ABSTRACT**

*The existence of financial institutions that providing loan services has been utilized by the middle to lower income groups. However, the loan access for farmers in Indonesia remains low. The goal of microfinance can be realized as long as farmers can access it easily. We employ a discrete choice experiment to examine the influence of 3 (three) attributes: types of financing, principles of financing, and requirement of financing on farmers' opportunities in choosing an alternative agriculture microfinancing. We also tested the individual characteristics of farmers consisting of religiosity and Islamic financial knowledge as moderators on the relationship between principles of financing attribute and farmer's opportunities in choosing an agriculture microfinancing alternative. We invited 210 farmers to join this research by filling a choice set and a questionnaire that related to their individual characteristics. Sampling method used is stratified random sampling di Special Region of Yogyakarta. We also conducted semi-structured interview with 9 informants including farmers, agricultural extension officers, and Department of Agriculture officers. Our results indicates that types and requirement of financing influence farmers' probability in choosing an agriculture microfinancing option significantly. Farmers prefer to access financing provided by Bank (KUR) compared by financing provided by farmer cooperatives because of accessibility, size of financing, and credibility. Farmers prefer to access financing without collateral procedure compared by financing with collateral procedure. There's no significant effect on principles of financing attribute. Furthermore, our results show that religiosity has no significant effect on the relationship between principles of financing and the farmers' probability in choosing an agriculture microfinancing alternative. In contrast, Islamic financial knowledge brings out a significant moderating effect on the relationship. Based on qualitative analysis, religiosity would have effect when it's interacted by Islamic financial knowledge.*

**Keywords:** *discrete choice experiment, farmer's preferences, agricultural credit, microfinance, Islamic financing, Indonesia*