INTISARI

Bawang merah merupakan salah satu komoditas hortikultura yang memiliki peluang pasar dan nilai ekonomi yang tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui perbedaan produksi, produktivitas, dan biaya (2) mengetahui perbedaan penerimaan, pendapatan, dan keuntungan (3) mengetahui perbedaan kelayakan usaha tani, dan (4) mengetahui perubahan harga *output* dan *input* terhadap kelayakan usaha tani bawang merah semi organik petani milenial dan petani non milenial di Kalurahan Selopamioro Kapanewon Imogiri Kabupaten Bantul. Lokasi penelitian ditentukan dengan metode *purposive sampling* di Kalurahan Selopamioro dengan sampel responden sebanyak 24 petani milenial dan 30 petani non milenial. Tujuan pertama dan kedua dianalisis menggunakan pendekatan rumus produktivitas, biaya, penerimaan, pendapatan, dan keuntungan kemudian dilakukan uji *Independent Sample t Test* untuk mengetahui perbedaannya secara statistik. Sementara itu, kelayakan usaha tani dianalisis menggunakan R/C *Ratio,* π/C *Ratio,* dan *Break Even Point* (BEP). Selanjutnya tujuan keempat dianalisis dengan *Switching Value* untuk mengetahui perubahan maksimum dari perubahan harga *output* dan *input* agar usaha tani tetap layak diusahakan. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa produksi dan biaya usaha tani bawang merah semi organik petani milenial lebih tinggi dibandingkan petani non milenial sedangkan produktivitas kedua petani tidak memiliki perbedaan. Selain itu, penerimaan, pendapatan, keuntungan, rasio R/C dan rasio π/C usaha tani petani milenial dan non milenial tidak berbeda dan sama-sama layak untuk diusahakan. Usaha tani bawang merah semi organik petani milenial di Kalurahan Selopamioro lebih sensitif dibandingkan dengan petani non milenial. Usaha tani petani milenial tetap layak diusahakan meskipun mengalami penurunan harga *output* dan kenaikan harga *input* (umbi dan pupuk kandang) dengan batas maksimal perubahan 11,42%. Sementara itu, usaha tani petani non milenial tetap layak diusahakan meskipun mengalami penurunan harga *output* dan kenaikan harga *input* (umbi dan pupuk kandang) dengan batas maksimal perubahan 12,93%.

Kata Kunci: bawang merah, petani milenial, petani non milenial, kelayakan, sensitivitas.

ABSTRACT

Shallots are one of the horticultural commodities that have market opportunities and high economic value. This research aims to (1) determine differences in production, productivity and costs (2) determine differences in revenue, income and profits (3) determine differences in the feasibility of farming, and (4) determine changes in output and input prices on the feasibility of semi-organic shallot farming for millennial and non-millennial farmers in Selopamioro Village Imogiri Sub-District Bantul Regency. The research location was determined using a purposive sampling method in Selopamioro Village with a sample of 24 millennial farmers and 30 non-millennial farmers. The first and second objectives were analyzed using the productivity, cost, revenue, income and profit formula approach, then an Independent Sample t Test was carried out to determine the differences statistically. Meanwhile, the feasibility of farming is analyzed using the R/C Ratio, π/C Ratio, and Break Even Point (BEP). Next, the fourth objective is analyzed using Switching Value to determine the maximum change in output and input prices so that farming remains viable. The results of the analysis show that the production and cost of semi-organic shallot farming for millennial farmers are higher than non millennial farmers, while productivity of the two farmers has no difference. Meanwhile revenue, income, profit, R/C ratio and π/C ratio are no different and feasible. Then, the semi-organic shallot farming of millennial farmers in Selopamioro Village is more sensitive than non millennial farmers. Semi organic farming for millennial farmers remains feasible despite a decrease in output prices and an increase in input prices (tubers and manure) with a maximum change limit of 11,42%. Meanwhile, the farms of non-millennial farmers also remain viable despite a decrease in output prices and an increase in input prices (tubers and manure) with a maximum change limit of 12,93%.

Keywords: shallot, millennial farmers, non millennial farmers, feasibility, and sensitivity.