

## INTISARI

Bawang merah merupakan salah satu tanaman hortikultura yang hasilnya digunakan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan konsumsi rumah tangga dan industri obat tradisional. Lahan penanaman bawang merah di Kapanewon Wonosari Kabupaten Gunungkidul terbuat dari pelapukan batuan karst sehingga tanah bersifat basa maka diperlukan perlakuan khusus, oleh karena itu diperlukan perhitungan kelayakan usaha tani dan sensitivitas harga bawang merah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui (1) nilai penerimaan, biaya, pendapatan, dan keuntungan usaha tani bawang merah; (2) kelayakan usaha tani bawang merah di Kapanewon Wonosari Kabupaten Gunungkidul; (3) faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap pendapatan usaha tani bawang merah (4) sensitivitas harga output dan input terhadap kelayakan usaha tani bawang merah di Kapanewon Wonosari Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Lokasi penelitian ditentukan secara *purposive sampling* di Kalurahan Karangrejek dan Duwet Kapanewon Wonosari. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *proportionate stratified random sampling* dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 50 petani bawang merah. Metode dasar yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif analitik. Metode analisis data yang dilakukan dengan pendekatan usaha tani keluarga menggunakan analisis regresi linear berganda, perhitungan penerimaan, biaya, pendapatan, keuntungan, R/C, rasio  $\pi/C$ , BEP produksi, BEP penerimaan, dan BEP harga. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) nilai penerimaan Rp118.361.345/ha, total biaya eksplisit Rp41.137.823/ha, pendapatan Rp77.223.522/ha, nilai keuntungan sebesar Rp54.974.101/ha; (2) usaha tani bawang merah di Kapanewon Wonosari layak untuk diusahakan; (3) faktor yang meningkatkan pendapatan petani adalah luas lahan dan yang menurunkan pendapatan petani adalah biaya bibit; (4) perubahan harga input dan output secara bersamaan lebih dari 35% akan mengakibatkan usaha tani menjadi tidak layak.

**Kata Kunci:** bawang merah, kelayakan, pendapatan, sensitivitas, usaha tani

## **ABSTRACT**

*Shallots are one of the horticultural crops whose results are used to meet the needs of household consumption and the traditional medicine industry. The shallot planting land in Kapanewon Wonosari, Gunungkidul Regency is made of weathering karst rocks so that the soil is alkaline, so special treatment is needed, therefore it is necessary to calculate the feasibility of farming and the sensitivity of shallot prices. This study aims to find out (1) the value of revenue, costs, income, and profits of shallot farming; (2) the feasibility of shallot farming in Kapanewon Wonosari, Gunungkidul Regency; (3) factors that affect the income of shallot farming (4) sensitivity of output prices and inputs to the feasibility of shallot farming in Kapanewon Wonosari, Gunungkidul Regency. The location of the study was determined by purposive sampling in Karangrejek Village and Duwet Kapanewon Wonosari. Sampling was carried out by proportionate stratified random sampling with a total of 50 respondents from shallot farmers. The basic method used is the analytical descriptive method. The data analysis method was carried out with a family farming approach using multiple linear regression analysis, calculation of revenue, cost, income, profit,  $R/C$ ,  $\pi/C$  ratio, production BEP, revenue BEP, and price BEP. The results of the study show that (1) the revenue value is IDR 118,361,345/ha, the total explicit cost is IDR 41,137,823/ha, the revenue is IDR 77,223,522/ha, the profit value is IDR 54,974,101/ha; (2) shallot farming in Kapanewon Wonosari is feasible; (3) the factor that increases farmers' income is the land area and its decreases farmers' income is the cost of seeds; (4) Changes in input and output prices simultaneously by more than 35% will result in farming becoming unfeasible.*

**Keywords:** *farming, feasibility, income, shallot, sensitivity*