

INTISARI

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMENGARUHI PENDAPATAN USAHA TANI BAWANG MERAH SEMI ORGANIK DI KALURAHAN SELOPAMIORO KAPANEWON IMOGIRI KABUPATEN BANTUL

Bawang merah adalah komoditas hortikultura yang memiliki nilai ekonomi yang tinggi ditinjau dari sisi pemenuhan konsumsi nasional, sumber pendapatan petani, dan potensinya sebagai penghasil devisa negara. Kalurahan Selopamioro menjadi salah satu kalurahan sentra produsen bawang merah semi organik di Kabupaten Bantul. Petani memiliki pendapatan yang berbeda-beda yang dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor. Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) mengetahui pendapatan usaha tani bawang merah semi organik; (2) mengetahui kontribusi pendapatan usaha tani bawang merah semi organik; dan (3) mengetahui faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi pendapatan usaha tani bawang merah semi organik di Kalurahan Selopamioro, Kapanewon Imogiri, Kabupaten Bantul. Lokasi penelitian ditentukan secara *purposive sampling*, sedangkan sampel petani didapatkan sebanyak 40 petani bawang merah semi organik secara *simple random sampling*. Metode analisis yang digunakan yaitu (1) analisis penerimaan, biaya, dan pendapatan usaha tani, (2) analisis kontribusi pendapatan usaha tani terhadap pendapatan total rumah tangga, dan (3) fungsi keuntungan Cobb-Douglas dengan analisis regresi linear berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) pendapatan usaha tani bawang merah bernilai positif sebesar sebesar Rp10.279.079,-/musim tanam dengan rerata penguasaan lahan 1.801,25 m²; (2) pendapatan usaha tani bawang merah semi organik berkontribusi sebesar 30,71% terhadap pendapatan total rumah tangga dan (3) luas lahan berpengaruh nyata terhadap peningkatan pendapatan sedangkan harga pupuk NPK, harga pupuk TSP, dan harga pupuk ZA berpengaruh nyata terhadap penurunan pendapatan.

Kata kunci: bawang merah, pendapatan usaha tani, kontribusi pendapatan usaha tani, fungsi keuntungan, Cobb-Douglas, OLS

ABSTRACT

DETERMINANT FACTORS OF SEMI-ORGANIC SHALLOT-FARMING INCOME IN SELOPAMIORO VILLAGE IMOIRI SUB-DISTRICT BANTUL REGENCY

Shallots are a horticultural commodity with high economic value in terms of fulfilling national consumption, a source of farmer income, and its potential as a foreign exchange earner. Selopamioro Village is one of the centres of semi-organic shallot producers in Bantul Regency. Farmers have different incomes that are influenced by various factors. This study aims to (1) determine the income of semi-organic shallot farming; (2) determine the contribution of semi-organic shallot farming income; and (3) determine the factors that influence the income of semi-organic shallot farming in Selopamioro Village, Imogiri Sub-district, Bantul Regency. The research location was determined by purposive sampling, while the sample of farmers was obtained from as many as 40 semi-organic shallot farmers by simple random sampling. The analysis methods used were (1) analysis of revenue, costs, and farm income; (2) analysis of the contribution of farm income to total household income; and (3) Cobb-Douglas profit function with multiple linear regression analysis. The results showed that (1) shallot farming income was positive at Rp10,279,079,-/growing season with an average land tenure of 1,801.25 m², (2) semi-organic shallot farming income contributed 30.71% to total household income, and (3) land area had a significant effect on increasing income while NPK fertilizer prices, TSP fertilizer prices, and ZA fertilizer prices had a significant effect on decreasing income.

Keywords: *shallots, farm income, farm income contribution, profit function, Cobb-Douglas, OLS*