

INTISARI

Padi rojolele merupakan komoditas unggulan dari Kabupaten Klaten dan berkualitas premium dengan cita rasa khas. Rojolele dapat dibudidayakan secara organik dan konvensional. Sistem pertanian organik memiliki banyak keunggulan, terutama dari sisi pendapatan dan kelayakan usaha tani, namun sebagian besar petani masih melakukan budidaya secara konvensional. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) mengkaji pengaruh sistem pertanian organik dan faktor produksi lainnya terhadap produksi padi rojolele di Kabupaten Klaten, (2) membandingkan pendapatan, keuntungan, kelayakan usaha tani serta analisis sensitivitas padi rojolele organik dan konvensional di Kabupaten Klaten, (3) mengkaji pengaruh sistem pertanian organik dan faktor produksi lainnya terhadap pendapatan usaha tani padi rojolele di Kabupaten Klaten. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan cara observasi dan wawancara langsung dengan petani padi rojolele di Kabupaten Klaten. Penentuan jumlah sampel dilakukan dengan rumus Slovin diperoleh 67 petani yang terdiri dari 20 petani padi rojolele organik dan 47 petani rojolele konvensional. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis pendapatan, kelayakan, serta sensitivitas usaha tani serta regresi linier berganda OLS dengan bantuan aplikasi STATA 16.0. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sistem pertanian organik dan intensitas penyuluhan berpengaruh negatif terhadap produksi padi rojolele sedangkan luas lahan, jumlah benih, dan jumlah tenaga kerja berpengaruh positif. Pendapatan dan keuntungan usaha tani rojolele organik lebih tinggi dibandingkan konvensional. Secara statistik, usaha tani rojolele organik dan konvensional menunjukkan perbedaan yang nyata pada pendapatan, meskipun tidak pada nilai keuntungan. Nilai R/C ratio pada usaha tani padi rojolele organik lebih tinggi dibandingkan usaha tani konvensional. Hal ini berarti usaha tani padi rojolele organik di Kabupaten Klaten lebih menguntungkan daripada usaha tani konvensional. Sistem pertanian organik serta luas lahan berpengaruh positif terhadap pendapatan usaha tani padi rojolele di Kabupaten Klaten, sementara harga obat-obatan berpengaruh negatif. Dengan demikian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa meskipun produksi pada usaha tani organik lebih rendah dibandingkan konvensional, penerapan sistem pertanian organik dapat menghasilkan pendapatan yang lebih tinggi serta lebih layak diusahakan dibandingkan pertanian konvensional. Oleh karena itu, kebijakan perluasan lahan usaha tani organik dapat dipertimbangkan untuk dilanjutkan, khususnya pada komoditas padi rojolele di Kabupaten Klaten.

Kata Kunci: organik, konvensional, rojolele, pendapatan, produksi, kelayakan usaha

ABSTRACT

Rojolele rice is a superior commodity from Klaten Regency, known for its premium quality and distinctive flavor. Rojolele can be grown both organically and conventionally. Organic farming systems have many advantages, especially in terms of income and feasibility; however, most farmers still practice conventional methods. The objectives of this research were: (1) to examine the influence of organic farming systems and other production factors on the production of rojolele rice in Klaten Regency, (2) to compare income, profit, feasibility of farming, and sensitivity analysis of organic and conventional rojolele rice in Klaten Regency, (3) to study the influence of organic farming systems and other production factors on the income of rojolele rice farming in Klaten Regency. The data were collected through direct observation and interviews with rojolele rice farmers in Klaten Regency. The number of samples was determined using the Slovin formula, consisting of 67 farmers as respondents, including 20 organic farmers and 47 conventional farmers. Data analysis was performed using multiple linear regression OLS with the assistance of the STATA 16.0 application. As well as analysis of income, feasibility, and sensitivity of farming. The research findings indicate that organic farming systems and the intensity of extension services have a negative impact on the production of rojolele rice, whereas land area, seed, and labor have a positive influence. Income and profitability from organic farming are higher compared to conventional methods. Statistically, organic and conventional farming show significant differences in income, though not in profit values. The R/C ratio in organic farming is higher than in conventional, indicating that organic rojolele rice farming in Klaten Regency is more profitable than conventional methods. Organic farming systems and land area have a positive impact on the income from rojolele rice farming in Klaten Regency, while the cost of pesticides has a negative impact. Therefore, it can be concluded that despite lower production levels in organic farming compared to conventional methods, the application of organic farming systems can generate higher income and be more economically viable than conventional agriculture. Consequently, policies to expand organic farming areas should be considered, particularly for rojolele rice in Klaten Regency.

Keywords: organic, conventional, rojolele, income, production, feasibility