

INTISARI

Kurang minatnya generasi muda untuk melakukan usaha pertanian menunjukkan adanya fenomena pergeseran minat masyarakat di sektor pertanian. Hal ini tidak terlepas dari regenerasi petani di perdesaan. Regenerasi petani berhubungan dengan kemampuan sektor pertanian untuk menghasilkan pendapatan bagi petani. Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) mengkaji faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi keuntungan usahatani padi, (2) mengkaji faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi produktivitas tenaga kerja petani padi dan (3) mengkaji faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi regenerasi petani padi di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survey. Lokasi penelitian ditentukan dengan *metode purposive* yaitu Kabupaten Grobogan dan Kabupaten Sukoharjo. Jumlah sampel penelitian sebanyak 250 petani padi. Analisis keuntungan petani padi dengan *unit output price profit* menunjukkan harga benih padi yang dinormalkan, harga pestisida yang dinormalkan, sewa traktor yang dinormalkan, pajak lahan, luas tanam padi yang dinormalkan memengaruhi keuntungan petani padi sawah. Model produktivitas tenaga kerja Hayami dan Ruttan menunjukkan jumlah benih yang dinormalkan, jumlah pupuk urea yang dinormalkan, jumlah pestisida yang dinormalkan, luas tanam, pendidikan formal dan usia petani padi memengaruhi produktivitas tenaga kerja petani padi. Analisis WarpPLS menunjukkan karakteristik individu, lingkungan ekonomi, pemberdayaan petani, dan manajemen usahatani memengaruhi kinerja petani. Karakteristik individu, lingkungan sosial budaya, lingkungan ekonomi, pemberdayaan petani, manajemen usahatani dan kinerja petani memengaruhi regenerasi petani padi. Kinerja petani tidak berhasil memediasi hubungan variabel karakteristik individu, lingkungan sosial budaya, lingkungan ekonomi, dan manajemen usahatani terhadap regenerasi petani. Kinerja petani berhasil memediasi hubungan variabel pemberdayaan petani padi terhadap regenerasi petani. Analisis model fit dan quality indices menunjukkan pengujian kecocokan model telah fit (ideal).

Kata kunci : produktivitas tenaga kerja, regenerasi petani, *unit output price profit*, WarpPLS



ABSTRACT

The lack of interest of the younger generation in farming indicates a phenomenon of shifting public interest in the agricultural sector. This is inseparable from the regeneration of farmers in rural areas. Farmer regeneration is related to the ability of the agricultural sector to generate income for farmers. This study aims to (1) examine the factors that influence the profitability of rice farming, (2) examine the factors that influence the labor productivity of rice farmers and (3) examine the factors that influence the regeneration of rice farmers in Central Java Province. This study used survey method. The research location was determined by purposive method, namely Grobogan District and Sukoharjo District. The number of research samples was 250 rice farmers. Analysis of rice farmer profits with unit output price profit shows that normalized rice seed prices, normalized pesticide prices, normalized tractor rent, normalized land tax and rice planting area affect the profits of wetland rice farmers. The Hayami and Ruttan labor productivity model shows the normalized amount of seeds, normalized amount of urea fertilizer, normalized amount of pesticides, planting area, formal education and age of rice farmers affect the labor productivity of rice farmers. WarpPLS analysis shows individual characteristics, economic environment, farmer empowerment and farm management affect farmer performance. Individual characteristics, socio-cultural environment, economic environment, farmer empowerment, farm management and farmer performance affect the regeneration of rice farmers. Farmer performance does not successfully mediate the variable relationship of individual characteristics, socio-cultural environment, economic environment, and farm management to farmer regeneration. Farmer performance successfully mediates the relationship of rice farmer empowerment variables to farmer regeneration. Analysis of model fit and quality indices showed that the model fit test was fit (ideal).

Keywords: labor productivity, farmer regeneration, unit output price profit, WarpPLS