



INTISARI

Permasalahan penerapan inovasi sistem pertanian organik pada komoditas padi bukan hanya pada tingkat adopsi petani yang rendah, namun juga pada inkonsisten petani dalam menerapkan sistem pertanian organik yang merupakan salah satu praktik pertanian berkelanjutan. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu (1) mengetahui *willingness to continue* adopsi petani terhadap sistem pertanian organik pada komoditas padi di Kabupaten Morowali; (2) mengetahui faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi *willingness to continue* petani terhadap sistem pertanian organik pada komoditas padi di Kabupaten Morowali; (3) mengetahui keberlanjutan usahatani padi organik di Kabupaten Morowali; dan (4) mengetahui faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi keberlanjutan usahatani padi organik di Kabupaten Morowali. Teknik sensus merupakan teknis sampling yang digunakan, 76 petani yang masih menerapkan sistem pertanian organik pada komoditas padi digunakan sebagai sampel. Analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu uji proporsi, *ordinary least square* (OLS), dan *rapfarm*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa *willingness to continue* adopsi petani terhadap sistem pertanian organik pada komoditas padi di Kabupaten Morowali berada pada kategori tinggi. Pendapatan usahatani peran penyuluh, peran kelompok tani, persepsi ekonomi, persepsi teknis dapat meningkatkan *willingness to continue* adopsi petani sedangkan yang dapat menurunkan yaitu luas lahan. Petani yang dapat mengakses internet dan yang menerima dukungan pemerintah memiliki *willingness to continue* adopsi lebih tinggi. Usahatani padi organik di Kabupaten Morowali cukup berkelanjutan. Peran penyuluh dan *willingness to continue* adopsi petani dapat meningkatkan keberlanjutan usahatani padi organik di Kabupaten Morowali sedangkan luas lahan dan pengalaman bertani dapat menurunkannya. Keberlanjutan usahatani padi organik lebih tinggi jika ada dukungan pemerintah.

Kata Kunci : *willingness to continue*, adopsi, keberlanjutan, padi organik



ABSTRACT

The issue with the implementation of organic farming innovations for rice commodities is not only the low adoption rate among farmers but also the inconsistency of farmers in applying organic farming systems, which are considered a form of sustainable agriculture. The objectives of this research are: (1) to understand the willingness of farmers to continue adopting organic farming systems for rice commodities in Morowali Regency; (2) to identify the factors influencing farmers' willingness to continue adopting organic farming systems for rice commodities in Morowali Regency; (3) to assess the sustainability of organic rice farming in Morowali Regency; and (4) to determine the factors influencing the sustainability of organic rice farming in Morowali Regency. Census technique sampling was employed, with 76 farmers who are currently practicing organic farming for rice as the sample. The analysis methods used in this research include descriptive statistics, ordinary least squares (OLS), and rapfarm. Based on the research findings, it is known that the willingness of farmers to continue adopting organic farming systems for rice in Morowali Regency is categorized as high. Farm income, the role of extension officers, farmers' group participation, economic perception, and technical perception can increase farmers' willingness to continue adoption, whereas farm size can decrease it. Farmers with internet access and those receiving government support show higher willingness to continue adoption. Organic rice farming in Morowali Regency is moderately sustainable. The role of extension officers and farmers' willingness to continue adoption can enhance the sustainability of organic rice farming in Morowali Regency, while farm size and farming experience can diminish it. Organic rice farming is more sustainable with government support.

Keywords: *willingness to continue*, adoption, sustainability, organic rice