

INTISARI

Keputusan pemerintah untuk menjadikan sektor tanaman pangan sebagai sektor strategis pembangunan disebabkan oleh tingginya kebutuhan masyarakat terhadap tanaman pangan. Upaya dalam memenuhi kebutuhan pangan pokok akan konsumsi beras, maka perlu untuk memperhatikan produksi dari setiap usaha tani padi yang ada. Produksi padi erat kaitannya dengan kinerja dari petani dan keberhasilan petani dalam usaha taninya. Namun, petani dalam menjalankan kegiatan usaha tani kerap kali berhadapan dengan keterbatasan dan persoalan. Berbagai permasalahan yang dihadapi oleh petani, maka konsep modal sosial muncul dari pemikiran bahwa anggota masyarakat tidak mungkin dapat secara individu mengatasi berbagai masalah yang dihadapi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) Menganalisis pengaruh modal sosial dan manajemen kelompok tani terhadap kinerja petani padi di Kabupaten Sleman, (2) Menganalisis pengaruh modal sosial dan manajemen kelompok tani terhadap kinerja usaha tani padi di Kabupaten Sleman dan (3) Menganalisis pengaruh kinerja petani terhadap kinerja usaha tani padi di Kabupaten Sleman. Jumlah sampel penelitian ini total 100 responden petani yang dipilih menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan *Structural Equation Model-Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS)*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa modal sosial dan manajemen kelompok tani secara langsung berpengaruh positif terhadap kinerja petani dan usaha tani padi di Kabupaten Sleman. Hasil lain juga menunjukkan bahwa kinerja petani secara langsung berpengaruh positif terhadap kinerja usaha tani padi di Kabupaten Sleman. Kinerja petani sebagai mediasi dari modal sosial dan manajemen kelompok tani berpengaruh positif terhadap kinerja petani dan usaha tani padi di Kabupaten Sleman.

Kata kunci: Modal Sosial, Manajemen Kelompok Tani, Kinerja Petani dan Usaha Tani.

ABSTRACT

The government's decision to prioritize the food crop sector as a strategic sector for development is driven by the high demand for food crops in society. Efforts to meet the basic food needs, particularly rice consumption, must focus on the production from each rice farming activity. Rice production is closely related to the performance of farmers and their success in managing their farming businesses. However, farmers often face limitations and challenges when carrying out their farming activities. Given the various problems farmers encounter, the concept of social capital arises from the idea that members of a community cannot individually address the numerous issues they face. The objectives of this study are: (1) to analyze the influence of social capital and farmer group management on the performance of rice farmers in Sleman Regency, (2) to analyze the influence of social capital and farmer group management on the performance of rice farming businesses in Sleman Regency, and (3) to analyze the impact of farmer performance on the performance of rice farming businesses in Sleman Regency. The sample of this study consists of 100 farmer respondents, selected using purposive sampling. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive analysis and Structural Equation Modeling-Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS). The results of the study indicate that social capital and farmer group management directly have a positive influence on the performance of farmers and rice farming businesses in Sleman Regency. The results also show that farmer performance directly has a positive influence on the performance of rice farming businesses in Sleman Regency. Additionally, farmer performance, acting as a mediator between social capital and farmer group management, positively influences both farmer performance and the performance of rice farming businesses in Sleman Regency.

Keywords: Social Capital, Farmer Group Management, Farmer Performance, and Farming Business Performance