

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui produktivitas padi organik di Kabupaten Sleman, (2) mengukur tingkat penerapan *Good Agricultural Practices* padi organik di Kabupaten Sleman, (3) mengkaji faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tingkat penerapan *Good Agricultural Practices* padi organik di Kabupaten Sleman dan (4) mengkaji pengaruh penerapan *Good Agricultural Practices* dan faktor lainnya terhadap produktivitas padi organik di Kabupaten Sleman. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan uji *one sample t-test* dan analisis regresi linear berganda. Penelitian dilakukan di Kabupaten Sleman dengan empat kapanewon yaitu Kapanewon Ngaglik, Ngemplak, Kalasan dan Prambanan. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan pada 91 orang petani. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan produktivitas padi organik pada musim tanam satu dan musim tanam dua masing-masing memiliki rata-rata sebesar 3,78 ton/ha dan 3,62 ton/ha. Tingkat penerapan GAP padi organik di Kabupaten Sleman berada pada kategori tinggi dengan rata-rata total skor sebesar 79,19. Dari tujuh ruang lingkup GAP didapatkan hasil bahwa secara keseluruhan rata-rata respons petani dengan tingkat penerapan GAP tinggi pada ruang lingkup penanaman memiliki persentase tertinggi (66,37%) dan ruang lingkup penyiapan benih memiliki persentase terendah (49,67%). Faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh signifikan terhadap tingkat penerapan GAP padi organik di Kabupaten Sleman adalah ketersediaan modal sendiri, akses benih, akses pupuk organik, partisipasi petani mengikuti penyuluhan dan pelatihan serta kontrak pasar. Pengaruh penerapan GAP dan faktor lainnya terhadap produktivitas padi organik di Kabupaten Sleman yaitu didapatkan hasil bahwa variabel luas lahan, kontrak pasar, jenis irigasi, jenis kelamin dan status kepemilikan lahan berpengaruh signifikan.

Kata kunci: *Good Agricultural Practices*, Padi Organik, Penerapan, Produktivitas, Regresi Linear Berganda

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the productivity of organic rice in Sleman Regency, measure the implementation level of GAP of organic rice in Sleman Regency, examine the factors that affect the level of implementation of GAP of organic rice in Sleman Regency and examine the influence of the implementation of GAP and other factors to organic rice productivity in Sleman Regency. The analysis method used was quantitative descriptive with an one sample t-test and multiple linear regression analysis. The research was conducted in Sleman Regency with four districts, namely Ngaglik, Ngemplak, Kalasan and Prambanan. Sampling was carried out on 91 farmers. The results showed that the productivity of organic rice in the first and the second planting season had an average of 3,78 tons/ha and 3,62 tons/ha. The implementation rate of organic rice GAP in Sleman Regency is in the high category with an average total score of 79,19. From the seven GAP scopes, the overall results were obtained that the average response of farmers with a high level of GAP implementation in planting had the highest percentage (66,37%) and seed preparation had the lowest percentage (49,67%). Factors that have a significant influence on the implementation level of organic rice GAP are the availability of own capital, seed access, market contracts, fertilizers access, farmers participation in counseling and training. The effect of the implementation of GAP and other factors on organic rice productivity are land area, market contracts, type of irrigation, gender and land ownership status have a significant effect.

Keywords: Good Agricultural Practices, Organic Rice, Implementation, Productivity, Multiple Linear Regression