

INTISARI

Bawang merah merupakan komoditas yang prospektif untuk diusahakan di Indonesia, khususnya di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY). Terlepas dari manfaatnya, usaha tani bawang merah memiliki risiko seperti fluktuasi harga jual dan biaya usaha tani yang tinggi. Untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut, diperlukan teknologi solutif, yakni teknologi *agro electrifying* yang merupakan peralihan dari alat pertanian berbahan bakar fosil ke energi listrik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) Mengetahui penerimaan, pendapatan, dan keuntungan usaha tani bawang merah berbasis *agro electrifying* di Kabupaten Bantul; (2) Mengkaji kelayakan usaha tani bawang merah berbasis *agro electrifying* di Kabupaten Bantul; (3) Menganalisis pengaruh perubahan harga output dan input terhadap kelayakan usaha tani bawang merah berbasis *agro electrifying* di Kabupaten Bantul. Lokasi penelitian di Kabupaten Bantul ditentukan melalui metode *purposive*. Responden penelitian sejumlah 77 petani ditentukan dengan menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Penerimaan usaha tani diperoleh dengan mencari mengalikan nilai produksi bawang merah dengan rerata harga jual. Pendapatan usaha tani diperoleh dengan mencari selisih antara penerimaan dengan biaya eksplisit usaha tani. Keuntungan usaha tani diperoleh dengan mengurangi penerimaan dengan total biaya eksplisit dan implisit. Kelayakan usaha tani dianalisis dengan metode *R/C ratio*, π/C ratio, dan *Break Even Point* (BEP). Analisis sensitivitas dilakukan untuk mengetahui batas toleransi maksimal dari perubahan harga output dan input terhadap kelayakan usaha tani bawang merah. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) Penerimaan, pendapatan, dan keuntungan usaha tani bawang merah berbasis *agro electrifying* di Kabupaten Bantul bernilai positif; (2) Usaha tani bawang merah berbasis *agro electrifying* di Kabupaten Bantul layak untuk diusahakan; (3) Usaha tani bawang merah berbasis *agro electrifying* di Kabupaten Bantul tetap layak meskipun terjadi perubahan harga output dan harga input sebesar 30%.

Kata Kunci: *agro electrifying*, BEP, R/C, sensitivitas, *switching value analysis*

ABSTRACT

Shallots are a prospective commodity to be cultivated in Indonesia, especially in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY). Apart from its benefits, shallot farming has risks such as fluctuations in selling prices and high farming costs. To overcome these problems, a solution technology is needed, namely agro electrifying technology which is a transition from fossil fuel-based agricultural equipment to electrical energy. This study aims to: (1) Determine the income, revenue, and profit of agro electrifying-based shallot farming in Bantul Regency; (2) Assess the feasibility of agro electrifying-based shallot farming in Bantul Regency; (3) Analyze the effect of changes in output and input prices on the feasibility of agro electrifying-based shallot farming in Bantul Regency. The research location in Bantul Regency was determined using the purposive sampling method. The research respondents, 77 farmers, were determined using the purposive sampling method. Farming income was obtained by multiplying the value of shallot production by the average selling price. Farming income was obtained by finding the difference between income and explicit farming costs. Farming business profits are obtained by subtracting revenue from total explicit and implicit costs. Farming business feasibility is analyzed using the R/C ratio, π/C ratio, and Break Even Point (BEP) methods. Sensitivity analysis is conducted to determine the maximum tolerance limit of changes in output and input prices on the feasibility of shallot farming. The results of this study are: (1) Revenue, income, and profit of agro electrifying-based shallot farming in Bantul Regency are positive; (2) Agro electrifying-based shallot farming in Bantul Regency is feasible to be run; (3) Agro electrifying-based shallot farming in Bantul Regency remains feasible even though there is a change in output and input prices of 30%.

Keywords: *agro electrifying, Break Even Point, RC ratio, sensitivity, switching value analysis*