

## INTISARI

Pertanian padi organik di Sumatera Barat berkembang sebagai salah satu strategi dalam meningkatkan keberlanjutan pertanian, menjaga lingkungan, serta memperkuat ketahanan pangan masyarakat. Namun demikian, keberlanjutan sistem ini masih menghadapi berbagai kendala, terutama terkait efektivitas dukungan pemerintah dan konsistensi petani dalam melanjutkan praktik budidaya organik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis secara mendalam pengaruh dukungan pemerintah terhadap keberlanjutan pertanian padi organik dengan memasukkan kesediaan petani untuk melanjutkan budidaya sebagai variabel mediasi. Dukungan pemerintah yang diteliti mencakup tujuh aspek utama, yaitu bantuan alat produksi, subsidi pupuk organik, akses pasar, sertifikasi organik, pelatihan teknis budidaya, ruang diskusi organik, dan lahan percontohan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode *Structural Equation Modeling-Partial Least Square* (SEM-PLS), melibatkan 120 responden petani padi organik di Sumatera Barat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa program pelatihan teknis, sertifikasi organik, ruang diskusi, dan lahan percontohan memberikan pengaruh positif yang signifikan terhadap keberlanjutan praktik pertanian organik. Sebaliknya, program bantuan alat produksi, subsidi pupuk organik, dan akses pasar dinilai belum berjalan optimal karena belum sesuai dengan kebutuhan nyata petani. Analisis juga membuktikan bahwa kesediaan petani untuk melanjutkan budidaya berperan sebagai variabel mediasi yang memperkuat pengaruh dukungan pemerintah terhadap keberlanjutan pertanian organik. Evaluasi yang perlu dilakukan pemerintah adalah mempertahankan sekaligus meningkatkan efektivitas program yang sudah berjalan baik, seperti pelatihan teknis, ruang diskusi, dan lahan percontohan. Selain itu, program sertifikasi organik perlu dievaluasi dengan memprioritaskan pemilik lahan sebagai peserta utama. Bantuan alat pertanian sebaiknya disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan nyata petani, sementara subsidi pupuk organik dapat dialihkan dalam bentuk insentif lain seperti akses kredit atau dukungan modal usaha. Pengembangan pasar juga perlu dioptimalkan melalui perluasan jaringan dagang, branding, dan promosi padi organik agar mampu meningkatkan daya saing dan harga jual di tingkat petani.

**Kata kunci:** dukungan pemerintah, padi organik, keberlanjutan, *willingness to continue*, SEM-PLS

## **ABSTRACK**

*Organic rice farming in West Sumatra has developed as a strategy to improve agricultural sustainability, protect the environment, and strengthen community food security. However, the sustainability of this system still faces various obstacles, particularly related to the effectiveness of government support and farmers' consistency in continuing organic cultivation practices. This study aims to analyze in depth the influence of government support on the sustainability of organic rice farming by incorporating farmers' willingness to continue cultivation as a mediating variable. The government support studied encompasses seven main aspects: assistance with production equipment, organic fertilizer subsidies, market access, organic certification, technical cultivation training, organic discussion spaces, and demonstration plots. This study used a quantitative approach using the Structural Equation Modeling–Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) method, involving 120 organic rice farmer respondents in West Sumatra. The results showed that the technical training program, organic certification, discussion spaces, and demonstration plots had a significant positive influence on the sustainability of organic farming practices. Conversely, the assistance program for production equipment, organic fertilizer subsidies, and market access was deemed to be less than optimal because it did not meet the actual needs of farmers. The analysis also demonstrates that farmers' willingness to continue cultivation acts as a mediating variable, strengthening the influence of government support on the sustainability of organic farming. The government needs to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of existing programs, such as technical training, discussion forums, and demonstration plots. Furthermore, the organic certification program needs to be evaluated, prioritizing landowners as the primary participants. Agricultural equipment assistance should be tailored to farmers' actual needs, while organic fertilizer subsidies can be redirected into other incentives such as access to credit or business capital support. Market development also needs to be optimized through expanding trade networks, branding, and promoting organic rice to increase competitiveness and increase selling prices at the farmer level.*

*Keywords: government support, organic rice, sustainability, willingness to continue, SEM-PLS*