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Pengaruh Kerentanan terhadap Pendapatan Usaha Tani Padi dan Palawija Organik di Kabupaten Boyolali
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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) menganalisis tingkat kerentanan yang dialami petani dalam menjalankan usaha tani padi dan palawija organik di Kabupaten Boyolali, (2) menganalisis tingkat pendapatan usaha tani padi dan palawija organik di Kabupaten Boyolali, (3) menganalisis pengaruh kerentanan ekonomi, sosial, lingkungan, serta faktor lainnya terhadap total pendapatan usaha tani padi dan palawija organik di Kabupaten Boyolali. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada September 2025 – Juli 2026. Lokasi penelitian ditentukan dengan metode *purposive sampling* di Kabupaten Boyolali. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara 70 petani organik. Analisis kerentanan usaha tani organik di Kabupaten Boyolali diidentifikasi melalui indeks kerentanan berdasarkan tiga area kerentanan makro, yaitu kerentanan ekonomi, sosial, dan lingkungan. Total pendapatan usaha tani padi dan palawija organik dalam setahun dikalkulasikan dengan menghitung selisih total penerimaan dengan total biaya eksplisit. Selain itu, pengaruh kerentanan terhadap total pendapatan usaha tani padi dan palawija organik dianalisis menggunakan metode regresi linear berganda dengan pendekatan *Ordinary Least Square* (OLS). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kerentanan usaha tani padi dan palawija organik di Kabupaten Boyolali tergolong tinggi. Berdasarkan analisis pendapatan, total pendapatan usaha tani padi dan palawija organik sebesar Rp75.319.057/ha/tahun. Sementara itu, hasil analisis regresi menunjukkan kerentanan ekonomi dapat menurunkan total pendapatan usaha tani padi dan palawija organik, sedangkan luas lahan dan pendidikan petani dapat meningkatkan total pendapatan usaha tani padi dan palawija organik. Di sisi lain, kerentanan sosial dan kerentanan lingkungan tidak memiliki pengaruh terhadap total pendapatan usaha tani padi dan palawija organik.

Kata kunci: pertanian organik, kerentanan usaha tani, pendapatan usaha tani, padi dan palawija

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to: (1) analyze the vulnerability level experienced by farmers engaged in organic rice and secondary crop farming in Boyolali Regency, (2) analyze the income level from organic rice and secondary crop farming in Boyolali Regency, and (3) analyze the effects of economic, social, and environmental vulnerabilities, as well as other factors, on the total income of organic rice and secondary crop farming in Boyolali Regency. The study was conducted on September 2025 to July 2026. The research location was determined using purposive sampling in Boyolali Regency. Data were collected through interviews with 70 organic farmers. Farming vulnerability was assessed using a vulnerability index based on three macrovulnerability dimensions determined by economic, social, and environmental. Annual total income from organic rice and secondary crop farming was calculated as the difference between total revenue and total explicit costs. Furthermore, the impact of vulnerability on total income was analyzed using multiple linear regression with the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method. The results indicate that the vulnerability level associated with organic rice and secondary crop farming in Boyolali Regency is high. Income analysis revealed that the total income from organic rice and secondary crop farming amounted to IDR 75,319,057 per hectare per year. Meanwhile, regression analysis showed that economic vulnerability negatively affects total income, whereas land area and farmers' education level positively influence it. On the other hand, social vulnerability and environmental vulnerability have no effect on the total income from organic rice and secondary crop farming.

Keywords: organic farming, farm vulnerability, farm income, paddy and secondary crops