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Kelayakan Usaha Tani Padi Organik dan Padi Sehat di Kelompok Tani Ngudi Makmur Kalurahan Sardonoharjo Kapanewon Ngaglik Kabupaten Sleman
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INTISARI

Padi merupakan komoditas tanaman pangan yang menjadi sumber makanan pokok bagi masyarakat di Indonesia. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) mengetahui perbedaan penerimaan, pendapatan, dan keuntungan usaha tani padi organik dan padi sehat (2) mengetahui perbedaan kelayakan usaha tani padi organik dan padi sehat, serta (3) mengetahui sensitivitas harga *output* dan *input* terhadap kelayakan usaha tani padi organik dan padi sehat. Lokasi penelitian ditentukan secara *purposive sampling* di Kelompok Tani Ngudi Makmur Kalurahan Sardonoharjo Kapanewon Ngaglik Kabupaten Sleman. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik sensus atau sampling jenuh yaitu 3 petani padi organik dan 27 petani padi sehat. Tujuan pertama dianalisis menggunakan pendekatan rumus penerimaan, pendapatan, dan keuntungan kemudian dilakukan uji *Independent Sample t Test* untuk mengetahui perbedaannya secara statistik. Sementara itu, kelayakan usaha tani dianalisis menggunakan R/C *ratio*, π/C *ratio*, dan *Break Even Point* (BEP). Selanjutnya tujuan ketiga dianalisis dengan *Switching Value* untuk mengetahui perubahan maksimum dari perubahan harga *output* dan *input* agar usaha tani tetap layak diusahakan. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada penerimaan, pendapatan, serta keuntungan pada usaha tani padi organik dan padi sehat. Selain itu, usaha tani padi organik dan padi sehat sama-sama layak diusahakan berdasarkan kriteria R/C *ratio*, π/C *ratio*, BEP Produksi, dan BEP Harga. Usaha tani padi organik dan padi sehat paling sensitif terhadap penurunan harga *output* atau harga jual gabah kering giling (GKG) dengan batas maksimal 14% dan 19%.

Kata Kunci: usaha tani, padi organik, padi sehat, kelayakan, sensitivitas.

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ABSTRACT

Rice is a staple food crop and the primary source of food for the Indonesian population. This study aimed to (1) examine the differences in revenue, income, and profit between organic and healthy rice farming; (2) analyze the differences in the financial feasibility of organic and healthy rice farming; and (3) evaluate the sensitivity of output and input prices to the financial feasibility of organic and healthy rice farming. The research was conducted at Ngudi Makmur Farmer Group, Sardonoharjo Village, Ngaglik District, Sleman Regency, using a purposive sampling method. The respondents consisted of all farmers in the study area, comprising three organic rice farmers and twenty-seven healthy rice farmers, selected using a census (total sampling) technique. The first objective was analyzed by calculating revenue, income, and profit, followed by an Independent Samples t-test to examine statistical differences between the two farming systems. Farm feasibility was assessed using the Revenue-Cost (R/C) Ratio, Profit-Cost (π/C) Ratio, and Break-Even Point (BEP) analyses. Furthermore, the third objective was analyzed using Switching Value analysis to determine the maximum allowable changes in output and input prices while maintaining farm feasibility. The results showed that there were no statistically significant differences in revenue, income, or profit between organic and healthy rice farming. In addition, both organic and healthy rice farming were financially feasible based on the R/C Ratio, π/C Ratio, Production BEP, and Price BEP criteria. Both farming systems were found to be most sensitive to declines in output prices, particularly the selling price of dried milled paddy (DMP), with maximum allowable decreases of 14% for organic rice farming and 19% for healthy rice farming.

Keywords: farming, organic rice, healthy rice, feasibility, sensitivity.