

## INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat penerapan GAP dan kelayakan finansial usahatani salak pondok GAP teregistrasi dan usahatani salak pondok GAP non registrasi di Kecamatan Tempel. Metode dasar yang digunakan adalah metode analisis diskriptif. Penelitian menggunakan data primer, lokasi penelitian dipilih dengan metode *purposive sampling* kemudian responden diperoleh 30 petani salak pondok GAP teregistrasi dan 30 petani salak pondok GAP non registrasi dengan metode *simple random sampling* di Kecamatan Tempel Kabupaten Sleman. Tingkat penerapan GAP usahatani salak pondok GAP teregistrasi dan non registrasi menggunakan skoring dengan skala likert dan kelayakan usahatani salak pondok dianalisis dengan menggunakan tiga kriteria yaitu NPV (*Net Present Value*), Net B/C (*Net Benefit Cost Ratio*), dan IRR (*Internal Rate of Return*) yang diuji dengan analisis uji t. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan nilai tingkat penerapan GAP pada usahatani salak pondok GAP teregistrasi sebesar 69,26% dan usahatani salak pondok GAP non registrasi sebesar 56,62% sehingga keduanya tergolong tinggi dalam tingkat penerapan GAP. Hasil analisis dengan diskon faktor (df) 7% pada umur tanaman selama 15 tahun dengan luas lahan 1 hektar pada usahatani salak pondok GAP teregistrasi diketahui nilai NPV Rp188.826.048,00; Net B/C 1,40; dan IRR 28,11%, sedangkan pada usahatani salak pondok GAP non registrasi diketahui nilai NPV Rp154.003.251,00; Net B/C 1,36; dan IRR 21,84% sehingga usahatani layak untuk diusahakan dengan nilai kelayakan finansial pada usahatani salak pondok teregistrasi lebih tinggi daripada usahatani salak pondok non registrasi.

**Kata kunci:** salak pondok, teregistrasi, non registrasi, kelayakan, penerapan GAP

## ABSTRACT

*This study aims to determine the level of application of GAP and financial feasibility of Salak Pondoh GAP farming and non-registration in the district of Tempel. The basic method used is descriptive analysis method. The research used primary data, the research location was chosen by purposive sampling method, the respondents were obtained 30 registered Salak Pondoh GAP farmers and 30 non-registration Salak Pondoh GAP farmers by simple random sampling method in Kecamatan Tempel Sleman District. The level of application of GAP farming Salak Pondoh GAP registered and non-registration using scoring with Likert scale and the feasibility of Salak Pondoh farming is analyzed by using three criteria, namely Net Present Value, Net B / C (Net Benefit Cost Ratio), and IRR (Internal Rate of Return) tested by t test analysis. The result of research shows that the value of GAP application level at Salak Pondoh GAP farming is 69,26% and salak Pondoh GAP non-registration is equal to 56,62% so that both of them are high in GAP implementation level. Result of analysis with factor discount (df) 7% at plant age for 15 years with 1 hectare land area in Salak Pondoh GAP registered farming known NPV value Rp188.826.048,00; Net B / C 1.40; and IRR 28.11%, whereas in Salak Pondoh GAP non-registration farms known NPV value Rp154.003.251,00; Net B / C 1.36; and IRR 21,84% so it is known that farming is feasible to be cultivated with financial feasibility Salak Pondoh farming system is higher than Salak Pondoh with non-registration farm.*

**Keywords:** Salak Pondoh, registration, non-registration, feasibility, application of GAP