

Intisari

Penurunan kualitas lahan menyebabkan penurunan produktivitas lahan. Salah satu faktor yang menyebabkan penurunan kualitas lahan tersebut yaitu penggunaan bahan kimia berlebih. Pemerintah Kabupaten Bantul membuat program pertanian organik pada komoditas padi untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut, salah satunya di Kecamatan Imogiri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) membandingkan pendapatan usahatani padi semi organik dan non organik, serta (2) membandingkan kelayakan ekonomi usahatani padi semi organik dan non organik. Pemilihan lokasi penelitian dilakukan secara purposive yaitu di Desa Kebonagung, Desa Sriharjo, dan Desa Karangtengah. Sampel responden ditentukan dengan metode *simple random sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 30 petani padi semi organik dan 30 petani padi non organik. Metode analisis yang digunakan untuk mengetahui kelayakan ekonomi yaitu rasio B/C dengan pendekatan harga bayangan. Perbedaan usahatani padi semi organik dan non organik terhadap pendapatan dan kelayakan ekonominya diuji menggunakan *independent sample t test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) usahatani padi semi organik lebih layak diusahakan dilihat dari pendapatan usahatannya yang lebih besar dibandingkan usahatani padi non organik serta (2) kelayakan ekonomi usahatani padi semi organik lebih memberikan manfaat bagi masyarakat keseluruhan dibandingkan non organik.

Kata kunci : rasio B/C, harga bayangan, kelayakan ekonomi, padi semi organik, padi non organik.

Abstract

Decrease in land quality causes decrease in land productivity. One of the factor that causes decrease in land quality is the use of excessive chemical materials. Bantul District Government created an organic farming program on rice commodities to resolve this problems, including in Imogiri Sub-district. The aims of this research are to (1) compare the farm income of semi organic and non organic rice farms, and (2) compare the economic feasibility of semi organic and non organic rice farming. This research took place in several place, which are Kebonagung Village, Sriharjo Village, and Karangtengah Village. Those location of this research is determined by purposive method. Respondent sampling was done by simple random sampling method, with total of 30 semi organic rice farmers and 30 non organic rice farmers. The analysis method used in this research aims know the economic feasibility, that is B/C ratio with shadow price approach. The differences of semi organic and non organic rice farming on farm income and economic feasibility were tested with independent sample t test. The results showed that (1) semi organic rice farming more feasible seen from the higher farm income compared with non organic rice farming (2) economic feasibility of semi organic rice farming provides more benefits to whole people than non organic rice farming.

Keywords : B/C ratio, economic feasibility, shadow prices, semi organic rice farming, non organic rice farming.