

**ANALISIS KELAYAKAN USAHATANI DAN KEBERLANJUTAN
SISTEM PERTANIAN TADAH HUJAN
DI DAERAH TANGKAPAN AIR (DTA) SELOPAMIORO
KECAMATAN IMOIRI, KABUPATEN BANTUL, DI. YOGYAKARTA**

INTISARI

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Daerah Tangkapan Air (DTA) Selopamioro merupakan bagian dari Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS) Oyo yang didominasi oleh sistem pertanian tadah hujan. Lahan tadah hujan memiliki keterbatasan dan berpengaruh terhadap hasil pertaniannya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tingkat pendapatan usahatani, tingkat kelayakan berdasarkan rasio R/C dan memberikan strategi rekomendasi untuk pertanian yang berkelanjutan. Wawancara pada 36 % total populasi petani DTA telah dilakukan untuk menggali data tentang profil sistem pertanian tadah hujan (bibit, olah tanah, pupuk, pestisida/obat-obatan, jumlah tenaga kerja, biaya irigasi, hasil produksi pertanian, alat mesin pertanian, luas lahan garapan, status kepemilikan lahan, umur, tingkat pendidikan)

Tingkat pendapatan usahatani dihitung berdasarkan selisih total penerimaan dan total biaya yang digunakan, tingkat kelayakan diperoleh dari perbandingan rasio R/C terhadap total penerimaan dengan total biaya berdasarkan biaya yang dibayarkan maupun yang diperhitungkan. Strategi rekomendasi untuk pertanian berkelanjutan diperoleh dari analisis SWOT dan AHP (*Analytical Hierarchy Process*) untuk menentukan bagaimana rekomendasi terbaik untuk menjalankan sistem pertanian yang berkelanjutan di DTA Selopamioro.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pendapatan usahatani di DTA Selopamioro berdasarkan biaya dibayarkan sebesar Rp. 131.565.277 per hektar per tahun, dan berdasarkan biaya diperhitungkan sebesar Rp. 1.126.015 per hektar per tahun. Tingkat kelayakan usahatani memiliki nilai rasio R/C berdasarkan biaya dibayarkan adalah 2,727 dan berdasarkan biaya diperhitungkan adalah 1,005. Sehingga usahatani di DTA Selopamioro dapat dikatakan layak berdasarkan biaya yang dibayarkan dan biaya yang diperhitungkan. Berdasarkan skoring, sistem pertanian agar berkelanjutan maka diperlukan upaya paling utama adalah optimalisasi modal yang dimiliki petani. Upaya kedua, ketiga dan keempat adalah program terkait pengembangan SDM, pemilihan pola tanam yang tepat, mengoptimalkan pemanfaatan teknologi panen hujan dan aliran permukaan.

Kata kunci: kelayakan usahatan, sistem pertanian tadah hujan, keberlanjutan, DTA Selopamioro.

**FEASIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENTS
OF DRY LAND FARMING SYSTEMS IN SELOPAMIORO CATCHMENT
OF IMOIRI DISTRICT,
BANTUL REGENCY, SPECIAL REGION YOGYAKARTA**

ABSTRACT

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The Selopamioro catchment is part of the Oyo watershed which is dominated by dry land. Agriculture system in dry land has many obstacles so the productivity is less. The purpose of this study was to determine the feasibility level of dry land farming system based on the R/C ratio and to provide recommendation strategies in achieving the sustainability. Interviews with 36% of the total farmer population in the Selopamioro catchment were conducted to obtain data on the profile of dry land farming systems (seeds, tillage, fertilizers, pesticides, number of workers, irrigation costs, yield, agricultural machinery, land area arable, land ownership status, age, and education level).

The farm income level was calculated based on the difference between the total revenue and the total cost used. The feasibility level was obtained from the ratio of the R/C ratio to the total revenue with the total cost based on the cost paid or calculated. The recommended strategy for sustainable agriculture was analyzed by using SWOT and AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process) methods. They were applied to determine the priority of some strategies.

This study showed that the level of farm income in Selopamioro catchment based on the fee paid was 131,565,277 IDR per hectare per year, and based on the calculated costs as much as 1,126,015 IDR per hectare per year. The feasibility level had an R/C ratio value based on the fee paid was 2.727 and based on the calculated cost was 1.005. Here, dry land farming system was worthy based on the fees paid and the costs calculated. The sustainability of the dry land farming could be attained primary if there was a program to optimize the capital owned by farmers. Moreover, human resource development has to be considered in gaining the sustainability.

Keywords: *feasibility of farming, dry land, farming systems, sustainability, Selopamioro catchment*