KAJIAN PRODUKTIVITAS LAHAN SAWAH FLUVIOMARIN DAN PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP PENDAPATAN PETANI DI DESA MOJOWARNO KECAMATAN KALIORI KABUPATEN REMBANG

Oleh:
Azizatul Maghfiroh
17/412015/GE/08533

INTISARI

Lahan sawah fluviomarin merupakan jenis lahan pertanian yang terletak pada bentuklahan fluviomarin hasil proses aktivitas marin masa lalu dengan material endapan aluvium. Lahan ini berada di wilayah kepesisiran Laut Utara Jawa dengan sistem pertanian sawah tadah hujan. Karakteristik fisik lahan sawah dan sistem pertanian yang dilakukan petani menyebabkan tingkat produktivitas antar lahan sawah berbeda-beda. Fenomena ini akan berakibat pada tingkat pendapatan yang diterima petani. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) menganalisis sistem pertanian pada lahan sawah fluviomarin, (2) menganalisis produksi dan produktivitas lahan sawah fluviomarin, (3) menganalisis pendapatan pertanian yang diterima petani, dan (4) menganalisis pengaruh produktivitas lahan sawah fluviomarin terhadap pendapatan pertanian di Desa Mojowarno, Kecamatan Kaliori, Kabupaten Rembang.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Mojowarno Kecamatan Kaliori dengan mengambil sampel di tiga lokasi yaitu di Dukuh Samben, Dukuh Mojo, dan Dukuh Cering. Seluruh lahan sawah dikelompokkan menjadi 7 *cluster* bentuklahan yang berbeda. Jumlah sampel ditentukan dengan metode slovin dengan tingkat error 10%. Pengambilan sampel dengan metode *cluster random sampling* yaitu berdasarkan *cluster* satuan bentuklahan fluviomarin. Analisis data yang digunakan yaitu analisis statistik deskriptif dilakukan dengan menggunakan frekuensi tunggal, analisis spasial dengan menggunakan peta, dan analisis statistik inferensial dilakukan dengan uji regresi linear sederhana.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sistem pertanian lahan sawah fluviomarin didominasi dengan teknik pengolahan lahan sawah menggunakan traktor, frekuensi penanaman sebagian besar 2 kali dalam setahun, komoditas utama tanaman padi, musim tanam petani dibagi menjadi 3 kali dalam setahun, serta pola tanam dominan yaitu padi-padi-bera. Rata-rata produktivitas lahan sawah sebesar 5,307 ton/ha dengan rata-rata pendapatan pertanian yang diterima petani sebesar Rp5.879.631,00/tahun. Terdapat variasi perbedaan tingkat produktivitas dan pendapatan petani di ketujuh *cluster* bentuklahan. Hasil uji regresi linear menunjukkan nilai koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,943 dan koefisien determinasi sebesar 0,890 menunjukkan bahwa besar pengaruh produktivitas lahan sawah terhadap pendapatan petani ialah sebesar 89%.

Kata kunci : *Fluviomarin, sistem pertanian, produktivitas lahan sawah, dan pendapatan*

THE STUDY OF FLUVIOMARINE RICE FIELD PRODUCTIVITY AND ITS EFFECT ON FARMER'S INCOME IN MOJOWARNO VILLAGE KALIORI DISTRICT REMBANG REGENCY

By:
Azizatul Maghfiroh
17/412015/GE/08533

ABSTRACT

Fluviomarin rice field is a type of agricultural land located in the fluviomarin form of the past marine activity process with alluvium deposition material. This land is located in the coastal area of the North Java Sea with a rainfed lowland farming system. The physical characteristics of paddy fields and the agricultural system implemented by farmers cause the level of productivity between rice fields to vary. This phenomenon will have an impact on the level of income received by farmers. This study aims to (1) analyze agricultural systems in fluviomarin rice fields, (2) analyze production and productivity of fluviomarin rice fields, (3) analyze agricultural income received by farmers, and (4) analyze the effect of fluviomarin rice field productivity on agricultural income in Mojowarno Village, Kaliori District, Rembang Regency.

This research was located in Mojowarno Village, Kaliori District by taking samples in three locations, namely Dukuh Samben, Dukuh Mojo, and Dukuh Cering. All paddy fields are grouped into 7 different clusters of land forms. The number of samples was determined by the Slovin method with an error rate of 10%. Sampling was using the cluster random sampling method, which is based on the cluster fluviomarin land unit. The data analysis used is descriptive statistical analysis performed using a single frequency, spatial analysis using maps, and inferential statistical analysis performed by simple linear regression test.

The results showed that the fluviomarin lowland farming system was dominated by wetland processing techniques using tractors, the frequency of planting was mostly 2 times a year, the rice crop as the main commodity, the farmer's planting season was divided into 3 times a year, and the dominant cropping pattern was paddy-paddy-bera. The average productivity of paddy fields is 5.307 tons / ha with an average agricultural income received by farmers of IDR 5,879,631.00 / year. There are variations in the level of productivity and farmer income differences in the seven clusters of land. The results of the linear regression test show that the correlation coefficient value is 0.943 and the determination coefficient is 0.890, indicating that the influence of paddy field productivity on farmers' income is 89%.

Key words: *Fluviomarin, agricultural systems, paddy fields productivity, and income*