



Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui: (1) struktur biaya usaha tani padi organik dan padi non-organik, (2) pendapatan dan keuntungan usaha tani padi organik dan non-organik, dan (3) kelayakan usaha tani padi organik dan non-organik. Penentuan lokasi dilakukan secara purposive di Desa Gilangharjo, Kecamatan Pandak, Kabupaten Bantul. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik sensus melalui wawancara pada responden yang terdiri dari petani organik dan non-organik. Analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis R/C rasio, π/C rasio, BEP dan uji *independent t test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa biaya usaha tani padi non-organik lebih besar dari pada usaha tani padi organik. Dari hasil analisis diketahui bahwa pendapatan dan keuntungan usaha tani padi organik masing-masing Rp 4.310.913 dan Rp 1.676.332 lebih besar dari pada usaha tani padi non-organik masing-masing sebesar Rp 3.642.328 dan Rp 928.995. Dari aspek kelayakan, usaha tani padi organik nilainya lebih tinggi dari pada usaha tani padi non-organik, namun tidak berbeda secara signifikan. Saran penelitian ini yaitu petani padi organik dan non-organik hendaknya lebih efektif dan efisien dalam pengelolaan tenaga kerja luar keluarga dan mesin dikarenakan menjadi biaya produksi terbesar. Selain itu, meskipun dari segi finansial tidak berbeda signifikan, petani padi non-organik disarankan terus mengurangi penggunaan pupuk dan pestisida kimia menuju pertanian padi organik karena dari segi sosial dan lingkungannya lebih bermanfaat.

Keywords: Biaya, Kelayakan, Keuntungan, Pendapatan, Pertanian Organik



Abstract

This study aims to determine: (1) the cost structure of organic and non-organic rice farming, (2) the income and profits of organic and non-organic rice farming, and (3) the feasibility of organic and non-organic rice farming. The location was determined purposively in Gilangharjo Village, Pandak District, Bantul Regency. Sampling was carried out using census techniques through interviews with respondents consisting of organic and non-organic farmers. The analysis used is the analysis of R / C ratio, π / C ratio, BEP and independent t test. The results showed that the cost of non-organic rice farming was higher than organic rice farming. From the analysis, it is known that the income and profit of organic rice farming are Rp. 4,310,913 and Rp. 1,676,332, respectively, than that of non-organic rice, which are Rp. 3,642,328 and Rp. From the feasibility aspect, organic rice farming has a higher value than non-organic rice farming, but it is not significantly different. The suggestion of this research is that organic and non-organic rice farmers should be more effective and efficient in managing the labor outside the family and machines because it is the biggest production cost. In addition, even though it is not significantly different from a financial perspective, it is recommended that non-organic rice farmers continue to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides towards organic rice farming because from a social and environmental perspective it is more beneficial.

Keywords: cost, feasibility, profitability, income, organic farming