

Intisari

Tingkat peralihan fungsi lahan pertanian di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta cukup tinggi per tahunnya yaitu sekitar 200-250 hektare. Kondisi tersebut menjadi alasan dikembangkannya lahan marginal untuk sektor pertanian oleh Pemerintah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, terutama untuk bawang merah. Bawang merah merupakan salah satu komoditas sayuran yang banyak dikembangkan petani di Kabupaten Bantul. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui perbedaan pendapatan usahatani bawang merah di lahan marginal pesisir pantai dan perbukitan, (2) menganalisis kelayakan ekonomi usahatani bawang merah di lahan marginal, (3) membandingkan kelayakan ekonomi usahatani bawang merah di lahan marginal pesisir pantai dan perbukitan. Metode dasar penelitian ini adalah deskriptif analitis. Lokasi penelitian di Kabupaten Bantul dengan 2 Kecamatan terpilih secara *purposive*, yaitu Kecamatan Sanden dan Kecamatan Imogiri. Petani bawang merah dipilih secara acak sebanyak 30 orang per kecamatan sebagai responden. Metode yang digunakan pada penilaian kelayakan ekonomi adalah dengan indikator *R/C ratio*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pendapatan per tahun yang diterima oleh petani di lahan pesisir pantai sebesar Rp 654.443,94, sedangkan di perbukitan sebesar Rp 3.187.209,73. Berdasarkan perhitungan analisis ekonomi, diperoleh *ratio R/C* usahatani bawang merah di pasir pantai adalah 1,08, sedangkan di lahan marginal perbukitan diperoleh *ratio R/C* adalah 1,25. Usahatani bawang merah di lahan marginal perbukitan lebih layak dilanjutkan dibandingkan usahatani bawang merah di lahan marginal pesisir pantai.

Kata kunci : alih fungsi lahan, bawang merah, kelayakan, lahan marginal, pendapatan

Abstract

The transition rate of agriculture land in Special Region of Yogyakarta per year quite high, which is about 200-250 hectare. This condition was the reason for development marginal land for the agricultural sector by the Government of Special Region of Yogyakarta, especially for shallot. Shallot was one of a kind vegetables commodities that developed by the farmers in Bantul Regency. This study aimed to (1) know the different income of shallot's farming in coasts and hills marginal land, (2) analyze the economic feasibility of shallot's farming in marginal land, (3) compare the economic feasibility of shallot's farming in coasts and hills marginal land. The basic method of this study analytic descriptive. The location was in Bantul Regency with 2 Sub-district selected purposively, which are Sanden Sub-District and Imogiri Sub-District. Shallot's farmers randomly selected as many as 30 respondents per Sub-District. The method used in this economic feasibility assessment was R/C ratio indicator. The result showed that annual income received by the farmers in coastal areas amounted to Rp654.443,94, while in the hills was Rp3.187.209,73. Based on the calculation of economic analysis, the R/C ratio in coastal areas was 1,08, while in hills areas was 1,25. Shallot's farming in hills areas was more feasible than coastal areas.

Keywords: land transition, shallot, feasible, marginal land, income