



Intisari

Kabupaten Indramayu merupakan sentra produksi padi di Provinsi Jawa Barat. Letak geografisnya yang berbatasan dengan Laut Jawa serta topografi yang datar membuat lahan sawah yang berada di sisi Utara rawan terhadap banjir rob. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) mengetahui kehilangan produksi padi akibat banjir rob, (2) mengetahui penurunan nilai guna langsung lahan sawah, (3) mengetahui perbedaan pendapatan usahatani padi saat kondisi normal dan kondisi banjir rob, dan (4) mengetahui peningkatan kemiskinan rumah tangga petani akibat banjir rob. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kecamatan Kandanghaur, Kecamatan Losarang, dan Kecamatan Arahan dengan melibatkan 60 sampel petani yang dipilih dengan teknik *snowball sampling*. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif, metode valuasi ekonomi *EOP*, uji statistik *Wilcoxon Signed Rank*, dan garis kemiskinan dengan kriteria *ADB*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Terjadi kehilangan sebesar 92.811,78 ton gabah basah atau setara dengan 40% dari produksi saat kondisi normal, (2) Penurunan nilai guna langsung lahan sawah akibat banjir rob sebesar Rp 412.250.158.044, (3) Terdapat penurunan pendapatan usahatani padi yang signifikan akibat banjir rob dibanding saat kondisi normal, dan (4) Terjadi peningkatan kemiskinan sebanyak 25 rumah tangga petani akibat banjir rob.

Kata kunci: banjir rob, produksi, nilai guna langsung, valuasi ekonomi, *EOP*, pendapatan, kemiskinan



Abstract

Indramayu Regency is the center of rice production in West Java. Because its location and topography that next to the Java Sea makes the rice fields on the North side prone to tidal floods. These research aims to: (1) determine the loss of rice production due to tidal flood, (2) determine the decrease of direct land use value, (3) determine the difference of farmer income when the condition is normal and when it's flooding, and (4) determine the poverty increase of Farmer due to tidal flood. This research was conducted in Kandanghaur District, Losarang District, and Arahan District with 60 samples selected based on snowball sampling methods. This research used descriptive analysis, EOP for economic valuation methods, Wilcoxon Signed Rank statistical test, and poverty line with ADB criteria. The results showed that: (1) There was a loss of 92,811.78 tonnes of wet rice or equivalent to 40% of production under normal conditions, (2) The decrease of direct use value of rice fields due to tidal flood was Rp 412,250,158,044, (3) Income of rice farm was significantly different due to tidal floods compared to normal conditions, and (4) There are 25 farm households that increased in poverty due to tidal flood.

Keywords: tidal flood, production, direct use value, economic valuation, EOP, income, poverty