

PENGARUH MINAT MENANAM KEDELAI (*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.) TERHADAP
INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN (*HAPPINESS INDEX*) PETANI
GROBOGAN, JAWA TENGAH

Erna Purwaningsih¹, Novita Erma Kristanti², M Maksu Mahfoedz²

INTISARI

Kedelai merupakan salah satu komoditas pangan strategis untuk dikembangkan. Pertanian kedelai mengalami beberapa permasalahan yaitu, impor, tata niaga, kebijakan pemerintah, dan lain-lain. Hal ini menjadi faktor yang mempengaruhi turunnya minat petani menanam kedelai. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang paling mempengaruhi minat petani kedelai di Kabupaten Grobogan, mengukur Indeks Kebahagiaan (*Happiness Index*) petani serta menganalisis pengaruh minat menanam kedelai terhadap nilai Indeks Kebahagiaan (*Happiness Index*) petani di Kabupaten Grobogan.

Dalam penelitian ini menggunakan survey lapangan dan hasil kuesioner 100 responden rumah tangga tani, hasil analisa minat menanam kedelai, analisa perspektif petani, analisa permasalahan petani, serta analisa kepuasan dan kebahagiaan petani pada 5 Kecamatan di Kabupaten Grobogan.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa faktor yang paling mempengaruhi minat menanam kedelai di Kabupaten Grobogan, yaitu pupuk alami (mengurangi biaya penanaman), masa tanam kedelai (1 kali masa tanam), penanganan panen kedelai, hasil penjualan kedelai untuk menutupi modal, harga kedelai sesuai kualitas, pertanian kedelai memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-hari. Nilai Indeks Kebahagiaan Agregat Petani Kedelai Kabupaten Grobogan ialah 70,51 (skala 1-100). Berkaitan dengan pengaruh minat menanam kedelai terhadap Indeks Kebahagiaan (*Happiness Index*), setiap kenaikan Minat Tanam Kedelai (MT) sebesar satu simpangan baku penuh, maka akan menyebabkan kenaikan Indeks Kebahagiaan sebesar 2,20 simpangan baku.

Kata kunci : *Grobogan, Indeks Kebahagiaan (Happiness Index), kedelai, petani*

¹Mahasiswa Departemen Teknologi Industri Pertanian, Fakultas Teknologi Pertanian, Universitas Gadjah Mada

²Staff Pengajar Departemen Teknologi Industri Pertanian, Fakultas Teknologi Pertanian, Universitas Gadjah Mada

THE INFLUENCE OF INTEREST ON SOYBEAN (*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.) PLANTING
TO FARMER HAPPINESS INDEX IN GROBOGAN, CENTRAL JAVA

Erna Purwaningsih¹, Novita Erma Kristanti², M Maksum Mahfoedz²

ABSTRACT

Soybean is the one of strategic foods commodities to be developed. Soybean farming has several problems such as import, commerce, government policy, and etc. Its problems have became factors, which have influenced the reduction of farmer's interest to plant soybeans. This research was aimed to find out factors, which have the most influence in the interest on soybeans planting in Grobogan regency, to measure farmer Happiness Index and to analyze the influence of interest on soybeans farming to farmer Happiness Index in Grobogan regency.

This research was conducted in field research i.e. Grobogan regency and used 100 farm households as respondent's questioners. The questioners were used to gather data about the analysis result of interest on soybeans farming, analysis about farmer's perspective, analysis about farmer's problems, and also analysis about farmer satisfaction and happiness in 5 districts in Grobogan regency. These data were used to analyze the interest on soybeans farming, Happiness Index, and the influence of both.

This result depicted that factors that have the most influence to interest on soybeans farming were natural fertilizer, planting season, soybean's harvesting, the sales of soybeans could discover the cost, price of soybean according to quality, and soybean farming could satisfy daily needs. The value of soybeans farmer aggregate happiness index in Grobogan regency was 70,51 (in scale of 1-100). The influence of the interest on soybean farming to farmer *Happiness Index* showed that every increasing the interest on soybean farming (MT) as much as 2,20 standard deviation.

Key words: *Grobogan, Happiness Index, soybeans, farmer*

¹College student of Agro-industrial Technology Department, Faculty of Agroindustry Technology, Universitas Gadjah Mada

²Lecturer of Agro-industrial Technology Department, Faculty of Agroindustry Technology, Universitas Gadjah Mada