

ABSTRACT

RISK ANALYSIS OF SEMI ORGANIC AND CONVENTIONAL RICE FARMING IN KEBONAGUNG VILLAGE IMOGIRI BANTUL. 2019. HASNA LUTHFIYA ZALFA (Supervised by NUR RAHMAWATI & TRIYONO). This research aims to determine the costs of production, income, profits, feasibility and risk of semi organic and conventional rice farming. Feasibility analysis can be seen based on the R / C while farming risk can be seen based on the coefficient variation value (CV). The average difference test on income, profit, and feasibility level were tested using independent t test. The data taken for this study is data in the last planting season in 2018. The location of the study was determined purposively while the sample determination was determined by census and random sampling. The number of samples in semi-organic and conventional rice farming were 30 farmers each who were members of the Madya Farmers Group in Kebonagung Village, Imogiri District, Bantul Regency. Based on the research, results have been obtained that the income and profits of semi-organic rice farming are greater than conventional rice farming. Semi organic farming income is Rp 3.572.668 while conventional rice farming is Rp. 2.674.812. The profit of semi organic rice farming are Rp. 2.263.000 while conventional rice farming is Rp 1.293.419. Semi organic rice farming is more feasible because the value of R / C is greater than the conventional rice R / C value of 1,96 and 1,49. The coefficient of variation in semi-organic rice farming is relatively greater compared to the coefficient of variation in conventional rice farming.

Keywords : Rice farming, income, profit, feasibility, risk

INTISARI

ANALISIS RISIKO USAHATANI PADI SEMI ORGANIK DAN KONVENSIONAL DI DESA KEBONAGUNG KECAMATAN INOGIRI KABUPATEN BANTUL (Skripsi dibimbing oleh NUR RAHMAWATI dan TRIYONO). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui biaya produksi, pendapatan, keuntungan, kelayakan dan risiko usahatani padi semi organik dan konvensional. Analisis kelayakan dapat dilihat berdasarkan nilai R/C sedangkan risiko usahatani dapat dilihat berdasarkan nilai koefisien variasi (CV). Uji beda rata-rata pada pendapatan, keuntungan, dan tingkat kelayakan diuji menggunakan *independent t test*. Data yang diambil untuk penelitian ini yaitu data pada musim tanam terakhir tahun 2018. Lokasi penelitian ditentukan secara *purposive* sedangkan penentuan sampel ditentukan dengan cara sensus dan *random sampling*. Jumlah sampel pada usahatani padi semi organik dan konvensional masing-masing 30 petani yang merupakan anggota Kelompok Tani Madya di Desa Kebonagung Kecamatan Imogiri Kabupaten Bantul. Berdasarkan penelitian telah diperoleh hasil bahwa pendapatan dan keuntungan usahatani padi semi organik lebih besar dibandingkan usahatani padi konvensional. Pendapatan usahatani semi organik yaitu sebesar Rp 3.572.668 sedangkan usahatani padi konvensional sebesar Rp 2.674.812. Keuntungan usahatani padi semi organik sebesar Rp 2.263.000 sedangkan usahatani padi konvensional sebesar Rp 1.293.419. Usahatani padi semi organik lebih layak dijalankan karena nilai R/C lebih besar dibandingkan nilai R/C padi konvensional yaitu 1,96 dan 1,49. Nilai koefisien variasi pada usahatani padi semi organik relatif lebih besar dibandingkan nilai koefisien variasi pada usahatani padi konvensional.

Kata kunci : Kelayakan, keuntungan, pendapatan, risiko, usahatani padi.