

ABSTRAK

KELAYAKAN USAHATANI PADI GOGO

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Padi gogo merupakan jenis padi yang ditanam di lahan kering. Penggunaan pupuk pada padi gogo mempengaruhi kualitas dan hasil produksi padi gogo. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana teknik budidaya padi gogo dan untuk mengetahui biaya, penerimaan, pendapatan dan kelayakan usahatani padi gogo organik dan anorganik. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah survei terhadap anggota Kelompok Tani Putra Laksana dan Sri Kondang di Desa Cidap Kecamatan Karangpucung Kabupaten Cilacap. Jenis data yang digunakan adalah data primer dan data sekunder dengan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan simplerandom sampling. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam budidayanya penggunaan pupuk organik diberikan pada awal pengolahan lahan dan pupuk anorganik diberikan pada saat pemeliharaan. Pestisida kimia diberikan dua kali selama pengolahan lahan dan pengendalian hama, sedangkan pestisida alami hanya diberikan satu kali selama pengolahan lahan. Biaya rata-rata usahatani padi gogo organik dalah Rp.2.603.736, rata-rata penerimaan sebesar Rp.8.727.250, dan pendapatan rata-rata sebesar Rp.6.123.514. Sedangkan untuk padi gogo anorganik biaya yang dikeluarkan Rp.2.855.568, rata-rata penerimaan sebesar Rp.6.331.800, dan pendapatan rata-rata petani adalah Rp.3.476.232. Nilai R/C padi gogo organik yaitu sebesar 3,35 dan padi gogo anorganik sebesar 2,21. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa usahatani padi gogo organik lebih layak untuk diusahakan.

Kata Kunci : Padi Gogo, Organik, Anorganik, Pendapatan, Kelayakan

ABSTRACT

FEASIBILITY OF UPLAND RICE FARMING

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Upland rice is a type of rice grown on dry land. The use of fertilizers on upland rice affects the quality and yield of upland rice production. This study aims to find out how the upland rice cultivation techniques and to determine the cost, revenue, income and feasibility of organic and anorganic upland rice farming. The research method used was a survey of members of the Putra Laksana and Sri Kondang Farmers Group in Cidadap Village, Karangpucung District, Cilacap Regency. The type of data used is primary data and secondary data with a sampling technique using simple random sampling. The results showed that in cultivation the use of organic fertilizers was given at the beginning of land preparation and inorganic fertilizers were given at the time of maintenance. Chemical pesticides are applied twice during land preparation and pest control, while natural pesticides are applied only once during land preparation. The average cost of organic upland rice farming is IDR 2,603,736, the average revenue is IDR 8,727,250, and the average income is IDR 6,123,514. Meanwhile, for anorganic upland rice, the costs incurred were IDR 2,855. 568, the average income is IDR 6,331,800, and the average income of farmers is IDR 3,476,232. The R/C value of organic upland rice was 3.35 and that of anorganic upland rice was 2.21. This shows that organic upland rice farming is more feasible to cultivate

Keywords: Upland Rice, Organic, Anorganic, Income, Feasibility