

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS TINGKAT KESEJAHTERAAN RUMAH TANGGA PETANI PADI ORGANIK DI KECAMATAN CISAYONG KABUPATEN TASIKMALAYA

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Padi organik merupakan salah satu sistem pertanian berkelanjutan yang mulai berkembang di Indonesia seiring meningkatnya kesadaran konsumen terhadap pola konsumsi sehat, meskipun harga jualnya jauh lebih tinggi dibandingkan beras non organik. Kecamatan Cisayong, Kabupaten Tasikmalaya, merupakan salah satu sentra produksi padi organik bersertifikasi dengan potensi cukup besar, namun petani masih menghadapi kendala biaya produksi tinggi dan ketidakpastian harga jual, sehingga pendapatan dan kesejahteraan rumah tangga petani belum stabil. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis biaya, penerimaan, dan pendapatan usahatani padi organik, serta tingkat kesejahteraan rumah tangga petani padi organik di Kecamatan Cisayong berdasarkan indikator kesejahteraan Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS). Penelitian menggunakan metode studi kasus dengan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif. Responden berjumlah 34 petani padi organik tersertifikasi dari tiga kelompok tani, ditentukan menggunakan teknik sampling jenuh (sensus). Data primer dikumpulkan melalui wawancara terstruktur dengan kuesioner dan observasi langsung, sedangkan data sekunder diperoleh dari instansi terkait. Alat analisis yang digunakan meliputi analisis usahatani (biaya, penerimaan, dan pendapatan) serta analisis range score berdasarkan sembilan indikator kesejahteraan BPS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata pendapatan usahatani padi organik sebesar Rp3.824.536,76 per bulan, dengan rata-rata total pendapatan rumah tangga sebesar Rp4.687.772,06 per bulan. Berdasarkan indikator kesejahteraan BPS, sebagian besar rumah tangga petani (56%) termasuk kategori cukup sejahtera, diikuti kategori sejahtera (41%) dan kurang sejahtera (3%), dengan skor kesejahteraan sebesar 2.298.

Kata Kunci: Padi Organik, Pendapatan, Rumah Tangga Petani, Tingkat Kesejahteraan.

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF THE WELFARE LEVEL OF ORGANIC RICE FARMER HOUSEHOLDS A CASE OF ORGANIC RICE FARMERS IN CISAYONG DISTRICT, TASIKMALAYA REGENCY

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Organic rice farming is one of the sustainable agricultural systems that has begun to develop in Indonesia, driven by increasing consumer awareness of healthy consumption patterns, although its selling price is considerably higher than that of non-organic rice. Cisayong District, Tasikmalaya Regency, is one of the centers of certified organic rice production with considerable potential, yet farmers still face challenges from high production costs and uncertain selling prices, resulting in unstable farm income and household welfare. This study aims to analyze the costs, revenue, and income of organic rice farming, as well as the welfare level of organic rice farmer households in Cisayong District based on the welfare indicators of Statistics Indonesia (BPS). The study employed a case study method with a quantitative descriptive approach. Respondents consisted of 34 certified organic rice farmers from three farmer groups, selected using a census sampling technique. Primary data were collected through structured interviews using questionnaires and direct observation, while secondary data were obtained from relevant institutions. The analytical tools used included farm business analysis (costs, revenue, and income) and range score analysis based on nine BPS welfare indicators. The results showed that the average farm income from organic rice farming was Rp3,824,536.76 per month, with an average total household income of Rp4,687,772.06 per month. Based on the BPS welfare indicators, the majority of farmer households (56%) fell into the moderately prosperous category, followed by the prosperous category (41%) and the less prosperous category (3%), with a welfare score of 2.298.

Keywords: Organic Rice, Income, Farmer Household, Welfare Level