

ABSTRAK
ANALISIS KELAYAKAN USAHATANI PADI DENGAN PERBEDAAN
STATUS PENGUASAAN LAHAN
(KASUS DI DESA CIWARAK ,KECAMATAN JATIWARAS,
KABUPATEN TASIKMALAYA)

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Perbedaan status penguasaan lahan memengaruhi struktur biaya, penerimaan, pendapatan, dan kelayakan usahatani padi di Desa Ciwarak, Kecamatan Jatiwaras, Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis biaya, penerimaan, pendapatan, serta kelayakan usahatani padi pada petani pemilik penggarap, penggarap, dan penyewa. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan mulai dari bulan Desember 2025 hingga Juni 2026 kepada petani padi dengan perbedaan status Penguasaan lahan di Desa Ciwarak, Kecamatan Jatiwaras, Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode survei dengan teknik *proportionate random sampling* terhadap 69 responden, serta analisis data menggunakan analisis biaya, penerimaan, pendapatan, dan *Revenue Cost Ratio* (R/C). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata biaya total tertinggi terdapat pada petani penyewa sebesar Rp.24.755.960/ha, diikuti pemilik penggarap Rp. 17.812.737/ha, dan penggarap Rp. 16.327.993/ha. sedangkan penerimaan tertinggi diperoleh pemilik penggarap sebesar Rp. 33.461.517/ha. Pendapatan tertinggi juga diperoleh pemilik penggarap sebesar Rp. 15.648.780/ha, diikuti penyewa Rp.4.529.520/ha, dan penggarap Rp. 2.334.090/ha. Nilai R/C rasio masing-masing sebesar 1,88; 1,14; dan 1,18 yang menunjukkan bahwa seluruh usahatani padi layak diusahakan. Maka dari itu usahatani padi pada ketiga status penguasaan lahan layak untuk diusahakan, namun petani pemilik penggarap memiliki tingkat keuntungan tertinggi dibandingkan petani penggarap dan penyewa.

Kata kunci: Kelayakan, Pendapatan, Status penguasaan lahan, Usahatani padi.

ABSTRACT

Feasibility Analysis of Rice Farming Based on Differences in Land Tenure Status (The Case in Ciwarak Village, Jatiwaras District, Tasikmalaya Regency)

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Differences in land tenure status affect the cost structure, revenue, income, and feasibility of rice farming in Ciwarak Village, Jatiwaras District, Tasikmalaya Regency. This study aimed to analyze the costs, revenue, income, and feasibility of rice farming among owner-cultivators, sharecroppers, and tenant farmers. The research was conducted from December 2025 to June 2026 involving rice farmers with different land tenure statuses in Ciwarak Village, Jatiwaras District, Tasikmalaya Regency. A survey method was employed, with respondents selected using proportionate random sampling, resulting in a sample of 69 farmers. Data were analyzed using cost, revenue, income, and Revenue-Cost Ratio (R/C Ratio) analyses. The results showed that the highest average total cost was incurred by tenant farmers at Rp24,755,960/ha, followed by owner-cultivators at Rp17,812,737/ha and sharecroppers at Rp16,327,993/ha. Meanwhile, the highest revenue was obtained by owner-cultivators at Rp33,461,517/ha. The highest income was also earned by owner-cultivators at Rp15,648,780/ha, followed by tenant farmers at Rp4,529,520/ha and sharecroppers at Rp2,334,090/ha. The R/C ratios were 1.88, 1.14, and 1.18, respectively, indicating that rice farming under all three land tenure statuses was economically feasible. Therefore, rice farming under all land tenure arrangements is profitable and feasible to operate; however, owner-cultivators achieve the highest level of profitability compared to sharecroppers and tenant farmers.

Keywords: income, Feasibility, land tenure status, rice farming.