

RINGKASAN

Pemilihan sistem panen berpengaruh terhadap keuntungan usahatani padi. Petani di Desa Pliken memanen padinya dengan sistem panen mandiri dan tebasan. Sistem panen tebasan terus diminati petani dan hidup di masyarakat, sementara pendapatan yang diperoleh diduga lebih kecil dari petani dengan sistem panen mandiri. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu (1) membandingkan keuntungan antara petani padi dengan sistem panen tebasan dan petani padi dengan sistem panen sendiri di Desa Pliken. (2) menganalisis pengaruh umur, tingkat pendidikan, luas lahan, status kepemilikan lahan, pengalaman bertani, jumlah tanggungan dalam keluarga, serta kontribusi pendapatan usahatani padi terhadap pendapatan rumah tangga petani terhadap keputusan petani memilih sistem panen.

Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah 409 petani padi di Desa Pliken Kecamatan Kembaran Kabupaten Banyumas. Sampel sebanyak 80 petani padi dipilih dengan metode *proportionate random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui metode wawancara berdasarkan kuesioner. Metode analisis yang digunakan yaitu analisis regresi logistik biner (regresi logit).

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa 1) rata – rata keuntungan petani padi dengan sistem panen mandiri lebih tinggi 57,22 persen atau senilai Rp1.851.299,18 per hektar per musim tanam daripada petani padi dengan sistem panen tebasan, (2) variabel umur, tingkat pendidikan, luas lahan, pengalaman bertani, berpengaruh signifikan terhadap keputusan petani padi memilih sistem panen.

Implikasi penelitian ini yaitu petani padi diharapkan memanen dengan sistem mandiri agar mendapatkan keuntungan yang lebih tinggi. Pemerintah dan pihak terkait diharapkan dapat memfasilitasi peningkatan pendapatan bagi rumah tangga petani sehingga dapat meningkatkan kesejahteraan rumah tangga petani.

Kata Kunci : Pendapatan Usahatani Padi, Sistem Panen, Tingkat Pendidikan, Luas Lahan, Pengalaman Bertani.

SUMMARY

The selection of the harvest system affects the profits of rice farming. Farmers in Pliken Village harvest their rice using an independent harvesting and tebas system. The tebas harvesting system continues to be in demand by farmers and lives in the community, while the income obtained is thought to be lower than farmers with independent harvesting systems. The aims of this study are (1) to compare the profits between rice farmers with the tebas harvesting system and rice farmers with their own harvesting system in Pliken Village. (2) analyze the effect of age, education level, land area, land ownership status, farming experience, number of dependents in the family, and the contribution of rice farming income to farm household income on farmers' decisions to choose harvesting systems.

The population in this study were 409 rice farmers in Pliken Village, Kembaran District, Banyumas Regency. A sample of 80 rice farmers was selected by proportionate random sampling method. Data was collected through the interview method based on a questionnaire. The analytical method used is binary logistic regression analysis (logit regression).

The results of this study indicate that 1) the average income of rice farmers with independent harvesting systems is 57.22 percent or Rp. 1,851,299.18 per hectare per growing season than rice farmers with tebas harvesting systems, 2) age, education level, land area, farming experience, have a significant effect on the decision of rice farmers to choose the harvest system.

The implication of this research is that rice farmers are expected to harvest with an independent system in order to get higher profits. The government and related parties are expected to facilitate an increase in income for farming households so that they can improve the welfare of farm households.

Keywords: Rice Farming Income, Harvest System, Education Level, Land Area, Farming Experience.