

RINGKASAN

Kentang merupakan salah satu produk sayuran dengan produksi tertinggi ke empat di Indonesia. Salah satu daerah yang memproduksi kentang di Indonesia yaitu Kecamatan Karangreja Kabupaten Purbalingga Jawa Tengah. Produksi kentang di daerah ini fluktuatif yang disebabkan faktor produksi pestisida, pupuk, luas lahan dan tenaga kerja. Pestisida dan pupuk yang digunakan petani selalu sama sesuai SOP perusahaan mitra. Luas lahan yang digunakan untuk usahatani kentang juga sama, sehingga tenaga kerja menjadi faktor produksi yang perlu diteliti lebih lanjut.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk 1) mengkaji alokasi kerja rumah tangga petani pada usahatani kentang di Kecamatan Karangreja Kabupaten Purbalingga, 2) menganalisis faktor yang mempengaruhi curahan kerja rumah tangga petani pada usahatani kentang di Kecamatan Karangreja Kabupaten Purbalingga, 3) membandingkan perbedaan upah antara petani laki-laki dan perempuan dalam rumah tangga kentang di Kecamatan Karangreja Kabupaten Purbalingga.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deksriptif yang dilakukan di Desa Kutabawa dan Desa Serang Kecamatan Karangreja. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 70 orang petani. Teknik pengumpulan data penelitian menggunakan wawancara, kuesioner, studi dokumen, dan observasi. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis Mosher dan analisis curahan kerja

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 1) Alokasi kerja rumah tangga petani kentang di Kecamatan Karangreja dibagi menjadi tiga yaitu produktif (usahatani), reproduktif (rumah tangga) dan sosial. Alokasi kerja produktif dominan dilakukan oleh suami seperti kegiatan pengolahan lahan, penanaman, penyiangan, pemasangan ajir, penyemprotan, pemanenan dan pascapanen. Alokasi kerja reproduktif dominan dilakukan istri seperti kegiatan memasak, belanja, membersihkan rumah, mencuci baju, mengurus anak. Alokasi sosial dominan dilakukan istri pada kegiatan pengajian dan membantu hajatan, sedangkan dominan suami pada kegiatan pertemuan kelompok tani dan kerja bakti. 2) Faktor yang mempengaruhi curahan kerja rumah tangga petani pada usahatani kentang di yaitu luas lahan, pengalaman usahatani, umur, dan jumlah tanggungan. 3) Terdapat perbedaan upah antara petani laki-laki dan perempuan dalam rumah tangga kentang di Kecamatan Karangreja Kabupaten Purbalingga.

SUMMARY

Potato is one of the vegetable products with the fourth highest production in Indonesia. One of the areas that produce potatoes in Indonesia is Karangreja Sub-District, Purbalingga Regency, Central Java. Potato production in this area is fluctuating caused by factors of production of pesticides, fertilizers, land area and labor. Pesticides and Fertilizer used by farmers is always the same according to SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) of the partner company. The area of land used for potato farming is also the same, so Labor is a factor of production that needs further investigation.

This study aims to 1) examine the allocation of work in farmer households potato farming in Karangreja Sub-District, Purbalingga Regency, 2) analyzing factors which affects the outpouring of farmer household work on potato farming in Karangreja Sub-District, Purbalingga Regency, 3) comparing the difference in wages between male and female farmers in potato households in Karangreja Sub-District, Purbalingga Regency.

This research uses a descriptive method which was conducted in Kutabawa Village and Serang Village, Karangreja Sub-District. The sampling was taken by using purposive sampling with a sample of 70 farmers. The research data collection techniques using interviews, questionnaires, document study, and observation. The data analysis technique using Mosher analysis and work outpouring analysis.

The results showed that 1) Allocation of household work for potato farmers in Karangreja Sub-District is divided into three, namely productive (farming), reproductive (household) and social. The dominant productive work allocation was carried out by husbands such as activities land preparation, planting, weeding, stake installation, spraying, harvesting and postharvest. The dominant reproductive work allocation was carried out by the wife such as activities cooking, shopping, cleaning the house, washing clothes, taking care of the children. Social allocation dominantly carried out by the wife in recitation activities and helping with celebrations, meanwhile dominant husband in farmer group meeting activities and community service. 2) The factor that affect the outpouring of farmer household work on potato farming in that area land, farming experience, age, and number of dependents. 3) There is a difference in wages between male and female farmers in potato households in the Karangreja Sub-District, Purbalingga Regency.