

RINGKASAN

Desa Karangjoho merupakan salah satu desa di Kecamatan Pengadegan yang menghasilkan ubi kayu sebagai komoditas utamanya. Potensi hasil pertanian ubi kayu ini membuat sebagian besar penduduknya berprofesi sebagai petani ubi kayu untuk memenuhi kebutuhan hidupnya. Petani di Desa Karangjoho memiliki masalah yaitu penggunaan input produksi belum optimal, harga jual fluktuatif, dan akses ke pasar yang masih tertutup. Permasalahan tersebut menyebabkan petani memperoleh hasil dan keuntungan rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: 1) mengetahui karakteristik petani ubi kayu. 2) mengetahui pendapatan petani ubi kayu. 3) mengetahui faktor sosial ekonomi yang memengaruhi pendapatan petani ubi kayu di Desa Karangjoho Kecamatan Pengadegan Kabupaten Purbalingga.

Penelitian dilaksanakan bulan Desember – Maret 2024 di Desa Karangjoho. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan metode *simple random sampling*. Jenis data digunakan adalah data primer dan sekunder. Variabel yang digunakan adalah pendidikan petani, pengalaman usahatani, umur petani, jumlah tanggungan keluarga, latar belakang pekerjaan keluarga, luas lahan, harga jual, upah tenaga kerja, modal, sumber modal, penghasilan di luar usahatani, dan jumlah produksi. Analisis data digunakan meliputi analisis deskriptif dan analisis regresi linear berganda.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa petani ubi kayu di Desa Karangjoho Kecamatan Pengadegan memiliki jumlah tanggungan keluarga tiga orang, umur tergolong tua, berpendidikan rendah, berpengalaman tinggi, dan berlatar belakang keluarga petani. Rata-rata pendapatan usahatani ubi kayu per hektare dalam satu musim tanam sebesar Rp14.657.310 dengan rata-rata penerimaan sebesar Rp24.130.921 dan biaya sebesar Rp9.473.611. Faktor sosial ekonomi secara simultan berpengaruh terhadap pendapatan petani. Faktor luas lahan, harga jual, modal, dan jumlah produksi secara parsial berpengaruh nyata terhadap pendapatan petani, sedangkan faktor pendidikan, pengalaman, umur, jumlah tanggungan keluarga, latar belakang keluarga, tenaga kerja, penghasilan di luar usahatani, dan sumber modal secara parsial tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap pendapatan petani ubi kayu.

SUMMARY

Karangjoho Village is one of the villages in Pengadegan District which produces cassava as its main commodity. The potential of cassava agricultural products makes the majority of the population work as cassava farmers to meet their living needs. Farmers in Karangjoho Village have problems, namely uncertain (fluctuating) selling prices, cassava farmers tend to run their farming business in a family manner, group and mutual cooperation traditions. Farmers carry out cassava farming according to their years of traditional experience, resulting in the use of production inputs not being optimal. The use of production inputs that are not optimal causes farmers to obtain suboptimal results and profits. This research aims to: 1) determine the characteristics of cassava farmers. 2) find out the income of cassava farmers. 3) determine the socio-economic factors that influence the income of cassava farmers in Karangjoho Village, Pengadegan District, Purbalingga Regency.

This research was carried out in December – March 2024 in Karangjoho Village. Sampling was carried out using the simple random sampling method. The types of data used are primary and secondary data. The data analysis used includes descriptive analysis and multiple linear regression analysis.

The results of the research show that cassava farmers in Karangjoho Village, Pengadegan District have three dependent families, are relatively old, have low education, have high experience, and have a farming family background. The average cassava farming income per hectare in one planting season is IDR 14,657,310 with average income of IDR 24.130.921 and costs of IDR 9,473,611. The socio-economic factors in this research simultaneously influence farmer income. The factors of land area, selling price, capital, and total production partially have a significant effect on farmer income. Meanwhile, the factors of education, experience, age, number of family dependents, family background, labor, income outside farming, and capital sources do not partially have a significant effect on the income of cassava farmers.