

## RINGKASAN

Petani di Kecamatan Kebasen pada umumnya menerapkan pola tanam padi-padi-kedelai, namun terdapat petani yang menerapkan pola padi-padi-bero. Penerapan pola tanam ini dilakukan untuk mendapatkan hasil produksi yang optimal sehingga dapat memaksimalkan pendapatan petani. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: 1) Mengetahui besarnya pendapatan yang diperoleh petani di Kecamatan Kebasen Kabupaten Banyumas dengan pola tanam padi-padi-kedelai dan padi-padi-bero, 2) Mengetahui apakah pola tanam padi-padi-kedelai menguntungkan petani di Kecamatan Kebasen Kabupaten Banyumas, 3) Mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan pola tanam terhadap pendapatan petani di Kecamatan Kebasen Kabupaten Banyumas.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kecamatan Kebasen, Kabupaten Banyumas. Penentuan daerah penelitian dilakukan secara *purposive*. Pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini menggunakan teknik *cluster sampling*. Responden penelitian ini merupakan 45 petani dengan pola tanam padi-padi-kedelai dan 19 petani padi-padi-bero. Data yang digunakan meliputi data primer dari wawancara dan data sekunder dari penelitian terdahulu. Metode analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis pendapatan dan analisis regresi linear berganda.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: 1) Besarnya pendapatan petani dengan pola tanam padi-padi-kedelai adalah Rp33.393.258 per hektar per tahun sedangkan petani dengan pola padi-padi-bero sebesar Rp24.112.765 per hektar per tahun, 2) Pola tanam padi-padi-kedelai lebih menguntungkan petani, 3) Pemilihan pola tanam berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pendapatan petani di Kecamatan Kebasen, Kabupaten Banyumas. Faktor lain yang memengaruhi pendapatan termasuk luas lahan, biaya produksi, dan produksi padi. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penerapan pola tanam padi-padi-kedelai dapat meningkatkan pendapatan petani.

## **SUMMARY**

*The crop rotation practiced by farmers in Kebasen District was generally carried out using the paddy-paddy-soybean pattern, although some farmers also applied the paddy-paddy-bare land pattern. The choice between these two planting patterns was made to achieve optimal production results, thereby maximizing farmers' income. This research aimed to: 1) Determine the income earned by farmers in Kebasen District, Banyumas Regency, from farming activities using the paddy-paddy-soybean and paddy-paddy-bare land patterns, 2) Ascertain whether the paddy-paddy-soybean planting pattern was more beneficial for farmers in Kebasen District, Banyumas Regency, and 3) Investigate whether there was an influence of the chosen planting pattern on farmers' income in Kebasen District, Banyumas Regency.*

*The research was conducted in Kebasen District, Banyumas Regency. The selection of the research area was carried out purposively. The sampling method used in this study was cluster sampling. The respondents of this research consisted of 45 farmers using the paddy-paddy-soybean pattern and 19 farmers using the paddy-paddy-bare land pattern. The data used in this study were primary data sourced from interviews with the respondent farmers, as well as secondary data from previous research and related sources. The data analysis methods employed were income analysis and multiple linear regression analysis.*

*The results of the research showed: 1) The amount of farmers' income with paddy-paddy-soybean planting pattern was Rp33.393.258 per hectare per year; while the income of farmers using the paddy-paddy-bare land pattern was Rp24.112.765 per hectare per year; 2) The implementation of the paddy-paddy-soybean planting pattern was more beneficial for farmers, 3) The preference of planting pattern had a significant impact on the income of the farmers in Kebasen District, Banyumas Regency. Farmers' income was also influenced by other factors such as land area, production costs, and rice production. This research indicated that the implementation of the paddy-paddy-soybean planting pattern could increase farmers' income.*