

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND THE WELFARE OF PADDY FARMERS USING CERTIFIED AND NON-CERTIFIED SEEDS IN THE RAMAN UTARA SUBDISTRICT EAST LAMPUNG REGENCY

By

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This study aims to analyze household income, identify the determinants influencing farmers' decisions to adopt certified rice seeds, and assess the welfare level of paddy farmer households using certified and non-certified seeds in Raman Utara Subdistrict, East Lampung Regency. The study employed a survey method with both quantitative and qualitative descriptive approaches involving paddy farmers using certified and non-certified seeds as respondents. Data were analyzed using farm income and household income analyses, while binary logistic regression was applied to identify factors affecting farmers' decisions to adopt certified seeds. Household welfare was evaluated using the criteria proposed by Sajogyo (1997) and the World Bank. The results indicate that the average household income of farmers using certified seeds reached IDR 49,244,516.44 per year, which was higher than that of farmers using non-certified seeds at IDR 39,945,017.86 per year. Farmers' decisions to adopt certified rice seeds were significantly influenced by landholding size (X3), farming experience (X4), and rice farming income (X6). Based on the Sajogyo (1997) welfare criteria, households of farmers using certified seeds were predominantly categorized as "adequate" (62.50%), followed by "decent" (32.14%) and "nearly poor" (5.36%). In contrast, households using non-certified seeds were largely classified as "adequate" (85.72%), while the "nearly poor" and "decent" categories each accounted for 7.14%. According to the World Bank welfare criteria, the proportion of prosperous households among certified-seed users (33.93%) was substantially higher than among non-certified-seed users (21.43%). These findings suggest that the adoption of certified rice seeds contributes positively to increasing household income and improving farmers' welfare.

Keywords: certified rice seeds, household welfare of farmer, income, non-certified rice seeds

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS PENDAPATAN RUMAH TANGGA DAN KESEJAHTERAAN PETANI PADI SAWAH PENGGUNA BENIH BERSERTIFIKAT DAN NONSERTIFIKAT DI KECAMATAN RAMAN UTARA KABUPATEN LAMPING TIMUR

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pendapatan rumah tangga dan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi keputusan petani dalam memilih menggunakan benih bersertifikat serta menganalisis kesejahteraan rumah tangga petani padi yang menggunakan benih bersertifikat dan nonsertifikat. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dan kuantitatif dengan metode survei terhadap responden yang terdiri dari petani pengguna benih bersertifikat dan nonsertifikat. Analisis data digunakan analisis pendapatan usahatani dan analisis pendapatan rumah tangga, regresi logistik digunakan untuk melihat faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi keputusan petani, serta analisis tingkat kesejahteraan digunakan kriteria Sajogyo 1997 dan *world bank*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata pendapatan rumah tangga petani benih bersertifikat adalah Rp 49.244.516,44, sementara petani benih nonsertifikat Rp 39.945.017,86. Faktor yang mempengaruhi keputusan petani dalam menggunakan benih padi bersertifikat di Kecamatan Raman Utara adalah luas lahan, pengalaman berusaha, dan pendapatan usahatani padi. Berdasarkan kriteria Sajogyo (1997), tingkat kesejahteraan petani padi sawah pengguna benih bersertifikat didominasi oleh kategori cukup yaitu 62,50 persen, layak 32,14 persen, dan nyaris miskin sebanyak 5,36 persen. Sementara itu, petani pengguna benih nonsertifikat sebagian besar berada pada kategori cukup sebanyak 85,72 persen, serta nyaris miskin dan layak masing-masing 7,14 persen. Berdasarkan kriteria Bank Dunia, jumlah petani yang tergolong sejahtera pada petani pengguna benih bersertifikat adalah sebanyak 33,93 persen, dan petani pengguna benih nonsertifikat sebanyak 21,43 persen.

Kata kunci: Benih padi bersertifikat, benih padi nonsertifikat, kesejahteraan rumah tangga petani, pendapatan