

## ABSTRACT

### **The Profit and Risk Analysis of Organic and Inorganic Rice Farming in Pringsewu Regency**

By

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This research aimed to analyze: (1) Organic and inorganic rice farm income (2) determine factors influencing profit of organic and inorganic rice farming (3) The risk of organic and inorganic rice farming. The research was conducted in Pringsewu and Pagelaran district purposively with consideration of the area is a regional pioneer of organic rice in Lampung province, and has obtained SNI certification from the government. This research used a survey method, which is 30 organic rice farmers and 30 inorganic rice farmers. The data was collected in September 2015 and analyzed by farm income analysis, UOP (*Unit Output Price*) function and for revenue risk was analyzed by calculating the variance, standard deviation and coefficient of variation. The research result showed as follows. (1) The average income of organic and inorganic rice farmers per hectare per season were Rp 25.855.297,56/ha/MT and Rp 11.315.070,91/ha/MT with R/C ratio equal to 2,45 and 1,88. (2) Factor affecting the profits of organic rice farming was land size and the price of organic fertilizers, meanwhile factor affecting the profits of inorganic rice farming was land size and the price of chemical fertilizers. (3) Inorganic rice farming risk is higher than the risk of organic rice farming. The risk of organic and inorganic rice farming in the dry season was higher than when the wet season.

Keywords: inorganic rice, organic rice, profit, risk.

## ABSTRAK

### ANALISIS PENDAPATAN DAN RISIKO USAHATANI PADI ORGANIK DAN ANORGANIK DI KABUPATEN PRINGSEWU

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis: (1) pendapatan usahatani padi organik dan anorganik, (2) faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pendapatan usahatani padi organik dan anorganik, dan (3) risiko usahatani padi organik dan anorganik. Penelitian dilakukan di Kecamatan Pagelaran dan Pringsewu secara purposive dengan pertimbangan daerah tersebut merupakan daerah pelopor padi organik di Provinsi Lampung, serta telah memperoleh sertifikasi SNI dari pemerintah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei, responden dalam penelitian ini 30 petani padi organik dan 30 petani padi anorganik. Waktu pengumpulan data dilakukan pada bulan September 2015. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis pendapatan usahatani, fungsi keuntungan UOP (*Unit Output Price*), serta analisis risiko menggunakan koefisien variasi, simpangan baku, dan batas bawah. Penelitian ini menunjukkan hasil sebagai berikut. (1) Rata-rata pendapatan petani padi organik dan anorganik sebesar Rp 21.299.295,13/ha/musim dan Rp 11.315.070,91/ha/musim dengan R/C rasio 2,46 dan 1,88. (2) Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pendapatan usahatani padi organik yaitu luas lahan dan harga pupuk organik sedangkan pendapatan petani padi anorganik dipengaruhi oleh luas lahan dan harga pupuk kimia. (3) Risiko usahatani padi anorganik lebih besar dibandingkan dengan risiko usahatani padi organik. Risiko usahatani padi organik maupun anorganik pada musim tanam gadu lebih tinggi dibandingkan saat musim tanam rendeng.

Kata kunci : pendapatan, padi anorganik, padi organik, risiko.