

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF REVENUES, RISK, AND WELFARE OF RICE SEEDS FARMERS BREEDER OF THE SEED VILLAGE SELF-SUFFICIENT PROGRAM IN PRINGSEWU

By

Dyah Rianita Susanti

This study aims to analyze (1) rice farming income, (2) differences in rice income level, (3) rice farming risk level, (4) household rice income, and (5) welfare level of farmers and non-breeder of paddy seeds in Pringsewu. The number of respondents is 37 farmers of seed and 37 farmers of non breeders taken by random sampling. The research method used was survey method. Primary data were obtained through direct interviews with tomato farmers and secondary data obtained from several related institutions. Data collection was conducted from October 2017. The data were analyzed using farming analysis, Independent sample T Test, risk analysis, household income analysis, and household welfare analysis with BPS theory (2014). The results showed that (1) the income level of rice farming in Pringsewu regency in farmer breeder of paddy seed is bigger compared to farmer earnings in non breeder farmer, (2) there is significant difference between farmer income level at farmer of paddy breeder and non seed breeder (3) the level of risk of rice farming in Pringsewu regency in rice farmer non breeder farmer is higher than rice farmer breeder, (4) household income level of farmer and non breeder farmer in Pringsewu Regency mostly come from earnings on farm , where the average percentage of on-farm income is higher than off farm and non farm income, and (5) the welfare of all rice farmers in Pringsewu district is classified as a prosperous criterion.

Keyword : breeder, income, rice seed, risk, welfare

ABSTRACT

ANALISIS PENDAPATAN, RISIKO, DAN KESEJAHTERAAN PETANI PENANGKAR BENIH PADI PROGRAM DESA MANDIRI BENIH DI KABUPATEN PRINGSEWU

Oleh

Dyah Rianita Susanti

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis (1) pendapatan usahatani padi, (2) perbedaan tingkat pendapatan usahatani padi, (3) tingkat risiko usahatani padi, (4) pendapatan rumahtangga usahatani padi, dan (5) tingkat kesejahteraan petani penangkar dan nonpenangkar benih padi di Kabupaten Pringsewu. Jumlah responden adalah 37 petani penangkar benih dan 37 petani non penangkar benih yang diambil secara *random sampling*. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode survei. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara secara langsung dengan petani tomat dan data sekunder diperoleh dari beberapa lembaga terkait. Pengambilan data dilaksanakan dari Bulan Oktober 2017. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis usahatani, *Independent sample T Test*, analisis risiko, analisis pendapatan rumahtangga, dan analisis kesejahteraan rumahtangga dengan teori BPS (2014). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) tingkat pendapatan usahatani padi di Kabupaten Pringsewu pada petani penangkar benih padi lebih besar dibandingkan dengan pendapatan usahatani pada petani non penangkar benih, (2) terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara tingkat pendapatan usahatani pada petani penangkar benih padi dan nonpenangkar benih padi, (3) tingkat risiko usahatani padi di Kabupaten Pringsewu pada petani non penangkar benih padi lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan petani penangkar benih padi, (4) tingkat pendapatan rumahtangga petani penangkar dan non penangkar benih padi di Kabupaten Pringsewu sebagian besar berasal dari pendapatan on farm, dimana persentase rata – rata pendapatan on farm lebih besar dari pendapatan off farm dan non farm, dan (5) tingkat kesejahteraan seluruh petani padi di kabupaten Pringsewu tergolong pada kriteria sejahtera.

Kata kunci : benih padi, kesejahteraan, penangkar, pendapatan, risiko.