

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KEPUTUSAN PETANI MELAKUKAN ALIH FUNGSI LAHAN DARI KOMODITAS UBI KAYU KE TEBU DI DESA BANDAR SAKTI KECAMATAN TERUSAN NUNYAI KABUPATEN LAMPUNG TENGAH

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) mengkaji proses alih fungsi lahan, (2) menganalisis pendapatan usahatani dan pendapatan rumah tangga petani tebu, dan (3) menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi petani beralih fungsi lahan dari komoditas ubi kayu ke tebu di Desa Bandar Sakti, Kecamatan Terusan Nunyai, Kabupaten Lampung Tengah. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode survey. Lokasi penelitian ini dipilih secara sengaja dengan pertimbangan bahwa Desa Bandar Sakti dikelilingi oleh beberapa pabrik gula yang memungkinkan adanya penerapan konsep ekonomi aglomerasi. Responden dalam penelitian ini adalah 30 petani ubi kayu dan 51 petani yang melakukan alih fungsi lahan dari komoditas ubi kayu ke tebu. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan April hingga Mei 2021. Metode analisis data yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif, analisis pendapatan, analisis pendapatan rumah tangga, dan analisis regresi logit. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) mayoritas petani ubi kayu melakukan alih fungsi lahan dari ubi kayu ke tebu dikarenakan ketidakstabilan harga jual ubi kayu sebanyak 39,22%, (2) tingkat pendapatan usahatani tebu rata-rata Rp24.048.664,46 per hektar, dan (3) faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh nyata terhadap peluang petani melakukan alih fungsi lahan dari ubi kayu ke tebu antara lain faktor luas lahan, umur petani, jarak lahan ke pabrik, pendapatan usahatani, dan pengalaman usahatani.

Kata Kunci: alih fungsi lahan, usahatani tebu, usahatani ubi kayu

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS THAT AFFECTING THE FARMERS' DECISION TO CONVERT LAND FROM CASSAVA INTO SUGAR CANE IN BANDAR SAKTI VILLAGE TERUSAN NUNYAI SUB-DISTRICT CENTRAL LAMPUNG REGENCY

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This research aims to: (1) study the process of land converting, (2) analyze the farm and household income of sugar cane farmers, and (3) analyze factors that affecting farmers' decision to convert land from cassava into sugar cane in Bandar Sakti Village, Terusan Nunyai Sub-District, Central Lampung regency. This research used a survey method. The location of this research is chosen purposively as the consideration that Bandar Sakti Village is surrounded by sugar factories which enable the appliances of agglomeration economy concept so that most farmers convert their land from cassava to sugar cane. The sample of this research consists of 30 cassava farmers and 51 farmers who convert their land from cassava into sugar cane. The research was conducted from April to May 2021. The analysis methods used in this research were descriptive method, analysis of income (TR) and household income (Prt), and analysis of logistic regression. The result showed that (1) most cassava farmers converted their land because of the instability of cassava prices as much as 39,22% and chose sugar cane commodity because the income level of sugar cane farm is higher than the income level of cassava farm as much as 35,29%, (2) the income level of sugar cane farm is Rp24.048,664,46 per hectare, and (3) the factors that significantly affected the chances of farmers converting land from cassava into sugar cane are land area, the age of the farmers, the distance from lands to the factory, farm income, and farming experience.

Keywords: cassava farm, land converting, sugar cane farm