

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND WELFARE LEVELS PORANG FARMERS HOUSEHOLD (*Amorphophallus muelleri* Blume) IN METRO CITY

By

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This study aims to analyze the income of porang farming with mini tuber seeds, the financial feasibility of porang farming with frog seeds, the COGM of porang tubers, the contribution of porang to the income of farmer households, the household expenditure of porang farmers, the level of welfare of porang farmer households according to the Sajogyo (1997) indicators, and farmers' decisions to stop (discontinuous) cultivating porang. This research uses a survey method. The research location was chosen purposively in Metro City. Respondents in the research consisted of 7 porang farmers and 5 discontinuous farmers. The research was conducted in April–May 2023. Data were analyzed using income, R/C, financial analysis, COGM, household income and expenditure, household welfare level according to Sajogyo (1997), and discontinuity using a Likert scale. The results show that porang farming with mini tuber seeds in existing conditions is not profitable ($RC=0.82<1$), while the simulation conditions are profitable ($R/C=1.24>1$). Porang farming with frog seeds is financially unfeasible based on existing conditions. The basic price for producing porang tubers from mini tuber seeds is IDR 2,420.56/kg tubers and the basic price for producing porang tubers from frog seeds is IDR 2,940.14/kg tubers. Porang farming with mini tuber seeds does not contribute to the household income of porang farmers, while porang farming with frog seeds is 26.44%. The largest expenditure of porang farming households comes from non-food expenditure. Porang farmer households with mini tuber seeds and porang farmer households with frog seeds are classified 100% as Prosperous. The factor that causes farmers in Metro City to decide to stop farming porang is due to a lack of information sources.

Key words: income, financial feasibility, COGM, welfare, discontinuous.

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS PENDAPATAN DAN TINGKAT KESEJAHTERAAN RUMAH TANGGA PETANI PORANG (*Amorphophallus muelleri* Blume) DI KOTA METRO

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pendapatan usahatani porang dengan bibit umbi mini, kelayakan finansial usahatani porang dengan bibit katak, HPP umbi porang, kontribusi porang dalam pendapatan rumah tangga petani, pengeluaran rumah tangga petani porang, tingkat kesejahteraan rumah tangga petani porang menurut indikator Sajogyo (1997), dan keputusan petani berhenti (diskontinu) mengusahakan porang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *survey*. Lokasi penelitian dipilih secara sengaja (*purposive*) di Kota Metro. Responden pada penelitian terdiri dari 7 petani porang dan 5 orang petani diskontinu. Penelitian dilakukan pada April–Mei 2023. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis pendapatan, R/C, finansial, HPP, pendapatan dan pengeluaran rumah tangga, tingkat kesejahteraan rumah tangga menurut Sajogyo (1997), dan diskontinuitas dengan skala likert. Hasil menunjukkan usahatani porang dengan bibit umbi mini pada *existing condition* tidak menguntungkan ($RC=0,82 < 1$), sedangkan *simulation condition* menguntungkan ($RC=1,24 > 1$). Usahatani porang dengan bibit katak secara finansial berdasarkan *existing condition* tidak layak dijalankan. Harga pokok produksi umbi porang dari bibit umbi mini yaitu Rp2.420,56/kg umbi dan harga pokok produksi umbi porang dari bibit katak sebesar Rp2.940,14/kg umbi. Usahatani porang dengan bibit umbi mini tidak memberikan kontribusi pendapatan rumah tangga petani porang, sedangkan usahatani porang dengan bibit katak berkontribusi sebesar 26,44%. Pengeluaran terbesar rumah tangga petani porang berasal dari pengeluaran non pangan. Rumah tangga petani porang dengan bibit umbi mini dan rumah tangga petani porang dengan bibit katak sebesar 100% tergolong Sejahtera. Faktor penyebab petani di Kota Metro memutuskan berhenti dari usahatani porang karena kurangnya sumber informasi.

Kata kunci: pendapatan, kelayakan finansial, HPP, kesejahteraan, diskontinu.