

ABSTRACT

PATTERNS OF RICE GRAIN STORAGE AMONG FARMERS IN IRRIGATED, RAIN-FED, AND SWAMPY RICE FIELDS IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE

By

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This study aims to (1) analyze the income from irrigated, rain-fed, and swamp rice farming in Lampung Province; (2) analyze farmers' grain storage patterns; and (3) identify the factors influencing grain stocks among irrigated, rain-fed, and swamp rice farmers. The basic sampling method used was simple random sampling, resulting in a sample of 105 respondents. The analytical methods used were quantitative descriptive analysis for the first objective, qualitative descriptive analysis for the second, and multiple regression analysis for the third. Data collection took place from November to December 2023. The results of the study showed that (1) the cash income from irrigated and rain-fed rice farming during the rainy season was Rp13,878,243.01/ha and Rp12,320.025.36/ha, while the cash income from irrigated and swamp rice farming during the dry season was Rp 30,976,439.58/ha and Rp 14,393,279.25/ha. (2) that irrigated and rain-fed farmers store 29.78 percent and 70.52 percent of their harvest as paddy during the rainy season, and that irrigated and swamp farmers store 24.85 percent and 55.51 percent of their harvest as paddy during the dry season, and at the end of the period, the remaining paddy stock is 470.40 kg/year for irrigated farmers, 599.99 kg/year for rain-fed farmers, and 297.69 kg/year for swamp farmers. (3) The factors affecting the paddy stocks of irrigated farmers are production variables; the factors affecting the paddy stocks of rain-fed farmers are production variables, household size, and ownership of storage facilities; and the factors affecting the paddy stocks of swamp farmers are production variables and household size.

Keywords: farming, storage patterns, multiple regression analysis.

ABSTRAK

POLA PENYIMPANAN GABAH DI TINGKAT PETANI PADI SAWAH IRIGASI TADAH HUJAN DAN RAWA DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) menganalisis pendapatan usahatani padi sawah irigasi, tadah hujan dan rawa di Provinsi Lampung. (2) Menganalisis pola penyimpanan gabah petani dan (3) faktor yang mempengaruhi stok gabah petani irigasi, tadah hujan dan rawa. Metode dasar pemilihan sampel yaitu dengan metode acak sederhana (*simple random sampling*) yang diperoleh responden berjumlah 105 orang. Metode analisis yang digunakan untuk tujuan pertama menggunakan analisis deskriptif kuantitatif, kedua menggunakan analisis deskriptif kualitatif dan ketiga menggunakan analisis regresi berganda. Pengambilan data penelitian dilakukan pada bulan November-Desember 2023. Hasil dari penelitian diperoleh bahwa (1) pendapatan atas biaya tunai usahatani padi irigasi dan tadah hujan saat MT Hujan sebesar Rp13.878.243,01/ha dan Rp12.320.025,36/ha sedangkan pendapatan atas biaya tunai usahatani padi irigasi dan rawa saat MT kemarau sebesar Rp 30.976.439,58/ha dan Rp14.393.279,25/ha. (2) bahwa petani irigasi dan tadah hujan menyimpan gabah sebesar 29,78 persen dan 70,52 persen saat MT Hujan dari hasil panennya dan petani irigasi dan rawa menyimpan sebesar 24,85 persen dan 55,51 persen gabah saat MT Kemarau dari hasil panennya, lalu pada akhir periode tersisa stok gabah irigasi sebesar 1470,40kg/tahun, tadah hujan 599,99kg/tahun dan rawa 297,69kg/tahun (3) faktor yang memengaruhi stok gabah petani irigasi yaitu variabel produksi, faktor yang memengaruhi stok gabah petani tadah hujan yaitu variabel produksi, jumlah anggota keluarga dan kepemilikan gudang penyimpanan dan faktor yang memengaruhi stok gabah petani rawa yaitu variabel produksi dan jumlah anggota keluarga.

Kata kunci : usahatani, pola penyimpanan , analisis regresi berganda.