

ABSTRAK

Kondisi keterbatasan pupuk bersubsidi menuntut PPL meningkatkan perannya dalam membantu petani mengatasi permasalahan tersebut melalui sosialisasi usahatani padi sehat. Berdasar pada permasalahan tersebut maka penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui: (1) peran PPL dalam sosialisasi usahatani padi sehat di Kecamatan Sukorambi Kabupaten Jember; (2) rasio perubahan penerimaan dan perubahan biaya usahatani padi dalam penerapan usahatani padi sehat di Kecamatan Sukorambi Kabupaten Jember; (3) perubahan produktivitas padi dalam penerapan usahatani padi sehat di Kecamatan Sukorambi Kabupaten Jember. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 60 orang, yang terdiri dari 30 orang petani yang menerapkan pertanian sehat, dan 30 orang petani yang menerapkan pertanian konvensional. Peran PPL diukur dengan skala likert, rasio perubahan penerimaan dan biaya menggunakan rumus B/C Ratio dalam penerapan padi sehat dan padi konvensional, dan analisis produktivitas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) peran PPL dalam sosialisasi usahatani padi sehat di Kecamatan Sukorambi Kabupaten Jember tergolong tinggi (berperan) berdasarkan indikator peran penyuluh sebagai komunikator, motivator, fasilitator dan edukator dengan nilai 80,63%; (2) rasio perubahan penerimaan dan biaya ialah sebesar -3,46 yang berarti petani yang menerapkan usahatani padi sehat dapat mengurangi biaya sebesar Rp.1 sedangkan penerimaan bertambah sebesar Rp.3,46 atau pengurangan biaya sebesar Rp.1.000.000 namun dapat menambah penerimaan sebesar Rp.3.460.000/ha; 3) produktivitas usahatani padi sehat di Kecamatan Sukorambi lebih tinggi 0,535 ton/ha dibanding produktivitas lahan padi konvensional yang berarti terdapat peningkatan produktivitas padi dalam penerapan usahatani padi sehat.

Kata kunci: biaya, padi konvensional, padi sehat, PPL, produktivitas.

ABSTRACT

The condition of limited subsidized fertilizers requires PPL to increase their role in helping farmers overcome these problems through the socialization of healthy rice farming. Based on these problems, this study aims to determine: (1) the role of PPL in socializing healthy rice farming in Sukorambi District, Jember Regency; (2) the ratio of changes in revenue and changes in costs of rice farming in the application of healthy rice farming in Sukorambi District, Jember Regency; (3) changes in rice productivity in the application of healthy rice farming in Sukorambi District, Jember Regency. This study uses a quantitative descriptive method. The research sample consisted of 60 people, consisting of 30 farmers who apply healthy farming, and 30 farmers who apply conventional farming. The role of PPL is measured using a Likert scale, the ratio of changes in revenue and costs using the B/C Ratio formula in the application of healthy rice and conventional rice, and productivity analysis. The results showed that: (1) the role of PPL in socializing healthy rice farming in Sukorambi District, Jember Regency was classified as high (playing a role) based on the indicator of the role of extension workers as communicators, motivators, facilitators and educators with a value of 80.63%; (2) the ratio of changes in revenue and costs is -3.46, which means that farmers who apply healthy rice farming can reduce costs by IDR.1 while revenue increases IDR. 3.46 or reduce costs by IDR.1,000,000 but can increase revenue by IDR.3,460,000/ha; 3) the productivity of healthy rice farming in Sukorambi District is 0.535 tons/ha higher than the productivity of conventional rice fields, which means that there is an increase in rice productivity in the application of healthy rice farming.

Keywords: conventional rice, cost, healthy rice, PPL, productivity.