

ABSTRAK

Tanaman sehat adalah suatu metode budidaya yang diadopsi dari salah satu prinsip Pengendalian Hama Terpadu (PHT), yaitu dengan memanfaatkan pupuk organik untuk meningkatkan produktivitas dan hasil produksi tanaman. Sementara tanaman konvensional merupakan tanaman yang memaksimalkan pupuk kimia (anorganik) sebagai sumber nutrisi tanaman dan tanah. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui: (1) perbedaan produktivitas lahan usahatani padi sehat dan konvensional; (2) perbedaan keuntungan antara usahatani padi sehat dan konvensional; (3) perbedaan efisiensi biaya antara usahatani padi sehat dan konvensional. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif, dilakukan di Kecamatan Sukorambi, Kabupaten Jember. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *quota sampling* sebanyak 60 sampel. Metode analisis data menggunakan analisis produktivitas, keuntungan, R/C ratio serta uji Z rata-rata. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, (1) tidak ada perbedaan produktivitas lahan sebesar 0,53 ton/ha dan signifikan pada taraf kepercayaan 90% antara dua macam usahatani padi, produktivitas padi sehat 4,74 ton/ha, lebih tinggi dibanding usahatani padi konvensional sebesar 4,21 ton/ha, (2) ada perbedaan keuntungan sebesar Rp 3.101.072/ha, dan signifikan pada tingkat kepercayaan 90%, antara dua macam usahatani padi, keuntungan usahatani padi sehat sebesar Rp 16.615.620/ha, lebih tinggi dibanding usahatani padi konvensional sebesar Rp 13.514.548/ha, (3) ada perbedaan efisiensi biaya sebesar 0,34 dan signifikan pada tingkat kepercayaan 90%, antara dua macam usahatani padi, efisiensi biaya usahatani padi sehat sebesar 2,85 lebih tinggi dibanding usahatani padi konvensional sebesar 2,51.

Kata Kunci: efisiensi biaya, keuntungan, produktivitas, tanaman sehat

ABSTRACT

Healthy plants is a cultivation method adopted from one of the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), namely by utilizing organic fertilizers to increase crop productivity and yields. While conventional plants is a plants that maximize chemical (inorganic) fertilizers as a source of plant and soil nutrition. The purpose of this study was to determine: (1) differences in productivity between healthy and conventional rice plants; (2) profit differences between healthy and conventional rice plants; (3) differences in cost efficiency between healthy and conventional rice plants. This research uses a quantitative descriptive method. Conducted in Sukorambi District, Jember Regency. Sampling using the quota sampling method as many as 60 samples. Methods of data analysis using analysis of productivity, profits, R/C ratio and the average difference test. The results showed, (1) there was no difference in land productivity of 0.53 tons/ha and it was significant at the 90% confidence level between the two types of rice farming, healthy rice productivity was 4.74 tons/ha, higher than conventional rice farming by 4 .21 ton/ha, (2) there was a difference in profit of IDR 3,101,072/ha, and significant at the 90% confidence level, between the two types of rice farming, the profit of healthy rice farming is IDR 16,615,620/ha, higher than conventional rice farming of IDR 13,514,548/ha, (3) there was a difference in cost efficiency of 0,34 and is significant at the 90% confidence level, between the two types of farming, the cost efficiency of healthy rice farming is 2,85 higher than conventional rice farming is 2,51.

Keywords: cost efficiency, healthy plant, productivity, profit