

ABSTRAK

Secara umum ada tiga status kepemilikan lahan yaitu lahan milik sendiri, lahan sewa dan lahan bagi hasil. Perbedaan status kepemilikan lahan diduga akan mempengaruhi tingkat produktivitas, alokasi tenaga kerja dan pendapatan usahatani padi sawah. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui: (1) perbedaan produktivitas usahatani padi sawah, (2) alokasi tenaga kerja, dan (3) pendapatan usahatani padi sawah berdasarkan status kepemilikan lahan. Metode analisis data menggunakan analisis produktivitas, alokasi tenaga kerja, pendapatan dan metode deskriptif komparatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) ada perbedaan signifikan pada taraf uji 5% produktivitas lahan antara lahan milik sendiri dan lahan sewa, sedangkan antara lahan milik sendiri dan bagi hasil, serta antara sewa dan bagi hasil tidak ada perbedaan signifikan, lahan sewa memiliki rata-rata produktivitas tertinggi yaitu 6,369 ton/ha, kemudian diikuti lahan bagi hasil sebesar 5,575 ton/ha dan lahan milik sendiri sebesar 4,749 ton/ha (2) petani dengan lahan milik sendiri menggunakan TKDK sebesar 31,20% (91,34 HOK) lebih sedikit dibandingkan TKLK sebesar 68,80% (201,45 HOK), petani dengan status lahan sewa menggunakan TKDK sebesar 75,82% (189,27 HOK) lebih banyak dibandingkan TKLK 24,18% (60,35 HOK). Sedangkan pada lahan bagi hasil TKDK yang digunakan sebesar 50,40% (152,67 HOK) lebih banyak dibandingkan TKLK 49,60% (150,25 HOK), (3) rata-rata pendapatan per ha per musim tanam usahatani padi sawah di Kecamatan Tempurejo pada lahan milik sendiri sebesar Rp. 12.269.456, lahan sewa sebesar Rp. 20.777.563, dan lahan bagi hasil sebesar Rp. 14.576.156.

Kata kunci : alokasi tenaga kerja, pendapatan, pola kepemilikan lahan, produktivitas, usahatani.

ABSTRACT

In general, there are three land ownership statuses, namely own land, leased land and profit-sharing land. Differences in land ownership status are expected to affect the level of productivity, allocation of labor and income of paddy rice farming. The purpose of this study was to determine: (1) differences in the productivity of lowland rice farming, (2) allocation of labor, and (3) income of lowland rice farming based on land ownership status. The data analysis method uses productivity analysis, labor allocation, income and comparative descriptive methods. The results showed that: (1) there was a significant difference at the 5% productivity test level between own land and leased land, while between own land and production sharing, as well as between leased land and production sharing there was no significant difference, leased land had the highest average productivity was 6.369 tons/ha, followed by profit-sharing land of 5.575 tons/ha and private land of 4.749 tons/ha, (2) farmers with their own land use TKDK by 31.20% (91.34 HOK) less than TKLK by 69.80% (201.45 HOK), farmers with leased land status use TKDK by 75.82% (189 .27 HOK) more than TKLK 24.18% (60.35 HOK). Meanwhile, TKDK revenue sharing land used was 50.40% (152.67 HOK) more than TKLK 49.60% (150.25 HOK), (3) the average income per ha per planting season for lowland rice farming in Tempurejo District on one's own land is Rp. 12,269,456, land for rent of Rp. 20,777,563, and profit-sharing land of Rp. 14,576,156.

Keywords : farming, income, labor allocation, land ownership patterns, productivity