

ABSTRAK

Banyuwangi menjadi salah satu lumbung padi di Provinsi Jawa Timur. Produksi padi di Banyuwangi mengalami penurunan produksi selama 2022 sebesar 51.284,09 ton Gabah Kering Giling (GKG) (9,98 %) dibanding tahun 2021. Petani di Banyuwangi mengubah pola tanaman padi ke ubi jalar, sehingga perubahan ini mencerminkan adanya perubahan perilaku petani dalam menjalankan usahatani. Ubi jalar menjadi pilihan alternatif yang cukup menarik untuk menggantikan tanaman padi, karena tanaman ubi jalar memiliki kemampuan adaptasi yang lebih baik terhadap kondisi iklim yang tidak stabil, serta dapat tumbuh di berbagai jenis tanah dan bertahan dalam keadaan kekeringan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbandingan produktivitas, biaya produksi, keuntungan, serta kelayakan usahatani antara komoditas padi dan ubi jalar di Kecamatan Singojuruh, Kabupaten Banyuwangi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan teknik pengambilan sampel simple random sampling terhadap 35 petani di Desa Sumberbaru dan Benelan Kidul. Analisis data meliputi analisis biaya, keuntungan, fungsi produksi *Cobb-Douglas*, serta analisis kelayakan R/C ratio. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata produktivitas usahatani ubi jalar (11.934,99 kg/ha) jauh lebih tinggi dibandingkan padi (2.900 kg/ha). Usahatani ubi jalar memperoleh keuntungan sebesar Rp 27.482.006 per hektar, sementara usahatani padi mengalami kerugian sebesar -Rp 1.325.903. Berdasarkan analisis kelayakan usahatani di Desa Sumberbaru dan Benelan Kidul, usahatani ubi jalar dinyatakan layak dengan nilai R/C ratio 2,24, sedangkan usahatani padi dinyatakan tidak layak dengan nilai R/C ratio 0,9. Faktor produksi yang berpengaruh signifikan terhadap produksi padi hanya variabel bibit. Sementara pada usahatani ubi jalar, faktor luas lahan dan bibit berpengaruh signifikan terhadap produksi. Disimpulkan bahwa ubi jalar merupakan alternatif substitusi yang lebih menguntungkan dan layak bagi petani di daerah penelitian.

Kata Kunci: Padi, Ubi Jalar, Substitusi Usahatani, Keuntungan, Kelayakan.

ABSTRACT

Banyuwangi is one of the rice barns in East Java Province. Rice production in Banyuwangi experienced a decrease in production during 2022 of 51,284.09 tons of Dry Milled Rice (GKG) (9.98%) compared to 2021. Farmers in Banyuwangi change the pattern of rice plants to sweet potatoes, so this change reflects a change in farmers' behavior in carrying out their farms. Sweet potatoes are a fairly interesting alternative choice to replace rice plants, because sweet potato plants have better adaptability to unstable climatic conditions, and can grow in various types of soil and survive droughts. This study aims to analyze the comparison of productivity, production costs, profits, and farming feasibility between rice and sweet potato commodities in Singojuruh District, Banyuwangi Regency. The research method used was quantitative descriptive with a simple random sampling technique on 35 farmers in Sumberbaru and Benelan Kidul Villages. Data analysis included cost, profit, Cobb-Douglas production function analysis, and R/C ratio feasibility analysis. The results showed that the average productivity of sweet potato farming (11,934.99 kg/ha) was much higher than rice (2,900 kg/ha). Sweet potato farming earned a profit of Rp 27,482,006 per hectare, while rice farming suffered a loss of -Rp 1,325,903. Based on the feasibility analysis of farming in Sumberbaru and Benelan Kidul Villages, sweet potato farming was declared feasible with an R/C ratio value of 2.24, while rice farming was declared unfeasible with an R/C ratio value of 0.9. The production factor that had a significant effect on rice production was only the seed variable. Meanwhile, in sweet potato farming, the land area and seedling factors have a significant effect on production. It is concluded that sweet potatoes are a more profitable and feasible substitution alternative for farmers in the research area

Keywords: rice, sweet potato, farming substitution, profitability, feasibility.