

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh adanya perbedaan penerapan sistem usahatani monokultur tembakau dan *intercropping* tembakau dengan cabai pada musim kemarau di Desa Gunungsari, Kecamatan Maesan, Kabupaten Bondowoso. Perbedaan pola tanam tersebut diduga memengaruhi tingkat pendapatan dan efisiensi usahatani yang diterima petani. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pendapatan dan efisiensi usahatani, serta membandingkan biaya produksi dan pendapatan antara sistem usahatani monokultur dan *intercropping*. Penelitian menggunakan metode komparatif dengan sampel sebanyak 63 petani yang terdiri atas 26 petani monokultur dan 37 petani *intercropping*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan menggunakan probability sampling dengan teknik multistage sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner serta didukung data sekunder. Analisis data meliputi perhitungan biaya produksi, penerimaan, pendapatan, uji beda *Independent Samples t-test*, dan analisis *Revenue Cost Ratio* (R/C Ratio). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata pendapatan usahatani *intercropping* sebesar Rp91.443.128/ha, lebih tinggi dibandingkan usahatani monokultur sebesar Rp60.267.221/ha. Hasil uji beda menunjukkan bahwa biaya produksi kedua sistem tidak berbeda nyata, sedangkan pendapatan berbeda nyata. Kedua sistem usahatani layak diusahakan karena memiliki nilai R/C Ratio lebih dari satu, namun sistem *intercropping* memiliki tingkat efisiensi lebih tinggi dengan nilai R/C Ratio 6,62, sedangkan sistem monokultur sebesar 4,10. Dengan demikian, sistem *intercropping* lebih efisien dan memberikan pendapatan yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan sistem monokultur pada musim kemarau di Desa Gunungsari.

Kata Kunci: Efisiensi Usahatani, *Intercropping*, Monokultur, Pendapatan.

ABSTRACT

This study was motivated by the different farming practices of tobacco monoculture and tobacco–chili intercropping during the dry season in Gunungsari Village, Maesan District, Bondowoso Regency. These differences in cropping systems were expected to influence farm income and farming efficiency. The study aimed to analyze farm income and efficiency and to compare production costs and farm income between monoculture and intercropping farming systems. A comparison method was employed involving 63 farmers, consisting of 26 monoculture farmers and 37 intercropping farmers. The samples were selected using probability sampling with a multistage sampling technique. Primary data were collected through structured interviews using questionnaires and supported by secondary data. Data were analyzed using production cost, revenue, and income calculations, Independent Samples t-test, and Revenue Cost Ratio (R/C Ratio) analysis. The results showed that the average income of the intercropping farming system was IDR 91,443,128/ha, higher than the monoculture farming system at IDR 60,267,221/ha. The t-test indicated no significant difference in production costs, whereas farm income differed significantly between the two farming systems. Both farming systems were economically feasible because their R/C Ratio values exceeded one. However, the intercropping system demonstrated higher efficiency with an R/C Ratio of 6.62, compared with 4.10 for the monoculture system. Therefore, the intercropping farming system was more efficient and generated higher income than the monoculture system during the dry season in Gunungsari Village.

KeyWords: Farm Income, Farming Efficiency, Intercropping, Monoculture.