

**STUDI KOMPRATIF USAHATANI MINA PADI DAN PADI MONOKULTUR
DI DUSUN SAMBEREMBE DESA CANDIBINANGUN KECAMATAN PAKEM
KABUPATEN SLEMAN**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) menganalisis dan membandingkan keuntungan usahatani mina padi dan padi monokultur, (2) menganalisis dan membandingkan tingkat keuntungan usahatani mina padi dan padi monokultur (3) menganalisis dan membandingkan efisiensi usahatani mina padi dan padi monokultur, (4) menganalisis dan membandingkan tingkat kesempatan kerja usahatani mina padi dan padi monokultur. Metode pelaksanaan penelitian adalah survei. Metode penentuan responden menggunakan *simple random sampling*. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis keuntungan, analisis *profit rate*, *RC ratio* dan analisis kesempatan kerja dengan sampel petani anggota KPI “Mina Muda” dan Kelompok Tani “Ngudi Marem”. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan (1) keuntungan usahatani mina padi sebesar Rp 19.368.292 lebih besar daripada keuntungan usahatani padi monokultur yaitu Rp 4.257.519, (2) tingkat keuntungan usahatani mina padi yaitu 177,26% lebih tinggi daripada usahatani padi monokultur yaitu 148,32%, (3) efisiensi usahatani mina padi sebesar 2,77 lebih besar dibandingkan usahatani padi monokultur yaitu 2,48, (4) kesempatan kerja usahatani mina padi sebesar 50,08 HOK lebih besar daripada usahatani padi monokultur sebesar 29,04 HOK

Kata kunci: Mina padi, monokultur, keuntungan, efisiensi, kesempatan kerja, *profit rate*.

**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RICE FISH FARMING AND MONOCULTURE
RICE FARMING IN SAMBEREMBE HAMLET CANDIBINANGUN
VILLAGE PAKEM SUBDISTRICT
SLEMAN REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to (1) analyze and compare the profit of rice fish farming and monoculture rice farming, (2) analyze and compare the profit rate of rice fish farming and monoculture rice farming (3) analyze and compare the efficiency of rice fish farming and monoculture rice farming (4) analyze and compare the employment opportunity of rice fish farming and monoculture rice farming. Methods of implementation of this research was survey. Method of determined respondents that used was purposive method. Technique analysis that used were profit analysis, profit rate analysis, RC ratio and analysis of employment opportunity with the sample of farmers were members of the “Mina Muda” Fish Farmer Group and “Ngudi Marem” Farmer Group. The result of research showed that (1) The rice fish farming profit was Rp 19,368,292 greater than the profit of rice monoculture farming which was Rp 4,257,51 (2) profit rate of rice fish farming was 177.26% higher than rice monoculture farming which was 148.32% (3) rice fish farming efficiency was 2.77 greater than rice monoculture farming which was 2.48 (4) the employment opportunity of rice fish farming were 50.08 HOK, greater than rice monoculture farming which were only 29.04 HOK.

Keywords: Rice fish, monoculture, profit, efficiency, employment opportunity, profit rate.