

ABSTRAK

Muh. Syarman Syah.105961103121 Analisis Komparatif Pendapatan Usahatani Padi Hibrida dan Non Hibrida di Desa Tabbinjai Kecamatan Tombolopao Kabupaten Gowa dibimbing oleh Sumarni B. dan Muh Ikmal Saleh.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jumlah pendapatan usahatani padi hibrida dan padi non hibrida serta menganalisis perbandingan pendapatan kedua jenis padi tersebut di Desa Tabbinjai Kecamatan Tombolopao Kabupaten Gowa. Informan dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 20 orang, terdiri dari 10 petani padi hibrida dan 10 petani padi non hibrida. Penentuan informan menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini meliputi analisis biaya, analisis pendapatan, dan uji-t untuk membandingkan pendapatan usahatani padi hibrida dan non hibrida.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pendapatan petani padi hibrida lebih besar dibandingkan petani padi non hibrida. Total pendapatan petani padi hibrida mencapai Rp. 6.421.642 per musim, sedangkan pendapatan petani padi non hibrida sebesar Rp. 6.133.165 per musim. Melalui uji-t, terdapat perbedaan pendapatan yang signifikan antara padi hibrida dan non hibrida. Nilai t hitung sebesar 0,8 artinya selisih rata-rata antara kedua jenis padi cukup besar dibandingkan dengan variasinya melebihi nilai t critical (*One tail*) 1,72 adalah nilai batas untuk memutuskan perbedaan itu signifikan pada taraf signifikansi 5% dengan p -value sebesar 0,47 yang jauh lebih kecil dari tingkat signifikansi (α) 0,05.

Kata kunci: Padi Hibrida, Non Hibrida, Pendapatan, Komparatif, Uji-t.

ABSTRACT

Muh. Syarman Syah.105961103121 Comparative Analysis of Hybrid and Non-Hybrid Rice Farming Income in Tabbinjai Village, Tombolopao District, Gowa Regency, supervised by Sumarni B. and Muh Ikmal Saleh.

This study aims to determine the amount of income from hybrid and non-hybrid rice farming and to analyze the comparison of income from both types of rice in Tabbinjai Village, Tombolopao District, Gowa Regency. There were 20 informants in this study, consisting of 10 hybrid rice farmers and 10 non-hybrid rice farmers. Informants were determined using purposive sampling. The analyses used in this study included cost analysis, income analysis, and t-tests to compare the income from hybrid and non-hybrid rice farming.

The results of the study show that the income of hybrid rice farmers is greater than that of non-hybrid rice farmers. The total income of hybrid rice farmers reached IDR 6,421,642 per season, while the income of non-hybrid rice farmers was IDR 6,133,165 per season. Through the t-test, there was a significant difference in income between hybrid and non-hybrid rice. The t-value of 0.8 means that the average difference between the two types of rice is quite large compared to the variation exceeding the critical t-value (One tail) of 1.72, which is the threshold value for determining that the difference is significant at a significance level of 5% with a p-value of 0.47, which is much smaller than the significance level (α) of 0.05.

Keywords: Hybrid Rice, Non-hybrid, Income, Comparative, t-test.