

SUMMARY

Lidya Puspita Ningrum. 0910440286. The Analysis of Income and Production Factors Usage Efficiency in Organic Red Rice Farming (Case Study in Jatiluwih Organic Farming Group at Banjar Gunungsari, Jatiluwih Village, Penebel District, Tabanan Regency, Bali Province). Supervised by Budi Setiawan dan Dina Novia Priminingtyas

Indonesia has rich tropical biological resources which are unique, bundant sunshine, water and soil, and also society culture who respects nature. Most Indonesian people still depends on agricultural sector, and it makes organical agriculture has high potecial in Indonesia. World organic agriculture product is increased 20% per year, that is the reason for the organic agriculture cultivation development should be prioritized on the plant wich has high economic value to fulfil the domestic and export market needs (Ditjen BPPHP Deptan, 2007). That is get along with the fact that paddy commodity is set to be the highest organic agriculture production target in Indonesia (Departemen Pertanian, 2007).

Tabanan is one of the regency in Bali province which is often called as “Lumbung Padi” because it is the biggest paddy producer in Bali province. Beside producing white rice paddy, this regency is also producing organic red rice from Jatiluwih village. From the previous survey, it is known that Jatiluwih organic red rice (*Oryza Sativa Barac Canana Jatiluwih*) is a local paddy comes from Jatiluwih village. This eight-monthed paddy is developed by jatiluwih farmers hereditary. Jatiluwih organic red rice famers group is a group comes from Banjar Gunungsari who still keeping the red rice cultivation organically.

From the selling price, red rice rice grain has its dried-milled rice grain of Rp 9000,- per kg. This price is higher compared to dried-milled white rice rice grain selling price limit set by the government. This can be seen in President Instruction about the government purchasing price (HPP) of white rice rice grain in 2012 which is Rp 4150,- per kg of dried-milled rice grain. New issue is appeared when other site has developed organic red rice with the harvesting age of 3 month, but the Jatiluwih organic red rice farmers group still keeping the 8 monthed age paddy. Red rice paddy with the *Aek Sibundong* variety which has 3 month age and has yield approximately 6ton/ ha (Deptan,2010). Compared to the Jatiluwih organic red rice which can be harvested after 8 month with the yield approximately of 6 ton/ ha, the longer cultivation time which is owned by Jatiluwih red rice, it should have higher productivity yield. By doing so, the farmers could have higher profit and efficiency in doing its farming. So, it is important to do income analysis and alocative efficiency of the production factors usage of the seed, fertilizer and labor in the farming process of Jatiluwih organic red rice.

Methods that is used in this research consist of location determination method, respondent method, data collecting and data analysis method. The location determination method for this research is done purposively in Banjar Gunungsari, Jatiluwih village, Penebel district, Tabanan regency, Bali province which is one of the place which produce Jatiluwih red rice. The respondent is determined with the use of cencus technique. Cencus technique is used because the respondent that are chosen is the whole member of Jatiluwih organic red rice farmers group without any criteria. This farmers group is chosen because it is the group which is doing the Jatiluwih red rice farming and has the organic food certificate from the Seloliman organic food institution (LeSOS). The data is collected by the use of interview

technique and questionnaires. The data which is collected is then analyzed by using the farming income analysis, double linear regression and allocative efficiency.

The result for this research are:

1. The average red rice farming production cost per hectares in the year of 2012 was Rp 13.974.649,05. This cost is obtained from the addition of fix cost of Rp 6.283.937,31 /ha and variable cost of Rp 7.690.711,74 /ha.
2. The average revenue of Jatiluwih organic red rice in the year of 2012 per hectares was Rp 35.732.295,57. That total revenue is obtained from the dried-milled rice grain production of 3.970,26 kg/ha times dried-milled rice grain selling price of Rp 9000,00 /kg.
3. Income in Jatiluwih organic red rice farming group per hectares in the year of 2012 was Rp 21.757.646,-/ha. The amount of the income is obtained from the difference between the total revenue (TR) with the total cost (TC).
4. Production factors which are influencing in organic red rice farming activity in Jatiluwih organic red rice farming group are production factors of seed, manure and labor.
5. The allocative efficiency level of the farming production factors of organic red rice shows the NPM_x/px value of seed of 2,51, manure of 1,33, labor of 0,97. It shows that efficiency is not equal as 1, so it is not efficient allocatively.

The conclusion for this research is that the Jatiluwih organic red rice farmers group obtained the average income of Rp 21.757.646,-/ha from the organic red rice farming. Production factors which affects the farming is the usage of seed, manure and labor, the usage of the seed, manure and the labor has not been efficient so it needs the addition or distraction of the production factors.

The suggestion for this research are:

1. The agricultural extension role who has the skills and knowledge in the usage production factors allocation efficiently (seed, manure and labor) is needed, so the organic red rice farmers can have optimal yield and profit.
2. Further research of the factors which affect the organic red rice farming beside production factors like culture factor (the usage of rice as ceremony tools) is need to be done.

