

ABSTRAK

Usahatani tembakau merupakan salah satu sumber pendapatan penting bagi petani. Keberhasilan usahatani tembakau dipengaruhi oleh ketersediaan air dan sistem pengairan yang digunakan. Perbedaan sistem pengairan dapat memengaruhi besarnya biaya air, struktur biaya produksi, serta keuntungan usahatani. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis biaya air, kontribusi biaya air terhadap biaya produksi, serta implikasinya terhadap keuntungan dan kelayakan usahatani tembakau. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Desa Lancar, Kecamatan Larangan, Kabupaten Pamekasan. Metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Data diperoleh dari 75 petani responden melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner serta data sekunder dari instansi terkait. Analisis data meliputi analisis biaya air, kontribusi biaya air, keuntungan usahatani, dan Revenue Cost Ratio (R/C Ratio). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa biaya air pada sistem pengairan P2AT sebesar Rp.3.246.250/ha/musim tanam dengan kontribusi sekitar 11,7% terhadap total biaya produksi, sedangkan pada sistem sumur bor sebesar Rp.1.371.000/ha/musim tanam dengan kontribusi sekitar 5,3%. Keuntungan usahatani pada sistem P2AT berkisar antara Rp.14.037.500–Rp.29.237.500/ha, sedangkan pada sistem sumur bor sebesar Rp.17.788.000–Rp.32.988.000/ha. Nilai R/C Ratio pada sistem P2AT berkisar antara 1,45–1,95, sedangkan pada sistem sumur bor sebesar 1,65–2,22. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sistem pengairan sumur bor memiliki biaya air yang lebih rendah serta keuntungan dan tingkat kelayakan usaha yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan sistem pengairan P2AT.

Kata kunci: biaya air, usahatani tembakau, sistem pengairan, keuntungan, R/C ratio.

ABSTRACT

Tobacco farming is an important source of income for farmers. The success of tobacco farming is influenced by the availability of water and the irrigation system used. Differences in irrigation systems can affect the amount of water costs, production cost structure, and farm profits. This study aims to analyze water costs, the contribution of water costs to production costs, and their implications for the profitability and feasibility of tobacco farming. The study was conducted in Lancar Village, Larangan District, Pamekasan Regency. The method used was a quantitative approach with descriptive methods. Data were obtained from 75 farmer respondents through interviews using questionnaires and secondary data from related agencies. Data analysis included analysis of water costs, water cost contributions, farm profits, and the Revenue Cost Ratio (R/C Ratio). The results showed that water costs in the P2AT irrigation system were Rp. 3,246,250/ha/planting season with a contribution of approximately 11.7% of total production costs, while in the drilled well system it was Rp. 1,371,000/ha/planting season with a contribution of approximately 5.3%. Farming profits in the P2AT system ranged from IDR 14,037,500 to IDR 29,237,500/ha, while those in the borehole system were IDR 17,788,000 to IDR 32,988,000/ha. The R/C ratio in the P2AT system ranged from 1.45 to 1.95, while the borehole system was 1.65 to 2.22. The results showed that the borehole irrigation system had lower water costs and higher profitability and feasibility than the P2AT irrigation system.

Keywords: water costs, tobacco farming, irrigation system, profits, R/C ratio.