

ABSTRAK

Padi ladang menjadi alternatif komoditas usaha tani yang dapat dibudidayakan pada lahan kering. Namun usaha tani ini menghadapi berbagai kendala baik dari sisi teknis maupun ekonomis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis biaya produksi, penerimaan, pendapatan, serta kelayakan finansial usaha tani padi ladang di Desa Klobur Kecamatan Sreseh Kabupaten Sampang. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan April–Mei 2026 di Desa Klobur dengan menggunakan metode survei. Penentuan responden dilakukan secara *purposive*, terhadap 100 petani padi ladang. Data yang digunakan adalah data primer yang diperoleh melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner dan data sekunder yang berasal dari instansi terkait. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan analisis biaya produksi, penerimaan, pendapatan, *Revenue Cost Ratio (R/C Ratio)*, *Benefit Cost Ratio (B/C Ratio)*, serta *Break Even Point (BEP)*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa usaha tani padi ladang, termasuk dalam kategori usaha tani yang masih menguntungkan berdasarkan kriteria R/C, B/C dan BEP. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa usaha tani padi ladang masih memiliki prospek yang baik untuk dipertahankan dan dikembangkan sebagai salah satu sumber pendapatan masyarakat di Desa Klobur. Walaupun demikian masih terdapat indikasi terjadi pemborosan penggunaan input seperti pupuk urea, pupuk kandang maupun jumlah benih yang dipergunakan. Oleh karena itu disarankan untuk menggunakan input tersebut sesuai rekomendasi, sehingga dapat mengurangi beban biaya variabel dan meningkatkan keuntungan.

Kata kunci: Biaya Produksi, Penerimaan Usaha tani, Keuntungan, Kelayakan Finansial, Padi Ladang.

ABSTRACT

Upland rice is an alternative farming commodity that can be cultivated on dryland areas. However, this farming system faces various constraints from both technical and economic perspectives. This study aimed to analyze the production costs, revenue, income, and financial feasibility of upland rice farming in Klobur Village, Sreseh District, Sampang Regency. The research was conducted from April to May 2026 in Klobur Village using a survey method. Respondents were selected purposively, involving 100 upland rice farmers. The study utilized primary data collected through structured interviews using questionnaires and secondary data obtained from relevant institutions. Data were analyzed using production cost, revenue, and income analyses, as well as Revenue-Cost Ratio (R/C Ratio), Benefit-Cost Ratio (B/C Ratio), and Break-Even Point (BEP) analyses. The results indicate that upland rice farming remains financially profitable based on the R/C Ratio, B/C Ratio, and BEP criteria. These findings suggest that upland rice farming has good prospects for being maintained and further developed as an important source of household income in Klobur Village. Nevertheless, the study identified indications of inefficient input utilization, particularly in the application of urea fertilizer, farmyard manure, and seed rates. Therefore, farmers are recommended to apply these inputs according to the recommended dosage in order to reduce variable production costs and improve farm profitability.

Keywords: *Production Cost, Farm Receipts, Profitability, Financial Feasibility, Upland Rice.*