ABSTRAK

ANALISIS EKONOMI USAHA TANI PADI SAWAH DENGAN TRAKTOR TANGAN BERSUBSIDI DAN NON-SUBSIDI DI DESA MAKTIHAN, KABUPATEN MALAKA

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis struktur biaya variabel usaha tani padi sawah, menilai kelayakan ekonomi dalam dua skenario (subsidi dan non-subsidi), mengukur nilai manfaat program subsidi traktor tangan pemerintah, serta mengidentifikasi persepsi petani terhadap penggunaan traktor tangan di Desa Maktihan, Kecamatan Malaka Barat, Kabupaten Malaka, musim tanam 2025/2026. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif deskriptif-analitis dengan metode analisis usaha tani (*farm management analysis*). Sampel penelitian berjumlah 15 petani yang dipilih secara *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara terstruktur menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis kelayakan dilakukan menggunakan R/C Ratio pada dua skenario: Skenario Subsidi dengan biaya traktor Rp 0/ha dan Skenario Non-Subsidi menggunakan *shadow price* Rp 1.000.000/ha. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa biaya tenaga kerja merupakan komponen terbesar dalam struktur biaya variabel usaha tani, yakni rata-rata Rp 3.241.667/ha (71,9% dari total biaya di luar traktor), diikuti biaya pupuk Rp 750.667/ha dan benih Rp 310.000/ha. Rata-rata produktivitas padi adalah 4.240 kg/ha dengan rata-rata harga jual gabah Rp 5.267/kg, sehingga rata-rata penerimaan adalah Rp 22.476.667/ha. Pada Skenario Subsidi, rata-rata R/C Ratio adalah 5,22 dengan rata-rata pendapatan Rp 17.641.133/ha. Pada Skenario Non-Subsidi, rata-rata R/C Ratio turun menjadi 4,29 dengan rata-rata pendapatan Rp 16.974.200/ha. Seluruh responden memperoleh R/C Ratio di atas 1 pada kedua skenario, yang berarti usaha tani layak dan menguntungkan secara ekonomi. Program subsidi traktor tangan memberikan manfaat ekonomi langsung sebesar Rp 1.000.000/ha kepada 13 petani penerima (86,7% responden), setara dengan penghematan biaya 18,2% dari total biaya produksi. Dari sisi persepsi, 93,3% petani menyatakan traktor mengurangi biaya pengolahan tanah, dan 80% menyatakan bersedia tetap menggunakan traktor meskipun harus membayar sendiri, mengindikasikan tingkat penerimaan teknologi yang tinggi dan keberlanjutan adopsi mekanisasi yang baik.

Kata Kunci: traktor tangan, analisis usaha tani, skenario subsidi, *shadow price*, R/C Ratio, mekanisasi pertanian, Kabupaten Malaka

ABSTRACT

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF SUBSIDIZED AND NON-SUBSIDIZED HAND TRACTOR USE IN PADDY FARMING IN MAKTIHAN VILLAGE, MALAKA REGENCY

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This study aimed to analyze the variable cost structure of paddy farming, assess economic feasibility under two scenarios (subsidy and non-subsidy), measure the economic benefit value of the government's hand tractor subsidy program, and identify farmers' perceptions toward hand tractor use in Maktihan Village, West Malaka District, Malaka Regency, during the 2025/2026 growing season. The study employed a descriptive-analytical quantitative approach using farm management analysis. A total of 15 farmers were selected as research samples through purposive sampling. Data were collected through structured interviews using questionnaires. Economic feasibility was assessed using the Revenue/Cost (R/C) Ratio under two scenarios: the Subsidy Scenario with a tractor cost of IDR 0/ha and the Non-Subsidy Scenario using a shadow price of IDR 1,000,000/ha. The results show that labor costs constitute the largest component of the variable cost structure, averaging IDR 3,241,667/ha (71.9% of total costs excluding tractor), followed by fertilizer costs at IDR 750,667/ha and seed costs at IDR 310,000/ha. Average rice productivity was 4,240 kg/ha with an average selling price of IDR 5,267/kg, yielding average revenue of IDR 22,476,667/ha. Under the Subsidy Scenario, the average R/C Ratio was 5.22 with average farm income of IDR 17,641,133/ha. Under the Non-Subsidy Scenario, the average R/C Ratio declined to 4.29 with average farm income of IDR 16,974,200/ha. All respondents obtained an R/C Ratio above 1 under both scenarios, indicating that paddy farming in Maktihan Village is economically viable and profitable regardless of subsidy conditions. The hand tractor subsidy program provided a direct economic benefit of IDR 1,000,000/ha to 13 recipient farmers (86.7% of respondents), equivalent to a cost saving of 18.2% of total production costs. Regarding perceptions, 93.3% of farmers stated that the tractor reduced land preparation costs, and 80% expressed willingness to continue using the tractor even if they had to pay for it independently, indicating a high level of technology acceptance and strong sustainability of mechanization adoption.

Keywords: hand tractor, farm management analysis, subsidy scenario, shadow price, R/C Ratio, agricultural mechanization, Malaka Regency