

ABSTRAK

**ANALISIS KOMPARATIF TINGKAT SOSIAL EKONOMI PETANI  
ORGANIK “PERKUMPULAN TANI ORGANIK PURWOREJO”  
DAMPINGAN KONGREGASI SUSTER CINTA KASIH PUTRI MARIA  
DAN YOSEF (PMY) DAN PETANI KONVENSIONAL  
(Studi Kasus Pertanian Padi di Desa Ringgit Kecamatan Ngombol  
Kabupaten Purworejo Jawa Tengah)**

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji perbandingan tingkat sosial ekonomi rumah tangga antara petani organik dan petani konvensional yang dilihat dari pendapatan petani. Penelitian ini lebih mempertegas pada pengujian variabel-variabel independen dan pengaruhnya terhadap tingkat sosial ekonomi keluarga petani, yang meliputi biaya produksi, hasil panen, hasil penjualan dan pendapatan bersih petani.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif komparatif. Dengan teknik *simplerandom sampling*, dipilih 30 petani konvensional dari 142 petani dan seluruh sampel 20 petani organik anggota perkumpulan tani organik Purworejo yang ada di Desa Ringgit. Pertama dilakukan uji normalitas dan homogenitas data, selanjutnya diujihipotesis komparatif dengan *independent-sample T-test* terhadap variabel-variabel: biaya produksi, hasil panen, hasil penjualan dan pendapatan bersih.

Hasil pengujian hipotesis menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan signifikan pada biaya produksi (*Sig (2-tailed) 0,055 >  $\alpha=0.05$* ), hasil panen (*Sig (2-tailed) 0,618 >  $\alpha=0.05$* ) dan hasil penjualan (*sig(2-tailed) 0,066 >  $\alpha=0.05$* ). Tetapi ada perbedaan yang signifikan terhadap pendapatan bersih (*sig(2-tailed) 0,008 <  $\alpha=0.05$* ) antara pertanian organik dan pertanian konvensional. Pendapatan bersih yang sangat berbeda jauh ini, menunjukkan ada indikasi bahwa dalam sistem pertanian organik, biaya produksi lebih rendah, hasil panen tinggi dan hasil penjualan tinggi dibandingkan dengan sistem pertanian konvensional walaupun belum nampak secara signifikan dengan uji statistik, namun nampak nyata secara matematis. Pendapatan bersih yang cukup tinggi yang diperoleh oleh petani organik, mempengaruhi tingkat sosial ekonomi keluarga petani. Kebutuhan pangan, sandang, rumah, pendidikan, kesehatan, komunikasi, dan kehidupan sosial masyarakat terpenuhi dengan baik.

**ABSTRACT**

**A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HAUSEHOLD SOCIAL-ECONOMIC  
LEVEL BETWEEN ORGANIC FARMERS GUIDED BY DAUGHTER OF  
MARRY AND JOSEPH CONGREGATION (PMY) AND  
CONVENTIONAL FARMERS**

**( A Case Study On Ringgit Village, Kecamatan Ngombol Kabupaten  
Purworejo Jawa Tengah)**

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This research aims to test the comparative of household social-economic levels between organic farmers and conventional farmers perceived from the income of farmers. This research reinforces the testing of the independent variables and effects on social-economic level of families farmers, which include the cost of production, harvest, sales and net income of farmers.

It is a comparative descriptive research. The technique of taking samples is a simple random sampling. The samples are the 30 out of 142 conventional farmers and 20 members of Associations of Organic Farmers Purworejo in the Ringgit village. First the normal test and homogenous test of the data and the hypothesis were tested by analysis comparative independent-sample T-test which its variables: the cost of production, harvest, sales and net income.

The results of hypothesis testing show that there isn't significant differences in the cost of production (Sig (2-tailed)  $.055 > \alpha = 0.05$ ), harvest (Sig (2-tailed)  $.618 > \alpha = 0.05$  and the sale (sig (2-tailed)  $.066 > \alpha = 0.05$ ). But there are significant differences to net income (sig (2-tailed)  $0.008 < \alpha = 0.05$ ) between organic farming and conventional farming. The net income is very different. It shows that there are indications that the organic farming system, lower production costs, higher harvest and higher sales compared to conventional farming systems are significant. Although it is not visible to the statistical test, it seems obvious mathematically. Net income is high enough obtained by organic farmers and affects farming family social-economic level. Their needs for food, clothing, shelter, education, health, communication, and social life are fulfilled.