

ABSTRAK

Aliffya Nori Nur Qolbu Janah, 2026. Pengaruh Biaya Produksi, Luas Lahan, dan irigasi Terhadap Hasil Produksi Padi pada Petani Desa Pangkur. Pembimbing (I) Dr. Dra. Ninik Srijani, M.Pd., M.M. , (II) Dr. Novita Erliana Sari, M.Pd.

Hasil produksi padi dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor produksi, seperti biaya produksi, luas lahan, dan irigasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh ketiga faktor tersebut terhadap hasil produksi padi petani di Desa Pangkur, baik secara parsial maupun simultan. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan populasi 204 petani dan sampel 68 responden yang dipilih menggunakan rumus *Slovin* dan teknik *simple random sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner yang telah memenuhi uji validitas dan reliabilitas, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan SPSS versi 25. Hasil uji asumsi klasik menunjukkan data memenuhi persyaratan analisis. Uji parsial menunjukkan biaya produksi (Sig. 0,000) dan irigasi (Sig. 0,004) berpengaruh signifikan terhadap hasil produksi, sedangkan luas lahan tidak berpengaruh signifikan (Sig. 0,321). Uji simultan menunjukkan biaya produksi, luas lahan, dan irigasi secara bersama-sama berpengaruh signifikan terhadap hasil produksi padi (Sig. 0,000). Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa biaya produksi dan irigasi merupakan faktor utama yang memengaruhi peningkatan hasil produksi padi di Desa Pangkur.

Kata Kunci: Biaya Produksi; Luas Lahan; Irigasi; Hasil Produksi.

ABSTRACT

Aliffya Nori Nur Qolbu Janah, 2026. *The Effect of Production Costs, Land Area, and Irrigation on Rice Production Yields in Pangkur Village Farmers*. Advisor: Dr. Ninik Srijani, M.Pd., M.M., Co-Advisor: Dr. Novita Erliana Sari, M.Pd.

Key Terms: Production Cost; Land Area; Irrigation; Production Results.

Rice production refers to output obtained from production factors such as production costs, land area, and irrigation. These factors are suspected to affect farmers' production levels. This study aims to find out: (1) the effect of production costs on rice production, (2) the effect of land area on rice production, (3) the effect of irrigation on rice production, and (4) the effect of production costs, land area, and irrigation simultaneously on rice production yields in Pangkur Village farmers. This study uses a quantitative approach with a population of 204 rice farmers and a sample of 68 respondents determined using the Slovin formula. The sampling technique uses probability sampling, specifically simple random sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires that underwent validity and reliability testing. The results of the classical assumption test showed that the data were normally distributed (Monte Carlo significance value 0.300), there was no multicollinearity, there were no symptoms of heteroscedasticity, and the regression model met the linearity assumption. The results of the analysis showed that production costs had a significant effect on rice production (Sig. 0.000 < 0.05), land area did not have a significant effect (Sig. 0.321 > 0.05), while irrigation had a significant effect (Sig. 0.004 < 0.05). Simultaneously, production costs, land area, and irrigation have a significant effect on rice production (Sig. 0.000 < 0.05). Thus, production costs and irrigation are factors that play an important role in increasing rice production, while land area has not had a significant impact on farmers in Pangkur Village.