

ABSTRAK

Sektor pertanian dihadapkan pada gagal panen dan risiko yang cukup tinggi dan jika tingginya risiko dan ketidakpastian dibiarkan berlanjut, dikhawatirkan akan berdampak terhadap stabilitas ketahanan pangan nasional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana program evaluasi keberlanjutan asuransi usaha tani padi dan untuk mengetahui apa saja faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi keberlanjutan asuransi usaha tani padi di desa Penebel. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Lokasi penelitian di desa Penebel dengan waktu penelitian selama 2 bulan dari bulan September sampai bulan November. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuisisioner/ angket dan wawancara. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah deskriptif persentase berdasarkan aspek *context*, *input*, *process* dan *product* dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi keberlanjutan AOTP menggunakan analisis regresi linier berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan. Persentase deskriptif dalam evaluasi program AOTP dari empat aspek antara lain; Nilai persentase paling tinggi adalah aspek *context* yaitu 85,37% yang artinya program AOTP di desa Penebel sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan aspirasi petani. Sedangkan persentase paling rendah adalah aspek *process* yaitu 55,00% dikarenakan dalam melaksanakan proses pelaksanaan AOTP belum sesuai dengan rancangan yang telah disusun dan pelaksanaan kegiatan AOTP belum dilaksanakan dengan efektif. Hasil regresi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi keberlanjutan AOTP diperoleh nilai signifikan yang paling tinggi adalah metode sosialisasi Jasindo (X_6) yaitu 0,994. Hal ini dikarenakan dalam menyampaikan informasi tentang AOTP digunakan cara yang mudah dimengerti petani. Sedangkan nilai signifikan yang terendah adalah variabel sikap terhadap perubahan (X_5) yaitu 0,001. Hal ini disebabkan karena petani yang mengikuti program AOTP di desa Penebel belum terbuka untuk menerima perubahan.

Kata kunci: Gagal panen, keberlanjutan, AOTP

ABSTRACT

The agricultural sector is faced with crop failure and quite high risks and if the high risks and uncertainties are allowed to continue, it is feared that it will have an impact on the stability of national food security. This study aims to find out how the program evaluates the sustainability of rice farming insurance and to find out what are the factors that influence the sustainability of rice farming insurance in Penebel village. This type of research is qualitative and quantitative. The research location is in Penebel village with a research time of 2 months from September to November. The research instruments used were questionnaires/questions and interviews. The data analysis technique used is descriptive percentage based on context, input, process and product aspects and the factors that influence the sustainability of AOTP using multiple linear regression analysis. The research results show. Descriptive percentage in the evaluation of the AOTP program from four other aspects; The highest percentage value is the context aspect, namely 85.37%, which means that the AOTP program in Penebel village is in accordance with the needs and aspirations of farmers. while the lowest percentage is the process aspect, which is 55.00% because in carrying out the AOTP implementation process it is not in accordance with the draft that has been prepared and the implementation of AOTP activities has not been carried out effectively. The regression results of the factors that affect the sustainability of AOTP obtained the highest significant value is the Jasindo socialization method (X6), namely 0.994. This is because in conveying information about AOTP, a method that is easy for farmers to understand is used. While the lowest significant value is the attitude towards change variable (X5), which is 0.001. This is because the farmers participating in the AOTP program in Penebel village are not yet open to accepting change.

Keywords: crop failure, sustainability, AOTP

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