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ECONOMIC POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE IN FOOD CROPS AND HORTICULTURE IN SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

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Abstract

*Organic farming which has been growing lately shows the awareness of farmers and various parties involved in the agricultural sector about the importance of health and environmental sustainability. Agribusiness is important because of positive demands from consumers, especially the food sector. Technological developments and people's welfare have caused the demands of food consumers to change, namely not only demanding quantity but demanding quality, safety, health, and food security. The concept of development in the agricultural sector should not only focus on increasing product productivity, but also pay attention to natural balance, product quality and safety. This study uses five variables, namely revenue, costs, income, R/C ratio and ICS. The analytical method used in this study was qualitative analysis to describe the application of ICS at the research location and farmer characteristics, while quantitative analysis was performed to calculate farming costs, revenue, income, and R/C ratio. The value of the R/C ratio is 2.32, meaning that each cost of Rp. 1.00 then it can generate a profit of Rp. 2,32. An R/C ratio value of more than 1 indicates that the income generated by organic coffee farmers in Sleman Regency is higher than the costs incurred. The value of the R/C ratio is 2.32, meaning that each cost of Rp. 1.00 then it can generate a profit of Rp. 2,32. An R/C ratio value of more than 1 indicates that the income generated by organic coffee farmers in Sleman Regency is higher than the costs incurred. The value of the R/C ratio is 2.32, meaning that each cost of Rp. 1.00 then it can generate a profit of Rp. 2,32. An R/C ratio value of more than 1 indicates that the income generated by organic coffee farmers in Sleman Regency is higher than the costs incurred.*Based on calculations, it is known that the average value of efficiency (R/C ratio) of organic rice farming in Sleman Regency is 6.27. This shows that organic rice farming in Sleman Regency is efficient and profitable. The value of the R/C ratio is 6.27, which means that each cost of Rp. 1.00 then it can generate a profit of Rp. 6,27. R/C ratio values that are more than 1 indicate that the income generated by organic rice farmers in Sleman Regency is higher than the costs incurred.

Keywords: Organic Agriculture, Sustainability, Economic Potential

INTRODUCTION

Organic farming which has been growing lately shows the awareness of farmers and various parties involved in the agricultural sector about the importance of health and environmental sustainability (Permatasari et al., 2018). The green revolution with the input of chemicals provides evidence that the agricultural environment is being destroyed and unsustainable. Organic farming is then believed to be one of the alternative solutions (Heinrichs et al., 2021). The basic concept of organic farming is a method of plant production by avoid or as much as possible prevent the use of synthetic chemical compounds (fertilizers, pesticides, and growth regulators). System organic farming as much as possible is carried out through rotation crops, use of plant residues, manure (livestock manure), legumes, green manure, off farm organic waste, use of mineral fertilizers rocks

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and maintain biological pest control, soil productivity, and plant nutrient supply (Migliorini et al., 2018).

The development of technical organic agriculture must be adapted to the basic principles of locality (Bursić et al., 2021). This means that the development of organic agriculture must be adapted to the adaptability of growing plants/animals to land conditions, local knowledge of maintenance techniques, supporting resources, social benefits of plants/animals for the community and local wisdom.(Gao et al., 2017). Western agricultural experts define that organic farming is a law of return (law of return) which means a system that returns all types of organic matter to the soil, both in the form of crop residues and waste and livestock which in turn aims to provide food for plants (Ssebunya et al., 2017). The philosophy is to provide food to the soil, then the soil will provide food for plants (Ashari et al., 2018).

The development of production and marketing of organic agricultural products in Indonesia is quite rapid (Katayama et al., 2017). Its development is marked by the increasing number of supermarkets, outlets and alternative marketing models in various cities that sell organic products (Cidón et al., 2022). Its development is also reflected in the increasing number of non-governmental organizations supporting farmers developing organic farming, farmer groups or private companies engaged in organic farming.(Puvača & Tufarelli, 2022).

Various sectors both in terms of cultivation, production facilities, product types, marketing, consumer knowledge and community organizations/institutions are concerned about organic agriculture, but their development is not organized and seems to be going on their own (Arunrat et al., 2021). However, if you look closely, there are similarities in the goals to be achieved by organic farming actors, namely: providing products that are healthy, safe and environmentally friendly. (Nikol & Jansen, 2022).

Agricultural products will not be able to compete if the agricultural system is unable to produce quality and safe agricultural products in accordance with current consumer demands (Chopin et al., 2021). In the free market era, agricultural products are increasingly demanded to be able to compete not only in the domestic market but also in the international market (Hidayat & Lesmana, 2011).

Distribution of income between farmers who have and obtain greater opportunities will receive a higher income distribution than farmers who have less opportunities in terms of having capital, skills, arable land and labor (Kaur et al., 2013). Furthermore, this situation will lead to inequality in income distribution which will increasingly lead to a gap between high-income farmers and low-income farmers (Coteur et al., 2020). To overcome this problem, efforts must be made to provide opportunities and involve weak economic groups, especially those who live from the agricultural sector, to actively take part in development. (Heckelman, 2017).

The development of rice agribusiness carried out by farmers in rural areas has generally not been implemented optimally, only carrying out routine farming every planting season, meaning that not all farmers manage commercial organic rice farming, so that product handling from pre-harvest to post-harvest is not carried out. Well (Ben Amara & Chen, 2022). This study aims to provide an overview of farmers' products and income in organic rice farming and to analyze the income distribution of organic rice farmers.

RESEARCH METHODS

The basic method used in this research is survey method. The survey method is research to obtain facts from existing phenomena and seek factual information from a group or area. The survey method does not observe all individuals in the population, but the results obtained can describe the

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nature of the population concerned, while the sampling technique for consumers is carried out purposively. This study uses data collection methods with interview techniques and recording techniques. The interview technique is a technique for obtaining information directly from the parties involved in this study, while the recording technique is a technique used to collect secondary data related to research (Łuczka & Kalinowski, 2020).

The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained from direct interviews with farmers. Interviews were conducted using a list of questions prepared beforehand, while secondary data was statistical data from existing sources. The data were obtained from the Department of Agriculture, the Central Bureau of Statistics and other related agencies as well as various literature relevant to this research.

R/C stands for return cost ratio. R/C is also known as the ratio or ratio between revenue and costs. Mathematically, the statement can be written as follows:

$$\textbf{R/C Ratio} = \frac{\textbf{Total Revenue}}{\textbf{Total production costs}}$$

description :
R/C = R/C Value
R = Revenue (Rp/planting season)
C = Total Cost (Rp/planting season)

The greater the R/C ratio, the greater the profit obtained. If the R/C ratio is > 1, then the farming business is profitable or feasible to develop. If the R/C ratio < 1, then the farm suffers a loss or is not feasible to develop. Furthermore, the R/C ratio = 1, then the farming is at the break-even point, that is, neither loses nor gains, so whether or not the organic farming developed depends on the farmer (Rasmussen et al., 2017).

The data collected in this study comes from primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from observations and direct interviews at the research location. Secondary data was obtained from various literatures as a support in the preparation of research results. This study uses five variables, namely revenue, costs, income, R/C ratio and ICS. The analytical method used in this research is qualitative analysis to describe the application of ICS in research locations and farmer characteristics, while quantitative analysis is carried out to calculate farming costs, revenue, income, and R/C ratio.

DISCUSSION

Food quality that meets health and food safety standards includes organic food products, because organic food products are produced from organic farming that uses organic pesticides or without the use of chemicals. In general, the international community is growing awareness of the dangers of the use of chemicals in agricultural activities (Hunt et al., 2014).

Organic farming is currently a topic discussion among practitioners and academics agriculture (Romadhona et al., 2020). There are three perceptions that develop related to organic farming. First there is doubt about implementing the current organic farming system, because it is still seen as a primordial concept which will clash with the habits of farmers today. Both believe that the agricultural system can applied though resonantly (Romadhona et al., 2023).

Second perception is more optimistic about organic agricultural development because it will create stability sustainable agroecology in the future. The third view agrees with the application

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of SPO, but done gradually considering the activities Conventional agriculture is still very dominant solve the current food problem. A healthy lifestyle with the slogan "Back to Nature" has become a new trend leaving old lifestyles that use non-natural chemicals, such as fertilizers, synthetic chemical pesticides and growth hormones in agricultural production. Therefore, the development of organic products has economic prospects, especially for farmers in Sleman Regency.

Agribusiness is important because of positive demands from consumers, especially the food sector. Technological developments and people's welfare have caused the demands of food consumers to change, namely not only demanding quantity but demanding quality, safety, health, and food security. Food quality that meets health and food safety standards includes organic food products, because organic food products are produced from organic farming that uses organic pesticides or without the use of chemicals.

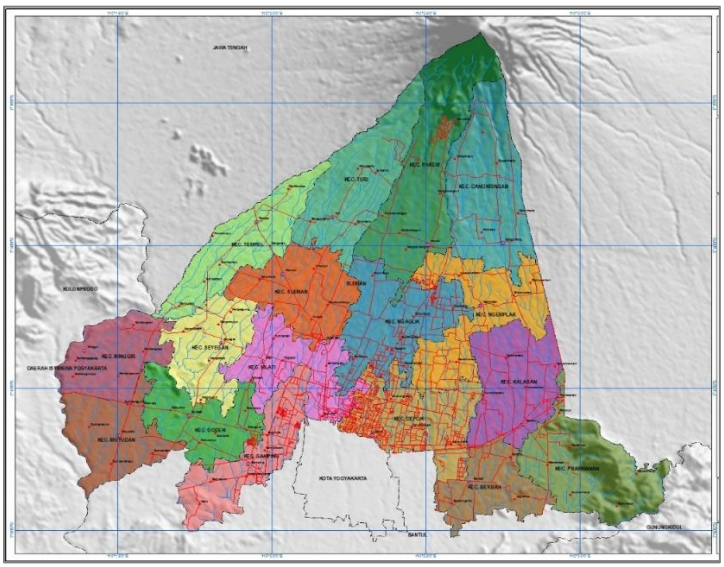

Figure 1. Research Location Map

1. Organic Rice Products

Sleman Regency is one of the potential rice and organic rice producing districts. Organic rice farming in Sleman Regency makes a big contribution to Sleman Regency itself to realize organic food. The distribution of rice-producing areas in the Sleman Regency area is Kalasan, Seyegan, and Minggir Districts. The analysis of organic rice farming in Sleman Regency is as follow

Table 1. Harvested Area, Production and Average Paddy Production in Sleman Regency

YEAR	*HARVEST AREA (Ha)*	*PRODUCTION (kwt)*	*PRODUCTION AVERAGE (Kwt/Ha)*
2020	30 372	287 070	37,36
2017	32 136	322 418	61,82
2018	47 870	326 817	63,33

Source: BPS 2022

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Based on Table 2, it shows that the average amount of income for organic rice farming in Sleman Regency per hectare is Rp. 32,172,413.77. The income earned by organic rice farming in Sleman Regency per hectare comes from the average production per hectare multiplied by the organic dry grain price per kilogram. The average production of organic rice farming in Sleman Regency per hectare is 7,172.31 kg with the price of dry grain in organic rice fields per kilogram of Rp. 3,000. The average production cost of organic rice farming per hectare is Rp. 6,884,482.76. The more minimal the costs incurred by farmers, the greater will be obtained by organic rice farming farmers in Sleman Regency.

Table 2 Average Organic Rice Farming Farmers in Sleman Regency

No.	Description		Amount
1	Average Production (kg/ha)		7172.31
2	Price of dry grain (Rp)		3,000
3	Average Production Cost cxaz	(Rp/ha)	6,884,482.76
4	Revenue Average (Rp/ha)		32,172,413.77
3	Average (Rp/ha)		23,287,731.03
6	Average R/C		6,27

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2022

Based on the average revenue and average production costs, the average size of organic rice farming in Sleman Regency is obtained. The average organic rice farming in Sleman Regency per hectare is Rp. 23,287,731.03. The magnitude of this level shows a positive value, meaning that the total income earned on organic rice farming in Sleman Regency is greater than the total production costs incurred on organic rice farming in Sleman Regency. The existence of such things can be said that in general organic rice farming activities in Sleman Regency are profitable and feasible to be cultivated.

Farming can be said to be efficient if it can reduce production costs to a minimum and obtain the maximum possible. Based on calculations, it is known that the average value of efficiency (R/C ratio) of organic rice farming in Sleman Regency is 6.27. This shows that organic rice farming in Sleman Regency is efficient and profitable. The value of the R/C ratio is 6.27, which means that each cost of Rp. 1.00 then it can generate a profit of Rp. 6,27. R/C ratio values that are more than 1 indicate that the income generated by organic rice farmers in Sleman Regency is higher than the costs incurred. The high revenue was influenced by the amount of production and the price of the organic rice commodity.Based on the results of the calculation of organic rice commodities in Sleman Regency, it is very likely to be developed. This can be seen from what can be said to be profitable and efficient to work on. The majority of people in Sleman Regency cultivate organic rice commodities with abundant production of organic rice commodities and organic rice farming has the potential to further improve its cultivation. Improving quality with good care and cultivation of organic rice commodities is an effective step for the people of Sleman Regency to continue to develop.

2. Organic Coffee Products

The general increase in environmental awareness in the modern human population has transformed the agricultural movement originally controlled by supply, now controlled by market demand. High prices and subsidies from the government attracted the attention of farmers (Singh, 2013). In various developing countries, various agricultural producers that work with traditional

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principles can be said to be equivalent with organic farming but not certified and not keep abreast of scientific developments in organic farming.

Sleman Regency is one of the potential organic rice and coffee producing districts. Organic coffee farming in Sleman Regency makes a big contribution to Sleman Regency itself to realize organic food. The analysis of organic coffee farming in Sleman Regency is as follow.

Tabel 3. Harvested Area, Production and Average Production of Arabica and Robusta Coffee in Sleman Regency

YEAR	*ROBUSTA COFFEE*		*ARABICA COFFEE*	
	Harvested Area (Kwt/Ha)	***Production (Kwt)***	***Harvested Area (Kwt/Ha)***	***Production (Kwt)***
2020	78,70	333.67	34.00	148,10
2017	84.00	437.33	33.30	211.30
2018	37.33	237,70	27.30	102.30

Source: BPS 2022

Based on Table 3, it shows that the average amount of organic coffee farming revenue in Sleman Regency per hectare is Rp. 7,361,702.13. The income earned on organic coffee farming in Sleman Regency per hectare comes from the average production per hectare multiplied by the average price of organic Oce Coffee per kilogram. The average production of organic coffee farming in Sleman Regency per hectare is 276.60 kg with an organic Oce Coffee price per kilogram of Rp. 33,333.33. The average production cost of organic coffee farming per hectare is Rp. 3,034,361.70. The smaller the costs incurred by farmers, the greater will be obtained by organic coffee farming farmers in Sleman Regency.

Table 4. Average of Organic Coffee Farming Farmers in Sleman Regency

No.	Description	Amount
1	Average Production (kg/ha)	276.60
2	Price Ocean (Rp/kg)	33,333.33
3	Average Production Cost (Rp/ha)	3,034,361.70
4	Revenue Average (Rp/ha)	7,361,702.13
3	Average (Rp/ha)	6,327,340.43
6	Average R/C	2,32

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2022

Based on Table 4, it shows that the average amount of income from organic coffee farming in Sleman Regency per hectare is Rp. 7,361,702.13. The income earned on organic coffee farming in Sleman Regency per hectare comes from the average production per hectare multiplied by the average price of organic Oce Coffee per kilogram. The average production of organic coffee farming in Sleman Regency per hectare is 276.60 kg with an organic Oce Coffee price per kilogram of Rp. 33,333.33. The average production cost of organic coffee farming per hectare is Rp. 3,034,361.70. The smaller the costs incurred by farmers, the greater will be obtained by organic coffee farming farmers in Sleman Regency.

Based on the average revenue and average production costs, the average size of organic coffee farming in Sleman Regency is obtained. The average organic coffee farming in Sleman

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Regency per hectare is Rp. 6,327,340.43. The magnitude of this level shows a positive value, meaning that the total income earned on organic coffee farming in Sleman Regency is greater than the total production costs incurred on organic coffee farming in Sleman Regency. The existence of such things can be said that in general organic coffee farming activities in Sleman Regency are profitable and feasible to be cultivated.

Farming can be said to be efficient if it can reduce production costs to a minimum and obtain the maximum possible. Based on calculations that the average efficiency value (R/C ratio) of organic coffee farming in Sleman Regency is 2.32. This shows that organic coffee farming in Sleman Regency is efficient and profitable. The value of the R/C ratio is 2.32, meaning that each cost of Rp. 1.00 then it can generate a profit of Rp. 2,32. An R/C ratio value of more than 1 indicates that the income generated by organic coffee farmers in Sleman Regency is higher than the costs incurred. The high revenue is influenced by the amount of production and the price of the organic coffee commodity.

Based on the calculation results, that the organic coffee commodity in Sleman Regency is very likely to be developed. This can be seen from what can be said to be profitable and efficient to work on. The majority of people in Sleman Regency cultivate organic coffee commodities with abundant production of organic coffee commodities and organic coffee farming has the potential to further improve its cultivation. Improving quality with good care and cultivation of organic coffee commodities is an effective step for the people of Sleman Regency to continue to develop. The continuity of a productive farming business is what every farmer and member always dreams of his family. The balance for farmers has an interest in maintaining the potential of the farming system to produce a product, i.e. in maintaining resources representing their farming capital. It is known that the capital in the form of land fertility can lost due to erosion, reduced soil nutrients, forest encroachment, dead livestock, pollution, loss of local knowledge and decline in the use of agricultural equipment. To avoid loss of farming capital then farmers are encouraged to conserve resources nature, thus supporting the continuity of production expected.

3. Organic Pisang Mas Products

Sleman Regency is one of the potential organic rice and banana producing districts. Organic banana farming in Sleman Regency makes a big contribution to Sleman Regency itself to realize organic food. The analysis of organic banana farming in Sleman Regency is as follows.

Table 5. Harvested Area, Production and Average Banana Production in Sleman Regency

YEAR	*HARVEST AREA (Ha)*	*PRODUCTION (kwt)*	*PRODUCTION AVERAGE (Kwt/Ha)*
2020	237,11	111 683	460.37
2017	224.08	174 307	77,12
2018	204,46	183 811	708.77

Source: BPS 2022

Based on Table 5, it shows that the average amount of income from organic banana farming in Sleman Regency per hectare is Rp. 6,230,000.00. The income earned on organic banana farming in Sleman Regency per hectare comes from the average production per hectare multiplied by the

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average price of organic bananas per kilogram. The average production of organic banana farming in Sleman Regency per hectare is 1,230.00 kg with an organic banana price per kilogram of Rp. 3000.00. The average production cost of organic banana farming per hectare is Rp. 1,463,000.00. The smaller the costs incurred by farmers, the greater will be obtained by organic banana farming farmers in Sleman Regency.

Table 6 Average of Organic Banana Farming Farmers in Sleman Regency

No.	Description	Amount
1	Average Production (kg/ha)	1230.00
2	Average Ocean Price (Rp/kg/ha)	3000.00
3	Average Production Cost (Rp/ha)	1,463,000.00
4	Revenue Average (Rp/ha)	6,230,000.00
3	Average (Rp/ha)	4,783,000.00
6	Average R/C	2,13

Source: Data processed 2022

Based on Table 6, it shows that the average amount of income from organic banana farming in Sleman Regency per hectare is Rp. 6,230,000.00. The income earned on organic banana farming in Sleman Regency per hectare comes from the average production per hectare multiplied by the average price of organic bananas per kilogram. The average production of organic banana farming in Sleman Regency per hectare is 1,230.00 kg with an organic banana price per kilogram of Rp. 3000.00. The average production cost of organic banana farming per hectare is Rp. 1,463,000.00. The smaller the costs incurred by farmers, the greater will be obtained by organic banana farming farmers in Sleman Regency.

Based on the average revenue and average production costs, the average size of organic banana farming in Sleman Regency is obtained. The average organic banana farming in Sleman Regency per hectare is Rp. 4,783,000.00. The magnitude of this level shows a positive value, meaning that the total income earned on organic banana farming in Sleman Regency is greater than the total production costs incurred on organic banana farming in Sleman Regency. The existence of such things can be said that in general organic banana farming activities in Sleman Regency are profitable and feasible to be cultivated.

Farming can be said to be efficient if it can reduce production costs to a minimum and obtain the maximum possible. Based on calculations, it is known that the average value of efficiency (R/C ratio) of organic banana farming in Sleman Regency is 2.13. This shows that organic banana farming in Sleman Regency is efficient and profitable. The value of the R/C ratio is 2.13, meaning that each use of a fee of Rp. 1.00 then it can generate a profit of Rp. 2,13. An R/C ratio value of more than 1 indicates that the income generated by organic banana farmers in Sleman Regency is higher than the costs incurred. The high revenue is influenced by the amount of production and the price of the organic banana commodity.

Based on calculations, that the organic banana commodity in Sleman Regency is very likely to be developed. This can be seen from what can be said to be profitable and efficient to cultivate. The majority of people in Sleman Regency cultivate organic banana commodities with abundant production of organic banana commodities and organic banana farming has the potential to further improve its cultivation. Improving quality with good care and cultivation of organic banana commodities is an effective step for the people of Sleman Regency to continue to develop.

4. Corn Products

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Corn is one of the strategic cereals and has economic value and has the opportunity to be developed because of its position as the main source of carbohydrates and protein after rice as well as a source of feed. One of them is a commodity that has quite good potential, namely the Corn Plant, its distribution is in the Prambanan and Ngemplak Districts.

Table 7. Harvested Area, Production and Average Corn Production in Sleman Regency

YEAR	***HARVEST AREA (Ha)***	***PRODUCTION (kwt)***	***PRODUCTION AVERAGE (Kwt/Ha)***
2020	3 227	22 374	67.73
2017	3 371	41 617	77,20
2018	4 203	33 431	77.34

Source: BPS 2022

In Sleman Regency, corn plants can be found. During the Covid-17 pandemic, the demand for corn plants has increased. The majority, many people in the District who try to farm corn to earn income to meet the needs of their families. The analysis of organic corn farming in Sleman Regency is as follow.

Table 8 Average Income of Organic Corn Farmers in Sleman Regency

No.	Description	Amount
1	Average Production (kg/ha)	133,33
2	Dry Price (Rp)	100,000.00
3	Average Cost of Production (Rp/ha)	1,643,333.33
4	Average Revenue (Rp/ha)	13,333,333.33
3	Average Income (Rp/ha)	11,670,000.00
6	Average R/C	3,41

Source: Data processed 2022

Based on Table 8, it shows that the average amount of organic corn farming income in Sleman Regency per hectare is Rp. 13,333,333.33. The income earned by organic corn farming in Sleman Regency per hectare comes from the average production per hectare multiplied by the dry price of organic corn per kilogram. The average production of organic corn farming in Sleman Regency per hectare is 133.33 kg with a dry organic corn price per kilogram of Rp. 100,000.00. The production cost of organic corn farming per hectare is Rp. 1,643,333.33. The smaller the costs incurred by farmers, the greater the income obtained by organic corn farmers in Sleman Regency.

Based on the average income and average production costs, the average income for organic corn farming in Sleman Regency is obtained. The average income of organic corn farming in Sleman Regency per hectare is Rp. 11,670,000.00. The magnitude of the income level shows a positive value, meaning that the total income earned on organic corn farming in Sleman Regency is greater than the total production costs incurred on organic corn farming in Sleman Regency. The existence of such things can be said that in general organic corn farming activities in Sleman Regency are profitable and feasible to be cultivated.

Farming can be said to be efficient if it can reduce production costs to a minimum and obtain the maximum possible income. Based on Table 8 it is known that the average value of income efficiency (R/C ratio) of organic corn farming in Sleman Regency is 3.41. This shows that organic corn farming in Sleman Regency is efficient and profitable. The value of the R/C ratio of

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corn means that each use costs Rp. 1.00 then it can generate a profit of Rp. 3,41. An R/C ratio value of more than 1 indicates that the income generated by organic corn farmers in Sleman Regency is higher than the costs incurred. The high revenue was influenced by the amount of production and the price of the organic corn commodity. Organic corn commodity in Sleman Regency is very likely to be developed. This can be seen from the income which can be said to be profitable and efficient to cultivate.

3. Bark Products

The Sleman Regency Government through the Agriculture Office has a strategic plan with programs to increase food security, develop agribusiness and increase farmer welfare. One of the agribusiness development programs is with superior products owned by Sleman Regency, one of which is pondoh salak. Salak pondoh is found in almost every area, but pondoh salak garden centers are in the Districts of Turi, Tempel and Pakem.

Table 9 Harvested Area, Production and Average Salak Pondoh Production in Sleman Regency

YEAR	***Productive Plants (Cluster)***	***PRODUCTION (kwt)***	***PRODUCTION AVERAGE (Kwt/Ha)***
2020	3 631 363	730 033	12.72
2017	3 372 131	677 777	12.36
2018	2 683.72	676 773	237.32

Source: BPS 2022

Pondoh salak cultivation is one of the community cultivation businesses in Pakem District that has the potential to increase income. The analysis of organic salak farming in Sleman Regency is as follows.

Table 10 Average Income of Organic Salak Farmers in Sleman Regency

No.	Description	Amount
1	Average Production (kg/ha)	2,000
2	Price (IDR)	2300.00
3	Average Cost of Production (Rp/ha)	2,133,000.00
4	Average Revenue (Rp/ha)	3,000,000.00
3	Average Income (Rp/ha)	2,843,000.00
6	Average R/C	1.33

Source: Data processed 2022

Based on Table 10. shows that the average amount of organic salak farming revenue in Sleman Regency per hectare is Rp. 3,000,000.00. The income obtained from organic snake fruit farming in Sleman Regency per hectare comes from the average production per hectare multiplied by the price of organic snake fruit per kilogram. The average production of organic salak farming in Sleman Regency is 2,000 kg per hectare with an organic salak price per kilogram of Rp. 2300.00. The production cost of organic salak farming per hectare is Rp. 2,133,000.00. The smaller the costs incurred by farmers, the greater the income obtained by organic salak farmers in Sleman Regency.

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Based on the average income and average production costs, the average income for organic salak farming in Sleman Regency is obtained. The average income of organic salak farming in Sleman Regency per hectare is Rp. 2,843,000.00. The magnitude of the income level shows a positive value, meaning that the total income earned on organic zalacca farming in Sleman Regency is greater than the total production costs incurred on organic zalacca farming in Sleman Regency.

The existence of such things can be said that in general organic snake fruit farming activities in Sleman Regency are profitable and feasible to be cultivated. The organic farming system requires ecological stability to ensure continuity the life of all components in a balanced and sustainable. Economic stability guarantees meeting the needs and sustainability of farming business developed, social stability for ensure the consistency and stability of the business based on organic patterns, and the stability of the concept who can convince related parties to give strong support for development organic agriculture.

The harmonization created will create a mutually beneficial relationship, profitable and sustainable. Therefore Therefore, organic farming can be used as an option, one of the concepts of sustainable agriculture.

CONCLUSION

Farming can be said to be efficient if it can reduce production costs to a minimum and obtain the maximum possible income. Based on Table 3.20 it is known that the average value of income efficiency (R/C ratio) of organic salak farming in Sleman Regency is 1.33. This shows that organic salak farming in Sleman Regency is efficient and profitable. The value of the R/C ratio of corn means that each use costs Rp. 1.00 then it can generate a profit of Rp. 1.33. An R/C ratio value of more than 1 indicates that the income generated by organic salak farmers in Sleman Regency is higher than the costs incurred. The high revenue is influenced by the amount of production and the price of this organic salak commodity. The organic salak commodity in Sleman Regency is very likely to be developed. This can be seen from the income which can be said to be profitable and efficient to cultivate.

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