

Wika Sufriyani. NIM150321100003. Kelayakan Usaha Tambak Garam Di Desa Pinggirpapas Kecamatan Kalianget Kabupaten Sumenep (Studi Kasus Lahan Usaha Garam Rakyat dan PT. Garam). Dibawah bimbingan. Andrie Kisroh Sunyigono, SP., MP. Ph.D.

ABSTRAK

Kebutuhan garam terus meningkat, namun impor seringkali dijadikan solusi untuk memenuhi kebutuhan garam. Dampaknya harga garam ditangan petambak menjadi berfluktuasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik petani, membandingkan tingkat kelayakan usaha tambak garam yang menggunakan lahan usaha garam rakyat dan PT. Garam serta mengetahui faktor yang mempengaruhi pendapatan. Penelitian dilakukan di desa Pinggirpapas Kecamatan Kalianget Kabupaten Sumenep. Jumlah responden dalam penelitian ini adalah lahan usaha garam rakyat sebanyak 22 petambak dan 17 responden petambak yang menggunakan lahan PT. Garam. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis diskriptif, analisis usahatani yang meliputi analisis biaya, penerimaan, pendapatan, R/C ratio dan analisis regresi linier berganda. Rata-rata biaya, penerimaan, pendapatan dan R/C ratio usaha tambak garam rakyat lebih besar dari pada PT. Garam. Rata-rata biaya usaha tambak garam rakyat sebesar Rp. 23.200.593 lebih besar dari pada PT. Garam yaitu sebesar Rp 20.590.201. Penerimaan usaha tambak garam rakyat rata-rata sebesar Rp 74.179.752,07 sedangkan PT. Garam lebih kecil yaitu Rp. 64.141.868,51. Usaha tambak garam rakyat memiliki nilai R/C lebih tinggi (3,20) dibandingkan PT.Garam (3,12). Variabel HOK, pengalaman kerja, dan modal usaha tambak garam dilahan rakyat tidak berpengaruh signifikan secara simultan terhadap pendapatan sedangkan variabel HOK, pengalaman kerja dan modal pada PT. Garam berpengaruh secara simultan. Variabel pengalaman kerja pada lahan PT. Garam yang signifikan terhadap pendapatan secara parsial.

Kata kunci: Kelayakan, Usaha garam rakyat, PT. garam, Analisis regresi linier

Wika Sufriyani. NIM150321100003. *Feasibility salt water in Pinggirpapas village, Kalianget Subdistrict, Sumenep District (Case Study of Land Business People and PT. Garam). Supervised by Andrie Kisroh Sunyigono, SP., MP. Ph.D.*

ABSTRACT

Salt needs continue to increase, but imports are often used as a solution to meet the needs salt. The impact the price of salt in the hands of farmers into fluctuate. This study aims to determine the characteristics of the farmers, comparing the level of feasibility salt ponds that use land salt business people and PT. Garam and to know the factors that influence earnings. Research was conducted at Pinggirpapas Village, Kalianget Subdistrict, Sumenep District. The number of respondents in this study is the salt business people's land by 22 farmers and 17 respondents farmers who use land PT. Garam. Data analysis in this research using descriptive analysis, analysis of farming which includes analysis of cost revenue, earnings, R/C ratio and multiple linear regression analysis. The average cost, revenue, revenue and R/C ratio folk salt farms is greater than the PT. Garam. The average cost of farming folk salt Rp. 23,200,593 greater than PT. Garam amounting is Rp 20,590,201. Acceptance salt farms average folk Rp 74,179,752.07 while PT. Garam is Rp. 64,141,868.51. Salt farming folk have a value of R/C is higher (3.20) than PT.Garam (3.12). Variable HOK, work experience, and venture capital people's salt ponds dilahan no significant effect simultaneously on revenue while variable HOK, work experience and capital in PT. Garam influence simultaneously. Variable work experience in the area of PT. Garam significantly to revenue partially.

Keywords: *Feasibility, Business salt people, PT. Garam, linear regression analysis*