

ANALISIS RISIKO USAHA TANI GARAM RAKYAT DI KECAMATAN KALIANGET, KABUPATEN SUMENEP

ABSTRAK

Garam di Indonesia pada umumnya dimanfaatkan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan konsumsi dan industri. Kebutuhan garam nasional tahun 2020 mencapai 4.464.670 ton, sedangkan produksi garam tahun 2020 sebanyak 2.327.078 ton sehingga terjadi kesenjangan antara jumlah produksi dengan kebutuhan sebanyak 2.137.592 ton. Kelangkaan tersebut dapat diatasi dengan impor dari beberapa negara sebanyak 3,07 juta ton. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat risiko dan mengidentifikasi risiko pada usahatani garam rakyat di Kecamatan Kalianget, Kabupaten Sumenep. Penelitian dilakukan di Desa Karanganyar, Desa Kertasada, dan Desa Pinggir Papas, Kecamatan Kalianget, Kabupaten Sumenep. Jumlah responden dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 40 petani yang ditentukan secara purposive. Data dianalisis dengan metode perhitungan koefisien variasi (CV), metode Kountur (2006), dan analisis IPA. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat risiko pendapatan termasuk dalam kategori tinggi. Sumber risiko di lokasi penelitian antara lain terkait dengan harga jual garam, kebijakan pemerintah, saluran pemasaran, kualitas sumber daya manusia, ketersediaan modal, angin dan suhu, serta curah hujan.

Kata kunci: risiko, usahatani, garam

RISK ANALYSIS OF PEOPLE'S SALT FARMING BUSINESS IN KALIANGET DISTRICT, SUMENEP REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Salt in Indonesia is generally used to meet the needs of consumption and industry. National salt needs in 2020 reached 4,464,670 tons, while salt production in 2020 was 2,327,078 tons, so there was a gap between the amount of production and the need for 2,137,592 tons. This shortage can be overcome by imports from several countries as much as 3.07 million tons. This study aims to determine the level of risk and identify risks in smallholder salt farming in Kalianget District, Sumenep Regency. The research was conducted in Karanganyar Village, Kertasada Village, and Pinggir Papas Village, Kalianget District, Sumenep Regency. The number of respondents in this study were 40 farmers who were determined purposively. The data were analyzed using the coefficient of variation (CV) calculation method, the Kountur method (2006), and IPA analysis. The results showed that the level of income risk was included in the high category. Sources of risk at the research site are related to the selling price of salt, government policies, marketing channels, quality of human resources, availability of capital, wind and temperature, and rainfall.

Keywords: risk, farming, salt