

ABSTRAK

“Analisis Kelayakan Usahatani Lada (*Piper nigrum L*) di Kecamatan Rubaru Kabupaten Sumenep”. Ita Ratnasari, 714.3.1.0700. Program Studi Agribisnis Fakultas Pertanian. Dosen Pembimbing 1: Ika Fatmawati, P, S.TP,MP. Dosen Pembimbing 2: Ribut Santosa, SP,MP.

Indonesia masuk kedalam urutan kedua sebagai penghasil lada terbesar di dunia setelah Vietnam. Tahun 2015 produksi lada di Jawa Timur mencapai 298 ton. Menurut BPS Kabupaten Sumenep (2016), Produksi lada di Kabupaten Sumenep mencapai 51,98 ton dan produksi tertinggi di Kecamatan Rubaru diperoleh sebanyak 35,46 ton dengan produktivitas 66,90 kg/Ha. Lada merupakan tanaman investasi yang sangat dibutuhkan untuk dikaji mengenai tingkat kelayakan finansialnya, mampukah didalam kegiatan usahatani lada membayar kembali biaya yang dikeluarkan dan penghasilan yang didapat mampukah memperbaiki tafaf hidup petani lada di kecamatan Rubaru.

Pengumpulan data yang digunakan yaitu observasi, wawancara, dan penyebaran angket. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode Surahman (1985), 15% dari populasi yaitu 36 responden petani lada. Teknik analisis yang digunakan ada dua: 1). Kelayakan finansial (NPV, IRR, Net B/C, dan PP period), 2). Sensitivitas (Penurunan produksi 35%, penurunan harga jual 20%, dan kenaikan harga pupuk 8%).

Hasil penelitian dikecamatan Rubaru diperoleh: 1) hasil perhitungan dari keempat kriteria kelayakan, usahatani lada layak secara finansial nilai NPV Rp. 119,543,717.20, IRR 33.03 %, *Net B/C* 3.62, dan PP Period selama 5 tahun 6.20 bulan, lebih pendek dari umur ekonomis usahatani lada yaitu 15 tahun. 2). Ketiga skenario menunjukkan usahatani lada masih layak diusahatani, tetapi pada penurunan produksi sangat berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kelayakan usahatani lada dengan hasil perhitungan NPV 34,053,314.00, IRR 24.33%, *Net B/C* sebesar 1.65, dan PP period selama 7 tahun 3.58 bulan.

Kata Kunci : *Lada (*Piper nigrum L*), Petani, Kelayakan Finansial, Sensistivitas*

ABSTRACT

“The analysis of pepper farming feasibility (*Piper nigrum L*) in Rubaru district of Sumenep Regency”. Ita Ratnasari, 714.3.1.0700. Study program of Agribusiness, agriculture faculty. Advisor 1: Ika Fatmawati P. S.TP.,MP. Advisor 2: Ribut Santosa, SP.,MP.

Indonesia has been enlisted as the second largest pepper production in the world after Vietnam. In 2015, east java produced 298 tons of pepper. According to BPS Sumenep (2016), the pepper production in Sumenep reached 51.98 tons and the highest production rate occurred in Rubaru for 35.46 tons with the level of productivity for 66.90 kg/Ha. Pepper is considered a plant investment, which the feasibility is essential to the financial level. It is measured whether the pepper farming could payback the expense or the revenue that could improve the life of the farmers in Rubaru district.

The data collection used observation, interview, and distributing questionnaire. The sample collection technique used the method of Surahman (1985), which is 15%, of the population; 36 respondents are pepper farmers.

There are two analysis techniques used: 1) financial feasibility (NPV, IRR, Net B/C, and PP period); 2) sensitivity (35% of dropping production, 20% of dropping sale, and 8% of the increasing fertilizers cost). The result of the study obtains: 1) the measurement result from the four feasibility elements is that the pepper farming is financially feasible with the value of NPV Rp. 119,543,717.20, IRR 33.03%, Net B/C 3.62, and PP period for 5 years and 6.20 months, is shorter that pepper farming economic period that at least 15 years. 2) the all three scenarios shows that pepper farming is still feasible to do, but there is a lowering production that significantly affects towards the pepper farming feasibility with the measurement result of NPV 34,053,314.00, IRR 24.33%, Net B/C for 1.65, and PP period for 7 years and 3.58 months.

Keywords : *Pepper (Piper nigrum L), Farmer, Financial Feasibility, Sensitivity*