

INTISARI

KONTRIBUSI USAHATANI TEH TERHADAP EKONOMI RUMAH TANGGA PETANI PLASMA UNIT PRODUKSI KALIBOJA PEKALONGAN

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui curahan tenaga kerja dalam keluarga dan tenaga kerja luar keluarga usahatani teh; mengetahui kontribusi pendapatan usahatani teh terhadap pendapatan total rumah tangga mengetahui pemerataan pendapatan rumah tangga petani plasma; kemiskinan dan kesejahteraan rumah tangga petani plasma. Pada penelitian ini digunakan metode deskriptif analitis. Lokasi penelitian ditentukan dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Penentuan responden ditentukan secara *simple random sampling*. Analisis data dilakukan dengan analisis tabel, uji t selisih dua rerata, persentase kontribusi, gini rasio, kurva Lorenz, dan indikator kemiskinan dan kesejahteraan. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa jumlah curahan tenaga kerja luar keluarga lebih besar daripada tenaga dalam luar keluarga; kontribusi usahatani teh sama pentingnya dengan kontribusi pendapatan selain usahatani teh terhadap total pendapatan rumah tangga petani plasma; pendapatan total rumah tangga petani plasma memiliki ketimpangan atau ketidak merataan yang lebih tinggi dengan usahatani teh dibandingkan tanpa usahatani teh; sebagian besar rumah tangga petani plasma berada pada garis kemiskinan menurut kriteria Sayogyo dan sedangkan menurut kriteria BPS jumlah rumah tangga yang berada di bawah garis kemiskinan dan di atas garis kemiskinan sebanding. Menurut kriteria GSR rumah tangga petani tidak sejahtera.

Kata kunci: kemiskinan, kesejahteraan, kontribusi pendapatan, pemerataan pendapatan, dan tenaga kerja

ABSTRACT

CONTRIBUTION OF TEA FARMING
TO SMALLHOLDERS HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC
KALIBOJA PRODUCTION UNIT PEKALONGAN

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This study aims to determine the use of family labor and non family labor on tea farming; to determine the contribution of tea farm income towards household income; to determine the distribution of famer's household income; poverty and farmer's welfare. In this research, researcher used descriptive analysis method. The research area was determined by the method of purposive sampling. The respondents were determined by the method of simple random sampling. The data was analyzed by table analysis, t test paired for sample means, the percentage of income contribution, gini ratio, Lorenz curve, indicators of poverty and welfare. The analysis result showed that the use of non family labor was greater than use of family labor; contribution of tea farming income was as important as the contribution revenue in addition to tea farming of off tea farm income towards household income of farmers; the household income of tea farmers have higher inequities compared to the farm without tea farming, most of household's smallholder were on the poverty line according to the Sayogyo while according to the BPS criteria showed that the number of households below the poverty line and above poverty line was almost same. According to GSR criteria showed that farmer households were in prosperity

Key words: distribution of income, income contribution, labor, poverty, and welfare