



## **OPTIMALISASI USAHA TERNAK SAPI POTONG DALAM USAHATANI LAHAN KERING**

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### **INTISARI**

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui penggunaan sumberdaya petani secara optimal pada usahatani tanaman dan usaha ternak sapi potong untuk memperoleh pendapatan yang maksimum. Penelitian dilakukan pada daerah lahan kering di Kecamatan Cangkringan. Penentuan lokasi penelitian secara sengaja yaitu desa Kepuharjo dan desa Glagaharjo. Pengambilan sampel responden masing-masing desa sebanyak 20 responden. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode linier programming. Data yang diambil meliputi kegiatan usahatani tanaman dan usaha ternak sapi potong. Data pendukung meliputi kependudukan, topografi, iklim, curah hujan diperoleh dari instansi terkait Rata-rata pemilikan lahan pertanian seluas 0,5589 ha dan memelihara ternak sapi potong 1,7975 UT, digunakan tenaga kerja sebanyak 290 HOK dengan modal Rp 492.155,-. Pendapatan rata-rata petani adalah Rp 2.906.461,- per tahun. Pola solusi optimal dicapai dengan mengusahakan lahan seluas 0,5589 ha, yang 52% ditanami kopi-cengkeh-kelapa-rumput unggul dan yang 48% ditanami kopi, cengkeh, kelapa, sengon, rumput unggul serta memelihara ternak sapi potong 1,7975 UT, digunakan tenaga kerja sebanyak 467 HOK dan modal operasional sebesar Rp 439.487,-. Pendapatan maksimal diperoleh sebesar Rp 5.586.849,-per tahun. Hasil analisis sensitivitas apabila modal petani meningkat menjadi Rp 2.500.000,- maka dengan mengusahakan lahan seluas 0,5589 ha, yang 47% ditanami kopi, cengkeh, kelapa, rumput unggul dan yang 53% ditanami tanaman keras penghasil kayu dan rumput unggul, serta memelihara ternak sapi potong sebanyak 4,7564UT. Akan diperoleh pendapatan sebesar Rp 11.002.790,-per tahun.

Kata kunci: Optimalisasi sumberdaya, Usahatani tanaman, Ternak sapi potong, Lahan

kering



## **OPTIMIZATION OF BEEF CATTLE FARMING ON UPLAND FARMING**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this research was to investigate the optimum utilization of resources in the crop and beef cattle farming to obtain maximum income. The research was conducted on the upland of Cangkringan subdistrict. Kepuharjo and Glagaharjo villages, Cangkringan subdistrict, were selected as location samples. The respondents were taken as many as 20 respondents per village. Interviews in a survey method were conducted to get the primary data of activity of crop farming system and beef cattle farming, with additional secondary data of demography, topography, climate, rain date. Optimum combination of the resources in the crop and beef cattle farming, was determined using linear programming model. The result of the survey showed that the average land ownership 0.5589 ha, raising beef cows of 1.7975 animal units, using labour of 290 man days with the capital of Rp 492,155. The average income of farmer was Rp 2,906,461. The optimum solution showed that the farmer cultivate 0.5589 ha, 52% of land for coffee-clove-coconut-good quality grass, 48% of land for coffee-clove-coconut-perennial plant-good quality grass, raising 1.7975 animal units of beef cows, using labour 467 man days with the capital of Rp 439,487. The maximum income obtained was Rp 5,586,849. The result of sensitivity analysis increased if the capital of Rp 2,500,000, cultivate 0.5589 ha, 47% of land for coffee-clove-coconut-good quality grass, 53% of land for perennial plant-good quality grass and 4.7564 animal units of beef cows, in order to obtain maximum income of Rp 11,002,790.

**Key words** : Resource optimization, Crop farming, Beef cattle, Upland