

I N T I S A R I

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan mengkaji: Aktivitas industri kerajinan genteng dalam meningkatkan keadaan sosial ekonomi masyarakat di desa Bumisari Kecamatan Natar Propinsi Lampung. Penekanan tujuan dalam kajian ini, yaitu : a) untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mendukung berkembangnya industri genteng di desa Bumisari, b) untuk mengetahui sumbangan hasil usaha genteng terhadap pendapatan total guna memenuhi kebutuhan pokok keluarganya, c) untuk mengetahui seberapa banyak kegiatan tersebut dapat menyerap tenaga kerja, d) untuk mengetahui jumlah kelompok petani yang tertarik menjadi pengusaha genteng di desa itu.

Dalam mencapai tujuan di atas didasarkan pada empat hipotesis. Hipotesis akan diuji/dibuktikan dengan kondisi daerah penelitian, dengan menunjukkan data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer diperoleh dari 54 responden, dengan alat kuesioner dan wawancara, serta foto/gambar obyek yang dikaji. Data sekunder diperoleh dari statistik pada dinas dan instansi yang relevan dengan topik penelitian. Observasi dilakukan untuk mengetahui kondisi dan kegiatan pengusaha dan berbagai sarana dan prasarana untuk menunjang kegiatan yang terdapat di lokasi penelitian. Data tersebut, dikumpulkan dan diklasifikasi, kemudian disusun dalam tabulasi, selanjutnya dianalisis dengan metode statistik prosentase dan analisis tabel.

Hasil penelitian ini, secara umum menunjukkan luas lahan milik pengusaha genteng rata-rata sempit (0,4383 hektar) dan hasil usaha tani rendah, yaitu Rp.31.009,- per kapita/per tahun. Dalam kaitannya dengan usaha industri genteng, yaitu : a) berkembangnya industri kerajinan genteng didukung oleh tersedianya bahan baku di lahan miliknya, dan sekaligus bahan baku tersebut menjadi modal utama dalam usaha genteng. Faktor lain yang juga menjadi pendukung yaitu kemudahan dalam sistim pemasaran produksi gentengnya. b). Hasil industri genteng memberikan sumbangan 91,38% terhadap pendapatan total, sedangkan 8,62%nya dari hasil usaha tani. Hasil usaha industri genteng ini mampu mendukung memenuhi kebutuhan pokok yang diperlukan, yaitu : keperluan sandang pangan sebanyak 59,97%, dan 51,35% dibantu dari hasil usaha genteng. Biaya pendidikan anak sebesar 7,63%, biaya perawatan kesehatan 1,66%, dan biaya perbaikan rumah dari 4 pengusaha sebesar 1,49%, sedangkan kebutuhan lain sebesar 29,24% dari pendapatan totalnya, semua itu dibantu dari usaha genteng. c) Adanya kegiatan industri genteng di desa Bumisari ini dapat menyerap 429 tenaga kerja atau 15,13% penduduk usia kerja. Tenaga kerja yang diserap pada kegiatan tersebut 37,30% dari keluarga pengusaha, 55,01% dari tetangganya, dan 7,69% dari luar desa Bumisari. d) Golongan petani yang banyak tertarik mengusahakan genteng di desa ini, 98,15% ada petani berlahan sempit; yang terdiri dari 18,52% petani sedang, 48,15% petani kecil, dan 31,48% dari petani gurem. Pengusaha genteng di desa Bumisari ini, hanya 1,85% golongan petani kaya.

The aim of the study is to observe and analyze the activities of the tile industry in the efforts of improving the socioeconomic conditions of the community in the village of Bumisari, Natar District, in the Province of Lampung. The more detailed objectives this study are: a) to understand several factors which support the development of the tile industry of Bumisari village, b) to understand how much these activities may contribute to the total income of the labourers to be able to satisfy the basic needs of their households, c) to observe how much these activities could absorb labour force, and d) to know how many people of the farmers group are interested in working in the tile rural industries.

The above objectives are based on four hypotheses, one of which is the conditions of the area of study using primary and secondary data. Primary data collection was done through questionnaires and in-dept interview using 54 respondents, and a number of pictures taken during activities of the study. Secondary data were obtained from the Bureau of Statistics and from institutins which are relevant to the topic of the study. Observations were done in order to observe the conditions and activities of the employers and various infrastructures which support their activities. These data were collected, classified, tabulated, and were further analyzed by using percentage statistical method and table analysis.

In general, the result of the study shows that the land ownership of most of the tile employers is relatively small (+ 0.4383 Ha), and that they received very small income from their farm, which is approximately Rp 31,009.00 per capita per year. Concerning the tile industry, the progress of this enterprise depends much on:

a) The supply of raw material primarily obtained from their land, and which becomes the basic capital for the tile industry. Another supporting factor is the facilities in marketing the products. b) The tile industry produce as much as 91.38 percent of the total income of the workers, while the remaining 8.62 percent of their income is obtained from the farm. The tile industry is able to support the necessary daily household needs, such as food and clothing for the family (59.97 percent), of which as much as 51.35 percent is obtained from the tile income. Family costs are 7.63 percent, 1.66 percent for medical maintenance, 1.49 percent for the repair of four workers, and 29.25 percent is for any other household activities. c) The tile industry in the village of Bumisari could absorb 429 labours, or 15.13 percent of the economically active population of the area. Out of these labourers, 37.30 percent are relatives of the tile employers 55.01 percent are neighbours, and 7.69 percent of the labourers are from villages outside Bumisari. d) Farmers who work in the tile industry of Bumisari are farmers who own very small plots of land (98.15 percent), consisting of 18.52 percent medium sized household farmers, 48.15 percent small-scale farmers, and 31.48 percent landless farmers. Only 1.85 percent of the relatively well-to-do farmers of the Bumisari are employers of the tile industries.