

INTISARI

Usaha perikanan semakin diminati karena masyarakat mulai sadar akan banyaknya manfaat dari ikan, terutama untuk kesehatan. Bidang perikanan memiliki peluang usaha yang sangat besar, mulai dari pembenihan, budidaya, hingga pasca panen. Data perikanan tahun 2014 tercatat bahwa produksi perikanan mencapai 67.687,5 ton atau naik sebesar 12,39 persen dibandingkan dengan tahun 2013 tercatat sebesar 60.226,6 ton. Sekitar 95,98 persen dari total produksi perikanan merupakan hasil budidaya perikanan darat dan selebihnya 4,02 persen adalah hasil perikanan laut (BPS, 2014). Modal sosial memberikan peran penting dalam suatu kelembagaan maupun organisasi sosial. Pengembangan usaha budidaya perikanan juga diperlukan suatu kelembagaan.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kabupaten Sleman. Lokasi penelitian ditentukan dengan metode *purposive* di Kabupaten Sleman berdasarkan peringkat kelompok (pemula, madya, utama). Metode pengambilan responden dengan metode *stratified random sampling* dengan jumlah 150 responden kemudian dilanjutkan dengan *disproportional stratified random* di tingkat desa (6 desa masing-masing 25 orang). Metode dasar adalah *mix method*. Data kuantitatif dianalisis dengan menggunakan model persamaan struktural SEM.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kinerja kelembagaan memiliki skor tertinggi pada indikator nilai kebudayaan. Modal sosial memiliki skor tertinggi pada indikator gotong-royong. Lingkungan internal memiliki skor tertinggi pada indikator kemampuan. Lingkungan eksternal skor tertinggi pada penentuan harga. Modal sosial berpengaruh menurunkan jiwa kewirausahaan, dikarenakan modal sosial diimplementasikan kepada aktivitas sosial sementara kewirausahaan pada aktivitas bisnis. Kelembagaan tidak memperkuat pengaruh modal sosial terhadap jiwa kewirausahaan, karena kinerja kelembagaan hanya berfokus pengelolaan anggota dalam berkelompok belum diarahkan untuk peluang bisnis. Jiwa kewirausahaan berpengaruh terhadap kinerja usahatani, sehingga dapat mengembangkan usaha budidaya ikan nila demikian juga dengan pendapatan, keuntungan, kelayakan usaha. Anggota kelompok budidaya ikan nila rata-rata memiliki pendapatan dan keuntungan yang tinggi, sehingga usaha ini layak diusahakan.

Kata kunci: *Analisis SEM (Structural Equation Modelling), Modal sosial, Jiwa kewirausahaan, Kelembagaan, Kinerja usahatani.*

ABSTRACT

Fishing businesses are increasingly in demand as people are becoming aware of the many benefits of fish, especially for health. The field of the fishery has a huge business opportunity, ranging from seeding, cultivation, to post-harvest. Fishery data in 2014 recorded that the production of fisheries reached 67,687.5 tons, an increase of 12.39 percent compared to the year 2013 recorded at 60,226.6 tons. Approximately 95.98 percent of total fishery production is the result of terrestrial aquaculture and the remaining 4.02 percent is the result of marine fisheries (BPS, 2014). Social capital provides an important role in an institutional and social organization. Development of aquaculture business is also needed an institutional.

This research was conducted in Sleman District. The location of the study was determined by a purposive method in Sleman District based on the rank of the group (beginner, intermediate, advance). The method of taking respondents with the stratified random sampling method with the number of 150 respondents then continued with a proportional stratified random at the village level (6 villages each of 25 people). The basic method is the mixing method. Quantitative data were analyzed using the SEM (Structural Equation Model).

The results show that institutional performance has the highest score on indicators of cultural values. Social capital has the highest score on the mutual cooperation indicator. The internal environment has the highest score on the ability indicator. The external environment is the highest score on pricing. Influential social capital decreases the entrepreneurial spirit because social capital is implemented for social activities while entrepreneurship in business activities. Institutional performance does not strengthen the influence of social capital on the entrepreneurial spirit, because institutional performance is only focused on managing members in groups not yet directed to business opportunities. Entrepreneurial spirit influences farm performance, so it can develop a tilapia cultivation business as well as income, profits, business feasibility. Members of tilapia aquaculture groups on average have high income and profits, so this business is worthy of the effort.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial spirit, Farm performance, Institutional, Social capital, SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) Analysis