

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE INCOME OF RICE FARMING BY JOINING THE WAREHOUSE RECEIPT SYSTEM IN PULAU PANGGUNG SUB DISTRICT OF TANGGAMUS REGENCY**

**By**

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*This study aims to analyze the implementation of the warehouse receipt system, the income level and the efficiency of rice farming that joining the warehouse receipt system, in addition to identify the economic benefits and non-economic benefits implementation of warehouse receipt system, and identify contributing factors and inhibiting factors to the implementation of warehouse receipt system for rice farmers in Pulau Panggung District, Tanggamus Regency. The samples were selected by census technique method for the farmer who are joining the warehouse receipt system and simple random sampling method for the farmer who are not joining the warehouse receipt system. The data was analyzed by scoring techniques analysis, farm income analysis, Decision Matrix Analysis, and Objective Value Tree analysis. The results of this research showed that the implementation of the warehouse receipt system less than the maximum because there were weaknesses in the socialization for farmers and there was a shortage on the specifics of the warehouse receipt system. Income of farmers who were joining the warehouse receipt system was higher than farmers who were not joining the warehouse receipt system. The farmer influencing factor on joining the warehouse receipt system was the cost was cheap, while influencing factor on unjoining the warehouse receipt system was the low socialization to farmers. The economic benefits of joining the warehouse receipt system for farmers was that they got benefit (financially), while the non-economic benefits was that they got good storage and definite system. Perception of the economic cost was the small margin of difference, while of the non-economy was the production of farmers that did not reach the quality and quantity.*

*Keywords: farm income, rice, warehouse receipt system.*

## **ABSTRAK**

### **PENDAPATAN USAHATANI PADI DENGAN MENERAPKAN SISTEM RESI GUDANG DI KECAMATAN PULAU PANGGUNG KABUPATEN TANGGAMUS**

**Oleh**

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat pelaksanaan Sistem Resi Gudang, mengetahui tingkat pendapatan dan efisiensi usahatani padi dengan menerapkan Sistem Resi Gudang, mengidentifikasi manfaat ekonomi dan non ekonomi penerapan Sistem Resi Gudang bagi petani padi, serta mengidentifikasi faktor pendukung dan faktor penghambat penerapan Sistem Resi Gudang bagi petani padi di Kecamatan Pulau Panggung, Kabupaten Tanggamus. Responden penelitian dipilih menggunakan metode teknik sensus untuk petani SRG dan metode acak sederhana untuk petani non SRG. Metode analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis teknik *scoring*, analisis pendapatan usahatani, analisis *Decision Matrix Analysis*, dan analisis *Value Tree Objective*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan SRG Kabupaten Tanggamus kurang maksimal karena terdapat kelemahan pada sosialisasi SRG untuk petani dan terdapat kekurangan pada spesifikasi gudang. Pendapatan petani yang menerapkan SRG lebih tinggi dibandingkan petani non SRG. Faktor petani dalam menerapkan SRG adalah biaya SRG yang ringan, sedangkan faktor petani tidak menerapkan SRG yaitu sosialisasi yang rendah. Manfaat ekonomi petani dari SRG yaitu keuntungan petani (finansial), sedangkan dari sisi manfaat non ekonomi yaitu sistem penyimpanan yang baik dan pasti. Persepsi biaya dari sisi ekonomi yaitu selisih margin yang kecil, sedangkan dari sisi non ekonomi yaitu hasil produksi petani yang tidak memenuhi kualitas dan kuantitas.

Kata kunci: padi, pendapatan usahatani, sistem resi gudang.