

RINGKASAN

UTAMI HIKMAHWATI A., Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk 1). Mengetahui kontribusi tenaga kerja perempuan pada usaha sapi perah di Kecamatan Mojosongo, Musuk dan Cepogo di Kabupaten Boyolali dan 2). Mengetahui pengaruh jumlah kepemilikan sapi, jumlah anggota keluarga, umur tenaga kerja dan pendidikan tenaga kerja perempuan serta lamanya beternak terhadap kontribusi tenaga kerja perempuan.

Penelitian dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan metode survei terhadap peternakan sapi perah yang tenaga kerjanya melibatkan tenaga kerja perempuan. Sampel wilayah diambil dengan menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* dan sampel peternak atau responden diambil secara acak (*simple random sampling*) dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 58 orang. Variabel yang di amati adalah jumlah kepemilikan ternak (X_1), jumlah anggota keluarga (X_2), umur tenaga kerja perempuan (X_3), pendidikan tenaga kerja perempuan (X_4) dan lamanya beternak (X_5) sebagai variabel independen serta kontribusi tenaga kerja perempuan (Y) sebagai variabel dependen. Kontribusi tenaga kerja perempuan dianalisis dengan membandingkan curahan kerja perempuan dengan total curahan kerja dikalikan 100 persen. Sedang untuk mengetahui pengaruh jumlah kepemilikan sapi, jumlah anggota keluarga, umur tenaga kerja dan pendidikan tenaga kerja perempuan serta lamanya beternak terhadap kontribusi tenaga kerja perempuan dianalisis dengan regresi linier berganda.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kontribusi jam kerja perempuan adalah sebesar 45,66 persen dari total curahan jam kerja usaha tenak sapi perah. Jumlah kepemilikan ternak berpengaruh terhadap kontribusi tenaga kerja perempuan. Kesimpulan: 1). Tenaga kerja perempuan memberikan kontribusi yang cukup besar ; 2). Kontribusi tenaga perempuan dapat ditingkatkan dengan menambah jumlah kepemilikan ternak.

SUMMARY

UTAMI HIKMAHWATI A., This research to aims 1). Knowing the contribution of women's labor in the dairy cattle business in the District Mojosongo, Musuk and Cepogo in Boyolali and 2). Knowing the influence of the number of livestock ownership, number of family members, age, employment and education of women workers and the duration of raising the contribution of women workers.

The experiment was conducted using a survey of dairy farm labor involving women workers. Samples were taken region by using purposive sampling method and sample breeder or respondents are taken randomly (simple random sampling) by the number of respondents as many as 58 people. Variables that the observed is the number of livestock ownership (X1), the number of family members (X2), the age of women workers (X3), education for women workers (X4) and the duration of breeding (X5) as the independent variable and the contribution of women's labor (Y) as the dependent variable. Labor contribution of women was analyzed by comparing the outpouring of working women with a total outpouring of work multiplied by 100 percent. Moderate to determine the effect of the number of cattle ownership, number of family members, age, employment and education of women workers and the duration of raising the contribution of women's labor were analyzed by linear regression.

The results showed that the contribution of women working hours is equal to 45.66 percent of the total working hours of business tenak outpouring of dairy cows. Number of cattle severity effect on women's labor contribution. Conclusions: 1). Women workers provide a substantial contribution; 2). Labor contributions of women can be improved by increasing the number of livestock ownership.