

ABSTRAK

Usaha ternak domba di Indonesia, khususnya di daerah pedesaan, memiliki potensi ekonomi yang besar namun masih menghadapi berbagai tantangan. Usaha ternak di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya dijalankan sebagai kegiatan sampingan oleh keluarga, pekerjaan utama peternak meliputi buruh, pedagang, guru, dan petani. Pola usaha ternak yang dijalankan secara tradisional sering kali mengakibatkan pendapatan dan efisiensi peternak menjadi rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pendapatan dan efisiensi usaha ternak domba di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya, Jawa Barat. Berbagai faktor diduga menjadi penentu peningkatan pendapatan dan efisiensi usaha ternak domba yaitu usia peternak (X_1), lama beternak (X_2), pendidikan peternak (X_3), Jumlah tanggungan keluarga (X_4), dan Jumlah Kepemilikan Ternak (X_5). Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode survey melalui wawancara kepada 56 responden peternak domba yang dipilih dengan menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Regresi linear berganda digunakan untuk menganalisis pengaruh variabel bebas terhadap variabel pendapatan dan efisiensi usaha. Hasil analisis pendapatan rata-rata peternak domba pertahun $1.652.251,79 \pm \text{Rp } 1.321.323,76$ dengan nilai efisiensi rata-rata $1,39 \pm 0,29$. Pendapatan usaha ternak domba di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya dipengaruhi oleh usia peternak, lama beternak dan pendidikan peternak, sedangkan efisiensi usaha ternak di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya dipengaruhi secara signifikan oleh usia peternak dan pendidikan peternak.

Kata kunci: Pendapatan, efisiensi usaha, ternak domba, usia peternak, tabulasi silang.

ABSTRACT

Sheep farming in Indonesia, especially in rural areas, has great economic potential but still faces various challenges. Livestock business in Tasikmalaya Regency is run as a side activity by the family, the main job of farmers includes laborers, traders, teachers, and farmers. Traditional livestock business patterns often result in low income and efficiency of farmers. This study aims to analyze the income and efficiency of the sheep farming business in Tasikmalaya Regency, West Java. Various factors are suspected to be determinants of increasing income and efficiency of the livestock business, namely the age of the farmer (X1), the length of breeding (X2), the education of the farmer (X3), the number of family dependents (X4), and the amount of livestock ownership (X5). The research was conducted by survey method through interviews with 56 sheep farmer respondents who were selected using *the purposive sampling method*. Multiple linear regression is used to analyze the influence of independent variables on revenue variables and business efficiency. The results of the analysis of the average income of sheep farmers per year are $1,652,251.79 \pm \text{IDR } 1,321,323.76$ with an average efficiency value of 1.39 ± 0.29 . The income of the sheep farming business in Tasikmalaya Regency is influenced by the age of the farmer, the length of breeding and the education of the farmer, while the efficiency of the livestock business in Tasikmalaya Regency is significantly influenced by the age of the farmer and the education of the farmer.

Keywords: Income, business efficiency, sheep livestock, breeder age, cross tabulation.