

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan pendapatan usaha ternak sapi perah, perbedaan MEK dan perbedaan pendapatan rumah tangga peternak sapi perah. Penentuan lokasi dilakukan secara sengaja (*purposive sampling*) yaitu di dua lokasi yaitu KPBS Pangalengan dan Koperasi Sarono Makmu Cangrangan. Pengambilan responden dilakukan dengan teknik *Multi Staged* yang menggabungkan teknik *Purposive Sampling* setelah itu menggunakan teknik *Proportional Stratified Random Sampling*. Responden dipilih berdasarkan kelompok terbanyak kemudian di stratakan menurut kepemilikan sapi, setiap lokasi diambil 30 responden dengan total 60 responden. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis menggunakan analisis pendapatan usaha ternak. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan pendapatan yang dipengaruhi oleh kepemilikan ternak dimana peternak KPBS Pangalengan memiliki 3 sapi laktasi dan peternak di Koperasi Sarono Makmur memiliki 2 sapi laktasi. Pendapatan pada usaha ternak sapi perah peternak di KPBS Pangalengan sebesar Rp 44,257,653 dan peternak di Koperasi Sarono Makmur sebesar Rp 14,019,457 yang dipengaruhi banyak factor terutama jumlah produksi dan total biaya. MEK pada masing-masing lokasi penelitian memiliki pengaruh terhadap pendapatan rumah tangga. Pendapatan rumah tangga peternak di KPBS Pangalengan mayoritas didapatkan dari usaha ternak sapi perah sedangkan peternak di Koperasi Sarono Makmur dari usaha ternak dan pekerjaan *non farm*.

Kata kunci: manfaat ekonomi koperasi, pendapatan, pendapatan rumah tangga

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the differences in income of dairy cattle business, differences in Cooperative Economic Benefits and differences in household income of dairy farmers. Location determination was done intentionally (purposive sampling), namely in two locations namely KPBS Pangalengan and Koperasi Saron Makmu Cangrangan. Respondents were taken by Multi Staged technique which combined Purposive Sampling techniques after that using the Proportional Stratified Random Sampling technique. Respondents were chosen based on the most groups then stratified according to cow ownership, 30 locations were taken each location with a total of 60 respondents. Data obtained were then analyzed using an analysis of livestock business income. The results showed that there were differences in income influenced by livestock ownership where KPBS Pangalengan farmers had 3 lactating cows and farmers at the Koperasi Saron Makmur had 2 lactation cows. Revenues in dairy farmer cattle business in Pangalengan KPBS amounted to Rp 44,257,653 and farmers at Koperasi Saron Makmur were Rp 14,019,457 which were influenced by many factors, especially the amount of production and total costs. The Cooperative Economic Benefits in each research location has an influence on household income. The majority of farmer household income in KPBS Pangalengan is obtained from the dairy farming business while farmers in the Koperasi Saron Makmur from livestock dairy business and non-farm jobs.

Keywords: cooperative economic benefits, household income, income.