

Hubungan antara curah hujan luas tanam padi dan luas panen padi dengan produksi padi di jawa barat = Corellation between rainfall depth cultivated and harvested areas to the production of rice crops in west java / Kemal Firdaus

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Metode stokastik digunakan untuk mendapatkan penyelesaian yang layak ketika dalam permasalahan muncul masalah ketidakpastian. Jawa Barat merupakan sentra produksi padi andalan nasional. Curah hujan yang tidak menentu merusak lahan pertanian saat menanam dan memanen yang dapat mengakibatkan menurunnya produksi padi di Jawa Barat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan hubungan antara curah hujan, luas tanam dan luas panen padi dengan produksi padi di Jawa Barat. Hujan wilayah per kabupaten ditentukan berdasarkan data hujan yang terdapat pada kabupaten yang bersangkutan. Selanjutnya dilihat hubungan hujan wilayah, luas tanam dan luas panen terhadap produksi padi per kabupaten per 6 bulan menggunakan metode regresi linear dengan software SPSS dan dilakukan uji R, uji F dan uji T. Hasil uji R memperlihatkan tingkat kepercayaan sebesar 54% curah hujan, 98% luas panen dan 61% luas tanam terhadap produksi padi. Hasil uji F memperlihatkan nilai signifikansi < 5% yang artinya curah hujan, luas panen dan luas tanam berpengaruh terhadap produksi padi. Hasil uji T memperlihatkan tingkat kepercayaan sebesar 98% terhadap produksi padi, dengan nilai signifikansi < 5%, luas tanam dan luas panen padi berpengaruh terhadap produksi padi. Secara umum, luas panen dan luas tanam berpengaruh positif terhadap produksi padi sedangkan curah hujan berpengaruh negatif terhadap produksi padi.

ABSTRACT

Stochastic method is used to obtain adequate solution when uncertainty arises during problem solving. West Java is a province that has a role as a reliable rice crops producer in Indonesia. Uncertainty in rainfall depth and occurrence degrades cultivation and harvesting field that eventually leads onto the reduction of rice crops yield in West Java. The main objective of this undergraduate thesis is to determine the corelation between rainfall depth, cultivated as well as harvested areas with rice crops production in West Java. Rainfall area for each district is determined in accordance to the rainfall data obtained from the referred district. Then, the relation between rainfall, cultivated and harvested areas are analyzed to the district's rice crops production rate per six months using method of linear regression of R, F and T tests through SPSS software. The R-test shows confidence coefficient of 54% for rainfall depth, 98% for harvested area and 61% for cultivated area. Whereas F-test shows significance number of less than 5% in which refers to the condition that rainfall depth, cultivated and harvested areas do not have relevancy with rice crops production. The prediction number from T-test, on the other hand, varies greatly from 98% for rainfall depth while for cultivated and harvested areas the number is less than 5%. In general, both cultivated and harvested areas relates positively to the production of rice crops while rainfall depth does not.