

ABSTRAK

DENI RAHMATULLOH, 2026, Analisis kelayakan Usaha Tani Cengkeh di Desa Kareo Kecamatan Banjaran Kabupaten Majalengka. Dibawah bimbingan, **Benidzar M. Andrie** dan **RIAN Kurnia**

Tanaman cengkeh merupakan tanaman yang berasal dari Negara Indonesia yang buahnya termasuk kedalam komoditas ekspor. Seiring berkembangnya industri rokok kretek yang membutuhkan cengkeh sebagai bahan bakunya dan industri farmasi yang memanfaatkan minyak cengkeh, membuat negara Indonesia termasuk kedalam konsumen dan produsen cengkeh terbesar didunia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui : (1) Pendapatan usahatani cengkeh di Desa Kareo Kecamatan Banjaran Kabupaten Majalengka (2) Besarnya NPV, Net B/C dan Internal Rate of Return (IRR) pada usahatani cengkeh di Desa Kareo Kecamatan Banjaran Kabupaten Majalengka (3) Terjadinya Payback period (PP) pada usahatani cengkeh di Desa Kareo Kecamatan Banjaran Kabupaten Majalengka. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif yaitu dengan pengolahan data hasil penelitian. Teknik penarikan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* dengan berdasarkan kriteria tertentu yaitu petani cengkeh di Desa Kareo. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner dan dianalisis dengan perhitungan NPV, Net B/C, IRR dan *Payback Period*. nilai NPV sebesar Rp1.388.400.400 ($NPV > 0$), nilai Net B/C sebesar 2,38 ($Net\ B/C > 1$), IRR sebesar 18,92% ($IRR > 10\%$), serta nilai Payback Period (PP) selama 9,58 tahun, yang lebih pendek dibandingkan periode analisis selama 20 tahun. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa usahatani cengkeh mampu memberikan keuntungan secara finansial dan memiliki prospek yang baik untuk terus dikembangkan.

Kata Kunci : Cengkeh, Kelayakan, Usahatani. Pendapatan

ABSTRACT

DENI RAHMATULLOH, 2026. *Feasibility Analysis of Clove Farming in Kareo Village, Banjaran District, Majalengka Regency.* Supervised by **Benidzar M. Andrie and Rian Kurnia.**

*Clove (*Syzygium aromaticum*) is a plant native to Indonesia, and its dried flower buds are an important export commodity. The rapid growth of the kretek cigarette industry, which uses cloves as a primary raw material, along with the pharmaceutical industry, which utilizes clove oil, has made Indonesia one of the world's largest producers and consumers of cloves. This study aims to determine: (1) the income generated from clove farming in Kareo Village, Banjaran District, Majalengka Regency; (2) the Net Present Value (NPV), Net Benefit-Cost Ratio (Net B/C), and Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of clove farming in the study area; and (3) the Payback Period (PP) of the investment in clove farming. This study employed a quantitative approach by analyzing data collected from the field. The sample was selected using a purposive sampling technique based on specific criteria, namely clove farmers in Kareo Village. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed using financial feasibility indicators, including Net Present Value (NPV), Net Benefit-Cost Ratio (Net B/C), Internal Rate of Return (IRR), and Payback Period (PP). The results showed that the Net Present Value (NPV) was IDR 1.388.400.400 ($NPV > 0$), the Net Benefit-Cost Ratio (Net B/C) was 2,38 ($Net\ B/C > 1$), the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) was 18.92% ($IRR > 6\%$), and the Payback Period (PP) was 9,58 years, which is shorter than the 20-year analysis period. These findings indicate that clove farming is financially feasible, generates profitable returns, and has strong potential for further development.*

Keywords: Clove, Feasibility, Farming, Farm Income.