

ABSTRAK

Hikma Suci Putri Hastiti. 105051100522. Analisis Efisiensi Teknis Usahatani Jagung di Desa Manjapai Kecamatan Bontonompo Kabupaten Gowa. Dibimbing oleh **Sri Mardiyati** dan **Amruddin**.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penggunaan input produksi, faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi produksi, tingkat efisiensi teknis, dan tingkat kelayakan usahatani jagung hibrida di Desa Manjapai Kecamatan Bontonompo Kabupaten Gowa.

Metode pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara simple random sampling dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 65 orang. Analisis data menggunakan analisis pendapatan dan kelayakan, serta analisis regresi berganda dengan fungsi produksi Cobb-Douglass.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa di Desa Manjapai penggunaan rata-rata input produksi usahatani jagung hibrida meliputi benih jagung hibrida (14,37 kg/ha), pupuk urea (250 kg/ha), pupuk NPK (150 kg/ha), pestisida (2 liter/ha), dan tenaga kerja (12,07 HOK/ha). Faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh signifikan terhadap produksi usahatani jagung hibrida adalah luas lahan, pupuk urea, pupuk NPK, dan pestisida. Luas lahan, pupuk NPK, dan pestisida memiliki korelasi negatif terhadap produksi usahatani jagung hibrida, sehingga penambahan input tersebut akan menurunkan efisiensi produksi. Pupuk urea berkorelasi positif, sehingga penambahan pupuk urea akan meningkatkan produksi usahatani jagung hibrida. Tingkat efisiensi teknis usahatani jagung hibrida rata-rata adalah 0,83 sehingga masih berpeluang untuk meningkatkan efisiensi teknis sebesar 0,17. Tingkat efisiensi teknis usahatani jagung memiliki nilai maksimum sebesar 0,97 dan minimum sebesar 0,42. Petani jagung hibrida sebagian besar (43%) sudah mencapai tingkat efisiensi antara 0,91-0,99. Pendapatan usahatani jagung hibrida sebesar Rp 16.577.768,60 per hektar per musim tanam, dengan nilai R/C rasio sebesar 3,04 sehingga usahatani jagung hibrida tersebut sangat layak untuk dikembangkan.

Kata kunci: *efisiensi teknis, jagung hibrida, produksi, usahatani.*

ABSTRACT

Hikma Suci Putri Hastiti. 105051100522. *Analysis of Technical Efficiency of Corn Farming in Manjapai Village, Bontonompo District, Gowa Regency. Supervised by Sri Mardiyati and Amruddin.*

This study aims to analyze the use of production inputs, factors affecting production, the level of technical efficiency, and the level of feasibility of hybrid corn farming in Manjapai Village, Bontonompo District, Gowa Regency.

The sampling method was carried out using simple random sampling with a sample size of 65 people. Data analysis used income and feasibility analysis, as well as multiple regression analysis with the Cobb-Douglass production function.

The results showed that in Manjapai Village, the average use of hybrid corn farming production inputs included hybrid corn seeds (14.37 kg/ha), urea fertilizer (250 kg/ha), NPK fertilizer (150 kg/ha), pesticides (2 liters/ha), and labor (12.07 HOK/ha). Factors that significantly influence the production of hybrid corn farming are land area, urea fertilizer, NPK fertilizer, and pesticides. Land area, NPK fertilizer, and pesticides have a negative correlation with the production of hybrid corn farming, so that the addition of these inputs will reduce production efficiency. Urea fertilizer is positively correlated, so that the addition of urea fertilizer will increase the production of hybrid corn farming. The average technical efficiency level of hybrid corn farming is 0.83 so that there is still an opportunity to increase technical efficiency by 0.17. The technical efficiency level of corn farming has a maximum value of 0.97 and a minimum of 0.42. Most hybrid corn farmers (43%) have achieved an efficiency level between 0.91-0.99. The income of hybrid corn farming is IDR 16,577,768.60 per hectare per planting season, with an R/C ratio of 3.04 so that the hybrid corn farming is very feasible to be developed.

Keywords: technical efficiency, hybrid corn, production, farming.