

INTISARI

EFISIENSI USAHATANI CABAI MERAH DI DAERAH ERUPSI MERAPI KECAMATAN CANGKRINGAN KABUPATEN SLEMAN. 2018. DWI FEBRIANI (Skripsi dibimbing oleh LESTARI RAHAYU & ENI ISTIYANTI). Pasca erupsi Merapi, petani cabai merah di Desa Wukirsari berusaha untuk memaksimalkan kembali hasil produksi, yakni dengan mengombinasikan berbagai faktor produksi. Adanya perubahan tekstur tanah, ternyata tidak begitu mempengaruhi penggunaan faktor produksi yang biasa digunakan petani sehingga mengakibatkan produksi tidak maksimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor produksi yang berpengaruh terhadap produksi cabai merah serta menganalisis tingkat efisiensi teknis, harga (alokatif) dan ekonomi usahatani cabai merah di daerah erupsi Merapi, tepatnya di Desa Wukirsari, Kecamatan Cangkringan, Kabupaten Sleman. Sebanyak 80 petani dipilih sebagai sampel melalui metode *simple random sampling*. Metode analisis menggunakan fungsi produksi model *Cobb-Douglas Stochastic Frontier*, dan efisiensi alokatif dan ekonomi dianalisis menggunakan pendekatan dari sisi *input* (faktor produksi). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hanya luas lahan dan bibit berpengaruh signifikan terhadap produksi cabai merah. Petani telah mencapai efisiensi secara teknis dengan indeks rata-rata sebesar 0,826, di samping itu petani juga telah mencapai efisien secara harga dengan indeks 0,804. Namun, secara ekonomi petani belum efisien karena rata-rata tingkat efisiensinya hanya mencapai indeks 0,665. Sementara itu, empat faktor internal petani, yakni umur, tingkat pendidikan, pengalaman bertani dan status kepemilikan lahan yang memiliki pengaruh yang nonsignifikan terhadap inefisiensi.

Kata kunci: Cabai Merah, Daerah Erupsi Merapi, Efisiensi

**EFISIENSI USAHATANI CABAI MERAH DI DAERAH ERUPSI MERAPI
KECAMATAN CANGKRINGAN KABUPATEN SLEMAN**

*The Efficiency of Red Chili Farming in Merapi Eruption Area,
Cangkringan District, Sleman Regency*

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ABSTRACT

After the eruption of Merapi, red chili farmers in Wukirsari Village trying to restore the production to make it back become maximum, that is by combining various of production factor. Although the eruption makes the soil texture change, actually does not give effect to farmers in use of production factor, thus making the production becomes not optimal. The objective of this research is to analyze the factors that influence the production of red chili and to analyze the level of technical efficiency, allocative and economic efficiency of red chili farming in Merapi eruption area, Wukirsari Village, Cangkringan District, Sleman Regency. A total of 80 farmers were selected as a sample by using simple random sampling method. Data were analyzed using the Cobb-Douglas Stochastic Frontier production model, and the allocative and economic efficiencies were analyzed by an input-side approach. The results showed that only the area of land and manure had significant effect on the production of red chili. The average of farmers has reached technical efficiency level with index 0,826, in addition, the average of farmers has also reached the allocative efficiency level with index 0,804. However, the average of farmers has not reached in economic efficiency because the efficiency level is only reached index 0,665. Meanwhile, the four internal factors of farmers, that is age of farmers, education level, farm experience and land tenure status had insignificant influence on technical inefficiency.

Keywords: *Efficiency, Merapi Eruption Area, Red Chili*