

## ABSTRAK

### ANALISIS EFISIENSI PRODUKSI DAN DAYA SAING USAHATANI JAGUNG VARIETAS HIBRIDA PADA LAHAN KERING DI KECAMATAN KETAPANG KABUPATEN LAMPUNG SELATAN

Oleh

**Shinta Tantriadisti<sup>1</sup>, Suriaty Situmorang<sup>2</sup>, dan Teguh Endaryanto<sup>2</sup>**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk Menganalisis factor-faktor produksi yang berpengaruh terhadap produksi jagung varietas hibrida, efisiensi produksi jagung varietas hibrida, dan daya saing usahatani jagung hibrida pada lahan kering di Kecamatan Ketapang Kabupaten Lampung Selatan.

Penelitian dilaksanakan di Desa Sumur dan Desa Ruguk Kecamatan Ketapang Kabupaten Lampung Selatan. Pengambilan sampel petani jagung dilakukan secara acak sederhana (*simple random sampling*). Responden terdiri dari 52 orang petani jagung. Pengumpulan data dilaksanakan pada bulan November 2009 - Januari 2010. Metode analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis kuantitatif (statistik) dan kualitatif (deskriptif).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa : (1) produksi usahatani jagung varietas hibrida di Kecamatan Ketapang Kabupaten Lampung Selatan pada musim tanam I dipengaruhi oleh luas lahan ( $X_1$ ), pupuk KCL ( $X_5$ ), dan tenaga kerja ( $X_8$ ). Produksi usahatani jagung varietas hibrida di Kecamatan Ketapang Kabupaten Lampung Selatan pada musim tanam II dipengaruhi oleh luas lahan ( $X_1$ ), pupuk urea ( $X_3$ ), pupuk Sp-36/TSP ( $X_4$ ), dan tenaga kerja ( $X_8$ ), (2) secara teknis, penggunaan input pada musim tanam I dan musim tanam II berada pada daerah II (*constant return to scale*). Secara ekonomis, penggunaan input pada musim tanam I dan II belum efisien, (3) berdasarkan nilai PCR dan DRC dari perhitungan PAM, diketahui bahwa usahatani jagung varietas hibrida di Kecamatan Ketapang Kabupaten Lampung Selatan pada musim tanam I berdaya saing tinggi dengan nilai PCR 0,46 dan DRC 0,09. Pada musim tanam II, usahatani jagung jagung varietas hibrida di Kecamatan Ketapang Kabupaten Lampung Selatan berdaya saing tinggi dengan nilai PCR 0,42 dan DRC 0,07.

---

1. Alumni Jurusan Sosial Ekonomi Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Lampung

2. Dosen Jurusan Sosial Ekonomi Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Lampung

## **ABSTRACT**

### **ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY AND COMPETITIVENESS OF HYBRID MAIZE VARIETIES FARMING ON DRY LAND IN KETAPANG DISTRICT OF SOUTH LAMPUNG REGENCY**

**By**

**Shinta Tantriadisti<sup>1</sup>, Suriaty Situmorang<sup>2</sup>, and Teguh Endaryanto<sup>2</sup>**

This study aimed to analyze factors that influencing the production of hybrid varieties of maize, the production efficiency of hybrid varieties of maize, and competitiveness of hybrid varieties of maize farming on dry land in Ketapang District of South Lampung Regency.

Research conducted in the Sumur and Ruguk villages Ketapang District of South Lampung Regency. Sampling involved maize farmers, which were randomly selected by simple random sampling method. Respondents consisted of 52 maize farmers. Data collection was conducted in November 2009 - January 2010. Data analysis methods used in this research were quantitative analysis (statistical) and qualitative (descriptive).

The results showed that: (1) productions of hybrid varieties of maize farming in the Ketapang District of South Lampung Regency in the first season were influenced by land area (X1), KCL fertilizer (X5), and labor (X8). The production of hybrid varieties of maize farming in the Ketapang District of South Lampung Regency on the second season was influenced by land area(X1), urea fertilizer (X3), Sp-36/TSP fertilizer (X4), and labor (X8), (2) technically, the use of inputs in the first and second planting seasons were located in region II (constant returns to scale). Economically, the use of inputs in the first and second planting seasons has not been efficient, (3) based on PCR (Private Cost Ratio) and DRC (Domestic Resource Cost) values from the calculation of PAM (Policy Analysis Matrix), it was known that hybrid varieties of maize farming in the Ketapang District of South Lampung Regency in the first growing season were highly competitive with the PCR value of 0.46 and 0.09 DRC. In the second planting season, hybrid varieties of maize farming in the Ketapang District of South Lampung Regency were highly competitive with PCR and DRC values in a row were 0.07 and 0.42.

**Keywords:** Production, competitiveness, maize

---

1. Alumni of Socio-Economic Programs Faculty of Agriculture, Lampung University  
2. Lecturer of Socio-Economic Programs Faculty of Agriculture, Lampung University