

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION AND INCOME OF CASSAVA FARMING IN WAY PENGUBUAN DISTRICT, CENTRAL LAMPUNG REGENCY

BY

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This study aims to analyze the factors affecting cassava production in the NPK Cassava Fertilizer group and the non-NPK Cassava Fertilizer group, as well as the income levels of each cassava farming group in Way Pengubuan District, Central Lampung Regency. The research location was determined purposively on the grounds that Way Pengubuan District is one of the areas implementing the Makmur Program. The respondents consisted of 31 farmers from the NPK Cassava Fertilizer group, selected using the census method, and 65 farmers from the non-NPK Cassava Fertilizer group, selected using the simple random sampling method. Data collection was conducted in September 2024. The data were analyzed using the Cobb-Douglas production function, production efficiency analysis, and farm income analysis. The results showed that the production factors that had a significant and positive effect on cassava production in the NPK Cassava Fertilizer group were land area, number of seedlings, pesticides, labor, NPK Cassava Fertilizer, manure, and variety, while for the non-NPK Cassava Fertilizer group, the factors were land area, number of seedlings, pesticides, labor, urea fertilizer, KCL fertilizer, and manure. Cassava farming was found to be inefficient, with the NPK Cassava Fertilizer group operating under decreasing returns to scale and the non-NPK Cassava Fertilizer group under increasing returns to scale. Cassava farming in the NPK Cassava Fertilizer group was profitable, with a profit of IDR 22,797,784.14 per hectare and an R/C ratio of 2.57. Cassava farming in the non-NPK Cassava Fertilizer group was also profitable, with a profit of IDR 14,596,338.46 and an R/C ratio of 1.97. Cassava farming in the NPK Cassava Fertilizer group was more profitable compared to the non-NPK Cassava Fertilizer group ($B/C = 8.89$).

Keywords : Cassava, efficiency, income, production

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS PRODUKSI DAN PENDAPATAN USAHATANI UBI KAYU DI KECAMATAN WAY PENGUBUAN KABUPATEN LAMPUNG TENGAH

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi produksi ubi kayu pada kelompok Pupuk NPK Singkong dan non NPK Singkong dan besarnya pendapatan masing-masing usahatani ubi kayu di Kecamatan Way Pengubuan Kabupaten Lampung Tengah. Lokasi penelitian ditentukan secara sengaja dengan alasan Kecamatan Way Pengubuan menjadi salah satu daerah adanya Program Makmur. Responden yang diperoleh sebanyak 31 petani kelompok Pupuk NPK Singkong dengan menggunakan metode sensus dan 65 petani kelompok pupuk non NPK Singkong dengan menggunakan metode sampel acak sederhana. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada bulan September 2024. Data dianalisis menggunakan fungsi produksi *Cobb-Douglas*, efisiensi produksi dan analisis pendapatan usahatani. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa faktor-faktor produksi yang berpengaruh nyata dan positif terhadap produksi ubi kayu kelompok Pupuk NPK Singkong adalah luas lahan, jumlah bibit, perstisida, tenaga kerja, Pupuk NPK Singkong, pupuk kandang, dan varietas, sedangkan untuk kelompok pupuk non NPK Singkong adalah luas lahan, jumlah bibit, pestisida, tenaga kerja, pupuk urea, pupuk KCL, dan pupuk kandang. Usahatani ubi kayu belum efisien dan termasuk dalam skala usaha *decreasing return to scale* untuk kelompok NPK Singkong dan *increasing return to scale* untuk kelompok non NPK Singkong. Usahatani ubi kayu kelompok Pupuk NPK Singkong menguntungkan dengan keuntungan sebesar Rp 22.797.784,14 per hektar dan nilai R/C 2,57. Usahatani kelompok pupuk non NPK Singkong juga menguntungkan dengan keuntungan sebesar Rp 14.596.338,46 dan nilai R/C 1,97. Usahatani ubi kayu kelompok Pupuk NPK Singkong lebih menguntungkan dibanding dengan kelompok pupuk non NPK Singkong ($B/C = 8,89$).

Kata kunci : efisiensi, pendapatan, produksi, ubi kayu