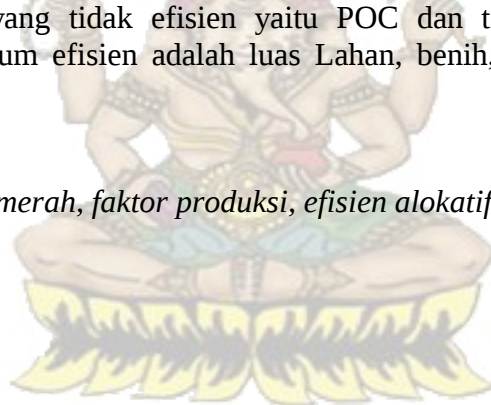


ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu : 1) Untuk Menganalisis Pengaruh Faktor-faktor Produksi terhadap jumlah produksi Padi Beras Merah, di Desa Jatiluwih 2) Untuk Menganalisis Tingkat Efisiensi Alokatif faktor Produksi dalam Kegiatan Usahatani Padi Beras Merah di Subak Gunung Sari. Pemilihan lokasi penelitian dilakukan secara (*purposive*), sampel dalam penelitian ini 31 orang yang ditentukan dengan metode *simple random sampling* dengan bantuan rumus slovin. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis fungsi produksi *Coob Douglas*, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel luas lahan, benih padi beras merah, pupuk organik cair, pupuk urea, pupuk organik, dan tenaga kerja secara bersama-sama berpengaruh sebesar 86,3% sedangkan 13,7% dipengaruhi oleh variabel diluar model dengan fungsi produksi padi beras merah $Y=1.103,23 (X_1^{0,118})(X_2^{0,052})(X_3^{-0,612})(X_4^{0,15}) (X_5^{0,663})(X_6^{-0,345})$. Faktor produksi yang berpengaruh nyata terhadap produksi padi beras merah yaitu, pupuk organik cair (dengan taraf nyata 10%) dengan elastisitas produksi sebesar -0,612, dan pupuk organik dengan elastisitas produksi sebesar 0,663, dan yang tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap produksi padi beras merah yaitu, luas lahan, benih, pupuk urea, dan tenaga kerja dengan elastisitas produksi sebesar 0,118, 0,552, 0,15, dan 0,345. Faktor produksi yang tidak efisien yaitu POC dan tenaga kerja, dan faktor produksi yang belum efisien adalah luas Lahan, benih, pupuk urea dan pupuk organik.

Kunci: padi beras merah, faktor produksi, efisien alokatif.



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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are: 1) To Analyze the Influence of Production Factors on the amount of Brown Rice Rice, in Jatiluwih Village 2) To Analyze the Level of Allocative Efficiency of Production Factors in Brown Rice Farming Activities in Jatiluwih Village, the location of the study was carried out purposively, the samples in this study were 31 people determined by the simple random sampling method with the help of the slovin formula, this study used the method of analyzing the production function of Coob Douglas. The results of this study were only variable land area, brown rice rice seeds, liquid organic fertilizer, urea fertilizer, organic fertilizer, and labor together had an effect of 86.3% while 13.7% was influenced by variables outside the model with the brown rice rice production function $Y = 1,103.23 (X1^{0.118}) (X2^{0.052}) (X3^{-0.612}) (X4^{0.15}) (X5^{0.663}) (X6^{-0.345})$. The production factor that has a real influence on the production of brown rice rice is liquid organic fertilizer (with a real level of 10%) with elasticity production of -0.612, and organic fertilizer with production elasticity of 0.663. Meanwhile, what has no real effect on brown rice rice production is the land area, seeds, urea fertilizer, and labor with production elasticity of 0.118, 0.552, 0.15, and 0.345. While inefficient production factors: POC and labor. Meanwhile, production factors that are not yet efficient: land area, seeds, production of -0.612, and organic fertilizers with production elasticity of 0.663. Meanwhile, what has no real effect on brown rice rice production is the land area, seeds, urea fertilizer, and labor with production elasticity of 0.118, 0.552, 0.15, and 0.345. While inefficient production factors: POC and labor. Meanwhile, inefficient production factors: land area, seeds, urea fertilizer and organic fertilizer, urea fertilizer and organic fertilizer.

Key: brown rice rice, production factors, allocative efficiency.

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