

ABSTRAK

Ayam petelur merupakan ayam yang dipelihara khusus untuk diambil telurnya. Ayam asli Indonesia secara umum berasal dari ayam hutan dan itik liar, yang ditangkap dan dipelihara untuk diambil telurnya. Sektor peternakan memiliki peranan yang sangat penting dalam memenuhi kebutuhan protein hewani. Tujuan penelitian yaitu: Menganalisis fungsi produksi usaha ayam petelur di Desa Taman, Kecamatan Abiansemal, Kabupaten Badung dan Menganalisis efisiensi alokatif penggunaan faktor produksi pada usaha ayam petelur di Desa Taman, Kecamatan Abiansemal, Kabupaten Badung. Penelitian dilakukan melalui survei terhadap 18 orang peternak. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: Faktor Produksi yang berpengaruh tidak nyata : populasi ayam, pakan gold coin 105 c, vaksin strain letoenic dan vaksin vitralit. Sedangkan yang berpengaruh nyata: pakan gold coin 104 c, vaksin egg stimulant dan tenaga kerja.

Efisiensi penggunaan faktor produksi pada usaha ayam petelur di desa Taman, yaitu: faktor produksi yang belum efisien: pakan 1 (gold coin 104 c), vaksin 1 (strain letonic), vaksin 2 (egg stimulant) dan tenaga kerja. Vaksin 3 (vitralit) telah efisien. Sedangkan faktor produksi yang tidak efisien: jumlah ayam dan pakan 2 (gold coin 105 c).

Kata Kunci : efisiensi usaha ayam petelur, Faktor produksi



ABSTRACT

Laying hens are chickens raised specifically for their eggs. Indonesian native chickens generally come from wild jungle fowl and ducks, which are caught and reared for their eggs. The livestock sector has a very important role in meeting the needs of animal protein. The research objectives were: to analyze the production function of laying hens in Taman Village, Abiansema District, Badung Regency and to analyze the allocative efficiency of the use of production factors in laying hens business in Taman Village, Abiansema District, Badung Regency. The research was conducted through a survey of 18 breeders. The results of this study indicate that: Production factors that have no significant effect: the general population, gold coin 105 c feed, letonic strain vaccines and vitalit vaccines. While those that have a real effect: gold coin 104 c feed, egg stimulant vaccines and labor.

Efficiency in the use of production factors in laying hens business in Taman village, namely: factors of production that are not yet efficient: feed 1 (gold coin 104 c), vaccine 1 (letonic strain), vaccine 2 (egg stimulant) and labour. vaccine 3 (vitalit) has been efficient. While the production factors are not efficient: the number of chickens and feed 2 (gold coin 105 c).

Key words: efficiency of laying hens, production factor.

