

**EFISIENSI DAN RISIKO USAHATANI BAWANG MERAH DI DESA
SRIGADING, KECAMATAN SANDEN, KABUPATEN BANTUL**

*Efficiency and Risk Farming of Shallot in Countryside of Srigading Village of
Sanden Sub-District of Bantul District*

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this research are to know the factors that influencing to farming of shallot in Srigading Village, to know the efficiency of the use of input production and to know the risk farming of shallot in Srigading Village. The location of the research was done purposive sampling. Selection of research location by purposive sampling that is in Srigading Village, Sanden Sub-district, Bantul Regency. The Location are taken in 3 sub-village, there are sub-village of Sogesanden, sub-village of Gokerten and sub-village Malangan. The method in determining of the respondents were taken in simple random sampling, with amount of each sub-village consist of 15 farmers, so the totals of respondents are 45 farmers. Data obtained by using questioners and with interviewing method. The data obtained would be analyzed by using production function Cobb-Douglas model to know factors production of shallot. The results of research indicates that seeds, fertilizer of urea, fertilizer of Za, fertilizer of SP-36, fertilizer of KCl, fertilizer of NPK-Phonska, fertilizer of NPK-Mutiara, herbicide, insecticide, fungicide, labor and real planting status altogheter having significant to shallot production. Partially, the wide of seed, urea fertilizer, Za fertilizer, KCl fertilizer, NPK-Mutiara fertilizer, insecticide and direct labor having significant to shallot production. The usage of seed and labor of production factors on farming of shallot have been efficient, while the use of urea fertilizer and KCl fertilizer have not been efficient. Large farming risks occur in land-owning farmers, while farmer of sharecrop have small risk.

Keyword: farming of shallot, producing function, efficiency, risk