INTISARI

EFISIENSI TEKNIS USAHATANI PADI SEMI ORGANIK DAN NON ORGANIK DI KABUPATEN BANTUL. 2019. RISMA AMBARWATI (Dibimbing oleh ENI ISTIYANTI & LESTARI RAHAYU). Kabupaten Bantul merupakan salah satu kabupaten di provinsi DI.Yogyakarta yang menerapkan sistem pertanian padi organik melalui pengembangan *GO Organic*. Namun untuk menuju ke organik murni membutuhkan waktu lama sehingga sampai sekarang masih disebut padi semi organik. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu, (1) menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi produksi usahatani padi semi organik dan non organik di Kabupaten Bantul, (2) menganalisis tingkat efisiensi teknis usahatani padi semi organik dan non organik di Kabupaten Bantul. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik *nonproportional stratified random sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 100 petani terdiri dari 50 petani padi semi organik dan 50 petani padi non organik. Data dianalisis menggunakan fungsi produksi model *Cobb-Douglas Stochastic Frontier*. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa variabel pupuk kandang, pupuk phonska dan TKLK berpengaruh secara nyata terhadap produksi padi semi organik, sedangkan untuk variabel luas lahan, TKDK dan TKLK berpengaruh nyata terhadap produksi padi non organik. Secara teknis, petani padi semi organik telah efisien dengan rata-rata indeks efisiensi teknis 0,893 dan petani padi non organik belum efisien dengan rata-rata indeks efisiensi teknis 0,692. Faktor internal petani berupa umur, pengalaman, tingkat pendidikan dan *dummy* status lahan tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap inefisiensi teknis usahatani semi organik, sedangkan faktor umur dan *dummy* status lahan berpengaruh nyata terhadap inefisiensi teknis usahatani padi non organik.

Kata kunci : efisiensi teknis, padi non organik, padi semi organik

ABSTRACT

TECHNICAL EFFICIENCY IN THE RICE FARMING SEMI-ORGANIC AND NON-ORGANIC IN BANTUL REGENCY. 2019. RISMA AMBARWATI (Guided by ENI ISTIYANTI & LESTARI RAHAYU). Bantul Regency is one of regencies in the province of Yogyakarta, which employs organic rice farming system through GO Organic development. But to go to pure organic takes a long time so until now still called semi organic rice. The purpose of this research is that, (1) Analyzing the factors affecting the production of semi-organic and non-organic rice farming in Bantul Regency, (2) analyzing the level of technical efficiency of rice farming semi-organic and non-organic in Bantul Regency. Sampling was carried out using the nonproportional stratified random sampling technique with a sample number of 100 farmers consisting of 50 semi-organic rice farmers and 50 non-organic rice farmers. Data was analyzed using the Cobb-Douglas Stochastic Frontier model production function. The results showed that the variable manure, Phonska fertilizer and TKLK have a real effect on the production of semi-organic rice, while for variable land area, TKDK and TKLK have a real impact on non-organic rice production. Technically, semi-organic rice farmers have been efficient with an average index of technical efficiency of 0.893 and non-organic rice farmers have not been efficiently due to the average index efficiency of its technicalities 0.692. Internal factor of the farmer in the form of age, experience, level of education and dummy land status does not affect the technical inefficiencies of the semi-organic farming, while the age factor and dummy land status is a real effect on technical inefficiencies Non-organic rice farming.

Keywords: technical efficiency, non-organic rice, semi-organic rice