



INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengkaji tingkat efisiensi alokatif pada usaha tani padi organik di Kecamatan Sawangan, Kabupaten Magelang. Pertanian organik dipilih karena dinilai lebih berkelanjutan dan ramah lingkungan dibandingkan sistem pertanian konvensional, namun sering dihadapkan pada kendala produktivitas. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif dengan metode survei terhadap 60 responden petani padi organik yang dipilih secara acak. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan regresi linier berganda dengan fungsi produksi Cobb-Douglas untuk mengidentifikasi pengaruh variabel input terhadap produksi, serta perhitungan efisiensi alokatif melalui rasio nilai produk marginal (NPM) dengan harga input. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa luas lahan, jumlah benih, dan tenaga kerja secara individu berpengaruh signifikan terhadap produksi padi organik, sedangkan variabel pupuk organik, usia, dan pengalaman petani tidak signifikan. Secara alokatif, penggunaan input luas lahan, benih, dan tenaga kerja belum mencapai efisien secara alokatif, yang ditunjukkan oleh nilai rasio NPM/Px yang tidak sama dengan satu. Kondisi ini menunjukkan adanya peluang perbaikan dalam pengelolaan input agar usaha tani lebih optimal.

Kata kunci: Efisiensi Alokatif, Padi Organik, Fungsi Produksi Cobb-Douglas, Nilai Produk Marjinal, Usaha Tani



ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to examine the level of allocative efficiency in organic rice farming in Sawangan Sub-District, Magelang Regency. Organic farming was selected because it is considered more sustainable and environmentally friendly compared to conventional agricultural systems, although it often faces productivity challenges. The research employed a descriptive quantitative approach with a survey method involving 60 randomly selected organic rice farmers. Data analysis was carried out using multiple linear regression with a Cobb-Douglas production function to identify the influence of input variables on production, as well as the calculation of allocative efficiency through the ratio of marginal value product (MVP) to input prices. The results showed that land area, seed quantity, and labor individually had a significant effect on organic rice production, while the variables of organic fertilizer, farmer age, and farming experience were not significant. In terms of allocative efficiency, the use of land, seeds, and labor inputs had not yet achieved allocative efficiency, as indicated by the MVP-to-price ratio not being equal to one. This condition suggests opportunities for improving input management to optimize farming performance.

Keywords: Allocative Efficiency, Organic Rice, Cobb-Douglas Production Function, Marginal Value Product, Farming