

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan mengkaji: (1) faktor-faktor produksi yang mempengaruhi usahatani salak pondoh GAP teregsitrasi dan non registrasi, (2) tingkat efisiensi alokatif faktor produksi usahatani salak pondoh GAP teregsitrasi dan non registrasi, (3) *gross margin* petani salak pondoh GAP teregsitrasi dan non registrasi di Kecamatan Tempel Kabupaten Sleman. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *simple random sampling* (acak) terhadap 60 petani salak pondoh GAP, sedangkan lokasi penelitian ditentukan dengan *purposive sampling*. Metode analisis untuk mengetahui penggunaan faktor produksi menggunakan fungsi Cobb-Douglass dengan metode regresi linier berganda, metode untuk menghitung efisiensi alokatif dilakukan dengan membandingkan nilai produksi marginal dengan harga faktor produksi tersebut, sedangkan untuk mengetahui perbedaan *gross margin* digunakan metode uji beda rata-rata atau uji t. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) faktor produksi yang berpengaruh signifikan pada usahatani salak pondoh GAP teregsitrasi adalah pupuk organik, jumlah tanaman menghasilkan, dan pengalaman berusahatani, sedangkan pada GAP non registrasi adalah pupuk organik, umur tanaman, jumlah tanaman menghasilkan, dan umur petani, (2) faktor produksi jumlah tanaman menghasilkan pada usahatani salak pondoh GAP teregsitrasi dan non registrasi belum efisien secara alokatif, sedangkan faktor produksi pupuk organik belum efisien secara alokatif pada usahatani salak pondoh GAP teregsitrasi dan tidak efisien secara alokatif pada GAP non registrasi, (3) *gross margin* usahatani salak pondoh GAP teregsitrasi lebih tinggi dari GAP non registrasi.

Kata kunci: salak pondoh, efisiensi alokatif, GAP, gross margin, registrasi.

ABSTRACT

The aims of this research are to determine and study: (1) production factors that affected salak pondoh farming with registered or non registered GAP system, (2) the level of allocative efficiency of salak pondoh farming with registered and non registered GAP system, (3) the gross margin of salak pondoh farmers with registered or non registered GAP system in Tempel Sub-district, Sleman District. The 60 salak pondoh farmers as the sample of respondent was determined by simple random sampling, while the location of this research was determined by purposive sampling. The influence of the production factors was analyzed by Cobb-Douglas function with double linear regression method, the allocative efficiency was counted by ratio of marginal production value and price of the factor production, and the difference of gross margin value was analyzed with t test. The results are: (1) the influence production factors of salak pondoh farming with registered GAP are organic fertilizer, amount of productive plant, and farming experience, while in non-registration GAP are influenced by organic fertilizer, plant age, number of plants produced, and age of farmers, (2) amount of productive plant in GAP registered and non registered salak pondoh farming have not allocated efficiently yet, while organic fertilizer in GAP registered salak pondoh farming have not been allocated efficiently and allocated inefficiently i non registered GAP (3) the gross margin of registered GAP salak pondoh farmers is higher than non registered GAP salak pondoh farmers.

Keywords: salak pondoh, allocative efficiency, gross margin, GAP