

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui (1) keunggulan komparatif dan keunggulan kompetitif usaha tani bawang putih di Kecamatan Tawangmangu, Kabupaten Karanganyar; (2) dampak kebijakan pemerintah terhadap daya saing usaha tani bawang putih; dan (3) tingkat sensitivitas daya saing usaha tani bawang putih akibat perubahan komponen dalam usaha tani. Metode dasar penelitian adalah metode analisis deskriptif, dengan metode pengambilan sampel secara *Proportional Random Sampling*, sehingga didapatkan 61 responden. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) usaha tani bawang putih di Kecamatan Tawangmangu Kabupaten Karanganyar menghasilkan nilai PCR sebesar 0,76 dan nilai DRCR sebesar 1,14, sehingga memiliki keunggulan kompetitif tetapi tidak memiliki keunggulan komparatif; (2) kebijakan yang diterapkan terhadap input dan output usaha tani bawang putih secara simultan efektif dalam meningkatkan daya saing usaha tani; (3) usaha tani bawang putih memiliki daya saing terbaik bila peningkatan produktivitas sampai dengan 15.000 kg/Ha, dan tetap berdaya saing ketika terjadi kenaikan harga bibit sebesar 184%.

Kata kunci : bawang putih, keunggulan kompetitif, keunggulan komparatif, sensitivitas

ABSTRACT

The objectives of the study are to determine (1) the competitive and comparative advantages of garlic farming in Tawangmangu Sub-district, Karanganyar Regency; (2) the transfer effect as an impact of government policy on garlic farming; (3) sensitivity rate of competitiveness based on several changes in garlic system components. Descriptive analysis method is used as the basic research method. The sampling method is Proportional Random Sampling with 61 garlic farmers as the respondents. The results show that (1) garlic farming in Tawangmangu Sub-district, Karanganyar Regency generates 0,76 as PCR value and 1,14 as DRCR value, so the garlic farming has a competitive advantage but has not a comparative advantage; (2) the applied of government policy on input and output of garlic farming are simultaneously effective increasing the competitiveness of garlic farming; (3) the garlic farming has the best competitiveness while productivity increase to 15.000 kg/Ha, and remain competitive though the seed price increase 184%.

Keywords: garlic, competitive advantage, comparative advantage, sensitivity