RINGKASAN

Fluktuasi harga bawang merah, luas panen dan produksi bawang merah yang terjadi di Kabupaten Brebes berdampak terhadap menurunnya keberlanjutan usahatani bawang merah sehingga mengganggu kesejahteraan para petani. Keberlanjutan usahatani adalah kemampuan untuk tetap produktif sekaligus tetap mempertahankan atau meningkatkan kualitas lingkungan dan melestarikan sumber daya alam. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi keberlanjutan usahatani bawang merah diantaranya adalah produksi bawang merah, harga bawang merah, inovasi teknologi pertanian bawang merah, dan kelembagaan pertanian bawang merah. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis pengaruh produksi, harga bawang merah, inovasi teknologi pertanian dan kelembagaan terhadap keberlanjutan usahatani bawang merah di Kabupaten Brebes. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian survei dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Populasi penelitian adalah para petani bawang merah di tiga lokasi sentra bawang merah di Kabupaten Brebes yaitu Kecamatan Brebes, Kecamatan Wanasari, dan Kecamatan Larangan sebanyak 62.505 orang. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *Probability sampling*, dan rumus Taro Yamane sejumlah 100 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner yang dianalisis menggunakan metode analisis regresi (*ordinary least square*). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan produksi, harga bawang merah, inovasi teknologi pertanian dan kelembagaan berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap keberlanjutan usahatani bawang merah di Kabupaten Brebes dan mampu memberikan pengaruh secara simultan terhadap keberlanjutan usahatani bawang merah sebesar 36,2%. Implikasinya jika produksi, harga bawang merah, inovasi teknologi pertanian dan kelembagaan mengalami peningkatan maka akan menyebabkan peningkatan keberlanjutan usahatani bawang merah dan bila produksi, harga bawang merah, inovasi teknologi pertanian dan kelembagaan mengalami penurunan maka berakibat pada menurunnya kebelanjutan usahatani bawang merah.

Kata kunci: Produksi, Harga, Teknologi, Kelembagaan, Usahatani.

SUMMARY

Fluctuations in shallot prices, harvested area, and shallot production that accurredin Brebes district have had an impact on reducing the sustainabilityof shallot farming so that by distrupting the wafare of farmers. Farming sustainability is ability to remain productive while maintaining or improving quality of environment and conserving natural resources. Factors that effect shallot farming sustainability include production, price, farming technological innovation, and farming institutions. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of production, price, farming technological innovation and institutions on shallot farming sustainability in Brebes Regency. This research method used survey research with a quantitative approach. The research population was shallot farmers in three shallot center locations in Brebes Regency, namely Brebes District, Wanasari District, and Larangan District, with a total of 62,505 people. The sampling technique used Probability sampling, and Taro Yamane formula for a total of 100 people. The data collection technique used a questionnaire which was analyzed through regression analysis (ordinary least squares). The results showed that production had a significant effect on shallot farming sustainability in Brebes Regency, price had a significant effect on shallot farming sustainability in Brebes Regency, farming technological innovation had a significant effect on shallot farming sustainability in Brebes Regency, and institutions had a significant effect on shallot farming sustainability in Brebes Regency. Production, prices, farming technological innovation, and institutions were able to had a simultaneous effect on farming sustainability by 36.2%. The implication is that if production, price of shallots, agricultural technology and institutional increase, this will lead to an increase in the sustainability of shallot farming and if production, price of shallots, agricultural technology innovation and institution decrease, this will result in a decrease in the sustainability of shallot farming.

Keywords: Production, Price, Technology, Institutional, Farming .