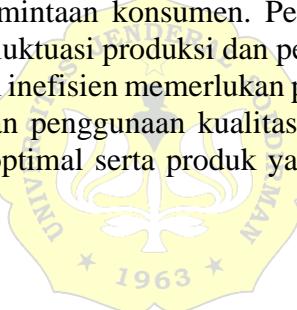


RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini menganalisis efisiensi relatif agroindustri getuk goreng di Kecamatan Sokaraja, Kabupaten Banyumas. Penelitian ini bertujuan: (1) mengetahui karakteristik agroindustri getuk goreng di Kecamatan Sokaraja, Kabupaten Banyumas; (2) mengetahui tingkat efisiensi relatif agroindustri getuk goreng di Kecamatan Sokaraja, Kabupaten Banyumas; dan (3) mengetahui strategi perbaikan untuk agroindustri inefisien agar menjadi efisien.

Data diperoleh melalui metode penelitian survey di tiga desa yang merupakan sentra penghasil getuk goreng di Kecamatan Sokaraja menggunakan kuesioner untuk data primer serta studi literatur untuk data sekunder. Variabel input meliputi tenaga kerja, singkong, gula kelapa, minyak goreng, dan tepung beras, sedangkan variabel output adalah hasil produksi. Data kemudian dianalisis menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan *Data Envelopment Analysis* (DEA).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan variasi karakteristik agroindustri seperti umur usaha, kapasitas produksi, metode produksi, dan variasi produk. Pada periode *low season*, 3 DMU dinyatakan inefisien, sedangkan sepuluh unit lainnya dikatakan efisien. Sebaliknya, pada periode *high seeason*, seluruh DMU beroperasi secara efisien karena tingginya permintaan konsumen. Perbedaan efisiensi pada kedua periode ini disebabkan oleh fluktuasi produksi dan penggunaan sumber daya input. Agroindustri yang dinyatakan inefisien memerlukan penyesuaian penggunaan input produksi dan memperhatikan penggunaan kualitas bahan baku yang digunakan agar pemanfaatannya lebih optimal serta produk yang dihasilkan berkualitas dan bermutu.



SUMMARY

This study analyzed the relative efficiency of the fried getuk agroindustry in Sokaraja District, Banyumas Regency. This study aims to: (1) to know the characteristics of fried getuk agroindustry in Sokaraja Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency; (2) to know the relative efficiency level of fried gottenuk agroindustry in Sokaraja Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency; and (3) to know the improvement strategy for inefficient agroindustry to become efficient.

Data were obtained through a survey research method in three villages that are fried getuk producing centers in Sokaraja Sub-district using questionnaires for primary data and literature studies for secondary data. Input variables include labor, cassava, coconut sugar, cooking oil, and rice flour, while output variables are production yields. The data were then analyzed using descriptive analysis and Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA).

The results showed variations in agro-industry characteristics such as business age, production capacity, production methods, and product variety. In the low season period, 3 DMUs were inefficient, while the other ten units were efficient. In contrast, in the high season period, all DMUs operate efficiently due to high consumer demand. The difference in efficiency in these two periods is caused by fluctuations in production and the use of input resources. Agro-industries that are declared inefficient require adjustments to the use of production inputs and pay attention to the use of the quality of raw materials used so that their utilization is more optimal and the products produced are of good quality.

