

RINGKASAN

Kebijakan pupuk bersubsidi merupakan salah satu kebijakan fiskal pemerintah yang bertujuan untuk mendukung sektor pertanian dengan memberikan subsidi pupuk sebagai input produksi. Kecamatan Kembaran di Kabupaten Banyumas menjadi salah satu sentra komoditas jagung dengan produktivitas terbesar di Kabupaten Banyumas yakni 7,6 ton/ha. Namun, petani jagung di Kecamatan Kembaran masih dihadapkan permasalahan dalam distribusi pupuk subsidi seperti harga pupuk subsidi yang diterima tidak sesuai dengan HET dan jumlah pupuk subsidi yang tidak dapat mencukupi kebutuhan. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan kajian untuk melihat efektivitas pupuk bersubsidi dengan menggunakan enam indikator yakni tepat harga, tempat, waktu, jumlah, mutu, dan jenis. Penelitian bertujuan untuk: (1) Mengetahui prosedur distribusi pupuk bersubsidi pada petani jagung di Kecamatan Kembaran; (2) Mengetahui efektivitas pupuk bersubsidi pada petani jagung di Kecamatan Kembaran; dan (3) Mengetahui pengaruh efektivitas pupuk bersubsidi terhadap produksi jagung di Kecamatan Kembaran.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu survei dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan kualitatif deskriptif. Lokasi penelitian berada di Kecamatan Kembaran dan dilaksanakan pada 28 Desember 2024 hingga 20 Januari 2025. Data yang digunakan yaitu data primer yang diperoleh langsung dari petani jagung melalui kuesioner dan informan pemilik Toko Mutiara sebagai kios resmi pupuk bersubsidi melalui wawancara dan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari publikasi seperti BPS. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan deskriptif untuk mengetahui prosedur distribusi pupuk, pendekatan kualitatif untuk menganalisis efektivitas, dan pendekatan kuantitatif untuk menganalisis pengaruh efektivitas terhadap produksi jagung.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa prosedur distribusi pupuk subsidi sudah dilaksanakan secara sistematis. Efektivitas pupuk bersubsidi pada petani jagung tergolong dalam kriteria cukup efektif. Hal ini ditunjukkan dari nilai rata-rata efektivitas enam indikator secara keseluruhan dengan persentase 73,81 persen. Indikator tepat harga dan tepat jumlah dikategorikan tidak efektif, indikator tepat waktu dikategorikan cukup efektif, indikator tepat tempat dan tepat jenis dikategorikan sangat efektif, sedangkan indikator tepat mutu dikategorikan efektif. Efektivitas pupuk bersubsidi memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap produksi jagung di Kecamatan Kembaran. dengan nilai signifikansi 0,049 nilai tersebut kurang dari taraf signifikansi α (0,05) dan perolehan nilai $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ ($2,676 > 2,003$), sehingga hipotesis H_0 ditolak dan H_1 diterima yang artinya variabel efektivitas pupuk bersubsidi secara parsial berpengaruh signifikan terhadap variabel produksi jagung.

SUMMARY

The subsidized fertilizer policy is one of the government's fiscal policies aimed at supporting the agricultural sector by providing fertilizer subsidies as a production input. Kembaran District in Banyumas Regency has become one of the centers for corn commodities with the highest productivity in Banyumas Regency, namely 7.6 tons/ha. However, corn farmers in Kembaran District are still facing problems in the distribution of subsidized fertilizers, such as the price of the received subsidized fertilizers not matching the HET and the quantity of subsidized fertilizers not being sufficient to meet their needs. Therefore, a study is needed to examine the effectiveness of subsidized fertilizers using six indicators, namely price, place, time, quantity, quality, and type. The research aims to: (1) Determine the distribution procedures of subsidized fertilizers to corn farmers in Kembaran District; (2) Assess the effectiveness of subsidized fertilizers on corn farmers in Kembaran District; and (3) Analyze the impact of the effectiveness of subsidized fertilizers on corn production in Kembaran District.

The research method used is a survey with a descriptive quantitative and qualitative approach. The research location is in Kembaran District and was conducted from December 28, 2024, to January 20, 2025. The data used includes primary data obtained directly from corn farmers through questionnaires and informants, the owner of Toko Mutiara as the official subsidized fertilizer kiosk through interviews, and secondary data obtained from publications such as BPS. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive methods to understand the fertilizer distribution procedures, qualitative approaches to analyze effectiveness, and quantitative approaches to analyze the impact of effectiveness on corn production.

The research results show that the procedure for distributing subsidized fertilizers has been carried out systematically. The effectiveness of subsidized fertilizer among corn farmers falls into the fairly effective category. This is indicated by the average effectiveness value of the six indicators overall, with a percentage of 73,81 percent. The indicators of the right price and the right quantity are categorized as ineffective, the indicator of the right time is categorized as fairly effective, the indicators of the right place and the right type are categorized as very effective, while the indicator of the right quality is categorized as effective. The effectiveness of subsidized fertilizers has a significant impact on corn production in Kembaran District. with a significance value of 0.049, which is less than the significance level α (0,05), and the obtained t-value $> t$ -table ($2,676 > 2,003$), thus the null hypothesis H_0 is rejected and the alternative hypothesis H_1 is accepted, meaning that the variable of subsidized fertilizer effectiveness partially has a significant effect on the variable of corn production.