

RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini menganalisis mengenai efisiensi usahatani padi di Wilayah Bendungan Gerak Serayu di Kabupaten Banyumas. Latar belakang penelitian didasarkan pada pentingnya subsektor tanaman pangan, khususnya padi untuk mendukung ketahanan pangan nasional. Rumusan masalah berfokus pada biaya dan pendapatan usahatani padi, tingkat efisiensi teknis, alokatif, dan ekonomis, serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi inefisiensi teknis usahatani padi. Penelitian bertujuan untuk menganalisis biaya dan pendapatan usahatani serta mengukur tingkat efisiensi teknis, alokatif, dan ekonomis dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi inefisiensi teknis usahatani padi di Wilayah Bendungan Gerak Serayu.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif yang dilaksanakan di Desa Gambarsari dan Desa Tambaknegara, Kecamatan Kebasen dan Kecamatan Rawalo, Kabupaten Banyumas dengan objek penelitian berupa biaya, penerimaan, pendapatan, serta efisiensi teknis, alokatif, dan ekonomis usahatani padi. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *snowball sampling* dengan total 43 responden yang dipilih dari petani padi di sekitar Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS) Serayu. Data yang digunakan terdiri atas data primer yang diperoleh melalui kuisioner dan wawancara, serta data sekunder dari dokumen dan instansi terkait. Analisis data mencakup analisis deskriptif, analisis biaya pendapatan, uji asumsi klasik, serta analisis efisiensi teknis, alokatif, dan ekonomis dengan pendekatan *Stochastic Frontier Analysis* (SFA) menggunakan *Frontier 4.1* dan model fungsi produksi Cobb-Douglas dalam bentuk logaritma.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa usahatani padi di Wilayah Bendungan Gerak Serayu di Kabupaten Banyumas secara umum masih menguntungkan, dengan rata-rata pendapatan sebesar Rp4.785.479 per usahatani atau Rp29.002.903 per hektar per musim tanam. petani memiliki rata-rata efisiensi teknis sebesar 0,77, efisiensi alokatif 0,753, dan efisiensi ekonomis 0,566. Hal ini mengindikasikan bahwa sebagian besar petani belum mencapai efisiensi optimal baik dari sisi teknis, alokasi *input*, dan efisiensi biaya secara keseluruhan. Faktor yang mempengaruhi inefisiensi teknis usahatani yakni variabel umur dan status lahan memiliki pengaruh positif, sedangkan variabel pendidikan, pengalaman, dan keanggotaan kelompok tani memiliki pengaruh negatif dengan kecenderungan menurunkan tingkat inefisiensi. Berdasarkan penelitian ini, disarankan agar petani memperbaiki penggunaan *input* secara efisien, sementara pemerintah perlu memberikan pelatihan dan dukungan teknis berkelanjutan.

SUMMARY

The research was conducted in the area of the Gerak Serayu Dam in Banyumas Regency. The background of the study is based on the importance of the food crop sub-sector, particularly rice, in supporting national food security. The research problems focus on the costs and income of rice farming, the levels of technical, allocative, and economic efficiency, as well as the factors influencing technical inefficiency in rice farming. The purpose of this study is to analyze the costs and income of rice farming and to measure the technical, allocative, and economic efficiency and factors influencing technical inefficiency in rice farming of rice farming activities in the Gerak Serayu Dam area.

This research uses a descriptive quantitative approach and was conducted in Gambarsari Village and Tambaknegara Village, located in Kebasen and Rawalo Subdistricts, Banyumas Regency. The research objects include production costs, revenue, income, and the technical, allocative, and economic efficiency of rice farming. The sampling technique employed is snowball sampling, with a total of 43 respondents selected from rice farmers located along the Serayu River Basin (DAS). The data used consist of primary data obtained through questionnaires and interviews, and secondary data from documents and relevant institutions. Data analysis includes descriptive analysis, cost and income analysis, classical assumption tests, and efficiency analysis using the Stochastic Frontier Analysis (SFA) method with the Frontier 4.1 software and a Cobb-Douglas production function in logarithmic form.

The results show that rice farming in the Gerak Serayu Dam area of Banyumas Regency is generally still profitable, with an average income of Rp4.785.479 per farming unit or Rp29.002.903 per hectare per planting season. Farmers have an average technical efficiency of 0.77, allocative efficiency of 0.753, and economic efficiency of 0.566. These findings indicate that most farmers have not yet achieved optimal efficiency in terms of production, input allocation, and cost efficiency. Factors affecting technical inefficiency include age and land ownership status, which has a positive effect, while education, farming experience, and membership in farmer groups have negative effects, indicating a tendency to reduce inefficiency.. Based on these findings, it is recommended that farmers improve the efficiency of input usage, and that the government provide ongoing training and technical support.