

ABSTRAK

Taryana. 2024. Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Produksi Usahatani Jagung Hibrida di Desa Girimukti Kecamatan Cisaga Kabupaten Ciamis. Di bawah bimbingan **Iwan Setiawan dan Jeti Rachmawati.**

Jagung hibrida menjadi komoditas yang multifungsi dan prospektif. Namun, tren produksi jagung hibrida menurun secara signifikan mulai dari tingkat nasional sampai tingkat desa. Salah satunya di Desa Girimukti Kecamatan Cisaga Kabupaten Ciamis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik petani, tingkat produktivitas, rata-rata biaya dan pendapatan, serta faktor yang mempengaruhi tingkat produksi usahatani jagung hibrida. Faktor produksi seperti luas lahan, benih, biaya pupuk organik, urea, NPK, biaya pestisida dan tenaga kerja diduga mempengaruhi tingkat produksi. Penelitian didesain secara kuantitatif dengan metode survei. Wawancara terstruktur dilakukan terhadap 38 petani dengan menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Data primer yang terkumpul dianalisis secara deskriptif dan regresi dengan Fungsi Cobb-Douglas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mayoritas petani jagung hibrida merupakan laki-laki berumur produktif, yang tingkat pendidikannya tergolong rendah, tanggungan keluarga kecil, kurang berpengalaman dalam berusahatani dan penguasaan lahan sempit dengan status milik. Tingkat produktivitas usahatani jagung hibrida tergolong sedang, rata-rata biaya produksi dan pendapatan secara pendekatan agribisnis mencapai Rp. 2.485.444,71 dan - Rp. 137.327,82 per 0,17 hektar, sehingga mengalami kerugian. Namun, secara biaya yang dikeluarkan, usahatani tetap mengalami keuntungan. Regresi dengan metode *Backward*, mengeliminasi variabel pupuk organik, urea dan pestisida karena terjadi korelasi. Variabel NPK dan tenaga kerja berpengaruh signifikan terhadap tingkat produksi secara parsial. Sedangkan secara simultan, semua variabel independen berpengaruh signifikan. Agar semua variabel berpengaruh signifikan, petani diharapkan mampu menggunakan faktor produksi secara optimal.

Kata kunci : Faktor Produksi, Jagung, Metode *Backward*, Pendapatan.

ABSTRACT

Taryana. 2024. Factors Affecting Production of Hybrid Corn Farming Production in Girimukti Village Cisaga District Ciamis Regency. Under the guidance of Iwan Setiawan and Jeti Rachmawati.

Hybrid corn is a multifunctional and prospective commodity. However, the trend of hybrid corn production is declining significantly from the national to the village level. One of them is in Girimukti Village, Cisaga District, Ciamis Regency. This study aims to determine farmer characteristics, productivity levels, average costs and income, and factors affecting the production level of hybrid corn farming. Production factors such as land area, seeds, organic fertilizer costs, urea, NPK, pesticide costs and labor are thought to affect production levels. The research was designed quantitatively using the survey method. Structured interviews were conducted with 38 farmers using total sampling technique. The collected primary data were analyzed descriptively and regression with Cobb-Douglas Function. The results show that the majority of hybrid Corn farmers are men of productive age, with a low level of education, small family dependents, lack of experience in farming and narrow land tenure with the status of ownership. The level of productivity of hybrid Corn farming is classified as medium, the average production costs and income in the agribusiness approach reached Rp. 2,485,444.71 and - Rp. 137,327.82 per 0.17 hectare, resulting in a loss. However, in terms of costs incurred, the farm still experienced a profit. Regression with the Backward method, eliminating the variables of organic fertilizer, urea and pesticides due to correlation. NPK and labor variables have a significant effect on production levels partially. While simultaneously, all independent variables have a significant effect. In order for all variables to have a significant effect, farmers are expected to be able to use production factors optimally.

Keywords: Production Factors, Corn, Backward Method, Income.