

## ABSTRAK

Ubi jalar merupakan komoditi sumber karbohidrat yang penting di Indonesia setelah padi, jagung dan ubi kayu. Tujuan penelitian: 1) menganalisis perbedaan produktivitas menurut skala luas lahan usahatani ubi jalar 2) menghitung perbedaan efisiensi penggunaan biaya produksi 3) menghitung perbedaan tingkat keuntungan 4) mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi produksi ubi jalar. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif analitis berlokasi di Kabupaten Jember dengan data primer dan sekunder yang dianalisis menggunakan metode analisis produktivitas, analisis efisiensi biaya, analisis keuntungan dan regresi Cobb Douglass. Hasil penelitian: 1) ada perbedaan produktivitas usahatani ubi jalar menurut strata luas lahan di Kabupaten Jember yang berbeda nyata secara statistik pada taraf uji 1%. Produktivitas usahatani lahan luas sebesar 8.452 kg/hektar, lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan lahan sempit sebesar Rp 5.684. 2) Ada perbedaan efisiensi biaya usahatani menurut strata luas lahan di Kabupaten Jember yang berbeda nyata secara statistik pada taraf uji 1%. Nilai R/C ratio petani lahan luas sebesar 1,64 lebih tinggi dari pada petani lahan sempit dengan nilai R/C ratio sebesar 1,41. 3) Ada perbedaan keuntungan usahatani menurut strata luas lahan di Kabupaten Jember yang berbeda nyata secara statistik pada taraf uji 1%. Keuntungan yang dihasilkan petani lahan luas sebesar Rp 4.046.411/hektar lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan keuntungan yang dihasilkan petani lahan sempit yang nilainya sebesar Rp 1.738.228/hektar. 4) Faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh signifikan secara statistik terhadap produksi usahatani ubi jalar yaitu faktor luas lahan, jumlah pupuk dan faktor tenaga kerja pada taraf uji 1%. Faktor yang berpengaruh tidak signifikan yaitu faktor jumlah bibit, umur, pendidikan, dan pengalaman bertani.

Kata kunci: efisiensi, keuntungan, ubi jalar, usahatani.

## ABSTRACT

*Sweet potato is an important carbohydrate source commodity in Indonesia after rice, corn and cassava. The research objectives: 1) analyze differences in productivity according to the land area of sweet potato farming 2) calculate differences in the efficiency of using production costs 3) calculate differences in profit levels 4) identify factors that affect sweet potato production. The research uses descriptive analytical method located in Jember Regency with primary and secondary data analyzed using productivity analysis methods, cost efficiency analysis, profit analysis and Cobb Douglass regression. The results of the study: 1) there were differences in the productivity of sweet potato farming according to the strata of land area in Jember Regency which were statistically significantly different at the 1% test level. The productivity of large land farming is 8,452 kg/hectare, higher than that of narrow land of Rp 5,684. 2) There is a difference in the cost efficiency of farming according to the strata of land area in Jember Regency which is statistically significant at the 1% test level. The value of the R/C ratio of large land farmers is 1.64, which is higher than that of small farmers with an R/C ratio of 1.41. 3) There is a difference in farming profits according to the strata of land area in Jember Regency which is statistically significant at the 1% test level. The profit generated by farmers on large land is Rp. 4,046,411/hectare, which is higher than the profit made by farmers with narrow land, which is Rp. 1,738,228/hectare. 4) The factors that have a statistically significant effect on the production of sweet potato farming are the area of land, the amount of fertilizer and the labor factor at the 1% test level. Factors that have no significant effect are the number of seeds, age, education, and farming experience.*

*Key words: efficiency, profit, sweet potato, farming.*

