ABSTRAK

Tebu adalah tanaman yang di tanam untuk bahan baku gula. Tujuan penelitian: (1) untuk menghitung perbedaan keuntungan usahatani tebu antara lahan sempit dan luas, (2) untuk menghitung perbedaan produktivitas lahan usahatani tebu antara lahan sempit dan luas, (3) menghitung efesiensi biaya usahatani tebu pada lahan sempit dan luas. Penelitian ini berlokasi di Kecamatan Randuagung Kabupaten Lumajang. Data yang digunakan adalah data primer dan sekunder yang dianalisis secara deskriptif analitis, menggunakan analisis : keuntungan, produktivitas, dan efesiensi biaya (RC-ratio). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, disimpulkan bahwa: (1) ada perbedaan keuntungan nyata secara statistik pada taraf uji 1% antara keuntungan usahatani tebu rakyat lahan luas dan lahan sempit. Keuntungan lahan luas yaitu sebesar Rp 17.475.531 sedangkan lahan sempit sebesar Rp 13.435.286 per hektar, (2) ada perbedaan produktivitas nyata secara statistik pada taraf uji 1%. Antara usaha tani tebu rakyat lahan luas dan lahan sempit. Produktivitas lahan luas sebesar 9.939,68 kg/ha sedangkan produktivitas lahan sempit sebesar 8.528,11 kg/ha. Dengan perbedaan rata-rata produktivitas sebesar 1.411,58 kg/ha, (3) usahatani tebu rakyat lahan luas dan lahan sempit efesien dalam penggunaan biaya. Usaha tani tebu rakyat lahan luas lebih efisien yaitu sebesar 1,8 sedangan lahan sempit 1,7. Namun keduanya memiliki R/C ratio > 1 yang berarti bahwa secara ekonomis usahatani tebu rakyat lahan sempit dan lahan luas tersebut efesien dan layak diusahakan atau di kembangkan.

Kata kunci: Produksi, Keuntungan, Tebu.

ABSTRACT

Sugar cane is a plant that is planted as raw material for sugar. Research objectives: (1) to calculate the difference in profitability of sugarcane farming between narrow and broad land, (2) to calculate the difference in productivity of sugarcane farming between narrow and large land, (3) calculate the cost efficiency of sugarcane farming on narrow and broad land. This research is located in Randuagung District, Lumajang Regency. The data used are primary and secondary data analyzed descriptively analytically, using analysis: profits, productivity, and cost efficiency (RC-ratio). Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that: (1) there was a statistically significant difference in profits at the 1% test level between the benefits of smallholder and narrow land farming. The advantage of large land is IDR 17,475,531 while the narrow land is IDR 13,435,286 per hectare, (2) there is a statistically significant difference in productivity at the 1% test level. Between the people's sugar cane farming, vast land and narrow land. Extensive land productivity is 9,939.68 kg / ha while narrow land productivity is 8,528.11 kg / ha. With a difference in the average productivity of 1,411.58 kg / ha, (3) the sugar cane farming of the people with large land area and narrow land is efficient in the use of costs. Sugar cane farming in the wider land area is more efficient, namely 1.8 while the narrow land area is 1.7. But both of them have an R / C ratio> 1 which means that economically the farming of sugar cane is narrow land and large land is efficient and feasible to be cultivated or developed.

Keywords: Production, Profit, Sugar Cane.