

ABSTRAK

Pertanian padi memegang peranan penting dalam pembangunan ekonomi, pemenuhan kebutuhan pangan, serta penyediaan lapangan kerja, khususnya di wilayah perdesaan. Namun demikian, produktivitas padi di Desa Penanggungan masih relatif rendah dibanding rata rata nasional dan pemanfaatan pembiayaan formal melalui Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR) oleh petani setempat belum optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi efisiensi teknis usahatani padi, mengkaji peran akses KUR terhadap efisiensi teknis, serta membandingkan tingkat efisiensi teknis antara petani penerima dan *non* penerima kredit. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif analitis yang menggunakan data primer hasil wawancara terhadap 78 petani padi sebagai sampel penelitian. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan *Stochastic Frontier Analysis* dengan fungsi produksi Cobb–Douglas, disertai analisis faktor inefisiensi dan uji perbedaan *Mann–Whitney* antar efisiensi kelompok petani. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa luas lahan berpengaruh penting dalam meningkatkan efisiensi teknis usahatani padi karena memberikan keleluasaan dalam pengelolaan input dan skala produksi yang lebih efektif. Akses KUR juga berkontribusi dalam memperbaiki kinerja teknis petani melalui dukungan modal kerja, meskipun dampaknya masih bersifat bertahap. Selain itu, perbedaan efisiensi teknis antara petani penerima dan non penerima kredit teridentifikasi secara nyata. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan optimalisasi pengelolaan lahan serta penguatan akses KUR yang disertai pendampingan teknis guna meningkatkan efisiensi usahatani padi secara berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci : Usahatani Padi, Efisiensi Teknis, Kredit Usaha Rakyat, *Stochastic Frontier Analysis*, Uji Mann-Whitney

ABSTRACT

Rice farming plays a crucial role in economic development, meeting food needs, and providing employment, particularly in rural areas. However, rice productivity in Penanggungan Village remains relatively low compared to the national average, and local farmers have not yet utilized formal financing through People's Business Credit (KUR) optimally. This study aims to analyze the factors influencing the technical efficiency of rice farming, examine the role of access to KUR on technical efficiency, and compare the level of technical efficiency between farmers receiving and non-receiving credit. This quantitative study employs a descriptive analytical approach, using primary data from interviews with 78 rice farmers as the sample. Data analysis was conducted using Stochastic Frontier Analysis with the Cobb–Douglas production function, accompanied by inefficiency factor analysis and the Mann–Whitney difference test between farmer groups. The results indicate that land area plays a significant role in improving the technical efficiency of rice farming because it provides flexibility in managing inputs and a more effective production scale. Access to KUR also contributes to improving farmers' technical performance through working capital support, although the impact is still gradual. Furthermore, significant differences in technical efficiency between farmers receiving and non-receiving credit were identified. This study recommends optimizing land management and strengthening access to KUR, accompanied by technical assistance, to increase the efficiency of rice farming sustainably.

Keywords: Rice Farming, Technical Efficiency, People's Business Credit, Stochastic Frontier Analysis, Mann-Whitney Test