

ABSTRACT

Shallot is one of the agricultural products were included in three most strategic commodity in Indonesia. However, the national shallot production was far from the concept of food security that stands on the basis of independence and food sovereignty. National needs for shallot wasn't to be fulfilled by domestic production. The high level of consumption on the shallot, makes the government opened the import activity. The Sidamulya village has been a major point of researcher because the village has a huge potential in terms of shallot production. Based on the number of input and output, along with the respective price, we can determine the efficiency production capacity at the study site.

This study aimed are to analyze the profile of shallot farming, the return to scale condition, and to analyze the level of technical efficiency, price efficiency, and economic efficiency of shallot farming in the Sidamulya Village, District of Wanasari, Brebes. Data were obtained through a questionnaire interview to the shallot farmers in the study site. The method used are the cost revenues analysis, r/c ratio, return to scale, Cobb-Douglas production function analysis using regression estimation, and the capacity of production efficiency analysis using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA).

The results showed that the shallot farming deserves to be developed (refer to the 1,3 value of r/c ratio). However, the shallot farming is in the condition of decreasing return to scale and not efficient technically, pricely, or economically.

Keywords : Shallot, Cost, Revenue, Efficiency, Data Envelopment Amalysis