

ABSTRACT

Soybean is a major food commodity which can be processed into a variety of foods and beverages. High population growth in Indonesia makes the supply of soybeans can not meet the demand of the people. Selection of study sites are determined by purposive sampling and consideration that area is a soybean production center.

This study aims to analyze the factors that affect the level of production and efficient use of production factors on soybean farming in the District Pulokulon Grobogan of Central Java. This study use survey and interview questionnaire technique which contain a series of questions for soybean farming. The sample respondents in this study use 100 people. Analyses were performed by using the frontier production function.

The variables in farming significant influence are land area, labor, seed, and fertilizer NPK. While PPC fertilizers, pesticides and farming experience not significant factors. Technical efficiency value of 0.7156 or 71% indicates that the use of factors of production is technically inefficient. Allocative efficiency of the price or value of 3.336 means that the price or allocative efficiency has not been achieved. Efficiency value of 2.387 indicates that the economy has not achieved economic efficiency. Scale results from operations of 0.914 implies that the production activities exist at inconstant scalet. Soybean farming in the District Pulokulon is still quite profitable, as indicated by the value of R / C ratio of 1.46. In order to improve efficiency, farmers should use a combination of production proportional input.

Keywords: soybean, efficiency, revenue, frontier