

RINGKASAN

Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis efektivitas penyaluran pupuk bersubsidi pada usahatani jagung di Kabupaten OKU Selatan. Analisis efektivitas penyaluran pupuk bersubsidi adalah dengan menggunakan metode skoring dan untuk melihat hubungan antara efektivitas penyaluran pupuk bersubsidi dengan produksi jagung maka koefisien korelasi Spearman merupakan statistik nonparametrik. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa rata-rata tingkat efektivitas keenam indikator tersebut adalah 75,25%. Dari hasil prosentase keenam indikator yang lebih besar dari 61% dan kurang dari 80% sehingga kebijakan subsidi pupuk di Kab. OKU Selatan dikatakan cukup efektif.

Hubungan antara efektivitas penyaluran pupuk bersubsidi terhadap produksi jagung di Kab. OKU Selatan tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan dengan nilai signifikansi yang lebih besar dari nilai tersebut, yaitu $0,336 > 0,05$. Berdasarkan hasil uji korelasi efektivitas distribusi pupuk bersubsidi dengan produksi jagung, indikator efektivitas harga dan jenis memiliki hubungan searah. Sedangkan indikator efektivitas tempat, waktu, kualitas dan kuantitas memiliki hubungan yang tidak searah.

Hasil dari penelitian ini sudah di publikasikan pada jurnal Internasional AJARCDE (Asian Journal of Applied Research for Community Development and Empowerment) Vol. 6 No. 3 (2022): AJARCDE | Asian Journal of Applied Research for Community Development and Empowerment dengan link jurnal <https://ajarcde-safe-network.org/index.php/index.php/ajarcde/article/view/120>.

Kata kunci: *Efektivitas, pemupukan, produksi*

SUMMARY

The main objective of this study was to analyze the effectiveness of the distribution of subsidized fertilizers on corn farming in South OKU Regency. Analysis of the effectiveness of subsidized fertilizer distribution is by using the scoring method and to see the relationship between the effectiveness of subsidized fertilizer distribution and corn production, the Spearman correlation coefficient is a nonparametric statistic. Based on the results of the study, it is known that the average level of effectiveness of the six indicators is 75.25%. From the results of the percentage of the six indicators that are greater than 61% and less than 80% so that the fertilizer subsidy policy in Kab. South OKU is said to be quite effective.

The relationship between the effectiveness of the distribution of subsidized fertilizers on corn production in Kab. South OKU there is no significant relationship with a significance value greater than that value, namely $0.336 > 0.05$. Based on the results of the correlation test of the effectiveness of the distribution of subsidized fertilizers with corn production, the indicators of price and type effectiveness have a unidirectional relationship. While the indicators of the effectiveness of place, time, quality and quantity have a non-unidirectional relationship.

The results of this research have been published in the International journal AJARCDE (Asian Journal of Applied Research for Community Development and Empowerment) Vol. 6 No. 3 (2022): AJARCDE | Asian Journal of Applied Research for Community Development and Empowerment with Journal link :

<https://ajarcde-safe-network.org/index.php/index.php/ajarcde/article/view/120>

Keywords: *Effectiveness, fertilization, production*