Abstract

This research was done on 100 farmers on corn farming location in dry land and 100 farmers on corn in wet land in Sumbawa regency. It used Cobb-Douglas, t test and Stochastic Frontier version 4.1. The results indicate that productivity of corn farming in dry wet land is greater than that in dry land. Results of data estimation using FRONTIER 4.1c indicate that average technical efficiency on dry land and wet land are 0.86 and 0.85. Scores of frontier production gamma in dry land and wet land are 0.697 and 0.522. It indicates that 70% technical efficiency in dry land is due to managerial capability of farmer and the remaining is influenced by natural factor or weather. Meanwhile in wet area, 55% is caused by farmer capability in management and the remaining is natural factor.

References

Technical Efficiency of Corn Farming in Sumbawa Regency


**Index Terms**

Computer Science Applied Sciences

**Keywords**
Technical Efficiency of Corn Farming in Sumbawa Regency

Corn farming, efficiency, productivity, dry land, wet land, Frontier 4.1c