**Sustainability Analysis of Corporate Based Shallot Farming Business in Malang Regency**

Rita Parmawati, Postgraduate School, Brawijaya University, Indonesia

Rizha Hardyansah, Master Program of Environmental Management, Brawijaya University, Indonesia

**Email address** (put an asterisk as the corresponding author email)

First author’s email: rita\_parmawati@ub.ac.id

Second author’s email: hardyansah.rizha@gmail.com

**ORCID ID** (optional)

First author: (for example http://orcid.org/0000-000X-MNC5-KKY0)

Second author:

Others author:

**Abstract.**

This research aim was to analyze the sustainability of shallot farming in Ngantang and Pujon Districts, Malang Regency. Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) RAP-Shallot's analysis with five dimensions (ecological, economic, social, institutional, and technological) and a total of 49 attributes were used to analyze the level of sustainability. The results of the sustainability index analysis show that the institutional, technological, and social dimensions are classified as quite sustainable, but the ecological and economic dimensions are still classified as less sustainable. Some attributes that are sensitive to the sustainability of shallot farming in Malang Regency in each dimension include (1) integrated pest and disease control (IPM), (2) marketing access of shallots, (3) conflicts related to farming, ( 4) The role of the middleman in harvest collecting, and (5) The use of high quality and certified seeds. To be able to improve the sustainability of shallot farming, the supervision and management of each attribute must be carried out optimally and integrated with many stakeholders such as farmers, traders, cooperatives, and the government. It is needed so that the management and formulation of policies related to the Malang Regency agricultural sector lead to sustainable agriculture.

**Keywords**: Agriculture, Multidimensional Scalling, Shallot, Sustainability