INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui perbandingan penggunaan input antara usaha tani cabai merah di dataran tinggi dan dataran rendah (2) mengetahui perbandingan penerimaan, biaya dan pendapatan usaha tani cabai merah dataran tinggi dan dataran rendah (3) mengetahui kelayakan usaha tani cabai merah dataran tinggi dan dataran rendah. Metode dasar yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif analitis. Daerah penelitian ditentukan dengan *purposive sampling* dengan pertimbangan bahwa Kecamatan Pakis adalah wilayah dengan dataran tinggi di Kabupaten Magelang dan Kecamatan Borobudur merupakan wilayah dengan dataran rendah di Kabupaten Magelang. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling* dengan jumlah responden 30 sampel di masing-masing wilayah penelitian pada musim tanam 2018. Alat analisis yang digunakan adalah uji *independent sample t*-test, analisis rasio R/C serta BEP. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) penggunaan input pupuk kandang dan pestisida berbeda nyata pada usahatani cabai merah dataran tinggi & dataran rendah sementara penggunaan input bibit, tenaga kerja, pupuk phonska, TSP, ZA dan mulsa tidak berbeda nyata (2) penerimaan dan pendapatan usaha tani cabai merah dataran tinggi dan dataran rendah berbeda nyata, sedangkan biaya tidak berbeda nyata (3) usahatani cabai merah layak diusahakan di dataran tinggi maupun dataran rendah.

Kata kunci : Cabai merah**,** kelayakan usaha tani, dataran tinggi, dataran rendah

ABSTRACT

This study aims to (1) determine the comparison of input use between red chili farming in the highlands and lowlands (2) find out the comparison of revenue, costs and income of red chili farming in the highlands and lowlands (3) determine the feasibility of red chili farming highlands and lowlands. The basic method used is the descriptive-analytical method. The research area was determined by purposive sampling with the consideration that Pakis District is an area with a highland in Magelang Regency and Borobudur District is an area with a lowland in Magelang Regency. This research used simple random sampling with 30 samples of respondents in each research area in the 2018 planting season. The analytical tools used were an independent sample t-test, R/C ratio analysis, and BEP. The results showed that (1) the use of inputs of manure and pesticide was significantly different in upland and lowland red chili farming while the use of inputs of seeds, labor, phonska fertilizer, TSP, ZA, and mulch was not significantly different (2) revenue and operating income red chili farming in the highlands and lowlands were significantly different, while the costs were not significantly different (3) red chili farming was feasible in the highlands and lowlands.

Keywords: red chili, the feasibility of farming, highlands, lowlands