



INTISARI

Cabai merah merupakan komoditas hortikultura yang bernilai ekonomi tinggi dan dapat ditanam pada berbagai kondisi lahan. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada usahatani cabai merah di lahan sawah dan lahan pasir di Kabupaten Bantul. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui karakteristik faktor produksi usahatani cabai merah yang digunakan di lahan sawah dan lahan pasir, mengetahui perbandingan penerimaan, biaya, pendapatan, dan keuntungan usahatani cabai merah di lahan sawah dan lahan pasir, serta mengkaji kelayakan usahatani cabai merah di lahan sawah dan lahan pasir. Lokasi penelitian ditentukan secara *purposive sampling* dengan pertimbangan bahwa Kapanewon Kretek dan Sanden merupakan penghasil cabai merah unggulan di Kabupaten Bantul. Total responden dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 30 petani pada masing-masing wilayah penelitian. Model analisis yang digunakan adalah uji t sampel independen, analisis R/C ratio, π/C ratio, dan BEP. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan pupuk kandang dan alsintan berbeda nyata pada usahatani cabai merah di lahan sawah dan lahan pasir, sedangkan penggunaan faktor produksi tenaga kerja, benih, pupuk phonska, NPK, ZA, dan KCL tidak berbeda nyata. Tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan dalam hal pendapatan, biaya, penerimaan, dan keuntungan usahatani cabai merah di lahan sawah dan lahan pasir. Kegiatan usahatani cabai merah layak untuk dilakukan di kedua wilayah.

Kata Kunci: cabai merah, kelayakan, lahan sawah, lahan pasir, usahatani



ABSTRACT

Red chili is a horticultural commodity with high economic value and can be planted in various land conditions. This study was conducted on red chili farming in rice fields and sandy land in Bantul Regency. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics of red chili farming production factors used in rice fields and sandy land, to determine the comparison of revenue, costs, income, and profits of red chili farming in rice fields and sandy land, and to assess the feasibility of red chili farming in rice fields and sandy land. The study location was determined by purposive sampling, considering that Kapanewon Kretek and Sanden are the leading producers of red chili in Bantul Regency. The total respondents in this study were 30 farmers in each study area. The independent sample t-test, R/C ratio analysis, π/C ratio, and BEP were used as the analysis model. The results showed that the use of manure and machine were significantly different in red chili farming in rice fields and sandy land, while the use of labor, seeds, phonska fertilizer, NPK, ZA, and KCL production factors was not significantly different. There are no significant differences in income, costs, revenues, and profits of red chili farming in rice fields and sandy land. Red chili farming activities are feasible to be conducted in both areas.

Keywords: red chili, feasibility, rice fields, sandy land, farming