ABSTRACT

The commodity of red chili has been successfully cultivated by Sandy Coastal Area farmers of the Special Yogyakarta Province, namely Bantul Regency and Kulon Progo Regency. This study aims to (1) compare the use of red chili production inputs in the Sandy Coastal Area in Bantul Regency and in Kulon Progo Regency, (2) compare the amount of production risk faced by red chili farming in the Sandy Coastal Area in Bantul Regency and in Kulon Progo Regency, and (3) find out the influence of production risk on the production and income of red chili farming in the Sandy Coastal Area in Bantul Regency and in Kulon Progo Regency. Descriptive analysis, variation coefficient analysis, and Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression analysis were employed in this study. The research respondents were 60 respondent farmers. The results showed that the level of user inputs for the production of red chili in the Sandy Coastal Area in Bantul Regency is lower than Kulon Progo Regency, the amount of production risk in the Sandy Coastal Area in Bantul Regency is bigger than Kulon Progo Regency, and the effect of production risk are significant and they have positive effects on the production and income of red chili in the Sandy Coastal Area in Bantul Regency and Kulon Progo Regency. To increase red chili production in the Sandy Coastal Areas of Bantul Regency and Kulon Progo Regency, farmers must increase land use, the level of use of manure and the use of labor in red chilli cultivation so that the yields obtained will be high, so that farmers' income also increases. Farmers need good management to prevent risks, such as the choice of patterns and suitable planting systems in a sustainable manner, planting other plants on the edge of the land such as pine trees that can prevent strong winds from shore so that production risks and risk of income can be avoided.

Keyword: income, sandy coastal area, production, red chili, risk

INTISARI

Komoditas cabai merah telah berhasil dibudidayakan oleh petani pesisir pantai Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY), yakni di Kabupaten Bantul dan Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Penelitian ini bertujuan (1). Untuk membandingkan penggunaan input produksi dan produksi cabai merah di lahan pasir pantai Kabupaten Bantul dan Kulon Progo, (2). Untuk membandingkan besarnya risiko produksi yang dihadapi usahatani cabai merah di lahan pasir pantai Kabupaten Bantul dan Kabupaten Kulon Progo, dan (3). Untuk mengetahui pengaruh risiko produksi terhadap produksi dan pendapatan usahatani cabai merah di lahan pasir pantai Kabupaten Bantul dan Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Analisi deskriptif, analisis koefisien variasi, dan analisis regresi Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Responden penelitian sebanyak 60 petani respoden. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa. Tingkat penggunaan input produksi cabai merah di lahan pasir pantai Kabupaten Kulon progo lebih tinggi daripada petani Kabupaten Bantul. Tingkat risiko produksi cabai merah di lahan pasir pantai Kabupaten Bantul lebih tinggi daripada Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Risiko produksi signifikan dan berpengaruh positif terhadap produksi dan pendapatan cabai merah di lahan pasir pantai Kabupaten Bantul dan Kulon Progo. Untuk meningkatkan produksi cabai merah di Wilayah Pesisir Berpasir di Kabupaten Bantul dan Kabupaten KulonProgo, petani harus meningkatkan penggunaan lahan, tingkat penggunaan pupuk kandang dan penggunaan tenaga kerja pada budidaya cabai merah supaya hasil produksi yang diperoleh akan tinggi , sehingga pendapatan petani juga meningkat. Petani membutuhkan manajemen yang baik untuk mencegah risiko, seperti mengenai pilihan pola dan sistem penanaman yang sesuai secara berkelanjutan, menanam tamanan yang lain di pinggiran lahan seperti pohon cemara yang bisa mencegah angin yang kencang dari pantai sehingga risiko produksi dan risiko pendapatan dapat dihindari.

Kata kunci: cabai merah, lahan pasir pantai, pendapatan, produksi, risiko