

INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Bugel Kecamatan Panjatan Kabupaten Kulon Progo dan memiliki tujuan untuk: mengetahui peranan kelompok tani dalam penerapan teknologi budidaya cabai di lahan pasir pantai, mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi peranan kelompok tani dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penerapan teknologi budidaya cabai di lahan pasir pantai Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Metode dasar yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif analitis dengan teknik survei. Sampel desa dipilih secara purposive, yaitu di Desa Bugel, dari desa sampel dipilih secara purposive dua kelompok tani yaitu kelompok tani “Gisik Pranaji” dan “Gisik Wanatara” karena kelompok tani tersebut merupakan kelompok tani yang menerapkan teknologi budidaya cabai di lahan pasir pantai. Dari dua kelompok tani sampel masing-masing diambil 20 petani sampel secara acak sederhana, sehingga jumlah sampel 40 petani sebagai responden. Data dianalisis dengan tabel distribusi frekuensi dan analisis regresi linier berganda.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kelompok tani selalu berperan dalam penerapan teknologi budidaya cabai di lahan pasir pantai Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Peranan kelompok tani tersebut secara positif dipengaruhi oleh peran ketua kelompok, sedangkan keaktifan anggota dan peran penyuluh tidak berpengaruh terhadap peranan kelompok tani. Petani sering menerapkan teknologi budidaya cabai sesuai dengan rekomendasi, dan penerapan teknologi budidaya tersebut dipengaruhi secara positif oleh sikap dan motivasi petani, sedangkan umur, pendidikan, dan luas lahan petani tidak berpengaruh terhadap penerapan teknologi budidaya cabai di lahan pasir pantai Kabupaten Kulon Progo.

Kata kunci: peranan, kelompok tani, penerapan teknologi, cabai dan lahan pasir.

ABSTRACT

The research was conducted in Bugel Village, Panjatan Sub-District, Kulon Progo Regency and the goals were; to know the role of farmer group in adoption of chili cultivation technology in coastal sandy land, to know the factors affecting the role of farmer group, and the factors affecting adoption of chili cultivation technology in coastal sandy land. The basic method used in this research was analytical descriptive with survey technique. The village sample was selected purposively, that was Bugel Village. Each village sample was selected purposively as much as two farmer group samples which had most potential in adoption of chili cultivation technology in coastal sandy land. "Gisik Pranaji" and "Gisik Wanatara" farmer group were selected as much as twenty farmer samples from both groups using simple random sampling with forty farmers as respondents. Data were analyzed by frequency distribution tables and multiple linear regression analysis.

The results showed that farmer groups always have a role in adoption of chili cultivation technology in coastal sandy land, Kulon Progo Regency. The role of farmer groups were influenced positively by leader role of farmer groups, while the liveliness of farmer group member and the role of agricultural extension workers had no effect in the role of farmer groups. Factors influencing positively toward the adoption of chili cultivation technology in coastal sandy land were farmer motivation and attitude, while farmer's age, education, and field area had no effect in adoption of chili cultivation technology in coastal sandy land.

Key words: *Role, Farmer Group, technology adoption, chili, and coastal sandy land.*