

ABSTRAK

Hadi Santoso. Analisis Pendapatan dan Kelayakan Usahatani Cabai Keriting (*Capsicum annuum* L.) pada Musim Penghujan di Desa Candirejo Kabupaten Blitar dibawah bimbingan Tri Kurniastuti dan Jeka Widiatmanta.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis besarnya biaya produksi, penerimaan, dan pendapatan serta mengetahui tingkat kelayakan ekonomi usahatani cabai keriting pada musim penghujan di Desa Candirejo, Kecamatan Ponggok, Kabupaten Blitar. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada periode Oktober 2025 hingga Maret 2026 dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif yang dipilih secara purposive, dengan seluruh populasi petani cabai keriting sebanyak 32 orang dijadikan sebagai responden. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner, observasi, dan dokumentasi, dengan variabel yang diamati meliputi biaya produksi (biaya tetap dan biaya variabel), produksi, harga jual, penerimaan, pendapatan, serta indikator kelayakan ekonomi berupa R/C Ratio, B/C Ratio, dan Break Even Point (BEP). Analisis data dilakukan secara kuantitatif dengan menghitung total biaya produksi, penerimaan, pendapatan, serta tingkat kelayakan usaha. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata biaya produksi sebesar Rp 86.787.713 per ha, dengan penerimaan sebesar Rp 273.296.772 per ha, serta pendapatan sebesar Rp 186.509.059 per ha. Nilai R/C Ratio sebesar 3,3 per ha, dan B/C Ratio sebesar 2,3 per ha yang menunjukkan bahwa usahatani cabai keriting layak dan menguntungkan untuk diusahakan. Selain itu, nilai BEP produksi sebesar 4.078 kg per ha, BEP harga sebesar Rp 9.003 per ha, dan BEP penerimaan sebesar Rp 86.787.713 per ha menunjukkan bahwa kondisi aktual usahatani berada di atas titik impas. Dengan demikian, usahatani cabai keriting pada musim penghujan di Desa Candirejo memiliki prospek ekonomi yang baik dan layak untuk dikembangkan.

Kata kunci: usahatani, cabai keriting, pendapatan, kelayakan

ABSTRACT

Hadi Santoso. Income Analysis and Feasibility of Curly Chili Farming (*Capsicum annuum L.*) During the Rainy Season in Candirejo Village, Blitar Regency, under the supervision of Tri Kurniastuti and Jeka Widiatmanta.

This study aims to analyze production costs, revenue, and income, as well as to determine the economic feasibility of curly chili farming during the rainy season in Candirejo Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency. The research was conducted from October 2025 to March 2026 using a quantitative descriptive method with a purposive approach. The total population of 32 curly chili farmers was taken as respondents. Data collection was carried out through interviews using questionnaires, observation, and documentation. The variables observed included production costs (fixed costs and variable costs), production output, selling price, revenue, income, and feasibility indicators such as the R/C Ratio, B/C Ratio, and Break Even Point (BEP). Data analysis was conducted quantitatively by calculating total production costs, revenue, income, and the level of business feasibility. The results showed that the average production cost was IDR 86.787.713 per hectare, with revenue of IDR 273.296.772 per hectare, and income of IDR 186.509.059 per hectare. The R/C Ratio was 3.3 per hectare, and the B/C Ratio was 2.3 per hectare, indicating that curly chili farming is feasible and profitable. In addition, the BEP production was 4.078 kg per hectare, the BEP price was IDR 9.003 per hectare, and the BEP revenue was IDR 86.787.713 per hectare. These results indicate that the actual farming conditions are above the break-even point. Therefore, curly chili farming during the rainy season in Candirejo Village has good economic prospects and is feasible for further development.

Keywords: farming, curly chili, income, feasibility