

ABSTRAK

Mangga merupakan komoditas unggulan di Kabupaten Situbondo. Tujuan penelitian untuk : (1) mengidentifikasi struktur biaya usahatani mangga di Kabupaten Situbondo (2) mengidentifikasi apakah usahatani mangga di Kabupaten Situbondo secara finansial layak untuk diusahakan pada setiap strata luas lahan, (3) mengidentifikasi tingkat sensitivitas usahtani mangga di Kabupaten Situbondo terhadap perubahan input dan output. Penelitian menggunakan metode komparatif, kuantitatif dan deskriptif yang berlokasi di Kabupaten Situbondo periode tahun 2010-2020. Metode analisis data adalah analisis finansial dan sensitivitas. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan (1) struktur biaya usahatani mangga di Situbondo terdiri dari biaya investasi, operasional, dan biaya lain-lain dengan total biaya pada strata lahan sempit yakni Rp 451.351.465, lahan menengah sebesar Rp 318.717.461, dan lahan luas sebesar Rp 291.965.422, (2) usahatani mangga berdasarkan strata luas lahan layak secara finansial; NPV strata lahan sempit positif =Rp 19.631.679; Gross B/C =1,07; Net B/C=1,12; IRR =14,24%; *payback period* 6 tahun 6 bulan bulan sejak penanaman. NPV strata lahan menengah =Rp 145.948.692; Gross B/C =1,82; Net B/C =2,80; IRR =33,37%; *payback period* 5 tahun 2 bulan sejak penanaman. NPV strata lahan luas =Rp 109.941.716; Gross B/C =1,71; Net B/C =2,91; IRR =34,87%; *payback period* 5 tahun 1 bulan sejak penanaman. (3) Investasi usahatani mangga berdasarkan strata luas lahan kurang sensitive terhadap perubahan produksi maupun biaya operasional, usahatani mangga lahan menengah dan lahan luas lebih mampu bertahan menghadapi kondisi ketidakpastian terhadap perubahan produksi dan biaya operasional dibanding usahatani mangga lahan sempit.

Kata Kunci : finansial, kelayakan, mangga, sensitivitas

ABSTRACT

Mango is a leading commodity in Situbondo Regency. The objectives of the study were to: (1) identify the cost structure of mango farming in Situbondo Regency (2) identify whether mango farming in Situbondo Regency is financially feasible to operate in each strata of land area, (3) identify the sensitivity level of mango farming in Situbondo Regency to changes in inputs. and outputs. The research uses comparative, quantitative and descriptive methods located in Situbondo Regency for the period 2010-2020. The data analysis method is financial and sensitivity analysis. Based on the results of the study, (1) the cost structure of mango farming in Situbondo consists of investment, operational, and other costs with a total cost of Rp. 451,351,465 for medium land, Rp. 318,717,461, and large land of Rp. Rp 291,965,422, (2) mango farming based on strata of land area is financially feasible; NPV of positive narrow land strata = Rp 19,631,679; Gross B/C = 1.07; Net B/C = 1.12; IRR = 14.24% with a payback period of 6 years 6 months from planting. NPV of medium land strata = Rp 145,948,692; Gross B/C = 1.82; Net B/C = 2.80; IRR = 33.37% with a payback period of 5 years 2 months since planting. NPV of broad land strata = Rp 109,941,716; Gross B/C = 1.71; Net B/C = 2.91; IRR = 34.87% with a payback period of 5 years 1 month since planting. (3) Mango farming investment based on land area strata is less sensitive to changes in production and operational costs, medium land and large land mango farming is more able to withstand conditions of uncertainty to changes in production and operational costs compared to narrow land mango farming.

Keywords: financial, feasibility, mango, sensitivity.