ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tingkat kepuasan petani lele terhadap empat sistem budidaya yang digunakan di Kecamatan Maesan, Kabupaten Bondowoso, yaitu Recirculating Aquaculture System (RAS), sistem bioflok, kolam tanah, dan kolam beton. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan survei. Responden terdiri dari tiga petani lele aktif yang dipilih secara purposive. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner dengan 20 indikator pertanyaan yang mencakup aspek teknis, efisiensi biaya, kualitas hasil panen, kemudahan pengelolaan, dan keberlanjutan lingkungan. Data dianalisis menggunakan skala Likert untuk memperoleh skor rata-rata kepuasan pada masing-masing sistem.hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sistem bioflok memperoleh tingkat kepuasan tertinggi sebesar 99,05% (kategori Sangat Puas), diikuti RAS sebesar 71,11% (Puas), kolam beton sebesar 60% (Netral), dan kolam tanah sebesar 72,% (Kurang Puas). Sistem bioflok dinilai unggul karena efisien dalam penggunaan air, meningkatkan pertumbuhan ikan, mempermudah pengelolaan limbah, serta menghasilkan keuntungan yang lebih tinggi. Sebaliknya, kolam tanah dinilai kurang memuaskan akibat sulitnya pengendalian kualitas air dan tingginya tingkat mortalitas ikan.temuan ini diharapkan menjadi rujukan bagi petani dan pemangku kepentingan perikanan dalam memilih sistem budidaya yang optimal, serta memberikan kontribusi bagi pengembangan perikanan air tawar berkelanjutan di daerah pedesaan.

Kata kunci: kepuasan petani, ikan lele, sistem budidaya, bioflok, Likert

ABSTRAK

This study aims to analyze the satisfaction level of catfish farmers toward four aquaculture systems used in Maesan District, Bondowoso Regency: Recirculating Aquaculture System (RAS), biofloc, earthen ponds, and concrete ponds. The research employed a descriptive quantitative method with a survey approach. Respondents consisted of three active catfish farmers selected purposively. The research instrument was a questionnaire comprising 20 indicators covering technical aspects, cost efficiency, harvest quality, ease of management, and environmental sustainability. Data were analyzed using the Likert scale to obtain the average satisfaction score for each system.the results showed that the biofloc system achieved the highest satisfaction level at 99,05% (Very Satisfactory), followed by RAS at 71,11% (Satisfactory), concrete ponds at 60% (Fairly Satisfactory), and earthen ponds at 72% (Less Satisfactory). The biofloc system was considered superior due to its efficiency in water use, improved fish growth, ease of waste management, and higher profitability. In contrast, earthen ponds were rated less satisfactory due to difficulties in water quality control and high fish mortality rates.these findings are expected to serve as a reference for farmers and fisheries stakeholders in selecting the most optimal aquaculture system and contribute to the sustainable development of freshwater aquaculture in rural areas.

Keywords: farmer satisfaction, catfish, aquaculture systems, biofloc, Likert