

ABSTRAK

Udang adalah komoditas unggulan ekspor Indonesia pada sub-sektor perikanan. Tujuan Penelitian untuk: (1) mengidentifikasi kelayakan finansial usaha, (2) membandingkan tingkat keuntungan usaha budidaya udang vanname sistem intensif dengan sistem non intensif, (3) mengidentifikasi tingkat sensitivitas udang vanname sistem intensif dan sistem non intensif terhadap perubahan variabel yang terjadi. Penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif, komparatif dan deskriptif yang berlokasi di Kabupaten Situbondo periode tahun 2016-2019. Metode analisis data adalah analisis finansial, perbandingan keuntungan dan sensitivitas. Hasil penelitian adalah: (1) usaha budidaya udang vanname layak secara finansial; NPV sistem intensif positif (=Rp65.990.371.934); Gross B/C (= 8,7) > 1; Net B/C (= 14,89) > 1; IRR (= 46,97%/bulan) > i dengan *payback period* 3,3 bulan sejak tebar benih. NPV sistem non intensif (=Rp603.472.012); Gross B/C (= 2,34) > 1; Net B/C (= 2,67) > 1; IRR (= 41,97%/bulan) > i dengan *payback period* 3,4 bulan sejak tebar benih, (2) ada perbedaan tingkat keuntungan dalam usaha budidaya udang vanname berdasarkan sistem tambak yang digunakan, sistem intensif lebih menguntungkan dibandingkan sistem non intensif, (3) investasi udang vanname sistem intensif dan sistem non intensif kurang sensitif terhadap perubahan harga input dan output yang terjadi. Sistem non intensif yang paling sensitif terhadap perubahan variabel yang terjadi.

Kata kunci: finansial, kelayakan, sensitivitas, udang vanname.

ABSTRACT

Shrimp is Indonesia's main export commodity in the fisheries sub-sector. Research Objectives to: (1) identify the financial feasibility of the business, (2) compare the profitability of intensive system vanname shrimp farming with non-intensive systems, (3) identify the sensitivity level of intensive system vanname shrimp and non-intensive systems to changes in variables that occur. The research used quantitative, comparative and descriptive methods which are located in Situbondo Regency for the period of 2016-2019. Data analysis methods were financial analysis, comparison of profits and sensitivity. The results were: (1) financially viable vanname shrimp farming business; NPV of positive intensive system (= Rp.65,990,371,934); Gross B / C (= 8.7) > 1; Net B / C (= 14.89) > 1; IRR (= 46.97% / month) > i with a payback period of 3.3 months after stocking fries. Non-intensive system NPV (= Rp. 603,472,012); Gross B / C (= 2.34) > 1; Net B / C (= 2.67) > 1; IRR (= 41.97% / month) > i with a payback period of 3.4 months after stocking fries, (2) there are differences in the level of profit in the vanname shrimp farming business based on the pond system used, the intensive system is more profitable than the non-intensive system, (3) intensive and non-intensive system vanname shrimp investment is less sensitive to changes in input and output prices that occur. Non-intensive systems are most sensitive to changes in variables that occur.

Key Words: financially, feasibility, sensitivity, vanname shrimp.