

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) mengukur kelayakan usaha; (2) membandingkan tingkat keuntungan usaha penggilingan padi secara finansial ditinjau dari skala usaha, (3) untuk mengkaji tingkat sensitivitas usaha penggilingan padi berdasarkan skala usaha di Kabupaten Situbondo terhadap perubahan jasa penggilingan padi dan biaya operasional dan *maintenance*. Penelitian dilakukan di Kecamatan Panarukan dan Kendit, Kabupaten Situbondo. Metode analisis data menggunakan: NPV, Gross B/C, Net B/C, IRR, *Payback Period*, *Discounted Payback Period* dan analisis sensitivitas.

Hasil penelitian: (1) Usaha penggilingan padi berdasarkan skala besar, skala menengah dan skala kecil di Kabupaten Situbondo layak diusahakan secara finansial. Usaha penggilingan padi skala besar nilai NPV = Rp 487.850.044; Gross B/C (= 1,953); Net B/C = 3,376; IRR (= 43,96%), *payback period* 2,8 tahun, *discounted payback period* 3,7 tahun. Usaha penggilingan padi skala menengah NPV = Rp 150.354.606; Gross B/C = 1,322; Net B/C = 1,974; IRR = 28,12%; *payback period* 4,5 tahun, *discounted payback period* 6 tahun. Usaha penggilingan padi skala kecil NPV = Rp 202.832.165; Gross B/C = 1,530; Net B/C = 3,120; IRR 39,34%; dengan *payback period* 3,3 tahun, *discounted payback period* 4,2 tahun. (2) Ada perbedaan tingkat keuntungan finansial usaha penggilingan padi skala usaha. Keuntungan NPV usaha penggilingan padi skala besar Rp 303.909.674 lebih menguntungkan daripada usaha penggilingan padi skala menengah Rp 149.517.454, usaha penggilingan padi skala menengah lebih menguntungkan daripada skala kecil Rp 146.204.524. (3) Usaha penggilingan padi kurang sensitif terhadap perubahan jasa penggilingan padi, perubahan biaya operasional dan *maintenance* (O & M). Namun usaha penggilingan padi skala menengah yang paling sensitif.

Kata Kunci : finansial, kelayakan, sensitivitas, penggilingan padi

ABSTRACT

This research aims to: (1) measured business feasibility; (2) compared the level financial profit of the rice milling business financially in terms of business scale; (3) to assessed the sensitivity level of the rice milling business based on the scale of business in Situbondo Regency on changes in operating costs, and the rice milling business. This research was a case study with locations in Panarukan District and Kendit District, Situbondo Regency. Data analysis method uses; NPV, Gross B/C, Net B/C, IRR, Payback Period, Discounted Payback Period dan analysis sensitivitas.

Research result; (1) Rice milling business based on large scale, middle scale and small scale in Situbondo Regency was feasible to be cultivated financially. Large scale rice milling business shows a NPV value = Rp. 487,850,044; Gross B / C = 1,953; Net B / C = 3.376; IRR = 43.96%; 2.8 year payback period, 3.7 years discounted payback period. Middle-scale rice milling business showed a NPV = Rp. 150,354,606; Gross B / C = 1,322; Net B / C = 1,974; IRR = 28.12%; 4.5 year payback period; 6 year discounted payback period. Small-scale rice milling business shows a NPV = Rp. 202,832,165; Gross B / C = 1,530; Net B / C = 3,120; IRR = 39.34%; 3.3 year payback period; 4.2 years discounted payback period. (2) There were differences in financial profit of rice milling business based on business scale. The advantages of large-scale rice milling business Rp. 303,909,674, were more financially profitable than medium-scale rice milling businesses Rp 149,517,454, and medium-scale rice milling businesses were more profitable than small scale Rp 146,204,524. (3) Rice milling business was less sensitive to changes of rice milling services, and changes in operational and maintenance (O & M) costs. However, the most sensitive medium-scale rice milling business.

Keywords: financially, feasibility, sensitivity, rice milliing.