ABSTRAK

Cabai merah besar digunakan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari sebagai bahan baku industri dan konsumsi rumah tangga sehingga permintaan tinggi. Tujuan penelitian: (1) mempelajari kelayakan usaha; (2) membandingkan keuntungan finansial usahatani cabai merah besar antar skala usaha; (3) mengkaji sensitivitas usahatani cabai merah besar terhadap perubahan variabel yang terjadi. Penelitian dilakukan di Kecamatan Kalibaru dan Sempu, Kabupaten Banyuwangi. Sampel dipilih secara sengaja sebanyak satu responden setiap skala usaha. Metode analisis menggunakan ananalisis NPV, Gross B/C, Net B/C, IRR, *Payback period* dan sensitivitas. Hasil penelitian: (1) Usahatani cabai merah besar pada berbagai skala usaha di lokasi penelitian layak secara finansial pada berbagai DF: (a) skala kecil (DF 14,61%) NPV =Rp 12.660.255; Gross B/C = 1,148; Net B/C = 1,711; IRR = 26,07%; PP = 3,6 musim tanam; (b) skala menengah (DF 12,50%) NPV = Rp48.626.352; Gross B/C = 1,411; Net B/C = 2,766; IRR= 50,04%; PP = 2,5 musim tanam; (c) skala besar (DF 14,59%) NPV = Rp 174.974.615; Gross B/C = 1,436; Net B/C = 3,206; IRR = 71,96%; PP = 1,3 musim tanam; (d) tingkat DF yang berbeda tidak merubah nilai IRR dan PP tetapi semakin tinggi DF yang digunakan semakin rendah nilai NPV, Gross B/C dan Net B/C; (2) Ada perbedaan keuntungan finansial usahatani cabai merah besar berdasarkan skala usaha, pada skala besar =Rp 141.760.071, skala menengah = Rp 44.727.443, serta skala kecil=Rp 1.270.939. (3) Investasi usahatani cabai merah besar cukup sensitif terhadap perubahan produksi maupun biaya operasional, namun skala kecil yang paling sensitif.

Kata kunci: analisis finansial, cabai merah besar, kelayakan, sensitivitas.

ABSTRACT

Large red chili was used in everyday life as an industrial raw material and household consumption so the demand was high.This research aimed to: (1) learn business feasibility (2) compare financial benefits of large red chili farming among business scales (3) examine sensitivity of large red chili farming at variable changes that happened. Research has been done at Sub District of Kalibaru and Sempu, District of Banyuwangi. Sample was chosen intentionally, it was one respondent at each business scale. Data analysis method uses NPV, Gross B/C, Net B/C, IRR, Payback Period and sensitivity analysis. Research result : (1) Large red chili farming at various business scales were feasible to be implemented financially in various DF (a) small scale (DF 14,61%) NPV = IDR12.660.255; Gross B/C = 1,148; Net B/C = 1.711; IRR = 26,07%; PP = 3,6 planting season; (b) medium scale (DF 12,50%) NPV = IDR 48.626.352; Gross B/C = 1,411; Net B / C = 2,766; IRR = 50,04%; PP = 2,5 planting season; (c) large scale (14,59% DF) NPV = IDR 174.974.615; Gross B/C = 1,436; Net B/C = 3,206; IRR = 71,96%; PP = 1,3 planting season; (d) different DF levels didn't change value of IRR and PP but the higher the DF used the lower the value of NPV, Gross B/C and Net B/C. (2) There are differences in financial profit of large red chili farming based on business scale, on large scale = IDR 141.760.071, medium scale = IDR 44.727.443, and small scale = IDR 1.270.939. (3) Investment in large red chili farming was sensitive enough to change in production and operational costs, but the most sensitive was small scale.

Key words: feasibility, financially analysis, large red chili, sensitivity.