

Analysis Of Capital And Business Experience In Determining Shrimp Pond Business Income In Tambaksumur Village Farmers' Group, Tirtajaya District, Karawang

Santi Pertiwi Hari Sandi¹, Dedi Mulyadi²

^{1,2}Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, Buana Perjuangan University, Karawang

^{1*} santi.pertiwi@ubpkarawang.ac.id, ² dedi.mulyadi@ubpkarawang.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Submitted: 01-12, 2025 **Purpose of the study** — The purpose of this study is to determine and analyze the capital and business experience owned by shrimp farmers in influencing their income from shrimp farming in Tambak Sumur Village, Tirtajaya District, Karawang.

Accepted: 02-19, 2025 **Research method**— This study employs a qualitative descriptive method. Data collection was conducted using primary data obtained through direct interviews with shrimp farmers.

Published: 05-26, 2025 **Result**— The study involved a sample of six shrimp farmers. Findings indicate that the business experience of these farmers is primarily derived from their parents' experiences. Notably, high income is achieved during the favorable season from March to June, with average daily sales ranging from 100 kg to 300 kg. Conversely, the period from October to December is marked by significant losses, ranging from 50% to 90%.

Conclusion— The capital and business experience of shrimp farmers do not significantly determine their income increase. Instead, income is heavily influenced by factors such as seed quality, maintenance processes, seasonal variations, water quality, feed quality, shrimp yields, and the occurrence of shrimp diseases, including viruses that can lead to mass mortality in shrimp.

Keywords: Shrimp Farming, Business Experience, Income Analysis, Village Farmers.



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INTRODUCTION

Karawang Regency has a coastline of around 84.32 km which stretches across nine sub-districts (Cilamaya Kulon, Cilamaya Wetan, Tempuran, Pedes, Cilebar, Cibuaya, Tirtajaya, Batujaya and Pakisjaya). The territorial sea of the regency according to the Regional Autonomy

Law is 4 miles from the lowest tide, thus it can be seen that the total sea area of Karawang Regency is ± 621.27 km². Karawang Beach is included in the north coast which has a relatively flat/sloping sea/bathymetric topography. In general, the waters of Karawang Regency have a depth ranging from 0-20 meters. On the edge of the beach, the depth is between 0-5 meters. Karawang regional government (2003) quoted by (Agus et al., 2020).

Agriculture has a very important role in meeting the food needs of the community, and one of the main aspects of agriculture is shrimp cultivation which is often the main source of income for a number of farmer groups. Shrimp farming is a farming business that can be developed to meet market needs, so that it is profitable for farmers. This can make farmers increase their production, so that it can indirectly increase income in shrimp farmer groups (Tamalia, 2017) Various biota can live and reproduce well. One of them is shrimp that can live and reproduce in Indonesian waters (Slamet, 2023).

Tirtajaya District is one of the districts in Karawang Regency which has an agricultural area of 5,658 Ha. Most of the Tirtajaya community works as farmers and has 4,200 Ha of pond land owned by two villages, namely Tambaksumur Village and Tambaksumur Village. The residents of Tambaksumur Village rely on fisheries as one of the businesses they run, besides fishermen as the backbone of the village economy, which consists of large ponds and rice fields and also many residents who have the potential to be fishermen. Fisheries and animal husbandry are the superior potential of Tambaksumur Village because they are only carried out on a fairly limited scale or only on a household scale. There is no large investment so productivity is very limited (Region, 2010).

Running a business is also determined by the level of capital owned, business capital has a crucial role in the business world because it is the main continuity of a business. Business operations depend on the availability of business capital. With sufficient capital, a business can not only operate, but also has the opportunity to develop further. The income of shrimp farmers can be determined by business experience, the level of entrepreneurial experience will have a good impact on business development, the better the level of entrepreneurial experience owned or obtained by entrepreneurs, the better the development of the business being undertaken, conversely the worse or less the level of entrepreneurial experience owned or obtained by entrepreneurs, the more entrepreneurs will not develop their business (Trisnawati et al., 2019). Previous research (Gultom et al., 2022) and (Listiani et al., 2019) that capital and business experience can determine increased income, while the results of research (Munizar & Tangkesalu, 2019) show that income results do not always show an increase depending on the area of land and the prevailing selling price level. Based on this background, the author is interested in conducting research with the aim of finding out, analyzing and explaining how business capital and business experience determine shrimp farming business income in farmer groups in Tambaksumur Village, Tirtajaya, Karawang.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HIPOTESYS DEVELOPMENT

A. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the context of agriculture, especially shrimp farming, understanding capital and business experience is essential to increase income. Previous studies have shown that sufficient capital allows farmers to make the necessary investments in the production process (Trisnawati et al., 2019). Capital consists of funds for purchasing seeds, feed, and maintenance costs during the shrimp growth cycle. In addition, business experience, which is usually obtained from previous generations, plays a role in making better and more efficient decisions in farming management (Gultom et al., 2022).

Several studies have shown that success in shrimp farming is greatly influenced by environmental conditions, such as water quality and weather (Munizar & Tangkesalu, 2019). The quality of seeds and feed is also an important factor that affects yields and income. This study aims to examine how the capital and business experience of shrimp farmers in Tambaksumur Village affect their income, taking into account relevant environmental factors.

B. HYPOTESIS DEVELOPMENT

METHOD

This study uses a Descriptive Qualitative method. The research was conducted in Karawang district. The research location is in Tirtajaya District, Tambaksumur Village, with a sample of 6 shrimp farmers. This research was conducted in March-November 2024. The data used in this study uses primary data, which is obtained through direct interviews with respondents using a questionnaire to find out the direct conditions regarding the conditions of the location.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. RESULTS

Tambaksumur Village has an area of 2,610 hectares located in Tirtajaya District, Karawang Regency, West Java, the area of Tambaksumur Village is 2,610 hectares. In Tambaksumur Village there is a shrimp pond location with 6 shrimp farmers. This study aims to determine the analysis of business capital and business experience of income in shrimp farming in farmer groups in Tambaksumur Village. This aims to determine the capital and business experience in determining income.

1. Capital and Business Experience of Shrimp Farmers

The following is table 1 of the capital and experience and Experience of shrimp farming business of shrimp farmers in Tambaksumur Village.

Table 1. Data on Capital and Length of Business

No	Name	Average capital	Length of Business
1	Mr. Ade	Rp50,000,000	13 years
2	Mr. Abidin	Rp50,000,000	12 years
3	Mr. Tarya	Rp50,000,000	7 years
4	Mr.Cucun	Rp50,000,000	15 years
5	Mr. Syaqi	Rp50,000,000	9 years

No	Name	Average capital	Length of Business
6	Mr. Karsiman	Rp50,000,000	8 years

Source: Shrimp farmers, processed by the Author 2024

Based on the data in table 1, it shows that the source of funds (capital) for additional farmers comes from the owner's capital, with the amount of capital not determined by the area of land owned. This capital is used to fulfill shrimp seeds, feed, vitamins, maintenance costs during the shrimp growth process until harvest time, the harvest process, and delivery of the harvest to shrimp sellers. While for the purchase of land is land from generations that comes from the owner's parents.

2. Shrimp Business Income in Farmer Groups in Tambaksumur Village, Tirtajaya District, Karawang

The following is a table of 1 types of shrimp sold by shrimp farmers in Tabaksumur Village.

Table 2. Types of Shrimp

Average Type of Shrimp Sold	Average Price of Shrimp Per 1Kg
Vaname Shrimp	Rp. 75.000 - Rp. 150.000
Peci Shrimp	Rp.50.000 - Rp. 100.000
Bago Shrimp	Rp. 120.000 - Rp. 170.000

Source: Shrimp Farmers and author's processed results, 2024

Based on the data in table 2, it shows that of several types of shrimp, the highest price is for the bago shrimp type and the lowest price is for the peci shrimp type. This type of shrimp can be harvested every three months in 1 year or there are 4 harvests, namely in March, June, September and December. The results of the harvest are sent to the market with a payment system in installments, namely 1 to 2 days after the shrimp are sent. The following is data on the income of shrimp farmers based on shrimp type price data:

Table 3. Income Results in July - September 2023

No	Name	Land Area (ha)	Average Harvest Results Per Season / for 3 Months	Average Shrimp Sales/Day	Average Sales For 3 Months	Average Income for 3 months
1	Mr. Ade	700	270.004 kg	300 kg	27.000 kg	Rp40,500,000
2	Mr. Abidin	200	180.001 kg	200 kg	18.000 kg	Rp25,000,000
3	Mr. Tarya	10	91.001 kg	100 kg	9.100 kg	Rp13,000,000
4	Mr.Cucun	12	91.001kg	100 kg	9.100 kg	Rp10,000,000
5	Mr. Syaqi	12	18.000kg	200 kg	18.000 kg	Rp27,000,000
6	Mr. Karsiman	10	9.100kg	100 kg	9.100 kg	Rp12,000,000

Source: Shrimp Farmers and author's processed results, 2024

Based on table 3, it shows that the land area is not in line with the amount of income. As happened to Mr. Abidin who has an area of 200 ha, the results are IDR 25,000,000.0- almost the same as Mr. Sayaqi who has a land area of 12 ha, the results are IDR 27,000,000. The harvest season each year does not always provide good harvest results, because in the aquaculture sector it is very much determined by the season and supporting conditions of the environment, one of which is water. The following is table 5 in the form of data on income losses in October-December.

Table 4. Results of Decrease or Loss of Income October-December 2023

No	Name	Land Area (ha)	Decrease in average income	Average Income Loss	Revenue Results (October-December)	Month of loss
1	Mr. Ade	700	90%	Rp36,450,000	Rp4,050,000	October-December
2	Mr. Abidin	200	70%	Rp17,500,000	Rp7,500,000	October-December
3	Mr. Tarya	10	50%	Rp6,500,000	Rp6,500,000	October-December
4	Mr.Cucun	12	60%	Rp6,000,000	Rp4,000,000	October-December
5	Mr. Syaqi	12	70%	Rp18,900,000	Rp8,100,000	October-December
6	Mr. Karsiman	10	50%	Rp6,000,000	Rp6,000,000	October-December

Source: Shrimp Farmers and author's processed results, 2024

The results of the data in table 4 show that there are months that are periods when there is a decrease in income due to the season, namely the dry season which occurs in October-December in 2023. The amount of loss incurred by each farmer varies depending on the risk based on the area of land owned.

B. DISCUSSION

Capital

Capital is an important part in running a business, in a business it has a very important role in the production process, either in the form of money capital or tools used for production. If the capital issued is large, then it is hoped that the income results will also get large results. Based on the results of the study, it shows that the source of funds (capital) owned by 6 Tambaksumur Farmers comes from the owner's capital so that it is not constrained or hampered by the problem of access to capital from outside parties, these shrimp farmers use the capital they have to develop their business to finance the fulfillment of shrimp seeds, feed, vitamins, maintenance costs during the shrimp growth process until harvest time, the harvest process, and delivery of the harvest to shrimp sellers. The land used by the owner is the result of heredity from the family.

Business Experience

The experience gained by the well shrimp farmers is previous business experience, which comes from family and the environment. This family and environmental experience is because shrimp farmers in Tambaksumur Village manage their businesses from the experience of their parents' businesses by providing knowledge about how to manage shrimp ponds. Experience also comes from interactions with the surrounding environment, including fellow business actors and consumers, who often provide valuable input. With more experience, performance can improve. Experience from business activities provides a level of ability in managing a business, this can be seen from the results of the study showing business experience of more than 7 years and some have reached 15 years. Business experience in this study does not all provide hope, the amount also shows the highest income (table 5) on the same land area of 12 ha between Mr. Cucun with an income of Rp. 6,000,000, - and Mr. Syaqi with an income of Rp. 18,900,000, -. This is due to the harvest at that time not being good for Mr. Cucun.

Income

Based on the results of the study, it shows that farmer income in good seasonal conditions, namely during the harvest in March, June and September, shows high income and depends on the area of land and the current selling price of shrimp in the market. While the losses experienced by farmers during the dry season are 50-90%, the size and smallness of the dry season greatly determine the growth rate of shrimp, the dry season also causes farmers' land to dry out and there is no water flow into agricultural land, and this causes them to not be able to sow shrimp seeds. This condition results in losses experienced by farmers because the majority of farmers' income comes from shrimp farming. The amount of capital and business experience owned by shrimp farmers has not determined the increase in income of shrimp farmers because this sector is very much determined in addition to the quality of seeds and the maintenance process is also very much determined by the conditions of the season and water quality, then the quality of feed is not good, the results of the shrimp produced are not as expected, and the presence of shrimp diseases such as viruses that cause mass death in shrimp.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research discussion, the conclusions that can be drawn are as follows:

1. The business experience obtained by shrimp farmers is through parents and the surrounding environment because the business being run is a pioneer of previous parents, the results of the parents' business experience which then provides knowledge on how to manage shrimp ponds.
2. High income is obtained by farmers during the good season, namely between the harvest period in March and June with an average daily sales rate of 100kg-300kg, and the highest loss period in October-December with a loss rate of 50% -90%.

3. The amount of capital and business experience owned by these shrimp farmers has not determined the increase in income of shrimp farmers because this sector is very much determined in addition to the quality of seeds and the maintenance process is also very much determined by the conditions of the season and water quality, then the quality of the feed is not good, the results of the shrimp produced are not as expected, and the presence of shrimp diseases such as viruses that cause mass death in shrimp.

From the discussion and conclusions, there are suggestions that the author can provide, including. 1). Shrimp Farmers should cooperate well with other farmers, to anticipate when the harvested shrimp are not suitable, so they can take shrimp from other places to maintain their income. 2). During the dry season, the water channels in the ponds dry up. One effort that can be made is to open the water dam that was closed by the local government, so that Shrimp Farmers in Tambaksumur Village complained about such things.

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