ABSTRAK

ANALISIS RISIKO PRODUKSI TEH BASAH DI KEBUN MALABAR UNIT PASIRMALANG KECAMATAN PANGALENGAN JAWA BARAT

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Produksi teh basah merupakan salah satu tahap penting dalam rantai pasok industri teh. Namun, dalam proses produksinya masih terdapat berbagai risiko yang dapat mengganggu kelancaran dan menurunkan produktivitas hasil. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi kejadian dan agen risiko utama dalam proses produksi teh basah serta merumuskan strategi penanganan risiko. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu studi kasus pada PT Perkebunan Nusantara 1 Regional 2 Kebun Malabar Unit Pasirmalang. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Februari 2024 sampai Agustus 2025. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi langsung dan *deep interview*. Analisis data dilakukan dengan pendekatan analisis *House of Risk* (HOR). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 14 kejadian risiko (*Risk event*) dan 17 agen risiko (*risk agent*) yang tersebar pada seluruh tahapan produksi, mulai dari persiapan lahan hingga pemetikan. Terdapat delapan agen risiko prioritas dengan nilai *Aggregate Risk Potential* (ARP) tertinggi, meliputi: kekurangan tenaga kerja, perubahan cuaca ekstrem, kurangnya pengawasan, serangan hama dan penyakit, gangguan gulma, pemetikan terlalu tandes, berdekatan dengan tanaman hortikultura, serta keterlambatan proses hukum. Selanjutnya, strategi prioritas berdasarkan nilai *Effectiveness to Difficulty Ratio* (ETD), antara lain: optimalisasi monitoring rutin, penandaan tanaman terindikasi hama dan penyakit, pengembangan sumber daya manusia, penyesuaian pola kerja, optimalisasi pencegahan hama dan penyakit, mekanisasi, penyesuaian jumlah pengawas, melakukan pengendalian gulma rutin, dan melakukan pendekatan sosial.

Kata kunci: Agen Risiko, Risiko Produksi, Strategi Prioritas, Teh Basah

ABSTRACT

RISK ANALYSIS OF WET TEA PRODUCTION IN MALABAR GARDEN PASIRMALANG UNIT PANGALENGAN SUB-DISTRICT WEST JAVA

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Wet tea production is one of the important stages in the industry supply chain. However, there are still various risks in the production process that can disrupt smooth operations and reduce productivity. This study aims to identify the main risk events and agents in teh wet tea production process and formulate a management strategies.The research method used is a case study at PT Perkebunan Nusantara 1 Regional 2 Malabar Plantation Unit Pasirmalang. The study was conducted from Ferbuary 2024 to August 2025. Data were collected through direct observation an in-depth interviews. Data analysis was performed using the House of Risk (HOR) approach. The results of the study revealed 14 risk events and 17 risk agents spread across all stages of production, from land preparation to harvesting. There are Eight priority risk agents with the highest Aggregate Risk Potential (ARP) values were identified, including: labor shortages, extreme weatehr changes, lack of supervision, pest and disease attacks, weed infestations, over-picking, proximity to horticultural crops, and delays in legal processes. Furtehrmore, priority strategies based on the Effectiveness to Difficulty Ratio (ETD), include: optimizing routine monitoring, marking plants suspected of pest and disease infestation, human resource development, adjusting work patterns, optimizing pest and disease prevention, mechanization, adjusting the number of supervisors, conducting routin weeding, and implementing a social approach.

Keywords: Risk Agents, Production Risk, Priority Strategies, Wet Tea