

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS RISIKO PRODUKSI PADI (*Oryza sativa* L.) DI DESA PURWAJAYA KECAMATAN PURWADADI KABUPATEN CIAMIS

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui serta menganalisis risiko produksi padi di Desa Purwajaya Kecamatan Purwadadi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah survei dengan menggunakan data primer yang didapatkan dari wawancara dan pengisian kuisioner kepada 43 petani responden yang dipilih secara *proportional random sampling*, serta data sekunder. Alat analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *House of Risk* (HOR) yang terdiri dari dua fase yaitu fase 1 untuk mengidentifikasi sumber risiko serta menentukan tingkat prioritas sumber risiko berdasarkan nilai *Aggregate Risk Potential* (ARP). Kemudian, HOR fase 2 untuk menentukan strategi penanganan risiko prioritas berdasarkan rasio *Effectiveness to Difficulty* (ETDk). Hasil penelitian HOR fase 1 menunjukkan terdapat 9 sumber risiko prioritas yang berkaitan dengan tahap persiapan benih, persiapan lahan, penanaman, dan pemeliharaan tanaman. Hasil HOR fase 2 menunjukkan terdapat 8 strategi penanganan prioritas yaitu melakukan pelatihan bersama penyuluh pertanian, pemantauan tanaman secara rutin, penyesuaian dosis pestisida, penggunaan teknologi seperti *light trap*, identifikasi jenis OPT, mengubah masa tanam, memperbaiki sistem drainase, dan menghentikan penggunaan pestisida kimia sementara. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi referensi bagi petani dan pihak terkait dalam meningkatkan produktivitas dan keberlanjutan usahatani padi di Desa Purwajaya.

Kata Kunci: Usahatani, Padi, Risiko Produksi, Strategi Mitigasi, Keberlanjutan.

ABSTRACT

RISK ANALYSIS OF RICE PRODUCTION (*Oryza sativa* L.) IN PURWAJAYA VILLAGE, PURWADADI DISTRICT, CIAMIS REGENCY

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This study aims to identify and analyze the risks of rice production in Purwajaya Village, Purwadadi District. The research method used is a survey using primary data obtained from interviews and questionnaires filled out by 43 farmer respondents selected using proportional random sampling, as well as secondary data. The analysis tool used in this study was the House of Risk (HOR), which consists of two phases, phase 1 to identify risk sources and determine the priority level of risk sources based on the Aggregate Risk Potential (ARP) value. And phase 2 to determine priority risk management strategies based on the Effectiveness to Difficulty (ETDk) ratio. The results of the HOR phase 1 study showed that there were 9 priority risk sources related to the stages of seed preparation, land preparation, planting, and plant maintenance. The results of Phase 2 of the HOR show that there are 8 priority management strategies, namely conducting joint training with agricultural extension workers, routine crop monitoring, adjusting pesticide doses, using technologies such as light traps, identifying types of pests, changing planting times, improving drainage systems, and temporarily stopping the use of chemical pesticides. This study is expected to serve as a reference for farmers and related parties in improving the productivity and sustainability of rice farming in Purwajaya Village.

Keywords: Farming, Rice, Production Risk, Mitigation Strategy, Sustainability.