

ABSTRACT

RISK ANALYSIS OF SHALLOT FARMING IN PRINGSEWU SUBDISTRICT PRINGSEWU REGENCY

By

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This study aims to analyze the cost structure, income, risk, risk mapping, and risk mitigation strategies. The study was conducted in Pringsewu District, Pringsewu Regency in January 2025 - February 2025. Sampling was carried out using a saturated sampling technique. This study involved 59 shallot farmer respondents from Fajar Agung Village as many as 23 people, Podomoro Village as many as 14 people, Pajaresuk Village as many as 14 people, and South Pringsewu Village as many as 8 people. This study uses cost structure analysis, R/C income analysis, variation coefficient analysis, risk mapping, and descriptive analysis of strategies by farmers. The results of the study show that (1) The largest cost component incurred by farmers is seeds. The average income per ha is IDR 103.236.733,82 for cash costs and IDR 93.021.703,51 for total costs with an R/C of 2.32, which means that shallot farming is profitable and feasible to be cultivated. (2) The production risk level is 0.14, which means that the production risk is classified as low, the price risk level is 0.39, which means that the price risk is classified as low, and the income risk level is 0.82, which means that the income risk is classified as high. (3) Risk mapping in shallot farming shows that the source of risk at an extreme level comes from disease attacks. (4) The risk management strategy by farmers at the source of disease risk is handled by spraying pesticides, selecting superior seed varieties that are resistant to OPT, regulating planting patterns, and destroying infected plants.

Key words: cost structure, income, risk, mapping, strategies

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS RISIKO USAHATANI BAWANG MERAH DI KECAMATAN PRINGSEWU KABUPATEN PRINGSEWU

Oleh

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis struktur biaya, pendapatan, risiko, pemetaan risiko, dan strategi penanganan risiko. Penelitian dilakukan di Kecamatan Pringsewu Kabupaten Pringsewu pada Januari 2025 – Februari 2025. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik sampling jenuh. Penelitian ini melibatkan 59 responden petani bawang merah yang berasal dari Desa Fajar Agung sebanyak 23 orang, Desa Podomoro sebanyak 14 orang, Desa Pajaresuk sebanyak 14 orang, dan Desa Pringsewu Selatan sebanyak 8 orang. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis struktur biaya, analisis pendapatan R/C, analisis koefisien variasi, pemetaan risiko, serta analisis deskriptif strategi oleh petani. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) Komponen biaya terbesar yang dikeluarkan petani adalah bibit. Rata-rata pendapatan 1 ha sebesar Rp103.236.733,82 atas biaya tunai dan Rp93.021.703,51 atas biaya total dengan R/C sebesar 2,32, yang artinya usahatani bawang merah menguntungkan dan layak untuk diusahakan. (2) Tingkat risiko produksi sebesar 0,14 yang berarti risiko produksi tergolong rendah, tingkat risiko harga sebesar 0,39 yang berarti risiko harga tergolong rendah, dan tingkat risiko pendapatan sebesar 0,82 yang berarti risiko pendapatan tergolong tinggi. (3) Pemetaan risiko pada usahatani bawang merah menunjukkan bahwa sumber risiko pada tingkat ekstrim berasal dari serangan penyakit. (4) Strategi penanganan risiko oleh petani pada sumber risiko penyakit ditangani dengan melakukan penyemprotan pestisida, pemilihan bibit varietas unggul yang tahan organisme pengganggu tanaman, mengatur pola tanam, dan pemusnahan tanaman yang terinfeksi.

Kata kunci: struktur biaya, pendapatan, risiko, pemetaan, strategi