

## ABSTRAK

**SISKA APRILIANTI**, 2026. Analisis Risiko Produksi Usahatani Cabai Rawit (Studi Kasus di Desa Tanjungsari Kecamatan Sadananya Kabupaten Ciamis). Dibawah Bimbingan **ANISA PUSPITASARI** dan **RIAN KURNIA**.

Usahatani cabai rawit (*Capsicum frutescens L.*) merupakan kegiatan pertanian yang memiliki tingkat ketidakpastian tinggi akibat pengaruh faktor alam maupun faktor teknis budidaya sehingga berpotensi menimbulkan risiko produksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi sumber-sumber risiko produksi dan menganalisis tingkat risiko produksi usahatani cabi rawit di Desa Tanjungsari Kecamatan Sadananya Kabupaten Ciamis. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif-kuantitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Lokasi penelitian ditentukan secara *sampling* bertujuan (*purposive sampling*), sedangkan responden ditentukan menggunakan metode *sampling* jenuh (sensus) sebanyak 13 petani cabai rawit. Analisis data untuk mengidentifikasi sumber risiko dilakukan secara deskriptif kualitatif melalui tabulasi, sedangkan analisis tingkat risiko produksi dilakukan menggunakan pendekatan statistik berupa ragam (*variance*), simpangan baku (*standard deviation*), dan koefisien variasi (*coefficient variation*).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sumber risiko produksi meliputi kualitas bibit/benih, perubahan iklim/cuaca, serangan hama dan penyakit, kualitas pupuk, serta kualitas pestisida. Faktor yang paling dominan adalah serangan hama dan penyakit dengan skor rata-rata 2,49, diikuti perubahan iklim/cuaca sebesar 2,38. Rata-rata produksi cabai rawit sebesar 1.085,38 kg, nilai ragam sebesar 253.843,59, simpangan baku sebesar 503,83 dan koefisien variasi sebesar 0,46. Nilai koefisien variasi tersebut menunjukkan bahwa risiko produksi usahatani cabai rawit tergolong rendah ( $CV < 0,50$ ), namun masih mendekati batas kritis sehingga petani perlu menerapkan pengelolaan risiko secara berkelanjutan untuk menjaga stabilitas produksi

**Kata kunci:** Cabai Rawit, Koefisien Variasi, Risiko Produksi, Usahatani.

## ABSTRACT

**SISKA APRILIANTI.** 2026. *Production Risk Analysis of Cayenne Pepper Farming (A Case Study in Tanjungsari Village, Sadananya District, Ciamis Regency).* Supervised by **ANISA PUSPITASARI** and **RIAN KURNIA**.

*Cayenne pepper farming is an agricultural activity characterized by a high level of uncertainty due to natural and technical cultivation factors, which may lead to production risks. This study aimed to identify the sources of production risk and analyze the level of production risk in cayenne pepper farming in Tanjungsari Village, Sadananya District, Ciamis Regency. The research employed a qualitative-quantitative approach using a case study method. The research location was selected purposively, while the respondents were determined using the saturated sampling (census) method, involving 13 cayenne pepper farmers. The sources of production risk were analyzed descriptively, whereas the level of production risk was analyzed using variance, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation (CV).*

*The results revealed that the main sources of production risk included seed quality, climate and weather changes, pest and disease attacks, fertilizer quality, and pesticide quality. The most dominant source of risk was pest and disease attacks, with an average score of 2.49, followed by climate and weather changes with an average score of 2.38. The average production was 1,085.38 kg, with a variance of 253,843.59, a standard deviation of 503.83, and a coefficient of variation of 0.46. The coefficient of variation indicates that the production risk of cayenne pepper farming is relatively low ( $CV < 0.50$ ). However, since the value is close to the critical threshold, farmers are encouraged to continuously implement effective risk management practices to maintain production stability.*

**Keywords:** *cayenne pepper, coefficient of variation, production risk, farming*