

**ANALISIS RISIKO PRODUKSI KAKAO (*Theobroma Cacao* L.)
DI KECAMATAN KUBUNG KABUPATEN SOLOK**

SKRIPSI

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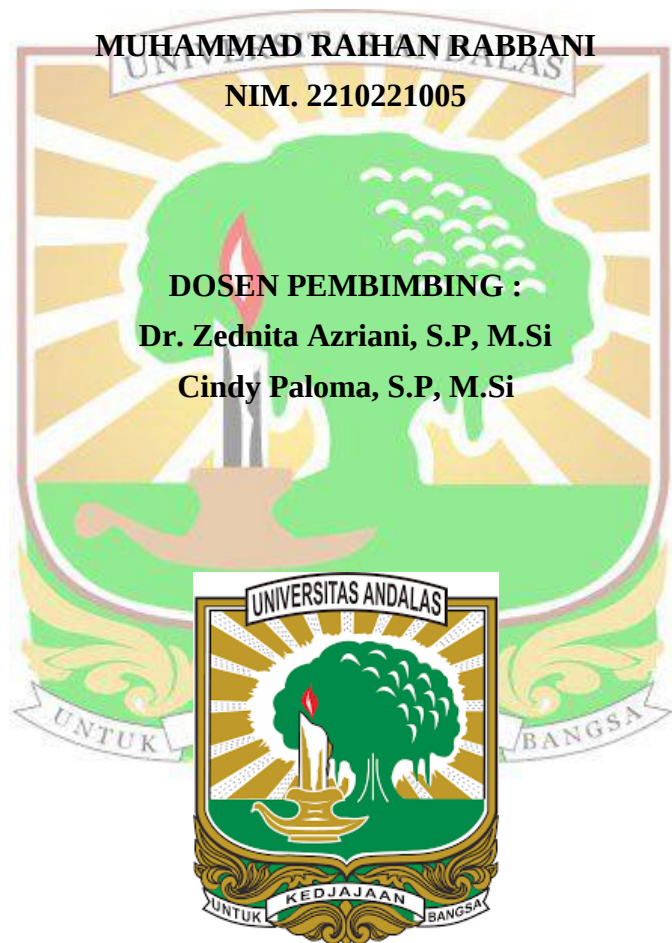
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ABSTRAK

Kecamatan Kubung merupakan sentra produksi kakao di Kabupaten Solok, namun produksinya mengalami fluktuasi selama periode 2014–2024 yang menunjukkan adanya risiko produksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi penyebab risiko produksi, menganalisis tingkat penyebab risiko produksi, serta mendeskripsikan strategi pengendalian yang telah dilakukan petani dan yang disarankan kepada petani. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Data diperoleh melalui observasi dan wawancara terstruktur terhadap 30 petani kakao serta brainstorming dengan informan kunci. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan diagram fishbone, metode *Failure Mode and Effect Analysis* (FMEA), dan diagram Pareto. Hasil penelitian mengidentifikasi 11 penyebab risiko produksi yang bersumber dari bencana alam, hama penyakit, dan sumber daya manusia. Berdasarkan nilai Risk Priority Number (RPN), enam penyebab risiko prioritas adalah busuk buah (46,65), penggerek buah kakao (43,81), kurangnya pemangkasan (39,72), hama tupai (38,81), kurangnya pemupukan (34,83), dan kekeringan (29,04). Strategi pengendalian risiko yang telah dilakukan petani meliputi penggunaan mulsa, penyiraman tambahan, pestisida, pemangkasan cabang terserang, pembasmian hama, penggunaan bibit unggul, serta pelatihan. Strategi pengendalian risiko yang disarankan meliputi peningkatan kebersihan kebun, penambahan tanaman naungan, pembuatan lubang resapan, penyusunan jadwal pemangkasan, penyusunan panduan pemupukan, pemanfaatan musuh alami, penyediaan sumber air cadangan, dan penggunaan perangkap hama.

Kata Kunci : FMEA, kakao, risiko produksi, strategi pengendalian risiko.

PRODUCTION RISK ANALYSIS OF COCOA (*Theobroma Cacao* L.) IN KUBUNG DISTRICT, SOLOK REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Kubung District is a major cocoa-producing area in Solok Regency; however, its cocoa production fluctuated during the 2014–2024 period, indicating production risks. This study aimed to identify the causes of production risk, analyze their levels, and describe the risk control strategies implemented by farmers as well as the recommended risk control strategies. The study employed qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data were collected through field observations and structured interviews with 30 cocoa farmers, while interview was also conducted with key informants. Risk analysis was carried out using the fishbone diagram, Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA), and the Pareto diagram. The results identified 11 causes of production risk originating from natural disasters, pests and diseases, and human resources. Based on the Risk Priority Number (RPN), the six priority risk causes were black pod disease (46.65), cocoa pod borer (43.81), inadequate pruning (39.72), squirrel attacks (38.81), inadequate fertilization (34.83), and drought (29.04). The risk control strategies implemented by farmers included the use of mulch, supplementary irrigation, pesticide application, pruning of infected branches, direct pest control, improved planting materials, and training. The recommended risk control strategies include improving field sanitation, increasing the number of shade trees, constructing infiltration pits, establishing regular pruning schedules, developing fertilization guidelines, utilizing natural enemies, providing alternative water sources, and using pest traps.

Keywords : cocoa, FMEA, production risk, risk control strategy.