ANALISIS RISIKO PRODUKSI TEH HITAM DI PTPN IV BAH BUTONG KABUPATEN SIMALUNGUN

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ABSTRAK

Produksi teh di Indonesia mengalami fluktuasi. Kondisi tersebut menyebabkan kerugian, maka perusahaan perlu menangani risiko yang terjadi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tingkat risiko produksi teh hitam, kejadian dan agen risiko serta strategi penanganan risiko produksi teh hitam. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada September-Oktober 2021, di PTPN IV Bah Butong Kabupaten Simalungun. Penentuan lokasi dilakukan secara *purposive* dengan pertimbangan sebagai penghasil produksi teh. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah studi kasus. Metode pengambilan sampel menggunakan *judgement sampling* 7 orang dan *key informant* 4 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data observasi dan wawancara. Analisis data menggunakan Koefisien Variasi (KV) dan metode *House of Risk* (HoR). Hasil penelitian yaitu tingkat risiko di PTPN IV Bah Butong tergolong tinggi dengan KV 22, 46% dan berfluktuasi. HoR 1 teridentifikasi 8 kejadian risiko yaitu produksi teh hitam fluktuasi, jumlah dan kualitas daun teh rendah, daun teh tercecer, jumlah dan kualitas teh kering rendah, keterlambatan proses produksi, terdapat gulma dan ranting tua. Sumber risiko 16 yaitu cuaca ekstrim, daun terserang hama penyakit, serangan penyakit cacar daun dan hama *helopeltis*, penanganan hama penyakit kurang optimal, kurang memperhatikan siklus petik, ketersediaan pupuk terbatas dan keterlambatan aplikasi, panen tidak seragam, sortasi daun kurang bersih, pelayuan tidak maksimal, kelalaian tenaga kerja, teh kering tercecer, kerusakan mesin pelayu, pemetik dan transportasi. HoR 2 diperoleh 8 strategi yaitu menjadwalkan siklus petik, pelatihan dan pengawasan tenaga kerja, perawatan mesin, penyediaan pohon pelindung, pemangkasan, menjadwalkan permintaan pupuk, penyemprotan pestisida.

ata kunci: Agen risiko, *house of risk*, kejadian risiko, KV

RISK PRODUCTION ANALYSIS OF BLACK TEA AT PTPN IV BAH BUTONG SIMALUNGUN REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Tea production in Indonesia has fluctuated. This condition might cause losses therefore the company is required to handle the risks. This study aims to analyze the risk level of black tea production, risk events and risk agents as well as strategies for risk management. This research was conducted in September-October 2021, at PTPN IV Bah Butong, Simalungun Regency. The location determination was carried out purposively as Nort Sumatera is a producer of tea production. The research method used is a case study. The sampling method used the judgment sampling method totaling 7 people and key informant totaling 4 people. Data collection techniques were observation and interview. Data analysis used the Coefficient of Variation (KV) and House of Risk (HoR) methods. The results showed that the production risk level at PTPN IV Bah Butong classified is high with KV 22,46% and fluctuated. HoR 1 identified 8 risk events namely production has fluctuated, quantity and quality tea leaves is low, scattered tea leaves, low quantity and quality dry tea, delays in the production process, found weeds and old branches. 16 risk agents namely extreme weather, leaves attacked by pests, leaf smallpox and *helopeltis*, less optimal handling of pests, lack attention to picking schedule, limited fertilizer and application delays, non-uniform tea leaf harvest, less clean sorting, withering not optimal, human error, dried tea scattered, engine damage, picking machines and transportation. HoR 2 obtained 8 priority strategies namely schedule picking cycles, training and supervision labor, maintenance, protective tree, pruning, schedule fertilizer requests, pesticide spraying.

Keywords: KV, risk agent, risk event, house of risk