

RINGKASAN

Petani padi di wilayah sekitar Bendungan Gerak Serayu menghadapi ketidakpastian produksi akibat fluktuasi iklim, perubahan pola curah hujan, risiko banjir pada musim hujan, serta kekeringan pada musim kemarau menimbulkan ketidakpastian dalam kegiatan usahatani padi, yang berdampak pada penurunan luas lahan, produktivitas, dan peningkatan risiko produksi. Kondisi tersebut menuntut petani untuk mampu mengambil keputusan yang tepat dalam menghadapi risiko produksi guna menjaga keberlanjutan usahatani. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk: (1) menganalisis tingkat risiko yang dihadapi petani padi di wilayah Bendungan Gerak Serayu; (2) menganalisis perilaku petani terhadap risiko produksi padi dengan menggunakan model Moscardi dan de Janvry; (3) menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi perilaku petani terhadap risiko produksi padi di wilayah tersebut; serta (4) mengetahui mitigasi risiko yang diterapkan petani padi di Wilayah Bendungan Gerak Serayu Kabupaten Banyumas.

Penelitian dilaksanakan secara *purposive* di dua desa sekitar Bendungan Gerak Serayu, yaitu Desa Gambarsari di Kecamatan Kebasen dan Desa Tambaknegara di Kecamatan Rawalo. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui metode survei, dokumentasi, dan wawancara dengan menggunakan kuesioner. Unit analisis dalam penelitian ini adalah petani padi yang berusahatani di wilayah penelitian. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif kuantitatif dengan menerapkan model matematis Moscardi dan de Janvry.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat risiko yang dihadapi petani di wilayah penelitian tergolong tinggi. Input yang memberikan kontribusi terbesar terhadap produktivitas padi adalah luas lahan. Sebagian besar petani menunjukkan perilaku menghindari risiko (*risk averter*) dalam menghadapi ketidakpastian produksi. Faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi perilaku petani terhadap risiko atau parameter keengganan terhadap risiko ($K(s)$) antara lain umur petani, pendidikan petani, luas lahan garapan petani, risiko banjir, risiko fluktuasi harga input, dan risiko keterbatasan modal. Selain itu, petani di wilayah Bendungan Gerak Serayu menerapkan berbagai bentuk mitigasi risiko, meliputi strategi teknis (seperti penggunaan varietas unggul, pengaturan waktu, dan pola tanam), strategi ekonomi (melalui pengelolaan modal dan efisiensi input produksi), serta strategi sosial budaya (melalui penetapan waktu tanam berdasarkan sistem *pranata mangsa*, musyawarah, dan kegiatan gotong royong).

Kata Kunci: risiko, produksi, padi, perilaku, mitigasi.

SUMMARY

Rice farmers at the area surrounding the Gerak Serayu Dam experience production uncertainty due to climate variability, changes in rainfall patterns, the risk of flooding during the rainy season, and drought during the dry season. These conditions create uncertainty in rice farming activities, leading to reductions in cultivated area and productivity, as well as an increased level of production risk. Such circumstances require farmers to make appropriate decisions in managing production risks in order to ensure the sustainability of rice farming. The objectives of this study were to: (1) analyze the level of risk faced by rice farmers at the Serayu Dam area; (2) analyze farmers' behavior towards rice production risk using the Moscardi and de Janvry model; (3) analyze the factors that influence farmers' behavior towards rice production risks in the region; and (4) identify the risk mitigation measures applied by rice farmers at the Gerak Serayu Dam area of Banyumas Regency.

The research was conducted purposively in two villages around the Gerak Serayu Dam, namely Gambarsari Village in Kebasen District and Tambaknegara Village in Rawalo District. Data collection was conducted through surveys, documentation, and interviews using questionnaires. The unit of analysis in this study was rice farmers who farm in the study area. Data analysis was conducted using quantitative descriptive methods by applying the Moscardi and de Janvry mathematical model.

The results showed that the level of risk faced by farmers in the study area was relatively high. The input that contributes most significantly to rice productivity is land area. Most farmers exhibit risk-averse behavior in dealing with production uncertainty. The factors influencing farmers' risk behavior or the risk aversion parameter ($K(s)$) include farmers' age, education level, cultivated land area, flood risk, input price fluctuation risk, and capital limitation risk. In addition, farmers in the Serayu Dam area implement various forms of risk mitigation, including technical strategies (such as the use of superior varieties, timing, and cropping patterns), economic strategies (through capital management and production input efficiency), and socio-cultural strategies (through the determination of planting times based on the pranata mangsa system, deliberation, and mutual assistance activities).

Keywords: risk, production, rice, behaviour, mitigation.