

Analysis of Risk Control in Broiler Farming Businesses

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Abstract

The risk that Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farm in Mataram Baru Kec. East Lampung Regency faces is the issue with this thesis. This conversation aims to examine the production and operational hazards that Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farm faces, as well as strategies for mitigating them. The author conducts field research with a descriptive qualitative methodology. methods for analyzing data that include data reduction, data visualization, and conclusion drafting. Data presentation utilizing ISO 31000: 2018, specifically risk treatment (risk control), risk assessment (risk identification, analysis, and evaluation), and context framing. The results of this research indicate that after carrying out the risk management process there were risk events on Mr Taufik Hidayat's broiler chicken farm, Kec. New Mataram District. East Lampung, namely 1 operational risk such as employee negligence, the drinking place is full of husks with a low risk level (low), then 4 production risks such as weather changes with a high-level risk (high), cage density with a medium risk level (medium), chickens experiencing croaking. with a medium level of risk, there is noise with a low level of risk.

Keywords: Risk Management, Broiler Chicken Farming, SNI ISO 31000:2018

INTRODUCTION

Currently, competition in the business world is increasing, forcing the management of each company to face competitive challenges (Supranto, 1997; Sugiyono, 2017). Broiler farming is one of the main agricultural industries, and is very important to fulfill the need for animal protein (Irawan, 2018). The broiler farming industry often faces production constraints, especially in terms of mortality rates associated with technical and operational factors (Irawan, 2018). In fact, the demand for broiler products continues to



increase along with population growth and changes in people's consumption patterns (Kurniawan, 2015). These variables include human resource knowledge, environment, weather, disease, feed type and standard, chicken breed, medicine, and cage hygiene (Irawan, 2018; Hamzah & Irawan, 2023).

Although broiler farming has high profit potential, farmers are often faced with various risks that can affect business sustainability and profits (Yap, 2017). These risks can negatively impact productivity, profitability and business sustainability (Yap, 2017).

Therefore, risk control is very important in broiler business management, with the aim of minimizing the negative impacts that may arise (Darmawi, 2008). Risk control is an important component of broiler business management (Darmawi, 2008), with farmers and companies working together to provide the equipment and supplies needed to maintain business continuity and maximize profits (Lengkey, Mandey, & Soepono, 2022). The company supplies DOC, feed, medicines, etc., while farmers provide cages and employees in accordance with the company's SOP (Lengkey, Mandey, & Soepono, 2022).

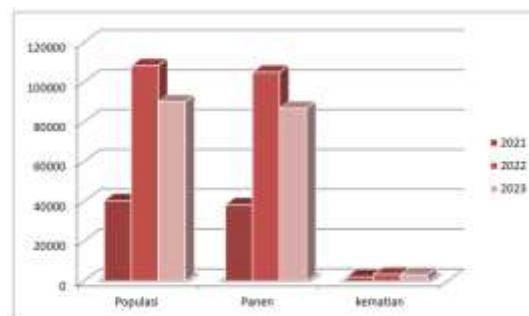


Figure 1. Broiler Chicken Production Rate

In broiler farming, common constraints include high levels of risk, both operational and production risks. This risk can result in instability for farmers and companies, especially related to the death of chickens that are not settled (Lengkey, Mandey, & Soepono, 2022). Therefore, this study aims to conduct a risk analysis using the SNI ISO 31000: 2008 method on Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farming business and identify ways to control these risks.

Previous research shows that in the livestock business, risk analysis has been carried out with varying results. Leni Eka Putri's (2022) research on laying hens found a

high level of risk, while Bayu Vani Nesri's (2023) research on peanut rackets found a high level of risk. Rahmat Kurnia (2023) also found several risks, including those with high risk levels such as decreased seed quality and theft. Based on these problems, the authors are interested in conducting further research with the title "Analysis of Risk Control in Broiler Chicken Farming Business (Case Study on Mr. Taufik Hidayat's Farming Business Kec. Mataram Baru Kab. East Lampung)."

Research Gaps and Problems

The research gap in this study lies in the lack of in-depth information on risk control analysis in broiler farming, especially in the context of a case study of Mr. Taufik Hidayat's farm in Mataram Baru Subdistrict, East Lampung District. Although there have been several previous studies identifying risks in the livestock industry, there is no research that specifically examines risk control strategies in broiler farming in the region.

There is a lack of understanding of effective risk control strategies in addressing the operational and production challenges faced by broiler farmers in the region, so this study will contribute to filling this knowledge gap and provide useful guidance for farmers in managing risks in their businesses.

Research Questions

Based on the background described above, the problems of concern in this study are:

- a. What operational risk exist in Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farming business in Mataram Baru sub-district, East Lampung district?
- b. What production risks exist in Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farming business in Mataram Baru sub-district, East Lampung district?
- c. How to control operational risk in the broiler farming business of Mr. Taufik Hidayat Kec. Mataram Baru Kab. East Lampung?
- d. How to control production risk in the broiler farming business of Mr. Taufik Hidayat Kec. Mataram Baru Kab. East Lampung?

Research Aims and Benefit

The purpose of this study is to:

- a. Identifying operational risks in Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farm in Mataram Baru Sub-district, East Lampung Regency.



- b. Identify production risks present in the business.
- c. Analyze how to control operational risk in the broiler farming business.
- d. Analyze how to control production risks in the broiler farming business.

The benefits of this research are:

- a. Provide business owners with a better understanding of the risk controls in place on their broiler farms.
- b. Become a reference for future researchers to develop further research and improve the weaknesses in this study.
- c. Provide knowledge to the author, especially in the field of business risk control, as well as a requirement to obtain a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Some of the literature reviews conducted are described as follows.

Risk Management

By examining, evaluating, and making plans on how to deal with hazards, risk management is the management's effort to control risks in business operational operations. To deal with the risks that arise in every action, the risk management process is essential to the company's management strategy. Effective risk management is maximizing sustainable organizational value while recognizing, recovering, and minimizing risks (Utamajaya, 2021; Saryanto & Rochmi, 2021).

Setting goals, recognizing risks, figuring out risk mitigation strategies, choosing analysis methods, implementing plans, and assessing results are all part of the risk management approach (Hanafi, 2008). The implementation of risk management is intended to increase the value of the company while minimizing the risks associated with people, technology, environment, politics, and organization (Irdawati & Vina, 2021). Yulistiyo et al. (2023) stated that the benefits of risk management are to ensure the achievement of business goals, reduce losses, increase revenue, provide job security for workers, and maintain company assets.

The systematic application of management policies, processes, and practices that include communicating, creating context, identifying, assessing, evaluating, handling, monitoring, and reviewing risks is referred to as the risk management process, in accordance with the SNI ISO 31000:2018 standard. All levels of organizational decision-



making, including team, individual, department, and organizational levels, can use this approach. Because risk management is an iterative process for continuous improvement, risk management is seen as an essential component of excellent management and should be incorporated into an organization's current practices and procedures (SNI ISO 31000:2018).

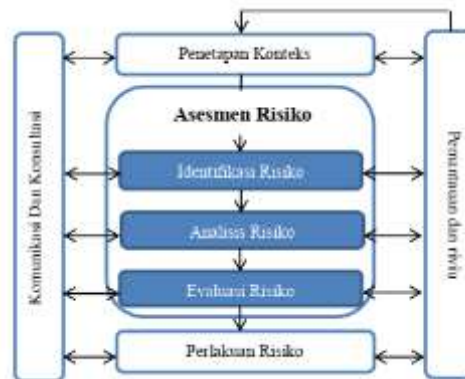


Figure 2. Risk Management Process

The SNI ISO 31000: 2018 standard is a guideline issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to manage risk in an organization or company. The implementation of this standard involves a thorough process of risk identification, assessment and mitigation, which can be integrated into the company's business practices and processes. One important aspect of implementing this standard is effective communication and consultation, which enables dialogue between stakeholders and decision-making within the organization.

Setting the context is also an important step in the risk management process, which involves introducing the basic parameters and scope of risk management. The process of risk identification, risk analysis, and risk evaluation helps the organization in making informed decisions to determine which categories of risks require treatment and the priority of treatment. Risk treatment are steps to modify risks, such as rejecting, reducing, transferring, or accepting risks, which can be done through various activities such as increasing risk control or sharing risk exposure with other parties (SNI ISO 31000: 2018).

Risk

Risk in the context of management, is closely related to the potential for unwanted events that can negatively affect the performance of a company or organization (Arifudin, Wahrudin, & Rusmana, 2020). This requires companies to be prepared for possibilities that can affect their future with negative impacts (Arifudin, Wahrudin, & Rusmana, 2020). Risk can also be considered as a condition of uncertainty associated with decision making, where the outcome can be influenced by many factors (Yanti, 2021). According to Joel G. Siegel and Jae K. Shim, risk can be defined as a circumstance that leads to a specific outcome with a known degree of likelihood, variations in financial performance, or potential financial problems that can affect a company's operations (Nesri, 2023).

Risk characteristics include uncertainty about the likelihood of an event occurring and the potential loss if the event occurs (Nesri, 2023). Uncertainty can arise due to various factors, such as the time period between planning and implementation of an activity, limited information, or limited knowledge of decision makers (Nesri, 2023).

In managing risk, companies can use several approaches, such as minimizing risk, transferring risk, controlling risk, or funding risk (Fahmi, 2011). Minimizing risks is done by limiting or minimizing risks so that they do not increase beyond the company's control, while transferring risks involves transferring some risks to other parties, for example through insurance (Fahmi, 2011). Controlling risk is done by anticipating the possibility of risks before they occur, such as installing security systems, while funding risk involves providing reserve funds to deal with risks that may occur in the future (Fahmi, 2011).

Risk Control

A risk control plan is a set of actions that an organization can take to reduce potential hazards. Planning, organizing, directing, supervising, and handling risks are important components of the management function, which also involves risk management because it plays an important role in developing risk control strategies (Pariyanti, 2017). Darmawi (2008) defines risk control as an effort to recognize, evaluate, and control risks in all business operations with the aim of increasing productivity and effectiveness.

Managing the hazards that an organization cannot avoid is the main objective of risk control, which allows companies to operate in a more controlled manner (Kountur, 2008). Companies can set their pace by being aware of the hazards they face in accordance with risk management measures (Kountur, 2008). There are many ways to control risk, including:



- a. **Risk Avoidance:** This includes actions to avoid having, accepting, or doing things that potentially carry risks. Measures may include refusing certain activities or stopping activities that potentially carry risks (Darmawi, 2014).
- b. **Controlling Losses:** This step aims to minimize the possibility of loss and reduce the severity if the risk occurs. Loss prevention and loss reduction programs are the main focus in this strategy (Darmawi, 2014).
- c. **Segregation:** This method involves separating the placement of assets that face similar risks to reduce the amount of loss in a single event (Darmawi, 2014).
- d. **Combination or Pooling:** Companies can combine risks with other companies or within the company's control limits to reduce overall risk (Darmawi, 2014).
- e. **Risk Transfer:** Risk can be transferred to other parties through transactions or contracts, or the risk itself can be transferred from one party to another (Darmawi, 2014).

Operational and Production Risks

Operational risk is the potential loss arising from the failure or inadequacy of internal processes, people, and systems, as well as external factors, which can impact the entire business. The classification of operational risks includes human resource (HR) risks, such as occupational health and safety issues, inadequate employee training, and suboptimal activation of human resources; process risks, which are related to potential deviations from expected process results; technology risks, which arise from the use of poorly controlled technology, data input errors, and damage to technology systems; and externality risks, which can affect the possibility of business closure due to the influence of external factors such as reputation, social environment, and law (Ridwan, 2016). Therefore, it is important for companies to identify and manage these operational risks with appropriate measures to minimize their negative impacts.

Previous Research

Table 2.1 displays the results of previous research which includes several studies related to risk management in various types of businesses. Rahmat Kurnia (2023) focused his research on ISO 31000:2018-based risk management in the DT Maruhun nursery business, by finding several risk events such as unstable sales, decreased seedling quality, and seedling theft.



Leni Eka Putri (2022) analyzed risk management in the layer chicken farming business at Cv. Surya Farm, finding risks related to cage hygiene, unbalanced nutrition, and extreme weather conditions. Bayu Vani Nesri (year not mentioned) conducted a risk analysis on the SPA peanut rakik business, finding risks related to not utilizing e-commerce, decreased production, and unstable raw material prices.

In her analysis of operational risk management in the Dua Saudara sponge cake manufacturing process, Hijratul Mardiah (2022) identified hazards such as overfilling sponge cakes and inappropriate machinery. In conclusion, Nurhusna Putri (2022) conducted an analysis of the risk management initiatives implemented by dragon fruit traders in Nagari Kacang. This study identified various hazards based on different criteria, including very high risk, high risk, medium risk, and low risk. Each of these studies adds to the knowledge of risk management theory and practice in various industries.

Conceptual Model

The conceptual model used in this study is described as follows.

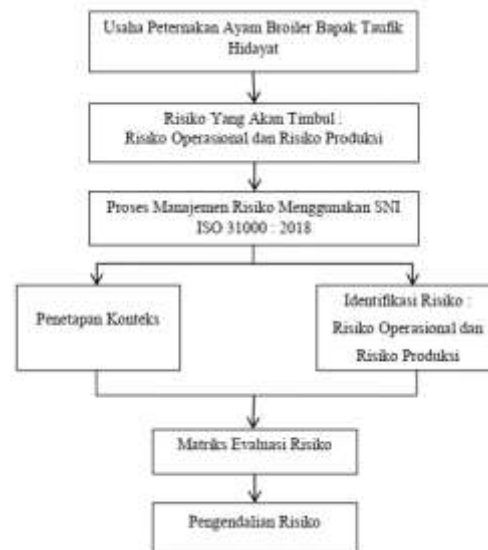


Figure 3. Research Conceptual Model

RESEARCH METHOD

Some sections related to the research methodology used are described as follows.

Research Approach, Focus, and Locations

The research conducted is a type of field research with a qualitative descriptive approach. The qualitative approach utilizes observation, interview, and document analysis methods to interpret the phenomena that occur (Moleong, 2011). The focus of the research is the identification of risks in Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farming business with the aim of knowing how to control the risks carried out.

The research was conducted at Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farm located in Way Areng Village, Mataram Baru Subdistrict, East Lampung Regency. The location selection was based on considerations of uniqueness, interest, and suitability to the research topic to obtain relevant primary data.

Research Data, Sample, and Populations

Primary and secondary data sources were the two categories of data sources used in this investigation. Interviews with business owner Mr. Taufik Hidayat and two staff members at his broiler farm in Mataram Baru sub-district, East Lampung district, provided primary data. Secondary data, on the other hand, came from information gathered from farm records, documents and other supporting sources. There were three informants in this study, the owner of the broiler farm and two employees. Although the complete research population was the sample used, this refers to the idea that the sample represents the size and features of the population under study.

Data Gathering Technique

Data collection techniques in this study include observation, interviews, and documentation. Observation was carried out by directly observing activities at Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farming business. Interviews were conducted with the business owner and two employees to obtain clear and in-depth data on matters relevant to the research. Documentation was also used as a data collection method by collecting written records from the farm. With this combination of techniques, it is hoped that the author can obtain accurate and valid data for research.

Data Analysis Technique

Collecting information from various sources, including documents, interviews and observations, is the first step in the data analysis process. Collecting research-related data is the initial stage, followed by data reduction to extract relevant and significant



information. Next, the information is displayed in several formats, including summaries or graphs. The ISO 31000 Standard: 2018 standards are followed in the analysis process, which involves the use of a qualitative approach and connection to the idea of risk management. Context setting, risk detection, analysis, evaluation, and therapy are the steps in this process.

Finally, preliminary conclusions are drawn based on the evidence found, but they are provisional and subject to change with further valid research. Conclusions were drawn based on the risk evaluation matrix as follows. Green color indicates low level, yellow color indicates medium level, and red color indicates high level.

Likelihood	Certain (5)					
	Likely (4)					
	Possible (3)					
	Unlikely (2)					
	Rare (1)					
Impact		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Insignif icant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastro pic

Figure 4. Risk Evaluation Matrix

RESULT

Some results related to this research are described as follows.

Broiler Chicken Farming Business



Figure 5. Taufik Hidayat's Broiler Chicken

Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farming business was established in 2011 with an open cage system, then experienced bankruptcy in 2018 before restarting from scratch in 2021 with a closed cage system. This business cooperated with a company and gradually built a closed house cage with an initial population of 10,000 chickens, then increased to 18,000 chickens. The vision of the business is to be a thriving business in the livestock sector that is professional, efficient, and honest, while the mission is to take good care of broilers, achieve the targets set by the company, and improve the quality of broiler products.

Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farming business has a structure that involves the farm owner and two employees. The business owner is responsible for farm operations and decision-making, while the employees are tasked with feeding, caring for, and looking after the broilers.



Figure 6. Company Organizational Structure

The farm uses a closed house system that helps optimize environmental conditions for the chickens, with stable air movement and temperature and humidity that can be adjusted as needed. The production process consists of several stages, including pre arrival preparation of the DOC (day old chick), starter, grower, and finisher periods where the chickens' feed and environment are adapted to their developmental phase.

Used Research Data

Interviews with the owner and employees of Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farm provided an overview of the application of occupational health and safety for employees

training provided before starting work working hour regulations, and control of various risks that may occur on the farm.

Employees receive training before starting work to ensure that they understand their duties well, such as caring for the chickens feeding, and keeping the coop clean. The farm also implements working hour regulations to ensure that the coop is always supervised and not left unattended.

In addition, cage cleanliness prior to the arrival of breeding stock and control of the surrounding environment are prioritized to ensure optimal production. Monitoring of weather conditions and handling erratic changes are done to prevent stress in the chickens and minimize the risk of disease.

Controlling noise, pests, diseases and overcrowding is also an important part of farm management. Thinning efforts are made to reduce cage crowding and prevent stress in the chickens, which can negatively affect production.

Risk Context

In risk analysis using the ISO 31000:2018 method, the first stage is context setting. At this stage, the basic parameters of the risks to be managed are established, as well as the scope and objectives of the organization or business Context is divided into internal and external which includes the environment inside and outside the company or business.

This research sets the context for Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farming business in Mataram Baru Sub-district, East Lampung District, by considering the internal and external environments. Based on the interview results significant risk factors were determined, such as human resources and processes in the internal environment, and the surrounding environment such as noise and weather changes in the external environment.

For internal factors such as human resources risk management strategies include improving employee skills and maintaining good working relationships between them. As for internal processes and systems, the implementation of control and monitoring systems in the operational processes at the stables is considered important.

On the external side, strategies to address noise include patrolling around the bam area and improving communication between employees As for weather changes, strategies include maintaining stable cleanliness and counseling employees on the impact of weather on famm operations.



Risk Assessment

The risk assessment at this stage aims to identify risks by evaluating the likelihood of risks and their impact on Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farm. This process includes risk identification which aims to find, recognize, and describe risks based on relevant information obtained.

Some of the risks identified are as follows Risks with code A are operational risks, while risks with code B are production risks.

Table 1 Risk Identificaiton

Code	Risk	Impact
A1	Employee negligence where the drink is full of chaff	Limp chicken due to lack of water
B1	Weather changes	Chickens will experience stress and die
B2	There is noise	Loud noises can cause chicken stress
B3	Overcrowding of cager	Overcrowding and death of chickens
B4	Ayam mengalami cekrek	Transmits to other chickens

At the risk analysis stage, the likelihood and impact values of the previously identified risks are determined. This is done using the likelihood and impact criteria tables. The likelihood table describes the level of likelihood of risk occurrence within a certain time span, while the impact table describes the impact that may arise if the risk occurs.

The likelihood table divides the possibility of risk into five criteria, ranging from "Rare" which means the risk almost never occurs, to "Certain" which indicates the risk almost often occurs within a certain period of time While the impact table provides an assessment of the impact of risks, ranging from "Insignificant" which does not interfere with business activities to "Catastrophic" which disrupts the course of business processes as a whole and stops agency activities completely.



Table 2 Risk Assessment

Code	Likelihood	Impact
A1	3	2
B1	3	4
B2	1	1
B3	2	3
B4	3	3

At this risk evaluation stage to determine the high and low risk that occurs on Mr Taufik Hidayat's broiler farm in Mataram Baru District, East Lampung. The following is a risk evaluation matrix.

Likelihood	Certain (5)					
	Likely (4)					
	Possible (3)		A1	B4	B1	
	Unlikely (2)			B3		
	Rare (1)	B2				
Impact		(1) Insignificant	(2) Minor	(3) Moderate	(4) Major	(5) Catastrophic

Figure 7. Research Risk Evaluation Matrix

In the process of classifying risks based on their level, there are five risk events that are categorized based on the likelihood and impact values, then sorted into high, medium, and low risk levels.

First, the risk of weather changes (code B1) has a likelihood of 3 (risk rarely occurs) and an impact of 4 (risk inhibits almost all business processes). This risk is categorized as high risk because it can occur during prolonged heat, such as summer from June to October, or a prolonged rainy season.

Second, the risk of cage overcrowding (code B3) has a likelihood of 2 (risk rarely occurs) and an impact of 3 (risk of disrupting some business processes). This risk is categorized as a medium risk because sometimes the company does not carry out thinning when the chickens begin to enter the harvest period and the price of chicken is falling.

Third, the risk of chicken chaffing (code B4) has a likelihood of 3 (the risk rarely occurs) and an impact of 3 (the risk of disrupting some business processes). This risk is also categorized as a medium risk because it occurs due to damp husks due to chicken manure which can cause ammonia, resulting in poor air circulation.

Fourth, the risk of employee negligence where the drinking place is full of husks (code A1) has a likelihood of 3 (risk rarely occurs) and an impact of 2 (activities are slightly hampered but do not interfere with core activities). This risk is categorized as low risk because the farm owner always routinely checks the condition of the cage.

Fifth, the risk of noise (code B2) has a likelihood of 1 (the risk almost never occurs) and an impact of 1 (the risk does not interfere with business activities). This risk is also categorized as low risk because the stables are far from residential areas so there is rarely noise disturbance from motorbikes or other vehicles.

Risk Control

The proposed risk control table (Table 4.9) presents the proposed measures to control or address each of the previously identified risks. The following is a summary of the proposed risk controls for each risk.

- a. The risk of weather changes (code B1) has a high risk level. Proposed risk controls include spraying chickens with clean water during prolonged hot weather, draining water into the cooling pad to cool the air sucked in by the blower, and providing quality drinking water in sufficient quantities. In addition, during the rainy season, adjusting the temperature in the cage and giving vitamins to avoid stress on the chickens.
- b. The risk of cage overcrowding (code B3) has a medium risk level. Risk control is carried out by gradually thinning out chickens to reduce cage density.
- c. The risk of chickens becoming choked (code B4) also has a medium risk level. Risk control measures include keeping the cage environment clean, improving air circulation, cleaning drinking water regularly, and giving preventive medicines to chickens to prevent disease.
- d. The risk of employee negligence where the drinker is full of husks (code A1) has a low risk level. To control this risk, it is necessary to implement an effective monitoring and supervision system, as well as provide training to employees on the importance of the cleanliness of chicken drinkers and how to clean them properly.



- e. The risk of noise (code B2) also has a low risk level. Proposed risk controls include installing soundproofing from outside the cage to reduce the impact of noise entering the cage.

DISCUSSION

This study aims to implement risk management in Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farming business, with a focus on identifying operational and production risks that may be faced and designing appropriate risk control strategies. Broiler farming is an industry that has the potential to generate high profits, but is often faced with production constraints especially related to chicken mortality rates related to technical and operational factors.

Through field research with a qualitative approach, using descriptive methods, and applying data analysis techniques based on the ISO 31000:2018 Standard, this study identified five main risks in Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farming business. These risks were then analyzed, evaluated, and a risk assessment was carried out by considering the likelihood and impact of each risk, and an appropriate risk control strategy was proposed.

The results show that there is one risk with a high category level that falls into production risk namely extreme weather changes that can cause disease, stress, and death in broilers. Risk control strategies for this risk include spraying chickens with clean water during hot weather, as well as providing vitamins and regulating cage temperature during the rainy season.

Furthermore, there are two medium risks associated with production, namely the occurrence of cage overcrowding and the risk of chickens experiencing choking. Risk control measures include thinning out chickens and keeping the cage environment clean as well as providing preventive medicine to chickens.

In addition, there are two low-category risks included in operational risk, namely employee negligence in maintaining the chicken drinkers and the presence of noise that can affect the condition of the chickens. Risk control strategies include implementing a monitoring system and training employees.

This research underscores the importance of implementing risk management in broiler farming to improve operational success and reduce the potential negative impact of the risks faced. The implementation of the ISO 31000:2018 Standard provides clear and effective guidance in the risk management process, allowing companies to make better decisions and plan more efficient risk control strategies.



CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

Conclusions

Based on the results of research on risk control analysis on Mr. Taufik Hidayat's broiler farming business in Mataram Baru District, East Lampung Regency, five risk events can be identified that have the potential to disrupt productivity and cause instability in broiler production.

First, in the operational risk category, there is one risk that is rated low, which is the negligence of employees in maintaining chicken drinking places full of husks. To control this risk, it is necessary to implement an effective monitoring and supervision system for the cleanliness of the chicken drinkers and provide training to employees.

Then, in the production risk category, there are four risks that affect broiler productivity. First, the risk of weather changes is rated high, with controls in the form of preventive measures against prolonged hot weather or the rainy season by regulating temperature and providing vitamins to chickens. Secondly, the risk of cage overcrowding and thirdly, the risk of chickens experiencing strangles, were rated medium, with controls in the form of thinning chickens and maintaining the cleanliness of the cage environment and providing preventive medicine. Finally, the risk of noise is rated low, with control in the form of installing soundproofing from outside the cage.

These proposed risk control measures aim to reduce the negative impact of each identified risk event, so as to increase stability and efficiency in broiler production results. Thus, the implementation of effective risk management is key in maintaining the sustainability of broiler farming businesses and optimizing production output.

Recommendations

This research provides guidelines for broiler farm owners, such as Mr. Taufik Hidayat in Mataram Baru Sub-district, East Lampung District, to minimize the risks that occur. Suggestions include paying attention to the cleanliness of cages so that chickens are not susceptible to disease, as well as controlling the condition of cages and chickens on a regular basis. For employees, this study encourages them to be more thorough in carrying out their duties and obligations in taking care of broiler chickens. In addition, for future research, it is recommended to expand the scope by adding a variety of risks studied, not only limited to operational and production risks.



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