

**ADOPSI DAN DIFUSI INOVASI TEKNOLOGI PERTANIAN
PROGRAM PEMERINTAH SEKOLAH LAPANG *INTEGRATED PARTICIPATORY
DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT OF IRRIGATION PROGRAM (IPDMIP)* STUDI
KASUS KECAMATAN KEDUNGREJA**

RINGKASAN

Sekolah lapang IPDMIP merupakan program pemerintah di bidang irigasi dengan melibatkan partisipasi petani dan kelompok tani guna meningkatkan produksi, produktivitas dan kesejahteraan petani, memberikan motivasi dan meningkatkan kapasitas sumber daya petani. Tujuan dari penelitian ini antara lain (1) mengidentifikasi indikator keberhasilan adopsi dan difusi inovasi teknologi, (2) mengukur tingkat keberhasilan adopsi dan difusi inovasi teknologi, dan (3) menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi keberhasilan adopsi dan difusi inovasi teknologi dalam program sekolah lapang IPDMIP di Kecamatan Kedungreja Kabupaten Cilacap.

Responden penelitian adalah anggota kelompok tani pelaksana kegiatan sekolah lapang IPDMIP di Kecamatan Kedungreja sebanyak 100 orang. Metodologi dari penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif. Wawancara menggunakan kuesioner dan metode pengumpulan data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa indikator keberhasilan adopsi dan difusi inovasi dalam sekolah lapang IPDMIP di Kecamatan Kedungreja Kabupaten Cilacap meliputi indikator *input* seperti teknologi yang digunakan, indikator proses seperti frekuensi pertemuan, indikator *output* seperti produktivitas, pendapatan dan partisipasi petani, indikator *outcome* seperti perubahan perilaku, sikap dan ketrampilan. Tingkat keberhasilan adopsi dan difusi inovasi teknologi sekolah lapang IPDMIP sebesar 3,50 termasuk kategori tinggi. Faktor yang mempengaruhi keberhasilan adopsi dan difusi inovasi teknologi melalui uji korelasi antara lain variabel tingkat pendidikan (X3), karakteristik inovasi (X4), karakteristik calon pengguna (X5), saluran komunikasi (X7), kualifikasi penyuluh (X8). Uji pengaruh dengan uji F, secara simultan berpengaruh signifikan. Uji *t* yang berpengaruh signifikan terdapat pada variabel tingkat pendidikan (X3) dan kualifikasi penyuluh (X8).

Kata kunci : adopsi, difusi inovasi, teknologi, sekolah lapang IPDMIP, kecamatan kedungreja

**ADOPTION AND DIFFUSION INNOVATIONS OF
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGICAL
GOVERNMENT PROGRAM FIELD SCHOOL INTEGRATED
PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT OF
IRRIGATION PROGRAM (IPDMIP) CASE STUDY
KEDUNGREJA DISTRICT**

SUMMARY

IPDMIP field school is a government program in the irrigation sector involving the participation of farmers and farmer groups to increase production, productivity and welfare of farmers, provide motivation and increase farmer resource capacity. The objectives of this research include (1) identifying indicators of successful adoption and diffusion of technological innovation, (2) measuring the level of successful adoption and diffusion of technological innovation, and (3) analyzing factors that influence the successful adoption and diffusion of technological innovation in field school programs IPDMIP in Kedungreja District, Cilacap Regency.

The research respondents were 100 members of the farmer group implementing IPDMIP field school activities in Kedungreja District. The methodology of this research is quantitative descriptive. Interviews use questionnaires and data collection methods. The results of the research show that indicators of successful adoption and diffusion of innovation in IPDMIP field schools in Kedungreja District, Cilacap Regency include input indicators such as technology used, process indicators such as frequency of meetings, output indicators such as productivity, income and participation of farmers, outcome indicators such as changes in behavior and attitudes. and skills. The success rate of adoption and diffusion of IPDMIP field school technology innovation of 3.50 is in the high category. Factors that influence the successful adoption and diffusion of technological innovation through correlation tests include the variables education level (X3), innovation characteristics (X4), characteristics of potential users (X5), communication channels (X7), instructor qualifications (X8). Test the effect with the F test, simultaneously having a significant effect. The t test which has a significant effect is on the variables of education level (X3) and instructor qualifications (X8).

Key words: adoption, diffusion of innovation, technology, IPDMIP field school, Kedungreja sub-district