

RINGKASAN

Upaya perbaikan agribisnis untuk meningkatkan produksi dan produktivitas padi adalah melalui pendekatan sekolah lapang, suatu pendekatan potensi secara terpadu, sinergi dan partisipatif dalam upaya meningkatkan produksi padi sehingga pendapatan petani meningkat. Sekolah Lapang Penerapan Inovasi Teknologi Pertanian merupakan suatu tempat pendidikan non formal bagi petani untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan dalam mengenali potensi, menyusun rencana usahatani, mengatasi permasalahan, mengambil keputusan dan menerapkan teknologi yang sesuai dengan kondisi sumberdaya setempat secara sinergis dan berwawasan lingkungan, sehingga usahatani menjadi efisien, berproduktivitas tinggi dan berkelanjutan. Sekolah lapang dipraktekkan dengan partisipasi petani aktif yang didalamnya terjadi proses pendidikan petani yang komperhensif dan berkesinambungan dari penyiapan benih, pengolahan lahan sampai penanganan pasca panen. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis implementasi dan kendala implementasi Sekolah Lapang Penerapan Inovasi Teknologi Pertanian di Kecamatan Klirong. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskripsi kualitatif. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif.

Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara dan FGD . Analisis data yang digunakan dengan model Miles and Huberman. Pengambilan sampel dengan sampling purposive. Aktivitas dalam analisis data dibagi menjadi tiga yaitu data reduction, data display, dan conclusion drawing/verification. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi Sekolah Lapang Penerapan Inovasi Teknologi Pertanian di Kecamatan Klirong sudah berjalan dengan baik Implementasi sekolah lapang penerapan inovasi teknologi pertanian dilaksanakan dengan baik, memberikan pengetahuan, sikap dan ketrampilan tentang perencanaan kegiatan dan identifikasi kebutuhan pelatihan, penggunaan alat panen seperti power theser, alat kadar air, terpal alas panen, penggunaan sabit bergerigi, pengetahuan tentang budidaya padi khusus, pengetahuan tentang packaging kemasan beras, dan petani mampu mereview kegiatan serta mampu menyusun rencana tindak lanjut setelah pelaksanaan sekolah lapang penerapan inovasi teknologi pertanian. Kendala-kendala implementasi Sekolah Lapang Penerapan Inovasi Teknologi Pertanian di Kecamatan Klirong yaitu kurangnya akses permodalan, kurangnya pengetahuan dan informasi tentang pemasaran produk pertanian, kurangnya minat budidaya padi khusus kareana pemasaran lokal yang sulit, Bagi pemerintah terkendala anggaran sehingga harus ada keswadayaan dari petani.

SUMMARY

Agribusiness improvement efforts to increase rice production and productivity are carried out through the field school approach, an integrated, synergistic, and participatory approach to increasing rice production and thereby increasing farmer incomes. The Field School for the Application of Agricultural Technology Innovation is a non-formal educational institution for farmers to enhance their knowledge and skills in identifying potential, developing farming plans, addressing problems, making decisions, and implementing technology appropriate to local resource conditions in a synergistic and environmentally conscious manner, resulting in efficient, highly productive, and sustainable farming. Field schools are implemented with active farmer participation, providing a comprehensive and continuous farmer education process, from seed preparation and land preparation to post-harvest handling. This study aims to analyze the implementation and constraints of the Field School for the Application of Agricultural Technology Innovation in Klirong District. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method. The approach used in this study is qualitative descriptive.

Data collection was conducted through interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs). Data analysis used the Miles and Huberman model. Sampling was carried out using purposive sampling. Activities in data analysis are divided into three, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the Field School for the Application of Agricultural Technology Innovation in Klirong District has been running well. The implementation of the field school for the application of agricultural technology innovation was carried out well, providing knowledge, attitudes and skills about planning activities and identifying training needs, the use of harvesting tools such as power theser, water content tools, harvesting tarpaulins, the use of serrated sickles, knowledge about special rice cultivation, knowledge about rice packaging, and farmers were able to review activities and were able to prepare follow-up plans after the implementation of the field school for the application of agricultural technology innovation. The obstacles to the implementation of the Field School for the Application of Agricultural Technology Innovation in Klirong District are lack of access to capital, lack of knowledge and information about marketing agricultural products, lack of interest in special rice cultivation due to difficult local marketing, For the government, budget constraints so there must be self-reliance from farmers.