

RINGKASAN

Smart Fisheries Village (SFV) merupakan program Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan yang bertujuan membangun desa berbasis perikanan secara terpadu dengan mengoptimalkan potensi lokal, teknologi, dan inovasi. Desa Panembangan, Kecamatan Cilongok, Kabupaten Banyumas menjadi salah satu lokasi percontohan SFV dengan penerapan sistem integrasi budidaya padi dan ikan dalam satu lahan sawah. Penerapan sistem minapadi menghadapi tantangan berupa meningkatnya biaya produksi seperti pakan ikan, tenaga kerja, dan pengelolaan lahan. Hal ini memunculkan inovasi yang dapat diterapkan dalam sistem minapadi berupa teknologi budidaya padi salibu. Analisis efisiensi produksi penting dilakukan untuk menilai sejauh mana input dapat dimanfaatkan secara optimal dalam menghasilkan output. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komparasi tingkat efisiensi teknis, alokatif, dan ekonomis antara usahatani minapadi protani salibu dan padi konvensional di kawasan *Technopark Smart Fisheries Village* (SFV) Minapadi Desa Panembangan, Kecamatan Cilongok, Kabupaten Banyumas.

Metode penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Data primer diperoleh melalui metode wawancara dan observasi menggunakan kuesioner dengan penentuan informan menggunakan teknik *snowball sampling* dan data sekunder diperoleh melalui studi literatur. Variabel produksi minapadi protani salibu meliputi produksi padi, produksi ikan, luas lahan, benih padi, pupuk Urea, pupuk NPK, pestisida, tenaga kerja, benih ikan, dan pakan ikan. Sedangkan, variabel produksi padi konvensional meliputi produksi padi, luas lahan, benih padi, pupuk Urea, pupuk NPK, pestisida, dan tenaga kerja. Analisis data menggunakan metode *Data Envelopment Analysis* (DEA) dan tabulasi data.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata tingkat efisiensi teknis, alokatif, dan ekonomis usahatani minapadi protani salibu keseluruhan sebesar 1,000. Hal ini menunjukkan minapadi protani salibu telah mampu memanfaatkan seluruh input produksi dan biaya secara optimal. Efisiensi produksi petani padi konvensional menunjukkan rata-rata efisiensi teknis sebesar 0,938, efisiensi alokatif sebesar 0,874, dan efisiensi ekonomis sebesar 0,822. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat penggunaan input dan biaya yang belum optimal serta masih dimungkinkan untuk dilakukan peningkatan efisiensi untuk mencapai kondisi optimal. Perbedaan tingkat efisiensi produksi menunjukkan bahwa usahatani minapadi protani salibu lebih efisien secara teknis, alokatif, dan ekonomis dibandingkan usahatani padi konvensional.

SUMMARY

Smart Fisheries Village (SFV) is a program of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries that aims to develop integrated fisheries-based villages by optimizing local potential, technology, and innovation. Panembangan Village, Cilongok Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency, is one of the SFV pilot locations, implementing an integrated rice and fish farming system on a single rice field. The implementation of the minapadi system faces challenges such as rising production costs, including fish feed, labor, and land management. This has led to innovations that can be applied in the minapadi system, such as the technology of salibu rice cultivation. Production efficiency analysis is important to assess how effectively inputs can be utilized to produce outputs. This study aims to determine the comparison of technical, allocative, and economic efficiency levels between minapadi protani salibu farming and conventional rice farming in the Technopark Smart Fisheries Village (SFV) Minapadi area of Panembangan Village, Cilongok Sub-district, Banyumas Regency.

The research method used descriptive analysis with a case study approach. Primary data was obtained through interviews and observations using questionnaires, with informants determined using snowball sampling techniques, while secondary data was obtained through literature studies. The variables for minapadi protani salibu production include rice production, fish production, land area, rice seeds, urea fertilizer, NPK fertilizer, pesticides, labor, fish seeds, and fish feed. Meanwhile, the variables for conventional rice production include rice production, land area, rice seeds, urea fertilizer, NPK fertilizer, pesticides, and labor. Data analysis was conducted using the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method and data tabulation.

The research results showed an average technical, allocative, and economic efficiency level of 1.000 for the overall production of integrated rice-fish farming. This indicates that integrated rice-fish farming has been able to utilize all production inputs and costs optimally. The production efficiency of conventional rice farmers shows an average technical, allocative, and economic efficiency of 0.938, 0.874, and 0.822, respectively. This indicates that there is still room for improvement in the use of inputs and costs to achieve optimal conditions. The differences in production efficiency levels indicate that the minapadi protani salibu farming system is more efficient in terms of technical, allocative, and economic efficiency compared to conventional rice farming.