



## INTISARI

Penelitian ini secara umum bertujuan menemukan sistem penyuluhan pertanian yang dapat berfungsi optimal untuk mewujudkan kemandirian pangan di Kabupaten Buton Utara. Tujuan tersebut dicapai melalui tujuan spesifik dengan menganalisis keberfungsian masing-masing sub sistem penyuluhan pertanian serta mengkaji interaksi antar sub sistem dalam mewujudkan kemandirian pangan di Kabupaten Buton Utara. Penelitian bersifat eksploratif-deskriptif dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam terstruktur, FGD, observasi lapangan, dan studi dokumen. Informan penelitian meliputi peneliti, penyuluh pertanian, petani, pengambil kebijakan, pelaku ekonomi, dan penggiat media sosial. Analisis data dilakukan secara interaktif melalui tahapan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan dengan menggunakan kerangka teori sistem sosial Talcott Parsons (AGIL). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sistem penyuluhan pertanian di Kabupaten Buton Utara belum berfungsi secara optimal dalam mendukung kemandirian pangan. Masing-masing sub sistem: penelitian, perubahan, klien, dan penunjang, belum menjalankan fungsi adaptasi, pencapaian tujuan, integrasi, dan pemeliharaan pola secara seimbang dan terintegrasi. Interaksi antar sub sistem berlangsung parsial dan belum berbasis kebutuhan, akar masalah, serta nilai-nilai lokal petani. Meskipun demikian, lemahnya sistem bukan karena lemahnya kapasitas sub sistem dalam menjalankan fungsi sistem, melainkan oleh belum terintegrasinya berbagai kekuatan dan praktik baik yang telah hidup pada masing-masing sub sistem. Penelitian ini menemukan model sistem penyuluhan pertanian terintegrasi berbasis nilai sebagai pengikat sistem sosial-edukatif, yang mengintegrasikan sistem laten yang telah bekerja di lapangan ke dalam satu kesatuan yang sinergis. Model ini menempatkan penelitian sebagai proses pembelajaran sosial dan inovasi terapan, penyuluh sebagai agen perubahan sosial, serta petani sebagai subjek inovasi, dengan integrasi lintas sub sistem berbasis nilai yang difasilitasi oleh pemangku kebijakan sebagai prasyarat utama terwujudnya kemandirian pangan daerah Kabupaten Buton Utara.

**Kata kunci:** Sistem Penyuluhan Pertanian, Kemandirian Pangan, AGIL, Integrasi Sub Sistem, Kabupaten Buton Utara



## ABSTRACT

This research generally aims to identify an agricultural extension system that can operate optimally to achieve food independence in North Buton Regency. This goal be achieved through specific goals that analyze the functioning of each agricultural extension sub system and examine the interactions between sub systems in realizing food independence in North Buton Regency. The research is exploratory-descriptive using qualitative methods with a case study design. Data collection was conducted through structured in-depth interviews, FGDs, field observations, and document reviews. The research informants include researchers, agricultural extension workers, farmers, policy makers, economic actors, and social media activists. Data analysis was carried out interactively through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing using the Talcott Parsons social system theory framework (AGIL). The study's results show that the agricultural extension system in North Buton Regency has not functioned optimally in supporting food independence. Each sub system: research, change, client, and support, has not carried out the functions of adaptation, goal achievement, integration, and pattern maintenance in a balanced and integrated manner. The interaction between subsystems is partial and not based on farmers' needs, root problems, and local values. However, the system's weakness is not due the limited capacity of sub system to perform the system's functions, but to the lack of integration of the various forces and good practices that have developed within each sub system. This study finds a value-based, integrated agricultural extension system model as a binder for a social-educational system, integrating latent systems that have worked in the field into a synergistic unit. This model positions research as a process of social learning and applied innovation, extension workers as agents of social change, and farmers as the subjects of innovation, with integration across value-based sub systems as the main prerequisite for achieving regional food independence in North Buton Regency.

**Keywords:** Agricultural Extension System, AGIL, Food Independence, North Buton Regency, Sub System Integration