

ABSTRAK

Integrated Farming System (IFS). merupakan model pertanian terpadu yang mengintegrasikan berbagai komponen usaha tani, seperti tanaman, peternakan, dan perikanan, dalam satu sistem yang saling mendukung. Penelitian ini mengevaluasi efektivitas *Integrated Farming System* (IFS) sebagai model pemberdayaan petani di Desa Gentungan, Kabupaten Karanganyar. Desa Gentungan secara konsisten menerapkan IFS sejak 2009 melalui inisiatif lokal (*bottom-up*) sebagai respon terhadap mahalannya pupuk kimia dan degradasi lahan. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif studi kasus dengan kerangka analisis *Logic Model* untuk memetakan *input*, *activities*, *output*, dan *outcome* program.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan IFS di Desa Gentungan dilakukan melalui integrasi tanaman-ternak, di mana limbah ternak (sapi dan kambing) diolah menjadi pupuk organik, sementara limbah pertanian (jerami) digunakan sebagai pakan ternak. Secara efektivitas, program ini berhasil meningkatkan kemandirian petani melalui penurunan ketergantungan pada input eksternal, peningkatan pengetahuan teknis, dan penguatan kapasitas kelembagaan kelompok tani.

Faktor pendukung utama efektivitas adalah adanya aktor penggerak lokal (*change agent*), solidaritas kelompok tani yang kuat (Kelompok Tani Mulyo 1), serta dukungan sarana dari pemerintah seperti unit pengolahan pupuk dan embung. Namun, tantangan masih ditemukan pada keterbatasan pemahaman sebagian petani terhadap konsep terpadu secara holistik dan kendala daya saing pasar untuk produk organik. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa IFS efektif sebagai model pemberdayaan karena mampu mentransformasi petani dari sekadar objek menjadi subjek pembangunan yang mandiri secara ekonomi dan sosial.

Kata Kunci: *Integrated Farming System*, Pemberdayaan Petani, *Logic Model*, Pertanian Organik, Desa Gentungan.

ABSTRACT

Integrated Farming System is an integrated agricultural model that combines various farming components, such as crops, livestock, and fisheries, into a mutually supportive system. This study evaluates the effectiveness of the Integrated Farming System (IFS) as a farmer empowerment model in Gentungan Village. Gentungan Village have consistently implemented IFS since 2009 through a local bottom-up initiative in response to the high cost of chemical fertilizers and land degradation. This research employs a qualitative case study approach using the Logic Model analytical framework to map the program's inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes.

The findings reveal that the implementation of IFS in Gentungan Village is carried out through crop–livestock integration, in which livestock waste (from cattle and goats) is processed into organic fertilizer, while agricultural waste (such as straw) is utilized as animal feed. In terms of effectiveness, the program has successfully enhanced farmers' self-reliance by reducing dependence on external inputs, improving technical knowledge, and strengthening the institutional capacity of farmer groups.

The main supporting factors contributing to the program's effectiveness include the presence of local change agents, strong solidarity within farmer groups (kelompok tani Mulyo 1), and government support in the form of facilities such as fertilizer processing units and water reservoirs. However, several challenges remain, including the limited understanding among some farmers regarding the holistic concept of integrated farming and the market competitiveness constraints faced by organic products. This study concludes that IFS is effective as an empowerment model because it is capable of transforming farmers from mere objects of development into economically and socially independent subjects of development.

Keywords: *Integrated Farming System, Farmer Empowerment, Logic Model, Organic Agriculture, Gentungan Village.*