

## INTISARI

Perkembangan teknologi budidaya dan permintaan pasar udang yang meningkat terus mendorong ekspansi budidaya udang termasuk di lahan berpasir atau lahan marjinal di Pantai Selatan Yogyakarta (DIY) dan Jawa Tengah (Jateng). Budidaya udang ini di satu sisi memberikan kontribusi positif bagi perekonomian masyarakat pesisir dan negara, di sisi lain menghasilkan eksternalitas negatif terhadap lingkungan karena pengelolaan yang kurang bertanggungjawab. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran kelompok dan persepsi pembudidaya udang tentang pola budidaya udang yang berkelanjutan dan sikap serta tindakan mereka dalam pengelolaan usaha budidaya udang secara berkelanjutan di DIY dan Jateng. Penelitian dilakukan di lokasi terpilih, yaitu: (1) Pantai Pandansimo, Desa Poncosari, Kecamatan Sanden, Kabupaten Bantul; (2) Pantai Pasir Kadilangu, Desa Jangkaran, Kecamatan Temon, Kabupaten Kulon Progo; dan (3) Pantai Keburuhan, Desa Keburuhan, Kecamatan Ngombol, Kabupaten Purworejo, dengan total responden 80 pembudidaya udang. Persepsi diukur dengan Skala Likert yang meliputi; a. empat peran kelompok, yang meliputi 4 (empat) aspek: kelas belajar (5 sub-indikator), wahana kerjasama (4 sub-indikator), unit produksi (4 sub-indikator), serta unit usaha (5 sub-indikator) dan; empat dimensi budidaya udang berkelanjutan, yang meliputi 5 (lima) aspek: teknis (7 sub-indikator), ekonomi (9 sub-indikator), lingkungan (7 sub-indikator), sosial (6 sub-indikator), serta kelembagaan (5 sub-indikator). Hasil penelitian mengenai peran kelompok menunjukkan bahwa aspek kelas belajar (66,62%) secara akumulatif lebih dominan, kemudian diikuti peran kelompok sebagai wahana kerjasama, unit produksi dan unit usaha. Hasil penelitian mengenai budidaya berkelanjutan menunjukkan bahwa aspek ekonomi secara akumulatif memiliki nilai tertinggi (0,76), sebaliknya aspek kelembagaan dan lingkungan dengan nilai terendah, yaitu masing-masing 0,64 dan 0,67. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa perhatian utama usaha ini masih pada aspek ekonomi, sedangkan aspek lingkungan dan kelembagaan masih belum menjadi prioritas. Karena itu, pemahaman terhadap praktek budidaya udang berkelanjutan masih perlu ditingkatkan.

**Kata kunci : berkelanjutan, budidaya, DIY, Jawa Tengah, kelompok, persepsi, tambak, udang**

## ABSTRACT

The development of shrimp cultivation technology and the increasing demand of shrimp market continue to encourage the expansion of shrimp culture including at sandy beach area or marginal land in the South Coast of Yogyakarta (DIY) and Central Java (Central Java). This shrimp farming on the one hand contributes positively to the economies of coastal communities, on the other hand generating negative externalities to the environment due to less responsible management. This study aims to determine the role of aquaculture groups and their perceptions of sustainable shrimp farming practices, attitudes and actions in the management of shrimp farming in sustainable manner in Yogyakarta and Central Java. The study was conducted at selected locations, namely: (1) Pandansimo Beach, Poncosari Village, Sanden District, Bantul Regency; (2) Pasir Kadilangu Beach, Jangkaran Village, Temon Sub-district, Kulon Progo Regency; and (3) Keburuhan Beach, Keburuhan Village, Ngombol District, Purworejo District, with a total of 80 shrimp farmers. Responden perception was measured by Likert Scale which includes; a. four roles of the group, covering 4 (four) aspects or function of group: the learning class (5 sub-indicators), cooperation vessels (4 sub-indicators), production units (4 sub-indicators), and business units (5 sub-indicators); four dimensions of sustainable shrimp cultivation, covering 5 (five) aspects: technical (7 sub-indicators), economy (9 sub-indicators), environment (7 sub-indicators), social (6 sub-indicators), and institutional (5 sub-indicators). The result of research on the role of the group shows that group as learning class (66.62%) dominated the function of the group, followed by the group's role as a vehicle for cooperation, production unit and business unit. The results of research on sustainable cultivation shows that the economic aspect has the highest accumulative value (0.76), on the contrary the institutional and environmental aspects with the lowest value, ie each 0.64 and 0.67. These results indicate that the main concern of this business is still on the economic aspect, while the environmental and institutional aspects were not yet a priority. Therefore, an understanding of sustainable shrimp farming practices still needs to be improved.

**Keywords: Central Java, cultivation, DIY, group, perception, shrimp, sustainability**