

ABSTRACT

Conventional agricultural focused on modern techniques and technology-inputs has led to systemic marginalization in the world of agriculture. Conventional agriculture no longer contributes to increasing land productivity and the welfare of farmers. Engineering agricultural land is done by converting conventional agriculture into rice-fish farming system. This research aims to know the socio-economics changes of farmers after rice-fish farming system application and identifying the role of actors in the use of rice mina at KPI Mina Murakabi, Seyegan, Sleman Regency. This research is conducted at KPI Mina Murakabi by using qualitative approach and analytical descriptive method. The data collection technique was done by observation, interview, and documentation. The data sources used primary and secondary data. Changes in conventional cultivation systems to rice mina have impact on socio-economics changes including increasing income, expenditure, land area, assistance, and assets, opening jobs, growing networks of farmers with stakeholders, and improving farmer activity in groups. The actors include the Ministry of Maritime and Fisheries Affairs, FAO, Maritime and Fisheries Service of DIY, Agriculture, Food, and Fisheries Service of Sleman Regency, BP4 Region III of Sleman Regency, Government of Margoluwih Village, Extension Worker, and KPI Mina Murakabi. Actors play a role in extension, capital, rice-fish farming system, and post-harvest activities.

Keywords: Actors, Farmers, Rice-fish farming, Roles, Socio-Economics Changes

ABSTRAK

Pertanian konvensional yang selama ini menitikberatkan pada teknik modern maupun input sarat teknologi telah menyebabkan marginalisasi sistemik di dunia pertanian. Pertanian konvensional tidak lagi berkontribusi terhadap peningkatan produktivitas lahan maupun kesejahteraan petani. Rekayasa lahan pertanian dilakukan dengan mengubah pertanian konvensional menjadi mina padi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui perubahan sosial ekonomi petani pasca penerapan mina padi dan mengetahui peran aktor dalam penerapan mina padi di KPI Mina Murakabi, Seyegan, Kabupaten Sleman. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan desain deskriptif. Lokasi penelitian dipilih secara *purposive*, penelitian dilakukan di KPI Mina Murakabi, Seyegan, Sleman, Yogyakarta. Teknik pengambilan data dilakukan dengan cara observasi partisipatif, wawancara, serta kepustakaan dan dokumentasi. Sumber data yang digunakan adalah data primer dan sekunder. Perubahan sistem budidaya konvensional ke mina padi berdampak terhadap perubahan sosial ekonomi meliputi peningkatan pendapatan, pengeluaran, luas lahan, bantuan, dan asset, membuka lapangan kerja, menambah jejaring petani dengan *stake holders*, dan meningkatkan keaktifan petani dalam kelompok. Aktor tersebut meliputi Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan, FAO, Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan DIY, Dinas Pertanian, Pangan, dan Perikanan Kabupaten Sleman, BP4 Wilayah III Kabupaten Sleman, Pemerintah Desa Margoluwih, Penyuluh Perikanan, dan KPI Mina Murakabi. Aktor berperan dalam kegiatan penyuluhan, modal, budidaya mina padi, dan pasca panen.

Kata kunci: Aktor, Mina Padi, Peran, Petani, Perubahan Sosial Ekonomi