

Intisari

Desa Candibinangun memiliki potensi untuk usaha minapadi karena wilayah sawahnya yang beririgasi teknis. Potensi tersebut menarik untuk diteliti karena dapat menggambarkan sumber penghidupan pembudidaya ikan di daerah tersebut. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui aset penghidupan (*livelihood assets*), mengetahui permasalahan dalam pengelolaan aset penghidupan, dan mengetahui strategi pemanfaatan aset penghidupan pembudidaya ikan dengan sistem minapadi di Desa Candibinangun Kecamatan Pakem Kabupaten Sleman. Penelitian lapangan dilakukan pada bulan Mei 2019 hingga September 2019 menggunakan metode survei. Aset penghidupan yang dimiliki pembudidaya terdiri dari lima yaitu aset alam, aset fisik, aset sumber daya manusia, aset finansial, dan aset sosial. Aset alam berupa ternak (48,15 %), lahan (100 %), dan akses sumber air (100%). Aset fisik berupa kendaraan pribadi (100%), sarana informasi (100%), sarana budidaya (100%), kepemilikan kolam/sawah pribadi (100%), kepemilikan rumah pribadi (96,30%). Aset sumber daya manusia berupa keterampilan perikanan (100%), pendidikan dan pelatihan (100%), dan kesehatan (100%). Aset finansial berupa pendapatan (100%), tabungan (100%), dan akses pinjaman (100%). Aset sosial berupa organisasi (100%), kegiatan desa (100%), jaringan pakan (100%), akses ke pemerintahan (100%), jaringan pemasaran (100%), dan jaringan dengan pembudidaya lain diluar kelompok (100%). Seluruh pembudidaya dapat mengakses dan memafaatkan berbagai aset tersebut untuk sumber penghidupan. Permasalahan pembudidaya ikan adalah hama tanaman padi dan ikan, alat-alat budidaya mudah rusak dan hilang, kurang menguasai teknis budidaya, kenaikan biaya produksi, dan konflik antar pembudidaya.

Kata kunci: aset, candibinangun, minapadi, pembudidaya, perikanan

Abstract

Candibinangun is a village which has a great potential in rice-fish farming because rice field has been technical irrigated. This potential has an interesting point to study which can describe the source of livelihood of fish farmer in this area. The purpose of this study to find out the livelihood assets owned and accessed by fish farmers and more about assets management issues. Field research was conducted in May 2019 to September 2019 using survey methods. Livelihood assets owned by farmers consists of five elements, which is natural assets, physical assets, human assets, financial assets, and social assets. Natural assets that owned by fish farmer include livestock (48,15%), land (100%), and access to water source (100%). Physical assets that owned by fish farmers are vehicles (100%), information facilities (100%), home ownership (96,30%). Human assets that owned by fish farmers are fishery skill (100%), education and training (100%), and health (100%). Financial assets that owned by fish farmers are income (100%), savings (100%), and loans (100%). Social assets that can be beneficial to farmers are organizations (100%), village activities (100%), networks or channels in fish feed industry (100%), government access (100%), networks in market (100%), and another fish farmers from outside Candibinangun Village (100%). All fish farmers can access all this assets to use as the source of their livelihood. Problems that are likely to appear for these fish farmers are pest of paddy and fish, fish farmers tools are damaged and missing, lack of mastering technical cultivation, increasing production costs, and conflict between fish farmers.

Keyword: assets, candibinangun, minipadi, cultivator, fishery