



Intisari

Sistem Tanam Padi Jajar Legowo merupakan teknologi pertanian untuk meningkatkan produktivitas hasil panen. Penerapan Sistem Tajarwo diharapkan akan memenuhi kebutuhan pangan nasional dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan petani yang menerapkan. Pelaksanaan penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Kabupaten Sleman dengan sampel di Kecamatan Godean dan Kecamatan Gamping, D.I. Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menilai seberapa tinggi petani mendalami pelatihan tajarwo serta memanfaatkan hasil belajar dan di evaluasi menggunakan model evaluasi Kirkpatrick. Metode dasar yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif analisis dengan metode kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Pemilihan responden menggunakan metode acak dengan diambil petani yang telah mengikuti pelatihan dan sudah menerapkan sistem tanam padi jajar legowo dengan jumlah responden 60 petani dari 12 Desa di Kecamatan Godean dan Kecamatan Gamping. Analisis data yang digunakan dengan regresi linier berganda dan regresi linier sederhana. Pada penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa setelah melakukan penilaian menggunakan model Kirkpatrick terhadap pelatihan tajarwo semakin tinggi respon reaksi peserta terhadap pelatihan tajarwo semakin tinggi juga tingkat pengetahuan petani terhadap sistem tajarwo, kemudian penilaian kedua semakin tinggi pengetahuan petani terhadap teknologi tajarwo semakin baik juga perubahan perilaku petani di lapangan setelah mengikuti serangkaian pelatihan, selanjutnya penilaian ketiga semakin baik perubahan perilaku di lapangan tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap peningkatan hasil belajar yaitu produktivitas setelah menerapkan teknologi tajarwo.

Kata Kunci : Pelatihan Tajarwo, Petani, Evaluasi Model Kirkpatrick, Kecamatan Godean dan Kecamatan Gamping



Abstract

Rice Planting Systems of Jajar Legowo (tajarwo) is an agricultural technology to increase crops productivities. Application of Tajarwo System is expected to meet national food needs and improved the welfare of farmers who applying this system. This research was conducted in Sleman district and sample was taken in Godean and Gamping sub-districts of D.I. Yogyakarta. Additionally, this research was to assess how high the farmers steeped tajarwo training, utilized the learning outcomes, and then evaluated using the Kirkpatrick evaluation model. The basic method used in this research was descriptive analysis with qualitative and quantitative methods. Selection of respondents were using a random method to farmers who have attended training and implemented rice planting systems of jajar legowo (tajarwo) by the number of respondents were 60 farmers from 12 villages in Godean and Gamping sub-districts. Analysis of the data were using the multiple and simple linear regressions. In this research, we can conclude that after the assessment using the Kirkpatrick model of training tajarwo showed that the higher response reaction of the participants to the training tajarwo means the higher level of knowledge of farmers on the tajarwo system, the second assessment that higher the knowledge of farmers on tajarwo technology means the better behavior changes of farmers in the field after attending a series of training, the third assessment that the better changes in behavior on the field did not significantly affect learning outcome was productivity after implementing tajarwo technology.

Keywords: Training Tajarwo, Farmer, Kirkpatrick Evaluation Model, Godean and Gamping Sub-districts.