

RINGKASAN

Edwin Madya Agus Subakti, 250811100025 Magister Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam Program Pascasarjana Universitas Trunojoyo Madura, 19 Juni 2026. “Evaluasi Dampak Program Sekolah Lapang Pengelolaan Tanaman Terpadu (SLPTT) Terhadap Keberlanjutan Usahatani Jagung Di Kabupaten Sumenep: Perspektif Ekonomi, Sosial & Lingkungan”; Komisi Pembimbing, Ketua Dr. Teti Sugiarti, M.Si, Anggota Dr. Agr. Eko Setiawan, S.P., M.Si.

Jagung merupakan komoditas penting di Indonesia; akan tetapi, terdapat kesenjangan hasil yang cukup besar antara produktivitas nyata petani dan potensi hasil yang dapat dicapai melalui varietas unggul akibat rendahnya penerapan teknologi budidaya yang direkomendasikan dan masih dominannya praktik bertani konvensional. Program Sekolah Lapang Pengelolaan Tanaman Terpadu (SLPTT) dihadirkan guna mendorong peningkatan pengetahuan dan penerapan teknologi di kalangan petani. Studi ini berupaya menilai perubahan dan penyesuaian praktik budidaya pada usahatani jagung pasca pelaksanaan program tersebut. Responden dipilih secara representatif dari total 150 peserta program. Data mengenai praktik budidaya, produktivitas, biaya produksi, penerimaan usahatani, pendapatan usahatani, dan rasio biaya-manfaat (R/C) dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner terstruktur. Analisis statistik deskriptif diterapkan untuk menilai tingkat perubahan adopsi teknologi, sedangkan analisis komparatif sebelum–sesudah digunakan untuk membandingkan perbedaan usahatani sebelum dan sesudah keikutsertaan dalam program. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan peningkatan penggunaan varietas benih unggul (+54%), sistem tanam reguler (+77%), dan pemupukan berimbang (+65%) yang signifikan. Penggunaan Pengendalian Hama Terpadu (PHT) meningkat secara bertahap (+32,26%), yang artinya menunjukkan adanya perbedaan dalam adopsi berbagai teknologi. Perubahan tersebut tercermin dalam peningkatan produktivitas yang relatif kecil (2,71%), sementara penerimaan usahatani meningkat sebesar 20,97%, pendapatan usahatani tumbuh sebesar 39,60%, dan rasio R/C meningkat dari 2,15 menjadi 2,60. Hasil studi ini menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara partisipasi dalam program SLPTT dengan peningkatan kualitas praktik budidaya serta performa ekonomi usahatani; namun, perubahan yang teridentifikasi perlu dipahami sebagai korelasi bukan hubungan sebab-akibat karena desain penelitian tanpa kelompok kontrol. Untuk memastikan keberlanjutan adopsi teknologi yang lebih rumit di kalangan petani jagung, perlu dilakukan penguatan dukungan pascapelatihan serta penerapan pendekatan penyuluhan yang responsif terhadap kondisi lapangan

Kata Kunci: penyuluhan pertanian, kinerja usahatani, usahatani jagung, SLPTT, adopsi teknologi

SUMMARY

Edwin Madya Agus Subakti, 250811100025, Master's Program in Natural Resource Management, Postgraduate Program, Trunojoyo University of Madura, June 19, 2026. "Technology Adoption and Its Impact on Maize Farm Performance after The Integrated Crop Management Farmer Field School Program: Evidence from Sumenep Regency"; Supervisory Committee: Chair Dr. Teti Sugiarti, M.Si; Member Dr. Agr. Eko Setiawan, S.P., M.Si.

Maize is an essential commodity in Indonesia; however, substantial yield gaps persist between the actual farm productivity and the yield potential with improved maize varieties due to limited adoption of recommended cultivation technology and traditional farming methods. The introduction of the Integrated Crop Management Farmer Field School (SLPTT) program aimed to promote farmers' knowledge acquisition and technology use. The present study aimed to evaluate the modification of cultivation practices and the changes in cultivation practices on maize farms in the wake of the implementation of the SLPTT programme. Quantitative before–after retrospective evaluation was conducted using survey samples from 100 maize farmers enrolled in the SLPTT programs which had been sampled from five sub-districts of Sumenep Regency, Indonesia. Based on the 150 program participants, a representative number of respondents were selected. Structured questionnaire responses were obtained to obtain cultivation practices, productivity, production cost, farm revenue, farm income, and benefit-cost (R/C) ratio data. Descriptive statistical analyses were applied to assess the degree of change in technology adoption while comparative before–after analyses were used to compare differences in farm performance measures before and after participation in the program. Results indicated significant growth of the use of improved seed varieties (+54%), regular planting systems (+77%) and balanced fertilization (+65%). Use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) increased more incrementally (+32.26%), showing how there were differences in the adoption of various technologies. The changes were reflected in small gains in productivity (2.71%), while farm revenue increased by 20.97%, farm income grew by 39.60%, and the ratio of R/C increased from 2.15 to 2.60. The findings suggested that participation in the SLPTT program was associated with improvements in cultivation practices and farm economic performance, although the observed changes should be interpreted as associations rather than causal effects due to the absence of a control group. Strengthening post-training assistance and adaptive extension strategies is essential to promote sustained adoption of more complex technologies among maize farmers.

Keywords: agricultural extension, farm performance, maize farming, SLPTT, technology adoption