

ABSTRAK

MODEL PERTANIAN BERKELANJUTAN BERBASIS PONDOK PESANTREN DI KOTA TASIKMALAYA

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Tujuan penelitian ini untuk merancang model pertanian berkelanjutan berbasis pondok pesantren di Kota Tasikmalaya dengan mengambil 2 pesantren sebagai sampel yaitu Pondok Pesantren *Islamic Leader School* dan *Hidayatul Mustafid*. Penelitian dilaksanakan dari Bulan Januari hingga Juli 2024. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah survey, data yang dikumpulkan berupa data primer dan sekunder. Data primer diperoleh dari hasil wawancara kepada 132 responden dan 20 informan. Data sekunder diperoleh berbagai sumber termasuk dari instansi-instansi terkait. Alat analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif dengan menggunakan skala likert. Selanjutnya *Rapid Aparsial For Pondok Pesantren* (Rap-Pontren) untuk mendiagnosa keberlanjutan pertanian. Serta *Prospective Participatory Analysis* untuk penentuan faktor kunci dalam pembuatan skenario. Model dibentuk setelah adanya skenario dengan metode pentahelix. Hasil analisis menunjukkan dimensi sosial, ekonomi, hukum dan tata kelola terkategori kurang baik. Sementara itu dimensi lingkungan terkategori baik. Status Keberlanjutan dimensi sosial dan lingkungan terkategori cukup berkelanjutan, sementara dimensi ekonomi serta hukum dan tata kelola terkategori kurang berkelanjutan. Selanjutnya diketahui terdapat 5 faktor kunci berpengaruh kuat, antara lain: (1) usahatani pesantren, (2) fasilitas pembelajaran, (3) kemitraan pasar, (4) prospek pengembangan usahatani, (5) keberlanjutan usahatani. Selanjutnya, model implementatif pertanian berkelanjutan yaitu kolaborasi antara pemerintah, sektor bisnis, akademisi, komunitas dan media. Semuanya bersinergi secara optimal, maka tujuan pertanian berkelanjutan berbasis pondok pesantren di Kota Tasikmalaya dapat tercapai

Kata Kunci: Pondok Pesantren, Model, Implementasi, Keberlanjutan, Pertanian

ABSTRACT
**SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE MODEL BASED ON ISLAMIC
BOARDING SCHOOL IN TASIKMALAYA CITY**

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This research aims to design a sustainable agriculture model based on Islamic boarding schools in Tasikmalaya City by taking 2 Islamic boarding schools as samples, namely Islamic Leader School and Hidayatul Mustafid Islamic Boarding School. The research was conducted from January to July 2024. The research method used was survey, the data collected were primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from interviews with 132 respondents and 20 informants. Secondary data was obtained from various sources including from relevant agencies. The analytical tool used is descriptive analysis using a Likert scale. Furthermore, Rapid Aparsial For Pondok Pesantren (Rap-Pontren) to diagnose agricultural sustainability. And Prospective Participatory Analysis to determine key factors in scenario development. The model was formed after the scenario with the pentahelix method. The results of the analysis showed that the social, economic, legal and governance dimensions were categorized as unfavorable. Meanwhile, the environmental dimension is categorized as good. The Sustainability Status of the social and environmental dimensions is categorized as moderately sustainable, while the economic and legal and governance dimensions are categorized as less sustainable. Furthermore, it is known that there are 5 key factors that have a strong influence, including: (1) pesantren farming, (2) learning facilities, (3) market partnerships, (4) farm development prospects, (5) farm sustainability. Furthermore, the implementative model of sustainable agriculture is collaboration between the government, business sector, academia, community and media. All of them synergize optimally, then the goal of sustainable agriculture based on Islamic boarding schools in Tasikmalaya City can be achieved.

Keywords: Islamic Boarding School, Model, Implementative, Sustainability, Agriculture