ABSTRACT

The most serious impact of fallow-period land under-utilization on paddy fields led farmers in Muara Mulia Village to combine rice farming with common carp cultivation during the fallow period after harvest, as an effort to optimize land use and increase income. This study aimed to analyze the income earned by farmers who apply the rice and common carp cropping pattern. The research used a descriptive quantitative method, with the location purposively selected based on the presence of this cropping pattern. Sampling used a purposive total-sampling technique involving 23 farmers as respondents, each cultivating one hectare of paddy field, while common carp cultivation was carried out on a total pond area of 7.9 hectares. Data were collected through observation and interviews as primary data, supported by secondary data. Data analysis covered production cost, revenue, and income for both rice farming and common carp cultivation. Results showed that rice farming incurred a total production cost of Rp. 332.844.250 (average Rp. 14.471.489/ha/season) and earned total revenue of Rp. 1.084.950,000 (average Rp. 47.171.739/ha/season), generating a net income of Rp. 752.105.750 (average Rp. 32.700.250/ha/season). Common carp cultivation incurred a total production cost of Rp. 82.882.502 (average Rp. 10,491,456/ha/cycle) and earned total revenue of Rp. 114,820,000 (average Rp. 14.534.177/ha/cycle), generating a net income of Rp. 31.937.498 (average Rp. 4.042.721/ha/cycle). Combined, the cropping pattern produced a total income of Rp. 784.043.248, with an average of Rp. 36.742.971/ha. These results indicate that the rice and common carp cropping pattern generates positive income for farmers, with fallow-period fish cultivation providing additional economic value beyond rice farming alone.

Keywords: common carp, cropping pattern, fallow period, income, paddy field