

RINGKASAN

Skripsi yang berjudul *Collaborative Governance* di Desa Sambirata, Kecamatan Cilongok Kabupaten Banyumas (Studi Tentang Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat Melalui Budidaya Kapulaga). Diakhir tahun 2019 hingga 2021 *Covid-19* melanda Indonesia, banyak sektor ekonomi yang mengalami kebuntungan masalah ekonomi di Indonesia, salah satunya adalah sektor ekonomi masyarakat. *Pandemic covid-19* telah memberhentikan beberapa rantai pasok pemasaran yang biasanya dilakukan para petani. Salah satunya Desa Sambirata Kecamatan Cilongok, dimana penduduknya mayoritas bermata pencaharian sebagai petani. Dari dampak *Covid'19* itulah yang memunculkan beberapa permasalahan yang lain diantaranya: hasil produksi kapulaga semakin meningkat namun harga penjualan justru semakin menurun, mengenai residu kapulaga masih belum dikelola dengan baik dan serius, Badan Usaha Milik Desa belum bisa menjadi instansi ekonomi dalam hal permodalan dan pemasaran, selain itu belum bisa menggandeng instansi lain untuk membantu meningkatkan jual beli kapulaga, sehingga pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat Desa Sambirata melalui budidaya kapulaga lebih berkembang.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menjelaskan dan mendeskripsikan tentang bagaimana *Collaborative Governance* di Desa Sambirata, Kecamatan Cilongok Kabupaten Banyumas dalam meningkatkan Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat melalui Budidaya Kapulaga. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik yang digunakan untuk pengambilan informan adalah *Purposive Sampling*. Sasaran penelitian ini adalah Sasaran penelitian ini adalah Kolaborasi antara Pemerintah, Lembaga Swasta, dan Masyarakat (Kelompok Tani) dalam meningkatkan Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat. Analisis hasil penelitian menggunakan model analisis interaktif *Miles And Huberman* (dalam Saldana 2014: 12-14).

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa *Collaborative Governance* di Desa Sambirata, Kecamatan Cilongok, Kabupaten Banyumas (studi tentang pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat melalui budidaya kapulaga), belum maksimal namun sejauh ini ada upaya yang di lakukan oleh pihak Pemerintah Desa maupun Pemerintah Swasta (PT.Sidomuncul) sudah cukup baik untuk membantu dalam upaya pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat, baik dari segi peningkatan kapasitas SDM, serta masih terbatasnya sarana dan prasarana. Peranan Dinas Pertanian dan Ketahanan Pangan Kabupaten Banyumas dalam penyaluran bantuan pupuk gratis untuk petani kapulaga dan DOM sudah terlaksana, serta beberapa bantuan dari PT.Sidomuncul dan Pihak Bank BRI yang memberikan bantuan alat pengering kapulaga, kemudian kurangnya pupuk yang di bagikan serta masi bayaknya masyarakat yang masih kurang akan SDM dalam mengelola budidaya kapulaga.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diatas terdapat beberapa implikasi yang diajukan peneliti sebagai berikut :

1. Aspek Jaringan : Didalam kerjasama di Desa Sambirata jaringan nya sudah cukup baik. Intensitas jaringan antara kelompok tani dengan pihak pemerintah dan pihak swasta lebih dieratkan kembali melalui proses kolaborasi yang terjalin. Dengan adanya jaringan maka akan memenuhi apa yang dibutuhkan sama lain untuk saling melengkapi antara para *stakeholder* dengan kelompok tani.
2. Aspek Komitmen : Didalam berkomitmen kelompok tani dengan pihak luar lebih ditingkatkan lagi, dan membuka relasi sebanyak-banyaknya tidak hanya dengan Dinas pertanian dan ketahanan pangan, Dinas Perhutani, dan juga PT.Sidomuncul untuk terus memberdayakan kapulaga dan mengenalkan desa kepada masyarakat secara luas.
3. Aspek Kepercayaan : Kepercayaan yang telah dibentuk antara kelompok tani dengan pihak pemerintah maupun swasta lebih ditingkatkan kembali walaupun dengan hambatan dan kendala yang terjadi dilapangan.
4. Aspek Kejelasan Tata Kelola : Dengan aturan masih belum jelas, tidak semua pihak membuat peraturan dalam menjalin kerjasama (kolaborasi). Sehingga dapat dikatakan bahwa untuk tata kelola dalam bekerjasama (kolaborasi) dengan para *stakeholder* masih bebas dan belum teratur menjadi pengalaman yang harus diperbaiki kedepannya ketika bermitra dengan pihak lain.
5. Aspek *Acces to Authority* : Kewenangan dari berbagai pihak terutama yang menjalin hubungan kerjasama yang sudah berjalan dengan wewenang masing-masing tetap dipertahankan dan untuk ditingkatkan lagi terhadap kerjasama yang sudah terjalin di Desa Sambirata melalui budidaya kapulaga. Sedagkan dukungan dari berbagai pihak juga perlu ditingkatkan lagi terutama dukungan berupa moril dan materill yang sangat dibutuhkan dalam menunjang perkembangan budidaya kapulaga.
6. Aspek *Distributive Accountability/Responsibility* : Kerjasama (kolaborasi) di desa sambirata dalam penataan dan pembagian tanggung jawab antar kelompok tani dengan para *stakeholder* sudah jelas diharapkan bisa dipertahankan.
7. Aspek *Information Sharing* (Berbagi Informasi) : Komunikasi antara para *stakeholder* ataupun didalam internal kelompok tani berjalan dengan baik dan lancar dilakukan secara langsung dan tidak langsung. Dapat dikatakan untuk akses berbagi informasi juga baik dan mudah. Sehingga perlu dipertahankan dan tingkatan kembali walaupun dengan ketersediaan akses yang terbatas diharapkan kelompok tani dapat memanfaatkan itu sebaik-baiknya.

8. Aspek *Acces to Resources* : Kelompok tani meminta pemerintah khususnya Desa Sambirata meningkatkan sarana dan prasarana serta infrastruktur pada bidang pertanian. Serta membuat program-program terobosan baru yang mampu mendorong agar petani mampu menghasilkan produksi dan panen yang melimpah dan berkualitas, serta mampu mengelolah hasil produksi pertaniannya sendiri. Dalam peningkatan kapasitas SDM kelompok tani lebih ditingkatkan.

Kata Kunci : *Collaborative Governance*, pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat melalui budidaya kapulaga.

SUMMARY

The thesis entitled Collaborative Governance in Sambirata Village, Cilongok District, Banyumas Regency (Study of Community Economic Empowerment Through Cardamom Cultivation). At the end of 2019 to 2021 Covid-19 hit Indonesia, many economic sectors were experiencing economic problems in Indonesia, one of which was the community economic sector. The Covid-19 pandemic has halted several marketing supply chains that are usually carried out by farmers. One of them is Sambirata Village, Cilongok District, where the majority of the population work as farmers. It is the impact of Covid'19 that has given rise to several other problems including: cardamom production is increasing but sales prices are decreasing, cardamom residues are still not managed properly and seriously, village-owned enterprises cannot become economic institutions in terms of capital and marketing, apart from that they have not been able to partner with other agencies to help increase the sale and purchase of cardamom, so that the economic empowerment of the people of Sambirata Village through cardamom cultivation is more developed.

The purpose of this study is to explain and describe how Collaborative Governance in Sambirata Village, Cilongok District, Banyumas Regency in increasing Community Economic Empowerment through Cardamom Cultivation. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The technique used to collect informants is purposive sampling. The target of this research is the target of this research is Collaboration between the Government, Private Institutions, and Communities (Farmers Groups) in increasing Community Economic Empowerment. Analysis of the results of the research used the Miles And Huberman interactive analysis model (in Saldana 2014: 12-14).

The results of this study indicate that Collaborative Governance in Sambirata Village, Cilongok District, Banyumas Regency (a study of community economic empowerment through cardamom cultivation), has not been maximized, but so far there have been efforts made by the Village Government and Private Government (PT.Sidomuncul) good enough to assist in efforts to empower the community's economy, both in terms of increasing human resource capacity, as well as the limited facilities and infrastructure. The role of the Department of Agriculture and Food Security of Banyumas Regency in distributing free fertilizer assistance to cardamom and DOM farmers has been carried out, as well as some assistance from PT.Sido Muncul and BRI Bank which provided assistance with cardamom dryers, then the lack of fertilizer being distributed and the large number of people who there is still a lack of human resources in managing cardamom cultivation.

Based on the research conclusions above, there are several implications proposed by researchers as follows:

- 1. Network Aspect: In cooperation in Sambirata Village, the network is quite good. The intensity of the network between farmer groups and the government and private parties is further strengthened through a process of collaboration that is established. With the existence of a network, it will fulfill what is needed by each other to complement each other between stakeholders and farmer groups.*
- 2. Aspects of Commitment: In terms of commitment, farmer groups with outsiders are further enhanced, and open as many relationships as possible, not only with the Agriculture and Food Security Service, the Perhutani Service, and also PT.Sido Muncul to continue to empower cardamom and introduce the village to the wider community .*
- 3. Aspects of Trust: The trust that has been formed between farmer groups and the government and the private sector is further enhanced even with the obstacles and obstacles that occur in the field.*
- 4. Aspects of Governance Clarity: With the rules still unclear, not all parties make rules in establishing cooperation (collaboration). So that it can be said that governance in collaboration with stakeholders is still free and not regular, it is an experience that must be improved in the future when partnering with other partie.*
- 5. Aspects of Access to Authority: The authority of various parties, especially those who establish cooperative relationships that are already running with their respective authorities, is maintained and to be further enhanced for the collaboration that has existed in Sambirata Village through cardamom cultivation. Meanwhile, support from various parties also needs to be increased, especially support in the form of moral and material which is very much needed in supporting the development of cardamom cultivation.*
- 6. Aspects of Distributive Accountability/Responsibility: Cooperation (collaboration) in the village of Sambirata in the arrangement and division of responsibilities between farmer groups and stakeholders is clearly expected to be maintained.*
- 7. Aspects of Information Sharing: Communication between stakeholders or within the internal farmer groups runs well and smoothly, directly and indirectly. It can be said that access to information sharing is also good and easy. So that it needs to be maintained and increased even though with the availability of limited access it is hoped that farmer groups can make the best use of it.*

8. *Aspect of Access to Resources: The farmer group asked the government, especially Sambirata Village, to improve facilities and infrastructure as well as infrastructure in the agricultural sector. As well as making new breakthrough programs that are able to encourage farmers to be able to produce abundant and quality production and harvests, and be able to manage their own agricultural production. In increasing the human resource capacity of farmer groups it is further improved.*

Keywords: *Collaborative Governance, community economic empowerment through cardamom cultivation.*