

Collaborative governance dalam program planet kakao pengelolaan dan edukasi terpadu melalui kebun rakyat di Provinsi Jawa Timur : studi di kabupaten Blitar dan Kabupaten Mojokerto = Collaborative governance in the planet kakao program; integrated management and education through people's gardens in East Java Province : study in Blitar and Mojokerto Districts

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Tesis ini membahas tentang praktik collaborative governance serta faktor yang mempengaruhinya dalam Program Planet Kakao. Planet Kakao adalah program yang diinisiasi oleh Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Timur melalui Dinas Perkebunan guna mengelola perkebunan kakao dari hulu ke hilir melalui perkebunan rakyat. Program ini tidak hanya menggandeng petani, namun juga pihak swasta, Bidang Perkebunan di pemerintah daerah kabupaten, Pusat Penelitian Kopi dan Kakao serta Asosiasi Petani Kakao Indonesia. Penelitian dibatasi di dua daerah, yakni Blitar dan Mojokerto. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan post-positivism dengan wawancara dan studi literatur sebagai metode pengumpulan data. Model collaborative governance yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah model Ansell dan Gash. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, ditemukan adanya proses kolaboratif dalam pelaksanaan program. Meskipun dilaksanakan dalam lingkup satu provinsi, nyatanya terdapat perbedaan antara kedua daerah. Salah satunya adalah adanya indikasi distrust di salah satu daerah. Selain itu, faktor kepemimpinan menjadi faktor yang paling mendeterminasi program sejak awal di kedua daerah, namun informal leader di satu daerah lebih kuat sehingga memberikan pengaruh lebih dalam forum kolaborasi.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis discusses the practice of collaborative governance and the factors that influence it in the Planet Kakao Program. Planet Kakao is a program initiated by the East Java Provincial Government through the Plantation Office to manage cocoa plantations from upstream to downstream through smallholder plantations. This program not only collaborates with farmers, but also the private sector, Plantation in the district government, the Coffee and Cocoa Research Center and the Indonesian Cocoa Farmers Association. Research is limited to two regions, namely Blitar and Mojokerto. The study used a post-positivist approach with interviews and literature studies as a method of data collection. The collaborative governance model used in the study is the Ansell and Gash models. Based on the results of data analysis, a collaborative process was found in the implementation of the program. Although carried out within the scope of one province, in fact there are differences between the two regions. One of them is the indication of distrust in one area. In addition, leadership factor have been the most determinant factor in the program since the beginning in both regions, but informal leaders in one region are stronger so that they have more influence in the collaboration forum.