

ABSTRAK

Johan Bhimo Sukoco, NIM : S241308013, 2016, Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Program Penyediaan Air Minum dan Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat (PAMSIMAS) di Kabupaten Sragen. Tesis. Pembimbing I : Prof. Dr. Ismi Dwi Astuti Nurhaeni, M.Si; Pembimbing II : Dr. Didik G. Suharto, S.Sos, M.Si. Program Studi Magister Administrasi Publik, Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta.

Latar belakang : Permasalahan pemenuhan air minum dan sanitasi masih dihadapi masyarakat marginal. Pemenuhan ini memerlukan adanya pemberdayaan peran masyarakat. Namun, meskipun pemberdayaan merupakan manifestasi dari *New Public Service*, *Human Governance*, dan *Good Governance*, seringkali masyarakat masih diabaikan dalam program pembangunan. Pemenuhan air minum dan sanitasi ini diupayakan pemerintah melalui Program PAMSIMAS. Program ini dilaksanakan Kabupaten Sragen dengan melayani 116 desa dari total 208 desa. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pemberdayaan masyarakat dari aspek-aspek : akses ke informasi, inklusi/partisipasi, akuntabilitas, kapasitas organisasi lokal, pengetahuan masyarakat, politik, legalitas, dan budaya lokal.

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini deskriptif kualitatif. Pemilihan lokasi secara *purposive area*. Kabupaten Sragen dipilih karena memiliki Program PAMSIMAS terbanyak di Indonesia, dengan cakupan pelayanan 58 %, sedangkan Desa Plosorejo dan Katelan dipilih karena memiliki spesifikasi berbeda terkait kondisi geografis rawan air di daerah utara dan selatan, serta perbedaan sumber dana program. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Teknik penentuan informan menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Validitas data menggunakan teknik triangulasi metode, sedangkan teknik analisis data menggunakan model analisis interaktif.

Hasil : Pemberdayaan masyarakat belum optimal terkait akses ke informasi karena pengelola tidak aktif dalam asosiasi. Inklusi/partisipasi masyarakat rendah dalam pemenuhan *in kind*, pembayaran rekening, dan keterlibatan dalam organisasi lokal. Akuntabilitas pengelola kurang dalam pelaporan keuangan. Organisasi lokal lemah dalam dukungan dana. Pengetahuan operasional teknis masyarakat masih perlu diperkuat dengan diklat. Aspek politik, legalitas, dan budaya lokal juga belum optimal. Meskipun pemberdayaan adalah manifestasi *New Public Service*, *Human Governance*, dan *Good Governance*, masyarakat sering diabaikan dalam program.

Kata kunci : pemberdayaan masyarakat, pemberdayaan, air, sanitasi, PAMSIMAS.

ABSTRACT

Johan Bhimo Sukoco, NIM : S241308013, 2016, Community Empowerment in Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program in Sragen Regency (PAMSIMAS). Thesis. First Counselor: Prof. Dr. Ismi Dwi Astuti Nurhaeni, M.Si; Second Counselor: Dr. Didik G. Suharto, S.Sos, M.Si, Public Administration Magister Study Program, Postgraduate Program, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta.

Background: Drinking water and sanitation fulfillment problem is still faced by marginal society. This fulfillment requires the community role empowerment. However, although empowerment is the manifestation of New Public Service, Human Governance and Good Governance, community is often still ignored in development program. The government attempts to meet drinking water and sanitation requirement through PAMSIMAS Program. This program was conducted in Sragen Regency by catering to 116 villages out of 208 villages. This research aimed to find out community empowerment viewed from aspects: access to information, inclusion/participation, accountability, local organizational capacity, community knowledge, politics, legality, and local culture.

Method: This study was a descriptive qualitative research. The location was selected using purposive area method. Sragen Regency was selected because it had the largest number of PAMSIMAS program in Indonesia with service scope of 58%, while the Plosorejo and Katelan Villages were selected because they had different specification related to water-vulnerable geographic condition in north and south areas, and different program fund source. Techniques of collecting data used were interview, observation, and documentation. The informant was selected using purposive sampling technique. Data validation was carried out using method triangulation, while technique of analyzing data used was an interactive model of analysis.

Result: Community empowerment had not been optimal related to information access because the organizer was inactive in association. The community inclusion/participation was low in the in-kind fulfillment, billing payment, and involvement in local organization. The organizer had low accountability in financial reporting. Local organization had low fund support. The community's technical operating knowledge was still confirmed with short course. Politics, legality, and local culture had not been optimal. Although empowerment is the manifestation of New Public Service, Human Governance and Good Governance, community is often still ignored in program.

Keywords: community empowerment, empowerment, water, sanitation, PAMSIMAS