

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berfokus pada pemberdayaan petani kopi di Desa Reje Guru, Kecamatan Bukit, Kabupaten Bener Meriah. Latar belakang penelitian didasarkan pada rendahnya efektivitas program pemberdayaan yang selama ini lebih kepada bantuan fisik seperti pupuk, bibit, dan alat pertanian tanpa diiringi peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia, sehingga sebagian petani belum mampu mengelola usaha tani secara mandiri dan berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi proses pemberdayaan petani kopi serta mengetahui faktor pendukung dan penghambat dalam pelaksanaannya. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi, dengan analisis data meliputi reduksi data, penyajian, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proses pemberdayaan mengacu pada teori Wrihatnolo (2007) melalui tiga indikator: penyadaran, pengkapasitasan, dan pendayaan. Pemberdayaan dilakukan melalui penyuluhan, pelatihan budidaya kopi berkelanjutan, penyuluhan pengolahan pascapanen, pembentukan kelompok tani sebagai wadah pembelajaran, serta pemberian akses terhadap sarana pertanian, modal usaha, dan jaringan pemasaran. Program tersebut memberikan dampak positif terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan, keterampilan, dan kemandirian petani. Namun, proses pemberdayaan belum optimal. Hambatan yang ditemukan meliputi rendahnya partisipasi petani, keterbatasan waktu karena pekerjaan di kebun, minimnya bimbingan teknis lanjutan, serta lemahnya kemampuan menerapkan inovasi baru. Faktor pendukung mencakup semangat petani dan dukungan pemerintah daerah, sementara faktor penghambat berasal dari kurangnya koordinasi antar-lembaga, keterbatasan sarana pendukung, dan rendahnya pemahaman terhadap teknologi pertanian modern. Secara keseluruhan, penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa program pemberdayaan telah berkontribusi pada peningkatan produktivitas dan kesejahteraan petani. Meski demikian, diperlukan pendampingan berkelanjutan, peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia, serta kolaborasi lebih kuat antara pemerintah, penyuluh, koperasi, dan lembaga terkait agar manfaat pemberdayaan dapat dirasakan secara merata oleh seluruh petani.

Kata Kunci: Pemberdayaan, Manajemen, kebijakan, Petani, Kopi.

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the empowerment of coffee farmers in Reje Guru Village, Bukit District, Bener Meriah Regency. The background of the research is based on the low effectiveness of empowerment programs that have so far emphasized physical assistance such as fertilizers, seedlings, and agricultural tools without being accompanied by human resource capacity building, resulting in some farmers being unable to manage their farming activities independently and sustainably. This research aims to identify the process of coffee farmer empowerment as well as the supporting and inhibiting factors in its implementation. The study uses a descriptive qualitative approach through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation, with data analysis carried out through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results show that the empowerment process refers to Wrihatnolo's theory (2007), which includes three indicators: awareness, capacity building, and empowerment. Empowerment is implemented through extension activities, sustainable coffee cultivation training, post-harvest processing counseling, the formation of farmer groups as learning forums, and the provision of access to agricultural facilities, business capital, and marketing networks. These programs have positively impacted the farmers' knowledge, skills, and independence. However, empowerment has not been fully optimal. The obstacles identified include low participation among some farmers, limited time due to workload in the fields, minimal technical guidance, and limited ability to adopt new innovations. Supporting factors include farmers' enthusiasm and support from local government, while inhibiting factors involve poor inter-agency coordination, limited supporting facilities, and low understanding of modern agricultural technology. Overall, the study concludes that empowerment programs have contributed to increased productivity and farmer welfare. Nevertheless, continuous assistance, human resource capacity development, and stronger collaboration between the government, agricultural extension workers, cooperatives, and related institutions are needed so that the benefits can be evenly distributed among all coffee farmers.

Keywords: *Empowerment, Management, Policy, Farmers, Coffee.*