

**ELITE NETWORK OF SAMBIRATA VILLAGE, CILONGOK DISTRICT
IN COMMUNITY ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT THROUGH
KAPULAGA CULTIVATION**

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ABSTRACT

In empowering the village economy, the role of elites and the community is very much needed in realizing collaborative governance. Each stakeholder is interconnected in realizing community economic empowerment. The elite, as a group with position and power, functions as a decision maker in empowerment, while the community functions as an actor in the process of community empowerment. In increasing the economic empowerment of local communities through cardamom cultivation, the Sambirata Village Government collaborates with several government and private parties. However, in this collaboration process, the role of each stakeholder is not yet clear. So, in this case, we will explain how the elite network process formed in developing Sambirata Village was seen from the aspects of the cooperation process, providing funds, counseling, and providing facilities and infrastructure to support cardamom cultivation. This research aims to describe and explain the elite network process in Sambirata Village, Cilongok District, Banyumas Regency, in Community Economic Empowerment through Cardamom Cultivation. The method used is descriptive qualitative. This research shows that the elite network in Sambirata Village, Cilongok District, Banyumas Regency, in empowering the community's economy through cardamom cultivation is not optimal. Still, the efforts made by the Village Government and the Private Government (PT.Sidomuncul) are sufficient. Suitable for assisting in efforts to empower the community's economy, one of which can be seen from the counseling provided by the Village Government, the Banyumas Regency Agriculture and Food Security Service, and PT. Sidomuncul in improving existing human resources to cultivate cardamom well and obtain increased harvests. Seeing that the facilities are pretty good, there is some assistance from PT. Sidomuncul, namely in the form of drying machines and houses, then from the Department of Agriculture providing DOM with solar-powered drying houses, from outside parties, BANK BRI assists with cardamom drying equipment. However, the facilities are still lacking for farmer groups. Then, there is a lack of distributed fertilizer, and many people still lack the human resources to manage cardamom cultivation.

Keywords: Elite Network, Collaborative Governance, community economic empowerment through cardamom cultivation

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's natural resources are the most dominant source of wealth, one of which is spices which are the main commodity that is highly sought after by many countries in various corners of the world. Spices are an ingredient used to add flavor to food and as a raw material for making medicines. When the Covid'19 Pandemic hit Indonesia in 2019 – 2021, spices became the most sought after icon for making herbal medicines such as herbal medicine, one of which was cardamom. One of the best cardamom producing villages in Banyumas Regency which is able to attract interest from PT. Sidomuncul Tbk is Sambirata Village, Cilongok District, Banyumas Regency, which has a rare type of cardamom that is different from other types of cardamom.

The challenge after the Covid'19 pandemic for Indonesia is to improve the various impacts of the decline on various sector elements, especially in terms of the economy. Economic empowerment is important to face these challenges. The Covid'19 pandemic has stopped several marketing chains that farmers usually carry out. However, this has had a positive impact on Sambirata Village, paving the way for BUMDesa to develop the hidden spice potential in the remote area of the northernmost part of Cilongok District.

During the two years of collaboration, cardamom production increased significantly.

According to the budget, the price per kilogram is ascertained and displayed in a table with the last four years, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Table I.1. Cardamom Cultivation Production Results in Sambirata Village, District
Cilongok Banyumas Regency 2019 – 2022

Year	Cardamom Production Results Per Year			
	Wet		Dry	
	Unit	Price	Unit	Price
2019	91 quintals	245,700,000	0	0
2020	98 quintals	313,600,000	14 quintals	336,000,000
2021	112 quintals	190,400,000	16 quintals	200,000,000
2022	188.4 quintals	235,200,000	26.89 quintals	263,760,000
2023	268.4 quintals	375,760,000	38 quintals	399,000,000

Source: Data from the Sambirata Village Farmer Group, Cilongok District, BanyumasRegency 2023

Referring to the data above, marketing which is now handled by BUMDesa Sambirata Village, Cilongok District has started running and is starting to look for marketing other than PT. Sidomuncul to continue to establish a marketing network so that the marketing process does not stop. Sambirata Village, Cilongok District. Regarding cardamom residue, it is still not managed well and seriously, while this residue still has economic value, and can still be marketed or used as local herbal medicine or essential oil as the village's flagship product, this is a new challenge for the Bumdes of Sambirata Village in developing cardamom cultivation.

In empowering the village economy, the role of elites and the community is very much needed in making it happen collaborative governance. Each stakeholder is interconnected in realizing community economic empowerment.

The elite as a group that has position and power functions as a decision maker in empowerment, while the community functions as an actor in the process of community empowerment. In increasing the economic empowerment of local communities through cardamom cultivation, the Sambirata Village Government collaborates with several government and private parties. However, in this collaboration process, the role of each party is not yet clear stakeholders. So this research needs to be carried out to find out the elite network process that was formed in Sambirata Village through the process collaborative governance in empowering the community's economy through cardamom cultivation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Village Elite Network

The elite is explained as a minority of individuals who are appointed to serve a collectivity in a socially valuable, effective and responsible manner, where effectiveness in this case refers to carrying out activities of interest and concern for other people in a place where this elite group responds.

According to Aristotle, an elite is a small number of individuals who assume all or nearly all of society's responsibilities. The definition of elite put forward by Aristotle is a further confirmation of Plato's statement regarding the core postulate of classical elitist democratic theory that in every society, a minority makes major decisions & the theoretical concept put forward by Plato and Aristotle was later expanded upon by two Italian political sociologists, namely Vilfredo Pareto and Gaetano Mosca. (Jayadi Nas, 2007:34).

In line with Pareto, Gaetano Mosca, another elite theorist, said that every society - whether a new nation or long-standing independent, large or small - always forms two main classes: those who lead (a class that rules) and those led (a class that is ruled). Mosca (1939), explains as follows:

"The first class, always the less numerous, performs all political functions, monopolizes power and enjoys the advantages that power brings, whereas the second, the more numerous class, is directed and controlled by the first." (The first class, always becoming fewer, performs all political functions, monopolizing power and enjoying the advantages it possesses, while the second class, increasingly numerous, is directed and controlled by the first.)

Furthermore, Mosca (1939) explained the dynamic relationship between elites and the masses. In his view, the elite seeks not only to elevate itself above other members of society, but also to maintain its status over the masses below it, through the "subelite" which consists of a large group from "the entire new middle group, government officials, managers, administrators, other scientists. Every society wherever it is will always be led by a small group of individuals who have

power over a large number other members of society, called the masses, to submit and obey his orders.

The masses are willing to submit and obey these orders because the elite have greater power than the masses. This shows that power in society is not distributed evenly. There is a small group of individuals with a greater amount of power than a large number of individuals with little or no power.

Elite here has a correlation with social leadership, social leadership is one of the forces that supports an orderly society. The correlation in question is a relationship where in a collectivity, the elite is the one who is considered important and powerful so that in social practice the elite becomes the leader who is responsible for the ongoing social life in the community where he or she is the elite. Elite is an interesting study and appeals to thinkers from many disciplines. The outline of the development of the Indonesian elite is from a traditional one that is cosmologically oriented, and based on heredity to a modern elite that is oriented towards a prosperous country, based on education. These modern elites are much more diverse than traditional elites. (Robert Van Niel, 1984:12).

Governance

Before diving in Good governance And Collaborative Governance, it is necessary to first explain the term governance. Governance According to Roderick Arthur William Rhodes, said, Governance refers to changes in government governance which have a broader meaning including a new regulatory process (new process of governing), changes in the conditions of regulatory rules (a changed condition ordered rule), or a new method by which society is organized (new method by which society is governed). Governance In general, it can be understood as a transitional form in "implementation of public policy" which is not only centered on the government, but involves other actors to participate, both from society, the private sector and others, according to Hanberger (in Retno, 2020: 33).

Collaborative Governance is a tool used to solve a problem/issue that occurs through cooperation between stakeholders which is related. Ansell and Gash (in Putri Fatimah, 2020 : 14) define "Collaborative Governance is governance that involves several stakeholders in a collective, oriented decision-making process consensus And deliberative, and aims to create or implement public policies or manage public programs and assets." Term Collaborative Governance is a way of government management that directly involves stakeholders outside the government or state, oriented towards consensus and deliberation in a collective decision-making process aimed at creating or implementing public policies and public programs (Ansell and Gash, 2008: 543-571) . Presence Collaborative Governance is important because both government and non-government sectors have a high commitment to environmental protection efforts, but without support from other stakeholders as a whole, the benefits of this commitment cannot be felt (Novita, 2018: 17-35).

Edward DeSeve (in Putri Fatimah, 2019:15) suggests that there are eight important items that can be used as measures or indicators of the success of a company. networks or deep

collaboration governance, the eight items include: Networked structure (network structure), Commitment to a common purpose (commitment to goals), Trust among the participants (the existence of mutual trust between actors or participants), Governance (clarity in governance), Network management Access to authority (access to power), Distributive accountability/responsibility (division of accountability/responsibility), Information sharing (sharing information), Access to resources (resource access).

Community Economic Empowerment

Community empowerment must be seen as an effort to expand and accelerate poverty reduction which is carried out through coordinating various development programs, policies and activities, both at the central and regional levels so that its effectiveness has great significance in poverty reduction (Arfianto & Balahmar, 2014: 37) in Irwan Zulkarnain.

The various kinds of empowerment programs that have been implemented by the current government aim to increase community participation starting from the process, implementation and supervision of existing empowerment. Activities that implemented by the government is a sustainable activity and the community is used as the main actor in the activity. The most important thing in empowerment programs carried out by the government is to realize independence, creativity and sustainable community welfare. Priyono Arfianto & Balahmar, (2014:53-66) give the meaning of community empowerment as an effort made to make a structurally just and civilized humanitarian atmosphere more effective, both in family, community, regional, state and international life as well as in economics, politics, psychology and others. Empowerment is an action taken in order to improve the quality of life through optimizing power and increasing one's bargaining position so that with this empowerment one can solve one's own problems according to one's own level of ability. Suci Kurnia Sari (in Putri Fatimah 2019:19)

RESEARCH METHODS

The emphasis of this research is the Elite Network in Sambirata Village, Cilongok District in Community Economic Empowerment through Cardamom Cultivation. Based on the research focus, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive research method by describing or illustrating the research object according to the real implications obtained in the field.

Qualitative research produces data in the form of speech, writing and behavior and focuses on subjective aspects that can be observed from the subjects themselves (Sugiyono, 2008:11). The location of this research is Sambirata Village, Cilongok District, Banyumas Regency, using research informants (a) Head of Sambirata Village, Cilongok District, Banyumas Regency, (b) Coordinator of BUMDES (Village-Owned Struggle Agency) Sambirata Village, Cilongok District, Banyumas Regency, (c) Sambirata Village Farmers Group, Cilongok District, Regency Banyumas, (d) Head of KKPH Sambirata Village, (e) Karang Taruna Sambirata Village, Cilongok District, Banyumas Regency, and (f) Community of Sambirata Village, Cilongok District, Banyumas Regency. The informant selection technique used by the researcher Purposive sampling and if the

informant still has not answered the existing problem, then a technique is used Snowball sampling. The data sources used in the research are primary data and secondary data.

The data collection method used by researchers consists of 3 methods, including observation (observation), deep interview (In-depth Interview), and documentation adjusted using data sources used by researchers, namely: (a) informants, (b) areas and incidents, (c) documents related to the research focus. The data analysis technique used in this research means the interactive analysis model (Miles and Huberman in Saldana 2014: 12-14). Meanwhile, in order to realize the validity of the data in this research, the researcher used data triangulation to check the validity of the data, including: (a) Comparing data from observations using data from interviews, (b) Comparing what people say in public with what is said privately. , (c) Comparing what people say about research situations using what they say all the time, (d) Comparing a person's situation and perspective with various opinions and views of people such as ordinary citizens, people with secondary or higher education, wealthy people, people government (e) Comparing interview results using the contents of a related document.

DISCUSSION

Administratively, Sambirata Village is included in the Cilongok District area, Banyumas Regency. Sambirata Village is located on the southwest slopes of Mount Slamet. Based on BPS data for Cilongok District in 2022 figures, the distance from the center of Cilongok District is around ± 4 km, while from the center of Banyumas Regency it is ± 16 km.

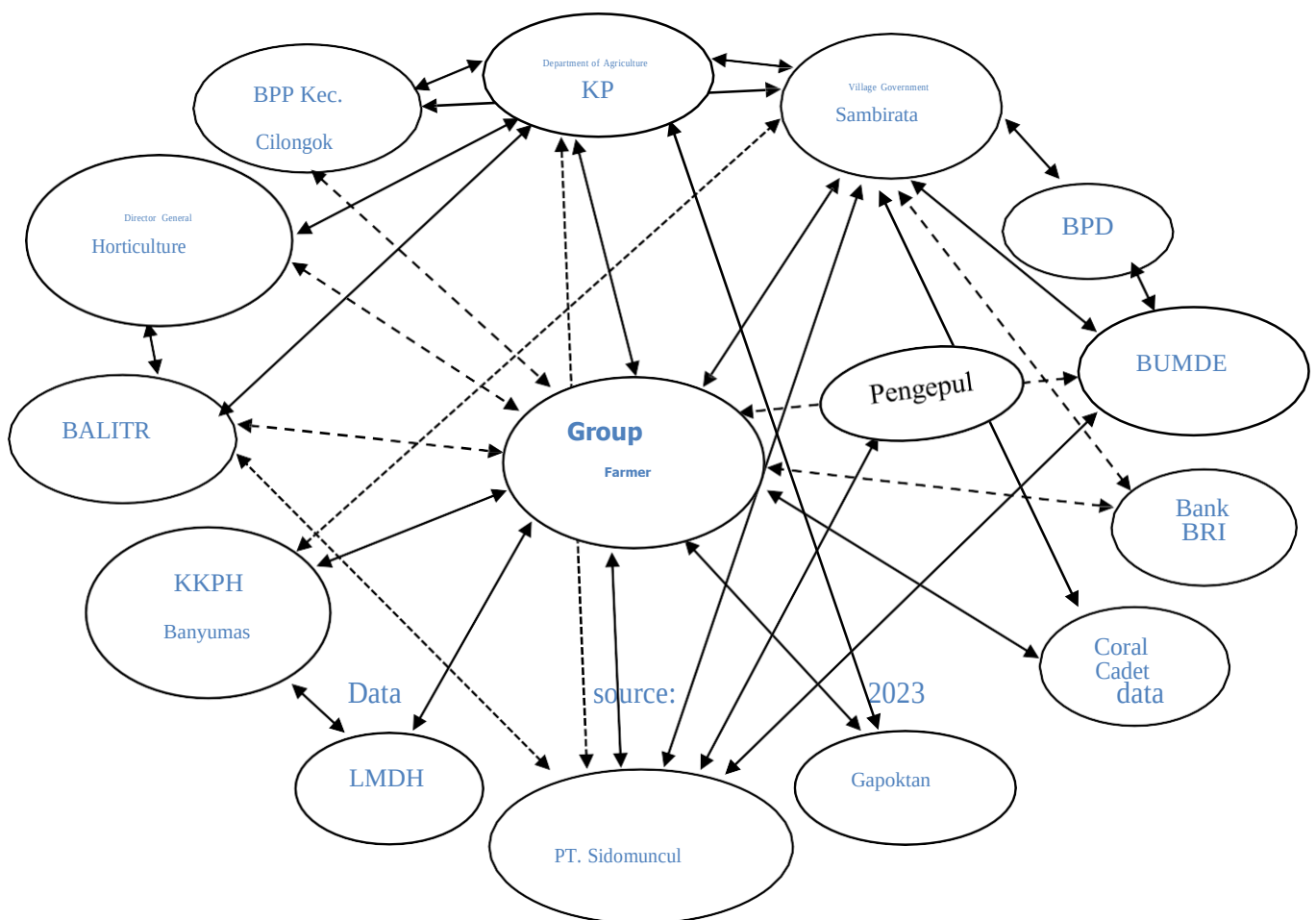
The Sambirata Village area to the north borders Pandansari Village, Paguyangan District. To the south it borders Panembangan Village, Cilongok District. The eastern side is bordered by Gunung Lurah Village, Cilongok District, and the western side is bordered by Karang Tengah Village, Cilongok District. Its geographical position is - 7.3719 in longitude coordinates and 109.13577 in latitude coordinates. Based on data for June 2022, the area of Sambirata Village is approximately 1,602.9 Ha covering settlements, plantations, rice fields and forestry.

The Sambirata Village area has an altitude of 450 m above sea level with an average daily air temperature of 32° C. Sambirata Village has tropical climate conditions with two seasons, namely summer and rainy season. Rainfall in Sambirata Village was recorded at 2000 – 3000 mm/yr with a humidity level of 28 ° C. Seeing the existing potential, abundant natural resources, especially cardamom spices, and human resources. The Sambirata Village Government is making efforts to develop its economy in Sambirata Village, by establishing collaboration/cooperation between farmer groups and the government and the private sector. The collaborative process that exists is approached by the theoretical model from Edward DeSeve (in Putri Fatimah, 2019: 15), which suggests that there are eight important items that can be used as measures or indicators of the success of a company. networks or deep collaboration governance, that is : Network structure (network structure), Commitment to a common purpose (commitment to goals), Trust among the participants (the existence of mutual trust between actors or

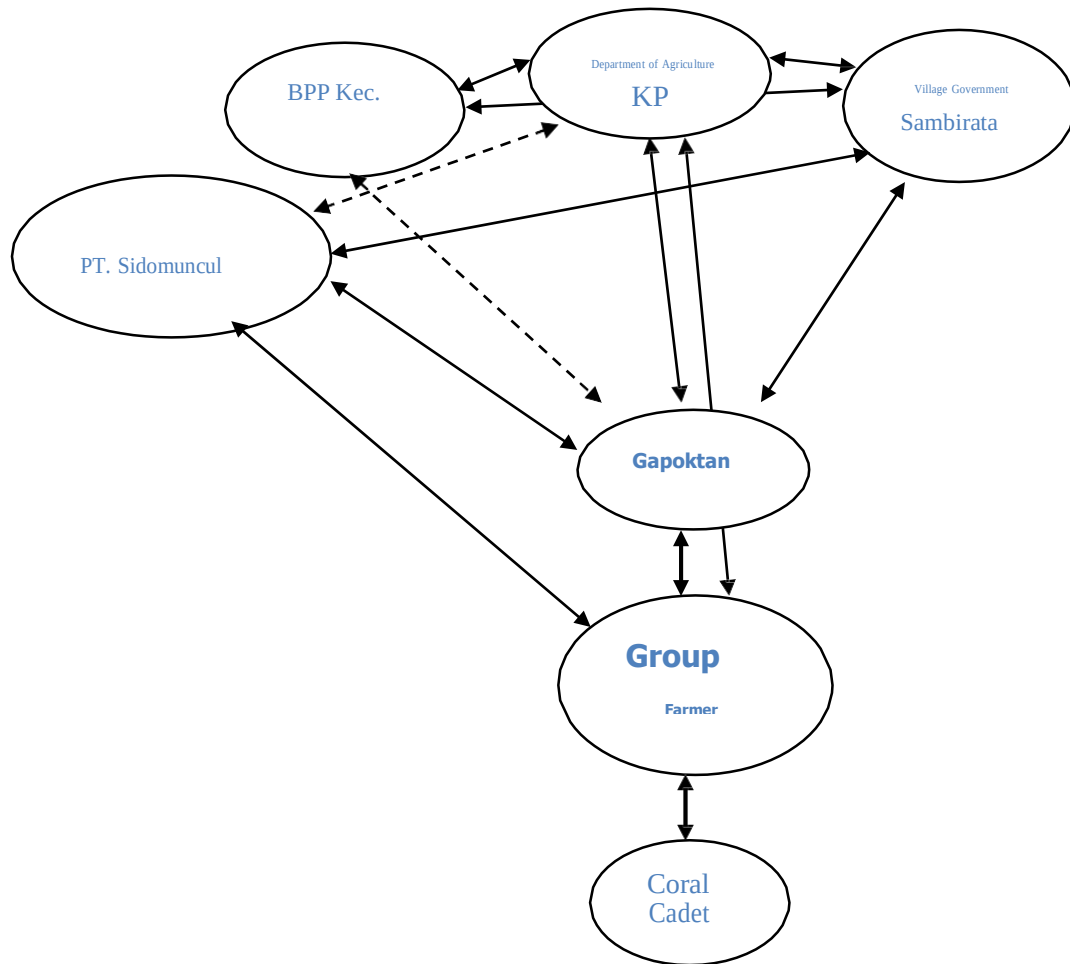
participants), Governance (clarity in governance), Access to authority (access to power), Distributive accountability/responsibility (division of accountability/responsibility), Information sharing (sharing information), Access to resources (resource access).

Through the above approach a network is formed collaborative governance below.

Network Form Collaborative Governance Sambirata Village



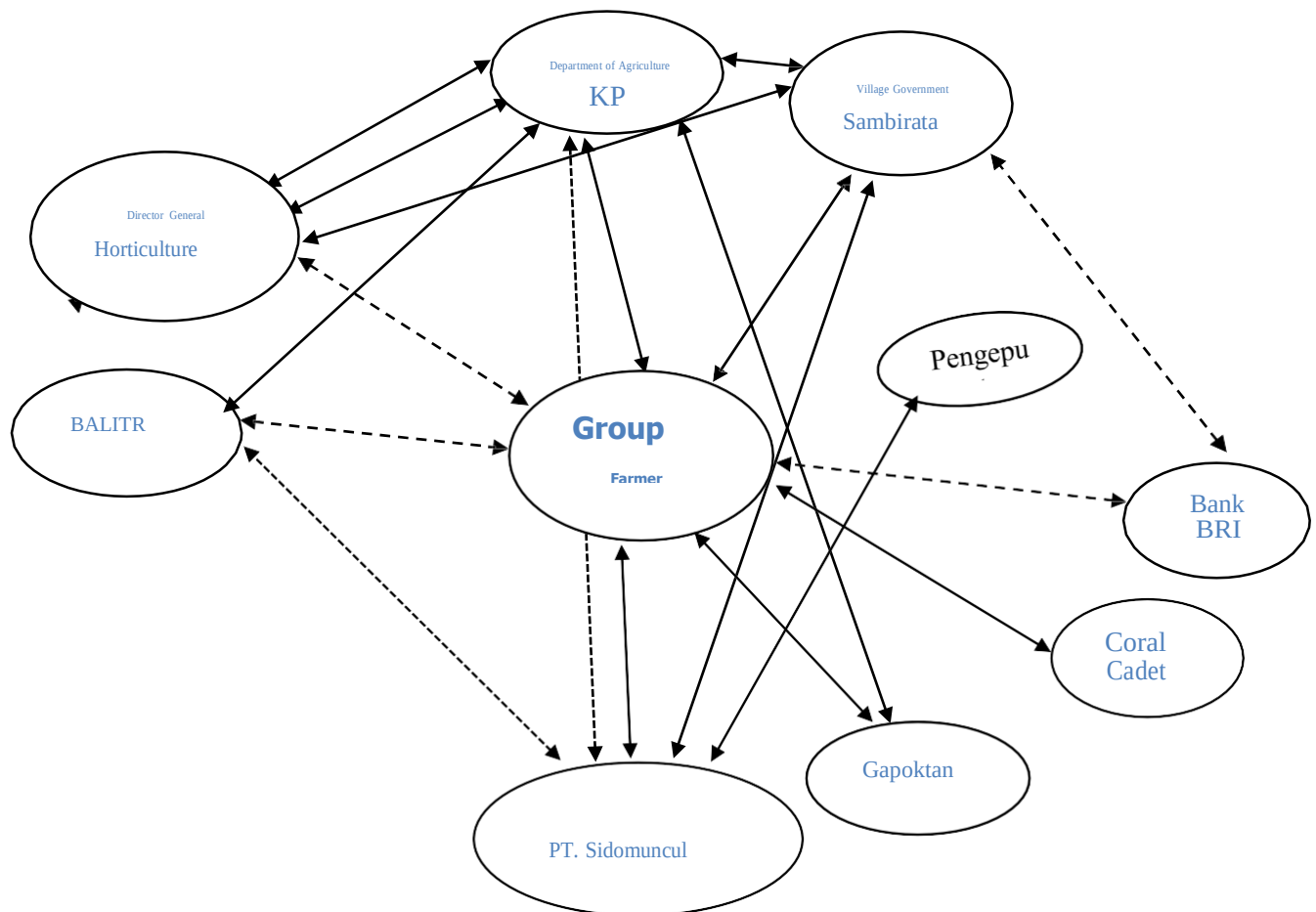
Form a Farmer Extension Network



Data source: 2023 data

Network FormSource of Funds for increasing Cultivation

CardamomSambirata Village



Data source: 2023 data

Referring to the form of collaboration network above, a network of cooperation (collaboration) between members

stakeholders with the Sambirata Village farmer group. They are related to each other and there is a connection, although there are those who are in frequent contact, there are also those who are not in frequent contact. Both directly and indirectly. Adapting to the conditions that occur in the field can be seen in the line patterns depicted. So that collaboration can be created when there is good communication.

Judging from the cooperation process, it started with the entry of PT. Sidomuncul to partner as a raw material supplier with Sambirata Village. Encourage other agencies to also establish relationships with Sambirata Village in particular. Apart from that, the form and synergy of

collaboration between parastakeholders with Farmer Groups starts from relationships or networks. There is a relationship that requires each other to complement each other stakeholders with farmer groups.

The number of Farmer Group members is 30 core members and 240 farmer group members as a whole. With an average educational background of elementary school, middle school, and some high school/ vocational school graduates. In terms of capacity, the members of the farmer groups themselves are still said to be lacking. The budget for cultivating cardamom was obtained from several parties, including from RW Cash, namely 5,000, then donation funds came from BRI Bank, namely 25,000,000 and assistance for a Drying House from PT. Sidomuncul amounting to 30,000,000, and there was financial assistance for counseling and training from the Government Village amounting to 60,000,000. then there is counseling assistance from the Banyumas Regency Agriculture and Food Security Service.

Apart from cash funds, the farmer group also received assistance with 2 drying machines from PT. Sidomuncul, the village government facilitated a hall to be used as a place for training and counseling. Then for the infrastructure used besides the hall, young farmers also held meetings at the Karang Gondang youth secretariat.

CONCLUSION

So far the participation of local village elites has been through Collaborative Governance. It has been relatively good with the efforts made by the Village Government as well as the private government (PT. Sidomuncul) which has been quite good in assisting in efforts to empower the economy of citizens, both in terms of increasing human resource capacity, and the still limited facilities and infrastructure. Bumdes itself has started running with programs which are starting to be realized one by one, including expanding the marketing of cardamom as an alternative to being a supplier for PT. Sidomuncul, then starting research regarding the handling of cardamom residue which will be used as essential oil. Empowering the role of village elites for women farmers is still not realized because they are still focused on the daily work they do. Looking at the network that is formed, the role of each elite is quite good and needs to be increased as part of the evaluation of the cooperation process.

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