RINGKASAN

Undang-undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2013 menyebutkan bahwa penyediaan penyuluh paling sedikit 1 (satu) orang penyuluh dalam 1 (satu) desa. Kondisi di Kecamatan Kembaran menunjukkan bahwa satu orang penyuluh memegang wilayah binaan sebanyak 3 (tiga) desa. Hal tersebut tidak sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang menyebabkan kegiatan penyuluhan menjadi kurang optimal. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu: (a) Mengetahui peranan penyuluh pertanian, motivasi, dan keberdayaan kelompok tani; (b) Menganalisis pengaruh peran penyuluh pertanian terhadap keberdayaan kelompok tani; (c) Menganalisis pengaruh peran penyuluh pertanian terhadap keberdayaan kelompok tani melalui motivasi di Kecamatan Kembaran

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Kecamatan Kembaran, Kabupaten Banyumas. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan *cluster sampling* dengan jumlah sampel yaitu 70 responden yang kemudian dilanjutkan menggunakan *proposional random sampling* untuk menentukan sampel di masing-masing desa. Analisis yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu analisis deskriptif, analisis skoring skala likert's serta analisis *Structural Equation Modeling Partial Least Square* (SEM-PLS).

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa peran penyuluh di Kecamatan Kembaran dikategorikan berperan, motivasi anggota kelompok tani di Kecamatan Kembaran dikategorikan tinggi, keberdayaan kelompok tani di Kecamatan Kembaran dikategorikan cukup berdaya. Peran penyuluh dan Keberdayaan kelompok tani berpengaruh secara langsung dan signifikan dengan *path coefficient* sebesar 0,518, *p-value* (0,014 < 0,05), dan *t-statistic* (3,851 > 1,96). Selain itu, peran penyuluh juga berpengaruh terhadap keberdayaan kelompok tani melalui motivasi sebagai mediasi dengan *path coefficient* sebesar 0,331, *t-statistic* (2,455 > 1,96), dan *p-value* (0,014 < 0,05).

SUMMARY

The Law No. 19 of 2013 mandates that there should be at least one agricultural extension worker in each village. However, in Kembaran district, one extension worker is responsible for covering three villages, which does not comply with the legal requirements and leads to suboptimal extension activities. The objectives of this research are: (a) To understand the role of agricultural extension worker, the motivation of farmer group members, and the empowerment of farmer groups; (b) To analyze the influence of the role of agricultural extension workers on the empowerment of farmer groups; (c) To analyze the influence of the role of agricultural extension worker on the empowerment of farmer groups through motivation.

This research was conducted in Kembaran district, Banyumas Regency. Data collection techniques used cluster sampling with a sample size of 70 respondents, followed by proportional random sampling to determine the sample in each village. The analyses employed in this study include descriptive analysis, Likert scale scoring analysis, and Structural Equation Modeling Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS).

The results of this research indicate that the role of agricultural extension workers in the Kembaran district is categorized as effective. The motivation of farmer group members in the Kembaran district is categorized as high. The empowerment of farmer groups in the Kembaran district is categorized as moderately empowered. The role of agricultural extension workers and the empowerment of farmer groups have a direct and significant impact, with a path coefficient of 0.518, a p-value of (0.014<0.05), and a t-statistic of (3.851>1.96). Additionally, the role of agricultural extension workers also influences the empowerment of farmer groups through motivation as a mediating factor, with a path coefficient of 0.331, a t-statistic of (2.455>1.96), and a p-value of (0.014 <0.05).