

RINGKASAN

Pembangunan pertanian berkelanjutan menjadi strategi penting dalam mengoptimalkan potensi usahatani durian di Kabupaten Banyumas, terutama untuk merespons kompleksitas tantangan sosial, ekonomi, dan lingkungan yang berpotensi mengganggu keberlanjutan usaha tani. Pemberdayaan masyarakat dipandang sebagai pendekatan kunci, yang ditopang oleh kondisi modal masyarakat mencakup modal manusia, sosial budaya, ekonomi, serta alam dan lingkungan. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) Mendeskripsikan tingkat modal masyarakat petani durian di Kabupaten Banyumas, (2) Menganalisis tingkat keberdayaan petani durian, (3) Menganalisis tingkat keberlanjutan usahatani durian, (4) Menganalisis keterkaitan antara modal masyarakat, keberdayaan petani, dan keberlanjutan usahatani durian, serta (5) Merancang model pemberdayaan petani durian dalam mewujudkan usahatani durian berkelanjutan.

Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kabupaten Banyumas, Jawa Tengah, dengan melibatkan 74 petani durian yang dipilih melalui metode cluster random sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner, wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan desain *explanatory research*, didukung analisis deskriptif, *Structural Equation Modeling–Partial Least Square* (SEM-PLS), serta pendekatan *Logic Model (Input–Activities–Outputs–Outcomes–Impact)*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa modal masyarakat petani durian berada pada tingkat cukup memadai meskipun belum ideal. Dimensi modal manusia kuat pada aspek usia produktif, pendidikan, dan pengalaman bertani, namun lemah dalam partisipasi organisasi. Dimensi modal ekonomi relatif baik pada akses sarana produksi, modal pribadi, dan pasar, tetapi terbatas pada skala usaha dan pembiayaan. Selanjutnya, dimensi modal sosial budaya juga cukup baik yang terbangun melalui kepercayaan, jaringan sosial, dan pemanfaatan teknologi lokal, meskipun norma sosial belum optimal. Adapun dimensi modal alam dan lingkungan juga menunjukkan daya dukung yang prospektif melalui kesuburan lahan, ketersediaan air, dan kesesuaian iklim, meskipun masih terdapat variabilitas ekologi yang perlu diantisipasi.

Kondisi tersebut selaras dengan tingkat keberdayaan petani durian yang menunjukkan kesadaran untuk berubah, ketahanan menghadapi hambatan, serta kemampuan mengakses sumber daya, namun kapasitas kolektif dalam kerja sama dan solidaritas masih terbatas. Pada saat yang sama, keberlanjutan usahatani durian relatif stabil pada dimensi produktivitas, nilai jual, regenerasi petani, serta konservasi sumber daya, tetapi aspek kelembagaan pertanian masih menjadi titik terlemah yang memerlukan perhatian serius.

Temuan lebih lanjut mengonfirmasi adanya keterkaitan yang erat antara modal masyarakat, keberdayaan petani, dan keberlanjutan usahatani. Keberdayaan petani terbukti dipengaruhi secara langsung oleh modal manusia, modal ekonomi, dan modal sosial budaya. Sementara itu, keberlanjutan usahatani terutama dipengaruhi oleh modal ekonomi, sosial budaya, serta modal alam dan lingkungan. Lebih jauh, keberdayaan berperan sebagai mediator yang memperkuat hubungan antara modal masyarakat dan keberlanjutan, sehingga memperlihatkan peran strategisnya dalam menjaga kesinambungan usaha tani. Dengan dasar tersebut, model pemberdayaan yang dirumuskan menekankan penguatan modal sosial budaya sebagai faktor paling dominan, yang kemudian diperkuat oleh modal ekonomi dan manusia serta ditopang oleh modal alam dan lingkungan. Dukungan kolaboratif melalui pendekatan *Pentahelix* semakin memperkuat efektivitas model dalam membangun sistem usahatani durian yang adaptif, berdaya saing, dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Modal Masyarakat, Model Pemberdayaan, Pembangunan pertanian Berkelanjutan, Usahatani Durian

SUMMARY

Sustainable agricultural development constitutes a vital strategy for optimizing the potential of durian farming in Banyumas Regency, particularly in responding to the complex social, economic, and environmental challenges that may threaten farm sustainability. Community empowerment is regarded as a key approach, supported by community capital conditions encompassing human, socio-cultural, economic, as well as natural and environmental capital. Accordingly, this study aims to: (1) describe the level of community capital among durian farmers in Banyumas Regency, (2) analyze the level of farmer empowerment, (3) assess the sustainability of durian farming, (4) examine the interrelationships between community capital, farmer empowerment, and farming sustainability, and (5) design an empowerment model for durian farmers in achieving sustainable durian farming.

The study was conducted in Banyumas Regency, Central Java, involving 74 durian farmers selected using cluster random sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires, interviews, observations, and documentation. A quantitative approach with an explanatory research design was employed, supported by descriptive analysis, Structural Equation Modeling–Partial Least Square (SEM–PLS), and the Logic Model approach (Input–Activities–Outputs–Outcomes–Impact).

The findings reveal that the community capital of durian farmers is at a moderately adequate level, though not yet ideal. Human capital is strong in terms of productive age, education, and farming experience, but relatively weak in organizational participation. Economic capital is relatively favorable in access to production facilities, personal capital, and markets, but remains limited in business scale and financing. Similarly, socio-cultural capital is relatively sound, built upon trust, social networks, and the use of local technology, although social norms are not yet optimal. Natural and environmental capital also demonstrate promising support through soil fertility, water availability, and climatic suitability, despite ecological variability that requires anticipation.

These conditions align with the empowerment level of durian farmers, which indicates awareness for change, resilience in facing obstacles, and the ability to access resources, while collective capacity in cooperation and solidarity remains limited. At the same time, durian farming sustainability is relatively stable in terms of productivity, market value, farmer regeneration, and resource conservation, but institutional aspects of agriculture remain the weakest point requiring serious attention.

Further findings confirm a strong linkage between community capital, farmer empowerment, and farming sustainability. Farmer empowerment is directly influenced by human, economic, and socio-cultural capital, while farming sustainability is primarily influenced by economic, socio-cultural, and natural–environmental capital. Moreover, empowerment functions as a mediator that strengthens the relationship between community capital and sustainability, underscoring its strategic role in maintaining farm continuity. Based on these results, the formulated empowerment model emphasizes strengthening socio-cultural capital as the most dominant factor, reinforced by economic and human capital, and supported by natural and environmental capital. Collaborative support through the Pentahelix approach further enhances the effectiveness of the model in building an adaptive, competitive, and sustainable durian farming system.

Keywords: Community Capital, Farmer Empowerment, Sustainable Agriculture, Durian Farming