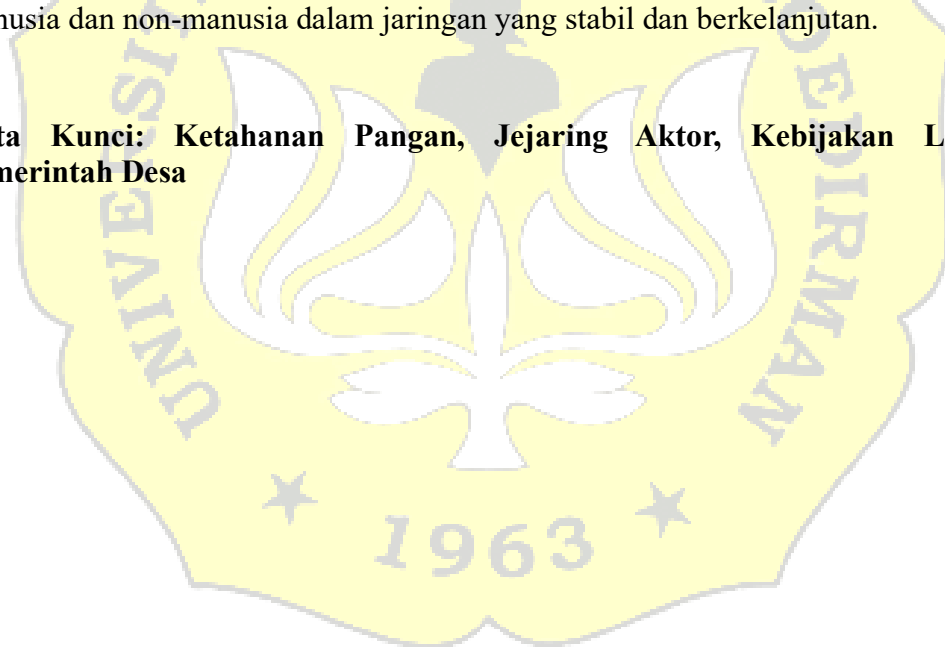


ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis dinamika kebijakan ketahanan pangan di Desa Gununglurah, Kecamatan Cilongok, Kabupaten Banyumas dengan menggunakan pendekatan Actor Network Theory (ANT). Fokus penelitian diarahkan pada bagaimana aktor manusia dan non-manusia berinteraksi dalam proses perumusan hingga implementasi kebijakan ketahanan pangan di tingkat lokal. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan studi kasus, melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan ketahanan pangan di Desa Gununglurah mengalami transformasi dari pola bantuan langsung dan pembangunan infrastruktur menuju pola usaha produktif berbasis BUMDes “Berkah Mulia”. Pemerintah desa berperan sebagai aktor dominan dalam perumusan dan pengalokasian dana desa sebesar 20% untuk ketahanan pangan, sementara BUMDes menjadi aktor strategis dalam pelaksanaan teknis melalui unit usaha pertanian dan peternakan. Masyarakat berperan ganda sebagai pelaku sekaligus penerima manfaat program. Faktor non-manusia seperti regulasi (Kepmendesa PD TT No. 3 Tahun 2025), dana desa, dan lahan turut berperan penting sebagai penggerak jaringan kebijakan. Penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa keberhasilan ketahanan pangan lokal sangat dipengaruhi oleh kolaborasi antaraktor manusia dan non-manusia dalam jaringan yang stabil dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Ketahanan Pangan, Jejaring Aktor, Kebijakan Lokal, Pemerintah Desa



ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the dynamics of food security policy in Gununglurah Village, Cilongok District, Banyumas Regency, using the Actor Network Theory (ANT) approach. The focus of the study is directed at how human and non-human actors interact in the formulation and implementation of food security policy at the local level. This study employed qualitative methods with case studies, through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. The results indicate that food security policy in Gununglurah Village has undergone a transformation from a direct assistance and infrastructure development model to a productive business model based on the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) "Berkah Mulia." The village government plays a dominant role in the formulation and allocation of 20% of village funds for food security, while the BUMDes plays a strategic role in technical implementation through agricultural and livestock business units. The community plays a dual role as both program actors and beneficiaries. Non-human factors such as regulations (Ministerial Decree of the Minister of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration No. 3 of 2025), village funds, and land also play a crucial role as drivers of network policy. This study confirms that the success of local food security is greatly influenced by collaboration between humans and non-humans within a stable and sustainable network.

Keywords: Food Security, Actor Network, Local Policy, Village Government

