

## RINGKASAN

Desa merupakan gerbang awal serta akhir dari proses migrasi, maka pemerintah desa harus memiliki tanggungjawab serta harus responsif dalam pelayanan dan pemberdayaan buruh migran. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis Responsivitas Pemerintah Desa Cihonje, Kecamatan Gumelar Kabupaten Banyumas. Metode Penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Narasumber penelitian ini diantaranya adalah Pemerintah Desa Cihonje, mantan petugas desmigratif, mantan buruh migran, dan pasangan buruh migran. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan berupa wawancara, observasi, serta dokumentasi. Analisis data dilakukan dengan pengumpulan data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa identifikasi permasalahan yang dilakukan pemerintah desa cihonje berupa controlling dalam pendaftaran dan pendataan atau di agendakan dalam buku catatan buruh migran serta juga konfirmasi dengan pihak keluarga calon buruh migran, hal itu hasil dari musyawarah desa yang melibatkan para pemangku kepentingan serta masyarakat dalam penentuan nilai dan isu permasalahan buruh migran. Pada Pelaksanaan kegiatan atau program, pemerintah desa Cihonje sudah menjalankan layanan migrasi namun masih belum optimal karena ada layanan yang masih belum berjalan. Program pemberdayaan buruh migran dari pemerintah desa Cihonje masih belum ada, namun pemberdayaan buruh migran ada secara mandiri yang tergabung di Komunitas Ipakarumi yang digagas oleh mantan petugas desmigratif. Pemerintah desa disini tidak berkontribusi dalam pemberdayaan buruh migran tersebut. Hal itu dikarenakan kualitas Sumberdaya manusia yang masih belum cukup baik dan juga alokasi dana untuk pemberdayaan buruh migran masih belum ada. Walaupun sarana dan prasarana sudah cukup memadai untuk pelaksanaan kegiatan atau program pelayanan dan pemberdayaan.

Kesimpulan penelitian: 1). Aspek responsivitas potensial pemerintah desa sudah berjalan secara optimal, identifikasi permasalahan dengan cara controlling dalam pendaftaran dan pendataan atau di agendakan dalam buku catatan buruh migran, hal itu hasil dari musyawarah desa yang melibatkan para pemangku kepentingan. 2). Aspek responsivitas Aktual belum berjalan secara optimal, dikarenakan kesadran dan juga kualitas perangkat desa untuk melaksanakan program atau kegiatan yang masih kurang. 3). Aspek responsivitas Sumberdaya masih belum optimal, keterbatasan anggaran untuk pemberdayaan buruh migran dan juga kurangnya kualitas sumberdaya manusia menjadi faktor program atau kegiatan tidak berjalan maksimal, walaupun sarana dan prasarana cukup bagus.

Kata kunci : Responsivitas Pemerintah Desa, Pelayanan dan Pemberdayaan

## SUMMARY

The village is the starting and ending gate of the migration process, so the village government must have responsibility and must be responsive in providing services and empowering migrant workers. This study aims to analyze the responsiveness of the Cihonje Village Government, Gumelar District, Banyumas Regency. The research method used is descriptive with a qualitative approach. The sources of this research included the Cihonje Village Government, former administrative officers, former migrant workers, and spouses of migrant workers. Data collection techniques used in the form of interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis was performed by collecting data, presenting data and drawing conclusions.

The results of the research show that the identification of problems carried out by the Cihonje village government is in the form of controlling the registration and data collection or on the agenda in the migrant workers' logbook and also confirmation with the families of prospective migrant workers, this is the result of village deliberations involving stakeholders and the community in determining the values and issues of migrant workers' problems. In implementing activities or programs, the Cihonje village government has implemented migration services but it is still not optimal because there are services that are still not running. There is still no migrant worker empowerment program from the Cihonje village government, but the empowerment of migrant workers exists independently who are members of the Ipakarumi Community which was initiated by a former administrative officer. The village government here does not contribute to the empowerment of these migrant workers. This is because the quality of human resources is still not good enough and the allocation of funds for empowering migrant workers is still not available. Although the facilities and infrastructure are sufficient for the implementation of activities or service and empowerment programs.

Research conclusions: 1). Aspects of the potential responsiveness of the village government have been running optimally, identifying problems by controlling registration and data collection or on the agenda in the migrant worker record books, this is the result of village deliberations involving stakeholders. 2). The aspect of actual responsiveness has not run optimally, due to awareness and also the quality of village officials to carry out programs or activities that are still lacking. 3). The aspect of resource responsiveness is still not optimal, the limited budget for empowering migrant workers and also the lack of quality of human resources is a factor in programs or activities not running optimally, even though the facilities and infrastructure are quite good.

Key words: Village Government Responsiveness, Service and Empowerment