

ABSTRAK

Kampung Bugisan merupakan wilayah permukiman kumuh yang terletak di Kelurahan Panjang Wetan, Kota Pekalongan. Proses penataan kawasan dilakukan melalui 2 (dua) pendekatan program yaitu Konsolidasi Tanah (KT) dan Dana Alokasi Khusus Pengentasan Pemukiman Kumuh Terpadu (DAKP2KT). Melalui teori pengelolaan sumber daya bersama atau *Common Pool Resources* (CPR's). Peneliti ingin melihat apakah teori *CPR's* relevan dalam proses keberhasilan penataan kawasan permukiman kumuh di kampung bugisan. Analisis ekonomi politik, membantu menjelaskan 6 hal yaitu: Aktor dan kepentingannya, Dinamika Kekuasaan dan Otoritas, Struktur Ekonomi, Institusi, Konteks Historis dan Pengaruh Eksternal yang terjadi dalam proses penataan kawasan. Sedangkan analisis regresi berfungsi untuk melihat faktor-faktor apa saja yang mempengaruhi *Common Pool Resources* (CPR's). Menggunakan metode penelitian *sequential exploratory*, data penelitian kualitatif didapatkan melalui wawancara dengan sejumlah informan, serta observasi dan membaca studi literatur. Untuk data kuantitatif didapat menggunakan angket skala likert. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa teori *Common Pool Resources* (CPR's) relevan dalam menjelaskan proses penataan kawasan permukiman kumuh di kampung bugisan. Melalui analisis ekonomi politik menunjukan enam hal. *Pertama*, aktor dan kepentingannya. BPN dan Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum yang harus memastikan program ini berjalan serta Pemerintah Kota Pekalongan yang memiliki ketergantungan besar terhadap program ini. *Kedua*, Dinamika Kekuasaan dan Otoritas; bagaimana otoritas yang dimiliki oleh BPN untuk menentukan lokasi proyek ini, serta proses lobi yang dilakukan walikota dan perjuangan tim teknis Pemerintah Kota Pekalongan. *Ketiga*, Struktur Ekonomi; Tingkat kemandirian keuangan daerah Kota Pekalongan yang tergolong rendah. *Keempat*, Institusi; komitmen dari institusi, berupa regulasi yang diterbitkan oleh masing-masing lembaga. *Kelima*, Konteks historis. Sejarah terciptanya kawasan bugisan yang berawal dari tanah kosong sampai dengan menjadi padat penduduk. *Keenam*, pengaruh eksternal, banjir/rob yang terus melanda. Melalui analisis regresi, faktor Regulasi, Institusi dan Manajemen Konflik memberikan pengaruh sebesar 58,54% dengan nilai korelasi 0,7651 (kuat). Sedangkan untuk masing-masing variabel hasilnya adalah Faktor Regulasi memiliki nilai korelasi 0,4499 (sedang). Institusi memiliki nilai korelasi 0,6669 (kuat) dan Manajemen Konflik memiliki nilai korelasi 0,6520 (kuat).

Kata Kunci: *Common Pool Resource, Analisis Ekonomi Politik, Penataan kawasan*

ABSTRACT

Bugisan Village is a slum area located in Panjang Wetan Village, Pekalongan City. The area arrangement process is carried out through 2 (two) program approaches, namely Land Consolidation (KT) and Special Allocation Fund for Integrated Slum Alleviation (DAKP2KT). Through the theory of shared resource management or Common Pool Resources (CPR's). Researchers want to see whether the CPR's theory is relevant in the process of successfully arranging slum areas in Bugisan Village. Political economy analysis helps explain 6 things, namely: Actors and their interests, Power and Authority Dynamics, Economic Structure, Institutions, Historical Context and External Influences that occur in the area arrangement process. Meanwhile, regression analysis functions to see what factors influence Common Pool Resources (CPR's). Using the sequential exploratory research method, qualitative research data was obtained through interviews with a number of informants, as well as observation and reading literature studies. For quantitative data obtained using a Likert scale questionnaire. The research results show that the Common Pool Resources (CPR) theory is relevant in explaining the process of slum settlement arrangement in Kampung Bugisan. Through political economy analysis, six things are shown. First, the actors and their interests. The National Land Agency (BPN) and the Ministry of Public Works must ensure this program runs smoothly, and the Pekalongan City Government has a large dependence on this program. Second, the Dynamics of Power and Authority; how the authority held by the BPN to determine the location of this project, as well as the lobbying process carried out by the mayor and the struggle of the Pekalongan City Government technical team. Third, Economic Structure; The level of regional financial independence of Pekalongan City is relatively low. Fourth, Institutions; commitment from institutions, in the form of regulations issued by each institution. Fifth, Historical Context. The history of the creation of the Bugisan area, which began from empty land to becoming densely populated. Sixth, external influences, flooding/tidal flooding that continues to hit. Through regression analysis, the Regulation, Institutions and Conflict Management factors have an influence of 58.54% with a correlation value of 0.7651 (strong). Meanwhile, for each variable, the results show that the Regulation Factor has a correlation value of 0.4499 (moderate), Institutions has a correlation value of 0.6669 (strong), and Conflict Management has a correlation value of 0.6520 (strong).

Keywords: *Common Pool Resource, Political Economy Analysis, Regional Planning*