

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mendasar pada data BPS tahun 2021-2024 bahwa peringkat kemiskinan untuk Kabupaten Kebumen berada di urutan ke-35 di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Berbagai program pengentasan kemiskinan dilaksanakan sebagaimana daerah lain secara nasional. Dalam proses pelaksanaan program, terdapat perbaikan institusi formal seperti perubahan peraturan, penambahan anggaran dan program inovasi lokal. Namun tidak ada perubahan signifikan dari sisi hasilnya dalam bentuk peringkat kemiskinan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengungkap penyebab atau pengaruh institusi informal yang ada terhadap pelaksanaan program kemiskinan. Metode penelitian ini kuantitatif menggunakan analisis PLS-SEM. Hasil penelitian mengungkap bahwa institusi informal yang meliputi nilai-nilai sosial, kebiasaan, perilaku dan praktik relasi lokal membentuk tatakelola (governance) mempengaruhi hasil jauh lebih dominan dibandingkan pengaruh institusi formal. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa keberhasilan program sangat dipengaruhi oleh kesesuaian kebijakan dengan pola interaksi sosial di masyarakat.

Kata kunci: kebijakan, institusi formal, institusi informal, tata kelola, kemiskinan

This study is based on data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS) for 2021–2024 indicating that the poverty ranking of Kebumen Regency is positioned 35th in Central Java Province. Various poverty alleviation programs have been implemented, similar to those in other regions across Indonesia. During the implementation process, improvements in formal institutions were evident, including regulatory changes, increased budget allocations, and the introduction of local innovation programs. However, these efforts did not produce significant changes in outcomes, particularly in terms of poverty ranking. This study aims to reveal the causes and the influence of existing informal institutions on the implementation of poverty reduction programs. The research employs a quantitative method using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) analysis. The findings indicate that informal institutions comprising social values, habits, behavioral patterns, and local relational practices shape governance and exert a far more dominant influence on program outcomes than formal institutional factors. These findings confirm that the success of poverty alleviation programs is strongly determined by the alignment between policy design and prevailing patterns of social interaction within the community.

Keywords: policy, formal institutions, informal institutions, governance, poverty