

## RINGKASAN

*Hybrid Governance* merupakan paradigma tata kelola yang menekankan integrasi peran antara negara dan aktor non-negara dalam proses pengambilan keputusan serta pengelolaan kepentingan publik. Dalam konteks lokal, dinamika tersebut berkelindan dengan proses institusionalisasi, yaitu bagaimana aturan, praktik, dan relasi sosial dilembagakan melalui interaksi antaraktor. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis dinamika relasional antaraktor dalam praktik *Hybrid Governance* serta implikasinya terhadap proses institusionalisasi kekuasaan di Desa Cikakak. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam dengan pemerintah desa, tokoh adat, dan masyarakat untuk menelusuri pola interaksi, distribusi peran, serta mekanisme pengambilan keputusan. Kerangka analisis berpijak pada Teori *Hybrid Governance* Meagher dan Bierschenk serta perspektif kebijakan publik Harold Lasswell. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa institusionalisasi kekuasaan terutama dibentuk oleh tiga hasil utama, yaitu keberadaan aturan formal dan adat, peran elit desa sebagai mediator dan penghubung antaraktor, serta praktik penentuan upacara adat dan musim tanam sebagai arena pengambilan keputusan strategis. Di luar temuan utama tersebut, penelitian ini juga menemukan dinamika lain berupa proses adaptasi warga pendatang terhadap norma adat yang tidak tertulis, perbedaan tingkat keterlibatan dalam aktivitas ritual, serta munculnya ketegangan sosial dalam praktik keseharian yang umumnya dapat dikelola melalui komunikasi, pembelajaran sosial, dan kepemimpinan lokal. Temuan tambahan tersebut mengindikasikan adanya keterbatasan Teori *Hybrid Governance* yang cenderung menekankan aspek kolaborasi dan integrasi kelembagaan, namun belum sepenuhnya mampu menangkap kompleksitas proses kultural, norma informal, dan variasi partisipasi sosial di tingkat lokal. Meskipun demikian, penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa tata kelola desa berkembang secara kolaboratif dan adaptif melalui integrasi otoritas formal dan legitimasi kultural, sekaligus membuka ruang pengayaan teoritik yang lebih sensitif terhadap konteks sosial dan budaya.

**Kata kunci:** *Hybrid Governance*, proses institusional, relasi kekuasaan, tata kelola lokal, studi kasus, Desa Cikakak

## SUMMARY

*Hybrid Governance is a governance paradigm that emphasizes the integration of roles between the state and non-state actors in decision-making processes and the management of public interests. In the local context, these dynamics are intertwined with processes of institutionalization, namely how rules, practices, and social relations become institutionalized through interactions among actors. This study aims to analyze the relational dynamics among actors in the practice of Hybrid Governance and their implications for the institutionalization of power in Cikakak Village. The research employs a qualitative approach with a case study design. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with village government officials, traditional leaders, and community members to trace patterns of interaction, the distribution of roles, and decision-making mechanisms. The analytical framework is grounded in Meagher and Bierschenk's Hybrid Governance Theory and Harold Lasswell's public policy perspective. The findings indicate that the institutionalization of power is primarily shaped by three main outcomes: the existence of formal and customary rules, the role of village elites as mediators and connectors among actors, and the practices of determining customary rituals and planting seasons as arenas for strategic decision-making. Beyond these main findings, the study also identifies other dynamics, including the adaptation process of migrant residents to unwritten customary norms, variations in levels of involvement in ritual activities, and the emergence of social tensions in everyday practices. These tensions are generally managed through communication, social learning, and local leadership. These additional findings suggest certain limitations of Hybrid Governance Theory, which tends to emphasize collaboration and institutional integration but has not fully captured the complexity of cultural processes, informal norms, and variations in social participation at the local level. Nevertheless, this study affirms that village governance develops in a collaborative and adaptive manner through the integration of formal authority and cultural legitimacy, while also opening space for theoretical enrichment that is more sensitive to social and cultural contexts.*

**Keywords:** *Hybrid Governance*, institutional processes, power relations, local governance, case studies, Cikakak Village