

**EVALUASI DUA MODEL PROGRAM PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT
BERBASIS BUDIDAYA LEBAH KLANCENG DI PEKARANGAN DESA
BANARAN PIAYEN GUNUNGKIDUL**

Moch. Sofiyullo¹, Dwiko Budi Permadi²

INTISARI

Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk mengevaluasi dua model pemberdayaan masyarakat desa hutan berbasis budidaya klanceng di pekarangan dengan menggunakan pendekatan Taksonomi Bloom. Dua model tersebut dibedakan menjadi model konvensional (instrumen *luring*) dan model inovatif (kombinasi *texting, sharing, mentoring*). Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengevaluasi tingkat pengetahuan kognitif, afektif dan psikomotorik peserta dari kedua model tersebut dan menguraikan faktor personal dan kelompok dalam menjelaskan tingkat pengetahuan tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Concurrent Embedded Mixed Method*, yaitu penelitian bauran dengan dominasi metode kuantitatif, yaitu mengukur secara kuantitatif perbedaan aspek kognitif, afektif dan psikomotorik dengan uji beda Mann Whitney pada kedua model pemberdayaan. Sementara analisis data wawancara yang bersifat kualitatif digunakan untuk memperkuat hasil penelitian secara kuantitatif. Wawancara dilakukan dengan instrumen terstruktur dan panduan semi terstruktur terhadap 20 peserta program di Desa Banaran.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jumlah peserta model inovatif yang mencapai skor kategori tinggi pada aspek kognitif, afektif dan psikomotorik berturut-turut adalah 80%, 90% dan 70%, sedangkan pada model konvensional yang mencapai skor tinggi pada ketiga aspek tersebut adalah 60%, 30%, dan 10%. Uji *Mann Whitney Test* antara model inovatif dan model konvensional menunjukkan skor *p value* kognitif 0,0027; afektif 0,00487 dan psikomotorik 0,0058, sehingga berbeda nyata pada alpha 1%. Terdapat faktor personal dan kelompok yang menjelaskan tingkat pengetahuan, yaitu motivasi, nilai, pengalaman, kemampuan beradaptasi, dan menyerap informasi, adanya media komunikasi interaktif dan mentor lokal. Hasilnya metode *Texting Sharing* dan *Mentoring* pada model inovatif berpotensi lebih efektif mentransfer ilmu pengetahuan budidaya klanceng, terutama pada kondisi pembatasan pertemuan karena pandemi Covid-19 (*distance learning*).

Kata Kunci : pekarangan, pembelajaran jarak jauh, Taksonomi Bloom, model inovatif, model konvensional.

***EVALUATION TWO MODELS OF COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT
PROGRAM BASED ON KLANCENG BEES CULTIVATION IN BANARAN
VILLAGE PLAYEN GUNUNGKIDUL***

Moch. Sofiyullo¹, Dwiko Budi Permadi²

ABSTRACT

This study is intended to evaluate two models of community empowerment in forest villages based klanceng cultivation in the yard using Bloom's Taxonomy approach. The two models are divided into conventional models (offline instruments) and innovative models (combination of texting, sharing, mentoring). The purpose of this study was to evaluate the participants' cognitive, affective and psychomotor knowledge levels of the two models and to describe personal and group factors in explaining this level of knowledge.

This study uses the Concurrent Embedded Mixed Method, which is a mixed study with a dominant quantitative method, which measures quantitatively the differences in cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects with Mann Whitney's different test on both empowerment models. Meanwhile, qualitative analysis of interview data was used to strengthen the research results quantitatively. Interviews were conducted with structured instruments and semi-structured guidelines for 20 program participants in Banaran Village.

The results showed that the number of participants in the innovative model who achieved high scores in the cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects, respectively, was 80%, 90% and 70%, while the conventional model who achieved high scores in these three aspects was 60%, 30%, and 10%. The Mann Whitney Test between the innovative model and the conventional model showed a cognitive p value score of 0.0027; affective 0.00487 and psychomotor 0.0058, so it is significantly different at 1% alpha. There are personal and group factors that explain the level of knowledge, namely motivation, values, experience, adaptability, and absorb information, the presence of interactive communication media and local mentors. As a result, the Texting Sharing and Mentoring methods on innovative models have the potential to be more effective in transferring knowledge of klanceng cultivation, especially in conditions of meeting restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic (distance learning).

Keywords: yards, distance learning, Bloom's taxonomy, innovative models, conventional models.