

ABSTRAK

Untuk menghadapi banyaknya perubahan pada lingkungan strategis pembangunan pertanian maupun tantangan untuk bersaing di pasar global, petani diharapkan andal menjalankan multi perannya, baik sebagai produsen, manajer/pemimpin, wirausaha maupun fasilitator “petani-belajar-kepada-petani”. Kompetensi petani fasilitator yang dimoderasi empati belum secara optimal mendorong efektivitas Pusat Pelatihan Pertanian dan Perdesaan Swadaya (P4S). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah: 1) Mendeskripsikan gejala dan fakta terkait multi peran petani tersebut dan efektivitas P4S; 2) Menganalisis tiga kluster kompetensi (pengetahuan, sikap mental, ketrampilan) peran petani sebagai fasilitator terhadap efektivitas P4S; dan 3) Menguji empati memoderasi hubungan kluster kompetensi petani sebagai fasilitator dan efektivitas P4S.

Metode penelitian adalah gabungan pendekatan kualitatif dan kuantitatif dengan strategi transformatif sekuensial. Lokasi penelitian ditetapkan secara purposif, yaitu Jawa Barat. Unit analisis adalah petani fasilitator P4S. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah acak sederhana dengan melibatkan 97 orang petani fasilitator dan 291 petani pembelajar serta beberapa informan. Alat analisis data kuantitatif adalah regresi linier berganda.

Petani fasilitator P4S di Jawa Barat berhasil memadukan perannya sebagai “model aktor rasional”nya (produsen, manajer/pemimpin, dan wirausaha dibidang pertanian) dan “model pembelajaran”nya untuk berpartisipasi aktif pada penyuluhan pembangunan, baik dalam pendekatan “petani-belajar-kepada-petani” maupun kemampuan memfasilitasi pembelajaran bagi non petani (pelajar/mahasiswa, ibu-ibu PKK, calon purnabhakti perusahaan swasta). Keberhasilan menjalankan perannya sebagai fasilitator, petani melakukan pertukaran sosial yang secara sekuensial dimulai pertukaran timbal balik di antara petani fasilitator dan Pemerintah dilanjutkan pertukaran negosiasi di antara petani fasilitator dan kliennya (pihak penyandang dana dan pembelajar). Dukungan sosial yang diperoleh petani fasilitator dari petugas pertanian, keluarga, tetangga, dan sesama petani sekitarnya. Pengetahuan, sikap mental, dan ketrampilan petani fasilitator secara simultan berpengaruh secara signifikan ($p < 0,05$) terhadap efektivitas P4S. Namun secara parsial, pengetahuan petani fasilitator tidak signifikan berpengaruh terhadap efektivitas P4S. Kontribusi pengetahuan, sikap mental, dan ketrampilan petani fasilitator terhadap efektivitas P4S berturut-turut adalah: 7,5%; 16,9%; dan 25,1%. Kontribusi ketiga kluster kompetensi peran petani sebagai fasilitator terhadap P4S secara simultan adalah 32%; 68% lainnya dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor lain yang tidak dimasukkan dalam penelitian ini. Empati memiliki kedudukan sebagai prediktor disaat memoderasi hubungan satu jenis kompetensi petani fasilitator dan efektivitas P4S dan menjadi *Homologizer Moderator* di saat memoderasi hubungan beberapa jenis kompetensi secara simultan dan efektivitas P4S. Petani fasilitator yang memiliki empati lebih tinggi lebih memperkuat hubungan tiga kluster kompetensinya secara simultan dan efektivitas P4S dibandingkan dengan fasilitator yang memiliki empati rendah.

Kata Kunci: Petani, fasilitator, pembelajar, kompetensi, empati, P4S

ABSTRACT

To face many changes on the strategic environment of agricultural development and challenges to compete in global market, farmers can play their multi roles as producers, managers/leaders, entrepreneurs and facilitator “farmers-learn-to-farmers” as well. Farmer facilitators’ competency moderated by the empathy has not supported yet the Farmer’s Agricultural and Rural Training Center (FARTC) effectiveness. The objectives of research were: 1) to describe symptoms and facts related to the multi roles and the effectiveness of FARTC; 2) to analyze three clusters of farmer facilitator competencies, namely knowledge, mental attitude, and skills toward the FARTC effectiveness; and 3) to assess the empathy of the farmer facilitators whether moderate the association between the farmer facilitators ‘competencies and FARTC effectiveness.

The research method was a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches with a sequential transformative strategy. The research location was set purposively, namely West Java Province. The analysis unit was the farmer facilitator of FARTC. The sampling technique was a simple random involved 97 farmer facilitators and 291 farmer learners as well as some informers. The quantitative data analysis tools were the multi linear regression.

The farmer facilitator of FARTCs in West Java synergy his/her roles as the “rational actor model” (producers, managers/leaders, agricultural entrepreneurs) and the “learning model” successfully to participate on the development extension, not only in facilitating on the “farmers-learn-to-farmers” approach but non farmer learners (students, PKK’s women, prospective retired private company labors). To play his/her roles successfully, the farmer does the social exchange beginning from the reciprocal exchange between he/she and Government proceed to the negotiate exchange between he/she and his/her clients (fund owners and learners). The farmer facilitator is supported by extension officers, neighbors, the other farmer. Knowledge, mental attitude, and skills of farmers facilitator simultaneously affect significantly ($p < 0.05$) on the P4Seffectiveness. However partially, the knowledge of farmer facilitators do not significantly affect the effectiveness of P4S. Contributions knowledge, mental attitude, and skills of the farmer facilitator to the P4Seffectiveness are respectively: 7.5%; 16.9%; and 25.1%. The third contribution competency clusters farmer's role as a facilitator of the P4S simultaneously is 32%; 68% are influenced by other factors not included in this study. The contributions of knowledge, mental attitude, and skills of the farmer facilitators to the FARTC effectiveness are: 7.5%; 16.9%; and 25.1%. The three clusters of competency of farmer facilitators contribute 32% simultaneously to FARTC effectiveness; 68% is influenced by other factors not included in this study. The empathy is a predictor while moderating the association between the clusters of competence and effectiveness FARTC farmer facilitators and becoming a homologizer while moderating between several types of farmer facilitator competencies simultaneously and the FARTC effectiveness. Farmer facilitators who have much higher empathy will strengthen the association three clusters of competencies simultaneously and FARTC effectiveness than farmer facilitators who have empathy in average.

Keywords: Farmer, facilitators, learning, competence, empathy, FARTC