

**PRAKTIK SAEMAUL UNDONG DI INDONESIA DAN KERJASAMA SISTER
PROVINCE GYEONGSANGBUK-DO - DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA**

**(Studi Kasus *Community Development* oleh Saemaul Globalization Foundation di desa
Ponjong Kabupaten Gunung Kidul DIY)**

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Abstrak

Tesis ini menganalisa bagaimana proses penyebaran model pembangunan alternatif *Saemaul Undong* di Indonesia. Studi kasus yang diambil adalah program *community development* yang dijalankan oleh *Saemaul Globalization Foundation* di desa Ponjong, kabupaten Gunungkidul, DIY. Program tersebut merupakan bagian dari kerjasama *sister province* Gyeongsangbuk-Do dengan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Studi kasus dianalisa menggunakan konsep *transnational relations* untuk menjelaskan keterkaitan antar aktor. Dari sini diketahui bahwa praktik pembangunan *Saemaul Undong* masuk ke desa-desa Indonesia tanpa berkoordinasi dengan pemerintah pusat. *Saemaul Globalization Foundation* langsung masuk ke Yogyakarta sebagai representasi Gyeongsangbuk-Do untuk menjalankan program kerjasama berbasis *sister province*. Aktor-aktor yang terlibat diketahui adalah pemerintah daerah dua provinsi, *Saemaul Globalization Foundation*, Universitas Gadjah Mada, yayasan Penabulu, dan pemerintah desa setempat. Kepentingan yang didapat dari program ini dianalisa melalui sudut pandang organisasi *Saemaul*, individu dalam hal ini pemimpin Gyeongsangbuk-Do, dan program desa percontohan itu sendiri.

Kata kunci: *Saemaul Undong*, *Saemaul Globalization Foundation*, Gyeongsangbuk-Do, Yogyakarta, *community development*, *transnational relations*, program desa percontohan.

Abstract

This thesis analyzes the process of how Saemaul Undong's model of alternative development disseminating in Indonesia. The case study is a community development program organized by Saemaul Globalization Foundation in Ponjong village, Gunungkidul regency, DIY. The program is a part of Gyeongsangbuk-Do sister province cooperation with Special Region of Yogyakarta. The case study were analyzed using the concept of transnational relations to explain the interrelationships between actors. From this, it is known that the Saemaul Undong development practice goes to Indonesian villages without coordinating with the



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central government. Saemaul Globalization Foundation went directly to Yogyakarta as Gyeongsangbuk-Do representation to run sister province-based cooperation program. The actors involved are known to be the provincial government of two provinces, Saemaul Globalization Foundation, Gadjah Mada University, Penabulu Foundation, and local village government. Interest gained from this program is analyzed through the Saemaul organization's point of view, the individual party, in this case is the leader of Gyeongsangbuk-Do, and the pilot village program itself.

Keywords: Saemaul Undong, Saemaul Globalization Foundation, Gyeongsangbuk-Do, Yogyakarta, community development, transnational relations, pilot village program.