ABSTRAK

PENGEMBANGAN MODEL RELASI PATRON-KLIEN DALAM PROGRAM DESA TANGGUH BENCANA DI DESA KELAWI, KECAMATAN BAKAUHENI, KABUPATEN LAMPUNG SELATAN

Oleh
Genadi Aryawan
NIM. 214241008
(Program Studi Magister Manajemen Bencana)

Teori patron-klien James Scott, yang memandang relasi timbal balik antara pihak pemilik sumber daya lebih besar (patron) dan pihak penerima manfaat yang lebih lemah (klien), digunakan untuk menganalisis dinamika kekuasaan dan ketergantungan dalam Program Desa Tangguh Bencana (Destana) di Desa Kelawi, Lampung Selatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) menganalisis pola relasi patron-klien yang terbentuk dalam implementasi Destana; (2) mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mendorong dan menghambat kemandirian komunitas dalam relasi tersebut; dan (3) merumuskan pengembangan model relasi patron-klien yang mendukung keberlanjutan program Destana.

Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan paradigma konstruktif. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam, FGD, observasi, dan studi dokumentasi terhadap aktor-aktor kunci, kemudian dianalisis melalui reduksi data, triangulasi sumber dan metode, serta penarikan kesimpulan. Pola relasi dianalisis menggunakan tiga dimensi teori Scott—ketidaksetaraan, resiprositas, dan loyalitas. Faktor kemandirian diidentifikasi melalui sintesis pola relasi yang ditemukan, sementara pengembangan model dirumuskan berdasarkan sintesis tersebut.

Temuan menunjukkan relasi patron–klien berlapis di mana ADPC (*Asian Disaster Preparedness Center*) berperan sebagai patron donor, Mitra Bentala menempati posisi ganda sebagai patron sekaligus klien, dan komunitas desa sebagai klien akhir. Relasi ini dicirikan oleh pertukaran sumber daya material, pengetahuan, dan loyalitas. Kemandirian komunitas didorong oleh redistribusi pengetahuan, munculnya aktor lokal kunci, dan integrasi agenda pengurangan risiko bencana ke dalam perencanaan desa; namun masih dihambat oleh ketergantungan pendanaan eksternal, dominasi logika proyek, dan absennya strategi keluar yang jelas. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, dirumuskan model empat fase—inisiasi, transformasi, konsolidasi, dan keberlanjutan—yang memosisikan komunitas sebagai patron lokal dan mereposisi NGO serta donor sebagai mitra teknis.

Kata kunci: desa tangguh bencana, NGO, patron-klien, PRBBK, relasi sosial

ABSTRACT

DEVELOPING A PATRON–CLIENT RELATIONSHIP MODEL IN THE DISASTER RESILIENT VILLAGE PROGRAM IN KELAWI VILLAGE, BAKAUHENI DISTRICT, SOUTH LAMPUNG REGENCY

By
Genadi Aryawan
NIM. 214241008
(Master's Program in Disaster Management)

Scott's patron-client theory, which views reciprocal relations between resource-rich actors (patrons) and weaker beneficiary actors (clients), is used to analyse power dynamics and dependency in the Disaster Resilient Village Programme (Destana) in Kelawi Village, South Lampung. This study aims to: (1) analyse the patterns of patron-client relations formed in Destana implementation; (2) identify factors that promote and constrain community autonomy within those relations; and (3) formulate a model for developing patron-client relations that supports the sustainability of the Destana programme.

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach with a constructivist paradigm. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, observations, and document analysis involving key actors, and were analysed through data reduction, source and method triangulation, and conclusion drawing. The patterns of relations were analysed using Scott's three dimensions of patron-client relations: inequality, reciprocity, and loyalty. Factors affecting community autonomy were identified through a synthesis of the relational patterns found, while the development model was formulated on the basis of that synthesis.

The findings show a layered patron-client relation in which ADPC (Asian Disaster Preparedness Center) functions as the donor patron, Mitra Bentala occupies a dual position as both patron and client, and the village community serves as the end client. This relation is characterised by exchanges of material resources, knowledge, and loyalty. Community autonomy is encouraged by knowledge redistribution, the emergence of key local actors, and the integration of disaster risk reduction into village planning; however, it is still constrained by dependence on external funding, the dominance of project logic, and the absence of a clear exit strategy. On the basis of these findings, a four-phase model — initiation, transformation, consolidation, and sustainability — is formulated, positioning the community as a local patron and repositioning NGOs and donors as technical partners.

Keywords: *disaster resilient village, NGO, patron–client, CBDRM, social relations.*