

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Ilmu Pemerintahan
Judul : Kolaborasi Pemerintah Desa dan Masyarakat dalam tata kelola Mata Air Sumber Tunjung Di Desa Panti

Pengelolaan sumber daya air berbasis komunitas menjadi isu strategis dalam mewujudkan keberlanjutan lingkungan dan tata kelola pemerintahan desa yang baik. Mata Air Sumber Tunjung di Desa Panti, Kabupaten Jember, merupakan sumber daya bersama (*common-pool resources*) yang hingga kini dikelola secara dominan oleh masyarakat melalui kearifan lokal, sementara peran pemerintah desa masih belum optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis peran masyarakat dan pemerintah desa, dinamika hubungan antarkeduanya, serta merumuskan strategi penguatan kolaborasi dalam tata kelola mata air berbasis kemitraan. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa wawancara mendalam, observasi lapangan, dan dokumentasi. Informan penelitian meliputi pemerintah desa, komunitas pengelola Sumber Tunjung, tokoh adat, dan masyarakat. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan model interaktif Miles dan Huberman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat memiliki kapasitas sosial yang kuat dalam pengelolaan dan konservasi mata air melalui norma, kepercayaan, dan praktik gotong royong. Namun, lemahnya dukungan kelembagaan formal, regulasi desa, dan integrasi dalam perencanaan pembangunan menjadi tantangan utama keberlanjutan pengelolaan. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa tata kelola mata air yang berkelanjutan memerlukan keseimbangan peran antara masyarakat sebagai pelaksana dan pengawas sosial, serta pemerintah desa sebagai fasilitator, regulator, dan penjamin legitimasi kebijakan.

Kata Kunci: Tata Kelola Desa, Sumber Daya Air, Kolaborasi.

ABSTRACT

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Title : *Collaboration between Village Government and Community in the Governance of Sumber Tunjung Spring in Panti Village*

Community-based water resource management has become a strategic issue in promoting environmental sustainability and good village governance. Sumber Tunjung Spring in Panti Village, Jember Regency, represents a common-pool resource that has been predominantly managed by local communities through indigenous knowledge, while the role of the village government remains limited. The study aims to analyze the roles of community actors and village government, examine the dynamics of their interactions, and formulate strategies for strengthening collaborative water governance based on partnership principles. A descriptive qualitative approach was employed, with data collected through in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation. Research informants included village government officials, members of the Sumber Tunjung community, traditional custodians, and local residents. Data were analyzed using the interactive model developed by Miles and Huberman. Findings indicate that local communities possess strong social capacity in managing and conserving the spring through norms, trust, and collective action. However, weak formal institutional support, the absence of village regulations, and limited integration into village development planning constitute major challenges to sustainability. The study concludes that sustainable spring governance requires a balanced distribution of roles, with communities acting as implementers and social monitors, while village governments function as facilitators, regulators, and guarantors of policy legitimacy.

Keywords: *village governance, water resources, collaboration.*