

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh kehidupan masyarakat nelayan di Pantai Utara kabupaten Indramayu yang ditunjukkan oleh relatif tingginya tingkat kemiskinan, pengangguran dan rendahnya tingkat pendidikan pencari kerja. Di pihak lain kabupaten Indramayu memiliki sumber daya lokal yang potensial. Berdasarkan permasalahan tersebut penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan model program magang berbasis keunggulan komparatif sumber daya lokal bagi upaya peningkatan keberdayaan ekonomi warga belajar.

Fokus kajian tersebut mengacu pada konsep keunggulan komparatif sumber daya lokal (Tuhpawana, 1988; Djojonegoro, 1991; Sudjana, 1999), konsep magang (Rahardjo, 1986; Suherman, 1990), konsep pengelolaan program (Davies, 1986; Sudjana, 1993; Fattah, 2000), teori *human capital* (Lutan, 1987; Gary, 1993; Suryadi, 1999), dan konsep pemberdayaan (Kindervatter, 1979; Sumodingrat, 1999).

Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan adalah *research and development* (Borg and Gall, 1986). Ujicoba model menggunakan kuasi eksperimen dengan *Static Group Pretest-Posttest Design*. Pengujian efektifitas model dilihat dari tingkat keberdayaan ekonomi warga belajar dengan membandingkan hasil pretest dan posttest pada kelompok yang diujicoba. Analisis data dilakukan secara kualitatif yang dikombinasikan dengan analisis data yang sifatnya kuantitatif.

Berdasarkan hasil ujicoba model diperoleh temuan penelitian sebagai berikut: (1) dalam pengembangan program magang dilakukan dengan mencermati keunggulan komparatif sumber daya lokal, karena lebih terspesialisasi, resisten dan memiliki keunggulan kompetitif; (2) model magang yang ditemukan terdiri atas dua tahapan, yaitu pertama menganalisis jejaring jenis usaha ekonomi produktif dan kedua proses keberdayaan ekonomi melalui penguatan pengelolaan program magang; (3) hasil pengujian efektifitas model secara umum terdapat peningkatan keberdayaan ekonomi pemegang setelah dilakukan perlakuan, hasil analisis *rho* Spearman menunjukkan korelasi 0,633. Jika dilihat dari masing-masing aspek keberdayaan ekonomi, ternyata hanya aspek peningkatan keterampilan teknis fungsional dan sumber-sumber akses usaha dan permodalan yang memiliki korelasi yang kuat, yaitu dengan nilai 0,668 dan 0,665. Sedangkan pada aspek peningkatan pendapatan memiliki korelasi yang lemah dengan nilai 0,312. Lemahnya peningkatan pendapatan antara lain diduga karena faktor rendahnya posisi tawar pemegang, orientasinya pada belajar bukan semata-mata bekerja, konteks waktu, struktur pasar dan kualitas produksi yang dihasilkan pemegang.

Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan: (1) dalam pengembangan program magang perlu mencermati keunggulan komparatif sumber daya lokal, (2) konstruksi model magang yang ditemukan terdiri atas dua dimensi, yaitu: memperkuat kajian akademik dan praksis yang bermuara pada peningkatan keberdayaan ekonomi warga belajar dan (3) model program magang yang dikembangkan secara nyata dapat meningkatkan keberdayaan ekonomi pemegang.

## ABSTRACT

This research was based on the daily life of fisherman society at the Northern Seashore of Indramayu District. The research is mainly concerned with the fact of high poverty and unemployment as well as low-educated job seekers at Indramayu, which on the other hand has potential local resources. The research, therefore, aims at finding out a model of apprenticeship program which is based on the comparative advantages of local resources for improving the apprentices' economic power.

The focus of the research is on the concepts of the comparative advantages of local resources (Tuhpawana, 1988; Djojonegoro, 1991; Sudjana, 1999), the concepts of apprenticeship (Raharjo, 1986; Suherman, 1990) the concepts of program management (Davies, 1986; Sudjana, 1993; Fattah, 2000), theories of human capital (Lutan, 1987; Gary, 1993; Suryadi, 1999), and the concepts of empowerment (Kindervatter, 1979; Sumodiningrat, 1999).

The approach employed is the research and development (Borg and Gall, 1983). The try-out of this model utilized quasi experiment with Static Group Pretest-Posttest Design. The effectiveness of the model was indicated through the level of apprentices' economic power by comparing the pretest and posttest results of the experimental group. The data was analyzed qualitatively which was combined with quantitative data analysis.

Based on the result of the ty-out model, discoveries acquired are as follow: (1) the apprenticeship program was developed by considering the comparative advantages of local resources, because it would be more specialized, resistant and competitive; (2) the apprenticeship model consisted of two stages, first, analyzing the networking of varieties of productive economic activities, and second, the economic empowerment process through reinforcing the management of apprenticeship program; (3) in general the effectiveness of the model indicated that there was an improvement of apprentices' economic power after having experienced the treatment, Spearman's *rho* analysis showed the correlation of 0.633. Seen from every aspect of economic power, there were only aspects of improving technical and functional skills and access sources of business and capital which had significant correlations of 0.668 and 0.665. Aspect of income improvement, however, had an insignificant correlation of 0.321. The low improvement of income was assumed to be resulted from some factors, among others were the low bargaining position of the apprentices', their orientation which was on learning not on working, context of time, market structure, and production quality produced by the apprentices.

The conclusions which can be drawn are: (1) in developing the apprenticeship program, the comparative advantages of local resources should be taken into account, (2) the construction of apprenticeship program consists of two dimensions: reinforcing the academic and practical studies which may lead the improvement of apprentices' economic power, (3) the model of apprenticeship program which is developed in context can contribute to the improvement of apprentices' economic power.