

ABSTRAK

Ananda Aura Rahmadani, 1218010014, 2025: “Evaluasi Kebijakan Distribusi Pupuk Bersubsidi melalui Sistem e-RDKK oleh Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Bandung”

Distribusi pupuk bersubsidi merupakan bentuk intervensi pemerintah untuk mendukung sektor pertanian, khususnya petani kecil. Namun, pelaksanaannya masih menghadapi berbagai kendala seperti ketidaktepatan sasaran, keterlambatan distribusi, dan data petani yang belum valid. Untuk menjawab masalah ini, diterapkan sistem e-RDKK (Rencana Definitif Kebutuhan Kelompok) berbasis NIK sebagai upaya digitalisasi distribusi. Kabupaten Bandung menjadi salah satu daerah yang menjalankan kebijakan ini, namun masih ditemukan tantangan dalam pelaksanaannya di lapangan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi pelaksanaan distribusi pupuk bersubsidi melalui sistem e-RDKK di Kabupaten Bandung. Fokus kajian mencakup sejauh mana distribusi berjalan sesuai dengan tujuan kebijakan, kendala yang dihadapi, serta dampaknya terhadap kelompok tani. Hasil evaluasi ini diharapkan dapat menjadi masukan untuk penyempurnaan distribusi pupuk subsidi secara digital.

Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan teori evaluasi kebijakan dari Bridgman dan Davis, yang terdiri dari empat elemen: *input*, *process*, *output*, dan *outcome*. Model ini memudahkan analisis hubungan antara perencanaan kebijakan, pelaksanaan, hasil, serta dampaknya terhadap petani sebagai penerima manfaat.

Metodologi yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi dari informan seperti Dinas Pertanian, distributor, kios pupuk, dan petani. Teknik analisis meliputi reduksi data, penyajian, dan penarikan kesimpulan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa evaluasi penggunaan *input* dalam pelaksanaan program distribusi pupuk bersubsidi melalui e-RDKK mengindikasikan adanya perbaikan dalam regulasi serta pendataan petani yang lebih terstruktur. Namun, pelaksanaan masih terkendala oleh keterbatasan jumlah penyuluh dan masalah jaringan di beberapa wilayah. Pada aspek *process*, mekanisme program telah berjalan sesuai prosedur, tetapi masih ditemui hambatan seperti keterlambatan distribusi, ketidaksinkronan data, dan rendahnya pemahaman petani terhadap sistem digital. Dari sisi *output*, pupuk belum sepenuhnya tersalurkan secara tepat sasaran karena keterbatasan alokasi dan distribusi. Sementara itu, *outcomes* program terhadap kesejahteraan petani dan produktivitas pertanian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun program mampu menekan biaya produksi, dampaknya belum signifikan dan belum dirasakan merata. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan peningkatan sistem, penguatan sumber daya manusia, serta sinergi antarlembaga guna mendukung keberlanjutan program.

Kata Kunci: Evaluasi Kebijakan, Pupuk Bersubsidi, e-RDKK

ABSTRACT

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The distribution of subsidized fertilizer is a form of government intervention to support the agricultural sector; especially small farmers. However, its implementation still faces various obstacles such as inaccurate targeting, late distribution, and invalid farmer data. To answer this problem, the e-RDKK (Definitive Group Needs Plan) system based on NIK was implemented as an effort to digitize distribution. Bandung Regency is one of the areas that implements this policy, but there are still challenges in its implementation in the field.

This study aims to evaluate the implementation of subsidized fertilizer distribution through the e-RDKK system in Bandung Regency. The focus of the study includes the extent to which distribution is running in accordance with policy objectives, the obstacles faced, and its impact on farmer groups. The results of this evaluation are expected to be input for improving the distribution of subsidized fertilizer digitally.

The study uses a policy evaluation theory approach from Bridgman and Davis, which consists of four elements: input, process, output, and outcome. This model facilitates the analysis of the relationship between policy planning, implementation, results, and their impact on farmers as beneficiaries.

The methodology used is a descriptive qualitative approach. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation from informants such as the Department of Agriculture, distributors, fertilizer kiosks, and farmers. Analysis techniques include data reduction, presentation, and drawing conclusions.

The results of the study indicate that the evaluation of the use input in the implementation of the subsidized fertilizer distribution program through e-RDKK indicates improvements in regulations and more structured farmer data collection. However, the implementation is still constrained by the limited number of extension workers and network problems in several areas. In terms of the process, the program mechanism has been running according to procedure, but there are still obstacles such as delays in distribution, data asynchronous, and low understanding of farmers regarding the digital system. In terms of output, fertilizer has not been fully distributed to the right targets due to limited allocation and distribution. Meanwhile, the program outcomes on farmer welfare and agricultural productivity show that although the program is able to reduce production costs, the impact is not significant and has not been felt evenly. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the system, strengthen human resources, and synergy between institutions to support the sustainability of the program.

Keywords: Policy Evaluation, Subsidized Fertilizer, e-RDKK