

Faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap deforestasi terkait perubahan kebijakan larangan ekspor kayu bulat di Indonesia = The factors influencing the deforestation related to the change in the policy of log export ban in Indonesia

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Tesis ini menganalisis dampak ?Kebijakan Larangan Ekspor Kayu Bulat? dan faktor-faktor lain terhadap bertambahnya deforestasi (pengurangan tutupan hutan) di Indonesia. Permasalahan selama diberlakukannya ?Kebijakan Larangan Ekspor Kayu Bulat? diduga telah terjadi kehancuran sumber daya hutan Indonesia, karena kebijakan tersebut mempraktekkan intervensi harga pasar kayu bulat guna menjamin pemenuhan kebutuhan bahan baku industri yang dinilai tidak bekerja secara efektif. Adanya jaminan pasokan dan harga kayu bulat yang murah memang membuat industri tumbuh pesat, akan tetapi pertumbuhan ini tidak sesuai harapan karena pembangunan kapasitas industri perkayuan tersebut berlebihan, sehingga kecepatan pemanenan bahan baku kayu meningkat tajam. Oleh karena itu, hasil penelitian ini dikaitkan dengan faktor penawaran yang mendorong adanya pemanenan sumberdaya hutan, maka penyebab deforestasi diantaranya dipengaruhi oleh: ?Kebijakan Larangan Ekspor Kayu Bulat?, harga penawaran kayu bulat, jumlah HTI, jumlah panjang jalan, jumlah PSDH & DR, UU Otonomi Daerah, dan rasio perbandingan harga kayu bulat dunia & harga kayu bulat domestik. Oleh karena itu, diharapkan pilihan kebijakan sub sektor kehutanan yang tepat apakah tetap melarang ataukah membuka kembali ekspor kayu bulat agar terjadi penyesuaian harga kayu demi menggairahkan kembali pasar kayu bulat demi kontribusinya terhadap Pendapatan Domestik Bruto dan menjalankan kebijakan eksploitasi hutan secara lestari.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis analyses the impact of log export ban policy and other factors for the increasing deforestation (forest cover reduction) in Indonesia. During the implementation this policy, the destruction of Indonesia's forest resources is occurred because the intervention of roundwood market price in order to fulfil the needs of industrial raw materials are assessed not work effectively . The guarantee of supply and low price of logs is making the industry grow rapidly , but this growth was not as expected because of the excessive industry capacity so that the speed of harvesting raw materials rose sharply . Therefore , the results of this study were associated with the supply factors that encourage harvesting of forest resources. Eventually, the drivers of deforestation are triggered by : " Policy of log

export ban " , the bid price of logs , timber number , the number of road length , number PSDH & DR , Local Government Law , and the ratio of log price comparison world and domestic log price . Therefore, the expected option forestry sub-sector policies that prohibit or whether it remains appropriate to reopen the log export price adjustments to occur in order to revitalize wood roundwood market for its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product and a policy of sustainable forest exploitation;This thesis analyses the impact of log export ban policy and other factors for the increasing deforestation (forest cover reduction) in Indonesia. During the implementation this policy, the destruction of Indonesia's forest resources is occurred because the intervention of roundwood market price in order to fulfil the needs of industrial raw materials are assessed not work effectively . The guarantee of supply and low price of logs is making the industry grow rapidly , but this growth was not as expected because of the excessive industry capacity so that the speed of harvesting raw materials rose sharply . Therefore , the results of this study were associated with the supply factors that encourage harvesting of forest resources. Eventually, the drivers of deforestation are triggered by : " Policy of log export ban " , the bid price of logs , timber number , the number of road length , number PSDH & DR , Local Government Law , and the ratio of log price comparison world and domestic log price . Therefore, the expected option forestry sub-sector policies that prohibit or whether it remains appropriate to reopen the log export price adjustments to occur in order to revitalize wood roundwood market for its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product and a policy of sustainable forest exploitation, This thesis analyses the impact of log export ban policy and other factors for the increasing deforestation (forest cover reduction) in Indonesia. During the implementation this policy, the destruction of Indonesia's forest resources is occurred because the intervention of roundwood market price in order to fulfil the needs of industrial raw materials are assessed not work effectively . The guarantee of supply and low price of logs is making the industry grow rapidly , but this growth was not as expected because of the excessive industry capacity so that the speed of harvesting raw materials rose sharply . Therefore , the results of this study were associated with the supply factors that encourage harvesting of forest resources. Eventually, the drivers of deforestation are triggered by : " Policy of log export ban " , the bid price of logs , timber number , the number of road length , number PSDH & DR , Local Government Law , and the ratio of log price comparison world and domestic log price . Therefore, the expected option forestry sub-sector policies that prohibit or whether it remains appropriate to reopen the log export price adjustments to occur in order to revitalize wood roundwood market for its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product and a policy of sustainable forest exploitation]