

Interactive governance dalam pengelolaan sumber daya alam berkelanjutan pada areal Taman Nasional (Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun Salak sebagai kawasan konservasi) = Interactive governance in sustainable management of natural resources at the National Park Area)

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berangkat dari banyaknya konflik yang terjadi pada pengelolaan taman nasional. Manfaat taman nasional dalam menjalankan fungsinya sebagai kawasan konservasi adalah dapat dinikmati oleh semua orang, sehingga termasuk dalam kriteria pemanfaatan public goods. Namun, pada sisi lain dalam areal taman nasional juga memiliki potensi sumber daya alam lain yang bersifat komersil, seperti tambang, sumber air, pariwisata, dll., sehingga menarik minat pihak lain untuk memanfaatkannya maka terjadilah kompetisi; barang dengan kriteria ini termasuk common pool resources. Jadi berdasarkan hal tersebut maka taman nasional memiliki kriteria pemanfaatan ganda. Kriteria semacam ini, memicu terjadinya konflik.

Wilayah kajian untuk penelitian ini adalah Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun Salak (TNGHS), yang merupakan salah satu taman nasional di Indonesia yang menuai konflik pengelolaan paling banyak. Hal ini karena TNGHS terletak pada wilayah strategis yang melintasi 2 propinsi (Jawa Barat dan Banten) serta 3 kabupaten (Bogor, Sukabumi dan Lebak), disamping itu banyaknya potensi sumber daya alam yang dimilikinya (emas, geothermal, sumber air, dan wisata alam). Masalah pokok yang diangkat dalam penelitian ini adalah bagaimana penerapan interactive governance untuk menciptakan pengelolaan sumber daya alam yang berkelanjutan di TNGHS; serta bagaimana pengelolaan yang berkelanjutan dilakukan oleh pihak-pihak yang terlibat pengelolaan di TNGHS.

Kerangka teori yang digunakan adalah teori interactive governance (Kooiman, 2008) yang diintegrasikan dengan konsep sustainability (Bossel, 1999) dalam pengelolaan sebuah taman nasional untuk mewujudkan pengelolaan berkelanjutan (sustainable governance) dalam bentuk ?governance of governance?(Pieters, G.B., et.al, 2012). Pendekatan penelitian ini dilakukan melalui aplikasi action research berbasis Soft System Methodology (Checkland dan Scholes, 1990) dengan model siklus ganda (McKay dan Marshal, 2001).

Hasil dari penelitian ini secara teoritis menyebutkan bahwa sistem dan struktur dari penerapan aktivitas interactive governance di area taman nasional mengarah pada governability, dimana stakeholder sebagai aktor strategis dengan kepentingan beragam mempunyai tujuan dalam mengurangi konflik dalam bentuk networks, partnership dan bentuk interaksi negosiasi lainnya. Aktivitas interactive governance-nya sendiri mengalir dalam siklus konsep sustainability sehingga menghasilkan pengelolaan berkelanjutan (sustainable governance) di TNGHS dengan beberapa persyaratan fundamentalis yaitu : sistem eko-governmetalisis pada manajemen kawasan, struktur komunitas regulatoris pada manajemen kelembagaan, dan pengelolaan demokratis rasional pada manajemen sumber daya alam. Sistem ini diturunkan dalam

beberapa aktivitas operasional yang dalam implementasinya menuntut beberapa perubahan yang menyangkut mekanisme dan regulasi yang tertuang dalam peraturan perundang-undangan, struktur kelembagaan, termasuk perubahan metode, strategi dan teknik partisipatif para pihak yang terkait. Perubahan ini akan memberikan suatu cara untuk memfasilitasi, mengatur dan secara langsung meningkatkan kemampuan self-regulasi dari pihak pengelola dengan para pihak lainnya. Perubahan ini diikuti dengan dengan kerjasama para pihak yang dilakukan dalam konteks partnership berbentuk kolaborasi dan kemitraan, dan hubungannya dilakukan dalam konteks networks governance berupa koordinasi, adaptasi dan pengendalian.;

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ABSTRACT

The background of this study is some conflicts that occur in the management of national park. Benefits of a national park and its function as one of conservation area that can be enjoyed by the society. This characteristics of the national park, it can be called as public goods. However, a large about at natural resources that exists in the national park especially commercial natural resources, such as mining, water resources, tourism, etc., Many stakeholders attract to utilize the resources in such a way that leads them into a competition. The later characteristics sets the national parks as common pool resources. Based on these two features, the national park have a dual utilization characteristics. Such attribute triggers some conflicts in its management. The object of this study is the Gunung Halimun Salak National Park (GHSNP), one of the national parks in Indonesia which has the most conflict in its management. It is because GHSNP located in a strategic area across two provinces (West Java and Banten) and three districts (Bogor, Sukabumi and Lebak). In addition, high amount of the potential of its natural resources (gold, geothermal, water resources and nature) is the other reason that drive conflicts in GHNSP. The principal issues raised in this research is how the interactive governance is to create sustainable resources in GHSNP; and how the sustainable management is applied by stakeholders in the management of GHSNP.

The theoretical framework used in this study is interactive governance theory (Kooiman, 2008) which is integrated with the concept of sustainability (Bossel, 1999) in the management of a national park to achieve sustainable governance in the form of "governance of governance" (Pieters, GB, et. al, 2012). The approach conducted in this research is action research applications based on the Soft System Methodology (Checkland and Scholes, 1990) with a dual imperatives model (McKay and Marshall, 2001).

The results of this research as theoretically that the implementation of the interactive governance activities at the national park area is the systems and structures of leads to governability. There are many stakeholders as strategic actors with diverse interests have a goal to reducing conflict by networks, partnerships and the other forms of interaction negotiation. The interactive governance activities flow in a cycle sustainable concept, so it's produces sustainability governance at TNGHS. There are some fundamentalist requirements : the ecogovernmetalism system on area management, community and regulatory structure in institutional management, and the rational democratic management in the natural resources management

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requires some changes regarding to the mechanism and regulation that is formed in the regulation, institutional structure, including changes in methods, strategies and participatory techniques of stakeholders. This change will provide a way to facilitate, regulate and enhance the ability of self-regulation of the manager. This changes was followed by the cooperation of the stakeholders in the partnership context formed in collaboration and partnership, also the relation in the context of networks governance in the form of coordination, adaptability and control.;The background of this study is some conflicts that occur in the management of national park. Benefits of a national park and its function as one of conservation area that can be enjoyed by the society. This characteristics of the national park, it can be called as public goods. However, a large about at natural resources that exists in the national park especially commercial natural resources, such as mining, water resources, tourism, etc., Many stakeholders attract to utilize the resources in such a way that leads them into a competition. The later characteristics sets the national parks as common pool resources. Based on these two features, the national park have a dual utilization characteristics. Such attribute triggers some conflicts in its management. The object of this study is the Gunung Halimun Salak National Park (GHSNP), one of the national parks in Indonesia which has the most conflict in its management. It is because GHSNP located in a strategic area across two provinces (West Java and Banten) and three districts (Bogor, Sukabumi and Lebak). In addition, high amount of the potential of its natural resources (gold, geothermal, water resources and nature) is the other reason that drive conflicts in GHNSP. The principal issues raised in this research is how the interactive governance is to create sustainable resources in GHSNP; and how the sustainable management is applied by stakeholders in the management of GHSNP.

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