

Analisis kebijakan kemitraan hutan rakyat yang berkelanjutan studi di hutan rakyat kemitraan Desa Pasekaran, Kecamatan Batang, Kabupaten Batang = Policy analysis of sustainable private forest partnership a study of private forest partnership in Pasekaran Village Batang District Batang Regency

Niken Probo Laras, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Hutan rakyat kemitraan telah dianggap sebagai strategi baru dalam menghadapi masalah sosial ekonomi yang dihadapi oleh model pengelolaan konvensional bersamaan dengan masalah keberlanjutan pasokan bahan baku kayu industri. Melalui kebijakan, pemerintah telah berupaya mendukung pembangunannya. Beberapa fakta menunjukkan potensi kayu hutan rakyat bernilai di bawah tegakan normal mengindikasikan belum tercapainya keberlanjutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan: 1 menganalisis kebijakan kemitraan hutan rakyat dari aspek kerjasama sarana prasarana produksi, pendampingan, modal usaha, dan pasar kayu beserta implementasinya, 2 menganalisis pengelolaan tegakan hutan rakyat kemitraan berdasarkan kriteria silvikultur, pendapatan petani dan pengendalian tebang butuh, dan 3 merumuskan kebijakan hutan rakyat kemitraan yang berkelanjutan. Content analysis digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi seluruh produk kebijakan terkait, evaluasi implementasi dianalisis menggunakan metode evaluasi formal. Analisis deskriptif digunakan untuk menganalisis pengelolaan tegakan di lokasi penelitian dan Analitical Hierarchy Process AHP sebagai metode dalam merumuskan konsep kebijakan kemitraan hutan rakyat yang berkelanjutan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan saat ini lebih fokus terhadap bantuan sarana dan prasarana produksi sebagai aspek kerjasama. Tingkat implementasi kebijakan tergolong rendah dengan nilai capaian sebesar 16,28 sementara 43,75 hutan rakyat kemitraan di lokasi penelitian tidak berkelanjutan dilihat dari potensi tegakannya. Analisis pengelolaan tegakan menunjukkan silvikultur memiliki peran dominan dengan nilai skala kriteria paling tinggi. Penelitian ini juga membuktikan bahwa pendampingan petani menjadi kunci utama dalam mengembangkan kebijakan kemitraan hutan rakyat yang mendukung keberlanjutan.

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ABSTRACT

As a new strategy to solve socio economic problems faced by conventional private forest management along with sustainability issue of industrial wood supply, government has issued policies to support the development of private forest partnership between forest farmers group and timber based industry. Some facts showed private forest partnership has low standing stock that indicates the private forest sustainability has not been reached yet. This research is aimed to 1 analyze private forest partnership policy and its implementation between forest farmer group and timber based industry in terms of cooperation aspects production facilities and infrastructure, fostering, financial support and timber market 2 analyze wood standing stock management based on criteria of silviculture, cutting needs behavior and farmers income and 3 formulate the sustainable private forest partnership policy. Content analysis was utilized to identify all policies related to private forestry partnerships, while the policy implementation was analyzed by the formal evaluation method. Descriptive method was implemented to analyze the standing stock management and

Analytical Hierarchy Process AHP as a method to formulate the concept of sustainable private forest partnership policy. The results showed that private forest partnership policy now is more focused on production facilities and infrastructure aspect. The level of policy implementation in research location is at low grade, it was only reached 16,28 , while 43,75 of private forest partnerships in the research area are not sustainable due to the low of its standing stock. Analysis of wood standing stock management indicated that silviculture play dominant role with its highest value on scale of standing stock management criteria. This research also proved that fostering the farmers is a key factor to develop sustainable private forest partnership policy.