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MODAL SOSIAL LEMBAGA MASYARAKAT DESA HUTAN RIMBA SARI DALAM PENGELOLAAN HUTAN DI RPH SIKAYU, BKPH GOMBONG SELATAN, KPH KEDU SELATAN

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INTISARI

Modal sosial akan mempengaruhi cara masyarakat dalam keterlibatannya mengelola hutan. Partisipasi masyarakat dapat menunjukkan kondisi sosial dan dinamika program pemberdayaan, sehingga pengelolaan hutan erat kaitannya dengan modal sosial. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui modal sosial, faktor pendorong dan penghambat, dan merumuskan strategi penguatan modal sosial LMDH Rimba Sari dalam pengelolaan hutan.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode survei. Pengambilan data menggunakan wawancara dengan kuesioner dan observasi. Pemilihan responden menggunakan teknik *proportionate stratified sampling*, kemudian penentuan responden dari setiap kelompok dihitung menggunakan rumus slovin. Responden dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 85 orang yang terdiri dari 8 orang KUPS Rimba Sari, 3 orang Pokja Wisata Pantai Pecaron, dan 74 pesanggem. Informasi yang telah diperoleh kemudian dianalisis menggunakan teknik analisis kuantitatif, yaitu statistik deskriptif dan analisis SWOT kuantitatif.

Modal sosial LMDH Rimba yang dikaji dari aspek kelembagaan, program kerja kelompok, dan hubungan dengan pihak luar termasuk dalam kriteria sangat baik. Faktor pendorong dalam pengelolaan hutan yaitu struktur kelembagaan, motivasi petani hutan, adanya pasar, ketersediaan alat produksi gula merah, fasilitas di Pantai Pecaron, media sosial, hasil panen tanaman pertanian dapat dijual sendiri, dan koordinasi dengan Perhutani dan masyarakat Desa Sрати. Faktor penghambat yaitu produksi gula merah ditentukan musim, akses jalan menuju Pantai Pecaron, jangka waktu penanaman dan pemanenan, dan fasilitasi dari Perhutani dan Desa Sрати. Penguatan strategi modal sosial LMDH Rimba Sari yaitu peningkatan kualitas sumberdaya manusia, pembentukan seksi pemasaran dan promosi, inovasi pengelolaan hasil hutan, adanya sosialisasi rutin, dan kesepakatan kerja sama dengan pihak terkait.

Kata kunci: modal sosial, LMDH, pengelolaan hutan

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***SOCIAL CAPITAL FOREST VILLAGE COMMUNITY INSTITUTION
RIMBA SARI IN FOREST MANAGEMENT
IN RPH SIKAYU, SOUTH BKPH GOMBONG, SOUTH KPH KEDU***

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ABSTRACT

Social capital will affect the way the community in its participation in managing forests. Community participation can show the social conditions and dynamics of empowerment programs, so that forest management is closely related to social capital. The purpose of this study is to determine social capital, driving and inhibiting factors, and formulate a strategy for strengthening social capital by LMDH Rimba Sari in forest management.

The method used in this study is a survey. Data collection using interviews with questionnaires and observation. The selection of respondents was carried out using a proportionate stratified sampling technique, then the determination of respondents from each group was calculated using the Slovin formula. Respondents in this study numbered 85 people consisting of 8 people KUPS Rimba Sari, 3 people of Pecaron Beach Tourism Working Group, and 74 pesanggem. Information that has been obtained is then analyzed using quantitative analysis techniques, in the form of descriptive statistics and quantitative SWOT analysis.

LMDH Rimba Sari's social capital which is assessed from the institutional aspect, group work program, and relations with external parties is generally classified as very good. The driving factors in forest management is the institutional structure, farmer's motivation, the existence of markets, the availability of brown sugar production equipment, facilities at Pecaron Beach, social media, agricultural crop harvests can be sold alone, as well as coordination with Perhutani and the Sрати Village community. The inhibiting factors are brown sugar production is determined by the season, road access to Pecaron Beach, there is a period of planting and harvesting, as well as facilities from Perhutani and Sрати Village. Strengthening the LMDH Rimba Sari social capital strategy, namely improving the quality of human resources, the formation of marketing and promotion sections, innovation of management forest products, routine socialization, and cooperation agreements with related parties.

Keywords: social capital, LMDH, forest management

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