PENGELOLAAN HUTAN RAKYAT DI KECAMATAN LOANO, KABUPATEN PURWOREJO

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INTISARI

Pengelolaan hutan rakyat berkembang seiring dengan penurunan produksi kayu dari hutan negara. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui potensi hutan rakyat, sistem pengelolaan yang dilakukan masyarakat, peran kelembagaan, serta merumuskan alternatif pengembangan pengelolaan hutan rakyat di Kecamatan Loano sehingga dapat bermanfaat bagi masyarakat, pemerintah maupun kalangan akademisi.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah *Purpossive Sampling* dengan jumlah responden 40 orang petani yang telah melakukan pengelolaan hutan rakyat. Potensi hutan rakyat didapatkan dengan pembuatan petak ukur seluas 0,1 ha sedangkan data pengelolaan hutan rakyat didapatkan melalui wawancara, pengisian kuisioner, dan pengamatan di lapangan. Data sekunder berupa monografi didapatkan dari instansi terkait. Analisa data menggunakan metode deskriptif sehingga didapatkan gambaran mengenai pengelolaan hutan rakyat di Kecamatan Loano.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan analisa diketahui bahwa potensi hutan rakyat di Kecamatan Loano adalah 81,46 m^3/ha dengan Lbds 11,06 m^2/ha terdiri dari jenis Mahoni, Sengon, Jati, Sonokeling, Sungkai dan rimba campuran. Hasil hutan non kayu berupa jenis tanaman buah (kelapa, pisang, mlinjo, rambutan, mahkota dewa, petai, duku, salak), tanaman pertanian dan perkebunan (kopi, cengkeh, lada, kemukus, panilli, kakao), tanaman obat-obatan, dan pakan ternak. Pengelolaan hutan rakyat belum sepenuhnya menerapkan prinsip pengusahaan yang paling menguntungkan yang dibuktikan dengan : pemanenan dilakukan berdasarkan kebutuhan tanpa memperhatikan kontinuitas hasil, belum ada pengolahan untuk meningkatkan nilai produk, belum adanya lembaga pemasaran hasil hutan, serta kurang optimalnya fungsi instansi dan kelembagaan. Alternatif pengembangan dititikberatkan pada pembuatan rencana penanaman, pengaturan hasil menurut jumlah batang, variasi pengolahan hasil hutan, serta peningkatan kualitas sumberdaya manusia (petani, penyuluh, maupun pembuat kebijakan).

Kata kunci : Potensi, Sistem Pengelolaan, Kelembagaan, Hasil Hutan Non Kayu, Alternatif Pengembangan

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agent and policy maker).

Key words: Potency, Management and

COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT
IN LOANO SUB DISTRICT - PURWOREJO REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Community Forest management grows along with the degradation of state forest production. This research is aimed to understand the community forest potency, management system that used by local community, institute's role and; to arrange alternate community forest management in Loano Sub district. The result of this research will lead to a beneficial forest management for every linked party such as local communities, government and academicals.

This research uses Purposive sampling method which involves 40 farmers that already conducted community forest management, as the responders Community forest's potency is predicted by using 0,1 ha forest plot, meanwhile data in community forest management is obtained by interviewing responders, filling available forms and viewing forest field. Secondary data such as monographic is attained from linked governmental institutions. Data analyzing uses descriptive method to obtain the picture of community forest management in Loano Sub district.

According to result of the research and data analyses, community forest's potency in Loano Sub district (is predicted) reaches to 81, 46 m^3/ha with 11, 06 m^2/ha lbds. This potency consists of some wooden yields such as Mahogany, *Sengon*, Teak, *Sonokeling*, *Sungkai* and some other less known tree species. Non timber forest products consists of some fruit crops such as coconut, banana, *mlinjo*, *rambutan*, *mahkota dewa*, *peta*i, *duk*u, *salak*; some plantation and agricultural crops such as coffee, clove, pepper, *kemukus*, vanilla and cacao; some crops for medical purposes and feeds for cattle. Community forest management in Loano sub district has not fully applied the most lucrative enterprising principle. Some facts prove the above mentioned situation such as: harvesting activity is conducted to fulfill the needs regardless the yield continuity, there is no sufficient forest products processing to increase their values, inexistence of marketing institution for forest products and, lack of optimality function of governmental and local institutions. Alternate improvement emphasizes to the making of planting plan, yield regulation based on bar's amount, variation in forest product processing and, the improvement of human resource quality (farmer, extension agent and policy maker).

Key words: Potency, Management system, Institution, Non timber forest products, Alternate improvement.

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