

**DYNAMICS EXECUTION OF DECENTRALIZATION
MANAGEMENT OF FOREST
(The Case study of Banyuwangi Sub-Province, Jawa Timur)**

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ABSTRACT

Friction of political configuration and state formation from centralistic become decentralist was occur at post reformation in 1998. This thing realized with a few policy for example rules number 22/1999 concerning Counter Balance of Finance between areas and central government and government regulation number 25/1999 concerning Authority Of Government and Governmental of Province as Autonomous Area, UU No. 41/1999 concerning forestry and also rules No. 32/2004 concerning local government. The policy is opportunity for forest management reconfiguration towards at decentralization of forest management by Local Government (Sub-Province/City). To know how far execution of decentralization of forest management and its policy in era of region autonomy can be studied through implementation dynamics which happened in level of sub-province. Therefore this research aim to know how far execution of management of forest happened and analyze division of authority in management of state forest between central government, governmental province and local government through Government regulation No.38/2007 the in Banyuwangi.

This research apply descriptive basic method and synthesis to theory and reality result for estimating consequence from policy which taken. Data which taken is primary data (taken through direct interview to responder) and secondary data. Descriptive method used in analyzing interview result for 5 sub fundamental discussion, that is 1) management priority; 2) arrangement of area; 3) role of public society; 4) form of institution; 5) earnings contribution. Synthesis method to theory and reality result was used in analyzing fundamental one discussion sub that is authority of local government. Respondent in this research for example: 1) Regent; 2) Economical area chief of; 3) Program arrangement chief; 4) environmental chief of; 5) earnings Indonesian chamber of commerce; 6) Indonesian Chamber Of Commerce KPU; 7) tourism Indonesian chamber of commerce; 8) National Land Indonesian chamber of commerce; 9) Local Parliament chief; 10) Commission chief B; 11) LSM Pedotan chief; 12) KTH Kec. Sumberejo chief; 13) Elite figure of Sanggar village.

Research result which obtained is decentralization in Sub-Province Banyuwangi still not yet done well or not yet succeed while for sub-discussion of authority of Local Government is the spent policy (Government Regulation number 38/2007) not yet according to what is expected and wanted by various areas institutions. Conclusion from this research is: 1) decentralization in Sub-Province Banyuwangi not yet done well or not yet succeed because implementation of forest management tend to still have the character of deconcentration and forest management by Perhutani still tend to have the character of lockup and centralistic; 2) the policy about distribution of authority still show existence of Central Government domination by minimizing space moving of Local Government for making policy and decentralizing will not run during Perhutani still have the character of Government-owned corporations.

Keyword : decentralized, policy, management of forest.

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BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

1.1. Latar Belakang

Sumber daya hutan telah menjadi modal utama pembangunan ekonomi nasional, yang memberi dampak positif antara lain terhadap peningkatan devisa, penyerapan tenaga kerja dan mendorong pengembangan wilayah dan pertumbuhan ekonomi dalam tiga dekade terakhir. BPS (2000) menunjukkan devisa sektor kehutanan pada PELITA VI /1992 - 1997 tercatat sebesar US\$ 16.0 milyar, atau sekitar 3,5% dari PDB nasional

Namun demikian, pemanfaatan hasil hutan kayu secara berlebihan dan besarnya perubahan kawasan hutan untuk kepentingan nonkehutanan menyebabkan timbulnya berbagai permasalahan lingkungan, ekonomi, dan sosial. Sebagai akibatnya laju degradasi hutan antara tahun 1997 - 2003 diperkirakan sebesar 2,83 juta hektar per tahun dengan devisa hanya sebesar US\$ 13.24 milyar, atau terjadi penurunan sebesar 16,6 persen (Bappenas, 2003 dalam Lampiran Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor: P.04/Menhut-II/2005 tanggal 14 Pebruari 2005).

Pemerintah telah berupaya menangani permasalahan di bidang kehutanan antara lain dengan menetapkan kebijakan pemberantasan pencurian dan perdagangan kayu *illegal*, penanggulangan kebakaran hutan, restrukturisasi sektor kehutanan, rehabilitasi dan konservasi sumber daya hutan, serta desentralisasi sektor kehutanan. Menurut *World Bank* dalam Iskandar (2000a) dalam Lampiran