

**ANALISIS KADERISASI LEMBAGA SOSIAL**  
**TERKAIT DENGAN PENGEMBANGAN HUTAN RAKYAT**  
(Studi Kasus di Desa Kedung Keris, Kec. Nglipar, Kab. Gunung Kidul, Prop. DI Yogyakarta)

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### INTISARI

Lembaga sosial terkait pengembangan hutan rakyat di Desa Kedung Keris telah dikelola masyarakat secara informal melalui keluarga dan sistem kekerabatan dan secara formal melalui Kelompok Tani Hutan Rakyat (KTHR). Kaderisasi merupakan proses yang penting dalam kelestarian lembaga sosial. Proses kaderisasi bisa dianalisis dari aspek transfer pengetahuan dan fisik pengelola hutan rakyat. Di balik semua proses itu terdapat pewarisan dan perkembangan kebudayaan yang bisa dipelajari melalui internalisasi, sosialisasi, dan enkulturasi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui proses kaderisasi lembaga sosial dari aspek transfer pengetahuan dan fisik pengelola hutan rakyat, faktor-faktor penghambat dan pendukung proses kaderisasi, serta peran lembaga sosial terkait dengan pengembangan hutan rakyat.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif yang mengacu pada paham fenomenologi. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan teknik observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan studi dokumenter. Data yang didapatkan berupa data tentang sejarah, motivasi, dan perkembangan hutan rakyat, kelembagaan masyarakat, lembaga sosial terkait pengembangan hutan rakyat, proses kaderisasi, dan skenario masyarakat terhadap sumber daya alam.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan, bahwa kaderisasi dilakukan melalui dua proses. Pertama, transfer pengetahuan dalam KTHR dilakukan melalui aturan tertulis, pelibatan calon kader dalam kegiatan, pertemuan kelompok, pendampingan kelompok yang dilakukan oleh PKHR FKT UGM dan pemerintah; sedangkan dalam keluarga dan sistem kekerabatan dilakukan melalui pelibatan calon kader dalam kegiatan penanaman, pemeliharaan, dan pemanenan. Kedua, fisik pengelola hutan rakyat dalam KTHR dilakukan melalui mekanisme pergantian pengurus; sedangkan dalam keluarga dan sistem kekerabatan dilakukan melalui pewarisan hutan rakyat. Faktor-faktor yang menghambat dan mendukung proses kaderisasi antara lain kearifan lokal, motivasi masyarakat, peran keluarga dan sistem kekerabatan, partisipasi lembaga masyarakat, sustensi KTHR, skenario masyarakat terhadap sumber daya alam, dan peran pemerintah. Peran lembaga sosial terkait dengan pengembangan hutan rakyat fokus pada tiga bidang, yaitu sosial, ekonomi, ekologi.

Kata kunci : kaderisasi, lembaga sosial, pengembangan hutan rakyat.

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***ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL INSTITUTION REGENERATION RELATED TO  
COMMUNITY FOREST DEVELOPMENT***

*(Case study in Kedung Keris Village, Nglipar sub District,  
Gunung Kidul District, Yogyakarta Province)*

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**ABSTRACT**

*Social institution related to community forest development in Kedung Keris village has been managed by the community in two ways; informally within the family and formally within farmer group of community forest (KTHR). Regeneration is an essential process in social institution sustainability. Those process could be analyzed by two aspects; transfer of knowledge and board of community forest organization. Beneath all of those process, there were cultural inheritance and development which could be learned by internalization, socialization, and civilization. The objectives of this research were to investigate a process of social institution regeneration from two aspects (transfer of knowledge and board of community forest organization), the obstacles and supporting factors of regeneration process, and also the functions of social institution related to community forest development.*

*Qualitative method used in this research pointing on phenomenology. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interview and literature study. Data contained of history, motivation and development of community forest, community institutional, social institution related to community forest development, regeneration process, and community scenario of natural resources.*

*Research result shows that regeneration was done by two processes. First, transfer of knowledge within KTHR was done by written regulation, involving candidate of cadre in activities, meeting, raising local knowledge by PKHR FKT UGM and government; meanwhile within the family was done by involving candidate of cadre in planting, maintaining, and harvesting. Second, board of community forest organization within KTHR was done by internal organization mechanism, meanwhile within the family was done by inheritance mechanism. The obstacles and supporting factors are local knowledge, community's motivation, family's function, community institution's participation, KTHR's sustainability, community scenario of natural resources, and government's policy. The functions of social institution related to community forest development focus on social, economy, and ecology.*

*Keywords: regeneration, social institution, community forest development.*

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