

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji sistem perladangan dari aspek pengetahuan peladang, kegiatan perladangan, keberlanjutan perladangan, dan beberapa faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap keberlanjutan perladangan. Penelitian dilakukan di Distrik Kaimana, Kabupaten Kaimana, Propinsi Papua. Penelitian menggunakan metode survei terhadap 60 rumahtangga (RT) peladang dengan responden kepala keluarga sebagai sampel. Penentuan sampel responden menggunakan teknik acak proporsional dari 878 RT peladang, di lima desa penelitian. Analisis data menggunakan analisis deskriptif dari tabulasi frekuensi dan tabulasi silang.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, bahwa sebagian besar peladang (53,3%) memiliki pengetahuan yang cukup tinggi tentang perladangan dan akibatnya pada kerusakan hutan. Namun demikian pengetahuan tentang manfaat perladangan lebih tinggi dari pada pengetahuan peladang tentang kerusakan hutan akibat perladangan. Oleh karena itu kesadaran dan sikap peladang lebih banyak memanfaatkan hutan untuk ladang berpindah (56,7%) dari pada menjaga kelestarian hutan (43,3%). Dalam kegiatan perladangan, upaya peladang dalam melestarikan hutan secara sederhana telah dilakukan atas dasar kepercayaan dan kebiasaan (58,3%), meskipun mereka tidak menyadari tentang upaya tersebut. Di antara faktor 9 faktor pengaruh terhadap keberlanjutan perladangan berpindah, bukan hanya faktor-faktor kebudayaan peladang yang dominan pengaruhnya; tetapi faktor demografis, sosial, dan faktor ekonomi peladang semuanya berpengaruh dominan; kecuali faktor pengetahuan peladang yang tidak berpengaruh terhadap keberlanjutan perladangan. Hal ini berarti ancaman kerusakan hutan di Kaimana semakin besar, jika perladangan berpindah tidak dikendalikan sesuai dengan sifat sosial budaya peladang setempat.

Kata kunci:

Pengetahuan peladang, Sikap peladang, Kegiatan perladangan, dan Keberlanjutan perladangan berpindah.

ABSTRACT

This research aims to study on the shifting cultivation system, especially about shifting cultivator or swidden farmer knowledge, shifting cultivation activity, shifting cultivation sustainability, and several factors influence to the shifting cultivation sustainability. Five villages of Kaimana District, Kaimana Regency, Papua Province were selected to carry out the research. This study employed so called survey method to 60 among 878 swidden farmers as a head of households (HH), who were selected as respondent samples. Selection of the respondent samples in the five villages used proportional random sampling technique. Data analysis employed frequency and cross tabulations.

The study reveals that the most of swidden farmers (53,3%) include into knowledge high category whether it is in shifting cultivation or in its effect on forest degradation. However, the swidden farmer knowledge about the profit of shifting cultivation is higher than knowledge of its effect on the forest degradation. Because of that, the perception of swidden farmer more positive in shifting cultivation profit (56,7%) than to preserve forest degradation (43,3%). In their shifting cultivation activities, the most of them (58,3%) effort to carry out traditional cropping technique in forest preservation, though they didn't realize about their efforts. This result of research is also finds out that among of nine (9) influence factors to the sustainability of shifting cultivation, is not only dominated by the cultural factor of swidden farmer, however demographic, social, and economic factors have an important roll in determining of the shifting cultivation continuity. The whole factors effect on the swidden agriculture sustainability, except swidden farmer knowledge. It means that potentiation of the threat of forest degradation in Kaimana District the longer the time the greater the amount. Because of that the shifting cultivation would be better controlled based on the local socio economic and socio cultural of swidden farmer.

Key words:

Swidden farmer knowledge, Swidden farmer attitude, Shifting cultivation activity, and Shifting cultivation sustainability.