



**ANALYSIS OF THE SUCCES RATE OF CROPS, IN TUMPANGSARI
SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION
(Case of Study In The BKPH Ngandong Of KPH Ngawi)**

Tony Widiyanto¹
Djuwadi²

ABSTRACT

Forest as a natural resource have economic, ecosystem, esthetic and other functions, that can be utilized to fulfill the needs of the people. The increases of population which causes pressure to forest to also increase, that often ends with the land area occupying, illegal logging and etc. Tumpangsari is implemented to decrease the pressure caused by the people towards the forest as well as to increase the welfare of the people. This research aims to gain knowledge the rate of succes of tumpangsari and factors that affects it. By gaining knowledge of factors that affect the succesfulness of tumpangsari and problems that arises, this research is hope to obtain the best solution in implementing tumpangsari in the future.

Data collecting consist of the collection of social and economic data of the people using questioners and by direct interviews, village monography data as well as data of tumpangsari crop evaluation from the second and third year (off contract) to obtain knowledge tumpangsari of these years. As supporting data, additional informations about problems that arises from tumpangsari from each RPH, is collected to know the factors that influence and affect the succes of tumpangsari. Datas acquired is analized descriptively and tested its validity through statistic testing (T test).

The outcome of the calculation at income data shows that amcng the people that participate in tumpangsari with land area of 0.25 ha, 0.5 ha and 0.75 ha, land area of 0.5 ha shows to give the highest income, as much as Rp. 535.227,00. Comparison of income of the people who participate in tumpangsari and those of who don't participate in tumpangsari shows a different of nominal, those participating in tumpangsari with Rp. 550.000,00 and those not participating with only Rp. 269.000,00. Although, the difference in comparison after statistically tested (T test) shows an outcome of non significance (T counted > T table) proves that income of both groups of people have no significant differences. Research of crops in the second year shows a value in the BKPH Ngandong of 828 in sufficient crops criteria. While value of crops in the third year of 6100 insufficient criteria. Problems of tumpangsari at BKPH Ngandong consist of the lack of incentives from Perhutani, role of KTH that is not optimal, lack of credit aid, insufficient employees and labour, the relatively low knowledge of farmers and low wages. The conclusion that can be obtained is that the tumpangsari at the BKPH Ngandong is not succesfull, so in the future attention and focus in needed upon the need of incentives, the use of daily wage system and periodic monitoring.

Keywords : succes, income, tumpangsari probelems.

¹ Is Student of Faculty of Forestry Gadjah Mada University

² Is Lecturer of Faculty of Forestry Gadjah Mada University

