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Analisis Gangguan Keamanan Hutan dan Kebutuhan Polisi Kehutanan di Taman Hutan Raya Ir. H. Djuanda
Muhammad Hafizh Arrahman, Dr. Ir. Silvi Nur Oktalina, S.Hut., M.Si., IPP.
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INTISARI

ANALISIS GANGGUAN KEAMANAN HUTAN DAN KEBUTUHAN POLISI KEHUTANAN DI TAMAN HUTAN RAYA IR. H. DJUANDA

Oleh:
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Penelitian ini mengkaji gangguan keamanan hutan dan kebutuhan keberadaan Polisi Kehutanan di Taman Hutan Raya Ir. H. Djuanda (Tahura Djuanda) sebagai upaya memperkuat tata kelola dan penegakan hukum kehutanan demi keberlanjutan fungsi konservasi kawasan; penelitian bertujuan mengidentifikasi bentuk-bentuk pelanggaran yang terjadi serta menganalisis urgensi penempatan Polisi Kehutanan pada tingkat UPTD. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan pengumpulan data melalui observasi lapangan, wawancara semi-terstruktur dengan pengelola UPTD, anggota Masyarakat Mitra Polisi Kehutanan (MMP), masyarakat sekitar, dan pelaku usaha wisata, serta studi dokumen; analisis tematik dilakukan menggunakan perangkat lunak NVivo dan validitas temuan diuji melalui triangulasi data. Hasil menunjukkan dua gangguan utama: perambahan kawasan seluas sekitar 2,96 ha disertai pergeseran pal batas serta pencurian kulit kayu manis sebanyak 40 batang; sistem pengamanan saat ini masih bergantung pada patroli terbatas dan pelaporan pasca-kejadian oleh MMP sehingga lemah pada fungsi pencegahan dan penindakan. Dari temuan tersebut disimpulkan bahwa pengadaan dan penempatan Polisi Kehutanan di tingkat UPTD diperlukan untuk memperkuat patroli, kapasitas penindakan hukum, dan koordinasi kelembagaan; direkomendasikan pula integrasi tugas Polhut dengan MMP serta peningkatan pemantauan wilayah rawan perambahan sebagai langkah prioritas pengamanan kawasan.

Kata kunci: pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif; pengamanan kawasan; Nvivo; analisis tematik; Tahura Djuanda; perambahan kawasan, pencurian kulit kayu manis; Polisi Kehutanan.

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ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF FOREST SECURITY DISTURBANCES AND THE NEED FOR FORESTRY POLICE IN IR. H. DJUANDA FOREST PARK

By:
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This study examines forest security disturbances and the need for Forestry Police presence in Ir. H. Djuanda Forest Park as an effort to strengthen forest governance and law enforcement in support of the sustainability of conservation functions. The objectives are to identify the forms of forest violations occurring in the area and to analyze the urgency of placing Forestry Police at the UPTD level. A descriptive qualitative approach was employed, with data collected through field observations, semi-structured interviews with UPTD managers, members of Community-Based Forestry Police Partners (Masyarakat Mitra Polisi Kehutanan), surrounding communities, and tourism business actors, as well as document analysis. Thematic analysis was conducted using NVivo software, and the validity of findings was ensured through data triangulation. The results indicate two dominant forest security disturbances: forest encroachment covering approximately 2.96 hectares characterized by boundary marker displacement, and illegal harvesting of cinnamon bark involving 40 trees. The existing security system relies largely on limited patrols and post-incident reporting by community partners, which constrains preventive and enforcement capacities. The study concludes that the establishment and placement of Forestry Police at the UPTD level are necessary to strengthen patrol functions, legal enforcement capacity, and institutional coordination. Furthermore, integrating the roles of Forestry Police with community partners and intensifying monitoring in areas vulnerable to encroachment are recommended as priority measures to improve forest security management in Ir. H. Djuanda Forest Park.

Keywords: *descriptive qualitative approach; area security; NVivo; thematic analysis; Ir. H. Djuanda Forest Park; forest encroachment; illegal cinnamon bark harvesting; Forestry Police.*

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