

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan ketimpangan akses yang dialami petani hutan (pesanggem) di wilayah Wonosobo, khususnya dengan melihat pada hubungan kuasa antara pesanggem dengan perhutani dan lembaga-lembaga pendukung yang berakibat pada sulitnya pesanggem memperbaiki taraf hidup mereka. Hak mereka atas sumber daya hutan terbatas pada penyadapan getah pinus dan pemanfaatan lahan di bawah pohon, tidak terlibat dalam pengelolaan lahan hutan yang lebih bernilai ekonomis. Situasi ini telah melahirkan resistensi terbuka terhadap perhutani atau resistensi dengan merantau mencari penghidupan yang lebih baik. Sejalan dengan posisi pesanggem dalam struktur yang timpang tersebut, tiga penelitian pokok relevan diajukan: bagaimana keterlibatan para pihak dalam pengelolaan hutan yang melahirkan kontestasi; bagaimana menjamin akses masyarakat dalam pemanfaatan hutan; dan bagaimana konflik kepentingan terjadi dalam pengelolaan hutan.

Untuk menjawab pertanyaan tersebut, dilakukan penelitian lapangan di desa Lancar dan Kumejing Kecamatan Wadaslintang di Wonosobo, Jawa Tengah. Pengamatan terlibat dilakukan dengan metode *live in* dalam masyarakat dan terlibat dalam aktivitas sehari-hari di kawasan hutan. Pada saat observasi berlangsung, serangkaian wawancara dilakukan, termasuk Focus Group Discussion yang melibatkan selain para pesanggem, juga para aparat Perhutani dan tokoh-tokoh masyarakat yang tergabung dalam Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa posisi pesanggem sangat lemah dalam usaha mereka mendapatkan akses dalam pengelolaan hutan. Sumber daya hutan tidak terbagi secara adil kepada kelompok pesanggem. Selain Perhutani memiliki hak monopoli atas manajemen sumber daya hutan, Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan yang idealnya berperan sebagai mediator yang memberdayakan, tidak menjalankan fungsi sesuai dengan idealisme dasar lembaga tersebut. Alih-alih menjadi penghubung rakyat dengan perhutani dan pemerintah, Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan justru menikmati status elitis yang diikuti dengan hak-hak istimewa. Hubungan posisional semacam ini membentuk relasi timpang dalam masyarakat hutan; ketimpangan antara pesanggem dengan mandor selaku wakil Perhutani; dan ketimpangan pesanggem dengan elite yang menghambat perbaikan nasib pesanggem.

Sistem akses yang tertutup bagi pesanggem telah menjadi dasar eskalasi konflik dalam pemanfaatan sumber daya, baik perebutan sumber daya hutan dengan sesama anggota masyarakat, maupun dengan representasi pasar dan negara yang turut membatasi akses pesanggem dalam pemanfaatan hutan. Payung hukum yang diterbitkan pemerintah telah melegitimasi pasar dalam pengelolaan sumber daya yang pada saat bersamaan mengukuhkan posisi marginal pesanggem.

Kata Kunci: *Akses Hutan, Pesanggem, Perhutani, Desa Hutan, Wonosobo*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the imbalance of access experienced by forest farmers (pesanggem) in Wonosobo region, especially by looking at the power relations between pesanggem with perhutani and supporting institutions which result in the difficulty of pesanggem improve their standard of living. Their rights to forest resources are limited to tapping pine resin and under-tree use, not involved in more economically viable forest land management. This situation has spawned open resistance to perhutani or symbolic resistance by leaving the villages looking for better livelihoods. In line with the pesanggem position in the unbalanced structure, three basic studies of relavan are proposed: how is the involvement of the parties in forest management that gave birth to contestation; how to ensure community access to forest use; and how conflict of interest occurs in forest management.

To answer that question, a field study was conducted in the villages of Lancar and Kumejing Wadaslintang sub-district in Wonosobo, Central Java. Involved observations were made with live-in methods in the community and involved in daily activities in the forest area. At the time of the observation, a series of interviews were conducted, including the Focus Group Discussion involving other pesanggem, as well as the Perhutani officials and community leaders who were members of the Forest Village Community Institution.

The results show that pesanggem position is very weak in their efforts to gain access in forest management. Forest resources are not equitably distributed to the pesanggem group. In addition to Perhutani having a monopoly over the management of forest resources, the Forest Village Society Society, ideally acting as an empowering mediator, does not function in accordance with the institution's basic idealism. Rather than being a liaison between the people and the government and the government, the Village Forest Society Society enjoys an elitist status followed by special privileges. Such positional relations form the unequal relations within the forest community; inequality between pesanggem with the foreman as the representative of Perhutani; and the imbalance of pesanggem with the elite that inhibits the improvement of pesanggem fate.

The closed access system for pesanggem has become the basis of escalation of conflict in the utilization of resources, both the seizure of forest resources with fellow members of the community, as well as with market and state representation which also contribute to the limiting of access to the forest. Legal umbrella issued by the government has legitimized the market in resource management while simultaneously establishing marginal position of pesanggem.

Keywords: *Forest Access, Pesanggem, Perhutani, Forest Village, Wonosobo*