

**RAGAM POLA HUTAN RAKYAT DAN KONTRIBUSINYA
TERHADAP PENDAPATAN RUMAH TANGGA PETANI
(Kasus Kelompok Tani Hutan Rakyat di Dusun Cisani,
Desa Bantar, Kecamatan Wanareja, Kabupaten Cilacap)**

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INTISARI

Hutan rakyat merupakan sumberdaya hutan yang dikelola berdasarkan atas inisiatif masyarakat. Hutan rakyat dijadikan sebagai salah satu sumber pendapatan masyarakat untuk pemenuhan kebutuhan mereka. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pola hutan rakyat berdasarkan klasifikasi agroforestri, mengetahui hasil dan manfaat hutan rakyat yang diusahakan petani, dan mengetahui besarnya kontribusi hutan rakyat terhadap pendapatan total rumah tangga petani.

Metode dasar yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode survei. Pengambilan sampel responden dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode *Purposive Sampling*, sampel diambil sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian. Data yang diperlukan dalam penelitian ini adalah data primer meliputi karakteristik responden, pola, hasil, manfaat dari hutan rakyat serta pendapatan total masyarakat dan data sekunder meliputi arsip atau dokumen mengenai keadaan dan gambaran lokasi penelitian. Data primer diperoleh dengan menggunakan teknik observasi dan teknik wawancara sedangkan data sekunder diperoleh dari instansi yang terkait.

Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa pola hutan rakyat di lokasi penelitian dikelompokkan menjadi 3 macam, yaitu pola berdasarkan agroforestri yang meliputi pola agrisilvikultur, pola agroforestri tradisional/klasik, pola agroforestri skala semi-komersial, pola agroforestri berbasis hutan; pola berdasarkan tata waktu yang meliputi pola *concomitant*, pola *interpolated*; dan pola berdasarkan tata ruang yang meliputi pola *alley cropping*, pola merata, pola tidak merata. Hasil hutan rakyat berupa kayu dari tanaman karet, sengon, mahoni, jati, kelapa dan hasil non kayu berupa getah karet, leum, bambu dan buah. Manfaat hutan rakyat berupa manfaat ekonomi, sosial, pendidikan, estetika, dan konservasi. Kontribusi hutan rakyat dari hasil kayu sebesar 6,56% untuk strata I, 8,71% untuk strata II, dan 15,52% untuk strata III dari total pendapatan sedangkan Kontribusi hutan rakyat dari hasil non kayu sebesar 84,76% untuk strata I, 79,04% untuk strata II, dan 72,85% untuk strata III dari total pendapatan.

Kata kunci : hutan rakyat, pendapatan, kontribusi

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**VARIETY OF COMMUNITY FORESTS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO
THE FARMERS' HOUSEHOLD INCOME
(The Case of Community Forest Farmers Group of Cisani Hamlet,
Bantar Village, Wanareja District, Cilacap Regency)**

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ABSTRACT

Community forests are natural resources which are managed based on the community's initiatives. Community forests are used as one of the income sources for the community to fulfill their needs. The aim of this research is to determine the pattern of community forests based on agroforestry classification, to determine the products and benefits of community forests which are managed by the farmers, and to determine the level of contribution of community forests to the total income of the farmers' household.

The basic method used in this research is the survey method. Respondent samples are obtained by Purposive Sampling method, in which samples are taken according to the purpose of the research. The data needed in this research are primary data which include respondents' characteristics, patterns, products, benefits of the forest and total income of the community, and secondary data which include records or documents about the condition and description of the research location. The primary data are obtained using the observation technique and interview technique, while the secondary data are obtained through appropriate institutions.

The result shows that the pattern of community forest in the research location can be classified into 3 types, namely patterns based on agroforestry, which include agrosilviculture pattern, traditional/classic agroforestry pattern, semi-commercial scale agroforestry pattern, forest-based agroforestry pattern; patterns based on time order which include concomitant pattern, interpolated pattern; and patterns based on space order which include alley cropping pattern, even pattern, uneven pattern. The products of community forest such include timber from rubber tree, *sengon*, mahogany, teak, coconut and non-timber products such as rubber, sap, bamboo and fruit. The benefits of community forests include economical, social, educational, aesthetics, and conservation. The contribution of community forest from timber products is 6.56% for strata I, 8.71% for strata II, and 15.52% for strata III of the total income, whereas the contribution of community forest from non-timber products is 84.76% for strata I, 79.04% for strata II, and 72.85% for strata III of the total income.
Keywords: Community forest, income, contribution.

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