

**Modal Sosial Masyarakat  
Dalam Pengelolaan Hutan Rakyat Di Desa Semoyo  
Kabupaten Gunungkidul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta**

**INTISARI**

Desa Semoyo merupakan salah satu Desa di Kabupaten Gunungkidul yang memiliki potensi besar dalam pengembangan hutan rakyat. Selain telah tersertifikasi SVLK dan sebagian PHBML, pengelolaan hutan rakyat Desa Semoyo juga telah dicanangkan menjadi Kawasan Konservasi Desa. Penyelenggaraan pengelolaan hutan rakyat membutuhkan dukungan modal komunitas dari masyarakatnya. Salah satu modal komunitas adalah modal sosial. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui tingkatan modal sosial masyarakat dan pengaruhnya dalam pengelolaan hutan rakyat, mengevaluasi pengelolaan hutan rakyatnya, dan merumuskan strategi pengelolaan hutan rakyat dengan modal sosial masyarakat sebagai salah satu unsurnya.

Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan didukung pendekatan kualitatif. Metode penelitian melalui survei dengan kuesioner sebagai instrumen utama. Teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, dan studi pustaka. Analisis pengaruh modal sosial terhadap pengelolaan hutan rakyat menggunakan analisis statistik *Structural Equation Modeling* (SEM) metode *Partial Least Square* (PLS). Perumusan strategi menggunakan matrik *Internal Factor Evaluation* (IFE), matrik *External Factor Evaluation* (EFE), Analisis *Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threat* (SWOT), serta analisis *Quantitative Strategic Planning Method* (QSPM).

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tingkat modal sosial masyarakat Desa Semoyo dalam pengelolaan hutan rakyat berkategori sedang. Evaluasi pengelolaan hutan rakyat menghasilkan pengelolaan hutan rakyat kategori sedang. Modal sosial berpengaruh nyata terhadap pengelolaan hutan rakyat baik pengelolaan hutan rakyat dari aspek produksi, aspek ekologi, maupun aspek sosial. Perumusan strategi menghasilkan matrik SWOT pada kuadran III yaitu strategi *Weakness-Opportunities* (WO) dengan 6 (enam) alternatif strategi. Hasil analisis QSPM terhadap 6 (enam) alternatif strategi tersebut, diperoleh urutan prioritas strategi: 1) Penguatan kelembagaan kelompok Serikat Petani Pembaharu (SPP) melalui pelibatan dan pembagian peran seluruh stakeholder/parapihak. 2) Sosialisasi dan pendekatan intensif tentang pengelolaan hutan rakyat dan program-programnya dengan melibatkan seluruh stakeholder. 3) Pemerintah Desa menjadikan pengelolaan hutan rakyat sebagai program prioritas Desa. 4) Peningkatan kapasitas melalui penyuluhan dan pelatihan. 5) Pengelolaan anggaran yang akuntabel dan transparan dengan pelibatan/pengawasan parapihak. 6) Merestrukturisasi kelompok SPP dengan melibatkan seluruh/sebagian besar anggota masyarakat dan *stakeholder*.

Kata Kunci : modal sosial, hutan rakyat, Desa Semoyo

## **Community Social Capital in The Private Forest Management in Semoyo Village Gunungkidul Regency, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta**

### **ABSTRACT**

Semoyo Village is one of the villages in Gunungkidul Regency that has great potential for the development of the private forest. In addition to SVLK certified and partly PHBML, private forest management of Semoyo Village has also been declared a Village Conservation Area. The implementation of private forest management requires the support of community capital from the community. One of the community's capital is social capital. The purpose of this study was to know the level of the community social capital and its influence on the private forest management, to evaluate private forest management, and to formulate strategies for the private forest management with social capital as one of its elements.

This study is a descriptive research with quantitative approach and supported by qualitative approach. Research method through the survey with the questionnaire as the main instrument. The technique of collecting data through observation, interview, and literature study. The effect of social capital on the private forest management is analyzed using Partial Least Square (PLS) method of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The formulating strategies used Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) Matrix, External Factor Evaluation (EFE) Matrix, Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threat (SWOT) analysis, as well as Quantitative Strategic Planning Method (QSPM) analysis.

The research results showed that the level of social capital of the Semoyo village society in the private forest management categorized at the intermediate level. The evaluation of the private forest management generated intermediate category. Social capital has the significant effect on the private forest management for all aspect of management, either from the aspect of production, ecological aspect, or social aspect. The formulating strategies generated SWOT matrix to third quadrant, namely Weakness-Opportunity (WO) strategies with the six strategic alternatives. The results from QSPM analysis of the six strategic alternatives, obtained by order of priority strategies: 1) Institutional strengthening of Serikat Petani Pembaharu (SPP) group through the involvement and roles sharing of all stakeholders. 2) Socialization and intensive approach to the private forest management and programs by involving all stakeholders. 3) The village government makes the private forest management as a priority project villages. 4) Increased public capacity through education and training. 5) Budget management accountable and transparent by involving/supervisory from stakeholders. 6) Restructuring of SPP organization with involved all /most members of the public and stakeholders.

**Keywords:** social capital, private forest, Semoyo Village