

Analysis Development of Society Participation in Forest Area of Papantiri Sub-Province of Muna

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Abstract: Target of this research is to analysis development of society participation around forest area of Papantiri in order to management of everlasting forest and fulfill management standard of ecology aspect, social and economic. Data which is needed in this research consist of primary data and secondary data obtained by using some technique for example: perception, interview and documentation of Forum Group Discussion (FGD). Analysis Data which is used in growth of society participation in management of forest area use method analysis descriptive. Result of research indicate that (1) mount society participation of Papantiri in arranging area can be developed as participation capital in management of forest base on society (2) model management of forest formulated by society represent result of conducted planning partisipatively without entangling local government; (3) management of conducted area in this time only limited to planting season crop like maize of vegetables and tubers and some of these is planting plantation crop like banana, cocoa, other fruits crop and coconut, differing from with conducted planning in it cover interposing some of area use pattern of agro forestry the including interposing of wood crop, and (iv) of is reason of society in development of season crop in Forest Area of Papantiri there is no and agreement of legitimacy which from government handling problems of forest of Papantiri about managed area status. So that when local government give program which related to return of forest function like program of Gerhan and reboisation by allotting seed to society, they shy at to planting it.

Keywords: Model Forest Management, Community-Based Forest Management, Society Participation

1. Introduction

Sub-Province of Muna represent one of the archipelago area in Province of South-East Sulawesi have forest area for the width of 235,759 ha or 50,2% from wide of its continent, consist of protected forest for the width of 46,63 ha, conservation forest for the width of 82.009 ha and forest produce for the width of 95.431,36 ha. This forest \pm 60% predominated by teak plants becoming pledge commodity which potential enough to be managed in order to improving earnings of area and prosperity of society. But till now its condition have destroyed almost in all forest area, including forest area of Kontu laid at reside in beyond the Raha city as capital sub-province of Muna, even the area have been made as farm areal to society.

Society which tilling and managing garden in forest area of Papantiri since year 2000. Conflict top between society and government of problem Papantiri happened in January year 2003 at the time local government of Sub-Province of Muna cope to empty area of conducted by farm activity is society. But action conducted by the government not produce fruit result even farm activity continue to be conducted by farmer around forest without minding risk faced. Many society which have been arrested, because "assumed" forest area clear away however arrest action, terror action, and intimidation which continue to be conducted by government officer is not make to discourage society.

On that account needing is presumably conducted by concrete stages; steps, objective, and rational to look for or link problems that happened have endless without harming side of any also fixed place forward continuity of environmental function and values prosperity of society. One of them is to conduct research or study about analysis development of society participation made by reference or

base in compilation of conflict resolution management of forest, in the effort guarantying continuity of environmental function and prosperity of society.

Objective of this research is to analysis development of society participation around forest area of Papantiri in order to management of everlasting forest and fulfill management standard of ecology aspect, social and economic.

2. Research Method

This Research is executed in Forest area of Papantiri Sub-Province of Muna covering some district region residing in around Papantiri Forest area, taking place to start July to October year 2016. Data which is needed in this research consist of primary data and data of sekunder obtained by using some technique for example

- Perception, that is data collected to through direct perception to research object.
- Interview that is performing a to look in the face direct with responder to collect needed information and data by using guidance of structure interview (questioner) which have been compiled previously.
- Documentation, that is collecting data by noting data which have made available (print and picture) existing institution or office of its bearing with research.
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD), which is directional discussion group with aim to dig idea, identifying and formulating problem, and look for efficient and effective trouble-shooting alternative.

Analysis Data which used in growth of society participation in management of forest area use descriptive analysis method.

3. Results and Discussion

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Result of research indicate that society participation which living in forest area of Papantiri higher, this matter is proved with role level and also society at conducted activities collectively goodness activity of correction and settlement of settlement location and also other social activities like commemoration of religious red-letter days. Mapping of plan management of forest area of Papantiri conducted by society alone start from removal of coordinate point use Geographic Positioning System (GPS) up to process of layout till become a map conducted by together under organizational coordination of people of Kontu.

Hereinafter pursuant to map, society arrange farm boundaries between owner which is one with the other farm, at the same time blaze the way joint some streets and also develop various other public facility like meeting room hall, and religious service house so that become a area righteously settlement area. From some public facility which woke up the intact represent result of conducted work self-sportingly which is executed schedule counted 2 times one week namely on Thursday and Sunday. Participation society level also can be seen from attendance level and of enthusiasm society in a few religious activities is including meeting like Focus Group Discussion conducted by (FGD) is researcher team with and society of LSM co-laborers in research location.

Management model of forest formulated by society alone represent result of conducted planning partisipatively without entangling local government. So that pattern management of conducted area in this time new limited to planting season crop like maize of vegetables and tubers and some of these is planting plantation crop like banana, cocoa, other fruits crop and coconut. Though in the plan which is conducted in it cover interposing some of area use pattern of agro forestry the including interposing of wood crop, but they not yet conducted it with reason of there is no and agreement of legitimacy which from government handling problems of forest of Papantiri about managed area status. So that when local government give program which related to return of forest function like program of Gerhan and reboisation by allotting seed to society, they shy at to planting it.

One of the factors influencing society participation height of Papantiri is likely pushed by and targets of commitments same to fight against to policy of local government in maintaining area which has old become conflict. Participation society level of Papantiri existing in this time represents one of the potency able to be developed in order to management of forest together with society in the form of people forest. If we refer at new paradigm is way of approach management of good forest and have to comprehend with is inseparable society of forest and its environment. So that management of forest have to base on society, where society become protagonist, hereinafter forest represent an ecosystems having the character of is integral. In consequence, management of conventional forest which only orienting at wood (extraction timber) have to be altered to go to management of forest which orienting at natural resource which have the character of multi-product, good result of wood forest and also non wood, environmental service and also other forest benefit (management based resources forest).

4. Conclusion

Level society participation of Papantiri in arranging area can be developed as participation capital in management of forest base on society. Model management of forest formulated by society represents result of conducted planning partisipatively without entangling local government

Management of conducted area in this time only limited to planting season crop like maize of vegetables and of tubers and some of these is planting plantation crop like banana, cocoa, other fruits crop and coconut, differing from with conducted planning in it cover interposing some of area use pattern of agro forestry the including interposing of wood crop.

Reason of society in development of season crop in Forest Area of Papantiri there is no and agreement of legitimacy which from government handling problems of forest of Papantiri about managed area status. So that when local government give program which related to return of forest function like program of Gerhan and reboisation by allotting seed to society, they shy at to planting it.

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