

Urban Forest Management Policy Model (Case Study at Great Forest Park Dr. Muhammad Hatta, Padang City)

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Abstract

This study aims to know and describe the model of great forest park management policy Dr. Muhammad Hatta, City of Padang. Many policies have been made by the government to manage the great forest park in Indonesia, but often fail in implementation. Of the 26 great forest parks registered with the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, some have not developed well. The grand forest park, which was inaugurated since 1986, has experienced obstacles to developing into an urban forest that is the pride of city residents and has not been transformed as a forest that functions as a conservation forest, forest education and forest tourism. The research method used is a qualitative research method using descriptive analysis, research data collected by observation techniques, document analysis, and in-depth interviews. The data analysis method used was a triangulation method that aimed to validate the data found in research or based on theoretical studies. The results of this study indicate that there is an indication of the policy of managing the Great Forest Park Dr. Muhammad Hatta in Padang is an institutional policy model because it is dominated authoritatively by institutions that have authority such as the government to accelerate its institutional programs. Forest park management policy Dr. Muhammad Hatta Kota Padang also experienced relatively frequent changes that had an impact on changes in governance. The incremental policy model applied tends to slow down the process of implementation that impacts on the development of the management of the great forest park Dr. Muhammad Hatta, Padang City.

Keywords: forest management policy, urban forest, great forest park

Introduction

Indonesia is known as one of the three countries that have the most extensive tropical forests and has the richest biodiversity in the world after Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire), (Herman Hidayat, 2015) but the forestry sector is currently becoming a concern because it has many problems. Deforestation continues to occur with an area of 0.9 million hectares each year, the smoke tragedy of 2015-2019 caused state losses of up to hundreds of trillions, hydrometeorological disasters, land conflicts, elephant and human conflicts, floods, landslides, illegal logging, poverty in the surrounding area forests, biodiversity extinction, all these problems become evidence that forest management and the environment have not been good. (Herry Purnomo, Qori Pebrial Ilham, & Ramadhani Achdiawan, 2018)

Managing forests is not an easy task, the government must formulate specific management policies for different types of forests. Great forest park is one of the many types of forests that need a special strategy in its management so that the existence of the forest park is useful following its function. 26 great forest parks in Indonesia are registered with the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, one of which is a great forest park Dr. Muhammad Hatta, Padang City, most of it has not been well managed.

Forest Park Dr. Muhammad Hatta, the city of Padang, which was inaugurated in 1986 until now, has not shown the development of good management but tends to decline. Great forest park is a nature conservation area to collect natural or non-natural plants and or animals, native species and or non-native species, which are utilized for research, science, education, supporting cultivation, culture, tourism, and recreation. (Permenhut RI, n.d.) If referring to the definition written in the ministerial regulation, the benefits of Dr. Forest Park. Muhammad Hatta for the sake of education and to support cultivation, culture and tourism development for the people of the city of Padang and especially those around the forest area have not functioned as they should.

There have been many policies made by the government to manage the great forest park in Indonesia, specific policies for the management of the great forest park Dr. Muhammad Hatta was also diverse, but often failed in implementation, found various difficulties and obstacles and even rejection of the policy which resulted in not running the management programs for the development of the great forest park. The main problem in forest management in Indonesia, according to Ujud Tajahuddin (Herman Hidayat, 2015) is a policy of assigning authority which stipulates that forests belong to the State, so that forest management policy made by the government tend to be top-down and pay less attention to the involvement of other stakeholders.

Many factors cause an ineffective policy such as no support from other parties, no public value, the difficulty of the implementor in translating the contents of the policy, the lack of policy resources, bureaucratic structure, and ineffective communication between policy actors. It all depends on the policy model, which is a simple abstraction that can describe the pattern of a policy being processed and ultimately becomes the government's political decision. Based on these problems, this study aims to determine and describe the policy model as what is the basis for the management of Dr. Muhammad Hatta with a bad condition.

Method

This study uses qualitative research methods with descriptive approaches (Lexy J. Moleong, 2017). The location of the research was Padang City in Padang City Agriculture Bureau and Great Forest Park. Dr. Muhammad Hatta City of Padang. The researcher collected data by conducting an in-depth interview, observation, and documentation techniques. The determination of research informants was carried out purposively using snowball sampling techniques.

The researcher also collected data through documentation techniques, namely by collecting several archives of communication activities, regulations, and policies produced by the government as well as decisions issued. The data analysis method used was a triangulation method that aimed to validate the data found in research or based on theoretical studies. the technique of selecting informants in this study was carried out using a purposive method.

Results and Discussion

Great Forest Park Dr. Muhammad Hatta since 2013 was managed by the Padang City government (Dirjen PHKA, 2013). The executor is the Department of Agriculture through the regional technical implementation unit (UPTD), which specifically has the task of assisting part of the duties of the head of the operational technical department in managing the forest park, Dr. Muhammad Hatta, in carrying out these tasks UPTD has many functions, the most strategic function is to manage the great forest park, Dr. Muhammad Hatta compiled a management plan and structuring the block (Zoning), granting licenses for nature and other tourism businesses (Perwako Padang, 2017).

Great forest park is a nature conservation area to collect natural or non-natural plants and or animals, native species and or non-native species, which are utilized for research, science, education, supporting cultivation, culture, tourism, and recreation. (Permenhut RI, n.d.). Therefore, in the framework of realizing an ideal botanical forest park by its functions and uses, the principles of conservation area

management are needed which involve in various policies for managing the forest park, namely the principle of protection, preservation, protection, environment, economy, social achievement of ecological, economic interests and social (Herman Hidayat, John Haba, & Robert Siburian, 2011).

In carrying out the duties and functions of managing the grand forest park Dr. Muhammad Hatta UPDT still refers to the applicable laws and regulations, starting from the decision of the central government to the regulations issued by the local government (Yoice Yuliani, 2019). The UPTD Head, technically operational, has a relatively complete set of guidelines for carrying out his duties and functions to manage the great forest park, Dr. Muhammad Hatta, as an educational forest that can be used by students and students as a means of research development, as a conservation forest certainly becomes a center for the collection of a variety of flora and fauna, and as a forest tour should this park become one of the tourist destinations that attract visitors with a variety of means and adequate facilities.

The slow process of developing the great forest park Dr. Muhammad Hatta Kota Padang due to changes in policy that have an impact on changes in governance models such as changes in organizational structure, changes in objectives, changes in the budget, and changes in management design. The head of the UPTD explained that the management of this forest park independently by the Department of Agriculture through this UPTD had only begun since the mayor's regulation number: 68 of 2017, before this forest park was managed jointly with the city of Padang tourism agency (Ir. Hannibal Husen, 2019)

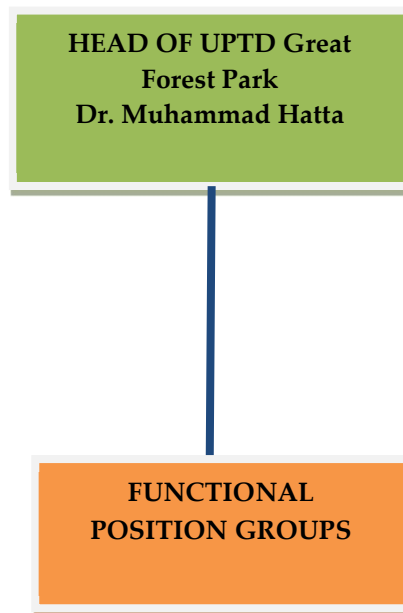


Chart 1. the organizational structure of the UPTD Great Forest Park Dr. Muhammad Hatta, Padang City

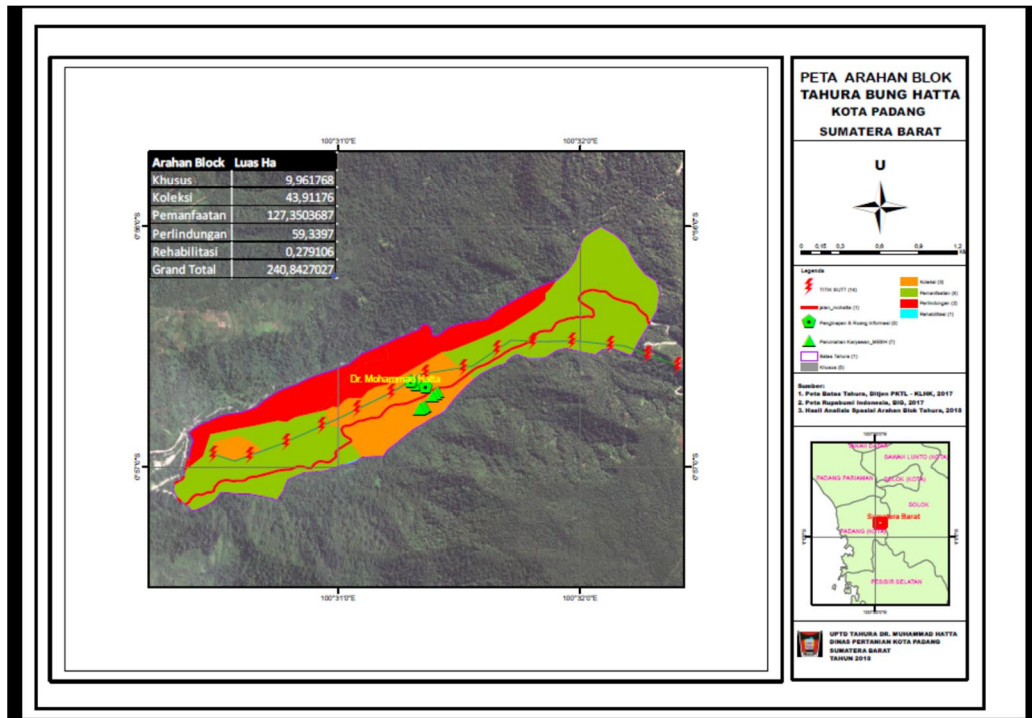
In the following table can be described policies that become a reference in the management of forest parks Dr. Muhammad Hatta, from the results of the identification and analysis of various policies, this research can determine the management policy model, the policy model can reflect how a policy is formulated and predict the progress of the implementation of the policy to resolve the public problems that are being faced, including the problem of managing the grand forest park, Dr. Muhammad Hatta.

Table 1. Policies Related to the Management of Great Forest Parks Dr. Muhammad Hatta Prov. West Sumatra, Padang City.

NO	Title and Number	Year	About
1	Constitution No. 41	1999	Forestry
2	Government regulations No. 28	2011	Management of Nature Reserves and Nature Conservation Areas
3	Ministerial regulation LHK No. P.76/Menlhk-Setjen/2015	2015	Zone Criteria for Management of National parks and the Management Block of Nature Reserves, Wildlife Reserves.
4	Minister of Forestry Regulations No. P.10/Menhut-II	2009	Guidelines for the Preparation of a Forest Forest Management Plan
5	Decree of the Director-General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation No. SK. 76/IV-KKBHL/2015	2015	Register Number of Nature Reserve Area, Nature Conservation Area, and Buru Park
6	West Sumatra Governor Regulation No. 92	2012	Concerning West Sumatra Provincial Forestry Plan 2012-2031
7	Decree of the Director-General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation No. 335/ IV-KKBHL	2013	Forest Park Management Permit Recommendation Muhammad Hatta
8	Padang Mayor Regulations No. 68	2017	Establishment of UPTD Working Group Organization and Procedure at the Department of Agriculture
9	The strategic plan	2018	Bung Hatta Tahura Long-Term Management Plan
10	Document	2018	Map of the Arrangement of the Bung Hatta Tahura Block
11	Document	2018	Forest Park Design Site Dr. Mohammad Hatta

Source: Padang City Agriculture Office

Forest Park Dr. Muhammad Hatta, Padang City, has mapped zoning and blocks that will be a reference in the development of Tahura going forward. According to Mr. Hannibal, these blocks will be focused, later on, some blocks can be mated and some blocks cannot be matched, for example, in the future, Tahura will develop natural tourism, it needs cooperation with the Department of Tourism and the private sector to develop blocks that have been set on the program plan that has been prepared. To further facilitate the zoning and management blocks of the Bung Hatta Tahura below, a map of the Taman Hutan Raya Dr. Muhammad Hatta in detail as follows:



Picture 2. Map of Direction of Bung Hatta Tahura Block, Padang City

Based on the map above, it is clear that the total area (total) of 240,850 Ha Tahura Bung Hatta is divided into five (5) blocks, consisting of special blocks with an area of 9,960 Ha, collection blocks with an area of 43,910 Ha, utilization blocks with an area of 127, 350 Ha, a protection block with an area of 59, 339 Ha and the last is a rehabilitation block of 0.280 Ha.

Special Block is part of the great forest park Dr. Muhammad Hatta which is designated as an area for settlement of community groups and their life activities and / or for the benefit of the construction of telecommunications and electricity facilities, transportation facilities and other strategic matters. Collection Block is part of the great forest park which is designated as an area for a collection of plants and / or animals. The Utilization Block is a part of Bung Hatta Tahura which is determined because of its location, condition and natural potential which is mainly utilized for the benefit of nature tourism and other environmental conditions. While the protection block is part of the area designated as an area to protect the representation of biodiversity and its ecosystem in the great forest park area. Forest Park Dr. Muhammad Hatta did not make a traditional block, that is, as an area for the benefit of traditional use by people who have traditionally been dependent on natural resources, Mr. Hannibal firmly said that this block does not exist in the Dr. Forest Park. Muhammad Hatta because this forest cannot be touched by the community.

In the parking area of the great forest Dr. Muhammad Hatta there are also three (3) buildings which are currently used for lodging and information rooms while also serving as office space for employees serving administrative matters in the forest park area, to support the performance of managers in the area there are also seven (7)) employee / mesh housing that can accommodate all employees who are active on-site, the Head of the UPTD said there were around 10 non-civil servant employees or cleaners occupying the mesh.

Based on the mapping, the UPTD block has now started making development designs, for example, to make various innovations in the UPTD collection block, having communicated with the people who are members of the Indonesian Rare Plant Association (Pertalindo) for the development of a flora and fauna conservation center. Likewise with efforts to develop tourism in the utilization block. In the utilization block based on the forestry minister's regulation, that the UPTD can work together with investors or private parties who are willing to develop tourist destinations which are currently very

undeveloped with the tourism record being developed as nature tourism, and the Head of the UPTD revealed that there had been communication with several investors but not yet reached the agreement stage.

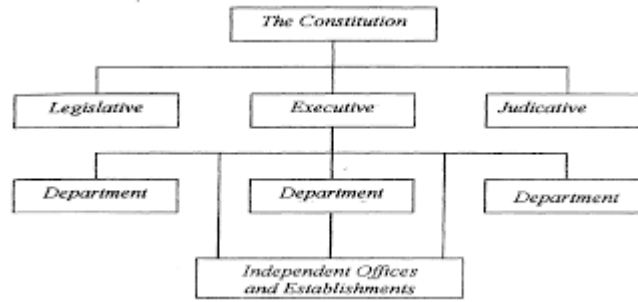
Potential of the Great Forest Park Dr. Muhammad Hatta The city of Padang is large enough to be developed as an urban forest, such as an urban forest or a large forest park, which has several other cities in Indonesia and is an icon of the pride of city residents. Various regulations that underlie the management of the great forest park Dr. Muhmmad Hatta has not been effective in changing the format of management. The policy is the principle or method of action chosen to direct decision making in achieving certain goals. The policy is also interpreted as a provision that makes the principles to direct ways of acting that are planned and consistent to solve public problems legally and legally (Ismail Nawawi, 2009). In making and determining the principles and ways of acting there are several approaches or models of policy. The model was born from the results of research in comparing several cases, so it was found a consistency of symptoms, and then abstracted into a model to explain the phenomenon.

The study of environmental management based on policies over the past six years has been carried out by environmental researchers with the concept of ecological politics, by analyzing the legal basis and the process of its formation. Decentralization policy, for example, gave birth to many regulations governing forest management. (Sulistiya Ekawati, 2013) evaluating the implementation of production forest management policies in East Kalimantan concludes that policies are not yet effective due to the low level of decentralization of authority so that the Regional Government cannot make important decisions in the management of production forests. The forest management policy model that is quite widely used is the forest management unit (KPH) model, this policy aims to reduce conflicts. Conflicts in forest areas occur because of the low intensity of management, protection, and security (Silviani & Ismatul Hakim, 2014), In his research, found an alternative in reducing conflict, namely through community forestry policies that involve various parties.

The forest management unit (KPH) policy model, which was intended to reduce conflicts in forest management, actually triggered conflicts after Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning regional governments, where the authority that was at the Regency / City level was transferred to the Provincial level. Then the regulations that form the legal basis for the formation of KPHL and KPHP are PP No. 32/2007 and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 61/2010 cannot be ignored anymore, and this causes a stir in forest management. Specifically related to the great forest park, a study with a regional governance approach that is focused on the use of the area where there has been disturbance, degraded, fragile, and threatened due to various factors, therefore the study of area use is needed to become a policy foundation for the park forest according to function based on its various uses (Suryadi, Aipassa, Ruchaime, & Matius, 2017)

In 2018 a study of the dynamics of land tenure in conservation forest areas, a case study on Tahura Sultan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi Province concluded that the issue of a series of policy changes had an impact on changing forest management, especially in the aspects of legal rights, actual rights, and resource use practices. land within and between user groups (Bayu Budiman, Soeryo Adiwibowo, & Rilius A. Kinseng, 2018)

Based on the research findings of the Tahura Bung Hatta management policy model, the City of Padang is still trapped in institutional policies, namely policies formulated by institutions whose main purpose is to execute institutional programs that are relatively centralized and very hierarchical, thereby reducing opportunities to create some kind of initiation for implementers in developing models that are more in line with real conditions in the field. In this model public policy is seen as a policy that is authoritatively determined, implemented, and enforced by a formal institution such as the government (Solahuddin Kusumanegara, 2010).



Picture 3. Institutional Policy Model

Forest park management policy Dr. Muhammad Hatta was also trapped by the model of Ikementementism, which is a policy formulated through efficiency considerations by making partial changes, which are considered to have proceeded and which are not effective will be eliminated. Found in Dr. Grand Forest Park Management Policies Hatta Kota Padang, there have been several changes in both strategic and technical nature so that the management of Tahura also occurred changes that require time, cost, and resources to be able to adapt to these changes. The Incremental Model is a critique aimed at a rational model that is considered to be difficult to apply in its entirety and total.

A change in approach is needed if the long-term, medium-term and short-term management plans can be implemented effectively, especially now that Tahura Bung Hatta through the UPTD Dr. Muhammad Hatta under the Department of Agriculture will start development programs through partnerships, investments and aspirations to realize a primary forest park oriented as a protected / conservation forest, educational forest and at the same time a natural tourism forest that will support changes in socio-cultural and economic life of the community around the area Forest. There needs to be a model for formulating and implementing policies that are relatively oriented towards sustainable and sustainable community participation.

Conclusions

From the research findings in the form of primary data that is the results of in-depth interviews, observations and some additional data in the form of document data and documentation collected during the research period then discussed with several theoretical concepts, it can be concluded that the policy model of Bung Hatta Tahura management in Padang, West Sumatra Province using an institutional policy approach that is policy that is authoritatively determined, implemented and imposed by a formal institution such as the government, a policy formulated by an institution whose main purpose is to execute institutional programs that are relatively centralized and very hierarchical, thereby reducing opportunities for creating a kind of initiation for implementers in developing models that are more suited to the real situation in the field.

Found in Dr. Grand Forest Park Management Policies Muhammad Hatta, Padang City, there have been several strategic and technical changes, so that the management of the great forest park also occurred changes that required time, money, and resources to be able to adapt to these changes, the model of the management of the park. Muhammad Hatta like this is included in the incrementalism model.

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