RINGKASAN

Pengelolaan hutan yang berorientasi pada pertumbuhan ekonomi menyebabkan termarginalisasinya masyarakat sekitar hutan. Pengembangan perhutanan sosial dalam pengelolaan hutan diharapkan dapat membalikkan paradigma yang bersifat *top down* menjadi *bottom up* yang mengutamakan partisipasi masyarakat setempat. Penelitian dilakukan di Wisata Alam yang dikelola oleh Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan (LMDH) Puncak Lestari di Desa Tugu Utara, Kecamatan Cisarua, Kabupaten Bogor. Jumlah populasi anggota LMDH adalah 75 orang, besarnya sampel ditetapkan 50% atau 38 orang yang dipilih menggunakan metode *proportionate random sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan metode wawancara dengan panduan kusioner dan dokumentasi. Analisis data menggunakan teknik analisis jalur dengan perangkat lunak *Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 25 version for Windows.*

Status sosial ekonomi anggota LMDH termasuk rendah yaitu 73,7% memiliki pendidikan tidak tamat SMP. Pendapatan dari 65,8% anggota LMDH lebih kecil dari Upah Minimum Kabupaten (UMK). Rata-rata 89,47% motivasi menjadi anggota LMDH untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pokok dan memperoleh legalitas pemanfaatan lahan hutan. Rata-rata 58,76% anggota LMDH memperoleh manfaat sosial dan ekonomi dari perhutanan sosial, dimana kemanfaatan mempunyai pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap partisipasi, dan variabel *intervening* kemanfaatan memperkuat pengaruh status sosial ekonomi dan motivasi terhadap partisipasi.

Total pengaruh status sosial ekonomi dan motivasi terhadap partispasi sebesar 64,1%, status sosial ekonomi mempunyai pengaruh total lebih besar terhadap partisipasi dibandingkan motivasi. Intervensi yang telah dilakukan oleh pemerintah adalah memberi hak lahan hutan yang syah berupa Surat Keputusan Pengakuan dan Perlindungan Kemitraan Kehutanan (SK Kulin KK) yang berjangka waktu 35 tahun.

Kata kunci: wisata alam, perhutanan sosial, partisipasi masyarakat

SUMMARY

Forest management which is oriented towards economic growth causes the marginalization of the community around the forest. Development of social forestry in forest management is expected to reverse the paradigm that is top down to bottom up that prioritizes local community participation. The study was conducted in Nature Tourism which was managed by Forest Village Community Institution (LMDH) Puncak Lestari in North Tugu Village, Cisarua Sub District, Bogor District. The total population of LMDH members was 75 people, the size of the sample was set to 50% or 38 people were selected using the proportionate random sampling. Data collection uses interview methods with questionnaire guidance and documentation. Data analysis uses the path analysis technique with software SPSS 25 version for Windows.

LMDH member's socioeconomic status is low, 73.7% have not completed of junior high school education. The income of 65.8% of LMDH members is smaller than the District Minimum Wage (UMK). An average of 89.47% motivation to become a member of LMDH to meet basic needs and obtain legality of forest land use. On average 58.76% of LMDH members obtain social and economic benefits from social forestry, where benefits have a significant effect on participation, and intervening variables of benefits strengthen the effect of socioeconomic status and motivation on participation.

The total effect of socioeconomic status and motivation on participation was 64.1%, socioeconomic status had a greater total effect on participation than motivation. The intervention that has been carried out by the government is to provide legal rights of forest land in the form of a Forestry Partnership Recognition and Protection Decree (SK Kulin KK) with a period of 35 years.

Keywords: ecotourism, social forestry, community participation

UNIVERSITAS JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN 1963