

Research Article

The Role of Government in Supervision of Protected Forests in Konawe District

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Received: 08-06-2023; Accepted: 10-07-2023;

Abstract

This study aims to determine the role of forestry officials in monitoring the Protected forests in Konawe District and the factors that influence the role of forestry officials in monitoring the Protected forests in Konawe District. The informants in this study were employees at the UPTD KPH Unit Xiii Laiwoi Barat, Konawe Regency, 7 of whom were employees, heads of UPTD KPH Unit Xiii Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency, community leaders, forest monitoring field officers, heads of forest protection and security and communities who have committed violations in protected forest areas. This research is descriptive qualitative. The type of data used is primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques by observing, studying documentation, and interviews. The results of this study are, 1) The role of the UPTD FLaiwoi Barat Konawe Regency in monitoring protected forests includes the roles of facilitators, regulators, dynamic actors, and coordinators that have been going well, 2) Factors influencing the Government in Controlling Protected Forests in Konawe Regency is the human resource factor as well as the regulatory factor.

Keywords: Protection Forest, Supervision, Human Resources, Regulation

JEL Classification: Q23, O15

How to cite: Sahili, L. O., Asy'ary, A. P. M. H., Fahrul, M., (2023). The Role of Government in Supervision of Protected Forests in Konawe District, *Research of Accounting and Governance (RAG)* 1(2), 85-91



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1. Introduction

The environment and humans have a close relationship where humans require natural resources like air, land, water, and other natural resources. As a country on the equator, Indonesia is rich in tropical rainforests, home to extraordinary biodiversity, and is increasingly reduced (Fatimah, 2018). The forest as a bounty and the mandate of God Almighty bestowed upon the nation Indonesia is a natural wealth that is priceless are grateful (Suharyani et al., 2016).

Forests as national development capital have real benefits for the life and livelihood of the Indonesian people, both ecological, social, cultural, and economic benefits, in a balanced and dynamic manner (Amir et al., 2022). Forests must be managed, protected, and utilized sustainably for the welfare of the Indonesian people and present and future generations (Dahana, 2020).

Konawe Regency is a district that also has a fairly large protected forest of 236,191 Ha, which is spread over 12 Districts namely Lambuya, Uepai, Onembute, Rauta, Latoma, Abuki, Asinua, Tongauna, Anggaberu, Meluhu, Bondoala, Amonggedo Districts, and has various types of plants, trees including Ebony, Kalapi, Spinach, Pine, Pine, Damar, Sengon, Mahogany and so forth, and various animals which are protected by the government which includes; Anoa, deer, wild boar, crow, black-headed parrot, cuscus, crow, weasel and so forth. However, the contents of the protected forest have now begun to decrease and are damaged over time.

Communities who carry out encroachment and theft of wood in the protected forest area do not pay attention and care about its preservation. Even though the community already knows about government regulations or laws regarding forest use and management, they must be addressed (Reksohadiprojo, 2000). This condition is due to the laced for moreness and the lack of existing forestry officials. For the implementation of protected forest protection to remain intact, supervision and control are carried out in stages by the central government, regional governments, and the community in a coordinated, integrated, and synchronized manner (Fakrulloh, 2014).

Based on observations and interviews at the UPTD KHP Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat, Konawe Regency, information was obtained about the number of people who were not responsible for what they did, according to the UPTD. From 2017 to 2019, 25 cases were recorded, ranging from encroachment, theft, or illegal logging and hunting of protected animals and other activities that could damage the function of protected forests. This activity is what causes damage to protected forests. The damage to protected forests in Konawe Regency cannot be separated from the government's role in monitoring protected forests, in this case, the UPTD KHP Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat, Konawe Regency, which has the authority and responsibility for monitoring protected forests.

This study aimed to determine the role of forestry officials in monitoring protected forests in Konawe District and the factors that influence the role of forestry officials in monitoring protected forests in Konawe District. It is hoped that the results of this research can be used as construction material for UPTD KHP Unit XVII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency to improve Protected Forest Supervision in Konawe Regency so that Protected Forests in Konawe Regency can be maintained and can be enjoyed by future generations, can be used as enrichment materials and references in forestry science, especially on the role of forestry officials in the supervision of Protected Forests.

2. Literature Review

Role Concept

The role is a series of behaviors expected of someone following a given social position, both formally and informally (Rivai, 2008). Roles are based on provisions and expectations, which explain what individuals must do in a given situation to meet their expectations or the expectations of others. The role can be interpreted as an orientation or conception of the part played by a party in its social position. With this role, the actors, individuals, and organizations will behave under the expectations of people or their environment. In this case, carrying out the concept connects patterned expectations from other people or the environment with the relationships and patterns that make up the social structure (Narwoko & Suyanto, 2010). The role attached to a person must be distinguished from the position in social interaction. A person's position in society is a static element that shows the individual's place in community organizations. The role refers more to function, self-adjustment, and process. Someone who occupies a societal position if he has carried out a role.

Government Concept

Scientifically, the notion of government can be distinguished in two senses, namely, the government as an organ (tool) of the state that carries out tasks (functions) and orders as a function of the government (Kansil, 2003). The term government in organs can also be distinguished between the government in a broad sense and the government in a narrow sense. In a broad sense, the government is all organs of the state and government; in a narrow sense is the power possessed by the executive branch (Munaf, 2018).

Monitoring Concept

Supervision is also a management function needed to evaluate the work of the organization or units within an organization to determine progress in the desired direction. Therefore it is easy to understand that supervision is a management function that must be actualized (Sururama & Amalia, 2020). Supervision is carried out to guarantee and maintain that the implementation activities are always according to plan to achieve the goals that have been set; with the supervision activities, if obstacles or problems arise or are found or irregularities in the implementation activities, positive action is taken quickly and appropriately. The action is in the form of formation or changes in terms of plans and aspects of implementation so that the goals or objectives can be achieved as desired (Sondole et al., 2015).

Protected Forest Concept

According to RI Law No. 41/1999, article 1, paragraph 1 concerning forestry explains that Forest is an ecosystem unit in the form of a stretch of land containing biological natural resources and which is dominated by trees in their natural environment; one cannot be separated from one another (Ago et al., 2018). A protected forest is a forest area that mainly protects life support systems to regulate water management, prevent flooding, control erosion, prevent seawater intrusion, and maintain soil fertility (Putra & Waluyo, 2020).

As the demand for immediate and efficient use of forest areas increases, especially in areas where population growth is rapidly increasing, it must be explained that forests need to exist and their damage needs to be mitigated to overcome this pressure; forest conservation must be justifiable both from a biological and socio-economic point of view (Sylviani, 2008).

3. Data and Method

Location and Time of Research

This research was conducted at the UPTD office. KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency, considering that the role of forestry officials in monitoring protected forests in the Konawe district is still low. The Protected Forest indicates this in Konawe Regency, which continues to experience a decrease in the area from year to year.

Research Informants

The informants in this study were employees at the UPTD KPH Unit XIII Laiwoi Barat, Konawe Regency. Considering that this research is qualitative descriptive, the authors determined that the number of research informants was four employees. Besides that, to support the level of validity of the data, the authors also determined three key informants: the head of Upt., the head of the Forest Protection Sector, forest supervisory field officers, community leaders, and people who have committed violations in protected forest areas. Designated the informant as a key informant because he was considered to know more about Protected Forest Monitoring carried out by the government in Konawe District. So the total number of informants is seven persons.

Data Types and Sources

The type of data needed in this study is primary data, which will be obtained directly at the research location (field research) and not through intermediary media in the form of interviews with research respondents and secondary data. These data will be obtained from a literature study through books,

writings, or literature and other sources relevant to the research material. The data source for this research is the Office of UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat, Konawe Regency.

Data collection technique

Data collection was carried out using observation techniques to obtain complete data and information, namely direct observation of the object of research; Documentation and Library Studies, namely by reading and studying books and literature, magazines, and scientific works related to research plans; Interview, namely conducting direct interviews with research informants, with open-ended question types related to research problems.

Data analysis technique

The data to be collected in this study were analyzed using a qualitative descriptive analysis technique by describing the actual situation according to the research object.

Research Period

So that this research can be carried out properly, a research schedule is made which aims to facilitate the implementation of research, and this research is more structured so that research results can be obtained under the expected goals. The research time was three months, from the proposal preparation stage and field research to the research results.

Based on the description that has been stated previously, the framework that is used as the basis for thinking in this study, namely:

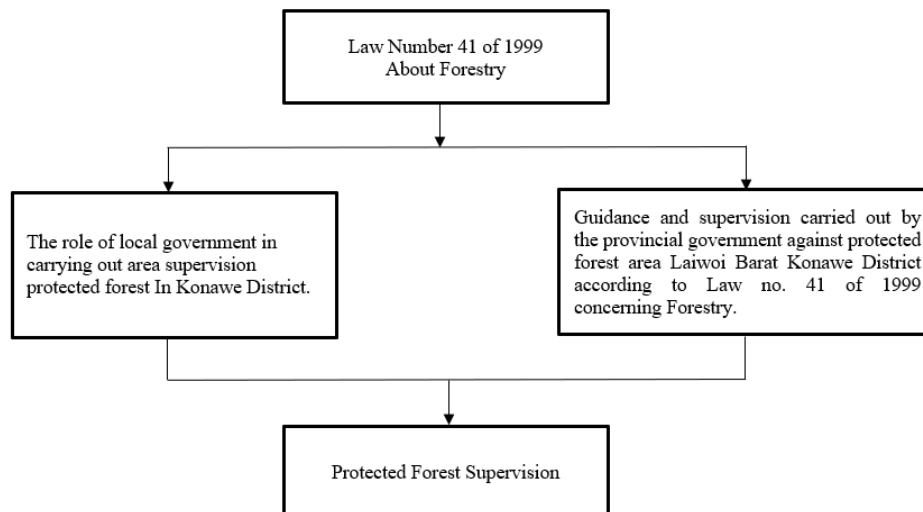


Figure 1 Thinking Framework

4. Results

State of Staff of UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat, Konawe Regency.

UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency 2019 had 78 active employees from various fields in the Forestry Service. The number of male employees is 63 people. In comparison, the number of female employees is 15 people with an education level of Strata I (S1) totaling 46 people, Strata 2 (S2) totaling four people, High School Education Level as many as 27 people, 1 Junior High School, and while Strata 3 (S3) does not exist.

Description of Protected Forest

The total area of the Protected Forest in Konawe Regency is 236,191 Ha. These are spread over twelve (12) Districts, including Lambuya District, Uepai District, Onembute District, Rauta District, Latoma District, Abuki District, Asinua District, Tongauna District, Aggaber District,

Meluhu District, Bondoala District, Amonggedo District.

The 12 sub-districts where there are protected forests are overgrown with trees or production wood or wood used in development so that many people hunt for this wood, including pine wood, ebony, kala pi, spinach, damar, camera, mahogany, second, and not only Only trees grow in the 12 Districts where there are only Protected Forests, but in the twelve Districts there are animals that are partly protected including Kus-kus, Parrots, Crows, Anoa, Weasels, Black-headed Parrots, Black Bango, Deer, pigs, and among them there are endemic animals, namely Anoa, where these animals are only found in Southeast Sulawesi, but unfortunately these animals are in the endangered category.

The Role of UPTD KPH Unit XVIII West Laiwoi in Supervision of Protected Forests in Konawe District

1) Role as Facilitator

The UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency pays attention to the completeness of the member's facilities in carrying out Supervision in Protected Forests, regarding the government as a facilitator carried out by the UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency. The government, in this case, the Head of UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency, especially in carrying out Monitoring of Protected Forests in Konawe Regency, has facilitated Monitoring activities because considering that Protected Forests in Konawe Regency are quite extensive and are located at different points.

2) Role as a Regulator

Government Head of UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency as a Regulator who prepares directions and policies in carrying out Protected Forest Supervision so that in Protected Forests, their potential wealth is not taken, especially wood, where wood is the main material in development, and there are many requests for timber. Many take or cut down in protected forests. Hence, we need legal or prohibitive rules in the forestry sector so that people do not want to cut down trees in protected forests where protected forests are very beneficial for human life.

3) Role as a Dynamist

Oops. Konawe Regency Forestry has never invited outside parties to participate in conducting Forest Monitoring. The government's role in mobilizing all elements of society in carrying out Protection Forest Monitoring has proven to be not optimal because there has been no real action in these activities based only on their will and awareness, but if you only rely on the will and awareness of the community or outside organizations will not be maximized due to lack of motivation from the government.

4) Role as Coordinator

UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency, in its duties to supervise and carry out sanctions against people who violate or steal wood in the forest. This rule is prohibited and guarded by the government, which has coordinated with outsiders, including informants as informants to the UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency if there is encroachment or timber theft in the Protection Forest, the police, whose job is to follow up on people who commit logging in the Protection Forest and coordinate with the Provincial Forestry Service regarding the work programs of the Forestry Service.

5) Supervision of Protected Forests in the Konawe District

a) Keeping Plans Able to Realize

UPTD KPH Unit XVIII law Barat Konawe Regency must ensure that the plans that have been prepared can be realized, in this case, Supervision of the Protection Forest in the Konawe Regency. Supervision of protected forests in Konawe Regency must implement Protected Forest Monitoring activities; if this is not realized, then the protected forests in Konawe Regency can be threatened with destruction.

b) According to Predefined Rules

Clear rules are needed in carrying out tasks that function as a legal umbrella, UPTD

KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency in carrying out guarding, eradicating, and monitoring; all of these have rules governing this matter, but there are still people who violate This rule is due to the lack of outreach to the community to prevent acts of forest destruction.

6) Factors Influencing the Role of Forestry Officials in Supervision of Protected Forests in Konawe District

a) Human Resources Factor

The forestry police in the UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency are still lacking compared to the vast Protected Forest Area in Konawe Regency, but the active Forestry Police are only ten people; this is what makes irresponsible people rampant in carrying out illegal logging, encroachment, and other timber theft in Protected Forests due to the lack of Protected Forest Monitoring officers.

b) The existence of a set of rules

The Head of UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency above already has rules. If these rules are violated, the violators will impose some sanctions; this shows that the UPTD.KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency is not playing games. Their task problem is which task must be completed.

5. Conclusion

Based on the research and discussion results, it can be concluded: 1) The role of UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency in monitoring protected forests includes the roles of facilitator, regulator, dynamic actor, and coordinator. a) The role of a facilitator, the results of the study show that the role of a facilitator is carried out by facilitating monitoring of protected forests in Konawe District, including providing operational vehicles, both two-wheeled and four-wheeled, rubber boats, firearms for the forestry police, and guard posts. b) The role of a regulator, namely the UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency, does not have self-made regulations but is only fully guided by statutory regulations. c) The role of the activator, acting as an activator or mobilizing the participation of every element outside the UPTD KPH Unit XVIII West Laiwoi Konawe Regency in monitoring protected forests, was not carried out properly, as evidenced by never building participation from the community and students. d) The role as coordinator, UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency has coordinated with the police, regional police, and the provincial forestry service to supervise protected forests. 2) Factors influencing the Government in Controlling Protected Forests in Konawe Regency. a) Human Resource Factors, UPTD KPH Unit XVIII West Laiwoi Konawe Regency has good quality human resources because it is supported by education and training, which is held almost every year, but only ten forestry police officers at UPTD KPH KPH West Laiwoi Unit Konawe Only people who are of productive age and are active in patrolling protected forest areas. b) Factors The existence of a set of rules in increasing the role in monitoring protected forests in Konawe Regency the UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency has a set of rules where if these rules are violated, sanctions will be given in the form of an indirect warning or direct warning.

Recommendation

Based on the conclusions, the suggestions that can be conveyed are as follows:

1. The government's role in supervising protected forests in Konawe district should be further enhanced, and the UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe district should have a small number of forestry police to add, considering that the protected forests in Konawe district are so vast that they are in the twelve 12) districts and have different forest potential.
2. UPTD KPH Unit XVIII Laiwoi Barat Konawe Regency should provide counseling or outreach to the general public about forestry rules so that people know about government regulations regarding forestry and the impact that will occur if the forest is damaged.

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