Jurnal Ilmu Pertanian Indonesia, April 2011, hlm. 35-42 Vol. 16 No.1
ISSN 0853 – 4217

PERENCANAAN PENGELOLAAN SUMBERDAYA LAHAN YANG TERKENA DAMPAK PENGGUNAAN LAHAN UNTUK PENAMBANGAN KAPUR

(LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING WHICH INFLUENCED BY LAND USING FOR LIME MINING ACTIVITY)

Oteng Haridjaja[1)], Wiwik Dwi Haryanti[2)], Rina Oktaviani[3)]

ABSTRACT

The need of cement industry mine material to support the requirements on agricultural land resource as livelihood is two different interest that have a potential to emerge conflict of interest on nature resource utilization. Knowing the nature and human resource potentials as well as determining the direction of utilization planning strategy for sustainable land management. Research was carried out from November 2008 - April 2009. This is a descriptive qualitative study to describe the field condition. For determining sustainable land utilization and management priority was used *AHP* by pair elements comparison method. General condition explained that land utilization for ecologically agriculture commodities is on appropriate land: *un-suitability* (NS), *marginally suitability* (S-3t, and S-3gt) for seasonal plants, as well as *un-suitability* (NS), *marginally suitability* (S-3te), and *moderatly suitability* (S-2te) for annual plants. The agricultural, industrial, and husbandry commodities that have proper economic potential is cassava, long bean, cucumber, mangoes, wood *(albasia),* tapioca industry, and goats husbandry. Main job as farmers is 85 %, 83% don't have an own land so they need an agricultural land. It is very important for their who have livelihood as a paisant, 72% moreover for theirs who were in a productive age. Result of *AHP* to determine the direction of land utilization and management pre, post, and non mining land showed that the *stakeholders* group who have important role on all land condition is the corporate. Priority ecology aspect on pre and post mining, socially aspect is on non-mining land utilization and management, the main choice for non-mining land utilization and management is *food plants. A*lthough value priority of *bio-fuel plantation* is higher than value priority of *food plants,* but *food plants* have more useful in social and economic. Priority pre-mining land utilization and management is *food plants*, and post-mining is *land management based on sustainable environment*.

Keywords: Land, management, mining, sustainable.

ABSTRAK

Bahan tambang industri semen untuk mendukung pembangunan nasional dan lahan pertanian masyarakat sekitar kawasan penambangan, akan berpotensi menimbulkan konflik kepentingan dalam pemanfaatannya. Oleh karena itu diperlukan perencanaan dalam pengelolaan sumberdaya lahan tersebut. Penelitian bertujuan untuk menyusun arahan stratregis perencanaan pengelolaan lahan kawasan penambangan berkelanjutan dengan cara deskriptif-kualitatif untuk menggambarkan kondisi lapangan melalui survai. Pengumpulan data primer dan sekunder dilakukan Nopember 2008 – April 2009. Penetapan prioritas pengelolaan digunakan Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) dengan metoda perbandingan berpasangan. Secara ekologis kawasan lahan tambang ini termasuk lahan: tidak cocok (NS), cocok marjinal (S-3t, S-3gt) untuk tanaman semusim, sedangkan untuk tanaman tahunan termasuk: tidak cocok (NS), cocok marjinal (S-3te), dan cukup cocok(S-2te). Komoditas tanaman pertanian, industri dan peternakan yang berpotensi ekonomi adalah: ubi-kayu, kacang-panjang, mentimun, mangga, albasia, tepung-tapioka, dan peternakan kambing. Penduduk bermata-pencaharian utama adalah petani (85%), dengan 83% tidak memiliki lahan dan dalam kondisi umur produktif sebanyak 72%. Hasil AHP menunjukan peranan perusahaan penambangan sangat menentukan arahan pengelolaan penggunaan lahan pada pra tambang dan lahan yang tidak ditambang, dengan prioritas pilihan tanaman pangan; sedangkan pada lahan pasca tambang perlu dikelola yang diarahkan untuk keberlanjutan lingkungan.

Kata kunci: Berkelanjutan, lahan, pengelolaan, tambang.

PENDAHULUAN

Sumberdaya alam (SDA) baik hayati maupun non-hayati sangat besar peranannya bagi

[1)] Dep. Ilmu Tanah dan Sumberdaya Lahan, Fakultas Pertanian, Institut Pertanian Bogor.
[2)] Alumnus Sekolah Pascasarjana, Program Studi Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam dan Lingkungan, Institut Pertanian Bogor
[3)] Fakultas Ekonomi Manajemen, Institut Pertanian Bogor.