

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS TEMUAN PATROLI POLISI HUTAN TERHADAP PERBURUAN SATWA LIAR DI RESORT WAY KANAN, TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS

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Perburuan satwa liar di Taman Nasional Way Kambas (TNWK) merupakan salah satu penyebab utama terjadinya konflik antara manusia dan satwa. Sejauh ini penurunan populasi satwa akibat perburuan masih sering terjadi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini menganalisis temuan patroli polisi hutan dalam melindungi satwa liar dari perburuan di TNWK. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi, wawancara dan studi literatur. Data yang terkumpul dari kepustakaan kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian jenis perburuan yang dilakukan bahwa pada saat kegiatan patroli ditemukan lima jenis jerat yaitu jala kabut, jerat seling, jerat seling kecil, jerat nilon dan jerat burung yang masih sangat banyak digunakan oleh pemburu, kemudian ditemukan juga satwa gajah yang mati akibat perburuan. Sehingga simpulan penelitian ini yakni aktivitas perburuan di dalam kawasan TNWK sampai saat ini masih belum bisa di hentikan karena akses masuk ke dalam kawasan terbilang cukup banyak meski upaya penjagaan yang dilakukan polisi hutan sudah dilakukan secara maksimal namun belum menjangkau semua kawasan TNWK yang sangat luas, dan harapannya perlu adanya penambahan personil polisi hutan, peningkatan kerjasama dengan pihak mitra dan masyarakat, dan mengadakan kegiatan pendampingan kepada masyarakat desa penyangga serta mempertegas dan membatasi akses masuk ke dalam kawasan demi menekan penurunan pemasangan jerat.

Kata kunci: Taman Nasional Way Kambas, Satwa Liar, Polisi Hutan, Perburuan

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF THE FOREST RANGER PATROL'S FINDINGS ON WILDLIFE HUNTING AT THE WAY KANAN RESORT, WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

By

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Hunting for wildlife in Way Kambas National Park is one of the main causes of conflict between humans and animals. So far, the decline in animal populations due to hunting is still common. The purpose of this study is to analyze the findings of forest police patrols in protecting wildlife from poaching in TNWK. Data was collected by observation, interviews and literature study. The data collected from the literature were then analyzed descriptively qualitatively. The results of the research on the type of hunting carried out showed that during patrol activities, five types of snares were found, namely mist nets, alternating snares, small alternating snares, nylon snares and bird snares which are still widely used by hunters, and then elephants that died due to hunting were also found. So that the conclusion of this study is that hunting activities within the TNWK area have not been able to stop until now because the access to the area is quite large, even though the guarding efforts carried out by forest police have been carried out optimally but have not reached all of the very large TNWK area, and the hope is that there will be an increase in forest police personnel, increased cooperation with partners and the community, and assistance activities for buffer village communities as well as strengthening and limiting access to entry into the area in order to suppress the reduction in the installation of snares.

Keywords: Way Kambas National Park, Wildlife, Forest Ranger, Hunting.