

The Capacity of the Forestry Officer in Increasing Understanding of the Communities Surrounding the National Parks Conservation Forest Halimun Salak Mountain

Sumardi Dahlan

Sri Desti Purwatiningsih

Lecture

Program Study Public Relations

UPI YAI University

Jakarta 10340

Indonesia

Abstract

The existence of National Parks Conservation Forest Halimun Salak Mountain at Bogor and Sukabumi is inseparable from the efforts in the cultivation of forest communities and forest management. At this time TNGHS forests that are managed and utilized by the community forest conservation TNGHS begin to deteriorate because of illegal logging, gold mining exploration in the offense of illegal use of management zones and the number of illegal land use, due to lack of public understanding on the utilization and conservation TNGHS forest. Still a lack of information dissemination in the utilization and conservation of forest conservation for TNGHS forest communities, forest workers and less effective in conveying the message of forest management information indicates there has been a decline in the quality of public participation in forest conservation TNGHS utilize and conserve the forest because of a lack of understanding and knowledge society conservation of forest management procedures TNGHS.

Keywords: Communicator, understanding, information, utilization, conservation of forest

Introduction

Background

The current existence of forests are undergoing stresses caused deforestation or forest degradation that occurs in almost all forest areas in Indonesia. Decrease in the quantity and quality of forests in Indonesia and has been widely expressed by various researchers from numerous research institutes, among non-governmental organizations (NGOS), the mass media, as well as the implementing agencies of the Government. In 1986, the World Bank has given warning of forest conditions in Indonesia that "in 40 years, Indonesia will be barren and its main cause factor is the practice of logging without concern" (Fuad Maskanah, 2000). MoF/FAO in 1991 mentions, that the average rate of deforestation in Indonesia in 1982 until 1990 was 1.3 million ha per year.

Fuad and Maskanah (2000) mentions that in the 1930s was noted that extensive forests in Indonesia was 144 million ha and reduced to 119,3 million ha in 1980 's. This means within a span of over 50 years of forest area reduction occur 17.15% (24.7 million ha) or the equivalent of 490,000 hectares per year, even at current forests in Indonesia, deforestation has reached 1.8 million hectares per year, in other words the Indonesia forest loss six times the size of a football field every day.

According to Djaenudin (1994) forest areas need to be maintained based on physical considerations, regulatory climate and the water as well as the socio-economic needs of society and the State. Woods defended consists of protected forest, the forest sanctuary of nature, forest, forest conservation, forest production and limited production forest. In this research focusing more on forest konservasisebagai forest national park needs to be nurtured and preserved as forest with the closure of the vegetation on a permanent basis for the benefit of hydrology, which set up the air, prevent floods and erosion, maintaining durability and soil fertility in forest area in question as well as the area that is affected in the vicinity.

Based on the above facts, it is necessary to the maintenance and protection of forests that are done regularly to prevent damage and destruction by way of pengawetanatau with another term conservation of forests that have been damaged or extinction. Conservation forest is a forest area with a particular characteristic which has the basic function of preserving the diversity of plants and animals and their ecosystems. Forest conservation as the principal functions of preserving the diversity of plants, animals and their ecosystems, as well as serve as a buffer area of life. Forest area natural reserve is made up of nature reserves, wildlife parks and buru (Pusbinluhut, 2002).

When the forests are not maintained or not conserved function of the forest protection against land will be lost to erosion will occur even as many avalanche now when the rainy season comes. Erosion will be even greater with the amount of rain intensity and more steep and long slopes. Due to the fertility of the soil erosion will be reduced because the top layer was eroded and carried away by water so it will lower crop production and income for farmers (Sinukaban, 1994).

With community involvement in forest management and hopefully will re-emerge a sense of responsibility and a sense of belonging towards the forest from all sides, as stated by Barber and Johnson (1999) that required the recognition of forest utilization management conducted by the forest and surrounding communities in the forest as a party that is directly related to the forest so that the local community can keep the environmental sustainability and economic needs while delivering to their lives.

This Problem formulation of this research is: "Whether there is a connection between the capacity of the forestry officer with the understanding of the people around the forest in the utilization and conservation of forest TNGHS".

According to the formulation of the problem above, this research aims to: "analyse the relationship between the capacity of the forestry officer with the understanding of the people around the forest in forest conservation and sustainable utilization of TNGHS."

Discussion

The Government defines as a National Park conservation area of realms that have original ecosystems, zoning system managed and can be utilized for educational activities, research, the development of aquaculture, recreation and tourism. At this point the community widely Indonesia increasingly understand the importance of the presence of the National Park, although sometimes the understanding it is still relatively low and quite diverse. It is realized or not, the existence of a National Park, it is very important to maintain sustainable forest functions as a buffer system of life support (TNGHS, 2008).

One of the national parks that need serious attention is Halimun Salak Mountain National Park (TNGHS), located in the region of Sukabumi and Bogor regency, West Java province because of the breadth of the TNGHS forest area which suffered damage. According to Sudarmadji (2000), in research Widada (2004) "TNGHS damage caused by the activity of the society including gold mining exploration activities without permission, deforestation and harvesting firewood, wildlife poaching and encroachment and the region."In this gold mining without permission if it runs constantly could certainly undermine the preservation of the environment. TNGHS conservation forest area if not done or reforestation, revegetation will be natural disasters. Moreover, it would cause huge losses because the habitat of protected flora and fauna disappears.

Halimun Salak Mountain National Park which is managed by the National Park of Mount Halimun Hall-Salak, based on the decision letter of the Minister of forestry Number 175/Kpts-II/2003, namely the Technical Unit of the Executive Directorate General of forest protection and nature conservation, Ministry of forestry, with a total area of 113.357 hectares. Originally, the Park was designated as one of the national parks of Indonesia based on decision letter of the Minister of forestry No. 282/Kpts-II/1992 dated February 28, 1992 with an area of over 40,000 hectares and officially established on March 23, 1997 as one of the executing unit of the Technical Department of forestry.

In the operations, the National Park of Mount Halimun Salak, divided into several zones management, namely:

1. The core Zone (15.830 ha); the core zone is the most sensitive zone both physically and biologically, that requires extra protection and intensity as minimum as possible human intervention.
2. The jungle Zone (24.189 ha); Jungle zone is the zone that is still sensitive both physically and biologically.
3. Utilization Zone (79 ha); Utilization zones are provided for the development of nature tourism facilities and management.

4. Zone Rehabilitation (260 ha); the rehabilitation zone is a zone or area that is damaged due to illegal activities and rehabilitation efforts now requires the replanting of native types to restore its function (Dephut, 2006).

The loss quality illustration of of Halimun Salak Mountain National Park Conservation Forest can be examined from a variety of viewpoints, one of which is the participation of local communities in managing forests, utilizing and preserving the conservation forest. In fact there have been many efforts made by TNGHS in the Hall perform communication activities in order to rescue and preservation of forest conservation TNGHS, and one of his efforts is to do outreach to the communities surrounding the forest of TNGHS, but these efforts have yet to demonstrate the impact that was satisfactory, because there are still many communities surrounding the forest that utilize forest but do not preserve it back so a lot of the TNGHS conservation forest area damaged. This is confirmed by the results of research (Setyono, 2003) that some of the problems encountered in the utilization of forest conservation area of TNGHS according to the TNGHS Hall, among others;

From some of the problems encountered in the utilization and conservation of forest conservation area TNGHS, the need for efforts to increase knowledge and understanding of the community in the conservation and sustainable utilization of forest TNGHS felt still less. For it then:

- 1) Disseminating the information about the benefits of the presence of the National Park to the community around the forest is needed to conducted effectively.
- 2) Needed to set up communication channels, information and promotion of TNGHS national park management practices through a variety of media, both in interpersonal, group, and through the mass media.
- 3) Giving the opportunity to the community forests to exploit forest areas of conservation by participating actively in the management of the forest.

Understanding of nature conservation society does not satisfy the overall positive community participation while on the utilization and conservation of forest area conservation TNGHS an absolute existence. Therefore, extension to modify behavior and publications to arouse the society remains to be encouraged with programs that are integrated with other strategies (Dephut, 2006).

The Capacity of the Forestry Officer (Communicators)

Forestry officials as the communicators are those who act as the sender of a message in a communication process. In other words, Communicator is a person or a group of people who take the initiative to be the source in a relationship. A Communicator is not only instrumental in conveying the message to the recipient, but also to provide responses and responses, as well as answer questions and input that is submitted by the recipient, and the public are exposed to the impact of the process of communication which takes place, either directly or indirectly (Wiryanto, 2005). Communicators in the research here is a forestry officer who delivered the messages or information about forest conservation to the communities surrounding the forest of TNGHS.

According to Kridalaksana (2000) communication ability is the ability of communicators (people who convey information) for using language that is acceptable and sufficient in General. Other limitation according to Berelson and Steiner (in Mulyana, 2001) defines a communication skills as the ability to transmit information, ideas, emotions, skills with use of symbols like words, pictures, figures, graphs and so on.

According to the Book (in Cangara, 2002) is the process of symbolic communication ability that requires the individual to be able to regulate social relations in the environment through information exchange to change the attitudes and behaviour of others.

Understanding the information or message in a conservation TNGHS forest management in the process of communication is one of the effects of communication. In mass communication, group communication, interpersonal communication, there are also three impacts or effects of communication (Nur, 2004). This was confirmed by the opinion of Effendy (2007) which stated that the effectiveness of communications is the similarity of meaning of message communication and can be said to be effective if it may cause impact;

- 1) Cognitive, i.e. increasing public knowledge about the forest. Expected from the impact brought about by the receipt of the message conveyed by the TNGHS forestry officer is the increase of information and knowledge as well as increased understanding for communities surrounding the TNGHS forest utilization and conservation.

- 2) Affective, namely the existence of a change in attitude or view the communities surrounding TNGHS forest because of their social concern as a result of the receipt of the message. At this stage the forestry officers expected after passing on information and messages about TNGHS forest management procedures can change attitudes or behavior in the communities surrounding the TNGHS forest in conservation and sustainable utilization the forest.
- 3) Behavioral, i.e. change in behavior or actions that occur in the communities surrounding the TNGHS forest conservation. In this case the communities surrounding the TNGHS forest already on stage performing actions with play an active role and participate fully in the utilization and conservation of TNGHS forest.

The sense of understanding of the people around the forest in this study is an understanding of the physical, understanding improves productivity in arable land, optimising comprehension in improving the quality of the environment and the surrounding forests, and understanding in maximizing revenues.

The implementation for the achievement of an effective communication in the delivery of information from a forestry officer in the communities surrounding the forest much obstacle or obstacles found, in accordance with the opinion of the (2007) Effendy was reinforced by the opinions of Levis (1996) that in the implementation of communication to society of the village, there are still obstacles encountered, including:

- 1) It always occurred the gap between officers of the field with the socio-economic and cultural conditions of the local community,
- 2) It was often officers have not been able to convince the ranchers about the duties and their role in providing information related to farming breeder,
- 3) The officers lack understanding of effective communication strategies and efficient which can enlarge the achievement of success communications,
- 4) Each community has its own characteristics in carrying out communication systems.
- 5) Regional language Variations) is also one of the barriers not effective implementation of communication in rural areas.

The Individual Characteristics of the Communities Surrounding the TNGHS Forest Conservation

The characteristics of receiver, in this case the communities surrounding the TNGHS conservation forest, very diverse and highly influenced by the level of knowledge he has. How do they open the password portion of the message is determined by his attitude towards themselves, towards the source of the content and the message conveyed by the forestry officer. All things about the attitude of the source is valid also for the recipient or komunikan (Berlo, 1960). Aspects of knowledge, attitudes and skills of communities surrounding the forest can be overcome with proper communication approach, while others still needed the support of all the relevant parties.

Lionberger and Gwin (1982) States that the factors or independent variables are important in examining personal variables such as society is aging, education and psychological character. The independent variables are the inherent characteristics in the individual communities. Demographic variables such as gender, age and social status is an indicator that is used to describe the behavior of communication.

Communication behavior here is meant the individual activities of the community in seeking information and choose the communication channel that is available in relation to the dissemination of agricultural information. When linked with individual characteristics, Rogers (2003) says that people who are known for innovative and cosmopolit more use of mass media communication channels, while those who are less innovative, extensive use of interpersonal communication channels. In rural communities, essentially influence the mass media is not so strong. As said De Fleur and Rokeach (1975), in addition to the mass media there is still another influence on the interpersonal nature of audiences.

Utilization of TNGHS Conservation Forest

Economic value generated from each type of utilization of natural resources (forest products, non-wood timber, mining, fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) as well as the economic value of environmental services provided by the forest area, should not be seen as separate values to each other, because each natural resource utilization activities (other economic activities) does not stand alone, but rather a mutually interacting and mutually impact each other.

One of the aspects that could encourage public participation in the development program is how big the benefits that will accrue over the participation of society (Ife, 1995; Slamet, 2003). Similarly related to the utilization of products around TNGHS forest, in the communities surrounding the forest felt that significantly their involvement can provide a guarantee of well-being or welfare can improve their lives, then they will be more motivated to participate.

Hereditary societies about forest Halimun Salak Mountain National Park Regency of Lebak has interacted with the forest. The communities surrounding the forest managing and utilizing TNGHS forest in the form of utilization of dried twigs for kindling households, danmasyarakat usually grow fruits such as durian, banana and make natural tree saplings and trees that grow quickly are used for house construction and useful plants such as bamboo and rattan are also planted for daily needs. also tap water of nira kawung (aren). Retrieval of water this nira not only to consume but also to be sold into the market (TNGHS, 2008).

Planting native trees that are useful, alternative energy, ecotourism and sustainable economics program is the conservation activities carried out by the communities surrounding the TNGHS conservation forest.

The Preservation of TNGHS Conservation Forest

Currently the existence of conservation forest is becoming very important and strategic. The role is played not only as an activity in the framework of the rehabilitation of the land, but currently has conservation forest is one of the mainstay in the economy of the community and plays a role in maintaining environmental sustainability. Wijayanto (2006) States that the business people's forest is an application of model farmer whose goal is to improve the physical productivity per unit of land area of arable land, optimize, improve the quality of the environment and forest resource, and maximise revenues.

According to Manan (1997) forest management with forest management, i.e. the application of the method of business and technical forestry principles in the management of a forest. The purpose of forest management is to achieve the double benefits (multiple use), namely wood, adjust the water, the wildlife, the life source of food for livestock and humans, and recreational areas. As management activities, thereby, forest management activities, including the people's forest management, including the preparation of the plan of management of the forest resource, forest resource utilization and forest areas, as well as forest resource protection and conservation of nature in its implementation puts the creation of forest sustainability.

Do the same with forest conservation to save the ecosystem of the forest itself, formed by the components of the ecosystem are living and not living somewhere that interact to form a unified uncluttered. The regularity of it happening by the presence of matter and energy that flows out of hand by the flow of information between the components in the ecosystem. Each component has the function or recesses, as long as each component that performs its functions and cooperate well, regularity of ecosystems was awake. The regularity of the ecosystem that exists within ecosystems showed a certain balance. The balance is not static but dynamic. It has always been fickle, sometimes change is large and sometimes small. That change can occur naturally or as human performance. (Soemarwoto, 1983).

This means that forest management will not be discussed apart from the discussion on the sustainability of the forests. The principle of sustainability of forest became the main runway for forest management activities. In other words, the discussion regarding any form of forest management will always constitute a single package with integrated discussion of forest sustainability.

Research Methods

Referring to the research objectives of this, researchers are trying to find relationships between variables that are related to the effectiveness of communication of forest conservation in improving understanding of the people around TNGHS forest conservation in utilizing and conserving forests. Dimensions measured are: (1) understanding in physical productivity increases, (2) understanding of arable land in optimizing, (3) understanding in fixing environmental quality, (4) understanding in maximise revenues.

To achieve that goal, the researchers designed a study with the use of this type of research explains the (explanatory research), through descriptive research (descriptive research) and research associate (associative research). Explanatory research is meant to explain the relationship between the independent variables through hypothesis testing (Singarimbun Effendi 2006).

The research was carried out in several villages around Mount Halimun Salak National Park where the villages are located in the region of Sukabumi and Bogor Regency. Location research are ditiga village which is considered to represent an example of the overall condition of the village around TNGHS and the conservation area borders directly or be in a corridor of Mount Halimun Salak. Data retrieval is planned to be carried out as early as February 2012 up to April 2012.

On the basis of the rational or the considerations above then taken three villages samples as follows:

- a. Bogor district, made up of two villages in the two districts namely the village Purasari (Leuwiliang Sub-District) and Village, Gunungsari, (Pamijahan Sub-District).
- b. Sukabumi district, one village in Kabandungan Sub-District , i.e : Cipeuteuy Village.

This research uses the draft sample of probability (probability sampling). It means the withdrawal of the sample is based on thinking that the whole population units have the same opportunity to sample (Bungin, 2006). The Unit of analysis in this study is the head of families living around the forest TNGHS conservation.

The selection of samples was done in stages (multi-step). The first stage is the determination of the village or region (cluster sampling), with the consideration that the villages around TNGHS conservation forest area, its population has a relatively homogeneous characteristics when viewed from livelihoods, ethnic groups, and cultures. The second phase is to establish the number of samples of research. Determination of the number of samples can be performed using the formula Slovin (Seville et al., 1993), namely:

$n = \frac{N}{1 + (Ne)^2}$	<p>n = Sample Size N = Population Size e = Precision Size 8%</p>
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The third stage is to choose and specify the number of respondents for each selected village of yesteryear. The selected respondent was head of household residing in the territory of the RW (hamlets) that are directly adjacent to TNGHS conservation forest. Selection and determination of the number of respondents for each village is done randomly proportional (proportionate random sampling) based on the number of families that are characteristic of the heterogeneous family who are at the head of the village.

As for the head of the household population numbers are on every village in any RW that became in the study sample was 150 KK (head of households), can be described as follows,

Table 1: Population and Sample in Each Village

No	Sub-District	Village	RW	Population (KK)	Sample (KK)
1	Leuwiliang	Purasari	8	1.807	73
	Pamijahan	Gunung Sari	3	736	30
2	Kabandungan	Cipeuteuy	6	1.145	47
			17	3.688	150

Source: Database of Kabandungan, Leuwiliang and Pamijahan Sub-District in 2011

This study uses two types of data namely, primary data and secondary data. Primary data collection was done by asking a few questions/statements to the head of a family that became respondents through the filling of the questionnaire, interview and direct observation. Secondary Data obtained from libraries.

Method that is used to provide an assessment of the validity of the questionnaire is the product moment correlation (correlation, Pearson product moment correlation) between the score of each question with a total score of grains, so often referred to as inter-item total correlation.

$$r_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_i)(t_j - \bar{t})}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_i)^2 \sum_{j=1}^n (t_j - \bar{t})^2}}$$

Information:

r_i = correlation between grain question to-i with the total score

x_{ij} = score of respondents to the question item j on-i

\bar{x}_i = the average score grain question i

t_j = total score all the questions for respondents to j

For $n = 30$ (the respondent's trial) and $\alpha = 5\%$ obtained the value of the coefficient of $r = 0,361$ Table. Based on the results of questionnaires conducted trials to 30 people respondents is the head of the family that receives information about the utilization and conservation of forest conservation forestry officer of the TNGHS, i.e. the communities living around the TNGHS conservation forest, from 145 questions to be tested to the respondents, obtained as much as 138 questions valid ($= r_{table} > 0,361$), and the question can be used on research with 150 respondents.

Based on coefficient alpha Cronbach a reliability Instrumentation (overall indicators) considered reliability if $\alpha \geq 0,6$, and based on reliability test Cronbach's Alphas diperoleh coefficient alpha for the independent capacity of the forestry officer of 0,865 which means highly reliability and for the level of understanding of the independent community of 0,748 which means reliability.

In this study to analyze the relationships between variables with other variables used in the analysis of the correlation of rank Spearman independent variables as the data in the study shaped the interval and ratio (Siegel Castellan,1994) is as follows :

$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

Keterangan:

R_s = The correlation coefficient of Spearman rank

N = The number of data pairs

d^2 = The amount of difference between the ranking of x_i and y_i

1 & 6 = Constants

Quantitative data analysis performed with the SPSS 19.

Analysis of Research Results

Characteristics of Respondents

The respondents in this study is as much as 150 heads of household living around the TNGHS conservation forest. consisting of three villages, the Purasari consists of 73 respondents, village, Gunungsari, consists of 30 respondents and Cipeteuy village consists of 47 respondents.

Table 2: Distribution of the Community Based on Individual Characteristics N = 150

Individual Characteristics	Category	Purasari	Cipeteuy	Gunungsari	Total
Age					
Young	≤30	10.00	6,40.00	8.00	8.00
Mature	31- 50	63.00	70,2.00	67.00	67.00
Old	> 50	27.00	23,4.00	25.00	25.00
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Formal Education					
High	Bachelor	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Mid	Highschool	3.00	9.00	15.00	9.00
Basic	Elementary	97.00	91.00	84.00	90.00
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Non formal Education					
Ever		0.00	2.00	1,4.00	1.00
Never		100.00	98.00	98,6.00	99.00
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rate of income					
High	900	0.00	8.00	0.00	3.00
Medium	451-900	3.00	30.00	12.00	15.00
Low	< 450	97.00	62.00	88.00	82.00
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
The number of dependent families					
Kecil	1 - 4people	77.00	76.00	80.00	77.00
Cukup besar	5 – 7people	17.00	13.00	20.00	17.00
Besar	> 7 people	6.00	11.00	0.00	6.00
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Aspects of the individual characteristics of the head of household who analyzed in this research include age, formal education, non-formal education, the level of family income, number of family dependants. An overview of the individual characteristics of the head of the family due to the independent research and category average for each location are presented in Table 2.

Age was divided into three categories, namely ≤ 30 years in the category young, 31-50 years in the adult category and > 51 years old category. Respondents came from the village of Purasari, village of Cipeteuy and the villages, Gunungsari, revolves around the relative age 31-50 years, meaning that the respondent was an adult. Thus based on Table 2. on top of that it looks for a third of respondents age village research are at a mature age (31-50 years old) as much as 67%, are aged over 50 years by as much as 25% and the remainder (8%) of young-old.

Based on the level of formal education that had been followed by respondents who live in the village of Cipeteuy has a relatively higher level of education than by respondents who came from Purasari and the Gunungsari village, who have low education. Respondents came from the Cipeteuy village is relatively more educated up to junior level/high school/equal and equal (15%), while for the Purasari village as much as 97% and as many as 91%, Gunungsari, village's respondents more educated only up to the level did not finish elementary school and graduated from elementary school /equal. Even in the Cipeteuy village, its respondents are educated to undergraduate level even though only 1%.

From the research results, it was obtained in field note 99% of the village's third research never follow a non formal education, and only 1% are communities that never follow a non formal education, i.e., one person from Gunungsari, and one person from the Cipeteuy village. While in Purasari village, from all respondents (100%), no one has ever followed the non formal education. Based on the database, so it can be known that almost all (99%) communities living around the TNGHS forest of does not have non formal education.

From Table 2. Seen that the results of research to the dimensions of income level of forest conservation community around TNGHS in three villages namely, Purasari, Cipeteuy, Gunungsari village and most of the respondent (82 percent) had low income by category (< 450).

If the income level of the communities surrounding the forest seen from each village research then known to the village is the village of Purasari around the TNGHS conservation forest have the highest score (97%) with the lowest income levels are compared, Gunungsari, village (91%) and Cipeteuy village (84%).

From Table 2. Be seen that the number of dimensions for family dependents community about conservation of TNGHS forest of the three villages of research known to the majority of respondents (77 percent) is a small family with only have 1-2 people who became head of the family dependents. Whereas if income levels seen from each village the village's third known research mostly has family dependants who are not much different from each other with the description as follows, Purasari (77 percent), Gunungsari, (76%) and Cipeteuy village (80%), a third of the village of the same village that the society has a small number of families are only 1-4 people only became head of household dependents.

Table 3: Average Score Based on Assessment of the Capacity of the Officer

Officer Capacity	Average Score*			
	Gunungsari	Cipeteuy	Purasari	Total
Credibility	2,80	2,84	2,83	2,82
Appeal	2,88	2,99	2,90	2,92
Strength	2,92	3,12	3,02	3,00

Information : * Very Bad 1-1,75; Bad 1,76-2,51; Good 2,52-3,27; Very Good 3,28-4.

From Table 3. Could be from the assessment given by the three villages community confidence in the police investigation of forestry with a score given is not much different as the village, Gunungsari, with a score of confidence in officers of 2.80, village Cipeteuy with a score of 2.84, and the village of Purasari with a score of 2.83, portraying judgement of the community on a belief in the forestry officials were on the category either, it does indicate that the communities surrounding the forest officer believes in forestry when conveying information about the utilization and conservation of forest because when passing on information to the public, a forestry officer be friendly, open and have the knowledge, skills and experience relevant to the information presented so well liked by the public. If seen forest communities surrounding conservation assessment of the TNGHS against the research of capacity of forestry officer from each village.

The assessment given by the three villages Community research on forestry officer appeal to the score given by the village of 2.88, Gunungsari, Cipeteuy village, with a score of 2.99, and Purasari Village with a score of 2.90, based on valuations provided by each village can note that forestry officers entered the attraction categories either. The communities surrounding the forest officers interested in forestry when conveying information about the utilization and preservation of the forest, because when conveying information to the public, a forestry officer has a very attractive personality, polite and has a high charisma so well liked by the community.

Assessment of forest communities surrounding conservation village of the three TNGHS research on power or authority officers are on both categories are based on the assessment provided by the villagers, Gunungsari, with a score 2,92 Cipeteuy with 2,92 score 3,12, and Purasari village with 3,02 score.

Table 4: Equivalent Score of Society Understanding

Society Understanding	Average Score*			
	Gunungsari	Cipeteuy	Purasari	Total
Increasing Physical Productivity	3,21	3,12	3,16	3,17
Optimizing Arable Land	3,33	3,28	3,29	3,30
Improving Environment Quality	3,33	3,25	3,29	3,28
Maximizing Revenues	3,33	3,29	3,32	3,32

Information: *1-1,75 = not understood, 1,76-2,50 = less understood, 2,51-3,25 = understood, 3,26 - 4 = well understood

From Table 4, note that community in three villages of research i.e., Gunungsari, Cipeteuy, and Purasari village provide an assessment of the dimensions of understanding in arable land on optimizing category understand. If seen forest communities surrounding conservation assessment of TNGHS in each village research then unknown Gunungsari, gave the assessment with a score of 2.83, Cipeteuy village by a score of 2.83, assessment of these two villages is much lower compared to the Purasari village with a score of 3.26, with very familiar category.

Communities in the three villages of research i.e., Gunungsari, Cipeteuy, and Purasari village provide an assessment of the dimensions of understanding in improving environmental quality in the category of very familiar. If seen forest communities surrounding conservation assessment of TNGHS in each village research then unknown village, Gunungsari, gave the assessment with a score of 3.33, Cipeteuy by a score of 3.25 and Purasari village with a score of 3.29. Based on the results of the assessment of the environmental quality, understanding of the three villages were then it can be inferred that the communities surrounding the TNGHS conservation forest after receiving information about the utilization and conservation of forest officers of community forestry, so understand how they should improve the quality of their living environment.

From Table 4, it is seen that people in three villages of research i.e., Gunungsari, Cipeteuy, and Purasari village gives an assessment of dimensions of understanding in maximise revenues by category is very familiar. If the communities surrounding the forest assessment views on dimensions of understanding in maximizing revenues in every village so Gunungsari, pass judgement on this dimension with a score of 3.33, Cipeteuy by a score of 3.29, and Purasari village with a score of 3.32. The communities surrounding the TNGHS forest, from the three villages had studied about assessing information in utilization and conservation of TNGHS conservation forest. It has been submitted by forestry officers and the results was very useful and have extended their knowledge so that they are very familiar in the activities of their daily efforts to increase revenue.

Table 5: Relation of Forestry Officer with the Understanding of the Community Capacity

Officer Capacity	The Correlation Coefficient of Spearman Rank(rs)			
	Increasing Physical Productivity	Optimizing Arable Land	Improving Environment Quality	Maximizing Revenues
Credibility	.172*	.211**	.152	.113
Appeal	.037	.207*	.094	.235**
Strength	.161*	.234**	.201*	.166*

Information: **) Well clear on $\alpha 0.01$.
*) Clear on a $\alpha 0.05$ r_s = Correlation Coefficient in Spearman Rank

Relation of Forestry Officer with the Understanding of the Community Capacity

Table 5 results of field data, is to answer the first hypothesis. Based on the results of the calculation of Spearman rank test statistics kolerasi (rs), obtained a real positive relationship between forestry officer capacity i.e. trust in officers of forestry, forestry officer, attraction forces officer communication understanding in denganeftivitas forestry boosting physical productivity, optimizing of arable land in the understanding, the understanding in improving the quality of the environment, and understanding in maximise revenues in forest conservation and sustainable utilization of TNGHS, with a description of each of the dimensions of forestry officer capacity and dimensions of communication effectiveness in the utilization and conservation of forest as follows.

Trust Relationship to the Forestry Officer with the Effectiveness of Communication

Table 5 shows the relationship between the belief in forestry officer with an understanding of society in improving the physical productivity of 0,172 *. This shows there is a real relationship ($p < 0.05$) between belief in the forestry officer with an understanding of the community in physical productivity increase has to do with the nature of which is very weak. Confidence in the officer of forestry related very real ($p < 0,01$) \$ 0,211 ** with the understanding of the community in improving the land plots with a weak relationship. Forestry officials have faith in the relationship of the community with an understanding 0,152 improve environmental quality that shows the nature of the relationship that is very weak. Forestry officials have trust in a relationship amounting to 0,113, with the understanding of the people in the business to maximise the revenue relationship that is very weak.

Results of the data that has been retrieved is above generally indicate a connection between the belief in forestry officer with the effectiveness of the communication with the nature of the relationship that is very weak .On understanding the physical productivity, increase understanding of arable land, in optimizing the understanding in improving the quality of the environment, and understanding in maximizing revenues in the utilization and conservation of TNGHS forest, the percentage of respondents to answer the belief in a forestry officer who answered by the Community (the respondent) as much as 79%, States disagree and strongly disagree that the forestry officer is the person who can be trusted. Forestry officials are less trusted by the communities surrounding the forest, there are doubts over the ability of the officer, the public less trusting in forestry officer in carrying out the task and his work, and the general lack of trust in a forestry officer had friends and colleagues in conveying information about TNGHS forest conservation and preservation.

The Relationship between Forestry Officers Appeal with Effectiveness of Communication

Relationship between forestry officials appeal to the understanding of society in improving physical productivity showed a relationship of 0,037, this shows the nature of the relationship that is very weak. While the forestry officers appeal relate real ($p < 0.05$) of 0,207 * with an understanding of the community in improving land plots, this indicates a weak relationship properties. There is a connection between the appeal of forestry officer with an understanding of the community in improving environmental quality of 0.094 this indicates the nature of the relationship that is very weak. Forestry officers appeal relate very real ($p < 0.01$) of 0.235 * * with the understanding of the people in the business income, which maximise the exhibit a weak relationship.

Based on the results of sports data regarding the relationship between forestry officer with the attraction of the effectiveness of communication of understanding in physical productivity, increase understanding of arable land, in optimizing the understanding in improving the quality of the environment, and understanding in maximise revenues in the utilization and conservation of forest TNGHS, generally have a very weak relationship, this is due to the percentage of answers respondents (68,4%) to the dimensions of the attractiveness of the officer that is displayed by the clerkthe respondent replied, disagree and strongly disagree that forestry workers had interesting appearance, also argued that community forestry officer is the person who look less organised and less polite, have a less interesting talk styles, as well as having a personality less appealing in conveying information utilization and preservation of forests to society..

Conclusions

1. Understanding the communities surrounding the forest in physical productivity increase in the category of very familiar, it means society is to understand how to improve productivity, with the ratio of the quantity and quality of the resulting product. Understanding the communities surrounding the forest land category in optimizing very familiar, which means people are very understanding in increasing land resources into more productive farming land. Understanding the communities surrounding the forest in improving environmental quality in the category of very familiar, which means that the community strongly understand the need for maintaining the sustainability of environmental functions and prevent pollution and destruction of the environment. Understanding the communities surrounding the forest in maximizing revenue within the very familiar category, it means society is understanding how to improve revenue results from the utilization of TNGHS forest products.
2. The capacity of forestry officials in improving of understanding the community utilize and conserve the TNGHS forest in the good category.
3. The Relationships between the forestry officer capacity with understanding of the people in the category are very weak.
4. The management of TNGHS conservation forest which have been made both by the Government, NGOs, or the related parties during these less successful as expected. This is because of the lack of involving the local community to participate in the utilization and conservation of forests.

Recommendations

1. Need for coaching and management of forest with various approaches both culturally, ecologically as well as physical development, where coaching and management is an important factor in the business community involvement in conservation.

2. In an attempt to increase the understanding of the people around the forest in the utilization and conservation of forest need for capability needs to be improved on a forestry officer in terms of (1) closeness to the community, (2) have in common and the social and physical attractiveness, (3) known for his credibility and authority, (4) have the cleverness in the way of delivering a message, (5) It is the best known for its power and status.

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