SUMMARY

AGUNG GUNAWAN. E34062360. Analysis of Implementation Issues on Regional Policy on the Conservation of Pawon Cave, Karst Citatah, West Bandung Regency. Supervised by SAMBAS BASUNI and ARZYANA SUNKAR

Karst Citatah has high biological and non-biological natural resources potentials, thus it is expected that there are many interests on this area. However, this has led to conflicting interests on economic, social, and ecological issues. This requires cross-sectoral management by the government through policy interventions. Currently there exist some regional policy on Karst Citatah including Pawon Cave which is related to culture heritage conservation efforts, nevertheless such policies have not shown optimum performance. This can be observed from the presence of many limestone mining activities in the area threatened the existence of karst hills, loss of springs, and potential of social conflict. Therefore, this study was conducted to obtain information on the factors that hinder the implementation of the policies. The study was conducted in the area of Pawon Cave, Gunung Masigit and Citatah Villages of Karst Citatah, West Bandung Regency from December 2010-January 2011. The tools used in this research include cameras, interview guidelines and questionnaires. Data taken in the form of primary and secondary data through field observation, in-depth interviews with stakeholders, questionnaires, and literature study. In general, data were analyzed descriptively using tabulations, while policy data were analyzed using content analysis method.

Karst Citatah has a unique complex of the oldest karst limestone hills on the island of Java and Pawon Cave as an ancient cave inhabited by prehistoric men. Results of this study indicated a very high interaction of local communities on the area. Most of them used the area for agriculture and mining, where limestone mining seemed to be the most preferred. Results for the public attitudes towards the presence of limestone mining were as follows 53.3% agreed; 16.7% disagreed, and 30% abstain, while 83.3% of the responses agreed that it was important to protect Pawon Cave. These results showed that although the people were aware of the importance to protect the environment, nevertheless the majority continued to support the existence of limestone mining. The implemented regional policies have not shown optimum performance due to the unprepared condition of the local communities to change jobs to non-mining, lack of human resources as policy actors, lack of funds, facilities and infrastructures. Thus, the current stakeholders’ efforts were only in the very early stage, i.e., planning and have not been implemented technically.

Key words: implementation issues, policy implementation, karst conservation, Pawon Cave, Karst Citatah