

Legal Perspective of Forest Resources Management Community Based Study for Prosperity in the District Ngawi, East Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

Managing forest resources in Java during this run is centralized, policy decisions are top-down based state (state-based forest resource management) that characterized the conflict and community action, especially during the reform, so it requires a new paradigm of forest resource community-based management (community-based forest resource management). The research objective to analyze the legal perspective and the community management of forest resources in Ngawi. The research method used is socio legal approach (socio-legal research) with qualitative naturalistic. The results showed that the management of forest resources with the community (CBFM) in the perspective of the legal implications on the economic aspects of reviews their increased income of the rural community, the social aspect to an increase in welfare and legal guarantees in the form of a cooperation agreement between the company and community forest village and ecological aspects in the which the function maintained forest preservation.

Keywords: Forest, CBFM, and Prosperity

1. Introduction

Forest area of Indonesia has been widely known as one of the lungs of the world, is now experiencing *deforestation* and *degradation*, land which has raised concerns both nationally and internationally. Even the management of forest resources is still tinged conflicts in various regions konflik endless.

The context of the management of forest resources in Java managed by Perum Perhutani since 1972¹ The position of Perhutani on behalf of the State in the context of *property rights* is explained as well as implementing the policy makers in the management of state forests for the country's foreign exchange earnings and gain optimum benefits for companies, communities and national economic development and the ideology of forest tenure.² This mandate by the state stipulated in Government Regulation No. 72 Year 2010 concerning the State Forestry Public Corporation (Perum Perhutani)

There is still a lot to experience problems related to forest degradation and deforestation are increasingly high quantity. From the aspect of the actual history of forest resource management in Java managed since the colonial era until recently was in terms of socio-economic aspects have not been able to provide the maximum benefit for the people's welfare.³

Increased the damage and losses due to deforestation is not solely due to the issue of illegal logging and the destruction of crops, but many factors that can lead to all that happens, is precisely the issue of the core is to bring together the interests of the preservation of forest resources to the issue of the welfare of forest villagers whose average is still below the line poverty. This situation faced by Perum Perhutani in implementing forest

¹ Bambang Eko Supriyadi, 2013, *Hukum Agraria Kehutanan, Aspek Hukum Pertanahan dalam Pengelolaan Hutan Negara*, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, P., 104

² Nancy Lee, Peluso 1992, *Rich Forests Poor People*, University Of California Press, Berkeley-Los Angeles-Oxford, P., 11

³ I Nyoman Nurjaya, 2001, *Magersari (Studi Kasus Pola Hubungan Kerja Penduduk Setempat Dalam Pengusahaan Hutan*, Desertasi, Pasca Sarjana UI, Jakarta, hal.15-20... see in Subadi dan Sigit Sapto Nugroho, 2012, *Model Mega Wana Agrowisata Kawasan Hutan Berbasis Pemberdayaan Potensi Lokal di Lereng Gunung Wilis Kabupaten Madiun Jawa Timur*, laporan Hibah Kompetensi Dikti, P., 1...see in Sigit Sapto Nugroho, 2014, *Model Pengembangan Desa Konservasi Berbasis Pendayagunaan Potensi Lokal Kawasan Lindung Lereng Gunung Wilis Kabupaten Madiun Jawa Timur*, Laporan Hibah Dosen Pemula Dikti, P, 3...see in Sigit Sapto Nugroho, 2017, *Pengelolaan Hutan Berbasis Kemakmuran Rakyat: Konstruksi Hukum Pengelolaan sumberdaya Hutan Berbasis Masyarakat*, Prosiding Seminar Nasional Kebijakan Perspektif Hukum, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo, P.,127

development in Java.¹

Implementation of forest management faces problems that are external, namely population problems which include limited employment opportunities, poverty in rural areas and the problem is internal among others in the form of a corporate culture that is both feudalistic and bureaucratic, as well as the professionalism of human resources. This is resulting in conflicts between Perhutani with forest communities.

Indeed such circumstances can not be separated from the interests of forest management and forest exploitation even to fulfill an ambition of national economic development needs to increase foreign exchange. As outlined in the preamble of Act Number 41 of 1999 on Forestry that forest as a national development capital has tangible benefits to the lives and livelihood of the Indonesian nation, whether ecological, social, cultural and economic, in a balanced and dynamic. Forests should be managed and maintained, protected and sustainably utilized for the welfare of Indonesian people both the current generation and future.

Perhutani regional autonomy in managing the forest resources must make a paradigm shift from the basestate² to the baseof society³ has the obligationto the coordination and cooperation that are mutualistic with local governments, ranging from regional planning, policy-making and empowerment of rural communities around the forest. Therefore, to support the implementation of the performance that absolutely must be held by partnership true (*genuine partnership*) between Perum Perhutani with the stakeholders in the area, the forest village communities, businesses, non-governmental organizations and universities.

Learning from experience Perhutani forest resource management since launching social programs from a welfare (*prosperity approach*), social forestry which are colored conflict and peak during the reform period the rampant cases of looting the forest. This issue also occurs in Ngawi regency of East Java, where during the period 1998-2001 reached the escalation of forest plunder \pm 6000 ha, in order to overcome this issue policies Perhutani office community-based forest management (CBFM) by Decree of the Chairman of the Supervisory Board Perhutani office number: 136 / KPTS / DIR / 2001 on Community-Based Forest Resources Management (CBFM), which further amended by Decree of the Directors No: 268 / KPTS / DIR / 2007 PHBM Plus.

Departing from the description above, it can be formulated the problem is: How does a legal perspective, community-based forest resource management in Ngawi in realizing the prosperity of the people?

2. Method

Type of research is to analyze this study using socio-legal approach(*socio-legal research*). With this approach the law placed as a social phenomenon. Law is seen from the outside and hooking up with the reality of the behavior of individuals or communities in connection with the law. With the approach of *socio-legal* phenomenon will not be solved by giving information about legal rules, but combine approaches from another⁴perspective. This is a qualitative study, which analyzed data exhaustively and comprehensively.⁵ Qualitative research (naturalistic) with basic considerations: a) This study analyzes resource management community forest according to the situation were reasonable (natural setting),b) Researcher poses as a research instrument, c) research to describe and make interpretations on the data found in the field, d) the study analyzed a phenomenon found from the data in the field, and the data obtained are described in the form of a sentence, to obtain a detailed, complete and clear about the problem in the study.⁶

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Forest Condition in Ngawi

Ngawi Geographically located in the western region of East Java province which borders with Central Java province. Ngawi is an area of 1298.58 km² of which about 39 percent, or about 504.8 kmof² lowland rice fields. The administration area is divided into 19 subdistricts and 217 villages, where 4 out of 217 villages are wards.

Administrative territorial district of Ngawi is divided into 17 districts, 4 sub-districts and 213 villages. The

¹ Rahmanta Setiahari, 2012, *Modal Sosial dalam pembangunan Kehutanan : Penyelesaian Deforestasi dan Konflik PHBM*, Desertasi Ilu Kehutanan Program Pasca Sarjana Universitas Gajah Mada Yogyakarta, P., 3... see in San Afri Awang, 2001, *Kehutanan Masyarakat: Konsep, Peluang dan Tantangan*, makalah disajikan dalam lokakarya Forum Komunikasi Kehutanan Masyarakat Sumatra Barat, 15-17 April 2001

² Maryudi, A, 2012. *Restoring State Control Over Forest Resources Through Administrative Procedures: Evidence From a Community Forestry Programme in Central Java, Indonesia*. ASEAS – Austrian Journal of South-East Asian Studies, 5(2), P., 229-242.

³ Tapan Kumar Nath, Makoto Inoue, Jules Pretty, *Formation and Function of Social Capital for Forest Resource Management and the Improved Livelihoods of Indigenous People in Bangladesh*, Journal of Rural and Community Development, ISSN: 1712-8277, P.,105-122...see in Sheppard, SRJ, 2005. *Participatory decision support for sustainable forest management: a frame-work for planning with local communities at the landscape level in Canada*, Canadian Journal of Forest Research 35(7), P., 1515-1526

⁴ understanding *Socio-Legal Studies* based reference Reza Banakar and Max Travers, *Theory and Method in Socio - Legal Research*2005, Oxford and Portland Oregon, Hart Publishing, p. 1-20; Marett Leiboff and Mark Thoma s, *Legal Principle Theories In*2004, Sidney Lawbook Co, P., 203-215; Phillip A. Thomas (Editor), *Socio LegalStudies*,Dartmouth Sidney, P.,1-22,

⁵ Valerie J. Janesick, 1994, "*The Dance of Quallitative Research Design, Methaphore, Methodoltry and Meaning*", Handbook of Qualitative Research, ed: Norman K. Denzin dan Yvonna S. lincold, Sage Publication, Inc, California, P., 212

⁶ Nasution, S, 1996, *Metode Penelitian Naturalistik Kualitatif*, Tarsito, Bandung, P.,11

population until 2012 ranged 865.627 people, made up of male and female psyche 423.083 442.544 inhabitants with an average family size of 3.94 people with a population density of 668 inhabitants per km². The total area of 1295.98 km² Ngawi with topography stretch between 25 m to 1000 m above sea level. Land use in Ngawi population consists of 50.644 ha of agricultural land (35.19%), yard 18.075 ha (12.89%), moor 14.744 ha (8.67%), plantation 2,632 ha (3.33%), forest state 45,428.6 ha (50.63%) and community forests 3,712.9 ha (4.47%). Generally Ngawi temperate C according to *Schmidt and Fergusson*, therefore entering the territory Ngawi is dominated lowland agricultural regions.¹

Condition of the area in Ngawi nearly 50% (fifty percent) region is an area of forest that is managed by three Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan (KPH) and adjacent to the KPH like KPH Padangan KPH, KPH Bojonegoro, KPH Purwodadi, and KPH Randublatung. Administratively 3 KPH manage the forests in Ngawi, respectively, are:

- KPH Ngawi forest area managed 44,500 hectares consisting of ± 35,000 hectares of production forests with teak, ± 25 hectares of protected forest, the rest to others.
- KPH Lawu Ds with 7737.60 hectares of forest area consists of 2,210 hectares of production forests with Pinus main plant and 5527.60 hectares of protected forest plants and pine forest.
- KPH Saradan with an area of 2037.1 hectares of forest which consists of 2035.90 hectares of production forests with teak and 1.20 hectares of protected forest. In the forest area FMU Saradan there are two water storage reservoirs are dams and reservoirs sangiran cottage.

3.2 Bringin Ngawi on Forest Conflict

Bagian Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan (BKPH) Bringin is one of the region BKPH KPH Ngawi Saradan entered the district in conflict looting on a large scale from 1998 to 2001. Where the looting for three years has reached a broad 931, 8 hectares with timber volume of 394,738.508 m³ looted plots the average has been included KU (Bronze Age) IV to VIII KU. Losses experienced not only endless forest stands but also claimed the lives of both citizens and officials during the looting took place. It can not be released since the economic crisis experienced by the public pressure on forest resources increases.

Public access to the benefits of forest resources for the outburst closed encourage people to obtain forest products with looting. Perhutani total losses due to looting, especially in the area of forest area BKPH looted Bringin 931.8 ha with a total volume of 394,738.508 m³, spacious Rejuno BKPH 988.2 ha with a total volume of 29 628 m³ and 823.4 wide Pajaran BKPH ha with a total volume of 751 850 m³. But the worse the degradation of forest destruction outstanding. During an escalation of looting throughout the years 1998 - 2001 the cumulative area of forest plundered throughout Ngawi achieve ± 6.000 hectares, both located in the highlands and lowlands.

State-based forest resource management applied to forestry resulted in forest communities marginalized and closed access to forest resources. Looting is one form of "public reaction" to benefit forest products should be seen as a natural phenomenon. However, if the reaction looting has led to degradation and damage to the ecosystem it must immediately find a solution. Considering that most of the people in this region are smallholders, which is highly dependent on arable land given by Perhutani with cropping system so long as the activities of forest farmers only as contractors for planting teak for 2 years with cropping system, after two years they have to leave the land and since then its share of public access to forests be closed. This system resulted in people becoming marginalized because of supply needs to be obtained from the forest disappears.

Low land ownership is generally result in relatively poor forest dwellers and cause a degree of dependency and interaction of forest areas is increasing.

Based on the results of the study poverty issues related to the forestry sector in Ngawi caused among other things: (1) Perhutani's policy on the contract claim 2-3 years resulted in poor people who do not have land to remain poor when the contract to work on the land is completed, (2) forest and surrounding land so barren soil if planted with low production results and lead to people's income is also low, (3) a narrow land ownership as part of the land owned by some people who are able to. As a result of landless and no development programs resulted in employment is limited, (4) the existence of illegal logging or looting caused by a policy that is less aligned to the community and law enforcement are weak so that people around the forest area lost their livelihoods, (5) the poor in forest areas forestry in general do not get a guarantee fulfillment of minimum physical needs while access to the resources of the forest is limited, (6) the poor in the area of the forest edge were not involved in the formulation of forest management decisions, (7) the tradition / custom celebration (donate) in society is causing a lot of expenditure, thereby reducing the fulfillment of basic needs of life and owe it to the other party.

Strategies to reduce poverty issues related to forest resources must be a fundamental breakthrough on forest resource management model changes from the base into a community-based State.

¹ *Kabupaten Ngawi dalam Angka, Ngawi in Figure 2015*, Badan Pusat Statistik dan Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Kabupaten Ngawi.

Efforts to reduce poverty related to the forestry sector should be designed in such a way, by: (1) improve the bargaining position of communities in forest management, (2) encourage their joint commitment between the community, local government and Perhutani in sustainable forest management, fair and democratic, (3) the protection of the rights of the poor to benefit from forest resources, and (4) encourage the participation of rural community in determining the fair SDH management policies to maintain the principles of sustainability.

3.3 Legal Perspective Resource Management Collaborative Forest in Ngawi, East Java, Indonesia

One of the development vision and mission Ngawi local autonomy era is as much and as quickly as possible to improve the welfare of the community by optimizing the utilization of all potentials, including the potential of natural resources, human resources or other potentials. With regional autonomy, the role of the forestry sector should be increased to overcome the problems of regional development. Should a fundamental change of forest management that is centralized towards decentralized management, by giving greater authority to the regions to manage forests in a democratic, participatory, transparent and welfare-oriented society. Spirit of regional autonomy is the starting point of increasing the involvement of local governments, communities and other stakeholders in the management of state forests in order to create a model of sustainable forest management, fair and democratic for the welfare of the community.

Constraints in encouraging the participation of local governments and communities in forest resource management is the institutional problems of forest managers who have not run properly. The existence of the Regional Government Law, can not fully solve the problem of dualism forest management institutions in the region, namely the Regional Forestry Office responsible forest management outside state forest areas and Perhutani office responsible for the management of state forests. Under such conditions, local government and the community do not have full access to engage in forest management and the participating countries harness the potential of forest resources in proportion, especially rural communities around the forest that has a high level of dependence on forests.

Efforts to elaborate institutional together in forest resource management in Ngawi is done through a number of commitments, among others: (1) the Government's commitment Ngawi not make acquisitions of assets and the role of forestry; (2) to give the role of the parties as optimally as possible in the implementation of Decree 136 / Kpts / Dir / 2001 on CBFM; (3) formation of Forum Communications CBFM Ngawi by Regency Decree No. 188/26/415 011/2003 dated March 14, 2003; and (4) the growth of public awareness for disaster management to prevent activities that are damaging to the environment and forests.

Since the beginning of 2003, the Government of Ngawi rolling the CBFM program first, which is the result of cooperation between stakeholders Ngawi, namely the Government of Ngawi, Ngawi KPH, KPH KPH Lawu Saradan and Ds. As a test, PHBM implemented in 12 villages spread out in 4 (four) BKPH in 3 (three) KPH. The administration of these villages are in the 4 (four) Subdistrict facilitated by two nongovernmental organizations, namely NGOs Bintara Yogyakarta and NGOs Lesehan Madiun. Facilitated village area each is 4 (four) villages in KPH Ngawi area of 49 hectares, 2 (two) villages in an area of 45.5 ha Saradan KPH and 3 (three) villages in the area Ds 22.5 KPH Lawu Ha by NGOs Bintara Yogyakarta. While the three (3) villages in the area of 425.7 ha KPH Saradan do NGOs Lesehan Madiun. To support this facilitation activities, each NGO seeking funding from donors. The financial support of the Government of Ngawi Regency is merely for activities and socialization meetings.

After one year running, to accelerate the implementation of CBFM in Ngawi, made a *point agreement* in the form of a cooperation agreement the Government of Ngawi with Perum Perhutani KPH Ngawi, KPH Saradan, KPH Lawu DS and institutions Governmental involved (NGOs Bintara, NGOs Lesehan, NGOs Pinbuk NGOs Prima) on Joint Forest Management, on May 26, 2004.

Based on this agreement which is intended as the first party is the Government Ngawi, a second-party and third-party Perhutani NGOs. Obligations of each party mentioned that the first party is obliged to provide the infrastructure, licensing and budget funds required to support the smooth implementation of activities, in accordance with the ability Budget (APBD) Ngawi, obligations of both parties is to provide the infrastructure, licensing and budget funds required to support the smooth implementation of activities. As for the third party liability is implementing coaching, mentoring and technical or non technical guidance to communities in CBFM agreement implemented.

As for policies supporting CBFM program in Ngawi classified in two groups of policies, namely:

- a. Policy at the district level, issued a few a decree about:
 1. a decree Ngawi number: 188/26/415 011/2003 dated 14 March 2003 on the Forum PHBM Ngawi.
 2. The cooperation agreement the Government of Ngawi number: 522/06 / PK / 415 011/2004 dated May 26, 2004 by Perum Perhutani KPH Ngawi, Saradan KPH, KPH Lawu Ds and NGOs companion.
 3. Ngawi Regency Decree number: 188/295/404 013/2007 dated June 18, 2007 on the Communication Forum for Collaborative Forest Resource Management (CBFM) Ngawi.
- b. Technical policy for the operations, issued several decisions Head of Department of Forestry and Agriculture,

among others:

1. the Decree of the Head of the Forestry and Plantation Ngawi number: 821.2 / 471/404 104/2006 dated June 29, 2006 on Regional Rural Patronage and Duty Extension Forestry and Agriculture.
2. Decree of the Head of the Forestry and Plantation Ngawi number: 522/108/404 104/2007 on 1 February 2007 on the appointment of Companion Resource Management Collaborative Forest in 2007 Ngawi.
3. Warrant task number: 522/117/404 104/2007, dated February 9, 2007 to the Companion Resource Management Collaborative Forest in Ngawi.
4. Decree of the Head of the Forestry and Plantation Ngawi number: 522/192/404 104/2007 dated 28 February 2007 regarding the appointment of Tim Coordination of Institutional Strengthening Collaborative Forest Management Program Ngawi Fiscal Year 2007.

Based on the above policies, many party offices Related others involved in the implementation of CBFM, such as the Department of Food Crops and Horticulture, Veterinary Service, Department of Environment, Mining and Energy, Department of Cooperatives, Industry and Trade, Department of Community Empowerment, National Unity and Community Protection, Head of Food Security and Agricultural extension and so on.

Based on the results of the study showed that there are several factors that promote the realization of the implementation of CBFM in Ngawi, namely:

1. Existence of public awareness about the forest that have the will to build the forest back damaged and depleted as a result of looting on the grounds that forest communities are very dependent life on forest products, among others: the need for arable land to grow crops contributed to the cropping system, and the need for food such as: wood / recek for sale and foliage for fodder and other-other is the source of their income. With the depletion of forests rendering them unable to use forest products again and it was a cause of poverty.
2. Ngawi forest areas, especially BKPH Bringin as a buffer zone for the continuity and sustainability of the already threatened reservoirs cottage which resulted in a very reduced capacity of water reservoirs making it difficult to find clean water in the dry season and it is hard to need to irrigate agricultural land. And frequent natural disasters such as floods and landslides since forests have been depleted so as to build public awareness of forest back with their management of forest resources with the community.
3. Their sharing mechanism (for results) on the benefits of forest resources management with CBFM pattern of encouragement and awareness of forest farmers, though comparatively require long term. And still requires intensive understanding. Where before there was public CBFM program could only manage farmland around 2 years with cropping system and had to abandon the land so that public access to the forest becomes closed.

While the factors that become obstacles in the implementation of CBFM include:

1. Lack of socialization program Resource Management Collaborative (CBFM) by Perhutani due to factors difficult locations that the area is hilly and only accessible by footpaths making it difficult for officers to conduct counseling in addition to the quality level of the low human resources (community) causes lack of awareness about CBFM itself, so they do not know their rights and obligations under the program and create the perception that various forest communities in mind. They know so far is only the intercropping program, where after two years they had to leave their land is covered in forest communities had access to the forest.
2. Management of forest resources before the program CBFM lot of disbursed funds from the openings of land to their stands, for example, the fertilizer subsidy, seeds etc., because the company's financial condition is minimal then the costs of managing suppressed to the minimum so that the public is increasingly reluctant to participate in managing the forest , In addition, understanding the pesanggem of CBFM is also lacking, as far Perhutani still less its promotion.
3. Arable land that is too wide compared to the number pesanggem so pesanggem preferred location arable land closer to the house / settlement so that surveillance of land more easily so that the land contributed much to be ignored / not properly maintained so that the level of success of staple crops very ugly beside it pesanggem usually prefers / share of fertile land seizure.
4. Pesanggem which still has a passion for working on arable land most of which are old-old, while those younger prefer working in big cities such as Surabaya, Jakarta and even many who prefer to work as migrant workers abroad as more promising revenue compared into a forest farmers.
5. The texture of the soil less fertile arable land, rocky and chalky and slightly hilly cause arable land requires a considerable cost to yield maximum crops among others for fertilizer costs. Whereas for the cost of everyday life experience difficulties affecting survival rates.
6. Marketing of agricultural products the pesanggem are still experiencing difficulties especially at harvest time agricultural prices tend to be cheaper and therefore can not cover production costs. Therefore, any cooperative that can accommodate the production of farmers can buy at a stable price standard.

Based on the results of the study showed that the implementation of Joint Forest Resource Management

(CBFM) is not going well is actually located on the factors that influence it (the effectiveness of the law). The working of the legal system as a process, there are four components of the legal system that should be known, namely:

- a. Component Structure (*structure of the legal system*) is the legal institutions are interrelated and proceed in a reciprocal relationship. The legal institutions such as institutions lawmakers, the judiciary dangan structure, and other agencies concerned.
- b. Component substances (*substance of the legal system*) in the form of legal regulations and the resulting decisions, resulting lawmakers and the government.
- c. Component culture (*culture of the legal system*) consists of a set of values and attitudes associated with the law.
- d. Component facilities / infrastructure

All four of the above components influence each other. But the central point is the culture of law (*legal culture*). This is because the legal culture containing subject matter which is a public personality. Of personality that will give the contents of the substance into the runway setting, historically there is a possibility that the substance formed by the legal structure.¹

Behavior in public life is a constraint of lack of awareness of the law is no legal communication. According to Friedman, as quoted² Nugroho, communication law is a fundamental requirement of the legal system. Nobody can behave according to the law if he does not know what the contents or what is regulated by the law. Communications law has a specific purpose that is expected is to create a common understanding that there is a change of mind, attitude or behavior. Communications law in society with regard to the socialization process of law. The socialization process of law necessary for citizens to behave in accordance with the existing law. In the framework of the socialization, the law is expected to carry out an important role in regulating behavior in society, it is necessary for understanding how the legal awareness and sense of justice that grow in the community and how far the law can affect behavior.

Based on the analysis of the authors, there are several differences before and after the Joint Forest Resources Management Program community (CBFM).

Before there CBFM:

- a. Partnerships between people/pesanggem with Perhutani officers is still some distance, not established communication with the well because of the relationship is a relationship that is employer-worker (*patron-client relationship*) and policies are up-down (*top-down*);
- b. Forest farmer groups have not been organized and a new form of farmer groups in each plot were formed Perhutani;
- c. The program is not yet clear and the attitude of forest farmers tend to be individualists;
- d. Confidence Perhutani forest farmers against officers began to fade because Perhutani officers more arrogant approach to security (*security approach*);
- e. Time management right from Perhutani limited arable land 2-3 years and when the high stand should be moved so that the access of farmers to be closed forest;
- f. There are no regulations made forest farmer groups who organize their own mechanism (no institutional strengthening farmers in Forest Farmers Group (KTH));
- g. Insights narrower and community organizations tend to be isolated;
- h. Forest sustainability can not be guaranteed and the security of forest resources entirely borne by Perhutani.

Then there CBFM:

- a. There is already equal partnership between pesanggem and forestry that are mutually beneficial partnership (*symbiotic mutualism*);
- b. The strengthening of forest farmer groups organized in the Society of Forest Resource Management (MPSDH) or Forest Farmers Group (KTH);
- c. There are regular meetings between management and members KTH, Perhutani officials and the local village head and solidified tighten institutional communication;
- d. There is a process of behavior change leads to a feeling of togetherness and kinship;
- e. Started to wake back confidence in the forestry officer;
- f. There is a guarantee of the right to manage land and forest cultivation and forestry until the end of their life cycle (*sharing*) of forest products;
- g. Discourse open organizations, communities around the forest begin to connect with outside organizations such as mentoring NGOs and other concerned parties;
- h. Growing awareness of the importance of forest conservation with the security system is a shared

¹ Sigit Sapto Nugroho, 2004, *Op-Cit*, P., 94

² *Ibid.*, 95

- responsibility Perhutani officers and trustees/members MPSDH;
i. Bargaining position (*bargaining* powerless) forest farmer/pesanggem be increased.

4. Conclusion

The implementation of CBFM in the legal perspective has implications for *aspects economical* where the arable land (farm track) wider so that the level of economic and welfare needs of forest communities more secure, then *the aspect social* welfare of the people is increasing and the legal certainty the relationship between Perhutani with forest farmers(*pesanggem*) through a cooperation agreement forestry resources so clear rights and responsibilities, as well as *aspects ecological* where forest functions as an ecosystem that has a regulatory function (*protective*), the function settings(*regulative*) and productive function so that the preservation of the quality of forest resources and the environment is also guaranteed for the prosperity of the people.

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