PROCEEDING

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES:

LEADERSHIP AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN A PLURALISTIC SOCIETY

Surakarta, Indonesia,
4-5 November 2015

Organized by Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Sebelas Maret University,
PROCEEDING

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LEADERSHIP AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN A PLURALISTIC SOCIETY

Organized by Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia, 4-5 November 2015

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3. Prof. Madya, Dr. Mohammad Syafi'i Anwar (Universiti Utara Malaysia, Kedah, Malaysia)
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Conference Website
http://fisip.uns.ac.id/icsps2015

Yasmeen, Prof. Samina, et., all., - Surakarta
UNS Press, 2015
Preliminary Page: xvi, Content Page: 289, Book Size: 19 x 26 cm


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Isi di luar tanggung jawab percetakan
Welcome from the chair of Organizing Committee

Good Morning,

Honorable Rector, Prof. Dr. Ravik Karnadi, M.S.
Honorable Dean, Prof. Dr. Ismi Dwi Astuti Nurhaeni, M.Si.,
Honorable all of Keynote Speakers,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Colleagues and friends,

On behalf of the organizing committee, it is our pleasure to welcome you to the International Conference on Social and Political Sciences: Leadership and Social Transformation in a Pluralistic Society. We feel privileged with the opportunity to organise this International Conference. We have done our best for the smooth run of the programs. The organizing committee would like to thank Prof. Dr. Ravik Karnadi, M.S., the Rector of Sebelas Maret University. We also would like to thank Prof. Dr. Ismi Dwi Astuti Nurhaeni, M.Si., the Dean of Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Sebelas Maret University. We also would like to thank all keynotes speakers and all participants.

As we know The Leadership in a pluralistic society, like in Indonesia, has a very significant role in transforming social and political values to achieve state and nation prosperity. Social changes as the result of the social transformation stimulated by leaders, either group leaders, political party leaders, religion leaders, or state leaders, are very important to develop a modern bureaucratic system. To enhance the role of leaders in transforming social and political values in a pluralistic society, it is important to discuss this issue among academicians, social and political analysts, and governmental policy makers.

In this international conference, we have invited academicians, analysts and public policy makers approximately for 200 invitations. We have received papers and we made the papers in the proceeding. Some of papers are accepted to be presented in parallel session. The final number of presenters committed to attending this international conference is good considering.

The programs are arranged in such a way that all participants have chances to communicate during coffee break, the lunch and city tour.

We really hope that with such arrangement all the participants will gain academically, socially and culturally. We also hope that there will be better networking among scholars of social and political sciences in Indonesia and around.

We wish you all enjoy your participation in the ICSPS FISIP UNS 2015 and memorable time visiting Surakarta. We hope you will return in other time in our international conference with different theme.

Thank you very much.

Surakarta, 4 November 2015
Dr. Ahmad Zuber, D.E.A.
Chairman of Organizing Committee
Welcome Speech from Rector, Sebelas Maret University

The distinguished invited speakers and participants,
Assalamu 'alaikum wr.wb.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

I would like to express my warm welcome to all of you. Welcome to Surakarta and to this international conference.

As a leading to-world-class university, Sebelas Maret University attempts to conduct international academic events, involving experts from many countries all over the world. One of them is this international conference. Therefore on behalf of Sebelas Maret University, I would like to say that this international conference on Social and Political Sciences themed “Leadership and Social Transformation in a Pluralistic Society” is very important. I do hope that this event is able to increase the academic sphere in our university environment.

I would like to thank the Dean and all staffs of Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Sebelas Maret University, all committee members, all keynote speakers and also all participants to support this conference.

We have a big commitment in the acceleration to enter world-class university. To attend the goal, we strongly encourage academic activities such as journal writing both in international or national accredited journals, conducting research, making cooperation both with international or national institutions, and also carrying out international or national conferences.

I wish that this event will be a fruitful conference and contribute to the development of the body of knowledge especially to give more understanding on Leadership and Social Transformation in a Pluralistic Society. It indeed has to be empowered to enable its contribution for developing a modern bureaucratic system, and the acceleration of state and nation prosperity.

On behalf of Sebelas Maret University and the committee, I officially open this “International Conference on Social and Political Sciences: Leadership and Social Transformation in a Pluralistic Society”.

Thank you,
Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.
Surakarta, 4 November 2015
Prof. Dr. Ravik Karsidi, M.S.
Rector of Sebelas Maret University (UNS)
Surakarta, Indonesia
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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES:
Leadership and Social Transformation in a Pluralistic Society.
Wednesday- Thursday, 4-5 November 2015

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   h. Prof. Dr. Andrik Purwasito, DEA.

3. Ketua Pelaksana (Organizing Committee):
   Dr. Ahmad Zuber, D.E.A.

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   Hotel)
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   poster, Spanduk).
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   : Salieg Luki M., S.S., M.A.
   : Dr. Sutopo JK., M.S.

   : 1. Dr. Ahmad Zuber, D.E.A.

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  Political Science and International Relations,
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INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OF COMMUNITY FORESTRY

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Abstract

The development of institution is built from the determination of rules of organization that includes the rights and obligations of each member, the redistribution of land, assurance management rights, conflict resolution and optimization of the village's role in the development of community forestry. First, the pattern of institutional development is built in a participatory manner to produce a pattern of collaborative forest management in order to achieve social welfare and sustainable forest management. Second, patterns of local institutional development success is largely determined by three factors, namely physical condition and characteristics of local natural resources, political economy factors at the international, national and local factors and local political and social dynamics. These three factors are interrelated to one another and may change from time to time and in certain contexts.

Keywords: Institution development, Social dynamics and Community forestry

Preface

Institution in this concept not just in a general sense, which means the organization or institution. Institution is defined as what is understood by observers of social science is as formal and informal rules that are used and practiced (rule in use) by people in a place that is related to the management and use of forests. The institution means as a "rule of the game" (rules). In the management and utilization of natural resources, these rules regulate who is entitled to make decisions on land use and management, what activities are allowed and should not be done, the rules which will be used and how someone can gain access to a particular resource (Ostrom, 1990). These rules can be derived from the practices of daily used and understood by the local community. Daily practice can only be the result of a practice that has been known for generations but it can also be a new rule which is a response to the present situation, or can be the result of an agreement made by members of an organization. Another source of this rule is a rule of law established by the state. In implementation, the various sources of these rules can be mutually supportive and complementary, but can also be partially implemented by the actors in the field, or even
contrary to each other so as to be in a situation attract each other influence and conflict. Thus, how this rule is practiced at every place can be different because of its use in part is dependent on the rules of which are selected for use and successfully enforced or enforceable (enforced) by actors in the field, both derived from government and society in interaction Their daily.

Methods

This type of research is descriptive, which accurately describe the properties of an individual, a state or group of symptoms and the relationship of symptoms with other symptoms. While the data into a quantitative supporting data in this study (HB. Sutopo, 1988: 24). This research is located in the Hargowilis village and Hargorejo village, Kokap, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta on the grounds that the site contained a number of forest farmer groups that manage community-based forest management schemes in the form of Community Forest.

Discussion

The government's ability to enforce the rule of law on paper are basically the same in every place and in every time because it is largely dependent on the attitude, motivation and personal interests of government officials at the field level that is expected to enforce the rules. In addition, the resistance of the local people also determine the government's ability to enforce the rule of law are often made without much public consultation. The more kyat and a large group of this resistance, it is increasingly difficult for the government to enforce rules that are contrary to the will of the people. In fact, instead of the government may not even (forced) to let people practice something that was against the rules set by the government for its inability to enforce because of the strong resistance of the people.

There are four dimensions of institutions that developed in the context of the management and utilization of forest-based communities. These four dimensions are as follows:

The development of institutions related to the arrangement of power and land use

Any certainty of access to and control over land and forest resources is an issue most raised in a program that encourages community-based forest management. The certainty of access to or control is one important prerequisite for sustainable forest management. The concept of "bundle of rights" (Shlager & Ostrom, 1992) in that it can be used to analyze the strategy in providing assurance of tenure rights for communities over forest areas of state claimed. The concept of right bundle can also be used to clarify who has the right to manage, regulate, take benefits, the right to limit access, and the right to transfer land ownership to another person, not always in one person or entity.

By using this concept, we can analyze how the position of the community in forest management models that exist today and that may be developed or encouraged by various parties outside the government. But the certainty of tenure issue is not only related to the clarity of access to or ownership of public property, but also includes the question of whether among the villagers or members of farmer groups or indigenous happen (or not happen) unequal distribution of access to land and forest resources. Unequal distribution of
ownership or access among citizens is a matter which is already widely known. In many places access to land and forest resources is often more controlled by local elites and local leaders who have broad influence.

1. Redistribution of land

Institutions, both in terms of institutional form and arrangement, is important in forest management. Long before the community forestry program is rolled out, the public has been involved in the management of state forests through intercropping schemes or through land occupation. So that later there is inequality of land ownership by a group of people with the other communities.

The concept of community forests is not specifically emphasize the aspects of equity in land tenure, but in its development, it creates conflict though still latent. Therefore, the land redistribution process is performed on each group of farmers with regard land ownership. The expectation of income equalization process can happen so community forestry development objectives for the improvement of social welfare can be realized.

Land redistribution process is done by the principle of consultation and consensus. Society gather and identify and inventory of arable land each involving extensive, location and types of crops grown. Furthermore, they identify and inventory as well on land owned by them. Four groups of farmers who do not land redistribution process runs smoothly without any issues that confront. Especially for people who feel they have invested substantially in a number of fields that have been tilled. The mediation process from village officials and NGO companion becomes so important that it takes approximately 6 months.

Land sharing arrangements are also made to accommodate the number of members of the new farmer groups. As known, the "control" of land was originally based on the "guts" and the ability to manage state forests. Community Forest socialization makes many people feel courageous and able to manage the forest. With the increasing number of members who (while the land area still) make farmers' groups feel the need to regulate land rules. Principles that are commonly used to the people of the land of the same size. As a result there who feel "loss" of having to let go of land that has been working on and there is also a feeling "lucky" because acquire arable land.

2. Internal rules stipulate group

One of the most important implication of the comparative study of farmer groups in Sesaot, Lombok is started to realize the importance of building consensus among group members about the mechanisms of the internal rules of each individual in the group of farmers. Previous organizational mechanisms in farmers' groups just wander aimlessly and just flowed barely even just "merely gathered" only among smallholder forest. Preparation of internal rules is based on the need for legal clarity and certainty that the forest management license will only be granted to the farmer groups who are able to manage state forests well. Meanwhile each farmer group members are not necessarily a good understanding of it. Therefore it is important to establish a common agreement on the things that should and should not be done in the process of state forest management.

Land arrangement is just one aspect of what is called "paugeran" or internal rules drawn up simultaneously or after the renewal of the organization. Generally "paugeran" arranged for some of the things pertaining to the criteria of a member forest farmer.
groups to work the land, arable land management, cropping pattern, forest security and inheritance rights over their land.

Making the mechanisms of internal rules of the group into the most pressing needs as one of the things that distinguishes the organization of formal and non-formal, while the farmer groups license community forest management should be a formal organization. So the process of drafting the internal rules adapted to the vision and mission of each farmer groups. Not only that, from some experience 4 second farmer group in this village, giving a lesson on the importance of the democratization process. This can be reflected in the selection process of farmer group chairman was only based on who is the most influential in the region, has now made direct election. As a result, farmers were satisfied, because their aspirations are given to the right person.

In terms of rights and obligations among members of farmer groups also organized here, including how the rights and obligations of the arable land they get. Each member has an obligation to preserve the forests in addition to the rights to utilize forest products. Technically, even this rule governs how should the cropping pattern in forest land that are tailored to the status of forest areas. For the forest area with the status of the production forest cropping patterns will vary with forest areas protected forest status. Although both provide opportunities to utilize forest products.

In addition, the mechanism of the internal rules of forest farmer groups is also one room for the conflict resolution process in forest management at the level of the farmer groups. Meanwhile villages and districts can also be used as a space to complete all forms of forest management conflicts cannot be resolved at the level of forest farmer groups. Thus, after the construction of the internal rules of understanding will they wake up the process of organizing the community in community forest management can be easily done.

Here is a land management of data on each of the farmer groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Farmers Group</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Number of Members</th>
<th>The area management and forest functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>KTH Sido Akur</td>
<td>Clapar Hamlet, Desa Hargowilis</td>
<td>Male 57 Female 8</td>
<td>Number 29 (20.0 Ha) Protected forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>KTH Mengerejo</td>
<td>Soka Hamlet, Desa Hargowilis</td>
<td>Male 41 Female 4</td>
<td>Number 28 (11.2 Ha) Protected forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>KTH Mandiri</td>
<td>Kalibiru Hamlet, Desa Hargowilis</td>
<td>Male 106 Female</td>
<td>Number 28 &amp; 29 (29,0Ha) Protected forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>KTH Nuju Makmur</td>
<td>Pandu Hamlet, Desa Hargorejo</td>
<td>Male 106 Female 8</td>
<td>Number 19 (39,6 Ha) Production forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>KTH Taruna Tani</td>
<td>Selo Timur Hamlet, Desa Hargorejo</td>
<td>Male 154 Female 9</td>
<td>Number 17 (43,4 Ha) Production forest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If explored further, especially with regard to the rights owned by farmers forest managers, then by given Regent Decree concerning forest management license for 35 years it has secured permission to enter the forest. Similarly, its inherent right to manage forests more independently while maintaining forest functions. The people who joined in the forest farmer groups to manage forests with reference to forestry planning has been prepared in a participatory manner. Thus the guarantees for sustainable forest management can be awakened.

Requirements as farmer community forest managers are also specific, meaning that not all people living in and around forest areas have the right to manage state forests. The poor and not able to the right of become farmers groups who manage community forestry. It is a government effort to empower the community which in turn will be able to take them out of the poverty trap. Furthermore, the community forest management also requires guarantees continuity or continuity. It becomes interesting to study because almost all members of the community forest farmer groups older. While the state forest management license granted for 35 years. Therefore, the internal rules farmer groups also established a system of management rights of inheritance to each arable land. The rules provide provisions to members of forest farmer groups to provide management rights of its state forests to their children or grandchildren if those concerned had died. So with that it guarantees the continuity of the state of sustainable forest management can be maintained. The critical point of this rule is the process of transfer of knowledge between farmers' acceptance of prospective managers with management rights of inheritance. This mechanism should be contained by the farmer groups through forums regularly so that each member is always aware and always remember what the rights and obligations.

Mechanism of action of forest management at the village level is also applied to create a forum community forest village. It is as one of the country's involvement in the management of state forests. Forum community forest village (FKHKM) is formed to bridge the community forest management issues in the border region in each claim. Likewise, its role in accommodating and mediating conflicts among groups that may be emerging or as a medium for sharing information and knowledge between groups so aim for the welfare of farmers and forest preservation can be realized.

Sharing knowledge and information is also done at a higher level, namely the district. Kulon Progo form a network of forest farmers Kulon Progo (NGULAT Rogo) which consists of 7 forest farmer groups. The farmer network serves as a medium of information with other farmer groups in other districts. Hopefully, the farmer community forest managers can also develop institutional capacity on a larger scale.

Development of institutions related to the production system

When the certainty of tenure can be obtained by the public, then the next challenge is to develop institutions associated with the production arrangement. There are two levels of development strategies that should be considered are: (1) production system development strategy at the level of the group or community, and (2) the development strategy of the production system at the level of the household scale farmers.

Farmer groups in the village community forest MANAGEMENT Hargowilis has two characteristics that classify them into different production procedures scheme. The first is a group of farmers who manage production forest area and the second is a group of farmers who manage protected forest areas. Farmer groups that manage production forests have the
opportunity to expand their business from forest timber products. Meanwhile a group of farmers who manage protected forests can only expand their businesses from non-timber forest products (NTFP). Nonetheless, efforts farmer groups of forest timber products will also require a long road still needed in view of the requirements in the form of forest utilization permit (IUPHKM) that require them to form cooperatives. Even this still requires a long time because of the condition of the existing wood plants is still not eligible to be the result. Thus even though there are two types of farmer groups community forestry managers, but in the short term they will be developing their businesses from non-timber forest products.

Currently farmers protected area managers have developed ecotourism as a form of their efforts to use forest products from the services sector. Ecotourism they do become strategic because this area is the catchment area Sermo dam reservoir, so that the forests they manage to be one determinant for the survival of the reservoir. Therefore, ecotourism is more emphasis on environmental education for the public system. The hope is that people can develop businesses such as lodging, food, transportation modes and expertise in delivering environmental education provision for people who visit the region. By doing so, the community's economy can be helped without having to rely on forest products.

Strategies at the household level or individual farmers do not vary much with the strategy at the group level. At the individual level, business development strategies based on non-timber forest products has been done since before they joined the community forest managers. Although the scale of business they are doing quite small, but very helpful to their household economies. Although household enterprises based non-timber forest products had been done long ago, but it is still done individually and not build a network of more widely among individuals. They still rely on the ability of each individual, armed with their daily experience. Thus, the standard of production at even this level has not been awakened qualified.

Development of institutions related to consumption management

The changes in consumption patterns do not just happen to people who live in urban areas, but also experienced by people who live in rural areas. The changes in consumption patterns generally have a big impact on how people assess the sources of this nature. With the growing importance of the currency in the life of rural communities, to some extent also affects the way they assess and interpret the natural resources that they own or manage. Should be examined further, the potential of non-timber forest products in the area of Kulon Progo is not so diverse, there is even a similarity between protected forest areas with production forest area. What distinguishes the two is the pattern of subsistence. Production forest areas have relatively easy access from various parts of the region have a variation in the fulfillment of their daily consumption in comparison with protected forests. For example, the village had very little Hargorejo village met members of the public who meet the needs of carbohydrates from corn or cassava, while in Hargowilis village, both types of carbohydrate sources are still often found in members of the public.

Factors affecting the development of community forestry institutions:

1. The physical condition and characteristics of the local natural resources

The development model of forest management and social organization that is built can vary from one place to another depending on the physical conditions and characteristics of natural resources that are in place. For example, the opportunities and
challenges will be different when the management area located in the fertile soil in comparison to when the physical condition of the land is less fertile or marginal. Different again in areas of sharp slope at high risk of landslides and erosion or the sloping fertile land, or coastal area as compared to the mountains, in a place with high or low rainfall, with the availability of good water from rain-fed or irrigation with difficult areas of water supply. Can also occur differences in institutional development opportunities associated with the type of ecosystem. For instance, environment is beautiful ecosystem, becoming one of the attractive tourist destinations and the availability of access to transportation would be different from other areas.

However, places that have a high natural wealth, usually places where many groups competing for access to exploit natural resources. As a result, the conflict is difficult to avoid. The development and strengthening of local institutions in conditions like this would be a different challenge to the area where the conflict between groups is relatively low (Afiff, 2007: xvii).

2. factors of political economy at the international, national, and local levels.

Change at the global level can affect the development of institutions at the local level. Tania Li in Afiff (2007) cite examples such as by strengthening the discourse of indigenous peoples at the international level, has provided opportunities for some groups of people organize themselves, do klain forest land within the framework of indigenous peoples’ movement. The context of political economy at the national level as well as areas that are considered important and influential on the dynamics of institutional development at the local level for example is the absence of a policy framework is considered strong enough to support a model of social forestry-mode besides the model developed PHBM PERHUTANI. Another example is the absence of national legislation and other measures that explain the mechanism of conflict resolution processes tenure between local communities and relevant government agencies such as the Ministry of Forestry or Java Case with PERHUTANI.

Various attempts were made to expand the local government support, among others, through the manufacture of local rules that expand the position or the legitimacy of natural resource management that involve and benefit local community. But because there is so little authority delegated from the central government to local governments in the context of forest management, eating in many cases the local government can not do much when there is a conflict between the community and the Department of Forestry, especially on issues related to overlapping area that claimed government as "state forest areas". The existence of rules or policies developed by both the central and local governments that aims to empower the development of local institutions will certainly help the development of this institution. However, the opposite can also happen if it turns out little or no operational policy that strengthens the availability of forest management by the people.

In addition to government policy, global factors-national and other areas, which affect, among others, fluctuations in the price of agricultural commodities grown by the local farmers, the increase or decrease in market demand for commodities particular, rules on trade system, the change of leadership of regional and national, Thus mapping the macro-economic factors and politics both at the local, national and international needs to be done in order to see how big an impact on efforts to empower local institutions related to forest management somewhere (Afiff, 2007: xix).
5. factors and the social dynamics of local politics

The existence of social and political dynamics at the local level is one of the reasons why the results of the development of local institutions in one place may be different from anywhere else. The presence of local community leaders are charismatic and clear accountability to local people, for example, often is one of the important factors is the key to success in building the institutions of the local people. It is also important to see how community characteristics that form the basis of organizing effort on efforts to strengthen and develop this local institution. For example, to develop institutions where the majority of the group is the new migrant population living in the region can be different when organized society are those who are classified as indigenous groups.

Differences in characteristics of the effect on the model of social movements and institutions can be developed. Conversely, too, the development of local institutions will be difficult and will take a long time when people because of one thing and another difficult united or fragmented into various groups with different interests. In addition, the history of the community claims to land and other forest resources also have an effect on their struggle for recognition and bid on social forestry models such as what will be advocated. Alliances and conflicts between communities and other actors such as government, business and the non-governmental organizations is also important to be seen as a significant influence on the development efforts of this local institution. One thing to remember is that all these factors are intertwined and can change from time to time and in a particular context. Thus, it can be seen that the development of local institutions is essentially an effort that is quite complex and constantly adapt to the evolution of social systems, economics and culture in society.

Conclusion

First, the pattern of institutional development in community forest management is built upon three basis is the development of relevant institutions and power arrangements in land use, associated with the procedures related to the production and consumption management. The development of this institution built from the establishment of rules of the organization that includes the rights and obligations of each member, the redistribution of land, guarantees certain rights to governance, conflict resolution and optimization villages role in the development of community forestry. The pattern of development of this institution was built in a participatory manner to produce a pattern of collaborative forest management in order to realize the welfare of society and sustainable forest management.

Second, the pattern of development of local institutions to its success is largely determined by three factors, namely physical condition and characteristics of the local natural resources, factors of political economy at the international, national and regional levels and a factor of social dynamics and local politics. These three factors are interrelated to one another and may change from time to time in the particular context.
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