THE REVITALIZATION MODEL OF WAN ABDURRAHMAN FOREST PARK AS A COMMUNAL FORESTRY CONSERVATION AREA

Erlina Bachri1, Bambang Hartono2, Zainab Ompu Jainah3, Anggalana4, Melisa Safitri5

1,2,3,4,5Lecturer Law Faculty, University of Bandar Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia.
Email: "erlina@ubl.ac.id, "bambanghartono@ubl.ac.id, "zainab@ubl.ac.id, "anggalana@ubl.ac.id, "melisa.safitri@ubl.ac.id

Article History: Received on 18th June 2019, Revised on 29th October 2019, Published on 10th January 2020

Abstract

Purpose of study: This study aimed to develop a model of social planning and legal perspectives on forest park revitalization program. Which in this study forest park that will be examined is Abdurrahman Wan forest park in Lampung province, Indonesia as communal-based nature conservation programs are guided by the principles of participation, utilization, harmonization, and sustainability?

Methodology: This study is a qualitative study using juridical and sociological perspectives by evaluating and comparing the Top-down and Bottom-up plans that have been done before. The SWOT analysis has been done for analyzing the data.

Result: The results of the study show that the "Top-down Planning" that has been done so far is not sufficient. This is because the legislature is not only limited to a basic concept but must also play a role in developing all strategic arrangements. Therefore, in this case, the government is not merely a member of parliament but oversees the course of the program. Also, the community must have broad access to fight for its communal values. In short, the study found that the "Bottom-Up Planning" model was more suitable for implementation because through this approach the community could participate and exchange ideas together in all policies.

Implications: This research is very useful for stakeholders because it can provide academic illustrations in the form of policy analysis and is able to force public participation and ensure that all policies are shared values and collaborative in nature that provide so many assets related to the form of public policy in implementing activities in the park communal forest.

Applications of this study: This research can be used for the universities, managers, and policymakers.

Novelty/Originality of this study: In this research, the model of forest park conservation programs using communal-based on participation, utilization, harmonization, and sustainability.

Keywords: Forest Park, Revitalization, Social Value, Communal, Juridical and Sociological Perspectives.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a state of archipelago abounded with its natural resources in both biological, and also non-biological, one of them is a forest. Based on the Directorate General of Forestry Planalogy and Environmental Planning (http://www.menlhk.go.id/). The scale of Indonesia's forest in 2017 is 93.6 million ha, include 27.1 million ha wide of the conservation forest namely Wan Abdurrahman Forest Park in Lampung Province (Indonesia, it is a called as "Tahura WAR"). According to the Ministry of Forestry Republic of Indonesia (http://www.menlhk.go.id/), the forest has an area of 22,249.31 ha, It has potential natural resources, such as

- Flora, namely: Gondang, Medang, Bayur, Pulai, Durian, Merawan, Makaranga, and some kind of rattans Calanussp,
- Fauna, namely: The Sumatra Tiger, Sun bear, tapir, sambar deer, siamang, Brontok hawk, hornbill, pigeon, Kepodang, finch, and magpie;
- Vacation place, namely: Way Sabu Waterfall, GunungTanjung Waterfall, TalangTeluk Waterfall, BatuPerahu Waterfall, KupuJambu Waterfall, Rainbow waterfall, Sinartiga waterfall, Kabut waterfall, butterfly park, the deer breeding, and sea binocular.

Administratively, the area of this forest park is located in 7 districts, includes GedongTataan, Kedondong, Padang Cermin, Way Lima, TelukBetung Barat, TelukBetung Utara, Kemitling with the landscape border where Wan Abdurrahman Forest Park lies in 050.18 to 050.29 of the southern latitude and the middle of 1050. 02 to 1050.14 of the east longitude. Besides, the number of population for those 7 districts are 121,553 with a different comparison of density in each district is vary, start from 500 inhabitants/km up to more than 1000 inhabitant/km. Even, those populations consist of some ethnic groups, such as Javanese, Sundanese, Lampungnese, and Semendonesen with some different densities of population, start from 4 people/ha up to 10 people/ha (https://lampung.bps.go.id/).

Given the vastness of the territory, the abundance of the existing natural resources potential and varied composition of the community, it is considered that this forest park area has a strategic role in supporting the national development
policies and programs as part of efforts to promote the general welfare as mandated by the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUDNRI). As outlined in Article 33 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution that "The earth, water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people". Therefore, it is appropriate that the existing model of forest utilization uses a participatory model of society by developing the potential, existing social values, and direct involvement to realize the welfare of the community in order to support economic development by placing the community as a superintendent as well as the guardian of social values and law (Sunderlin et al., 2005). So the need to realize the ethics and culture of the nation (just culture) in managing forest resources through coaching efforts, guidance, and education utilization of forest parks that participatory environmental insight from an early age and implemented through a sustainable work program.

According to Sahide et al. (2015), the conservation of nature in Indonesia is legally refers to Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry and Law No. 05 of 1990 on Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystem which both of these laws regulate nature conservation in state forest area, which does not only cover the conservation of biodiversity but also includes the protection of the life support functions provided by the forest area as stipulated in Article 30 of Law Number 05 the Year 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and its Ecosystem. In the process of utilizing the forest park, the community is included in its management as stipulated in Article 37 of Law Number 05 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and its Ecosystem. "The role and the people in conserving the living natural resources and their ecosystem are directed and mobilized by the Government through various efficient and effective activities ". This is reinforced with the purpose as stipulated in Article 23 of Law Number 41 Year 1999 concerning Forestry which states "Forest utilization as referred in Article 21 letter b, aims to obtain optimal benefits for the welfare of the whole community injustice while maintaining its sustainability" as well as its safeguards by implementing the provisions of Article 48 of Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry" (Indrarto et al., 2012; Sahide et al., 2015). To ensure the best implementation of forest protection, communities are included in forest protection efforts".

The increasing population of Indonesia, especially in Lampung Province has resulted in public demand uplifting. As well as the impact of increasing the economic needs, bringing the implications of boosting the life necessities including residential areas and public works fields. The expansion of communities into state forest areas includes protected forest and forest parks. The high demand of the community for the utilization of forests as an effort to improve the community economy followed by good and comprehensive forest governance so that the function of forest areas can be maintained. Besides, the awareness of the community in complying with policies and regulations on forest area management must also be maintained to ensure the realization of legal awareness and effectiveness (Cubbage et al., 2007; Porter-Bolland, 2012).

Theoretically to establish awareness and legal effectiveness in the community related to forest utilization must be through revitalization process, this is because norms in forest utilization is not a newly developed norm in Indonesian society especially Lampung Province, but the value is social values have grown and developed in the daily life of society (Daily, 2003). Law as a social rule is inseparable from values or reflects the values prevailing in the society. In the context of development, the question is which values of the existing state of society are about to be abandoned and replaced with values that are more in line with current conditions, and which values can and should be sustained (Mochtar, K., 2002). Furthermore, these norms should be grown into institutions to be implemented. Some factors will influence in how far the norms applied effectively includes the law itself; law enforcement as the party who is applying the law; the facilities supporting the law enforcement; society as the environment where the law will be applied; and the culture as the results of work, invention and the feeling based on human intuition in the social life (Soekanto, 2008).

The importance of community participation in forest utilization raises a paradigm about the urgency of communal awareness efforts (Jamal, 2009; Nguon, 2013), that law enforcement is directed to the common interests for all community members, therefore it cannot be unilaterally charged to the government. In the case of the Lampung Provincial Government and the Regency / City Government in Lampung Province, public participation in the utilization of forest areas should be a priority in every policy decision. In an ever-expanding society, that value is constantly changing. Shifting values in many ways will also affect the customs or rules that apply in the community (Wijaya, 2014).

In analyzing the revitalization of the policy model of Wan Abdurrahman Forest Park utilization, it is necessary to identify problems related to forestry in Lampung Province. The problems that exist in the first identification are the low participation of the community in the process of controlling the utilization of the forest area and the lack of public knowledge in forestry regulations prevailing in Indonesia (Thompson, 1999), especially Lampung Province. Also the lack of public awareness to find out forestry-related regulations. The second identification is the high number of forest damage caused by the community. Furthermore, as the third identification of the habit to take the benefits of the forest unilaterally without the permission of the authorities, where the community used to do it repeatedly into a breaking culture. The model of forest park utilization policy is viewed in a social and legal perspective as the idea of a policy form based on the social values of the community that refer to the principles of participatory, useful, integrated and sustainable (Thompson, 1999; Gross, 2007; Muro, 2008; Kaskoyo et al., 2014).
Concerning the three identification problems, the researchers proposed to analyze the policy of the forest park in Indonesia, especially Wan Abdurahman Forest Park in Lampung Province based on the principles that the researchers categorize as human-social and value-based policies. It is a policy that is based on social values and community needs based on the principles of participatory, useful, integrated and sustainable. The objectives of the research are to identify and analyze the issues related the existing exploitation policy, preparing the objectives of the policy and drafting plan policy from the utilization of Wan Abdurahman Forest Park Province of Lampung obtained results with these following stages:

- Identification of problems and issues related to the utilization of Wan Abdurahman Forest Park of Lampung Province (Field Research), whereas the identification aims to map out the problems arising from the utilization of Wan Abdurahman Forest Park in Lampung Province;
- Policy Analysis on Utilization of Wan Abdurahman Forest Park, and
- Developing Policy Goals and Directions.

METHODS

The research is qualitative using juridical and sociological perspectives and based on regulation principles in Indonesia Law. The model of human social value policy is also taken into account. Hence, in terms of policy formulation and regulations related to the utilization of Wan Abdurahman Forest Park is a consideration or reason describing the existence of various aspects, such as social values and community need the concerning of empirical facts about the problem development and also social needs in the state (Kaskoyo et al., 2014). The research also uses the SWOT analysis for strategic planning, to address complications or issues within the framework of an organization (Singagerda et al., 2019).

While the juridical basis is a consideration or reason which illustrates that these policies and regulations are prepared to overcome legal problems or fill the legal void by considering the current rules and social values of society needs, by changing or revoking regulations that are considered irrelevant for the community to ensure the legal certainty and the sense of community justice (Posner, 1995; Camer et al., 2003; Ogus, 2004; Muro, 2008; Wijaya, 2014).

On the other hand, policies, and regulations that will be formed according to the social values and community needs. The description of the values that should be a reference policy for the utilization of Wan Abdurahman Forest Park is: 1) the Principle Participatory is the arrangement of public participation in the process of policy formulation, the implementation process of the policy, the supervision of the polices implementation, the handling of alleged violations, and the reporting of events related to the utilization of Wan Abdurahman Forest Park; 2) Beneficial Principles include the whole activities of Wan Abdurahman Forest Park utilization can provide the greatest value in order to realize the welfare of society, especially the People in Lampung Province; 3) integrated Principle is where the utilization of Wan Abdurahman Forest Park conducted by stakeholders prioritizing the harmony and synergy between authority and responsibility through PekonRembug (the small village) mechanism, 4) the Sustainable Principle is the guarantee of quality function of Wan Abdurahman Forest Park which is environmentally friendly through the arrangement of the forest park utilization requirements, the General Plan of the Province of Lampung, and the development of national policies and programs.

The model of human social value policy is a goal and policy direction based on community participation and awareness. With the output of the community-based ForestUtilization Policy model of Wan Abdurahman (Kaskoyo et al., 2014), in the perspective of legal and social is the idea of a policy form that can solve the problems occurring in the utilization of the Great Forest Park.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The damage of Wan Abdurahman Forest Park can be interpreted as a planned or unplanned affair of the park’s forest function (Mohamed, 1995), which can be caused by human factors, environmental factors, or combinations of those things that may interfere with the work process of the ecosystem the forest park and can cause disaster or something other undesirable for the environment. The damage of Forest Park occurred due to the lack of knowledge and understanding of the community in the exploitation of the forest park. The forest parks breakage, basically also caused by economic factors of the community resulting in forest damage to its utilization process. In addition to the demand for life fulfillment from the community caused a forest fire, tree logging and forest clearing for agriculture to meet the needs of people's life (Angelsen, 2003; Schroeder, 2003). Based on Kaskoyo et al., (2014), economic factors are highly correlated with the lack of awareness in the community about the importance of active participation maintaining environmental sustainability that cannot be separated with the process of the forest park utilization, as the result is the lower of the public awareness as the importance of forest park function, the higher forest damage then. Wan Abdurachman Forest Park area has now been damaged by 72% and only 28% is estimated to be intact in the form of natural or primary forest (Lampung Province Forestry Service, 2017). The impacts of these three factors include the lack of community awareness in maintaining environmental sustainability as the process of forest park utilizing becomes the most fundamental factor in causing the damage of Wan Abdurahman Forest Park (Thompson, 1999; Kaskoyo et al., 2014).
The government has established juridical products related to the management of forest areas, but the problem is whether the established juridical products have been effectively implemented, is the juridical product has covered all the problems of forest management in Indonesia, especially for some forest park in Lampung Province which is increasingly complex and multidimensional today. This has happened since each policy or regulation made by the government related to the utilization of the forest park does not involve the active participation of the community either from the process of formation, or the implementation in the process of the goal achieving (Cubbage, 2007; Winkel, 2012). This is in accordance with government policies and regulations related to the utilization of existing forest parks are considered less effective they are used the model of "Top-Down Planning", where the government as the prior brainstormed of the idea and the government also play a more dominant role in regulating the policy from the starting plan to the evaluation process, where the social values of society, the needs of the community, and the role of society don't have a say (Roseland, 2000; Indarto et al., 2012). This caused the policies and regulations made by the government are not implemented by the community as well as the community is not seeing as part of the policies and regulations.

According to the Article 69 Paragraph (1) Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry, it states "The community is obliged to participate in maintaining and protecting forest areas from harassment and destruction" (Sahide, 2015). Based on the mandate of this article, it is clear that the community must participate in maintaining and preserving the forest area. However, the failure in law enforcement is because the community is not placed as the main legal subject in the exploitation of the forest park area so that the community does not have a sense of attachment to the sustainability of environmental quality from the forest park area. This is because the regulations and policies related to the current utilization of Wan Abdurrahman Forest Park are owned by owners and their full control over the state, the established policies and regulations are not based on social values, community needs, and community participation.

Policy revitalization should have been done and regulations related to the utilization of forest parks by submitting some authority over the forest park to the community with a partnership system (Colchester, 1994), while the other side of the forest park mastery remains held by the state, with the model used is "Bottom-Up Planning "Where the social values of society, based on the community needs and full participation must be the main basis for drafting of regulations and policies. It started with the initial ideas, active involvement in the implementation process, and evaluating the effectiveness of regulations and policies implemented. On the other side, the role of the government is only as landlord and facilitator in the partnership as the process of utilizing the forest park to make the utilization of the forest park is in line with the national development.

Thus, the model of exploiting the forest park as a conservative forest area based on the social value of the community provides hope and goal achievement of this research while improving the welfare of an environmentally-oriented society with the participative principle. It is going to be expected as an example in the utilization of forest park supported by the encouragement of awareness and community active participation in enforcing all policies and regulations, especially concerning the utilization of forest parks. This is in line with the mandate of Article 70 paragraph (2) of Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry which says "The government shall encourage community participation through various activities in the field of forestry that is efficient and effective" (Sahide, 2015). Hopefully, as this revitalization effort is done, the community will fully be attached to maintain and supervise in management process done by the community, because the existing policy and regulation have put the social values (Leyden, 2003). The needs of the society and its full participation are the main part of the process of forming it, the implementation and the responsibility of the objectives to be achieved. In the end, the effectiveness of such policies and regulations can be realized.

Obtaining the goal and direction of policy with human social value is the purpose and direction of forest park utilization policy of forest park based on community participation and awareness (Colchester, 1994; Sunderlin et al., 2005), with the output of utilization policy model of Wan Abdurrahman Forest Park as community-based conservation forest. The model of exploiting this forest park as it is seen from a social legal perspective is the idea of a policy form based on social values of the community refers to participatory, beneficial, integrated, and sustainable principles. The researcher's idea of the utilization model of the Forest Park policy gives hope and the goal of this research is to make Wan Abdurrahman Forest Park the forest park exploitation based on community conservation forest in Indonesia and Southeast Asia. This is expected to become an example in the exploitation of forest park area supported by the encouragement of awareness and community participation in complying with all policies and regulations related to forestry generally in Indonesia, and particularly in Lampung Province.

The policy in utilization revitalizing of this forest park by the Provincial Government of Lampung is included in a regional work program and the local legislation product by concerning in various aspects related to the policy (Kaskoyo, 2014). This policy is directed to the creation of welfare for the community by maintaining environmental sustainability either for the current situation or for the next day's future (Spangenberg, 2010). Besides, it is having to be patterned, integrated, organized, systematic and based on the interests, justice, and welfare of the people. Providing space for public involvement is also a must as the form of participation of all society components through PekonRembug. The PekonRembug is a mechanism in solving the problems faced by the village/person community in Lampung Province with a humble attitude to take a joint decision in the settlement or solving the problems that occur in the community. With this PekonRembug expected people around the area of Wan Abdurrahman Forest Park can contribute significantly and collaborate with the Provincial Government of Lampung in terms of policy formulation and regulations related to
the utilization of Wan Abdurahman Forest Park so that the sense of attachment and a sense of community belonging can grow and develop into social values. The needs of the community are expected to have an impact on the most basic importance of the community in maintaining and preserving the Wan Abdurahman Forest Park area.

Philosophically, The Law of Indonesia, Number 41 of 1999 on Forestry and Law Number 5 years of 1990 on the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystems become a reference in the utilization of Wan Abdurahman Forest Park, in order to become a strategic role of Lampung Provincial Government in supporting the development and national integration as the part of common welfare promotion efforts will synergize and support the policies and regulations at the central level (Kaskovo et al., 2014). Furthermore, the torso explanation said that the objectives achievements by this rule include: 1) the realization of an Abdurahman Forest Park utilization based on the community by giving the priority to the principle of environmental insight to encourage the national economy, to promote the common prosperity and to strengthen the unity of the nation; 2) the realization of ethics and culture of society that respect the values of environmental sustainability as the basic needs and interests of the community in the effort of utilizing Wan Abdurahman Forest Park area; and 3) the realization of law enforcement and legal certainty for the community in the utilization of Wan Abdurahman Forest Park by placing society as the guardian of social values (social values).

Based on the calculation that is done, then the area of the location Forest Park according to block management, namely Protection Block covering an area of 10,063.42 hectares and about 45% and 11,928.18 % or about 55% is the utilization of blocks divided into block collections, tours, and jungle treks. These blocks try to provide a clear limitation in the management area, but in principle, all areas require rehabilitation and reforestation to maintain forest sustainability.

The SWOT result also showed that “RembugPekon” also obtained many solutions were analyzed by using a SWOT analysis (Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threat), as described through the following table.

**Table 1:** The SWOT Analysis Results of RembugPekon in Wan Abdurahman Forest Park, Lampung, Indonesia

| INTERNAL | STRONGS (S) | WEAKNESSES (W) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Green Sustainable Tourism | 1. Damage level up to 28% |
| 2. Biophysical Potency | 2. No special ecosystem institution |
| 3. Official Technical Service Unit under Forestry Department Service | 3. Limited facility |
| 4. Located around the capital city | 4. Limited finance |

| EXTERNAL | STRATEGY (SO) | STRATEGY (WO) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| OPPORTUNITIES (O) | 1. Community-based ecotourism development | 1. Block Management |
| 2. Stakeholders’ supports & collaboration | 2. Development of Tourism Potential |
| 3. Local revenue increasing | 3. Establishment of ecotourism institutions |

| THREATS (T) | STRATEGY (ST) | STRATEGY (WT) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Community claims on the property area | 1. Supervision area increasing |
| 2. Illegal logging & poaching | 2. Collaboration with communities in handling forests |
| 3. Natural disaster & encroachment of forest area | 3. Development of agro-tourism around the area |
| 4. Population Pressure | 4. Community development |

Source: Singagerda et al. (2019); authors (2017)

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the implemented PekonRembug to capture the opinions of the local community and the scientific analysis of the State of nature. It is found the conclusion that essentially the Forest Park region overall is a conservation area. But given the circumstances, the Forest Park concern with the level of damage to forests is high enough to reach more than 70% and the number of inhabitants in the region has been very much, and then Forest Park should be managed with a kind of blocking management. Thus, the result showed that Wan AbdurahmanForest Park can be divided into 4 blocks:

1. **Protection Block**

Based on the consideration that in the area strongly influenced by human activity, so that the area needs to be protected. The activity of cultivation, construction that is changing the landscape in this area is prohibited. This protection blocks region has a steep slope, soil type that is sensitive to erosion, rainfall is high, so the area is otherwise protected in particular will very easily be degraded or damaged. In addition, according to the regulations of the Government of Indonesia Number 34 Year 2002 regarding the formulation of a forestry management plan, the utilization of the forest and use of forest area in article 9 paragraph (2) letter (c) mention the block protection for these types of plants and animals from the influence of such activities. So the conditions are still good will be part of the block protection.
2. Block of Collection

This block is intended for the collection of plants and wildlife collections from within the region as well as from outside the region. The closure of land included in this block is a former forest high fells which still contained some kind of forest plant originating from within the region which is the native vegetation. Whereas, in the empty locations can be planted with forest plants, whether that comes from within and from outside the region to complement existing plant collection. On the closure of the farm garden mix to choose plants that are maintained for the collection.

3. Excursion Block

Block tours are determined based on the location that has the sights that pretty interesting, as well as at the moment it has been developing nature tourism activities at that location. The closing conditions of the land that can be included in this block i.e. dryland farm and bushland. The determination of the location of the blocks more tourist infrastructure development intended for ecotourism, so existing accessibility today, like the path that can be traversed four-wheeled vehicles can also be used as consideration in the achievement of the block tours. Through the development of ecotourism sustainable forest development can be done economically because the development of ecotourism will bring benefits that are not small and surrounding communities can also be involved either directly or indirectly such as providing lodging, trade souvenirs, services introduction to tourist sites, restaurants and more. Besides, it is also not uncommon for tourists wanting to see the beautiful forest conditions and well maintained, so the effort to maintain the condition of the forests will be more powerful and of the social side can reduce unemployment.

4. Forest Treks

Through the development of ecotourism sustainable forest development can be done economically because the development of ecotourism will bring benefits that are not small and surrounding communities can also be involved either directly or indirectly such as providing lodging, trade souvenirs, services introduction to tourist sites, restaurants and more. Besides, it is also not uncommon for tourists wanting to see the beautiful forest conditions and well maintained, so the effort to maintain the condition of the forests will be more powerful and of the social side can reduce unemployment.

IMPLICATIONS

The study is very useful and can apply for stakeholders. Because it can provide academic Illustrations in the form of policy analysis and is able to force public participation and the Ensure that all policies are shared values and collaborative in nature that provide so many assets related to the form of public policy in implementing activities in the park communal forest.

LIMITATION AND STUDY FORWARD

Due to limited time in conducting research, the study only analyzes how the enforcement of rules relating to community forest exploitation and has not yet discussed the impacts and strategies that must be carried out by forest managers and local government. Therefore, so it is expected that further research related to impacts and strategies must be carried out.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This research is funded by the Indonesia Directorate of Research and Community Service, Directorate General of Research and Development Reinforcement, Ministry of Research Technology and the Higher Education Republic of Indonesia. Much obliged is also dedicated to the University of Bandar Lampung, Forestry Office of Lampung Provincial Government, Lampung Provincial Parliament and a team of researchers who have helped and cooperated for the implementation of this research.

REFERENCES

1. Angelsen, A., & Wunder, S. (2003). Exploring the forest—poverty link. CIFOR occasional paper, 40, 1–20.
2. Camerer, C., Issacharoff, S., Loewenstein, G., O’donoghue, T., & Rabin, M. (2003). Regulation for Conservatives: Behavioral Economics and the Case for “Asymmetric Paternalism”. University of Pennsylvania law review, 151(3), 1211–1254. https://doi.org/10.2307/3312889
3. Colchester, M. (1994). Sustaining the forests: the community-based approach in the south and south-east Asia. Development and Change, 25(1), 69–100. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-7660.1994.tb00510.x
4. Cubbage, F., Harou, P., & Sills, E. (2007). Policy instruments to enhance multi-functional forest management. Forest policy and economics, 9(7), 833–851. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2006.03.010
5. Daily, G. (2003). What are ecosystem services? Global environmental challenges for the twenty-first century: Resources, consumption and sustainable solutions, 227–231.
6. Gross, C. (2007). Community perspectives of wind energy in Australia: The application of a justice and community fairness framework to increase social acceptance. Energy Policy, 35(5), 2727–2736. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2006.12.013
7. Indrarto, G. B., Murharjanti, P., Katharina, J., Pulungan, I., Ivalerina, F., Rahman, J., … & Muharrom, E. (2012). The context of REDD+ in Indonesia. Bogor, Indonesia: Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR).
8. Jamal, T., & Stronza, A. (2009). Collaboration theory and tourism practice in protected areas: Stakeholders, structuring and sustainability. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 17*(2), 169-189. https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580802495741

9. Kaskoyo, H., Mohammed, A. J., & Inoue, M. (2014). Present State of Community Forestry (HutanKemasyarakatan/HKm) Program in Forest and Its Challenges: Case Study in Lampung Province, Indonesia. *Journal of Forest Science, 30*(1), 15-29. https://doi.org/10.7747/JFS.2014.30.1.15

10. Leyden, K. M. (2003). Social capital and the built environment: the importance of walkable neighborhoods. *American journal of public health, 93*(9), 1546-1551.

11. Mochtar, K. (2002). Konsep-konsep Hukum dalam Pembangunan. Alumni, Bandung. https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.93.9.1546

12. Mohamed, N. (1995). Conservation in Malaysia: landscape, tourism, and culture. *Doctoral dissertation, University of York.*

13. Muro, M., & Jeffrey, P. (2008). A critical review of the theory and application of social learning in participatory natural resource management processes. *Journal of environmental planning and management, 51*(3), 325-344. https://doi.org/10.1080/09640560801977190

14. Nguon, P., & Kulakowski, D. (2013). Natural forest disturbances and the design of REDD+ initiatives. *Environmental science & policy, 33*, 332-345. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2013.04.011

15. Ogus, A. I. (2004). Regulation: Legal form and economic theory. *Bloomsbury Publishing.*

16. Porter-Bolland, L., Ellis, E. A., Guarguata, M. R., Ruiz-Mallén, I., Negrete-Yankelevich, S., & Reyes-García, V. (2012). Community managed forests and forest protected areas: An assessment of their conservation effectiveness across the tropics. *Forest ecology and management, 268*, 6-17. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2011.05.034

17. Posner, R. A. (1995). Overcoming law. *Harvard University Press.*

18. Roseland, M. (2000). Sustainable community development: integrating environmental, economic, and social objectives. *Progress in planning, 54*(2), 73-132. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0305-9060(00)00003-9

19. Sahide, M. A. K., & Giessen, L. (2015). The fragmented land-use administration in Indonesia—Analyzing bureaucratic responsibilities influencing tropical forest transformation systems. *Land Use Policy, 43*, 96-110. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2014.11.005

20. Schroeder-Wildberg, E., & Carius, A. (2003). Illegal logging, conflict and the business sector in Indonesia. *InWEnt-Capacity Building International.*

21. Singagerda, F. S., Alfian, F.Y., Jatiningrum, C., Melyanti (2019). The business strategy and supply chain management performance in a transitioning economy. *International Journal of Supply Chain, 8*(4), 577-588.

22. Soekanto, S. (2008). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum, Jakarta: PT. Raja GrafindoPersada.

23. Spangenberg, J. H. (2010). The growth discourse, growth policy and sustainable development: two thought experiments. *Journal of Cleaner Production, 18*(6), 561-566. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2009.07.007

24. Sunderland, W. D., Angelsen, A., Belcher, B., Burgers, P., Nasi, R., Santoso, L., & Wunder, S. (2005). Livelihoods, forests, and conservation in developing countries: an overview. *World Development, 33*(9), 1383-1402. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2004.10.004

25. Thompson, H. (1999). Social forestry: An analysis of the Indonesian forestry policy. *Journal of Contemporary Asia, 29*(2), 187-201. https://doi.org/10.1080/00472339800000311

26. Wijaya, Y. P. (2014). HakekatNilai dan Moral Serta Sosialisasinya Dalam Kehidupan Manusia. *Unpublished paper.*

27. Winkel, G. (2012). Foucault in the forests—A review of the use of ‘Foucauldian’concepts in forest policy analysis. *Forest Policy and Economics, 16*, 81-92. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2010.11.009

28. http://www.menlhk.go.id/siaran-81-pencegahan-karhutla-berhasil-tekan-angka-deforestasi.html accessed 29 June 2018.

29. https://lampung.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2019/12/16/752/perkembangan-ekspor-dan-impor-provinsi-lampung--november-2019.html