

## AGREEMENT PATTERN ON ENTREPREUNSHIP-BASED PARTNERSHIP IN FOREST MANAGEMENT IN WEST JAVA

Noor Rochman

Perum Perhutani, noor71rochman@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

Forests as one of the national assets in the field of natural resources need serious attention, because forests play a very important role in the sustainability of the ecosystem in this open world. Forest management is a cross-gender, cross-generational and cross-sectoral responsibility. Given that forests are one of the determinants of ecosystems, their management must be improved in an integrated manner. Forest management is expected to greatly help income and foreign exchange earnings for the state in order to achieve people's prosperity through the entrepreneurship pattern. However, the increased exploitation of forest resources without preserving them will accelerate the destruction and survival of the forest. This means that it is possible to hinder the improvement of the welfare of the surrounding community. So a balance is needed between exploitation and management.

**Keywords: Balance, Entrepreneurship, Ecosystem, Forest, Partnership Pattern.**

### INTRODUCTION

Forests are the largest natural resource in Indonesia after the oceans, so forests are also recognized as part of development capital. Attention to forests as an important element for national natural resources, has a very large meaning and role in influencing aspects of social life, the environment and development. Given that forests are one of the determinants of ecosystems, their management must be improved in an integrated and environmentally sound manner. Forest management is expected to greatly help income and foreign exchange earnings for the State in order to achieve people's prosperity. Forest management is a cross-gender, cross-generational and cross-sectoral responsibility. The cross-sectoral understanding is that forest management can be seen in all aspects, both legal and environmental, security and social. The forest area of Java Island is still managed by Perum Perhutani based on Government Regulation No. 14 of 2001, specifically in Bandung Regency and its surroundings it is managed by KPH North Bandung and KPH South Bandung as a branch of Perum Perhutani Unit III West Java and Banten.

North Bandung and South Bandung KPHs manage 167 forest villages, all of which are protected forests that support the city of Bandung. The total area of forest area managed by KPH North Bandung and South Bandung is 75,000 ha. Ecologically, the forest in Bandung regency serves to protect the city it supports, namely Bandung and its surroundings. The existence of forest damage due to looting and illegal logging, and forest fires can certainly damage the forest ecosystem which is feared will cause disasters in the surrounding area. Deforestation of course results in ecological and economic shrinkage. These situations can become a barrier to the exploitation and use of forest resources for the welfare of the people. The solution to the above problems is forest management that takes into account legal, economic, environmental and socio-cultural aspects. All these aspects must go together without any aspect being prioritized or omitted. The context of sustainable forest development requires economic interests, ecological interests and social interests.

Therefore, with the enactment of Law Number 18 of 2103 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction. Forestry economic function and social function of forest must not forget the function of forest from an ecological point of view. Considering that the economic importance of the forest is so great and the forest can also be of economic value, above the forest can be made patterns of forest management cooperation policies that can have an impact on improving the welfare of the surrounding community without exploiting the forest. For this reason, strict and obedient legal rules are needed in various aspects as outlined in forest management agreements with the community or other forest management agreements. Interested in the problem above, the implementer wants to hold the principle of balance in the entrepreneurship-based partnership pattern in forest management in West Java, which is a very important study.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

### 1. Definition of Empowerment

The purpose of empowerment in this writing is to give meaning as an effort to increase the community in developing the capacity and skills of women to be able to gain access and mastery of, among others; a. decision maker position, b. sources, c. supporting structures or pathways. Based on the above understanding, it is clear that empowerment can be carried out in various ways so that the community can act as decision makers, assets and supporting factors in the field of forest management.

### 2. Understanding Forest Management

Forest management is a form of business activity carried out in the context of obtaining forest benefits and forest products according to the applicable laws and regulations. The form of forest management is divided into two parts

- a) State forest management, which is a form of business activity carried out by the Government or a designated legal entity in order to obtain forest benefits and forest products in state forest areas, based on the prevailing laws and regulations.
- b) Community forest management, namely, a form of business activity carried out by individuals or legal entities in the context of obtaining forest benefits and forest products, on owned land or other rights, based on applicable laws and regulations.

In the development of state forest management, various activities are carried out to obtain and increase forest production and yields in an optimal and sustainable manner. Based on the Law on Basic Forestry Provisions, and its implementing regulations, state forest concessions in Production Forest Areas are carried out by State-Owned Enterprises and/or together with designated Private Companies. In this paper, the forest in question is state forest managed by Perum Perhutani Unit III, West Java, Banten. Types of forest management and forest products in state forest areas, can be distinguished from the division of forest functions in each area, namely Protection Forest, Production Forest, Nature Reserve Forest, Tourism Forest.

The principles of forest management are declared into three main aspects, namely:

- a) Aspects of Social Welfare, is a religious principle that focuses attention on the reality of welfare in the life sector of the lower class.
- b) Aspect of Economic Profit, or also called the principle of profitability, namely, a principle of forest management that is oriented to profit gain in the context of increasing income and business progress.

- c) Environmental Sustainability Principles, or the so-called ecological principles, are forest management principles that are oriented towards sustainable forest use with a silvicultural system.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The research specification used in conducting this research is descriptive analytical, which is a research method intended to describe facts in the form of data with primary legal materials in the form of laws and regulations, electronically and secondary legal materials (doctrine, opinions of leading legal experts) as well as tertiary legal materials related to the implementation of the suspension of detention. The approach method used by the researcher is a normative juridical approach. The normative juridical approach is carried out by researching library materials which are secondary data and also known as library law research.

## **DISCUSSION**

Forest management in practice, can focus on the quantity and quality of products without neglecting sustainable production, environmental and socio-cultural functions. The policy of the Board of Directors of Perhutani on Community Forest Management as a system and spirit of forest management in Java, was published on March 29, 2001, Decree No: 136/Kpts/Dir/2001. This policy is a policy that needs to be welcomed by all parties and developed to be implemented based on regional characteristics, so that field applications can be realized as expected. Location indicators that have been implemented by PHBM are those that have been in PRA (participatory Rural Appraisal) and some have not been in PRA, but in essence they have different approaches. Through this paper, it is hoped that we can learn about the diversity of the implementation of PHBM. The implementation of PHBM begins with a regional assessment process, the results of which are adjusted to the characteristics of each region. The regional assessment process for the implementation of CBFM became clearer and accelerated after the policy principles/basics of the Board of Directors that supported the implementation of PHBM were issued through SK-136, SK-193, SK-812, SK-001 and SK-002.

Considering that the results of wood sharing are still relatively long-lived, in the course of the journey, the collaboration between BKPH Pangalengan and LMDH Kubangsari has grown in accordance with the potential and needs of the surrounding community. One form of cooperation that is currently running at the PHBM location is the agroforestry of coffee and mulberry leaves. In this agribusiness collaboration, the process contains the concept of sharing, both in the input and output processes. The process of the Partnership and Entrepreneurship pattern is that community involvement in forest management was initiated by local community leaders under the guidance of the NGO Bina Swadaya. The goal is to form a cooperative with 50 coffee-producing farmers as members. Furthermore, the existing group members are approached by the BKPH staff with an approach and deliberation through community leaders. From the identification of potentials, needs and existing problems, a Forest Farmers Group was formed. Agreements in the context of forest management in general must meet the requirements as stated in the Covenant theory. However, because the agreement in the forestry sector contains social and ecological meanings in addition to being economic, the agreement must be built starting from:

**1) Institutional development**

Institutional development within forest communities is very important to describe who is the most competent and legally competent party to represent forest village communities, which number hundreds of families, to enter into agreements with Perhutani, represented by the Head of KPH. The stages of empowerment and facilitation in this region are in the form of mentoring as follows: Group Growth, Group Development, KSM Basic Training, Productive Business Development, Forest Management, Sharing Model. The agreed profit sharing from coffee plants is 75% for KTH, 20% Perhutani and 5% for the Village. Ecological forest management also needs to be considered so that it does not conflict with Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry.

**2) Balance in Maintaining Ecological and Economical Forest Preservation**

Efforts that have been made by Perhutani, both ecologically and economically, are to build Net Working both internally and externally.

**Net Working Internal**

Community Forest Management is recognized as a new system whose application requires a process and time. The understanding of this system is still not the same, both from internal Perhutani and external, namely:

a) Extension Cadre Training

This activity is carried out every month and is focused on the level of the foreman who later is expected to be able to understand and become extension workers in order to accelerate the implementation of PHBM at the Forest Village Community level.

b) Internal Meeting Optimization

This is done in order to provide an understanding between the ranks of Perhutani so that the program implemented is a unity that must be supported by all parties.

c) Mental Coaching / Mental Guidance

Mental guidance activities are carried out with the aim of fostering KPH personnel and increasing motivation to work which is imbued with a religious spirit. This activity was originally carried out every two weeks every Thursday, but now it can be done every week. Another thing that is done to build a network among Perhutani is to always involve SPH in several activities including PRA and its application efforts.

**External Net Working**

In order to accelerate the understanding and implementation of PHBM Perhutani seeks to establish a network and communication with various parties, including:

a) LPEM – FE UI

This collaboration with the Institute for Economic and Community Research, Faculty of Economics, Universitas Indonesia officially started in June 2012. At first, LPEM UI, which was originally only engaged in research, was interested in developing its application in the community empowerment sector. Then a survey was conducted in several forest village locations that have interacted with Perhutani. In each forest village, LPEM UI places two assistants with a target in 2012 of making a socio-economic map of the village concerned.

b) CIFOR

Relations with the Center for International Forestry Organization Research, an institution formed by USAID as an international institution in the forestry sector. Cifor has been willing to support the implementation of PHBM conducted by Perhutani and

is ready to facilitate meetings related to CBFM. Besides that, Cifor has also been willing to publish PHBM on a regional and international scale.

## CONCLUSION

From the previous explanation, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Until now the form of Community Forest Management is the most ideal form for forest management in accordance with the Law on Forestry.
2. The most appropriate form of agreement in this PHBM process is an agreement that meets the general conditions of an agreement based on the Civil Code with due observance of the Forestry and Environment Law.
3. Efforts that must be made are law enforcement by Perhutani officials and ranks and seeking political and economic support by establishing internal and external networks.

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