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GREEN POLITICAL DYNAMICS

PROCEEDING OF INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC CONFERENCE



Editor

Ade Priangani

Alif Oktavian

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GREEN POLITICAL DYNAMICS

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Email: fisip@unpas.ac.id

Editor :

Dr. Ade Priangani, M.Si

Drs. Alif Oktavian, MH

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FOREWORD

We would like to thank God, Allah SWT that gives us guide and blessing so that a Proceeding of International Academic Conference in the theme of Green Political Dynamics (Ecology Wisdom, Democracy, and Social Justice) might be already finished.

Problem of environment is very complex and intermestic as well as global. Almost all parts of nation-states are facing environmental problems which could not be coped with by themselves, but might need other countries' cooperation and joint commitment.

Papers in the proceeding might contribute to environmental policy and handling Indonesia's problems of environment. The proceeding was written as a follow up of the program of International Academic Conference (IAC) held on 20-21 April 2017. The IAC was attended by researchers, lecturers, academicians, and practitioners as well as observers of environment. All stakeholders' active participation and attention might fully contribute to performance synergy in coping with the problem of environment. All papers within the proceeding have been checked and devised through peer review.

Contents of proceeding might be categorized into areas of study of (sub-themes): public policy in sustainable development and renewable energy; participation, communication and green political leadership; agrarian reform, conflict resolution, and social justice; theory and green political value system. Apart from the sub-themes, there would possibly be the themes beyond such sub-themes.

We would like to thank anyone who has participated in the program of IAC and writing the proceeding. We wish the papers might be useful for everyone and readers as well as for enhancing environmental issues in Indonesia.

Bandung, April 2017

Editor in Chief

**Rundown
2017 International Academic Conference
Green Political Dynamic (Ecology Wisdom, Democracy and Social Justice)
Pasundan University – Indonesian Green Party
Bandung, April, 20-21 2017**

Day 1			
Time	Duration	Programs	Person in Charge
8.30-9.00	30'	Open Registration/ Welcome Drink	Secretariat
9.00-9.15	15'	Opening	
9.15-9.20	10'	Praying (Drs. Kunkunrat, M.Si)	
9.20-9.30	10'	Indonesian National Anthem	
9.30-10.00	30'	Traditional Dance from STSI Bandung	
10.00-10.45	10'	Keynote Speech 1. Chairman of Indonesian Green Party	Event Division
	10'	2. Rector of Pasundan University (Prof. Dr. Ir. H. Eddy Jusuf Sp., M.Si., M.kom)	
	10'	3. Mayor of Bandung City (M. Ridwan Kamil)	
	10'	4. Minister of Environment and Forestry of RI (Dr. Ir. SitiNurbaya Bakar, M.Sc.)	
	5'	Beating Gong by Minister	
10.45-11.00	15'	Souvenir and Photo Session	Event Division
			Event Division
11.00-13.00		Plenary Session	Event Division
		Jun Sasamoto (President of COLAP)	
		Environmental Technique of Unpas (Dr. Eng. Yonik Meilawati Yustiani, Ir., MT)	
		Head of Policy Analysis and Development Agency (Dr. Siswo Pramono, LL.M.)	
		Bupati Pakpak Bharat (Dr. Remigo Yolando Berutu)	
		Chani Leahong, MCIBSE CEng. (Chair Person)	
13.00-13.05	5'	Closing	Event Division
13.05-14.00	55'	Lunch Break	Event Division
14.00-17.00	180'	Cluster (15-20 minutes per person)	Event / LO Division
Day 2			
8.00-8.30	30'	Registrasi	Secretariat
8.30-11.30	180'	Cluster	Event / LO Division
11.30-13.00	60'	Lunch Break	Event Division
13.00-13.30		Angklung (Traditional Musical Instrument of Sundanes) By SMA Pasundan 2 Bandung	Secretariat / Event / Publications Division
13.30-15.30		Closing Speech	
		Dean of Faculty of Social and Political Sciences	
		Indonesian Green Party	
		Secretary of Mayor of Bandung City	
		Souvenir from Pasundan University to all Presenters	

Reviewer Team
International Seminar
Department of International Relations
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Pasundan University

Dr. Anton Minardi, M.Ag., MA
Dr. Teddy Hikmat Fauzi, M.Si
Dr. Ade Priangani, M.Si
Chani Leahong, MCIBSE, CEng, BEng
Ade Indriani Zuchri, S,H
Drs. Alif Oktavian, M.H
Drs. Rudi Martiawan, M.Si

Published by
Department of International Relations Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Pasundan University
Jln: Lengkong Besar No.68
Tlp: Fax: +62-22 4262456
E-mail: hubungan.internasional@unpas.ac.id

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Reviewer Team

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Agrarian Reform, Conflict Resolution, and Social Justice

THE OPPOSITION TO THE ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION OF SHEEP AND GOAT BY PEASANT BREEDERS IN FRANCE: A REFUSAL OF THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE, A DEFENSE OF THE PEASANT FARMING?

Andréa Blanchin

e-mail : and.blanchin@gmail.com

Abstract

This article is based on a thesis made between 2014 and 2015 for Master's Degree in Political Science Research at the University of Lyon 2, under the direction of Mr Daniel Thin. The oral was presented in September 2015.

In several European countries, a European law (article 103 from reglement CE 73/2009 19 january 2009) required sheep and goat farmers to identify their animals with an electronic system, also known as RFID, rather than a plastic loop like this has been the case during many years. This system is supposed to ensure better traceability of animals, and better control of the spread of diseases. But many breeders oppose this system, mobilize and organize themselves to refuse electronic identification and to raise awareness among the general public on this issue. These reactions of refusal to a European policy have led us to question the motivations of this refusal.

To this end, our study focused on the Rhône-Alpes and PACA regions in south-eastern France and on breeders' collectives organized against electronic identification. According to interviews (about 20), we have tried to understand the motivations of these breeders to oppose the electronic identification of their animals. We studied their paths, their way of thinking about the peasant job, and how this concept is reflected in their practices. We have also studied the strategies of these breeders to defend their cause and how they mobilized against the repression used by the French administration. We have saw that these collective mobilizations against the electronic identification of sheep and goats were part of a broader struggle, the refusal of the industrialization of agriculture.

Maintaining a link between breeders and their animals, the involvement in community and local networks, the militant commitment, the practice of peasant and organic farming, the respect for animals and protection of the environment are the motivations we have discovered during the interviews and the study of the story of the persons studied. But above all, the refusal of electronic identification as a symbol of the refusal of a trend towards the industrialization of agricultural practices, with ever-increasing farming, higher demands for yield, standardization of practices, the vision of animals to a raw material and from the breeder to a single performer. Peasants we have met said that they struggle to keep the farming in a way they enjoy, but also to protect a way of life they have chosen and loved.

We were also able to observe that thanks to the collective mobilizations and the negotiations with the public authorities, the breeders were able to obtain some progress in relation to their demands.

Keywords: peasant agriculture, organic farming, mobilization, demonstration, European agricultural policy, militant commitment, industrialization of agriculture.

Context

In several European countries, a European law (article 103 from reglement CE 73/2009 19 January 2009) required sheep and goat farmers to identify their animals with an electronic system, also known as RFID which mean Radio Frequency Identification.

If countries whose livestock numbers is less than 600 000 sheep and 160 000 goats are exempt from it, France is affected by this measure and imposes severe penalties on breeders who do not follow the rule. The penalty is double because not only in the case of non-closure the administration considers that the animals have no legal existence, and therefore that the surfaces on which they graze are not used. This leads to the parting of aid for breeders. Breeders may also be brought to court for lack of electronic identification and have fees to pay.

This is dramatic because the aid from European policy is calculated on the basis of the area used for livestock farming and the number of animals, and that in the European Union most farmers now get their income from European aid. In France, after the trials and convictions of several breeders in the south of France for refusal of electronic closure, demonstrations of support to increase the public awareness were organized. Administrative buildings were occupied by peasant, sometimes with their cattle and meetings were held with the state administration to discuss these issues.

Breeders' collectives were also organized to support each other, discuss their situations and organize themselves. In parallel, a movie was made on the issue of electronic identification (Mouton 2.0) and a CD compiling several interviews of farmers was created and sell to people interest by the subject (Faut pas pucer !). Money was collected in favor of farmers.

Several events have been organized to raise awareness of this problem. A symbolic walk of a week gathering breeders and sympathizers was organized in the department of Drôme with a herd of sheep and goat. At each stage, breeders were invited to talk about their jobs and explain their reasons for opposing electronic identification. The movie "Mouton 2.0" which presents interviews of peasants opposed to electronic looping was also presented at these events.

Goal of the research

The goal of the research was to understand why this requirement of electronic identification of animals caused reactions of refusal for breeders. We sought to understand whether this refusal of electronic closure was linked to certain types of breeders' profiles and some breeding practices. We sought to understand how his oppositions had been organized. We sought to understand the reasons for opposing

electronic closure, and whether this was accompanied by other claims. We tried to understand whether these refusals were related to the social trajectories of the people studied and whether these particularities could influence their choices.

Method

Mobilizations of opposition to electronic closure were organized in Spain, Italy, Germany, England, but we decided to focus on France and more particularly the regions Rhône-Alpes and Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur. We met breeders from the department of Drôme, Ardèche, Loire, Rhône, Vaucluse and Alpes de Haute Provence.

The main method was the interview with the breeders. Most were individual interviews, but three did with two people: two couples and two friends. To get in touch with respondents, we sought advice from our networks of friends and acquaintances in the peasant circles. This had the advantage of putting the breeders in confidence. Then, the people we met during the first interviews put us in touch with other people. The fact of having contacted the respondents during peasant mobilizations also allowed us to create a climate of confidence with them.

Interviews

The majority of the interviews were conducted in the home of the respondents and three were organized in bars. Doing an interview in the respondent's home allows to see what their living environment is and understand more about them. In some cases, this allowed us to spend some time with them: sharing a meal, tea or coffee, and even being accommodated one night in their home. The interviews lasted from one hour (for the shortest) to four hours (for the longest). On average, the interviews were about 2h30.

The interviews were recorded using a recorder and completely transposed. The data on the social background of the respondents, their vision of the peasant job, their relation to their animals, their reasons for opposing electronic identification were analyzed. We analyzed the educational and professional background of these people, their family and militant socializations, in order to better understand the reasons that had led them to become peasants.

Expected results, conclusions

One of the first remarks following this research is that if the respondents all have close relatives in the farming environment, only few of them are children of farmers. It will be noticed that thanks to grandparents, neighbors or friends, they nevertheless had an approach and a sensitization to the agricultural world.

Whether they are children of peasants or not, these respondents had chosen to be peasants. This is important because it makes possible to see that this choice was made by passion and desire, and therefore to meet some of their expectations in relation to the peasant world. This partly explains why they are keen on choosing

the practices that are suitable for them in the peasant job and that they do not like to be forced to use electronic identification. The interviews and their analysis make it possible to see that this choice to become a peasant corresponds to a certain vision of the profession of peasants.

The respondents have similar profiles: practicing a certified organic farming or similar practice, practicing the trade in family, couple or with one or two partners. Their livestock, dairy or meat are also small compared to the national average. This choice of a so-called human-sized agriculture for these peasants is important because it allows them to obtain a comfort of work and family life. It is also a reaction to the intensification and industrialization of agriculture, as these movements cause people to spend more and more time in their work, thus neglecting their social and family life, borrow by credit to the bank and go into debt heavily. It will also be pointed out here that the spiral of enlargement and borrowing pushes many peasants into a stalemate that can lead them to suicide. In France, because of pressure from the agricultural system, a peasant commits suicide every two days.

The other reason for choosing small farming and small farms is to leave land available to other farmers, especially young people who decide to become peasants. Because of the logic of increasing land by industrialization of agriculture, access to land becomes very difficult for young people with few finances. The peasants we met also chose direct sales, which is explained by the desire to know their customers, to have returns from them, to create social links and to sell their products in a local area. Direct sale has the advantage of creating links with the inhabitants of the village, of the territory, and participates in the socialization of the peasants.

The local sale also has another justification : to sell these animals in a close perimeter, to limit the emissions of greenhouse gases and the pollution created by the transports. This is contrary to a model present in Europe where food is sometimes transported from one country to the other in the European Union.

The care of the animals is carried out in aromatherapy or with a minimal use of chemicals to respect the animals and the environment. It is an approach to care of the animal, by learning to know it, and not by giving the same systematic treatments to the whole cattle.

The people met also refuse the GMOs, which are for them a health risk and a privatization of the living. Likewise, they also oppose the privatization of seeds, which is contrary to their specific knowledge, skills and freedoms. The practice of organic agriculture or at least without chemicals is also linked to a notion of well-being: to not poison themselves and to not poison their family and customers. This also responds to the fact that farmers in intensive practices are increasingly being criticized for their use of chemicals which damage the health and the environment. For the people we met, being peasants is more than a job but also a lifestyle. Involvement in local life by associations and trade unions is important for them. They are therefore people who participate in the animation of local life.

Why the refusal of electronic identification can be considered as a defense of peasant farming?

In the eyes of those we interviewed, involved in small-farming, environmentally friendly farming respecting humans and animals, and who claim specific know-how, electronic identification is incompatible with their values.

According to these peoples, agriculture, especially in Europe and France, is experiencing a trend and a dominant model that is pushing to grow ever more, to equip itself with technology ever more, to produce more and more, a model qualified as an industrialist, in the name of modernization.

The reaction to a dominant and mainstream model

The common agricultural policy has created a mode of operation in which farmers receive subsidies, for example, for livestock, and the more production and the area, the higher the aid. The dominant model, led by the most powerful French trade union, the FNSEA, but also by the councilors of the chambers of agriculture and the banks, encouraged the peasants to more modernization and expansion. This model makes it particularly difficult to access land for young people, often without resources, compared to farmers with land and money. The trend towards modernization and industrialization of agriculture also involves increased use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and pushes for concentration and specialization of production. The use of imported products (soybeans, wheat) to feed livestock is also increasing.

The people we met expressed a certain refusal of this mode of organization of agriculture. According to them, its trends mentioned above are harmful to the environment, animals, food but also farmers and their social life. They also want to protect their knowledges and specific skills of farmers. The pressure to comply with this so-called "industrial" model is badly experienced by the respondents. They regard the obligation of electronic identification as a continuation of this trend towards industrialization. With the electronic chips, it becomes possible to manage the herd, its feeding, care and follow-up with electronic equipment and a computer. For the respondents, this mode of operation makes lose what gives the meaning to the profession of breeder, that is to say the link to the animal and its knowledge. It is also a use of technologies which is necessary in agriculture and which modifies the gestures and practices of the job.

Electronic chips are disposable, not reused, and there is no system for recycling. They are made with rare metals, often mined in foreign countries, and whose exploitation causes serious environmental and social damage, in a trend characterized as "extractivism". Because our respondents have a high social and environmental sensitivity, they try to boycott this organization which leads to the exploitation of resources and populations.

Another problem with the electronic looping system is the storage of livestock data in software and computers. There is a risk that these data may be accessed by

technicians from the chambers of agriculture, which may give them the right to encourage farmers to organize their work in order to be more productive and competitive. This is a problem because the respondents are particularly attached to their autonomy of choice and decision in their practice. This is due to the fact that technicians from the different administrative departments linked to agriculture in France have the task of assessing farmers' practices on their farms. They also can strongly encourage changes in practices of farmer to obtain higher results of productions.

The breeders we met told us that it was difficult to get their choice of activities and projects approved by the councilors of the chambers of agriculture. We will cite the example of people who were told that their practices "were in the agriculture of our grandparents" and were therefore not considered modern enough. These examples show that with computer monitoring of cattle and data collection, administrative services could interfere even more in farmers' practices and impose choices with which they do not agree.

Breeders also fear that the obligation of electronic identification can be accompanied by an obligation to choose only certain kinds of certified animals, that is to say selected and chosen by the breeding centers and not by the peasants themselves. They also fear that with the animals' follow-up by the administration, they will no longer be able to reproduce their animals as they wish. Finally, the fear of seeing electronic closure applied to other animals on the farm and then one day to humans is also a fear that induces the peasants to refuse this law.

The choices defended by the peasants

The breeders we met generally prefer to have breeds of sheep or goats rustic and local, adapted to their environment and resistant to diseases. It is therefore not the standardized breeds selected for their productivity that tend to be imposed in the breeding. They are also practiced to preserve the environment, limiting the use of chemicals and antibiotics, and feeding their animals as often as possible to grass or locally grown foods to reduce Greenhouse gas emissions with their transport.

The progress achieved by demonstrations and the organization of actions of solidarity.

With several organized events, occupations of administrative buildings, film screenings, evening debates, the broadcasting of interviews of peasants by radio and CD, the fight against the electronic identification found supports among the citizens and obtained some victories. In the department of Ardèche, teachers and nurses have joined the collective opposed to electronic closure, because this increased monitoring of activities by electronic gadgets also poses problems for them in their own trades.

In the department of Drôme, customers have decided to buy meat from breeders opposed to electronic looping to support them in their claims. In the Ardèche department, a demonstration of support organized to support a couple of breeders who refused to put electronic chips on their goats, and the occupation of administrative buildings, and in parallel of the negotiations with the ministry of agriculture made it possible to obtain an advance : now, penalties would be counted only per animal and without taking into account penalties related to agricultural land. If prosecution remains possible, this step reduces the damage to breeders opposed to electronic identification. Thanks to the creation of collectives and public awareness on this issue, breeders have also been able to set up solidarity funds for peasants who have suffered penalties when they refuse to chip their goats and sheep.

Conclusion:

By opposing the electronic closure of their animals, the peasants we met claim to defend a model of peasant and local agriculture, and thus in opposition to what they call "industrialization of agriculture". By affirming their choice of environmentally and animal-friendly practices, specifically adapted animals, the creation of local links and practices that are in line with their ethics, these peasants participate in the maintenance of peasant and local agriculture. The defense of this agriculture seems necessary in a context where the intensification of intensive agriculture causes both environmental and social damage.

Especially in France, where only 2% of the French population is agricultural, the choice of peasant agriculture makes it possible to give, keep or even find taste for the profession of peasant. As an example, a farmer commits suicide every two days in France, suicides that some studies correlate to the incitation of ever more intensive practices.

Taking a particular example, that of refusing a measure imposed, we hope to have demonstrated that this was part of more wider practice choices. We also hope to have demonstrated the need to maintain a peasant and family agriculture that respects the environment, humans and animals, an agriculture that is also territorial and maintains the link with the soil and the environment, unlike an agriculture always more intensive and destructive. If the progress of the farmers encountered remains small, we have found that collective action, solidarity and determination also provided some victories. In the case of electronic identification, links with civil society have enabled collectives to make discussion on the increasing use of technology in everyday life and its effects. It is not a question of asserting itself as anti-progress, but of questioning itself about choices and their consequences.

Finally, as we have seen in our study, these small farm units that we have seen operate, in the sense that they sustain one or more people in satisfactory living conditions and with correct incomes.

In a context where family and peasant agriculture has demonstrated their assets in order to preserve the planet and to combat global warming, it seems important to leave the possibility for the peasants to keep peasant practice that respects the environment. As we have seen, the imposition of electronic identification can lead some breeders to abandon the trade, which is dramatic when it is found that the peasants only represent 2% of the population in France. While it is still important to have rules and regulations for agricultural practices, practices that encourage farmers to drop out of the trade or become more industrialized should not exist. If such standards were applied to the rest of the world, many farmers would simply not be able to follow them and it would be disastrous for access to food. We can also see that this peasant mobilization is part of other struggles such as the fight against the GMOs, the struggles for access to land and the fight against the privatization of seeds. In short, it is the autonomy of decision and the know-how of the peasants involved in this struggle.

**UNPACKING CONFLICT OF FOREST MANAGEMENT:
AN ETHICAL ANALYSIS
(A Case Study in Sisemeni Sanam State Forest Area,
Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara)**

Budiyanto Dwi Prasetyo & S. Agung Sri Raharjo

Environment and Forestry Research and Development Institute of Kupang
Watershed Technology Research Institute of Solo
Jalan Alfons Nisoni No.7B Airnona, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia 85115
budiyanto_dwiprasetyo@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Indonesia has experienced numbers of forest management conflicts. The difference of interests among stakeholders is often blamed as a driven factor that makes conflicts likely to occur. Consequently, it may cause forests cannot be managed properly. Dealing with such issue, it may be necessary questioning on how such conflict could appear and how to find out a strategic resolution based on points that actors needs. This study aims to investigate the root of conflict on forest management in Sisemeni Sanam forest area and to formulate its resolution based on the stakeholder's needs. In doing so, the study uses the ethical analysis theory to identify as well as mapping the interests, values, and the principles of the stakeholders who are involved in. Data were collected in 2015 through several techniques such as in depth interview, structured interview, focused group discussion, observation, and study literatures. Collected data were analyzed descriptively by discussing each finding with ethical analysis theory as well as other conflict and resolution theories. Findings reveal that the root of conflict in Sisemeni Sanam Forest were triggered by claiming over the economic potentially natural resources inside the forest areas such as water spring, waterfall, land tenure, and land use in between villagers at Oesusu Village and forestry education and training institute (Balai Diklat Kehutanan) Kupang as the official government management on such forest areas. Furthermore, finding shows that conflict in Sisemeni Sanam forest occurred due to difference values that believed in each actor who were involved in conflict. On one hand, BDK used official legal standing provided by central government as the reason they manage the forest and its resources. On the other hand, villagers supported by the local government in village level insist to undertake natural resources management at the same forest area, as this would potentially bring economical benefits for villagers. The possible strategy for better resolution should be made to overcome this gap by bridging those differences. Relocation is likely to be one of some points that offered by the head of Oesusu village and certainly continuing to conduct internalization of other resolution strategies.

Keywords: *conflict, resolution, forest management, ethical analysis.*

BACKGROUNDS

The history of forestry in almost every place in this world is often connected with conflict. This has been experienced by many societies since 3 before century (Maryudi, 2015). For example, in Asia, it is recorded that about seventy five percent of forest areas have been exercising forest management conflict (Gritten, Mola-Yudego, Delgado-Matas, & Kortelainen, 2012). Responding to this, some scholars argue that the culture of forestry has become a culture of conflict (Burley, Seppälä, El-Lakany, Sayer, & Krott, 2001). Forest is always potentially attracts many actors to compete each other in order to gain its benefits. Such situations lead the conflict likely to manifest and in some conditions it cannot be avoided (Gritten et al., 2012).

Indonesia is one of countries that suffered from forest management conflict. This kind of conflict has been exercising in the regions that still have significant extents of forest area with various causes and involving various actors. In Bulungan Research Forest, for instance, conflict was involving local people and logging companies and it triggered by water and air pollution, soil degradation, and prohibition local people to access the forest resources due to mining activities and policies (Yasmi, 2003). Meanwhile in Papua, conflict occurred in between indigenous people the state over the control of Rendani Protection Forest. This conflict is clearly drawing how complicated the actors' perception towards traditional and modern values in claiming forest areas in both parties (Alhamid, Kanowski, & Ballard, 2009). Conflict regarding unclear boundary between state forests within logging the company operated inside the area, and the communal forest has experienced in Baru Pelapat village, Sumatera. Disputes among parties within this conflict were escalated from time to time as several attempts to find a solution is always failed (Yasmi & Schanz, 2010). Another instance of forest conflict management occurred in Rinjani National Park, which is contesting disputes among governmental institution whereby three district governments overlap with the park area (Astawa, 2004).

Decentralization systems also bring another insight on how to perceive forest management conflict in Indonesia. On one hand, conflict could be perceived as negative situation. Unclear boundaries and unfair benefit sharing as two major problems, which often be experienced in the region that apply decentralized systems (Yasmi & Guernier, 2008). The implementation of decentralization policies also brings the conflict to be occurred in between local and central government as well as among local stakeholders. In spite of giving opportunities for local government to manage the forests, in some cases, the central government seems does not have political will to share the power (Yasmi, Anshari, Komarudin, & Alqadri, 2006). On the other had, decentralization also has positive impact on resolving forest conflict. For example, decentralization can create chances for more contestation and transforming social relation in between disputed actors (Sudana, 2009). In addition to this, decentralization systems leads marginal groups to have more opportunities to participate in forest management, allow negotiation and stimulate learning (Yasmi, Guernier, & Cofler, 2009).

The examples above reveal that conflict is not merely about forest as a material entity itself, but also can be triggered by social, economic, and political systems of the forest management which is unfair. In general, forest management conflict is caused by competition among stakeholders (individual or groups) in benefiting limited forest resources (Burley et al., 2001). Some scholars argue that conflict is caused by the perception of difference interests among stakeholders (Pruit & Rubin, 2009). The difference of stakeholders' interests led by stakeholders' incapability on planning and controlling of the forest resources usage. The way stakeholders perceiving forest is depending on their interest, value, and principles (Gritten, Saastamoinen, & Sajama, 2009).

The idea of forest management should be relevant with the purpose of the forest itself. Indonesia has created a forest management system to manage forest with special purposes known as Forest Areas with special purposes (*kawasan hutan dengan tujuan khusus* or KHDTK). According to the law number 41, year 1999 about forestry, KHDTK is assigned for the purposes such as research and development, training and education, as well as culture and religion. Currently, Indonesia has 33 research and development forest areas managed by the Forest Research, Development and innovation agency, and six forest areas with the purpose of training and education under the Center of Forestry Training and Education as the management. Both agencies belong to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry The Republic of Indonesia. Surprisingly, almost those KHDTK has been experiencing lots of conflicts on forest management.

The difference of interests among stakeholders is often blamed as a driven factor that makes conflicts likely to occur. Consequently, it may cause forests cannot be managed properly. Conflict of forest management in Sisemeni Sanam training and education forest has exercising conflict that is involving two main actors, the Forestry Training and Education Institute as the central government version of legal management, and the local government in Oesusu village level as the representative of villagers. Claiming over the economic potentially natural resources inside the forest areas such as water spring, waterfall, land tenure, and land use in between villagers at Oesusu Village and forestry education and training institute (*Balai Diklat Kehutanan*) Kupang as the official government management on such forest areas have led the conflict is likely to occur. Dealing with such conflict, it may be necessary questioning, how the conflict could appear and how to find out a strategic resolution based on points that actors need? This study aims to investigate the root of conflict on forest management in Sisemeni Sanam forest area and to formulate its resolution based on the stakeholder's needs.

METHODS

Ethical analysis (EA) is known as a tool that is often used in business to solve ethical dilemmas. However, EA this does not limited to that, but also useful for analyzing conflict on forest management and other natural resources disputes

(Gritten et al., 2009). For example, Kroger & Nylund (2012) had applied EA to identify the complex dynamics of contention through identifying mediation in the social, ecological and economic perspective of the main actors in order to find resolution related the conflict of the expansion of pulpwood plantations in Brazil (Kröger & Nylund, 2012).

According to Gritten et al (2009), the fundamental task of EA is for mapping and understanding underlying interests, values, and principles of the actors who are disputing. EA does not aiming to obtain a compromise, but it is merely applied to have better understanding about the conflict it self. EA is used to assist each actor to understand their own interest, values, and principles as well as to recognize the actors on understanding other actors’ interests, values, and interests (Gritten et al., 2009). The successful EA will be helpful for constructing conflict resolution based on what actors’ need.

This study has two main objectives, which are investigating the root of conflict on forest management in Sisemeni Sanam training and education forest in Kupang District, and looking for a better formula of conflict resolution based on the stakeholder’s needs. In doing so, this study uses the EA to identify as well as mapping the interests, values, and the principles of the stakeholders who are involved in the forest management conflict. Data were collected from August to December 2015 through several techniques such as in depth interview, structured interview, focused group discussion, observation, and study literatures as shown at table 1. Collected data were analyzed descriptively by discussing each finding with ethical analysis theory as well as other conflict and resolution theories.

Table 1. Data Collection Methods

No	Methods	Output	Data Sources	Types of data
1	Observation	Situation of conflict, actors’ identity, interests, values, and principles of actors	KHDTK Sesimeni Sanam	Primary
2	In depth Interview	History of forest management, the dynamic of conflict forest management, actors’ identity within conflict, interests, values, and principles of actors	1. Management and staff of KHDTK Sesimeni Sanam 2 people 2. Field officers of KHDTK Sesimeni Sanam 2 people 3. Head of Oesusu Village	Primary

3	Structured interview	The perception of local people towards KHDTK	1. Villagers who live in disputed areas with KHDTK Sesimeni Sanam 48 people	Primary
4	FGD (focus group discussion)	Situation of conflict, history of forest management, the dynamic of conflict forest management, actors' identity within conflict, interests, values, and principles of actors	1. The head of Oesusu village 2. Staffs of Oesusu Village 3 people 3. Representation of villagers 1 person 4. Representation of KHDTK Sesimeni Sanam management 1 person 5. Field offices of KHDTK Sesimeni Sanam 5 people	Primary
5	Study literatures	Comparing other cases and theoretical backgrounds.	Online and printed based library in Kupang	Secondary

EXPECTED RESULTS

1. Potential and manifested conflicts

The location of KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam administratively encompasses two sub-districts, Fatuleu (Silu, Camplong II, Ekateta) and Takari (Benu, and Oesusu). KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam, which has total size about 2.409 hectares, is traversed by a national road that connects the city of Kupang to Soe City and other towns in the eastern part of Timor the Island. Furthermore, KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam also has some interesting objects such as Oesusu waterfalls whereby it is potential not only providing clean water for surrounding communities, but also has become a tourist destination for travelers who passing by the national road Kupang-Soe to simply rest or sight seeing. The visitors of Oesusu waterfalls becoming increasingly increases as the improvement and development of facilities such as loppo resort and the trail to the waterfall have been conducted by the BDK since 2012.

The existence of KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam, where its territory is surrounded by 5 villages and a part of its territory is bordered with KHDTK is mutual settlements, making both the potential and manifested conflict related to land use between the public and the BDK is unavoidable. According to the information gathered from a manager of KHDTK, the conflict that exists today could be perceived such as encroachment, cattle grazing, and the most difficult is the

construction of settlements inside the area of KHDTK. Encroachment and grazing occurred almost in five villages, while the conflict form like settlements occurred in the village Oesusu, especially in Sub-Village (dusun) V, known as Oesusu Dalam (as many as 18 heads of households are living in there) and partly in along the side of the national road Kupang-Soe (as many as 14 heads of family which are the residents of Ekateta village are living there). Those 14 settlements are built by migrants from outside Oesusu, especially those who formerly had worked on the project of Industrial Plantation Forest (HTI) in the 1990s and did not want to return to its original place and decided to stay in that place.

Based on observations in Oesusu Dalam, known that in addition to building houses, yards, and gardens that were claimed as villagers own, there are also rural infrastructures such as houses of worship and burial place of the citizens made of walls and ceramic. While the results of a survey conducted among respondents living in Oesusu Dalam, is also known that the majority of them house-shaped woven fiber that is 53.3%, although it is no doubt that there is also the permanent home (30%) and semi-permanent (16.7%) at the location which be included into the KHDTK area.

Mostly, those buildings have about 6x8 meters large and inhabited by four or more people. This of course will continue to dynamically along as the population continues to grow over time. Population growth that would threaten the existence of KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam because a growing number of population will lead to an increase in human needs will land either to stay or to provide for living by farming and gardening. At this point, the villagers will be exposed to the involution of land (Geertz, 1966), while on the other hand, the BDK, as the manager of KHDTK, will be exposed to the open conflict related to land acquisition by the villagers.

Another potential conflict that likely to appear is about the Oesusu waterfalls management. On one hand, the village government claims that it is their right as well as the local community to manage them into a tourist attraction. This would be organized by village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) under the control of village government to raise village revenues. These arguments were based on two things. According to the head of village government, there is a village government contributions about Rp. 125.000.000,- in 2008 that was given to improve facilities such as footpath to access the waterfalls. The second is because the waterfalls were claimed as the village assets due to its location that is inside the village territory.

However, the BDK is also claiming that they are more legitimate and right to manage, both legally and technically to manage Sisemeni Sanam forest. The BDK argues that based on the existing legislations, the waterfall was located in the area of Sanam Sisemeni KHDTK which is legally organized by the BDK. The technical supports such as financial budget and skillfully field officers will be fulfilled to improve the management of waterfalls. Regarding the status of the waterfalls that is demanded to be the commercial tourism object, the BDK has not yet moved too far because the supporting legislation is also still not available yet.

Conflict also potentially to occur due to local perceptions on BDK it self. Based on the history of Sisemeni Sanam forest management, the existence of BDK is quit young, it is because the Sisemeni Sanam forest was formerly managed by the forestry service unit (Dinas Kehutanan) under the district government of Kupang. The officially presence of BDK in 2007 in order to manage KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam had been responded cold by the public. Based on the survey data, although there are 80% respondents acknowledged that Oesusu Dalam belongs to BDK and partially respondents also familiar with several BDK's field staffs, but there is viewer respondents knew the borders of the Sisemeni Sanam Forest. The local also saying that most of them have never been involved in activities conducted by BDK in the Sisemeni Sanam forest.

In addition to this, there is also perception from the head of village government saying that the BDK is too exclusive. This argument came out based on the fact that there is a gap on infrastructure development in between village government and the BDK office building, where the village office building looks much worse than the BDK office building. Responding to this, Ahmad Syaifulloh who represented KHDTK manager in FGD occasion argues that the BDK is not a profit company neither a philanthropy institution. BDK is a training and educational institution. He argues that the perception that perceived BDK as exclusive institution is wrong and it is because lack of communication that lead to misunderstanding among the locals. He adds that currently BDK is developing a strategic plan managing of KHDTK Sistemeni Sanam forest and it is almost done. In such document, it is written that there will be more community involvement as well as village government's staffs by creating groups. This involvement could be a form of trainings managed by BDK or other training forest activities that uses swath based management systems.

2. Unpacking conflict: interests, values, and principles

Conflict occurs because of the social processes in the form of competition between two actors or more of a thing or an object that leads to the situation where one party attempt to impose in order to win their interests. Related to the conflict in the management of KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam, particularly in the Village Oesusu, the visible objects that lead to conflict is in the forest area such as a region (land) forest itself, grass, timber, non-timber forest products, and Oesusu waterfalls. Based on the observation, social surveys, focused group discussion, and study of literature, it is revealed that the actors of the conflict in forest management of Sanam Sisemeni categorized into three parties: the BDK, Government of Oesusu village and communities surrounding the forest area.

2.1. Interests

The first party to be the actors involved in the forest conflict management in KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam is the BDK. Based on the duties and functions, BDK concerned using Sisemeni Sanam forest to perform activities related to forestry

education and training including practical activities, simulations. It corresponds to the original purpose of Sanam Sisemeni forest as Forest Areas with Special purpose (KHDTK) based on the Minister of Forestry legislation No. SK.141/Menhut-II/2007 dated 11 April 2007. In order to support the smooth implementation of various education and training activities, there are supporting various infrastructures have been developed in Sisemeni Sanam forest, such as BDK office building, lopos (a Timorese traditional architecture similar with shelters) and the trail to access the Oesusu waterfalls, nursery and plots for forestry plantations, as well as re-measurements and restructuring of training forest area boundary markers.

The second actor is the local people around Sisemeni Sanam forest. According to the social survey conducted through a structured interview, it is known that the majority of people who live in the area of Sanam Sisemeni forest felt the benefits of the KHDTK forest. Those benefits could be in the form of gathering firewood, build a house and build a wooden fence, collecting non-timber forest products, such as tamarind, cashew and bamboo, as well as obtaining fodders. Most of the people claim to have a garden with an area of 0.5 ha and a yard area of 1,250 meter square inside the Sisemeni Sanam forest area. While, the data gathered from observation shows that in Oesusu Dalam, which mostly located inside the forest boundary, there are several public facilities already exist in there such as burial sites and places of worship. Thus, it can be said here that the interests of the community around KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam is to obtain land and residential buildings as well as economic benefits of the existing resources in the Sisemeni Sanam forest.

The last actor is the village government. Based on conversation during focused group discussion on 16 December 1915, it is showed that the village government has several interests related to the presence Sisemeni Sanam forest. It was revealed from exposure as well as questions and feedback given by the head of Oesusu village government within discussion. His interest can be explained in three categories, they are to benefit the ecological, economic, and socio-political.

For example, the head of Oesusu village explained that the existence of BDK in managing Sisemeni Sanam forest is actually supporting villagers to protect water spring and the forest it self. In addition to this, the waterfalls can also protected as the result of the forest ranger patrol to secure the forest from any un-responsible actions by those who want to gain benefits from the forest illegally. Economically, the Oesusu village government wants to have additional assets and treasure of the village. Therefore, it is not surprising when Oesusu village government insists to undertake Oesusu waterfalls as their assets and to be managed through BUMDes. Lastly, the socio-political interests of the village government reflected in the statement of the head of village mentioned that BDK is seemed so exclusive. While the village government was not deemed to exist as an element of the official government at the village level in the association among government agencies at the site level. The actors' interests could be seen at table 2.

Table 2. Actors' interests towards Sisemeni Sanam Forest

No.	Actors	Object of interests	Linkages
1	BDK	Land	Direct
2	Masyarakat di sekitar KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam	Land, houses and fences, firewood, NTFP: tamarind, cashew, bamboo, and fooders.	Direct
3	Pemerintah Desa Oesusu	Land, water spring, waterfalls, office building.	Direct

2.2. Values

Values held by BDK based on the duties and functions of the institution. All activities undertaken in KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam based on the responsibility to exercise the rights and obligations as the institution mandated to manage the forest area. It can be easily seen on a management plan of KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam. Meanwhile, local people, who were involved in the forest management conflict, are those who inhabit and build shelter inside KHDTK. They generally do not have land titles or certificates, especially building permits. However, values held by these communities are not all the same. It can generally be categorized into two groups of people that each group has a belief respectively.

The first is the group of those who believe that they are natives of Oesusu and could not be removed elsewhere. They argue that the place they live currently belong to them as in accordance with the presence of their ancestral family tree. The origins of the village Oesusu as told Lazarus Ufi (traditional forest keepers of Sisemeni Sanam in Oesusu Dalam):

“Once upon a time, there was a meeting attended by four fetor in Camplong namely Nube Bait, Tefnai, Takaeb, and Oematan. After four fetor gathered, they give the right to Sonbai, as emperor, to occupy this place (Oesusu). There had been no such thing like KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam forest. They stayed here and Sonbai was given the right to keep this land. But, because of the incoming of the Dutch Government, they come with the boundary markers and start planting the pillars. At that time, the local community does not recognize the existence of regional forest offices (Dinas Kehutanan) or education and training institute (BDK). They only admit that this area belongs to the Fetor and their families” (*Interview, 16 August 2015*)

Those who believe that Oesusu is the legacy of their ancestors can be recognized as what was said by Yakob Sae (Head of Village Administration Oesusu):

“People in here can only hope to live from the Sisemeni Sanam forest. The community had been here sooner than BDK. So, the people can not be moved from their place of which exist today” (*Interview, 19 August 2015 and FGD, 16 December 2015 FGD*).

The second is the group that holds the system value, which believe that the land where they built a home and garden is an area included into KHDTK Sisemeni

Sanam managed by BDK. Nevertheless, they hope to be able to stay and gardening in there, despite the area that is under cultivation has not expanded while the number of family members actually increased. Generally, this group can only stop inhabiting the disputed place if there is an action from BDK to relocate or even to remove them any time.

Based on the FGD 16 December 2015, it is known that the village government of Oesusu adhering to the system of values that the Sisemeni Sanam forest and its resources are part of village territory, so that this should become the village assets. Furthermore, this claim should have recognition from all sides. In addition to this, the village government could have the right to undertake the management of these assets in order to support the development of Oesusu village. It appears that one of which, at the insistence of the village head to take over the management of waterfalls as soon as possible. In addition, the village head also believe that the village government of Oesusu is a legitimate institution and must be recognized in any activity by the management of KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam.

2.3. Principles

The BDK has principle saying that every forest management should be based on the applicable law. The law includes the order of laws or regulations that have been set by the state, considering that the BDK is a government owned institution that has a vertical line to the central government. The legal basis of the Sisemeni Sanam forest management system is mentioned as below.

1. Law No. 41 year 1999 on forestry.
2. Government Regulation Number 6 Year 2007 jo. Government Regulation No. 3 of 2008 on forest management and forest management planning, forest utilization and the use of region.
3. Decree of the Minister of Forestry SK.141/ Menhut-II /2007 dated 11 April 2007 regarding the stipulation of Sisemeni Sanam forest as forest areas with special purposes (KHDTK) with total area of 1,914 hectares. The size of forest area becomes 2.409 hectares after conducting temporary boundary.

These regulations become a reference for managing KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam. Based on Forestry Ministerial Decree No. 6173 / Kpts-II / 2002 dated 10 June 2002, the organizational structure of management KHDTK is the under the coordination of the Forest Training Support Section. Thus, the existence KHDTK used to support all activities related to education and training and refers to the rules and regulations.

Meanwhile, the principles that people hold could be divided into two groups. The first group is those who have principles that they exist first since their ancestor occupied the forest before it becomes KHDTK. So, there is no reason as the justification to remove them from their place. It is confirmed by Lazarus Ufi's following statement:

"Oesusu People had been there first before the Dutch came in and made their residence since the age of Fetor. So it is not possible to move because it's where he lives" (*Interview, 16 August 2015*)

Similar opinion also stated by Markus Nabunome, the former HTI labour who lives in the edge of national road Kupang –Soe. According to him, the management of BDK should be changed is the real solution. No body can remove the locals.

“BDK is exactly useless. It is not the same as HTI management. So, it would be better if Sisemeni Sanam forest management were changed with the HTI systems, because HTI is really benefiting the locals (*Interview, 19 August 2015*)

On the other hand, there are groups of people who are aware and let go at any time if they have to move out to another place from KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam. This group has principle saying that the important thing is that they still can have a place to stay and could support his family. They understand that their presence in KHDTK as well as the shelter where they lived did not have a certificate and building permit. However, they hope they can be allowed to stay in place. For example, as Anton Nombala, a resident living along the national road Kupang-Soe said:

“We realized that we are in the forest area and do not have a certificate of land, but we could not move anywhere because our parents always stay here. Even so, we have citizen ID card (kartu tanda penduduk or KTP) and have political right to vote in general election. We hope we are allowed to live and find food here.” (*Interview, 19 August 2015*).

Another principles came from the village government of Oesusu. When they are faced by the conflict of Sisemeni Sanam forest management, the village government insists to struggle their principle of making rural development to run smoothly, sustainable, and brings much benefits for society. It is implied from the efforts of the village head of Oesusu who want to make the waterfalls and other resources inside the KHDTK for increasing the welfare of Oesusu villagers. Surprisingly, there was also solution offered by the village chief of Oesusu to provide new land and settlement outside the KHDTK for those who inhabit Sisemeni Sanam forest area. The statement of the village chief of Oesusu could be confirmed below:

“The village will provide its territory to ensure the locals have a safe and comfortable place to live. There will be the status of ownership therefore in the future people will no longer depend on KHDTK. The local do not realize that they are facing a big problem of ownership and tenure. Therefore, I do not speak for my friends of other villages, but if it is for the Oesusu village, I say there is a chance to relocate because there are still areas that are empty and such lands belong to village and it off course could be used for Oesusu vilagers” (*FGD, 16 December 2015*).

The principle of the regional autonomy development, which refers to decentralization system, is also clearly expressed by the village head of Oesusu. Especially related to forest management resources of KHDTK. According to him, today is the time for the government to recognize the existence of rural communities to participate in managing the natural resources in their own territory. It is because such idea is in line with the spirit of regional autonomy that recognizes the existence

as well as empowering the local communities. The BDK's and village government's interests, values, and principles can be seen on table 3.

Table 3. Actors' Interests, Values, and Principles

Standards	BDK	Village Government of Oesusu
Interests	Using forest areas for training and education purposes.	Participate and benefiting the forest resources.
Values	Obey to the positive law.	Recognized as the main regional stakeholder in the region.
Principles	Obey to the positive law in order to keep the optimum and proper of the forest function	Pengakuan dan keadilan penerima manfaat ekonomi kawasan

Sources: primary data, 2015.

3. Alternatives for conflict resolution

Table 3 shows that there is no clash of values and principles believed by each actor. The village government Oesusu's interest to participate, manage and utilize the Sisemeni Sanam forest area did not necessarily preclude the BDK's interest to use the same area as forest training. Similarly, the values and principles that underlie the interests of both sides, not substantially opposite to one another. In contrast, it can be a bridge for the resolution of the conflict between BDK and village government of Oesusu.

An intensive communication should be developed in between BDK and village government of Oesusu. This could be the best way to start a new relationship in order to construct resolution. This was experienced in FGD, where both actors can listen one and another regarding their problems, interests, as well as offered constructive ideas regarding forest management of KHDTK Sisemeni Sanam. There are some progressive ideas appeared in FGD such as an offer from the village head of Oesusu to provide village lands for building new settlements for relocation of villagers who currently inhabit Sisemeni Sanam Forest. Each party should follow up this statement in order to fix the problem as soon as possible. The simple steps would be to build formal agreement between BDK and the village government of Oesusu immediately. The next, socialization of this resolution scheme should be conducted to ensure that all villagers have the same perception about the idea of such resolution.

On the other hand, it is revealed that BDK has already had the plans for empowering community surround the KHDTK. Such plan was not yet recognizing by the village government and villagers. To overcome this issue, BDK should promote and socialize this plan to the community and the village government soon. Therefore, the BDK's plan to engage the community through participation and

empowerment scheme on forest management could have supports from them. Furthermore, besides the intensive communication, trust building is also urgent to be conducted in order to smooth the implementation of conflict resolution. Trust building could be conducted by making agreements in between BDK and village government. This would be better if they invite the traditional leaders who existed surround the forest area.

Regarding conflict between BDK and the local community, the immediate action that is likely to be done is conducting socialization on planning to relocate them into the place that had been provided by the village government as well as promoting the BDK's new plan on KHDTK management. Another efforts that could be done is building some formal agreements as well as involving local people into the programs of Sisemeni Sanam forest management.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded:

1. The actors involved in conflict of forest management in KHDTK Sesimeni Sanam are BDK, village government of Oesusu, and community surround the KHDTK Sesimeni Sanam areas.
2. The actors have similar interests to exploit and/or control of the KHDTK area.
3. An alternative conflict resolution on forest management in KHDTK Sesimeni Sanam could be relocation of settlers to the location that has been provided by governments and internalizing the Oesusu village community empowerment into KHDTK Sesimeni Sanam Sanam Sesimeni KHDTK management systems.

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OIL PALM EXPANSION, CAPITALISM AND CONTESTATION**Lukas Rumboko Wibowo**

Researcher at the Center for Socio Economic, Policy and Climate Change (P3SEKPI), the
Ministry of Environment and Forestry

lumboko@yahoo.com

Subarudi

Researcher at the Center for Socio Economic, Policy and Climate Change (P3SEKPI), the
Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Ismatul Hakim

Researcher at the Center for Socio Economic, Policy and Climate Change (P3SEKPI), the
Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Fitri Nurfatriani Rama

Researcher at the Center for Socio Economic, Policy and Climate Change (P3SEKPI), the
Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Pablo Pacheco

Scientist at the Center for International Forestry Research

Cecilia Lutrell

Consultant at the Center for International Forestry Research

Heru Komarudin

Researcher at the Center for International Forestry Research

Abstract

Increasing global demand on vegetable oils and derivative products produced from oil palm commodity has resulted in burgeoning oil palm development in Indonesia, especially not limited to estate crop designated areas but also in forested areas. The latter areas, essentially, are not allowed for oil palm development. Currently huge tracts of forest lands have been converted into oil palm plantation result in protracted and complicated conflicts between corporations, local communities and squatters. Furthermore, consequently oil palm development has been blamed as a prominence contributor for social conflicts and deforestation. However, some policy makers, economists, and corporation's oil palm commodity are believed as a panacea for local and national economy development. This paper aims to discuss critically oil palm formation into community space and explore the linkages of oil palm development, capitalism and contestation. Furthermore, this paper also tries to discuss any efforts of the state to addressing social conflicts and its challenges. .

Keywords: Oil palm formation, capitalism and contestation

The flexibility of capitalism

"In the markets we see groups behaving like wolf packs. If we let them, they will attack and destroy the weakest members." Anders Borg, Swedish Finance Minister, in the face of a speculative attack on greeces (May 2010 IN Duran 2012)

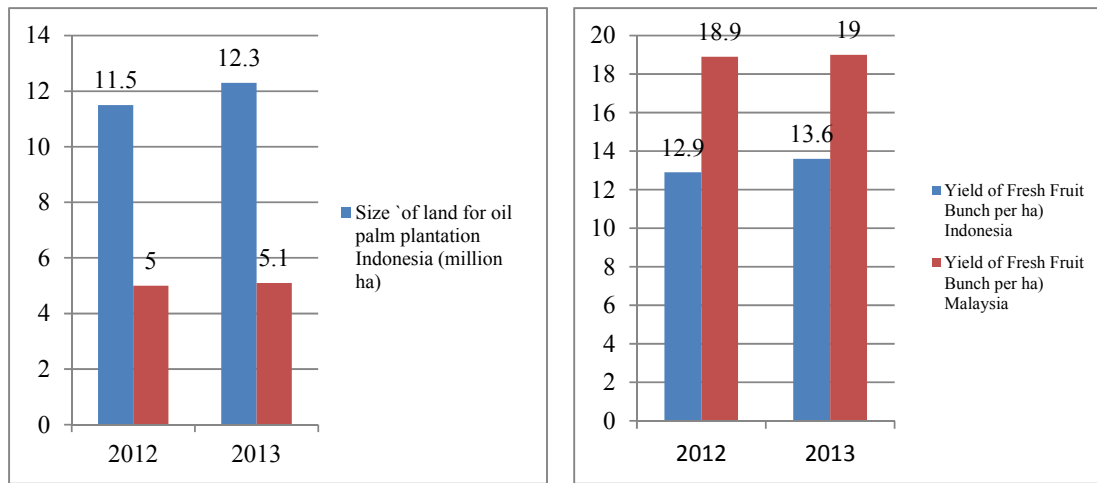
After almost 100 years, in tropical lowland landscapes especially in Indonesia and Malaysia as well as in the Philippines, in Myanmar and Thailand, oil palm is now increasingly being produced on large scale (Richter 2009). The rise of the price has made oil palm plantation highly profitable and driving its expansion (Castellanos-Navarrete and Jansen (2015). For instance in Indonesia, the Ministry of Agriculture in 2016, has released data which oil palm plantation areas have reached 11.7 million ha. While the data from the Ministry of Agriculture also showed 1.7 million ha of oil palm plantation is in the state forest area, which should not be permitted to oil palm development. While Forest Watch estimates that in total oil palm plantation area of more than 11.7 million hectares, about 14 million ha (interview with the executive director, March 3rd, 2017) and Sawit Watch, a non-government organization based in Bogor that concerns of oil palm plantations, estimates that about 16 million ha (interviews with senior staff, March 3rd, 2017).

Ironically, in terms of land area, compared with Malaysia, Indonesia oil palm plantation has a far wider area, but productivity is still that much in Malaysia. Graph 1 shows where the Indonesian oil palm plantation area has nearly doubled compared to Malaysia. For example, in 2012, Indonesian oil palm plantation area had been as many as 11.5 million ha and by 2013 the plantation had reached 12.3 million ha. Malaysia is relatively stagnant in term of land plantation area, while only about 5 million ha. However, from the production of fresh fruit bunches, Malaysia surpassed Indonesia's production, which reached 18.9 tons per hectare in 2012 and continued to increasing to 19 tons per ha in 2013 (Saputra 2014). The key word is that the management of oil palm plantations in Indonesia is generally not carried out intensively but tends to be extensive while Malaysia is more intensive, so productivity is higher. The extensive mode of production of oil palm plantation is then raises a lot of issues with other sectors and local communities who live in and surrounding forest fringe. The important point from those of data indicates that oil palm has become a leading commodity that massively developed (Colchester 2007).

The next point is the diverse data shows the fast development of oil palm plantation was not followed by the capacity of state institutions to documenting and establishing the accurate and good data base system. The existing of oil palm plantation in state forest areas shows that the related institutions, especially the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry (LHK) and the provincial governments need to sit together to discuss how to resolve this problem. However, the problem is not easy to address, since according to Winters (2014)

capitalism¹ has the character of high flexibility and wild. It means oil palm capitalism will be growing easily in rich resource regions such as Sumatra, Kalimantan.

Even, there is a trend that oil palm would be spreading to Papua. Supriyadi (2008) confirmed the direction of the oil palm development in West Papua after the state releasing the presidential decree (Inpress No. 05/2007), within the framework of overcoming poverty, lack of investment and grow the agriculture industry. The fast flourishing of oil palm plantation driven not only by the global market, but also for Winters (2014) the existing democracy and political system supported oligarchy²



Source: MPOC & MPOB (Saputra 2014)

Graph 1. The total area of oil palm plantation and fresh fruit bunches production between Malaysia and Indonesia

This paper aims to discuss critically oil palm formation into community space and explore the linkages of oil palm development, capitalism and contestation. We also explore and examine factors affecting the expansion of oil palm development. Furthermore, this paper also tries to discuss any efforts of the state to addressing social conflicts and its challenges.

This paper is constructed based on desk studies and a preliminary research. We collected data through focus group discussions at the national level, involving 24 participants, both from policy makers, NGOs and academics as well as journalists and union smallholders. In addition to focus group discussion, the research was enriched by information gathered from interviews with some respondents through a structured questionnaire. We conducted interviews with various respondents. The

¹ Max Weber (2005) defines capitalism as a system of commodity production based on wage labor to be sold and traded for profit, while Adam Smith (1973) in his book the wealth of nations define as a free market .. Fernand Braudel in one classical work: Civilization and classic work Capitalism 15th - 18th Century volume II: the Wheels of Commerce: "when capitalism is expelled out the door,..... it will go back through the window.
² Jeffry A. Winters (2014)oligarchy is a defense system of retaining the wealth

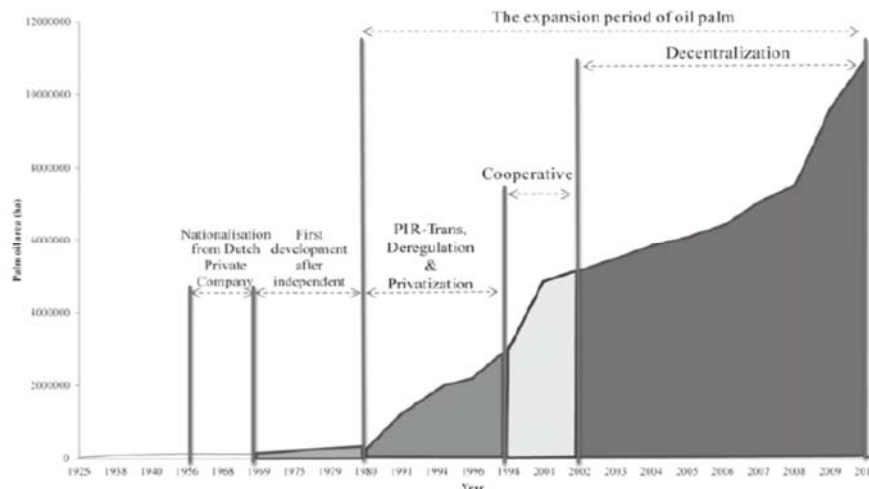
total number of respondents interviewed is around 10 respondents. We selected those of respondents purposively.

Theoretical Foundation

Historically one of the largest plantation productions in Indonesia today is oil palm. Indonesian oil palm production now meets 40 percent of world consumption (Colchester 2007). Oil palm was first entered Indonesia in 1911, was taken by Adrien Hallet Belgian nationality. The first four palm trees brought from the Congo, and then planted in the Bogor Botanical Gardens to see if they work with the climate and soil in Indonesia. The mother plant breeding showed good results and later became the pioneer of the first oil palm plantations in Sumatra. The mother seed of the Bogor Botanical Gardens is also likely to later be brought to Malaysia, as the initial stage of oil palm plantations in Malaysia (Jacob and Samon, 2011).

On December 9th 1967, Djuanda Kartawidjaja, the Defense Prime Minister issued a policy to nationalize all Dutch companies and in 1968 the Indonesian government issued a policy of No 86 of 1968 related to nationalization. Since 1967, oil palm companies have been managed by the state owned companies and large private companies nationwide (Ramdani and Hino. 2013). Indeed, the development of oil palm plantations in Indonesia, in the early days it was relatively slow and then experienced a boom and the expansion period from 1990 to 2010. (Ramdani and Hino 2013; Jacob and Samon 2011). In early 1998, for example, there were 50 foreign companies are conducting oil palm development by investing US \$ 3 billion. They had plan that the plantation area to be managed of about 926 650 ha in Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Irian Jaya (Balance 1998).

Nevertheless, the massive development, continue to experience expansion until today. In fact, Daniel Johan (2017), Vice Chairman of Commission IV of the House of Representatives said that even as many as 5 million ha of oil palm plantation in Indonesia is illegal (Wartaekonomi, January 26, 2017).



Source: Ramdani and Hino (2013)

Grafik 2. Transition of development policies related to the oil palm industry in Indonesia

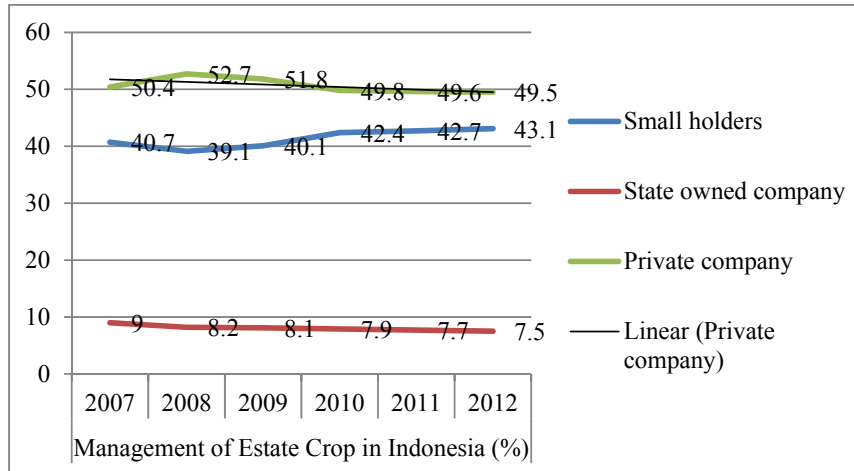
The above phenomenon, indicating that the expansion of oil palm plantations is very difficult to control, especially with the opening of a vast market for this commodity (Dharmawan, Yulian and Rahmadian 2016). The growing global demand for vegetable oil, remains a key factor driving the price of oil palm in the international commodity markets as well as encouraging further investment, pushing the oil palm company trading on the stock exchange and speeding up land acquisition. Investments in the expansion of oil palm also boosted their import substitution policies in countries such as the Philippines, India, and Vietnam and the countries that wish to reduce their dependence on imported fossil fuels with biodiesel (Colchester and Chao 2011).

For tropical countries that are suitable for oil palm plantations, including Indonesia, oil palm has become one of the main alternatives for economic growth in addition to the oil and gas sector (Dharmawan, Yulian and Rahmadian 2016).

Even if the price of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) is fluctuating lately, but according to the investigation CDMI (Creative Data Make Investigation and Research) Consulting (2016), price pressures experienced by the national oil industry in the last three years (2013-2015) did not discourage the pace of expansion, either by a large group, middle group and national oil palm estate crop group (PTPN). Robust liquidity owned by some group of large companies, making the pace of expansion is unstoppable, like add plantations size by means of acquisitions, increasing the number of oil palm mills (PKS), increase production capacity and partly to race entered to the downstream sector.

The movement of the private sectors in doing expansion looks very massive, Currently, there are 25 business groups, controlled by tycoon has control of oil palm plantations covering an area of 5.1 million ha which consists of 2.0 million hectares of undeveloped land, and 3.1 million hectares have been planted. This means that 40% of the land controlled by 25 business groups has not been planted with oil palm (TUK 2015), so they control nearly half of the island of Java. The group of companies has been controlled by 29 tycoons whose main company is listed on stock exchanges, both in Indonesia and abroad. According to data, their total wealth in 2013 amounted to US \$ 71.5 billion or IDR 922.3 trillion (Tempo 13 February 2015).

From year to year, the plantation area in Indonesia, both large plantations and smallholders, tends to increase (Kartodihardjo and Supriyono 2000). The growth of increasing oil palm land areas is on average by 14% per year and compare to rubber is only about 2% per year (Susila 1998).



Source: Saputra (2014)

Graph 3. Actors involved in oil palm plantations management in Indonesia

In Graph 3, it illustrates that the private sectors have been dominant in controlling the oil palm plantations in Indonesia. The second position is occupied by the smallholders. While the government plantation relatively not much developed.

Capital accumulation and oil palm formation into community space

In this era of late capitalism, a variety of modern corporations have flourished. The engagement of this modern corporation is not only limited to conventional efforts in one area, such as in manufacturing, but also served in various fields, including in the plantation sector, services, information and technology. Modern corporations, especially transnational corporations and international agencies as well as the advanced capitalist countries, according to Rachman (2011), have encouraged the acceleration of liberalization in Indonesia. Galbraith (1972) in Kristeva (2013) said that the modern corporations have been exercising their power through government facilitation. The modern corporations make business connection with unscrupulous (oknum) rulers to launch a business expansion. This mutualism symbiotic relationship subsequently became the basic character of capitalism.

Learning from the history of agrarian countries of colonial and post-colonial Asia, Latin America to Africa, capitalist enterprises of the colonialist countries of Europe can gain exclusive access to land and natural resources, which they define as capital companies that, through new regulations related to the natural resource sector (Rachman 2011). In his famous work 'the wealth of Nations', Adam Smith said that the natural wealth accumulation should occur before the division of labor" (1776, I.3: 277), and Harvey (2003) asserted the term accumulation by dispossession. Accumulation by dispossession is actually a reformulation of Harvey on "primitive accumulation. In the process of accumulation by way of deprivation he stressed the importance of "space reproduction, opening a wide range of means to acquire new

resources that are much cheaper, opening new territories as part of the dynamic spaces of capital accumulation.

Oil palm Formation into community space

Production no longer occurs solely inside a space; but the space itself is now produced in and reproduced through the process of the development of capitalism (Harvey 2003; Levebre 2009). In Indonesia, the practice of regulating a space forest communities inseparable from the long history of political economic agenda of the modern state, through a process of regional development. The regulatory process can be local, regional and even global scope. The process of space reproduction by the state has been conducted through the facilitation of large scale investment flows on agrarian resources within national territorial boundaries (Gustian 2014).

Indeed, oil palm investment empirically has not only changed bio-physical and socio-economics of the forest landscape, but also the countryside's landscape. Until now, the oil palm plantation is an alternative to transforming the economy of the family, because the public interest against plantation development remains high (Syahza 2011; Siradjuddin 2015). Although for some local communities, oil palm plantations are not always able to answer the poverty problems. Even, the poor are getting stuck in the plantation scheme. They cannot plant rice because the land is often flooded in the rainy season due to the presence of the plantation (Tiominar 2011). Capitalism has appeared in these processes of dispossession as an external force that threat to livelihoods of local people (Li 2010).

Historically, local people have involved in oil palm plantations business since around 1980 with the development of NES (Nucleus Estate) program. The development of oil palm can be said being phenomenal, since in the first ten years reached about 300 thousand hectares, the next ten years a million hectares more, and now it has reached more than one point eight million hectares. Of the total size of oil palm smallholders, besides plasma plantations, mostly self-estates that invest using their own funds or loan, motivated by the successful experience of other farmers as well as prospective business (Export News 2011). About 40% of oil production in Indonesia is generated from oil palm plantation managed by smallholders. The average of its productivity is around 13 ton of fresh fruit bunch on average per hectare per year. However, ideally the productivity could be 20-30 ton per hectare per year (Business Indonesia 2016).

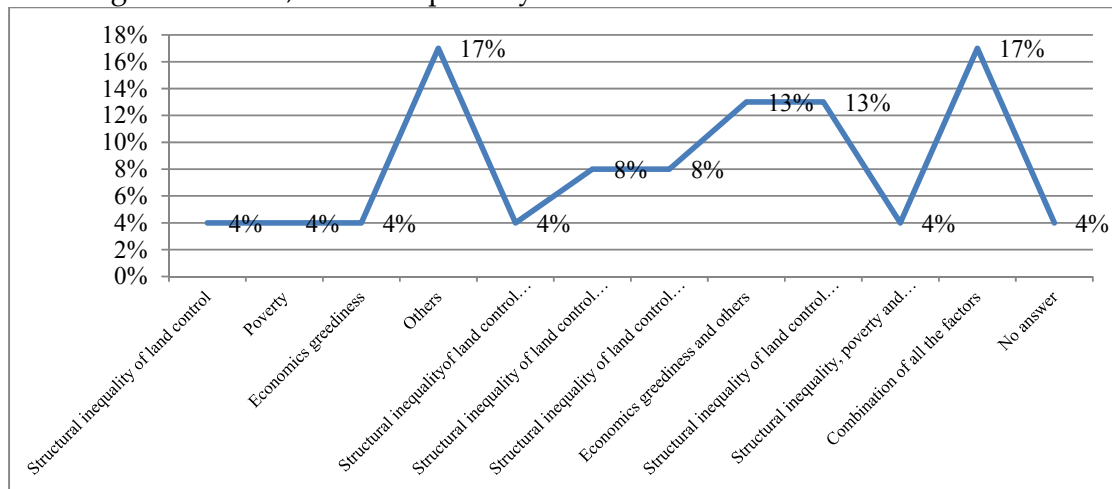
Indeed, in the forest villages, the presence of many initiatives and efforts to review a spatial planning of diverse state and private institutions often conflicting (Li 2002). The processes of this arrangement in turn is an attempt to control access at the same time to break the traditional relationship of local population towards agrarian resources that become their major livelihoods (Gustian 2014). From the other side of the plantation will require land, if it is not controlled by policy makers, it will be happening not only state forest areas, but also farm land conversion in rural areas (Syahza 2011).

Discussion: Root of the oil palm expansion problems

Data from the initial research that we have done shows that the root of the problem of massive expansion of oil palm plantations in large part, which is equal to (17%) is due to a combination of problems related to inequality of land control, social and economic greediness. In fact, oil palm expansion is not only conducted by large investors but also by medium investors and migrant communities as well as few of local people. A research conducted by Wibowo, Race and Curtiz (2013) in Jambi shows the process of forest land enclosure for oil palm development. There were two types of forest land enclosure, namely organized and unorganized of state forest enclosure. The organized one means that there are mobilizing people, both migrants and local people by capitalists to do land clearing.

The unorganized one means some people, both migrant and local people just doing land clearing with their own resources. They were destroying forests to plant oil palms by themselves or sold those to investors. The argument of some local people or indigenous communities such as *Orang rimba*: " the forest is depleted by outsiders, it would be better if we also did this to be able to survive "(Wibowo 2012).

We consider that these arguments make sense as an expression of the economic greediness of capitalist communities get local resistance in ways directly involved in forest destruction. The involvement of local communities in the process of economic reproduction in fact is part of the resistance and the demands of social justice in the middle of their powerlessness. The indigenous communities, essentially, has just enjoyed the residual economic, ecological and social produced by capitalistic economics reproduction. The next root problem is governance of natural resource management that is still weak. It is attributed to spatial planning, licensing mechanism, and transparency.



Source: data (n=24) analyzed from preliminary research (2017)

Graph 4. The root of the problem of oil palm expansion

In brief, it can be said that there are four entrances of oil palm formation within policy space and community as seen in Figure 1. First, oil palm expansion is done through changes in spatial planning and land use. This entrance is political space that is very strategic to expanding oil palm through formalizing strategic investment and legalization of oil palm plantations that have been already in the state forest area. The case of unfinished ratified of Provincial Spatial Plan, such as Riau and Kalimantan has been suspected investors' interests on oil palm behind the conflict of interests between central and local governments. On the one hand, Kartodihardja and Supriyono (2000) warned that entrepreneurs have the capacity to influence the decisions on the allocation of land to pave their interests. While Sjafrina, Danang, and Abid, (2013) on the other hand, land use was also associated with the interests of the political elites at the local level to consolidating their political power through oil palm development.

Second entrance is through the local political dynamics, especially regional election and decentralization. The election is important political space for some heads of districts to issuing some permits for investors to expand their business through political lobby.

Third is that the existing regulations and the proposed law (i.e., the Draft of Oil Palm Law) are vulnerable being politicized by political interests of investors. Laws and regulations related to technical mechanism permits and sustainability standard of oil palm development are existing policy mechanisms that are not operating in a vacuum space. In fact, many regulations are actually providing more opportunities for the expansion of the oil without considering the implications. Sjafrina, Danang, and Abid (2013) did not reject this argument.

They claimed that generally permits on oil palm development increased sharply in the years after the first election, and alleged illegal payment practices become a common feature of how the majority of oil palm companies work in Indonesia. We also see that on the other side of sustainability mechanisms such as ISPO (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil) still does not have legitimacy both in front of oil palm corporations and relevant stakeholders as well as global markets.

Fourth is the community entrance. Basically, communities who live in and surrounding forest margin are vulnerable communities from the influence of the social construction process of oil palm commodity facilitated by unscrupulous local and national elites. The process of social construction of that oil palm as the most profitable commodity has affected the space of community awareness and practiced by planting oil palm in their field and state forest. Oil palm commodity, finally, have become a kind of myth that believed it could support and address the problems of their poverty. Counter movement to fight the myth, from NGOs and activists and academics have not been able to dampen the expansion of oil palm plantation.

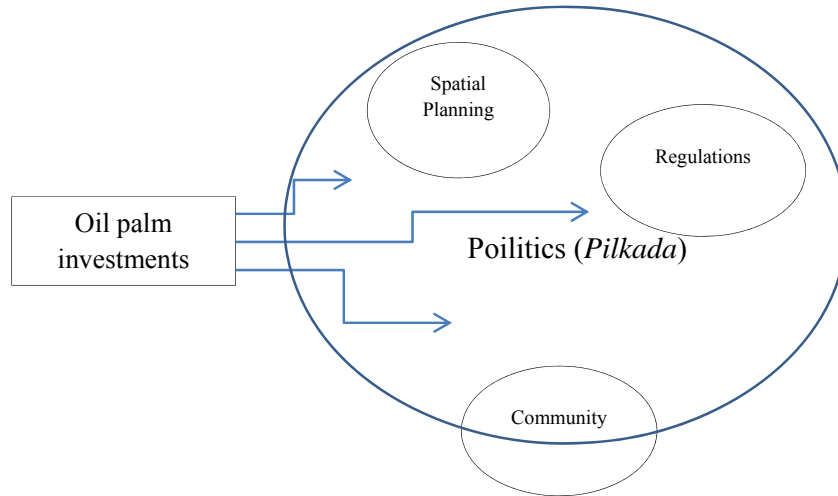
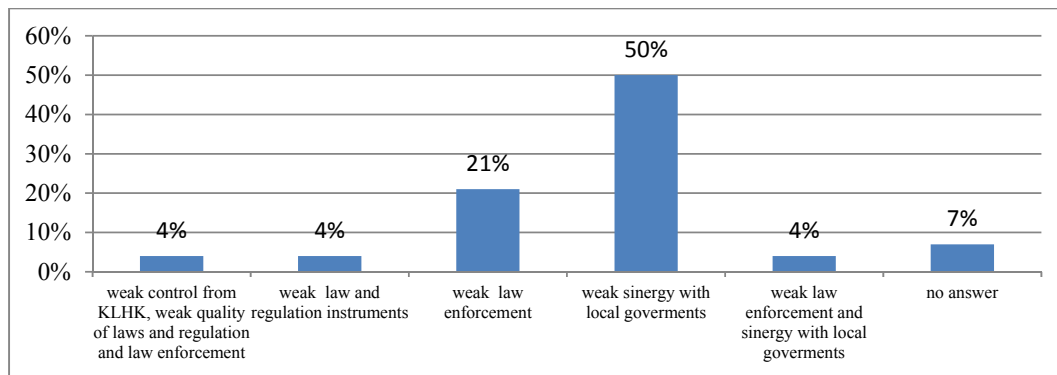


Figure 1. Oil palm formation within in policy and community space

Indeed, oil palm expansion will not become a big problem when not exceeded than environmental carrying capacity and social carrying capacity. However, the fact remains that millions of oil palm plantations are increasingly entering the forest area. There are many motives for doing palm expansion into forest areas, including the motive of capital accumulation, land speculation, political consolidation for the battle of the executive and legislative election, however for some people, especially indigenous communities, have been doing land clearing just to survive. The question is why do the expansion of oil palm plantations get into state forest land? Are governance instruments for natural resource management, such as regulatory, law enforcement and institutional synergy still experiencing fragility? From the results of our study indicate that the weakness of the synergy between central and local government is a major cause of the phenomenon (50%). The second cause is still weak law enforcement. From interviews with law enforcement section, confirmed this phenomenon. The respondents stated that the rule of law, including those related to oil is not easy to do, especially when in at these locations have been so many people. Often, law enforcement is hampered by powerful men.

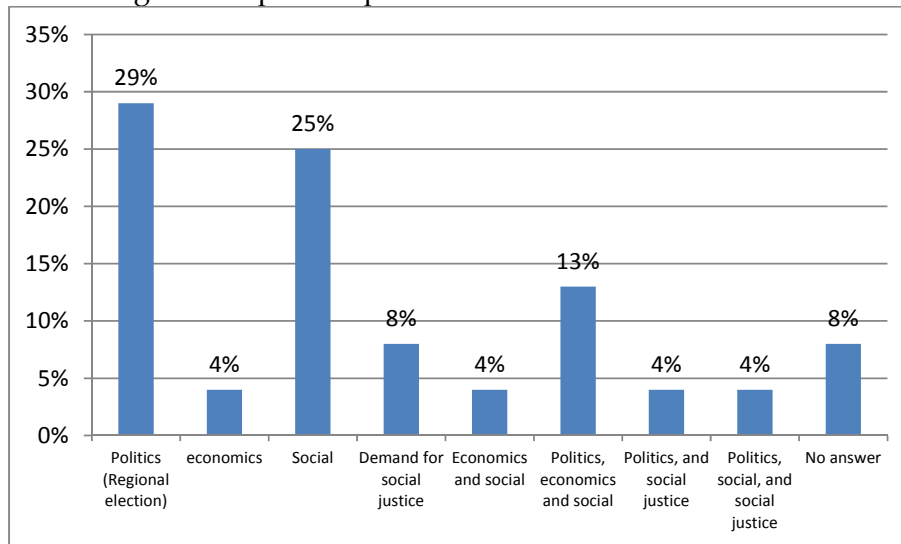


Source: data (n=24) analyzed from preliminary research (2017)

Graph 5. Why does oil palm expansion get into state forest areas?

As little has been described above, many factors that influence the expansion of oil palm plantations in the forest area of the country. From our research shows that 29% of respondents said political factors, particularly regional elections as the main factor. Then it was followed by social factors as much as 25% and a combination of political, economic and social factors. Becoming a major political factor is because the system of political democracy Indonesia makes room for it. This fact is consistent with the theory of Weber (2005) in Sjafrina, Danang, and Abid (2013), about a patronage democracy where local political patronage runs through patronage relationship practices, particularly between politicians and businessmen. Patronage emerges in the power relationship between patron and client, where patrons provide various material benefits in the form of money, goods, or services to clients and vice versa, the client surrenders loyalty and support as compensation to the patron (Aspinall, 2013). While Sjafrina, Danang and Abid (2013), found that in areas that have rich forests, public resources that can be accessed to political elites not only the budget, but also the forest area itself. The process of conversion of forest lands is closely linked to politics.

Related to the social factors, it is associated with poor social governance. Social governance, especially the emergence of land hungry seeking communities has not been able to be anticipated and managed by the state. In addition to problems related to major political deadlock of land politics, in particular the issue of agrarian reform. As a result, the state forest areas have become an arena of political and economics struggle that is difficult to control. As long as inequality structure of land control, which has now been above 0.58, is to be addressed then the forest could be the target of oil palm expansion of several of actors.

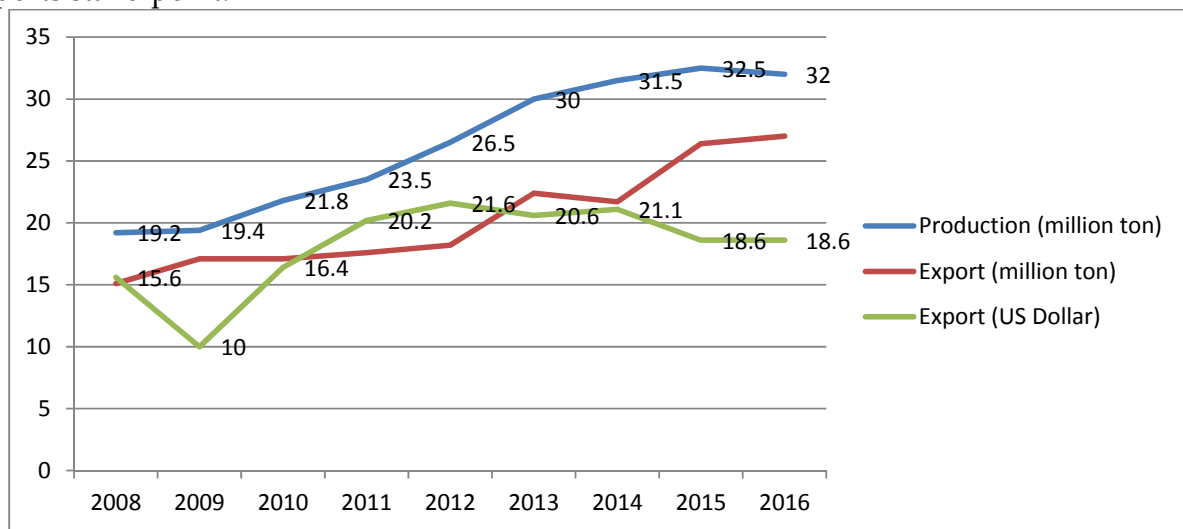


Source: data (n=24) analyzed from preliminary research (2017)

Graph 6. Factor affecting oil palm expansion in state forest.

Harnessing the flex of capitalism and addressing contestation

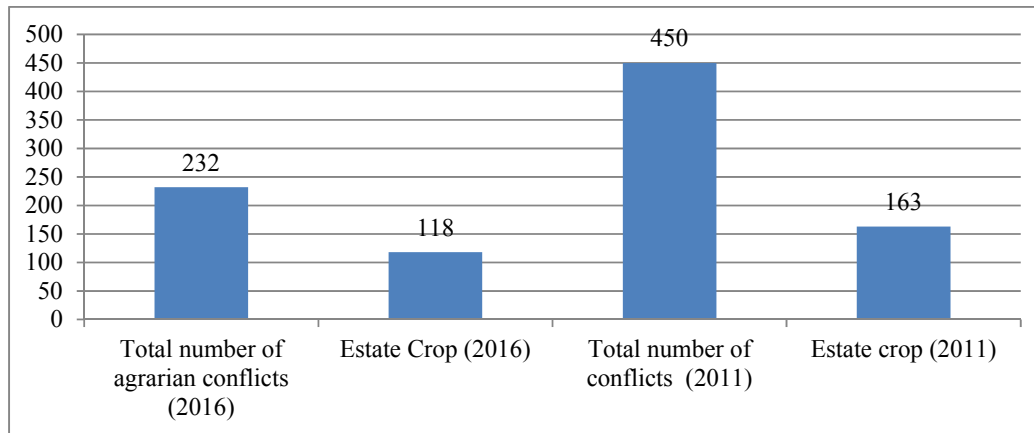
Oil palm capitalism has been producing major economic benefits. Contribution of oil exports Reached US \$ 17.8 billion, or IDR 231.4 trillion, with employment Reached 5.6 million people, which means that the oil industry is an important sector to be maintained continuity (Tempo, on Thursday 2 February 2017). If we look at the upstream, it is known that oil palm plantations are expansive indeed "desired" by the government. In the local government perspective, oil palm has become the "primary commodity" of regional economic development in addition to mining (Dharmawan, Yulian and Rahmadian 2016). In the graph shows that CPO production during the period of 2008 to 2013 are likely to increasing, including from exports stand point.



Source: Indonesian Palm Oil Producers Association (Gapki) & Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture (2016)

Graph 7. Indonesian Palm Oil Production and Export

Indeed, the expansion of oil palm plantations also led to become controversy , such as producing inequality (Piketty 2014), accelerating deforestation and environmental degradation, sharpening various agrarian conflicts and social change in the countryside (Dharmawan, Yulian and Rahmadian 2016). Associated with conflicts, the oil palm expansion in practice has led to conflicts with local communities and between institutions of the state, due to the decline of life and access to the local economy as well as environmental issues. For example, Community-Based Legal Reform and Ecological (HuMA) and Agrarian Reform Consortium (KPA) reported that the conflicts in the plantation sector always occupies the first rank and then followed by forestry sector.



Source: Huma (2011) and KPA (2016)

Graph 8. Number of Agrarian Conflicts

Conflicts arising from the capitalization of oil palm commodity that actually just the result of the development of advance capitalism that tends to be wild and difficult to control. This phenomena is in line with theory postulated by Martínez-Alier (2002) that stated capitalism's expansionist dynamics need more land, raw materials and energy, devastating the conditions of livelihood of peripheral peoples. Therefore, we view that the existing conflicts, including the environmental destruction are merely the residue of an ongoing process of the primitive accumulation. Nevertheless, as explained at the beginning of this article capitalism is a necessity, but not impossible to control it fully.

Essentially, the government has been conducting systematic approaches and taken concrete steps in addressing oil palm-related conflicts in forest areas. The initiative of the government, especially the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (LHK) deserves to get appreciation. There are four components that have been carried out by the government as follows: firstly, the improvement of laws and regulations and regulatory enforcement; secondly, the institutionalization of conflict resolution; thirdly, the improvement of public participation in the conflict resolution practices, and; fourthly, the involvement of relevant institutions in conflict resolution. Related to the strengthening of government regulation, the Ministry of LHK has had the Law concerning forestry (UU No.41/1999) and Law concerning the prevention and control of forest destruction (UU No 18/2013). Currently the ministry has issued the ministerial decree (P.84/MENLHK-Secretariat/2015) on the settlement of the conflict over land tenure. Meanwhile, related to the institutionalization of conflict resolution and the decree about social forestry (P.83/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.I/10/2016), the ministry has formed a special directorate that in charge to handling conflict and also the special directorate that in charge to enforcing the law. Related to public participation in resolving conflicts, the LHK ministry has formed a kind of post complaints of forestry-related cases involving relevant stakeholders. Finally, related to synergy with other relevant

institutions, there has been a joint regulation involving the Ministry of Forestry, Public Works, the Ministry of internal affair and the National Land Agency (No.79/2014; PB.3/Menhut-II/2014; No.17/PRT/M/2014; No.8/SKB/X/2014).

The law enforcement that the government has done in resolving oil palm related conflicts is certainly far from the public expectations. There are some weaknesses in resolving conflicts in forest areas among others: many conflict cases that appear faster than the process of conflict resolution, the institutionalization of the conflict resolution were not rooted in local level or site level, and limited resources. In addition, the weakness of law enforcement institutions, such as attorney, judiciary and police has become problem that difficult to resolved.

To control the oil palm plantation capitalism that increasingly becomes wild, we view that the key is in the hands of the state and civil society. The improvement of the four arenas, namely, dynamic of local politics, spatial planning and land use, law and regulations as well as community space is necessary to be undertaken. The development of spatial planning and land use that has been too technocratic and less inclusive is necessary to rearrangement, since there is such disconnectedness between the spirit of inclusiveness with the technical mechanisms in the process of spatial planning and land use development. Public inputs is more being interpreted by planners and policy makers in practice just as a tool of getting legitimacy rather than as a substantial inputs to the improvement of the policy, while in transparency in executing the process of planning also just produce economics and politics speculators and street level bureaucracy. Essentially, spatial planning are encouraged to be interpreted as a structuring instrument for achieving economic justice, reforming the structure of the structural inequality of land tenure and not just for bio-physical arrangements.

Political patronage that has been the parasite in realizing better economic and democratic land governance need to be eliminated. The elimination or narrowing of the maneuver space of political patronage can be done by strengthening civil society to take actively political control of the political parties. The civil society should take a part in establishing a genuine political democracy system, since capitalism just produces pseudo democracy.

The third improvement is the state should limit the size of land control of corporation which working on oil palm plantation. In line with this, the improvement of laws and regulation quality is necessary to be done continually. Strengthening law enforcement is also key point that to be undertaken. The emergence of the draft of oil palm law needs to be criticized in order to provide benefits to all related stakeholders, particularly local people. Particularly public policy communities and policy networks (i.e., NGO, activists and civil organizations) must be active in encouraging efforts to control the oil palm expansion through involved in the regulatory making process.

Control over the plantation capitalism, certainly cannot be done without involving the communities that will be directly affected, as forest dependent

communities. Strengthening collectivity and improving social cohesion through the facilitation and advocacy of local community by advocacy groups, both of NGO, activists and academia is a way that can be undertaken.

Conclusion

Oil palm plantation capitalism has deepened a foothold in rich forest regions. Right now the global and national economies have been going down and these were difficult certainly to be addressed. This situation has a correlation with the dynamic of oil palm plantation development. Oil palm position in the national economy that is very important for the national economy development, making oil palm expansion will not be easily to be controlled. But if there is no real improvement to the governance of the oil palm, the economic, social and political contestation involving a variety of actors will continue to occurring and the destruction of forests is also more difficult to handle.

To resolve this problem just need the stronger state and governance and the weak state will be a fertile arena for flourishing oil palm capitalism that will benefiting what Winter (2014) called oligarch and elites at the expense of local communities . Some of these elites facilitate actively the burgeoning oil palm capitalism for consolidating their political position during the regional election. In Brief, plantation capitalism is inevitability; the big question is: is it possible oil palm expansion without enclosure?

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LAND AMNESTY AS A POLICY BREAKTHROUGH FOR AGRARIAN REFORM IN FORESTRY SECTOR

by

Lukas Rumboko Wibowo³, Ismatul Hakim⁴, Subarudi⁵, and Dewi Ratna Kurniasari⁶
Fitri Nurfatriani⁷, Rama⁸ and Heru Komarudin⁹

Abstract

This paper aims to criticize unchanged land policies that impact on the sharpening of social and economics inequalities in Indonesia, especially in forestry sector. The current data shows that income inequality ratio has reached 0,41, while gini ratio for land control has reached more than 0,58. This paper also discusses the politicization of 'agrarian reform' through a narrow political commodification of public space. The political commodification is often done by mostly political parties through symbolic political transactions with their constituents during the national election, which tend to encourage and foster the deficit of political trust of the people. On this occasion, we propose land amnesty discourse as policy breakthroughs and alternative variant of agrarian reform for overcoming the political stagnation of land politics in Indonesia, especially in forestry sector.

Keywords: *Political stagnation, land amnesty, and land politics*

Agrarian reform as a political issue

Generally in some cases cases, state-led land reforms are intended to promote land redistribution and secure the rights of marginalized social groups but do not always succeed in reaching such objectives (Pacheco 2009) since the biggest agrarian changes, to day, is driven by a large scale corporations that take lands with support from state institutions (Rachman 2011). Essentially, the ideals of agrarian reform through restructuring and agrarian arrangement that are more equitable with the ultimate goal to promote democratic land governance in Indonesia has been up and down in the national development discourse. The term of agrarian reform has just only ending in public debate and discourse that spend much energy and it has never materialized into policy practices. In addition, the political facts also show that this ideal of agrarian reform has been getting away from the public's expectations. Agrarian reform has just appeared as a political issue, that carried by almost all

³ Researcher at the Center for Socio-economic Policy and Climate Change, Bogor (P3SEKPI) email: lumboko@yahoo.com

⁴ Senior researcher at the Center for Socio-economic Policy and Climate Change, Bogor (P3SEKPI)

⁵ Senior researcher at the Center for Socio-economic Policy and Climate Change, Bogor (P3SEKPI)

⁶ Junior researcher at the Center for Socio-economic Policy and Climate Change, Bogor (P3SEKPI)

⁷ Researcher at the Center for Socio-economic Policy and Climate Change, Bogor (P3SEKPI)

⁸ Junior researcher at the Center for Socio-economic Policy and Climate Change, Bogor (P3SEKPI)

⁹ Senior researcher at the Center For Socio-economic, policy and climate change (CIFOR Bogor)

political parties when the five-yearly political ritual (national election) arrives, rather than political actions from executive and legislative institutions.

This paper aims to criticize unchanged land policies that impact on the sharpening of social and economics inequalities in Indonesia, especially in forestry sector. This paper also examines and discusses the politicization of 'agrarian reform' through a narrow political commodification of public space. The political commodification is often conducted by mostly political parties through symbolic political transactions with their constituents during the national election, which tend to encourage and foster the deficit of political trust of the people. On this occasion, we propose land amnesty as an alternative variant of agrarian reform and as a breakthrough to overcome the political stagnation of land politics. According to Ian Craib (1984), this idea of land amnesty does not come down from the sky but it is based on our reflection from our interaction with tenurial problem in the ground. This paper is derived from desk studies and literature reviews. This paper is also enriched by the first author's experience when he was joining as a member of a task force for resolving forestry-related conflicts.

Concepts and theoretical underpinings

The word "amnesty" comes from the Greek root *amnēstia*, which means "forgetfulness." While some dictionaries define amnesty by using the word "pardon," an amnesty is distinguished from a pardon in meaning and application. Pardon comes from the Latin *perdonare*, which means "to forgive," or to "grant a gift" (Omadjohwoefe 2011; Fair 2014, p.1). An amnesty is an exoneration and pardon from punishment for certain criminal, rebel and insurgent actions committed usually against the state and society. An amnesty is always backed by law and has a specified period of time for the assumed offenders to admit the offence and accept pardon (Egwu 2013, p.5). How do dictionaries define "Amnesty? Cambridge defines a decision by a government to forgive people who have committed particular illegal acts or crimes and not to punish them (Fair 2014, p2). In other words, amnesty is defined as a strategic state policy which takes a form of executive or legislative clemency in which offenders or those involved in illegal actions are formally pardoned. The granted amnesty program is a person or group or mass amnesty (Schey 1977 in Omadjohwoefe 2011, p.250). Individual means only individuals, either in person or legal entity that is eligible to be given amnesty. In the form of a group means that the groups are eligible for the amnesty granted to certain criteria, for example the poor. Mass amnesty is intended to be given to all entities without any exceptions.

Land amnesty and forest squatters

Forest encroachment has been longstanding. Encroachment not only occur in a production forest area has even reached the forest protection and conservation. The actors involved in forest encroachment range from people who do need the land

for subsistence life, land speculators to the local and national elites and even a legal entity such as a plantation companies (Wibowo 2012; Wibowo, Race, Curtiz 2013). The millions of hectares of forest had been illegally cultivated but no real action from the government. Moreover, according to a member of 4 commission of House of Representative, sudin, the illegal activities carried out by naked eye (Industri Bisnis 5 April 2017). Encroachment of forest land in Indonesia has been a long and until now has not been resolved properly. Expansion of plantations up land for infrastructure purposes cause of nature conservation forests that serve no escape from the target (Kompas 15 February 2017). For resolving the encroachment is not easy because it is associated with economic, social, and political. Law enforcement efforts often fail because people got a fight back from encroachers. Root of the problem of encroachment not only because of economic problems but also structural inequality of land tenure. Land amnesty is a smart way to be introduced as will have possibility to reduce social conflicts and political stability.

Land amnesty can be given to an individual targeted program, in groups or mass. Amnesty in the continuum line can be depicted as follows: at the extreme point, amnesty can be given with full requirements such as the targeted people should have to pay the previously unpaid taxes (i.e, land and building taxes/PBB), and transfer the surplus land according to the existing-related regulations to the state or government agencies incharge. At the other extreme point, the land amnesty is given with unconditionally, both for their illegal action and lands held by them. Then to the right hand, the amnesty given away just their illegal actions, The land still controlled by the state fully. Then amnesty is provided to illegal action, but lahanya should be regulated by the state when exceeding the limit of land ownership referring to the existing regulations. Amnesty granted to the illegal actions and their lands without having to pay some taxes as illustrated in the Figure1

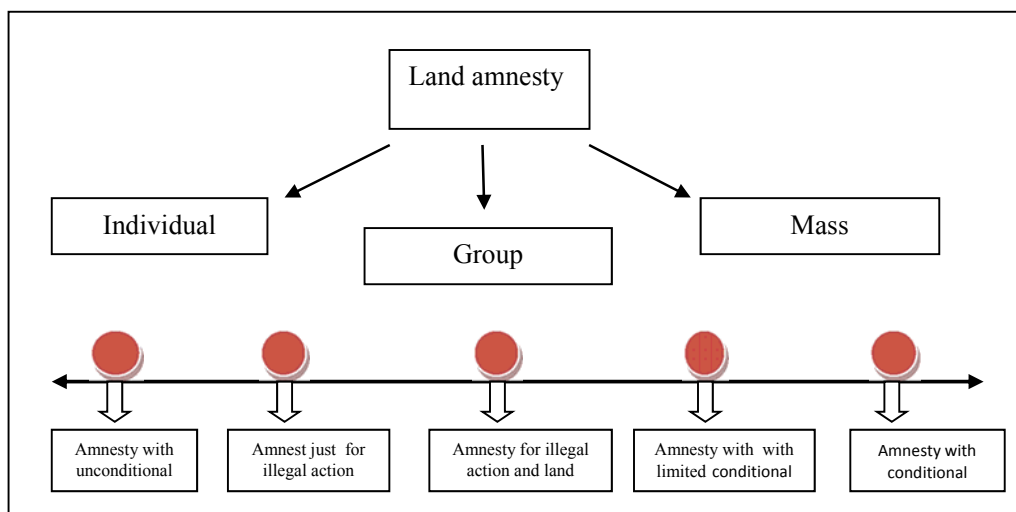


Figure. 2. Land Amnesty and targeted people and continuum scale.

Symbolic Politics Transaction

Agrarian justice, as it was stated by the founding founders of this nation, it seems still far from public expectation. Agrarian reform policy which has been mandated by the Law No.5 / 1960 and MPR Decree No. 9/2001, always distorted by narrow political interests by policy makers and political parasites who have been working in the institutions of democracy.

Agrarian Reform is always facing the political barrier. Agrarian reform is always turned off by stigmatization and classical political phobias of the revival of communism. So that agrarian reform was always losing context and only ended in the text of the government's political policies. Agrarian reform appears just as a mere political issue carried by almost all political parties, when the five-yearly political ritual arrives, rather than political action

Agrarian reform, eventually, become a powerful political commodity to make a political deal with the constituent of political parties, especially the voters who have background as farmers, farm laborers and landless farmers that Li (2014) called they are increasingly losing their land due to agricultural commodity capitalism. In the political arena, the agrarian reform became a kind of symbolic political transaction tool or "symbolic political transaction" within the framework of consolidating their political power from the voters. Even if the word 'agrarian reform' 'entry in the text of the political contract with the people, in praxis the word is never manifested in the political reality, at most just on the agenda of policy priorities of the winner party of the elections as stipulated in the working program of the cabinet, and no more than that. The supreme leader and the politicians who then accommodated into the power structure, which previously articulates strongly the agrarian reform when political campaigns, as being 'mute' and stutter, do not know how to operationalize the policy of agrarian reform in the real political arena.

Institutional changes and the premature political death

Institutional change that has authority to manage land sector of the national land agency (BPN) to a Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning (ATR) has given great hope to the public that genuine agrarian reform will be implemented. But what has been happening in the reality? Institutional change has not been able to sharpening the role of this institution. This institution becomes merely a land registration and certification agency. Institutional change, in practice it is reduced and sunk into technical matters of administration. If there is any land redistribution program, but the program in micro scale and partial. There has not been a grand design and a national road map on genuine agrarian reform that concern both land redistribution and access reform.

The institutional change that has strategic authority to drive "structural revolution" on the national agrarian structure, has even experienced the premature political demise. The political death caused by a lack of political courage from political leaders and strategic decision makers, in encouraging and a fundamental

change of land politics of this nation. Even though, since the early 1960s, our nation and the founding founders of this nation, determined to implement agrarian reform as well as possible with the enactment of Law No. 5 of 1960, the Agrarian (BAL), but the "master piece" of law, it seems powerless to enter an arena that are controlled by global capitalism.

From a political perspective, in fact, not too late, we still have hope for improvement, if our national leadership has the vision and aspirations for the welfare of its people. And most importantly, political leaders have the honesty and political courage, as well as a shared vision to the land politics. Therefore, this nation can only be prosperous when built with a more civilized agrarian foundation. Economic sovereignty happened when the people has power and authority to reign of the right of access, control and ownership of natural resources.

The concept of agrarian reform starts from the recording process of the administration, control, allotment (spatial) management, exploitation and utilization as well as strengthening the status and functions on an ongoing basis with due regard to ecological and environmental aspects, economic and social culture. Structuring agrarian in principle is for the people's welfare and social justice.

Weakness of development in the country, is in the national planning has never started from the agrarian structural approach, even though, in fact, more than 70% of Indonesia's population depend on agriculture, it is not rational when natural resources and the land it is only treated as a "cake" that was distributed to a small number of economic and business elites. And it was naive when land resources are divided based on vested interest of particular group, and the willingness of unscrupulous political elites and bureaucrats in government. The growing inequality of income and land tenure is one of the tangible evidence of the failure of political governance of the national resource allocation decisions.

The fragility of the political leadership

The adoption of global development models, such as the green economy, sustainable development and low emission and green growth development, is just a 'silliness politics of development' when the agrarian structure remains unequal and uncivilized and fair, and do not get the real touch. Those of development terms were just development accessories of the government and bureaucracy program.

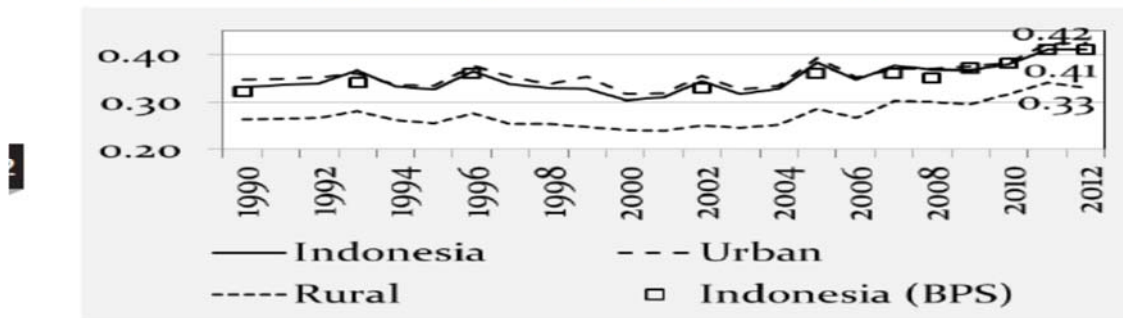
Joyowinoto (2010) warned that there are currently abandoned lands outside the state forest area of 7.3 million hectares. Ironically, these lands have been abandoned, while millions of farmers in desperate need of those of lands to feeding his family. Meanwhile, the average landholding farmers currently range between 0.30 ha to 0.25 ha, and there is a tendency to decrease with the increase of population. As a comparison, the average landholding farmers in Thailand are about 4 ha per farmer.

The decline in agricultural land occurs because the process depeasantisation due to land conversion to non agriculture is estimated at 50,000 ha per year, and the

process deagrarianization. Nevertheless, until now there was no breakthrough policy to run the agrarian reform by Gunawan Wiradi termed as a genuine agrarian reform, including redistribution of land assets and access rights. The fragility of the land politics, actually represent the fragility of the national political leadership. The fragility of the national leadership is also caused by the national leadership that has experienced political distortion. The national leadership just wants merely to have power. Political power must be purged from the ideological decline and political pragmatism, in the context of establishing justice and public welfare as its main vision. What happened today is the problem of accumulation of power and as a result of the land policy inconsistencies.

Why does not land amnesty?

We appreciate with the tax amnesty program that has been successful to raise trillions of rupiah. But the program actually does not change the fundamental problems of this nation, especially inequality of income and agrarian justice. Sofyan Djalil (2016) reminds us that gini ratio of land control in Indonesia has reached more than 0.58. That is, only about 1% of the population controls 59% of agrarian resources. This Graph 1, has been worrying and vulnerable to become the explosive point of social problems and conflicts in recent years.



Sumber : Arief Anshory Yusuf, 2014 dalam Kinasih (2014)

Graph 1. Gini index ratio Indonesia 1990-2012

In this paper we define land amnesty as the forgiveness program for any lands acquired illegally and legally and exceeded the maximum limit of land tenure and ownership referring to the existing laws and regulations. To avoid the political hurdles, land amnesty could be an alternative to a more rational approach. Land amnesty is a soft approach of agrarian reform through the forgiveness programs. Land amnesty is part of the agrarian reform, but it uses different approach. If the implementation of agrarian reform generally led by the state (state led agrarian reform), but land amnesty more encourages public participation (participatory-based approach).

Technically, the land owners are voluntary announce its assets and their condition to an ad hoc agency (Amnesty Land Agency) or to the Ministry of

Agricultural and Spatial Planning, which was then the agency to verify and distribute the land to farmers, especially landless communities.

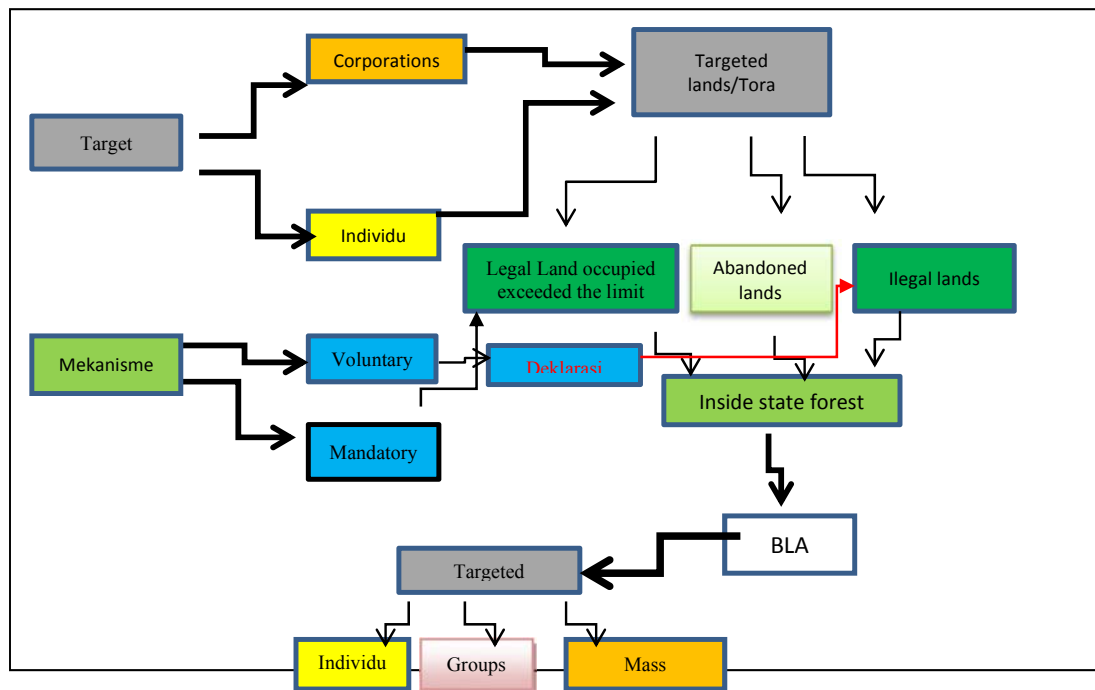


Figure 2: Targeted lands for land amnesty and it approaches and executing institutions

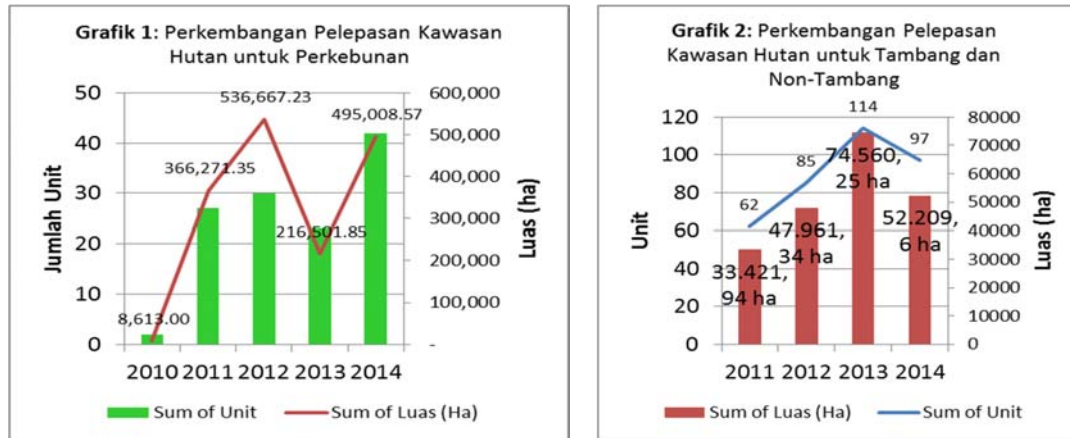
In practice, this amnesty land program can use two schemes, namely voluntary scheme and the mandatory scheme. Voluntary scheme could be used for lands acquired legally and exceed the limits of tenure. If the land is abandoned, then the owner or ruler (obtained for example through licensing regime), voluntarily give their land to be managed in part by the people who need land.

Meanwhile, if the land is not neglected, then it could be through a partnership scheme or shareholders mechanism. To support this voluntary scheme, it must be supported by fiscal incentives from government policies, such as the reduction of taxes (i.e. land and building tax/PBB, etc.), so it will encourage collective movement of the owners of land to join the program. As for the mandatory scheme, it is intended for illegal landowners where the origin of the land is not clear, as illustrated in Figure 2.

If the amnesty is executed we believe the land tenure imbalance will be shrinking. And more importantly, good land governance and civilized land management will be realized, so that it can fill the empty niches of our democratic political system, special economic democracy.

Meanwhile, if we look from the forestry sector, land allocation policy, particularly through the convertible forest land areas, the forestry department has been releasing a lot of lands, but it seems to have little impact on changes in the

structure of the unequal land tenure since the program has not been sensitive to the agrarian justice. The program is more benefiting capitalists at the expense landless people.



Graph 2. The progress of forest land release program for estate crop and for mining and other purposes

Conclusion: Agrarian justice

You can imagine when this policy is applied, abandoned lands area of 7.2 million ha located outside forest areas and more than 1.7 million ha inside state forest that has been encroached, can be the object of land amnesty. When the land is then redistributed to the farmers for processing, then there are approximately 7 million more farmers can benefit from the land, if each farmer to 1 ha.

When the land is, for example, planted with cassava, the average per hectare yield 25 tons of cassava, while the price of cassava is now about 1,000 rupiah per kilogram. Of the total land area of 7 million hectares that could produce over 175 million tonnes of cassava and if it calculates into rupiah, the land can produce IDR 175 trillion within 8-9 months. It's an incredible amount, which in turn can shrink the gap agrarian justice, eradicate poverty and strengthen food sovereignty. So the land democratic governance as aspired undoubtedly the founding fathers realized.

In brief, if the land amnesty with conditional is executed we believe the land tenure imbalance will be shrinking. And more importantly, good land governance and civilized land management will be realized, so that it can fill the empty niches of our democratic political system, special economic democracy. The success of this program, however, needs the involvement of related stakeholders and all citizen at large, including academia and students not only researchers, NGO and policy makers as well as mass media.

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**EUROPEAN UNION RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE :
GREEN PROTECTIONISM IN BIOFUEL TRADE**

Oleh:

Shylvia Windary*

Flavianus D. Melsasail*

Jamal*

Abstract

Policies of protectionism are about non-tariff barriers and tariff barriers. The limitation of export products change into disadvantageous that could be decreased in trade sector. Nowadays, environmental issue is important to be discussed primarily for European Union that concern about the issue. Through the issue appears a new concept about protectionism, which is Green protectionism. Dependence between the European Union and developing country is the reason why green protectionism exists. Because of a raw materials such as sunflowers and crude oil be a necessary for EU. According to inability of EU is covering their regions necessity insufficiently of natural resources. Considering the EU issued a new regulation to respond about their dependence, the regulation called Renewable Energy Directive (RED). RED concerns about without damaging environment the national economy still growing up. On other hands, that regulation is hampering the economy of developing country. For example: products that will be exported to EU should have a certification. Discrimination is one of the points in the case because of developing country forecasts that for having certification had to spend much money. In the end, RED arouses a debate because of RED has against a regulation the World Trade Organization

Keywords: Protectionism, Green Protectionism, RED (Renewable energy directive)

INTRODUCTION

Free trade becomes a medium for each country to strive for their own interests. Each country has been continuously trying to protect their domestic trade so it would accomplish their own national interest widely. In this case, protectionism is an instrument of policy which it will protect country's domestic interests in the trade sector. Protectionism is about policies whether a non-tariff barrier or tariff barriers. Based on World Trade Organization (WTO)' principals, tariff barriers are

* Peneliti hubungan Internasional Universitas Pasundan Bandung, Jawa Barat

* Peneliti hubungan Internasional Universitas UKSW Salatiga, Jawa Tengah

* Peneliti hubungan Internasional Universitas Negeri Surakarta, Jawa Tengah

allowed for particular products, including agriculture. On other hands, the conditions of the tariff which was enacted should be decreased until 0%. While non-tariff barriers can't be allowed because access into direct's market will be hampered or none at all. Developed country generally has been importing a raw material from developing country, directly or indirectly. It has been applying non-tariff barriers or tariff barriers as policies.

In any form, protectionism would be disadvantageous for society. Considering protectionism is a limitation of export. That could be a disadvantage to the producer; also a limitation of raw materials would be increasing the price and letting down. Nevertheless, protectionism is still going on. Nowadays there is a new perspective which considering environment is a basic of it. That's called Green Protectionism. Green Protectionism is a concept which protecting environment would be the purpose and emphasis recovering environment as a basic doing protection. The main feature of green protectionism such as there is the rate of imposition of import duty, subsidy and Imposition of product requirements¹⁰.

Entering the 21st century, two important phenomenons have been undergone in the energy sector. First, awareness of developed countries emerged because of depending on the petroleum that comes from unstable political countries. As we know that about 82% the fuel needs are imported by the Middle East countries. In 2030 the imported fuel needs would be increased about 93% and keep rising to the highest point in 2040.¹¹ The developed countries will be dependent on a foreign country which means they lay on unsafe position. That makes developed country aware of exploring an alternative energy source. Next, Protocol Kyoto proposed to reduce of carbon emission about 8%. But then the countries that had signed a ratification of that literally haven't carry out yet.

Based on analysis, biofuels have less CO₂ emissions than petroleum. Therefore the EU began on a biofuels policy making. Starting on the 2003 Biofuel Directive has promoted until the 2009 Renewable Energy Directive (RED). These issues explain that environment be the main issue. Through the 2003 Biofuel Directive is being imposed a tariff barriers for relating to trade protectionism. Relate to Biofuel products which the environment is the main point on demanded of EU markets as applying by the 2009 RED. It arouses a question that 'Is RED be an implementation of green protectionism?'

The EU Biofuel Policy: from the 2003 Biofuel Directive to RED

As stated by Arno Becker in his dissertation entitled *Impact of the European Biofuels Policies on Global Biofuel and Agricultural Markets*, the chronology of Biofuel in EU can be described, as follows:

¹⁰ June 2010. Green Protectionism: *The New Tool Against Forestry in Developing Countries, A World Growth Report*

¹¹ European Union Biofuels Policy and Agriculture: *An Overview*

Reference	Policy title	Year	Main aspects regarding biofuels
CAP	Mc Sharry Reform	1992	Allowance to cultivate energy crops on set aside
COM (97) 599	White Paper: Energy for the future - Renewable sources of energy	1997	Articulation of overall targets (energy supply security, reduction of GHG emissions, etc.) which should be reached by using renewable energies
COM (2000) 769	Green Paper: Towards a European strategy for the security of energy supply	2000	“Renewable sources of energy have considerable potential for increasing security of supply in Europe. Developing their use, however, will depend on extremely substantial political and economic efforts”
Council meeting at Gothenburg	Communication on alternative fuels for road transport	2001	Agreement on a European strategy for sustainable development
Directive 2003/30/EC	Directive: On the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport	2003	Binding targets for biofuels (in % of energy in total EU27 fuel demand): 2005: 2.00% 2010: 5.75%
Directive 2003/96/EC	Directive: On the taxation of energy products and electricity	2003	Allows Member States to exempt or reduce excise duties for the promotion of biofuel
Directive 2003/17/EC	Revision of the Fuel Quality Directive 98/70/EC	2003	Incorporation of biofuels and biofuel- blends in fuel quality specifications
EN 14214	Revision of diesel norm and biodiesel quality norm	2003	Definition of minimum standards for biodiesel quality
CAP	2003 reform	2003	Continuing the set aside regulation and introduction of an energy crop premium (45€/ha)

COM (2005) 628	Biomass Action Plan	2005	Set out to foster activities in analyzing support policies, environmental standards, and global trade issues regarding biofuels.
COM (2006) 34	An EU Strategy for Biofuels	2006	Introduction of seven strategic policy areas for the development of the production and use of biofuels: “[...] stimulate demand for biofuels, ensuring environmental benefits, developing the production and distribution of biofuels, expand Feedstock supply, enhance the trade opportunities of biofuels, support developing countries and support research and innovation.”
EUR 22066	Final report of the Biofuels Research Advisory Council	2006	Advise for an indicative target for 2030 of 25% biofuels in EU27
COM (2006) 848	Renewable energy road map - Renewable energies in the 21st century: building a more sustainable future	2007	Indicative target for biofuels in 2020 of 10%
Directive 2009/28/EC	Directive: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 003/30/EC	2009	Binding target of 10% biofuels in 2020. Definition of sustainability criteria for biofuels.

RED is being a new policy written by EU that through the chronology could be recognized as an improvement on the previous policy (the 2003 Biofuel Directive). In 2005 a review of the 2003 Biofuel Directive has been accomplished and has improved to be Renewable Energy Directive or RED. That has targets to increase using renewable energy about 20%, included operating 10% of Biofuel in transportation sector.

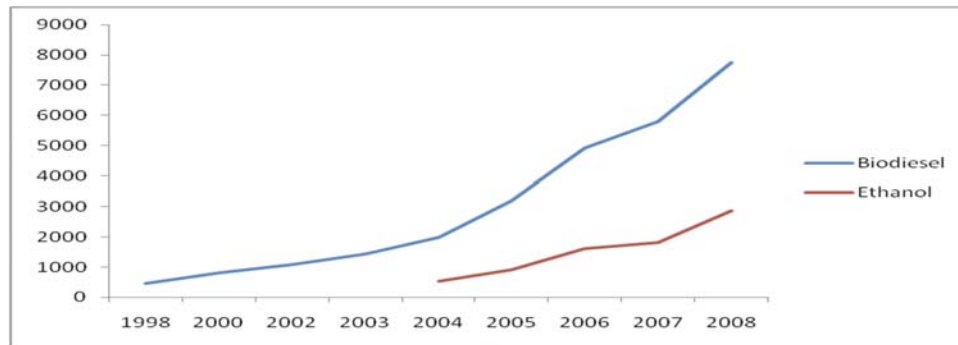
There are three components of Biofuel policy. First, all the member states of EU should give a subsidy to biofuel production in their own state. The subsidies have several forms such as encouraging the R&D to direct payments in the Energy Crop Scheme, which is tax exemption for Biofuel. Then, the producers of Biofuels in EU receive supporting tariff market that depends on an imported Biofuel from foreign country. Last, through RED has been imposed a rules by EU that does duty for barriers. For example, completing the basis requirements of products had is important if want the products be accepted by EU or be eligible to become tax exemptions.

In 2003 the EU has been committing to apply RED, primarily in the transportation sector that starts with biofuels policy. The agricultural sector has been reformed to increase biofuel volumes, also rapid the production. Because of that several countries have moved the policy in agriculture sector to biofuels. There are France, Italy, and Spain that become the major producer of biofuels in Europe, also Germany as the largest. Transition to using biofuel offers large subsidy to farmers. In the 2003 Biofuel Directive, the EU insists that promote using biofuels for maintain the sustainability of agriculture and forestry depends on the rules that could be created opportunities for the sustainable city through the market-oriented on agricultural policies.

Subsidies could do with creating a competitive market. Then, that could be increased demand on biofuels. On other hands, Ethanol and biodiesel that are imported by Brazil and Southeast Asia in the fact cheaper than their own raw materials products. Even the rules of subsidies and tariff barriers have been imposed. In actuality the productivity in the EU is not as much of in developing country, such as Brazil, Indonesia, and Malaysia. That happens because of the high labor cost and less the raw material resources.

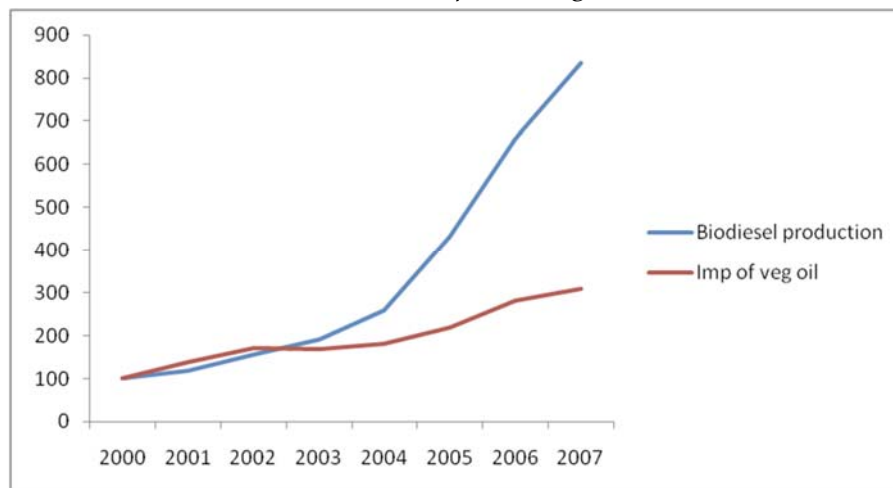
Table 1 explains the development of biofuel production in Europe. The pointed growth has occurred in recent years primarily in biodiesel production between 2007 and 2008 that these productions up to 35.7%. On other hands, biofuels trade does not rising as fast as domestic production. Table 2 explains the difference of growth rates of production and biodiesels trade. The differences increasingly significant because of vegetable oil are cheaper than European biodiesel. Moreover, developing countries that are located in tropical and sub-tropical areas have a comparative advantage in the availability of sources, which are raw materials for biofuel production.

Table 1: Biofuel Production in the European Union



15 No. 1/2009

Table 2: Biodiesel Production and Imported Vegetable Oils (Index, 2000 = 100)



Source: *European Biodiesel Board; European Commission*

In 2007 almost more than 60% sunflowers oils based on palm oils have been imported to EU. The palm oils are indeed originated imports by Indonesia and Malaysia. The both countries are holding 90% of palm oil imports. Ukraine imported sunflower oil and Brazil imported soybean oil. In past two years Brazil and Ukraine already increased production for importing the sunflowers oil and soybeans oil to EU.

RED states that 20% of all energy used in the EU by 2020 should come from renewable sources. Biofuels become important part to achieve those targets. That could be happen if 10% of transportation makes use of biofuel. In addition, RED presents a new agenda that explains for the transition using fossil fuels to biofuels. This leads the EU to adopt technical rules that are referred to as standard methods and production processes. The producers who cannot follow the standards, they will not be allowed to get a tax exemption.

The sustainable criteria that used as follows¹²:

1. At least 35% of gas emissions should have save, and in 2017 up to 50%.
2. It is not allowed taking the biofuels from land that has a high biodiversity. Biodiversity means the forest has not reached by human yet. The areas have designed as preserved forest and also have high biodiversity
3. It is not derive from the land that has a high carbon, such as wetlands, forest areas and undrained peatland.
4. The EU biofuels must to fulfill the requirements environmental and agricultural as in Council Regulations. That is a single pan-European Biofuels Sustainability Scheme under section 95. Biofuel that does not fulfill the standards could still be sold and used, but not eligible for tax exemption and not counted in national targets.

Compatibility against the criterias are verified in 3 ways as follows.

1. The Company reports to EU Member States on the source of its biofuels.
2. Bilateral and multilateral agreements.
3. International and national certification schemes (The European Commission determines that such certification is sufficient to verify the sustainability of the sustainability criteria and the fulfillment of 35% of gas emissions savings)

RED has designed as calculation methods that have an influence direct effect of using land. Therefore, EU Member States will inform several areas that have not carbon emissions during the conversion of biofuels. The foreign biofuel producers should report whether there are emissions, except the article is not discuss in the bilateral or multilateral agreements.

If there are bilateral or multilateral agreements that explains of emissions and the used land changes. The companies should calculate the gas emissions with biofuel production. The RED provides any calculation methodologies as well as ways of saving gas emissions on biofuels different types, whereby the companies can use those calculations. Nevertheless, the government is expected to develop its methodology and update the calculation standards. The RED criteria can apply to EU production, also importing products. That is intended to avoid de facto discrimination. A bit of debates appear on related to RED, which is NGOs are questioning the methodology of calculating the gas emissions and the lack of criteria based on human rights, the social impact of biofuel production in third world countries. And also does RED too overload the biofuel producers administratively.

¹² Fredric Erixon, Green Protectionism in the euroPean union: how europe's Biofuels Policy and the renewable energy Directive Violate WTO commitments, ECIPE Occasional paper No. 1/2009

RED and Violation of WTO Rules

According to Fredrik Erixon¹³, Howe Bauen¹⁴ and Daniel Gergely Szabo¹⁵, RED in the EU imposes high fees / tariffs and other barriers on behalf of the environment while products from EU countries are even subsidized in international trade rules under the principle of non-discrimination, There is no justification of any restriction or discrimination against similar products or commonly referred to as Product. On the other hand, the EU sees no discrimination against biofuels from exporting countries, because for them the products produced by exporting countries are not a Like Product, the assumption is that biofuels from developing countries are destined for edible oil instead of as transportation biofuels, Biofuels from developing countries do not use environmentally friendly technology in terms of production. This then becomes a separate debate on how a product can be regarded as a Like Product or not. There are several things to consider in order for a product to be referred to as like product, such as:

1. The final product is used in the market.
2. Consumer tastes and habits
3. The nature of the product and the quality
4. Classification of tariff products.

While the division / classification of products based on how they are produced is still unclear. Then it sees the way how each biofuel is produced. Biofuels are from developing countries that have been exported to the European Union are included in the category of Like Product because of fulfilled the all considerations. Therefore, in this case RED has violated the provisions of international trade.

In addition, RED has violated the provisions applicable in the WTO, among others:

1. Article 1. Regarding the rules under which the MFN State shall ensure the continuity of similar products (Like Products) of other WTO member countries. As a member of the WTO MFN, the EU must guarantee the existence of the products of the country that has been the EU biofuel exporter.
2. Article 3. Concerning the national treatment in which the State shall consider the existence of imported products with no less favorable than equivalent products (like Products) produced domestically. As a member of the WTO, the EU considers and gives equal treatment to its importer countries with its domestic producers.

¹³ Fredrik Erixon, Green Protectionism in the euroPean union: how europe's Biofuels Policy and the renewable energy Directive Violate WTO commitments, ECIPE Occasional paper No. 1/2009

¹⁴ Howes Bauen, Assessment of Barriers to the Trade of Bioful between the European Union and Latin America, Biotrop Project 2010, Enschede.

¹⁵ Daniel Gergely Azabo, Compatibility of the EU biofuel sustainability criteria with WTO law : Analysis of the Renewable Energy Directive and the EU biofuel sustainability criteria from a WTO law perspective, Master Thesis, 2010

3. Article 20. On the exception of the above rules under certain conditions, some of them: To protect human, animal, plant; With regard to the conservation of Natural Resources with effective measures in the limitation of production; For the protection of state's artistic assets as well as having historical value. In this case exceptions cannot be given to the EU because the true products exported by countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia and Brazil precisely for the sake of human survival.

On other hands, Fredric Erixon also stated that the standard taxonomy based on environmental considerations in the EU, RED is initiated by developed countries and based on the profile of development and technical capacity of developed countries. Just the developed countries can adapt to these standards without having to colonize their own economy. While developing countries certainly will not adjust to the standards set by RED because it is too expensive and burdening the economy.

The Canadian Canola Industry, for example, has chosen to use the International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC) System as the first system to certify canola for the EU market. While Indonesia and Malaysia complained about the policy as a protection because of the high cost of certification is not affordable by Indonesian producers who are average farmers. This may encourage producers from developing countries to shift their exports to other countries that do not impose similar standards and have implications for rising prices in the EU market and falling prices in new markets.

The Country who responses of exported Biofuel to RED

The Indonesian government is urged to hold talks through World Trade Organization on technical barriers to trade (TBT) with Europe. The obstacle is a policy of protectionism of biofuels in Indonesia. Secretary General of the Association of Indonesian Biofuels Producers (Aprobi) Paulus Tjakrawan rate, the policy imposed by Europe is very unfair. In the policy, Europe uses a lot of calculations, including a number of technical reasons related to environmental issues. Europe requires that crude palm oil (CPO) entering must be certified in accordance with the Renewable Energy Directive (RED) and apply sustainable principles. Certification requires a high cost considering 50% of oil palm plantations in Indonesia are owned by farmers. In addition, the CO₂ level "released by biodiesel from fossils throughout the country must be at least 35% and according to EU calculations, Indonesia is only 19% so it is not eligible. According to www.deforestationwatch.org, Indonesia along with Malaysia will bring discrimination issues in RED to the WTO level. The two countries will jointly seek legal opinion from the WTO on the EU's protectionist policy in the field of biofuels.

Conclusion

1. The European Union creates a Biofuel policy relating in order to seek alternative energy sources to decrease dependence on imported petroleum from countries that refer to conflicting area, thus it could be threaded the energy availability in the EU.
2. EU biofuels policy as green protectionism is not relating on articles 1, 3, and 20 GATT
3. These policies are slow down the transition from non-renewable oil because of it hampers the entry of oil products from outside the EU while there is high cost of domestic production so that consumers will get a high price.

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**DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY BASED PALM OIL PLANTATION:
CASE STUDY IN CENTRAL KALIMANTAN, INDONESIA**

Subarudi, Lukas Rumboko, and Ismatul Hakim

Center for Socio Economic, Policy and Climate Change Research and Development

Jl. Gunung Batu No. 5

rudi.subarudi@yahoo.co.id;

HP 0815 1660063

Abstract

Controversy on palm oil development still continues related to the tenure conflict, main driver of deforestation, and the unable to prosper the community. At present, many communities are eager to cultivate palm oil due to soundness of its high profit. This paper is to discuss the many efforts to improve the performance of community based palm oil plantation (CBPOP). The objectives are: (i) to identify the development of CBPOP, (ii) to review policies that supporting and hampering the development of CBPOP, (iii) to review social and economy of CBPOP, and (iv) to formulate strategies for accelerating the development of CBPOP. Method used for policy analysis is content analysis, financial analysis for economy of CBPOP, and descriptive analysis for formulation the strategies. The results of research indicated that total area of CBPOP in Central Kalimantan is around 0.62 million ha or a half of total area of private estate (1.27 million ha). Capital and incapable farmer problems become main handicap in the development of CBPOP. Most of policies and regulations have supported the CBPOP, but in its implementation is far from the original objectives. The high profit of palm oil business is main driver for development of CBPOP without well understanding of the business. Based on the above information, the strategies for accelerating the development of CBPOP can be carried out through: (i) Ministry of Agriculture should be consistent with its policy to shift the ration between CBPOP and private estate from 40:60 to 60:40; (ii) it requires an institution for monitoring and evaluating of significant gaps between policies and its implementation; (iii) it need trainings for improving the capacity of farmers in doing the palm oil plantation; (iv) institution managing oil palm fund should give low interest loan to CBPOP, and (v) the government (Ministry of Industry) should fully support the establishment of the community based palm oil industry.

Key Words: Community based palm oil plantation, Economic scale, partnership, and tenure conflict.

Introduction

The development of oil palm estate in Indonesia in the last ten years has significant increase and achieve the total area of 11.4 million hectares with the production of crude palm oil (CPO) achieved approximately 33 million tons. It still continues to grow with sustainable ways in the balance of social, economy and environmental aspects (P3SEKPI, 2017).

In the last two months, some news on oil palm plantation from the national new papers become the main topics with the following news: (i) "Oil palm plantation is not the driver of deforestation" (Santosa, 2017); (ii) "Four researchers committed the oil palm plantation is the save of forest degradation" (<http://sawitindonesia.com/rubrikasi-majalah/berita-terbaru>); (iii) "Planting of Palm Oil in the Forest Ecosystem (Santoso, 2007); and (iv) Environment and Forestry Minister stated the refusal of European Parliament that palm oil estate in Indonesia is full of corruption, human rights violence, and environmental destruction (Kompas,

News and parties who supporting the palm oil is not the driver of deforestation has pushed the Thamrin School of Climate Change and Sustainability to held the discussion with the theme "Straightness of logics on the expansion of palm oil plantation versus deforestation". The conclusion and press realease are: (i) most of oil palm plantations in all over the world, not only in Indonesia, are coming from the converted forests; (ii) expansion of oil plan plantation contributed 54% deforestation in Indonesia; (iii) stopping of the expansion of oil palm plantation through the conversion of natural forest including in the other land use (Areal Penggunaan Lain- APL) with good forest cover; (iv) the area with good forest cover should be land swapped into the forest and replace it with the bare land forest; and (v) the land preparation of oil palm plantation should not use fires anymore (Thamrin School, 2017).

In principles, the writers agreed with the conclusion of Thamrin School that stated we cannot ignore with the history of deforestation during the development of Indonesia palm oil plantation, we have to look forward developing the plam oil plantation that are more advantages of its oil compared to oils from sunflower, soyabean, and rapeseed with the principle use of fair and sustainable benefits.

The development of big palm oil plantation companies has been written in many papers, however, the development of community based palm oil plantation (CBPOP) is very limited to be discussed. The CBPOP is always related to tenure conflict, low production and productivity, and the land coming from the land encroachment. This paper would describe the development of CBPOP in Central Kalimantan as an effort to reduce poverty, to increase the prosperity of farmers who lives in surrounding forest area. The objectives of the paper are: (i) to identify the development of CBPOP, (ii) to review policies that supporting and hampering the development of CBPOP, (iii) to review social and economy of CBPOP, and (iv) to formulate strategies for accelerating the development of CBPOP.

Methodology

1. Time and Location

Research activity conducted in three months from February to April 2017. The research location is in the Central Kalimantan because the Central Kalimantan has ratio 60:40 between the CBPOP and the oil palm companies. This ratio becomes a

national target of CBPOP development in the near future as stated in the roadmap of Coordinator Ministry of Economic Affair (2010-2020).

2. Data Collection

Data on the development of CBPOP is obtained from the Bureau of Statistical Center of Central Kalimantan. The list of regulations related to the development of CBPOP was downloaded from the relevant institutions.

3. Data Analysis

Method used for policy analysis is content analysis (Bungin, 2011). The financial analysis is used for estimating the economy of CBPOP. The descriptive analysis is used for formulation the strategies (Nawawi and Hadari, 2006).

Results and Discussions

1. Identificaton of CBPOP in Central Kalimantan

The development of palm oil plantation based on the target of Longterm Development Plan of Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) achieved 27 million ha for 2010-2040. This huge target should be clarified by the MoA related how to achieve the target with the growth rate of 1.35 million ha per year.

The total area of palm oil plantation Indonesia obtained by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Indonesia is around 13.5 million ha. This number is exceeded the number recorded in the MoA per December 2012 that mentioned the total area of palm oil plantation is 9.27 million ha (Gunawan, 2013). Nowadays the development of national oil palm plantation has achieved 11.8 million ha that consisting of big palm oil plantation companies (BPOPC) of 7.4 million ha (60%) and community based palm oil plantation (CBPOP) of 4.4 million ha (40%).

Total crop estate area in Central Kalimantan Province is approximately 1,889,852 ha consisting of 1,411,018 ha of oil palm plantation (74.7%), 448,493 ha of rubber plantation (23.7%) and 30,431 ha of coconut plantation (1.6%). The big plantation company (67.2%) dominated the total plantation compared to the small scale plantation (37.8%). The productivity of CBOPO is only 2.88 ton per ha/year. This productivity is lower (1.3-2.8 times) compared to the national productivity (4.0-8.0 ton per ha/year) (Disbun Kalteng, 2016).

In the local newspaper "Radar Sampit" dated September 28th, 2016 launched the article of eighty thousand hectares of illegal palm oil plantation". This is the cause of Kotawaringin Timur district has no more reserved conversion forests. Landscape of the district is dominated by Palm oil plantation with 80 thousands ha that managed without legal license. The head of local parliament pointed out the illegal palm poil plantation located in forest areas, settlement area and transmigration area so that it requires the establishing of auditor team of BPOPC) (Radar Sampit, 2016).

The Roadmap of Coordinator Ministry of Economic Affair (CMEA) has set the target of palm oil plantation with the ratio between BPOPC (40%) and CBPOP (60%) from the existing condition as a baseline. Efforts done by the DG of Crop Estate, MoA are (i) the stopping of new license for BPOPC and (ii) the encouraging of

CBPOP establishment. From the existing data of national palm oil plantation, the total area of BPCOP is 7.4 million ha is used as a baseline for 40% of BPCOP with zero development so that the total area of CBPOP increases to 11.1 million ha and the total area of national pal oil plantation is 18.5 million ha in year 2015-2045.

Target of 11.1 million ha for CBPOP compared to the existing CBPOP area of 4.4 million ha, so that the increase of CBPOP achieves 6.7 million ha in 2045 or its growth rate of 0.223 million ha per year. This bombastic CBPOP target should be reviewed carefully with the focus on how to achieve the target, for example how many percent from the conversion rubber plantation to CBPOP and how many percent Target of Reform Agrarian Object (TORA) with the land area outside the forest of 7 million ha and how many percent social forestry scheme with the forest area of 12.7 million ha.

Therefore, for achieving the CBPOP target, it requires collaboration and synchronization the policies among MoA, Ministry of Agrarian and Land Use (MoALu), and Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) under coordination of CMEA. The critical question should be answered is which one is more important the CBPOP target achievement or the CBPOP productivity increase. This is because the productivity of CBPOP is 40% less than the productivity of BPOC. Therefore, it is important to review the regulations that supporting or hampering the development target of CBPOP in the next 3 years period.

Policies Supporting and Hampering the Business of CBPOP

Actually there are several regulations and policies in form of law (UU), government regulation (PP), President regulation (Perpres), President Instruction (Inpres) and ministry regulation levels that are supporting or hampering the development of CBPOP as stated in Table 1.

Tabel 1. Regulations and policies supporting and hampering the CBPOP development

No.	Type of Regulations	Title of Regulations	Content or Substances
1.	UU No. 41/1999	Forestry	The change of use and function of forest area is determined by the government based on the results of integrated research and would be further managed in the government regulations (Article 19)
2.	UU No. 39/2015	Crop Estate	The administration of crop estate aims to: (i) improve prosperity and wealthy of people, (ii) increase the foreign exchange, (iii) provide job opportunities and business opportunity, (iv) increase production, productivity, added value, competitiveness and market share, and (v)

3.	UU No. 26/2006	Land Use	Land use pattern includes the use of protection areas and cultivation for conservation, social, culture and economy, defense and safety (Article 17)
4.	UU No. 32/2009	Protection and management of living environment	The business of crop estate must have analysis of environmental impacts assessment because it change the land form and landscape and exploitation natural resources (renewable or non renewable) and has potency rising destruction/pollution/depletion of natural resources (Article 23)
5.	PP No. 10/2010	Procedure for the change of use and function of forest area	Release of forest area is the change of use of production forest area that can be converted (HPK) to be non forest area (Article 1). Release of forest area is conducted for the development interest in outside of forestry activities. Type of development interest in outside of forestry activities would be determined by the minister (Article 19)
6.	PP No. 60/2012	The change of PP No. 10/2010 regarding Procedure for the change of use and function of forest area	The activity of crop estate business that its license issued by the local government based on the land use plan of province/regency (RTRWP/K) that before implementing law of land use and enter the HPK, it has to apply for the release of forest area to the minister (Article 51A) and in the production forest area has to apply the process of forest area exchange (Article 51 B)
7.	PP No. 61/2012	The change of PP No. 24/2010 regarding The Use of Forest Area	There is additional sectors that can apply for use- lease scheme, namely agriculture especially for interests of food and energy security (Article 4)
8.	Perpres No. 61/2015	Collection and Use of Oil Palm Plantation Fund	Oil palm plantation fund (OPPF) is a total money collected by the Management Agency of OPPF (Article 1) The collected fund aims to develop the sustainable oil palm plantation and the collection from the business actors, financing institution, community fund and other valid

			<p>fund (Article 2)</p> <p>The fund can be used for development of HRD, R&D, promotion, regeneration and infrastructure of oil palm plantation (Article 11).</p>
9.	Permentan No. 18/Permentan/K B.330/5/2016	Guidance for regeneration of Oil Plan Plantation	<p>Activities of oil palm plantation regeneration include 3 phase: (i) regeneration technique (opening/land clearing, planting and maintaining); (ii) development of farmer institution (training for supervisors and farmers, organization strengthening and group management); and (iii) other supporting aspects (mapping, crop estate business license (STD-B), letter of intent for managing of environment, land certification and Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) (Article 2).</p> <p>Source of regeneration fund can be obtained from the government, business actors and other fund resources in line with existing regulation (Article 5).</p> <p>Regeneration can be conducted by the continuation of the existing partnership or other pattern in the context of respectful, responsible, strengthening and dependency from each other (Article 6).</p>
10.	Permentan No 14/ Permentan/PL.11 0/2/2009	Guidance for Oilp Palm Plantation in Peatland	<p>There is a technical guidance for planting oil palm plant in peatland area with the depth of less than 3 meter.</p>
11.	Permentan No: 11/Permentan/O T.140/3/2015	ISPO Certification System	<p>ISPO is oil palm business system that has feasibility in economy, social and environmentally friendly based on the existing Indonesia regulations.</p> <p>ISPO certificate would be given as mandatory and voluntary scheme to plantation company, plasma plantation business, self sufficient (swadaya) plantation business and palm oil business for renewable energy.</p>
12.	Permentan No. 98/2013	Guidance for Crop Estate Business License	<p>It works for the BPOPC and investors , but it harsh to community</p>

13.	Inpres 16/2011	No.	Increasing of Forest and Peatland Fire Control	Every land based activity should not use fire as land clearing method. The sanction of the use fire in land clearing both for OPPC and CBPOP is very strict and clear.
14.	Inpres /2013	No. 6	Cancelation of new business license and governance improvement of primary forest and peatland	Moratorium for new business licenses in the primary forest and peatland.
15.	Inpres 01/2014	No.	Handling of Disturbance of National Security 2014	For the conducive social, legal and security condition, it requires steps for social conflict resolution among central government, local government or between central and local government officers.

Although the most regulations has supported the legal development of the oil palm plantation, the government has a lack of control in establishing of new oil palm plantation the field site. For example in Kotawaringin Timur Regency, Central Kalimantan, its landscape of the regency is dominated by Palm oil plantation with 80 thousands ha that managed without legal license.

Similar to the Central Kalimantan condition, Riau Province, the WWF Indonesia found 25% of oil palm plantation located in forbidden area for oil palm and 48% located in the unclear legal area. In the context of deforestation, fact finding in the fields is worse that the legal recorded data. The WWF Indonesia launched its field investigation of company encroachment in Tesso Nilo National Park (TNNP). Total area of the TNNP in year 2012 is 52,266.5 ha and oil palm plantation is around 15,714 ha located in TNNP area (Gunawan, 2013).

Regulations and policies hampering the development of oil palm plantation development are Inpres No. 16/2011 (Every land based activity should not use fire as land clearing method. The sanction of the use fire in land clearing both for OPPC and CBPOP is very strict and clear) and Inpres No. 6/2013 (Moratorium for new business licenses in the primary forest and peatland).

In year 2013, the issuance of Permentan No. 98/2013 has been critiqued by the environment, social, and human right activists because it has no benefits to farmers and communities. This regulation gives more power to the investor and really hurt the community. Therefore, the activist proposed to the MoA in order to take the regulation out or revise the regulation.

One of the biggest handicaps for farmers to achieve sustainable CBPOP is lack of information and understanding of agriculture technology. An alternative solution is to increase the knowledge and productivity of private farmers so that this solution would avoid encroaching the forest for their plantation extensification. The long term benefits for CBPOP that received Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) are efficiencies of production, processing cost and increasing of productivity. The benefits are pushed by RSPO with its program of RSPO'S Smallholder Fund Initiative for supporting the cost of CBPOP certification.

Social and Economy of CBPOP

Many social problems rise in the development of oil palm plantation such as the stealing of fruit bunches, fertilizer, and encroaching of the forest. Attorney in Kotawaringin Timur has put a 16 months verdict to the three thieves of oil palm fruit bunches. Four of employees working in oil palm company, PT Karunia Kencana Permai (KKP) 3, has been arrested and jailed since July 2016 for taking out 16 fertilizer package with the value of Rp. 4 million in the blok N-34/35 divisi 2A estate 3, Kenyala Village.

Another social problem is the manipulation done by the BOPPC to local farmers. Save Our Borneo (2016) found that all region in Central Kalimantan has conflict of 127 cases where the government become mediator and policemen who crime and blame to the community. The conflict was dominated by tenure conflict, compensation, plasma land, customary area, river pollution. Kotawaringin Timut District occupied the first rank position with 49 conflict cases between community and company. Wilmar and Sinarmas Groups are powerfull companies and community afraid to them due to the backing of army officers. The complete conflict between community and company can be seen in Table 2.

Tabel 2. Conflict happened between BOPOC and community in Central Kalimantan

No.	Location of Conflict	Type of Conflict	Parties Involved
1.	Barito Selatan District	Communities asked PT MASK to return their land that have been cultivated by company	Community at Village of Panarukan, Sub district of Dusun Utara and PT. Mata Andau Sawit Kahuripan (MASK)
2.	Seruyan District	On August 24 th , 2012, 200 communities come to the PT AMP to claim the local government and company should realize their plasma estate to the local community.	Community at Village of Terawan, Sub district of Seruyan Raya and PT Agro Mandiri Perdana (AMP)

3.	Gunung Mas District	<p>Overlapping area of definitive village status with the license of oil palm plantation company</p> <p>Community refuses the existence of PT KAP because the company has cleared forest at the buffer forest zone.</p>	<p>Village of Fajar Harapan, Sub district of Manuhing and PT Berkala Maju Bersama (BMB) Community at village of Tumbang Pesangon and PT Kahayan Agro Plantation (KAP)</p>
4.	Kotawaringin Timur	<p>Community refuses the existence of PT BSP because the company has cleared forest at the production forests</p> <p>Violence between communities with the security of PT BSK on Tuesday (23/7/13) with 4 communities injury, 1 motorcycle broken, 2 truck and 1 car company broken and 2 security posts burnt. This is because PT BSK has taken 1484 ha of the group land that previously planted by rubber plantation</p> <p>Community protest to PT KKPS that destroy the ritual site of the community and its waste of oil processing is delivered to the nearest river.</p>	<p>Community at village of Rubung Buyung, Sub District Cempaga and PT Borneo Sawit Perdana (BSP).</p> <p>Community at Village of Pantap, Sub district of Kuala Kuayan and PT Bumi Sawit Kencana (BSK)</p> <p>Community at Village of Tangar, Sub district of Mentaya Hulu and PT Karunia Kencana Permai Sejati (KKPS).</p>
6.	Kotawaringin Barat	<p>The community forces PT SKM to return 38 ha of certified land and 62 ha of registered land (SKT).</p>	<p>Trans-migrant community at Village of Palih Baru, Sub district of Kotawaringin Lama and PT Sukses Karya Mandiri (SKM)</p>

7.	Kapuas District	Community refuses the existence of PT WUTL in the village area. The company would reduce the village area that they have planted with rattan, durian, and other plants as ancient heritage. Community has occupied the office of Bupati due to unclear solution from the district government	Community at Village of Penda Katapi, Sub district of Kapuas Barat and PT Wira Usaha Tama Lestari (WUTL) Community at Village of Sei Ahas, Ketimpun, Kalumpang, and Pulau Keladan, Sub district Mantangai and PT Rezeki Alam Semesta Raya (RASR)
8.	Lamandau District	Community has blocked a road to the office of PT GM because the company has occupied the 856 ha of customary land	Customary community at Village of Nangabulik and PT Gemareksa Mekarsari (GM)
9.	Sukamara District	Community asked the 32 land certificates given to the cooperative under PT KSK to get credit in 2008. The community has pay the credit in 2010, however, they have not get their own certificates yet	Community at Village of Air Dua, Sub district of Balai Riam and PT KSK
10.	Katingan	Community reported to the police office regarding the behavior of PT KKP that has no legal license, doing encroachment of production forest and illegal logging	Community at Sub district of Pulau Malan and PT Kereng Pangi Perdana (KPP)

Source: Save Our Borneo (2016).

According to Disbun Kalteng (2016), there are 310 units of BOPPC, however, only 87 units (29%) of BOPPC has got “clear and clean” status. The clear and clean

status is indicator that the company has fulfilled the license requirements and there is no tenure conflict between community and BOPPC, between BOPPC and another BOPPC, between BOPPC and forestry company.

The economy aspect of CBPOP is around Rp. 1-1.5 million per ha per month. This interested profit has attracted many local communities to cultivate oil palm plantation without understanding of the right oil palm plantation cultivation (Purnomo and Darmawan, 2017). Most of communities have converted their own rubber plantation into oil palm plantation. Some of them encroach the forest area and converted into oil palm plantation.

Management Agency of Oil Palm Fund hand committed to assist the CBPOP small scale that has less than 4 ha land and continues to develop its productivity. The grant given for its oil palm regeneration is around Rp. 25 millions with following requirements: (i) farmers have land less than 4 ha; (ii) they can join the group with total area of 300 ha; (iii) they has a cooperative for dealing business with bank; (iv) there is a bank that agrees to claborate with the group; and (v) farmer's land is potential to obtain ISPO (Detik, 2016).

In general, there is good news where Association of Private Oil Palm Amanah at Ukui Sub-District, Pelalawan District, Riau Province has received RSPO certificate for managing sustainable oil palm. RSPO given in July 29th, 2015 become the first certificate obtained by the private farmer in Indonesia and the second certificate in the world. The Amanah Association managed 763 ha of oil palm that belong to 349 members living in surrounding TNNP. The establishment of the association is fully supported by several institutions, namely the MoA, Riau Province Government, RSPO Carrefour Foundation International, PT Inti Indosawit. The farmers are very pleased to participate in the training of productivity improvement through the program of RSPO'S Smallholder Fund Initiative. The farmers are able to increase their productivity from 20 ton per ha/year to 24 ton per ha/year (Tempo, 2013). This is the fact that the CBPOP is able to RSPO certificate if they are assisted and promoted by the competent and independent institutions.

Subarudi and Ginoga (2013) has reviewed the oil palm plantation causes deforestation in Indonesia from many literatures. This indicated that the expansion of oil palm plantation is very fast from 6.2 million ha in 2006 to 9,0 million ha. The data issued by the Ministry of Forestry shown that 8.5 million ha of crop estate include BOPPC has no legal license from the Forestry Minister. It means that most of BOPPC is illegal or non procedural business activity.

Strategies to accelerate the development of CBPOP

There are five strategies has to be done for accelerating the achievement of CBPOP target, namely: (i) (i) Ministry of Agriculture should be consistent with its policy to shift the ratio between CBPOP and private estate from 40:60 to 60:40; (ii) it requires an institution for monitoring and evaluating of significant gaps between policies and its implementation; (iii) it need trainings for improving the capacity of

farmers in doing the palm oil plantation; (iv) institution managing oil palm fund should give low interest loan to CBPOP, and (v) the government (Ministry of Industry) should fully support the establishment of the community based palm oil industry.

Ministry of Agriculture has to maintain its main policy with the stopping of new licenses for the palm oil plantation companies and encourage the development of CBPOP with the ratio of 60:40 (60% for CBPOP and 40% for big palm oil companies). This development can be carried out by the shifting of rubber plantation, the partnership scheme, the tight control of plasma-nucleus estate (20% from the big palm oil companies), and the social forestry scheme (with allocation of 12.7 million ha) and the TORA (target and object of agrarian reform) with total area of 7 million ha.

As mentioned earlier that most of estate and forest policies have supported the development of BPOP. The problems often face a gap between the policies and its implementation. Therefore, there is a need for monitoring and evaluating of significant gaps between policies and its implementation. In this case, the Ministry of Agriculture should appoint or establish an institution with the main job description is the monitoring and evaluating the implementation of CBPOP. The Ministry of Agriculture could use the Center for Socio Economic of Agriculture Research and Development to evaluate the effective of CBPOP development policies.

Sawit Fund Institution is established through Perpres No. 61/2015 regarding the Collection and Use of Oil Palm Fund. The oil palm fund can be use for development of human resources, research and development, promotion, the regeneration, and facility of oil palm plantation. The training of local farmers should be conducted in several districts in Central Kalimantan for increasing the production and productivity of CBPOP. This is because the development of CBPOP is triggered by the soundness of high profit of palm oil plantation without considering the technical aspects of palm oil plantation. Therefore, the training on the productivity improvement of CBPOP become crucial thing and should be implemented as soon as possible.

Actually, institution managing oil palm fund has given the fund of Rp. 25 million per hectare for the regeneration of CBPOP. There are five requirements should be fulfilled to get the oil palm fund, namely: (i) farmer has a land of less than 4 hectares, (ii) farmers can join the farmer group with the total area of 300 ha, (iii) the group has a cooperation for bank activities, (iv) there is bank agreed to work with the farmer group, and (v) farmers' land is potential to obtain the ISPO (Chandra, 2016). Therefore, the local government should assist the farmer group to get loan from the local bank and guarantee that the farmers' land is outside of the forest area.

In general rule, the most industry has more profitable than the supplier of its raw material. For example, the wood industry processing the wood from community forest is getting more profit than the farmers as the wood supplier. Therefore, the establishment of community based wood industries become main priority for

improving the prosperity of local farmers. Similar condition also happens in the oil palm industry so that the central government (Ministry of Industry) and local government (Provincial Industry Service) should fully support the establishment of the community based palm oil industry. The community based oil palm industry would increase the additional profit to the CBPOP.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Conclusion

Total area of oil palm plantation in Central Kalimantan Province is around 1,411,018 ha or 75% from the total crop estate (1,889,852 ha). The big plantation company (67.2%) dominated the total plantation compared to the small scale plantation (37.8%). The productivity of CBOPO is 1.3-2.8 times lower than the national productivity.

Most regulations has supported the legal development of the oil palm plantation, however the government has a lack of control in establishing of new oil palm plantation the field site so that it create tenure conflicts between community and company and between company and forestry company.

In social context, the tenure conflict happened in all regions in Central Kalimantan, namely Kotawaringin Timur, Barito Selatan, Seruyan, Gunung Mas, Kapuas, Kotawaringin Barat, Lamandau, Sukamara dan katingan districts. In economy context, the interested profit has attracted the community to eagerly cultivate oil palm plantation with many ways both legal and illegal activities. In environment context, the community has cleared both production forest and protection forest neglecting the function of the forests.

There are five strategies has to be done for accelerating the achievement of CBPOP target, namely: (i) Ministry of Agriculture should be consistent with its policy to shift the ratio between CBPOP and private estate from 40:60 to 60:40; (ii) it requires an institution for monitoring and evaluating of significant gaps between policies and its implementation; (iii) it need trainings for improving the capacity of farmers in doing the palm oil plantation; (iv) institution managing oil palm fund should give low interest loan to CBPOP, and (v) the government (Ministry of Industry) should fully support the establishment of the community based palm oil industry.

Recommendation

The local government should apply consistently the policy on stopping of the BPOPC development and push up the development of CBPOP in order to increase the prosperity of its farmers and improve the local economy.

Instead of no more expansion program, the focus of CBPOP is to increase the collaboration with the CBPOP for increasing the production and productivity of CBPOP with the respects of equal benefits, transparent and accountable and fair profit distribution.

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**OVERVIEW OF SOCIAL CONFLICT IN INDONESIA
AND SOLUTIONS ACHIEVE GREAT NATION
(Social Phenomenon, Pluralism and Radicalism)**

Uung Nasdia

Faculty of Social and Political Science
Jember University
uungnasdia5@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic country of 13,000 islands stretching along the equator. The 2010 census recorded that Indonesian population had reached over 225 million people of multi-cultures, multi-languages, and multi-religions. Hence, Indonesia is called a plural and diverse country. To a large extent, this diversity has proved to foster the unity of Indonesia. On the other hand, it can threaten the stability and even possibly lead to disintegration of the nation.

Although Bhinneka Tunggal Ika has strongly bound this diversity into the unity of Indonesia, some social conflicts aroused from this diversity have been recorded several times, for example; the Sampit conflict in Kalimantan, the racial ethnic and religion conflict in Ambon, the Tanjung Priok incident, the Semanggi incident, and the suicide bombing terrorisms.

Sociologically, the social life of the community in Indonesia can be viewed from the following two perspectives:

- 1. By statics (social structure), meaning that naturally persons living within a group create certain social relationships with regard to the hierarchical stratification and to the rules and principles regulating behavior (social norms) which potentially may lead to conflicts with other social groups.*
- 2. By dynamics (social functions), meaning that social interactions consisting of different parts which are interrelated grow and vary along the time which sometimes makes it possible for different point of view like radicalism to be born. This is in some sense a cost of living together with different people.*

For the purpose of actualizing the unity in diversity to build a better social life of Indonesia, it is therefore of a great importance for Indonesian to know and understand those two perspectives. Hence, this paper aims at extending the knowledge of the Indonesian people in the context of diversity and to look for a solution to build a big and prosperous nation, blessed by Allah SWT, by harnessing natural and human resources, as well as science and technology to build a welfare nation.

Key Words: Social Interactions, Conflict, Plurality, Difference and Welfare State

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

On behalf of the Indonesian people, Soekarno-Hatta declared the independence of The Republic of Indonesia on August 17, 1945 by which the territory was then freed from Dutch East Indies. With the total area of about 95,181 km stretching along the equator, this country consists of approximately 13,000 islands from Sabang to Merauke (from West to East) Population 257 Million People, consisting of shared ethnicity, language, race, ethnicity, customs and religion¹⁶

Despite the fact that the colonialism had already taken place for 3.5 centuries, the independence of the Republic of Indonesia was not a legacy from the Netherlands, Japan, or other countries. The Indonesian independence was taken place after a long war and struggle started from the kingdom times to the modern political movements. In modern political movement the young nationalists engaged themselves in both moral and spiritual sacrifice empowered by the slogan of "Freedom or Death" and "Never leaves the History" especially by Bung Karno, Indonesian nationalist leader, and later, first president of Indonesia.

The struggle to repel invaders was glorified by brave heart kings in the empire days such as; Sriwijaya, Majapahit, Mataram¹⁷, Demak, Banten, Cirebon Kingdoms. Other than those empires in Javanese area, Aceh, Makassar, Bugis and some other kingdoms in Indonesia also took a part in this battle. Some well-known figures leading this endeavor were Sri Susuhunan Pakubuwana VI, Pangeran Diponegoro, Sentot Alibasyah, Tuanku Imam Bonjol, Kyai Mojo, Trunojoyo, Untung Soerapatti, Sultan Agung, Sultan Hasanuddin, Sultan Mahmud Badarudin, Sisingamangaraja, Teuku Umar, Teuku Cik Ditiro, Cut Nyak Din, Cut Nyak Meutia, Panglima Polem and many others.

After a long war glorified by the those national heroes, the Indonesian national awakening time was more conducted through the organization for the purpose of emancipation to raise the dignity of the nation. In October 1908, the first nationalist movement was formed, Budi Utomo, established by Dr. Tjipto Mangunkusumo, and Doctor Suwardi Suryadiningrat. Following the first movement, in 1912 the first nationalis mass movement named Sarekat Islam was formed by Kyai H Samanhudi, Kyai Moh. Dahlan, and HOS. Tjokroaminoto. Struggling through a political movement was the main reason for the Youth Pledge in October 28, 1928 to be born with its principle of movement "The Will to Unite", in one nation and language, namely Indonesia. The political movement even got much attention by the formation of some organizations such as; Partai Indonesia Raya, used to be Budi Utomo, and Partai Nasional Indonesia (the National Party of Indonesia) founded Bung Karno. The movement went on through the formation of the Indonesian Committee on Independence (BPUPKI) known as the Small Committee or Committee of Nine. It

¹⁶ Kementerian Dalam Negeri, 2017, Tribun Jawa Tengah

¹⁷ Inu Kencana Syafie (dkk), 2006 Sistem Politik Indonesia, PT. Revika Aditama Bandung

comprised of Sukarno, Moh. Hatta, Ahmad Subarjo, AA. Maramis, Muhammad Yamin, Abdul Kahar Muzakkar, Agus Salim, Abikusno Tjokrosuyoso and Abdul Wahid Hasyim later known as the founding fathers of the Republic.

The independence of the unitary Republic of Indonesia is based on Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945. The symbol of the country is *Binneka Tunggal Ika*, which means unity in diversity or one for all and all for one, namely Indonesia. The national flag are red and white; red means brave and white means holy. A unity; one country, one nation, and one Indonesia previously glorified in a determination of the Indonesian Youth Pledge became a reality. In addition to those two national symbols, the national anthem *Indonesia Raya* was then composed by Wage Rudolf Supratman.

The Republic of Indonesia is a unified territory consisting of provinces, counties, municipalities, districts and villages respectively. The king of dangdut music, Rhoma Irama once said Indonesia consists of many tribes and languages; Java, Sunda, Madura, Batak, Dayak, Bugis, Aceh, Ambon, Bali, and many other tribes. Besides its rich variety of tribes, Indonesia is also well known for its various races, religions, ethnicity, customs and classes. Most of the population about 70% live in rural areas with various livelihoods such as; farming, fishery, and crafting. Indonesian natural resources are abundant like forests, mountains, rice fields and oceans. These deposits of wealth "not inherited from ancestors but entrusted to the generations to come" is used for the prosperity and welfare of citizens of Indonesia (1945; 1945 opening, Articles 33 and 34)

1.2 Problem Formulation

The fact that the Indonesian population across the nationwide has multi-ethnics, multi-religions, multi-races, and multi-customs leads to a plural nation. It is sociologically both a gift and a threat to social integration. It is quite frequent that gaps in a social life turn out to be violence that cannot be overcome which may lead to instability of the nation. Of the various conditions previously described, the formulation of the problem perfectly raised is: "Indonesian pluralism may potentially trigger social conflicts but the lesson learned is worthy of being preserved for unity and solidarity to create a great and welfare nation."

1.3 The Purposes of the Study

The purposes of this study include:

1. to describe the social conflicts within the community in Indonesia.
2. to describe types of social conflicts within the community in Indonesia.
3. to describe the prevention of the social conflicts within the community in Indonesia.
4. to provide understanding and insight to all elements of the nation upon the diversity in Indonesia.

1.4 The Significances of the Study

The significances of this study are among others:

1. as an input to the formulation of government policy
2. academically broaden the nature of pluralism
3. explore the pluralism and diversity potential to be a strong unity and build a great nation.

1.5 Method Approach

This study deployed descriptive approach within the historical perspectives which empirically explained the phenomenon. The literature data were recorded from public in the past and present life. Kierkegaard, a philosopher from Sweden, said that "life can only be understood backwards; but it must be lived forwards" which means an awareness to see the future adjustment requires people to look at the past through the eyes of history¹⁸

LITERATURE STUDY

2.1 Social Interaction as the Basic Concept of Social Life

A social interaction is a dynamic, changing sequence of social relationships which shape the society, nation and state. It is an exchange between two individuals or more in communities. In sociology, the social life in Indonesia can be evaluated from:

(1). In its static aspect (social structure), the patterned social arrangements in society such as; social groups, social institutions, cultures, social stratification and power influence social structure through relations between the majority and the minority which sometimes may lead to conflict in the society, nation and state. In Indonesia, a pluralistic society in which people from various backgrounds of tribes, races, and religions live together becomes an instrument for integration but at the same time it may be a factor of disintegration.

(2). In its dynamic aspect (social function), social changes in the community life always develop due to the larger system needs in society which makes radicalism possible to exist. These developments and changes reflect the interrelated influences among the various facets of living together like; economy, politic, legal, social and other aspects¹⁹

Knowing and understanding those terms are absolutely necessary for a joint effort of the life-coaching of the society, nation and state. The notions of social structure are the social interaction between different entities or groups, the patterns of behavior in a social interaction, and social norms in the social system. It is, therefore, impossible for social structure to exist without social interaction within a society. The relationships are essential for life in society because it is advantageous in terms of the exchange. The types of social relationships that society build up are

¹⁸ Taufik Abdullah, 2001. Nasionalisme dan Sejarah, CV Satya Bandung

¹⁹ Jacobus Ranjabar, 2013, Sistem Sosial Budaya Indonesia. Alfabeta Bandung

classified into; a). Cooperation is the process in which people tend to work together to achieve shared goals, in that case cooperation has already taken place in which mutually beneficial partnership is its foundation. b). Competition is the process in which individuals or groups of people attempt to achieve a goal that only one can attain by attracting public attention without threat or conflict. c). Accommodation is the process in which people defuse the conflict/dispute so as to achieve stability despite a temporary solution d). Conflict is the process by which people attempt to physically or socially conquer each other because of the differences and usually accompanied by threats or violence.

This paper discussed a general overview of some conflicts which have been on issues in Indonesia and is aimed as the reminders for the young generation to create a better nation within the pluralism contexts.

2.2 Some Conflicts Taken Place in Indonesia.

Some conflicts occurred in Indonesian society can be elaborated systematically in the following stages:

2.2.1 The Era of Kingdoms in Indonesia.

According to some references on the history of Indonesian nations that Indonesian people lived prosperously with a wide range of valuable natural resources under the rules of some kingdoms. A few kingdoms appeared as the pioneers of the existence of other kingdoms such as Mataram, Sriwijaya and Majapahit kingdoms. As a matter of fact, the historical existence of Mataram kingdom have even been able to be traced to date with their popular predecessor namely Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono X also promoted as the Governor of Special District of Yogyakarta (DIY). In addition, Sriwijaya and Majapahit kingdoms were well-known for their power and greatness. The territory of Sriwijaya kingdom covered Palembang and its vicinity, and it eventually managed to drive their territorial expansion beyond Palembang, Majapahit kingdom was popular for its remarkable figure well-known as mahapati Gajahmada. Furthermore, Majapahit covered its territory around the district of Mojokerto East Java, and eventually expanded beyond Java Island.

Moreover, some other kingdoms appeared in both Java island and other islands outside Java such as kingdoms in Cirebon, Pajajaran, Galuh, Demak, Kudus, Banten, Sunda Kelapa, Aceh, Bone, Makasar, Bugis, Tapanuli, Ambon, Goa, Pontianak, Borneo and some other kingdoms. Prosperous life and the people who lived in peace drew shown by most kingdoms and people in Indonesia drew attentions of a wide range of invaders to come and invade Indonesia. Moreover, the invaders of some foreign countries in Europe such as Portuguese then followed by Dutchmen. Those nations were also interested in most of Indonesian condiments such as paddy and other grains.

The presence of some invading nations appearing with their power, business and political strategies caused serious disturbance to Indonesian people. The people

previously lived in peace and achieved certain level of material prosperity now torn apart due to “*devide et Impera*” strategy developed by Dutchmen. “*Devide et Impera*” was political strategy plotted to pit one kingdom against another across archipelago to impair the power of most Indonesia kingdoms. Thus, the invaders could easily hold all kingdoms in their controls. Yet, most kings and the Indonesian people encouraged fights against all invading nations coming to Indonesia. Hence, from various fights against the invaders, there appeared some heroes such as Diponegoro, Imam Bonjol, Panglima Polem, Cut Nyak Dien, Sultan Mahmud, Sisingamangaraja and some others. Yet, even though Pattimura—a hero from Maluku—was eventually assassinated in action, his slogan: “*Patimura Patimura (tua) boleh dibunuh (old Pattimura(s) may be assassinated), tapi Patimura Patimura Mudaakan bangkit (but young Pattimura(s) will be reborn)*” kept echoing across the country.

Conflicts against imperialism and colonialism had arisen since the era of kingdoms in Indonesia. The struggles were carried on to kick the imperialist and colonialist out of the country. Yet, due to lack of potent weapons, they lost most battles against the army of colonialists. In addition, as no essential unity among the kingdoms—most of them focused only on what concerned themselves and their interests—most of Indonesian people fell into colonial slavery, then became the colonialist informants which made the nation’s unity and encouragement for national struggles even worse.

2.2.2 Political Struggle through Organizations

The struggle of Indonesian nation against colonialism and imperialism began with the establishment of an organization named Budi Oetomo on May 20th 1908 introduced by Dr. Ciptomangun Kusumo dan Dr. Suradji Suryadiningrat. The organization focused on education and social struggle. The establishment of Budi Oetomo is then commemorated as National Awakening day. Several years later in 1911 Serikat Dagang (United Business), then followed by Serikat Dagang Islam (Islamic United Business) introduced by K.H. Moh. Dahlan, K.H. Samanhudi and HOS Tjokroaminoto. The objectives of the organization’s establishment were, among others, to balance business generally conducted by most colonialists such as Dutchmen to prevent the business from monopoly especially carried out by other nations. However, Dutchmen eventually managed to identify the hidden agenda of the organizations establishment which was then dismissed. Nevertheless, the struggles continued, among others, through education firstly introduced by Ki Hajar Dewantoro.

The struggle of Indonesian people also took place in political drive among of which through the announcement of Sumpah Pemuda Indonesia (Indonesian Youth Pledge) firstly introduced on 28th of October 1928 with popular lines vowing: “*One country, one nation and one language: Indonesia*”. Moreover, some political parties such as Partai Nasional Indonesia (Indonesian National Party, Partai Indonesia Raya

(The Great Indonesian Party) and Partai Komunis (Communist Party) emerged. However, Dutchmen kept interrupting any Indonesian types of political drives. Thus, many conflicts between Indonesian people and the Dutchmen were frequently provoked.

2.2.3 Prior to Japanese' Surrender in World War II to Independence Day of The Republic of Indonesia

In 1942 – 1945 World War II took place; Allied army under USA and Japanese army were at war. Some areas of Indonesia were under control of Japanese and Dutch armies. During World War II, Japan used Indonesian People and provided them with military training to be able to assist Japanese army to fight against Dutch army, and even Japan promise to award Indonesia with independence if achieving victory during the war. Having been obsessed with the promise, Indonesian people prepared the independence day by establishing Badan Penyelidik Usaha Persiapan Kemerdekaan Indonesia (Board of Supervision for the preparation of Indonesian Independence Day: BPUPKI) which was assigned to design the layout of county's pillar and basic law for Indonesian independence as an independent country and the country of sovereignty. On the 1st of June 1945 in BPUPKI assembly, Ir Soekarno came up with a great idea of Pancasila as five pillars of the Indonesia nations such as:

- Nationality
- Internationality or Humanity
- Togetherness or Democracy
- Social Welfare
- Divinity

On 22nd of June 1945, nine members of BPUPKI—well-known as small committee—accepted the idea of Ir. Soekarno back then was called Piagam Jakarta (Jakarta Agreement) appearing with some notes on the following pillars;

- Divinity with which Islamic obligatory actions for people concerned
- Fair and civilized humanity
- United Indonesia
- People with representatives
- Social fairness for the sake of Indonesian people

As a matter of fact, the nine members under the name of small committee came from moslem national group and Religion neutral nationalist group. Those of Religion neutral nationalist group among others:

1. Ir. Soekarno
2. Moh. Hatta
3. Ahmad Soebardjo
4. AA. Maramis
5. Muhammad Yamin

Whereas, those of moslem national group, among others;

1. Abdul Kahar Muzakar
2. Agus Salim
3. Abikusno Tjokrosujoso
4. Abdul Wahid Hasyim.

During the assembly, the two groups came into conflicts especially in the argument over the first pillar: Oneness of divinity as Christian people mostly living in eastern parts of Indonesia would have not joined the NKRI (Unitary state of the republic of Indonesia) if words of this particular pillar namely: “which Islamic obligatory actions for people concerned” had not been omitted. Thus, for the sake of the nation’s unity, moslem nationalist group eventually agreed to change the lines.

Fortunately, on 6th and 9th of August 1945, two Japanese major cities namely Hiroshima and Nagasaki were bombed by the American army. With this agony, Japan was forced into a corner and on the 14th of August 1945 they accepted unconditional surrender. The victory of US allied army over Japan was the golden opportunity for Indonesian independence. Thus, number of young people as well as public figures struggling for Indonesian independence prepared to proclaim the Indonesian independence day and they ensured all people that the independence was not a thoughtful gift of Japanese nation, yet it was the initiative and commitment of Indonesia people to appear as an independent nation. Then, at 10 am, Friday 17th of August 1945 Bung Karno and Moh. Hatta (referring to Ir. Soekarno and Dr. Mohammad Hatta—both well-known as Indonesian proclaimators as well as the first president and vice president of Indonesia) proclaimed the independence day of the Republic of Indonesia.

2.2.4 After Indonesian Independence

After the Independence Day, many conflicts—either internal or external ones—arose in Indonesia. Among conflicts with external countries, conflict with Dutch army was the one in the spotlight as they wished to reinvade Indonesia by under-covering the allied army with reason of unarming Japanese army for their lost during World War II. The most popular conflict was the battle taking place in Surabaya well-known as battle of 10th of November 1945 in which Arek Arek Suroboyo (popular call for Surabayan young people) bravely attacked allied army (English and Dutch) under the command of Ruslan Abdul Gani and Bung Tomo (Soetomo). In the battle, they successfully assassinated General Malaby, the commander of English army.

Other battles also took place such as in Bandung popularly called Bandung Lautan Api (Bandung in the ring of fire) under the command of Moh. Toha against Dutch army, also colonial war I and II in 1947 and 1948 eventually showing up with Dutch–Indonesia agreements such as Renville, Linggar Jati and Round Table Conference in Den Hag which resulted in power handover, Dutch sovereignty

towards Indonesia followed by the establishment of Indonesian United nation (Negara Indonesia Serikat; RIS) with temporary 1950 Constitution.

Moreover, internal conflicts also took place, such as defiance in Madiun in 1948 organized by Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), DI/TII defiance under Kartosuwiryo in West Java as they wished to establish Islamic state. In addition, some types of defiance also took place outside Java islands such as in Sulawesi, Sumatera, Maluku, Ambon in 1958. Then, Defiance 30th of September movement popularly known as G 30 S in 1965 also organized by Indonesian Communist Party (PKI). Up to date, some internal conflicts may have taken place with the appearance of a number of drives such as movement of Aceh Freedom (GAM), Group of the Republic of Southern Maluku (RMS) and The Organization of Papua Freedom (OPM) in which they wish to stay apart from the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia.

Moreover, other conflicts of SARA (referring to tribes, religions, Race and groups) have taken place in some areas such as in Ambon, Sampit Kalimantan and also social conflicts, People / students with government such as what happened in Tanjung Priuk, Tri Sakti Semanggi, Street vendor relocation, Residence relocation, area relocation, etc.

2.2.5 Radicalism and Terrorism

The end of presiden Soeharto's regime with his new order in 1998 ignited freedom for the people of Indonesia. They achieve Freedom of talk, Freedom of expression. However, the freedom was applied exaggeratedly that it was misled from norms of decency, customs, coercion, hostages and was trapped in the actions of radicalism and terrorism and eventually ignited conflicts. Some chaos considered as radicalism and terrorism such as Bali bombing in 2002 with many casualties either from foreign or Indonesian civilians. The SARA-based tragedy in Ambon in 1999, the tragedy of Poso in 1998 in Sulawesi, the tragedy of Sampit in Kalimantan (between the tribes of Dayak- Madurese), Tanjung Priuk, Semanggi Tri Sakti, suicide bombing at a Hotel in Jakarta, chaos in Sarinah Thamrin, not to mention the conflict called the Free Aceh Movement (GAM), the demands of the South Maluku Republic (RMS), the Free Papua Movement (OPM) as the fire in the husk. Moreover, radicalism and terrorism was claimed to be conducted by Islamic fundamentalist group both abroad and that of within the country.

In other countries, radicalism and terrorism also took place such as what is well-known as 9/11, 2001 of World Trade Center (WTC) initiated by Al Qaeda networking under Osama bin Laden and Taliban regime as the protector. Whereas, in Indonesia radicalism and terrorism was claimed to be initiated by Islamic fundamentalist group on the grounds that Islam is dominated by foreign forces to damage the credibility of Islam. Besides, many cases showing moral decadence such as corruption, misappropriation and diversion. Government is considered to fail and

assumed as not serious in handling misleading actions of the people which deviate from Islamic teachings

The following information displays some Islamic groups considered to be radical;

1. Islamic groups joining in Jamaah Salafi
2. Indonesian Islamic State (NII)
3. Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI)
4. Majelis Mujahidin Indonesia (MMI)
5. Islamic Youth Front Surakarta
6. Islamic Defenders Front (FPI)
7. Al Mukmin Islamic Boarding School, Ngruki
8. Al Islam Islamic Boarding School Lamongan²⁰

SOLUTION AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Benefits of Plurality and Diversity

God creates the world with various diversity / plurality and difference. The God's creations are in the form of human beings, animals, plants and even natural events, space of the universe; noon - night, light and dark, earth - sky, scattered stars, male - female, large – small, all in harmony and balance to "sustainability." Even different opinions brainstorming ideas of person, group, community, leaders all are different. Similarly, various religions teach the followers to do good, fair, wise and not to do unlawful actions.

Plurality (pluralism) and difference propose some benefits. For instance, in the assembly of board of investigation for the preparation of Indonesian Independence (BPUPKI) on June 22, 1945 known as the Jakarta Charter, the committee were in debate as well as conflict in dealing with Bung Karno's idea of the first precept of Pancasila including seven (7) words which should be eliminated since the Christian community rejected and would not join the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. Yet, finally, the Muslim nationalist group understood the situation and for the sake of unity of the nation within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Republic of Indonesia). Thus, it was a significant sacrifice for The Islamic group and that was wisdom as a "blessing in disguise" (blessings and grace in disguise).

Similarly, the Youth Pledge on October 28, 1928 in which the Indonesian National Youth determination to unite admit; One Homeland, nation and language, namely Indonesia despite their differences of race, ethnicity, language and even religion. They consisted of Yong Jawa, Yong Ambon Yong Silabes, Batak, etc. The unity of Indonesian youth as future leaders was primarily directed and nurtured through formal education, informal and non-formal, early-age education such as kindergarten, elementary school and even to college.

²⁰ Radikalisme dan Terorisme <http://lipi.go.id/siaranpress/fenomena-global-gerakan-radikal-dan-terorisme-ancam-indonesia/15057>

Bung Karno—the founding father of Indonesia—once stated: “I entrust the country to the younger generations as the successor of the nation and give me 10 (ten) young people to awaken the world”.

Pattimura—one of the national heroes—once also stated "old Pattimura might be assassinated but young Pattimura(s) will always rise". Who is Young Pattimura?

3.2. Pancasila, 1945 Constitution and The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia

Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution and the Republic of Indonesia are the final decision for the Indonesian people. Pancasila is the state pillars and the way of life of the Indonesian nation. Whereas, 1945 constitution is the basic law for the Indonesian nation and unitary state of Indonesia is the media of the nation's unity and integrity despite the plurality and distinction blended in the frame of Unity in Diversity. The plurality of diversity (pluralism) and differences of the Indonesian people should not be seen as a fact of cultural reality, the dichotomy classification. Pluralism should be interpreted in the soul and conscience to be "fused, a single entity in love".

Pancasila, 1945 constitution and the homeland of Indonesia have, indeed, faced a number of conflicts. Some conflicts such as the rebellion of DI / TII led by Karto Suwiryo of West Java forced to build Islamic country (Darul Islam) yet eventually can be resolved in 1957-1960.

Other conflicts occurred in 1950-1958 in Sulawesi initiated by Kahar Muzakkar. In Sumatra rebellion was initiated by Lubis and Sumbolon, in Maluku with the name of the Republic of South Maluku, (RMS). The emergence of 1950 Provisional Constitution and the republic of Indonesia (RIS) also played a pivotal role of the Homeland division.

Besides, 30 September 1965 movement (G30 S PKI) took place. Independent Aceh Movement (GAM) should be considered to prospective rebellion. Furthermore, Independent Papua Organization (OPN) and RMS also propose prospective national issue.

Inter-ethnic conflict in Sampit Kalimantan (Dayak - Madura), Ambon racial conflict, Tanjung Priok incident, Trisakti - Semanggi (shooting of Trisakti students) by the military forces, conflicts between groups, people in some areas either land disputes or other sentiment. Fortunately, various rebellious conflicts and events basically refer to Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution and the Homeland can be overcome with determination for the sake of Indonesian unity through beloved and persuasive deliberation.

3.3. Inter-Religions Communication Forum

Any religion teaches their followers to do good and virtue in life. However, since human beings are considered to be part of *Homonilupus* (being threat for one another) the strong prey the weak, they tend to be greedy. This way, corruption takes

place everywhere. It even becomes attitudes and behavior implemented individually and by community groups, but it unfortunately, is considered for the justification (justification).

Ministry of Religious Affairs (MORA) suggests that religious leaders teach the community the harmony in religious life for the sake of in national and state unity. Furthermore, communication forum among religious leaders definitely set examples of tolerance and mutual assistance to the people as ideally depicted by Pancasila, 1945 Constitution and the idealistic dream of the unitary Homeland.

3.4. Welfare State

Pancasila and 1945 Constitution through its opening have implied that the Indonesian government aims to promote the general welfare of the nation living along with social justice for all Indonesian people. It implies that government has responsibility and obligation to achieve a welfare state (welfare state). The task will be definitely implemented through national development either through short, medium and long term.

AFK Organsky²¹ in development theory suggested five (5) stages to achieve the welfare state, namely:

1. The first stage; the community use simple tools for development.
2. The second stage; pre-industrialization in which more advanced equipment is used.
3. The third stage; industrialization in development in which engine (mechanization) is used. Progress and welfare of Indonesian people shown up as the national development in the era of President Suharto.
4. The fourth stage; the development of community life with their basic needs met properly.
5. The fifth stage; the welfare state (welfare state) where the people are prosperous and socially equitable. The welfare state should be achieved through national development carried out by the entire people of Indonesia with full awareness, responsibility, unity in diversity and difference. Numerous natural resources with abundant natural wealth, human resources, and good application of science and technology. Abundant natural resources should be managed properly as it is for the sake of the ancestors.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

The phenomenon of Pluralism and Radicalism is a major factor which causes social conflict in Indonesia. Empirically, conflicts take place anytime; then, now and even in the future. This is due to present factors experienced by young

²¹ Organsky AFF, 1967, *The Stages Of Politic Development*, Jurnal Volume 29 No.1

generation as a result of advances in science and technology. Conflicts occur systematically in Indonesia;

- a. Since the era of Kingdoms in Indonesia in repelling invaders.
- b. Political struggles through organization
- c. Ahead of Japan defeat in World War II
- d. Post-Independence of the Republic of Indonesia.
- e. The presence of Radicalism and Terrorism

Conflicts of Radicalism and Terrorism in Indonesia area result of the phenomenon of Plurarism in the Indonesian population.

4.2 Suggestion

Communication across religions should be established. Religious figures should provide the community with the insight of diversity and difference as nation and state community to reach the Welfare State (Welfare State) based on Pancasila, 1945 Constitution in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Similarly, the leaders of the nation should wisely carry out their duties and resolve conflicts.

The great nation is the one who
Respect the hero
Diversity and difference should
Be the lessons taken in the spirit of conscience
"United in Love"
Just like the life of a family full of love.

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BINTAN'S SLUDGE OIL POLLUTION IN CONSTRUCTIVISM PERSPECTIVE

Tino Rila Sebayang, S.Ip., M.Si

Email: tino_bayang@yahoo.com

Contact: 085276937035

Abstract

This paper discussed the environment phenomena in Bintan in extent to International Relation analysis. Environmental threat in the naval of Bintan is understood as waste pollution; Sludge Oil. The Sludge Oil is petroleum dregs in metal form which in this paper many of international vessels being lob in area of Singapore' strait. Yet, the sludge oil waste pollution in Bintan has been occurred for more than one decade. Conductive respond has been done by the government of Bintan, Indonesian Police of Maritime Force and Coast guard.

Perception build of the threat of sludge oil in the society, media, and the government of Bintan are supplementary to the aspect of economy and sea neatness. Local and national media build the issue by look its threat of tourism and fishery economical potency in the island of Bintan. However, the unseen prevention of this action is the utilization of international environmental forums – to extend the issue can be constructed as common threat and involve others international actors.

Constructing a discourse and international agenda elucidate through the International Relation studies. Constructivism approach in the midst of securitizing theory and diplomacy are about to be the core theory of this paper. Those approaches explicate how the naval waste threat is in the scope of International Relation analysis and provide some resolution through diplomacy patterns of a country.

Fulfillment of national interest is conceptually focused on state sovereignty. Here, Government of Bintan and Government of Indonesia ideally to be focal actor to minimize the cost of Sludge Oil disadvantages to the economy and agitate the social and welfare of the people. In addition this paper will seek the sovereignty aspect throughout the Local and Central Government respond. Nevertheless, others matters of the discussion will be elucidate comprehensively thus the solution of Sludge oil waste usage can be applied practically.

Sludge Oil waste usage throughout diplomatic strategy to minimize environment threat is an international security phenomena. International security in contemporary International Relation studies is not limited in the aspect of military. The environmental threat can be constructed and build as international security matters through a constructing issue process. Generally, this paper explicates the construction issue which caused Indonesia to assign the issue as global threat. The research being done by literature studies along with analytical description. Communal information used in this paper linked to International Relation issues based on primary and secondary figures.

Keywords: Sludge Oil, International Relation, Environment, Constructivism, Securitizing, and Diplomacy.

A. Sludge Oil Waste as an agenda in international forum

International Relations studies presented at the beginning marked by war and peace resolution. Classic International Relations dominated by traditional threat phenomena covering the military issues; sovereignty, territory, and power. The post-cold war, the phenomena started move to other issues as this contemporary International Relations seek other potential threat out the traditional issues. The movement marked by the appearance many threat issues beside war alongside with the actors change- from state focused as the only actor in International Relations to the implicate of non-state actor to the system.²²

Adjustment and elaboration of traditional security issues are first drawn by Barry Buzan. According to Buzan, security aspect in International Relations studies is not only tends to the military threat. The agenda in International Relations framework nowadays at least cover five main themes; military threat, political threat, social threat, economy threat and environment threat. Each of those aspect threats, Buzan clearly explain that every appearance out of the military threat as the result of constructing issue acknowledge to the concept of securitizing.²³

Based on the references, maritime threat through the environment is situated as a popular International Relations study case. Gangrenous waste caused by the oil vessels (Sludge Oil) – considered as common threat by the international world. It seems that, perceived maritime threat through environment aspect started by the constructing issues processes. Alexander Wendt clearly stated the constructivism perspective, state actor' behavior tends to seeking for self-help and self-consciousness are not just appears by nature nor affected by international system but created by the interaction initiation in the term of international order.²⁴

An example of interaction pattern in the international order- causing state actor behavior; self-help and self-consciousness can be seek through the chains history of sea effluence in most parts of the world. Sea pollution waste issue caused by oil industry has been discussed since 1960s. Its agenda of sludge cannot be detached of the spilled oil tragedy in UK in 1967. The spilled oil in Southwest England to be the initiation of potential coast environment threat constructed in the international order. Contiguous with the England tragedy, other tragedies happened in some parts of the world. In the 1980, the great tragedy occurred in Mexico, 1, 29 million tons of oil deceits in surface and bottommost of the sea. Mexico recurrence the tragedy in 2010, where it is

²² Barry Buzan, Ole Waver, and Jaap de Wilde. 1998. *Security: A New Framework for Analysis*. Boulder, Colo: Lynne Rienner. pg. 2 – 5.

²³ *Ibid.*, pg. 21 – 23.

²⁴ Alexander Wendt. 1992. 'Anarchy is what states make of it?': The social construction of power politics. *Journal International Organization*. Vol. 4 No. 6 (spring). pg. 391-425.

encourage the industrial threat potential and oil vessels turn into international world threat.²⁵

Earliest discussed of the threat deliberated by international law framework- by the initiation of International Conventions on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage in 1969 (Civil Liability Conventions). The convention arranged the general oil industry threat; inland or sea. International Law specifically deliberate the sea oil threat in 1972- called by Maritime Pollution (Marpol 73/78), or International Convention for Prevention of Pollution from Ships in the year 1973.²⁶The Marpol formed as an international convention of law of the sea is cause by the chains tragedies of oil pollution in international system. Actor states who came to the focal actor to build the perceived sea pollution threat are United Kingdom and the United States of America.²⁷

The role of the United Kingdom and the United States in building the issue is a process of construction issue within the framework of Securitization. According to Buzan, an issue threats arise internationally is a construction process, in which involves securitizing actors. United Kingdom and United States position in the case are as the securitizing actor, where the potential threat of maritime sector is built to be common threat (to other countries). United Kingdom' interest in maritime pollution affected by the tragedy in Southwest Great Britain in 1967. In the line of the securitization concept, where the emergence of securitizing actors is against a threat to the international community based on the existential threats.²⁸

Explicitly, United Kingdom interest as securitizing actor in Marpol 73/78 is to prevent the tragedy repetition especially in coastal areas of United Kingdom. Thus, we find that United Kingdom action to pursue and protect its Maritime security on environment aspect in the international political system. On the other hand, the potential threats are experienced to other countries. The table below lists which state experience the threat.

²⁵ Available from: http://www.informaction.org/index.php?menu=menua.txt&main=oil_history.txt&s=Oil, On April 14 2017.

²⁶ Boukhori, Sophie. 1998. Marine Blues; 20.000 World Under the Sea; Ocean Pullution." *Article UNESCO Courier*.pg. 2-3.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Loc. Cit.*, Barry Buzan, Ole Waver, and Jaap de Wilde. 1998. pg 64-68.

Sea Pollution data's of 1967-2002²⁹

Year	Oil Spill	Location	Volume in Tones
1967	Torrey Canyon, Grounding	England	108.000 – 116.900
1972	Sea Star, Collision/Fire	Gulf of Oman	106. 900
1978	Amoco Cadiz, Grounding	France	203.000 – 230.000
1979	Atlantic Express, Fire	Barbados	125.700
1979	Aegean Captain, Atlantic Express	Tobago	151.100
1979-1980	Ixtoc I, well blow-out	Mexico	421.000 – 1.296.000
1980	Irenes Serenade, fire	Greece	37.200 – 110.800
1980-1981	D-103 Libya, well blow out	Libya	127.000
1983	Nowruz Oil Field, well blow out	Persian Gulf	242.000 – 560.000
1983	Castillo de Bellver, broke/fire	South Africa	151.000 – 242.000
1988	Storage Tank	The Monongahela River	3.800.000
1989 March	Exxon Valdez, grounded	Prince William Sound, Alaska	38.800
1991 January	Iraq, Gulf War, deliberate release	Persian Gulf	1.400.000
1991 April	Haven	Genoa, Italy	50.000
1991 May	ABT Summer, explosion	Angola	260.000
1992 December	Aegean Sea	La Coruna, Spain	80.000
1993	Braer, grounded	Off The Shetland Islands	85.000
1996	Sea Empress	Off SW Wales	72.000
1999 December	Erika	Britannia	13.000
2000 January	A ruptured pipeline	Guanabara Bay, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1.030
2001	Jessica	Galapagos Island	240.000
2002	Prestige	Spain	77.000

²⁹Available from: http://www.informaction.org/index.php?menu=menua.txt&main=oil_history.txt&s=Oil, On April 14 2017.

From the table, we seen enough countries affected by Sludge Oil in the maritime sector. Conferring to Buzan concept, audience countries settled (inter-subjectivity) to perceived threat of Sludge Oil. In this way, the UK as one of the international actor was able to build the issue to international threat settled by international world. On the other side, existential threats can be seen on the data above which potential threat genuinely seen and perceived by countries in the world.

The article will focus on a case of Sludge Oil Pollution in Bintan, caused by transporting oil vessels. Bintan' Sludge Oil pollution has been agitating the coastal society; especially in the meantime international shipping in the Straits of Singapore is increasingly robust. The response has been done by Bintan Government, either through patrols and cleaning the oil on the edge of the North coast of the island of Bintan. However, the Sludge Oil waste pollution nor can be restore until today. The respond by just being in form of a reaction when the pollution occurs, which no preventive measures are optimized. Based on the sort explanation of the constructivism concept and Sludge Oil waste pollution in the international community and in the Island of Bintan, it appears a research question: How is the ideal restoration to the Sludge Oil waste pollution in Bintan through the Constructivism?

B. Research Methodology

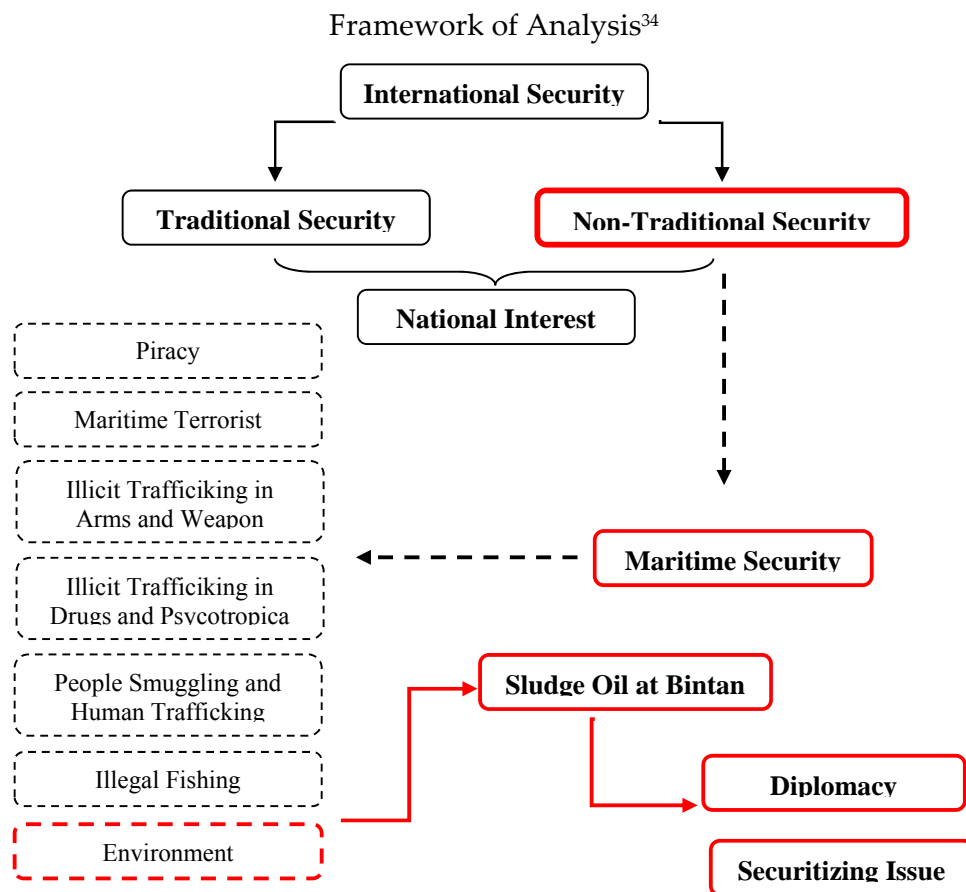
This paper uses qualitative approach explained based on analytical descriptive method. The approach severs to explain the connectivity of constructivism and securitization theory which was able to define the process of the Sludge Oil waste as a threat in the international community. As for techniques of collecting data, this article will be completed by using primary and secondary resources which come from interview(s) and literature study.

The theory used to explain the phenomenon of the environment as an international agenda is green politics. Furthermore, the process for perception equation to the sea pollution threat as a result of oil pollution will explained through constructivism approach and securitization theory. The logical thinking and writing are based on scientific approach of International Relations. As for the concept and the other support, the article will also use some others theories of the International Relations; the International Organization, International law, Diplomacy, and National Interest.

Green Politic theory is a concept of environment phenomenon studies in the political term, both the domestic and the international community. The emergence of the theory cannot be separated from the influence of the environment urgency for country persistence. To describe the constructing process of the maritime Sludge Oil waste pollution issue as an internationally common threat, this article is going to take the Constructivism concept in the process of creating the norms, values, identity, and ideas related to the topic due

to the agenda on the classic International Relations study, hitherto seen the environmental issues as a major issue.³⁰

Seeking to answer the research question in this article, we use what have Barry Buzan offer as the main theory; Securitization. The concept of it is used as alternative strategies to address the tactical solution for Sludge Oil pollution restoration in Bintan.³¹ The viewpoint is based on the Constructivism concept, where the theory is a progeny from the Constructivism.³² Contiguous with some approaches; the International Organization and International Law will be used as supporting theory to explain some provisions related to the problem as well as to describe forms of international organization which was planned for the maritime threat as an universal interest in the international order.³³



³⁰ Penny, Christopher K. 2007. Greening the Security Council: climate change as an emerging “threat to international peace and security”. *International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics*. pg. 35–71.

³¹ *Loc. Cit.*, Barry Buzan, Ole Waver, and Jaap de Wilde. 1998. pg.. 64-68

³² *Loc. Cit.*, Alexander Wendt, 1992. pg.. 391-425.

³³ J. L. Briery. 1963. *An Introduction to the International Law of Peace, 6th Ed.* Oxford: the Clarendon Press. pg.. 442.

³⁴ The scheme is processed by the author, as the theory and the analysis combined of some concept and approaches of the International Relations theories.

C. The Impact of Pollution and Restoration Efforts of the Sludge Oil Waste in Bintan

Sludge Oil is deposition fuel oil from the oil drilling or fuel vessel. Sludge Oil also defined as a heavy metals compounded oil which its characteristics are rigid to clean by water and it cause detriment to health of the environment in the coastal and coral reefs. Based on Government Regulation Number 101-2014, Sludge Oil waste is included in the B3 Waste Category (Hazardous and Poisoning Material).³⁵ The Sludge Oil could be a threat to many sectors; fisheries, tourism, even public health. Generally, Sludge Oil pollution threats can be divided in to three aspects; environment, human security, and economic threat. Those threats are conceptually illustrated by Barry Buzan. According to Buzan, threat aspects have been transformed to five aspects; military, political, social, economic, and environment.³⁶

Three out of five threats are significantly seen in Bintan. Environment threat has been felt by the northern coastal community in Bintan Island. Thus, Sludge Oil pollution in Bintan has been dismayed marine life even to reach the edge of the coast of the Island of Bintan. It has been distraught fishermen due to the pollution has led to reduction of their fishing activity.³⁷ In addition, the potential threat in the environmental aspects led correspondingly to the health issue of people of Bintan. The dread of water pollution affected health and hygiene. Other significant aspect is a threat to its economy.³⁸ Potential economic of the tourism in Bintan is a vital, thus the threat of Sludge Oil needs to addressed. Sludge Oil pollution disrupts to the local and international tourists' convenience. It caused by black mud oil puddle have submerged the sand in some coastlines vacations.³⁹

Some potential threat has been explained above is a state responsibility, both of local and national government. The concept of national interest in the International Relations study focuses on the role of the state as the main actors in international system. In this case, Indonesia needs to understand the potential threat to the non-traditional security aspect which potentially interfere Indonesian domestic security. In response, the local and national government has been seeking restoration through some real efforts. Referring the constructivism, Indonesia' effort is to frame regulation of the Sludge Oil through domestic laws.

B3 waste categorizations from the Government Regulation No. 101 explain that the dangerous level of the threat from chemical waste and industrial waste not only focused on human security aspects but affected to environment balance. Sludge Oil pollution in Bintan clearly has threatened the underwater life environmental, thus the rule of law must be pursued. Though the value and norm of international

³⁵ Peraturan Pemerintah (PP/Government Regulation) No. 101 Year of 2014, B3 waste classification.

³⁶ Barry Buzan. 1991. *People, States and Fear: an Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post Cold War Era*, 2nd Ed. Oxford: Alan Ware and Vincent Hoffman-Martinot (University of Oxford). pg. 1-4.

³⁷ Available from: <http://batam.tribunnews.com/2017/04/16/limbah-minyak-hitam-selalu-cemari-laut-bintan-bupati-apri-sujadi-tunggu-sikap-pemerintah-pusat>, On April 17 2017.

³⁸ Cole HA. 1997. *Pollution of the Sea and its Effects*. London: Biological Science. pg. 17-30.

³⁹ Available from: <http://batam.tribunnews.com/2016/04/05/limbah-minyak-hitam-ancam-pariwisata-bintan>, On April 17 2017.

approval to devise PP (Government Regulation) No. 101 – yet in the law principal, it is regulated by the local government and on the domestic law capacity. Meanwhile, the practical restoration of the Sludge Oil pollution in Bintan is being done in the international law, which means it cannot captured by the positive Indonesian domestic law.⁴⁰

Media reported that the perpetrators of Sludge Oil pollutions are international vessels who propel its waste in international water. Based on the law concept, the violations committed by those perpetrators cannot be captured by the domestic law. It tells that sanctions for environmental pollution will only be able to arrest those who directly dispose waste in Indonesia territory. Whereas in the other hand, the vessel dispose its waste in international zone yet the waves and ocean currents brought it to the exclusive economic zone or even land of Indonesia.⁴¹

By way of technical restoration aspects related to the sea oil waste pollution have been formulated by the Ministry of Environment of Indonesia through “Draft of guideline for conducting environment impact by oil spill at the sea”. Generally, the strategy of conducting to manage the areas is located in the technical substances, where at this point some of the technical to neutralize contaminate sea water in the form of chemical technology is called as bioremediation and ex-situ. Written sanction in Indonesia formulated through law and Indonesian’s legislation. The sanctions are emphasis the form of company liability and culpable vessels which one of those is a remedy to pay compensation their resulted to the Indonesia economic forfeitures.⁴²

Based on the explanation, the legal and technical assistance to the water pollution restoration has been done by the national government. As far from Bintan Government, its efforts tend to the maritime preserve including companion from water police and coast guard (KPLP), to ensure prevention and investigation of the pollution perpetrators from decades until at the present time. Some of the chains of law and the technical aspect are being done to pursue national interest. Primary aspects that tend to affected by the threat economic tourism, environment, as well as public health are in the scope of government responsibility in International Relations Studies.⁴³

The implication of the potential Sludge Oil pollution in Bintan tends to be built by the local government as a threat impartially to the tourism economics. On the contrary, based on the realism concept in International Relations Study, economic threat remains part of the national interest. In an anarchic international system, the struggle for the serenity of national interest is intended to the state itself.

⁴⁰ Author analysis from Government Regulation No.101 The year of 2014 (PP No.101 Tahun 2014) Related to Hazardous and Poisoning Material.

⁴¹ Available from: <http://www.sindobatam.com/limbah-minyak-hitam-serang-bintan/>, On April 18 2017.

⁴² Analysis from Ministry of Environment datas available from: <http://www.menlh.go.id/download/?did=20>, On April 18 2017.

⁴³ Available from: <http://bintankab.go.id/master/doli-temui-sludge-oil-sudah-cemari-perairan-bintan/>, On April 18 2017.

Ironical part of the problem is the Sludge Oil pollution in North Bintan Island was done on purpose. It proposes, when Local Government of Bintan and the National Government of Indonesia construct Sludge Oil threat as of the tourism economic interest in Bintan, thus will not going to considered as an emergency to the international community.

The solemnity of the local and national government in encouraging the tourism economics interest is seen from some chains of rules devised to tackle waste pollution. State roles to promoting common welfare in Bintan through the technical actions are enough to minimize Sludge Oil contamination in the seawaters of the Bintan coastal line. However, the pollution remains problem until 2017. On April 2017, Sludge Oil pollution appears on the surface of the Bintan coastline concerned domestic tourists as well as foreign tourists.⁴⁴ Mentioned to the fact that technical and law formulation has not seen enough to be used as a strategy to reduce the pollution practice in the international sea and the Northern Bintan Island.

This article argue that there is need to some alternatives of policies involve the international system interaction. Restoration outline will be discussed through securitization projection to construct perceived a common threat. The logical approach of International Relation by using Securitization theory and concept are considered as ideal supports to the domestic exertion have been made. Previous succeed of securitization carried out by United Kingdom in perceived threat of sea pollution as an IMO agenda. Henceforth, Indonesia as international actor in all probability smears the same strategy in the same way as Britain in 1960s.

D. The Prognosis of Bintan' Sludge Oil Threat Construction as International Agenda

Indonesia policies strategy to pursue its Sludge Oil pollution restoration in Bintan can be assessed on two main aspects; domestically and internationally. Domestic caucus seen through the positive legal framework and technical matters has been done by local and national government. However, provisional output has not trend a positive result, especially in the tourism sector. Retort to the case, the Government of Indonesia seeks to conduct diplomacy in international forums through its IMO membership in November 2016.⁴⁵

In this section, Indonesia' strategy to rejoin IMO can be explained through diplomatic strategy. Whereas state agenda is to pursue a common threat in the international system explained through Securitization theory. In consequence, Indonesia places as securitizing actor over the threat of Sludge Oil to the economic and marine life.

⁴⁴Available from: <http://lintaskepri.com/blh-wisatawan-mengeluh-akibat-limbah-di-perairan-bintan.html>, On 18 April 2017.

⁴⁵Available from: <http://setkab.go.id/sidang-di-london-23-27-november-indonesia-terpilih-kembali-sebagai-anggota-imo-kategori-c/>, On April 18 2017.

Indonesia' Diplomacy in International Forum

Simply put, diplomatic concept of classic international relations study defined to a practically and the goal of diplomacy involving state actor as an effort to its national interest achievement through international system interaction. Refer to this, Indonesia's riposte to IMO at the junction of London in November 2016 explained that, the country has a worth cultivating in international system. As IMO the international of maritime forum serves to formulate and provide a report on security and safety at sea. Indonesia through the polemics of its pollution is in the judge that IMO are one of the diplomacy media can be utilized in order to achieve their national interest. As in the contemporary study of International Relations, it is explained that the practice of diplomacy involves not only country as the main actors in the interaction of international actor but it extended to the companies, individuals, and even a group of the international community (NGOs).⁴⁶

Adopting the concept, function, and actor of diplomacy within the framework of International Relations, contemporary, Indonesia needs to fight for their national interest related to the Sludge Oil pollution in various international forums – or even make use of NGOs media as a partner to build the perception of the threat of pollution in Bintan as a global threat. Indonesia's strategy diplomacy through its membership in the IMO is traditionally static, where Indonesia just takes advantage of the interaction between the two countries as the fulfillment of their national interest.

On the other side, diplomacy practices correspondingly have some obstacles in pursuing the national interest. This means that, in the interaction of every actor in the international forums has interests in various areas. The differences from each national interest of every country in IMO are potentially being a barrier for Indonesia to minimize the practice of Sludge Oil pollution in Bintan. As example, Singapore, Singapore's national interest is more likely to fight in the IMO to do with the practice of piracy.⁴⁷ Thus, Singapore tend to look forward about piracy threat is greater than the threat of Sludge Oil pollution in the waters of Singapore⁴⁸

The difference of national interest in every actor in the international system – is something that is reasonable. International Relations Study, see that the international anarchy clearly showed that the national interest is the liable of each country to cultivate (struggle for power).⁴⁹ Thus, this paper argues that the state needs to utilize other alternatives in the practice of diplomacy which, the aspect of the national interest related to the Sludge Oil Pollution is 'disguised', and then urgency of the potential threat of the global environment can be offered by Indonesia in international forums. The strategy was presented in a comprehensive through

⁴⁶Susan Strange. 1992. States, Firms, and Diplomacy. *Journal International Affairs*, Vol. 68, No. 1.pg.. 1-15.

⁴⁷Author' analysis from IMO agreements related Piracy in Malaka Strait.

⁴⁸Koh Swee Lean Collin. 2016. *The Malacca Strait Patrols: Finding Common Ground*. Singapore: Rajaratnam School of International Studies. pp. 1-4.

⁴⁹National Interest and Power Concept in the Struggle for Power Framework through Realism. Hans J. Morgenthau.

based Securitization approach and to measure the level of possibilities to perceive the common issue.

Meeting Indonesia' national interests in IMO is a close with the phenomenon at the time to build the perception of environment threat within the framework of the Marpol by United Kingdom in the 1960s to today's implications for the world maritime international. Hence, the thing we seek is to measure the power of country, in which to compare bargaining position between Britain and Indonesia in the maritime is very different. While Indonesia even still has many obstacles related to the development of the maritime concept in the domestic scope of the country. The weakness of Indonesia regarding the capacity and power in the maritime is not to be the end of the efforts for the national interest. Indonesia is probable to take advantage of international organizations and NGOs through the constructing issue to optimize the ability of diplomacy, but it needs to be a record is the national interests need to be ruled out first.

As Securitizing issue is an alternative strategy in the international system to tackle Sludge Oil Pollution in Bintan.

Long before the phenomenon Sludge Oil in Bintan, the issue of waste pollution has become highlighted by the international community. Through a large framework of global warming, the problem of waste as well is become one of the things that linked with the environment. The Indonesian government itself had agreed to some international agreements related to the waste and environmental pollution.⁵⁰ As the Basel Convention, the World Ocean Conference, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention, Minamata of the Convention and the latest is Indonesia rejoined IMO in 2016. It was a concrete action from the Government of Indonesia to take part in the global environmental issues. In addition, the pollution of the international law caused by the practice of oil drilling has also set in 1973 through Marpol, and at same point be amended until the end of the year 2015. Thus means that the world's attention on marine pollution caused by the oil industries as well as international straits lines– has indeed been discussed long before the issue of Sludge Oil in Bintan in recent years.⁵¹

The B3 waste phenomenon to developing countries has become a public secret in the international community. The international agenda for campaigning “Prevent the Developing World as Waste Disposal” is appreciated by the Government of Indonesia to be a leader “Ban Amendment” in the Basel Convention along Switzerland. The moment of Indonesia' concern through the Basel Convention can be used as an instrument to improve the politics bargaining. Therefore in diplomatic strategy, the position of Indonesia can be used as a source of politics

⁵⁰ Available from: <http://www.menlh.go.id/cegah-negara-berkembang-jadi-tempat-pembuangan-limbah-b3-indonesia-swiss-ambil-inisiatif-dan-kepemimpinan/>, On April 18 2017.

⁵¹ Available from: <http://www.menlh.go.id/cegah-negara-berkembang-jadi-tempat-pembuangan-limbah-b3-indonesia-swiss-ambil-inisiatif-dan-kepemimpinan/>, On April 18 2017.

power in constructing the agenda of the Sludge Oil pollution Bintan to international forums.

Through the point of view of state's sovereignty, although Sludge Oil has reached the point the exclusive economic zone or even the shoreline, but its practice would be difficult to object through domestic law and statutory institutions. As already explained that the perpetrators of Sludge Oil pollution are technically disposed in the territory of the international law are untouched by the national law of Indonesia. Thus, it will be difficult if the Local Government works in the small-scale scope. I simply can be said that, although waste Sludge Oil has threatened vital areas both in security and environmental health, as well as the threat of economic tourism, but attempting the problem remain on the scope of high politics.

In the concept of high politics, the action that allows the related phenomenon of Sludge Oil would be ideal if it included the role of the Central Government (state). In other words, the problems had hit national security and threat in terms of the environment, so the behavior that should be taken in the form of a political stance is categorized into high politics. Based on the characteristics of the issue, it should have been done by Bintan District Government is to build coordination with the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Local Government will not be limited in the matters of high politics that is certainly hard to do without a role and participation of the Central Government.⁵²As to the event, the Bintan Government has made the problem of Sludge Oil pollution in Bintan to the Central Government. The arrival of the Ministry of Environment with a member of the House of Representatives showed that Bintan Government began to build coordination, to the preclusion of Sludge Oil pollution in Bintan can be realized.

Said the coordination within the Local Government and the Central Government has been built to equalize perception, then will face is related to map out the political system and the international regime. Characteristics of the political system, international anarchy will be an obstacle to the Central Government in promoting the national interests of economy through elements of sovereignty. If the national interests are unable to compete in an anarchic system, it is necessary to do construction issues through the international diplomacy.

Although the focal point of Sludge Oil pollution regarding the impact of the domestic economy to reach the sovereignty, but diplomacy strategy in the international community that tends to anarchy – will be difficult to response to the interests of Indonesia. Therefore, strategies that can be taken are to raise the issue of waste of Bintan Island to in international forums through international conferences that involving Indonesia.⁵³Then in the agenda to brawl the environmental threat, the Government ought to take the universal interests. This means that Indonesia is

⁵²Charles W. Kegley and Eugene R. Wittkopf. 2010. World Politics trend and transformation. Boston: MA Wadsworth, Cengage Learning. pg.. 4-6.

⁵³National Interest and Power Concept in the Struggle for Power Framework through Realism. Hans J. Morgenthau

obliged to take the issue of Sludge pollution not from the position of the national/local economic interests, but from the point of view of global environmental threat– which will surely be one of the world's most important agenda at the moment.

Simply put, the strategy for demands made by Bintan Government should be more likely to bring the urgency of issue to environment security than economic impact caused by the hitch –, although in principle, the economic interests are behind the efforts to manage. It is similarly with diplomatic strategy through construction the issue of transfer in order to optimize the national interest, especially the Bintan Government.

The Securitization by Buzan is based on a construction process, the issue of which was built by the state in the system. This is undetached from the constructivism approaches, where the dynamics of interaction the actors the international will retain a pattern and the common perception (inter-subjectivity) of a potential threat, to achieve an inter-subjectivity between the other international actors. The Securitization needs to meet some important aspects, thus at the end of the threat of Sludge Oil in Bintan to be on the agenda for the international community.⁵⁴

Securitization of Indonesia in Sludge Oil restoration in Bintan

Through Indonesia membership in the various forums the environment, it appears that the country has been cast as securitizing actors. The existential threats are seen from the pollution of waste Sludge Oil in Bintan for a few years. Rendering to Buzan, the issue needs for extra-ordinary measure, which it is the attitude of securitizing actors in measuring the potential threat through the efforts of law and technical matters related to Sludge Oil restoration. Simply put, extra-ordinary measure is the attitude of Bintan Government in conducting a patrol to investigate profoundly related problem in the northern island of Bintan.

In the next part, Buzan explains that non-traditional threats tend to threaten some other aspects out of the military. Through the threat of Sludge Oil at least, referent objects which need to be protected by the Government of Indonesia or Bintan Government is Human Security, Environmental Degradation, and Economic Threats. The three aspects are part of the national interest which needed to be brawled for in seeking the welfare of the people of Indonesia. Some of the theories offered by Buzan clearly illustrates that the phenomenon Sludge Oil is a threat to Indonesia, and has been attempted in an international organization – through a construction issue.

However, the next important enough aspect is to see audience in determining the perception of threat. Hence, the audience is referring to the actor in international system – the countries members of the IMO or NGOs. The international actor drawn

⁵⁴*Loc. Cit.*, Barry Buzan, Ole Waver, and Jaap de Wilde. 1998. pp. 62-66.

as the audience need to be affected by securitizing actors, where in this case Indonesia needs to play an active role in building the issue of the Sludge Oil threat as a threat to the global environment. The Indonesian government in influencing audience needs to be more impulse the urgency for the environment within the framework of global warming –than the campaign its national interest caused by Sludge Oil pollution.

Referring to the UK phenomenon in constructing the perception of threat in the international maritime (Marpol), Britain as securitizing actors had been able to create intersubjectivity within countries in the world. Indications of UK succeed in constructing the agenda of the environment in the maritime in the 1960s, heavily influenced by the audience who also felt the impact caused by Oil disposal. This raises an opportunity for Indonesia to establish the issue of Sludge Oil in the international system, thus the future notion will involve other countries to reduce the pollution of waste in the northern island of Bintan.

The challenge will be an obstacle in the constructing process the issue of Sludge Oil is related to the politics power of Indonesia in international system is Bargaining position of the country. In the structure of international, Indonesia cannot be equated with England in the 1960s. However, the Indonesian diplomacy through smart power will be going to be able to effectively moving towards the construction of the issue. Although the international politics of Indonesia does not equal to other developed countries in the IMO, nonetheless Indonesia should be able to take advantage of opportunities to promote the issue of Sludge Oil in Bintan.

Strategies are considered to be able to be used is to take advantage of the agenda of international – in which is currently the world was focused on issues of sewage pollution and global warming. Through the moment, lobbying the country need to be more prevailing in promoting the global warming – which was caused by Sludge Oil waste in Bintan. This will be possible in the country than only voice the loss in the national economy caused by the waste. Audience or countries in other by itself will agree to the aspirations of Indonesia if the Sludge Oil in Bintan is built on framework of global environmental threat and is not based on the national economy.

E. Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the explanation, the conclusion in this article while relating to the urgency of the national interest can be translated through the Security Maritime. Sludge Oil Waste is a Hazardous Material Toxic (B3) is able to create three aspects of threat to the Maritime Security in Indonesia, especially Bintan. The three such threats include; Human Security, Economic Security, and Environment Security. The potential of these threats can be disturbing aspects of social welfare in Bintan, and cause environmental damage to marine life and coastal area of the northern island of Bintan.

The state policy has been attempted by Bintan Government, and the Central Government. The efforts are more to relief efforts after the occurrence of pollution. Where is it, sanctions against the perpetrators of pollution has been set through a

positive legal framework. While technical matters actually are done through the neutralization of sea water, as well as patrol in the coastal area of Bintan Island. However, some of the domestic efforts are not considered to be used as an ideal, because of Sludge Oil pollution are still happening– even the phenomenon of it reoccurred in March 2016 and in local media of Riau Islands.

Referring to the problem and efforts to handle Sludge Oil in Bintan which has not run optimally, this research offers an alternative solution through Securitization approach. Construction issue aims to build the common perception (inter-subjectivity) over Sludge Oil threat in Bintan – as a common threat which need to be tackled by the international actor. Efforts to securitization is a diplomatic strategy that has not been pursued by the Government of Indonesia, thus through this approach is yearned that Indonesia can take advantage of the urgency of global warming as the largest issue to bring the Sludge Oil pollution in Bintan in the international community.

For advice in this article, Indonesia needs to be able to enhance the capacity of diplomacy in international organizations, such as IMO. The ability of diplomacy conducted to focusing on the Securitization issue, by conducting the Sludge Oil as a potential threat to environmental degradation of the international community. Indonesia also needs to simultaneously take advantage of NGOs involved in the agenda of the international environmental, thus the pressure on the international community can be achieved through the non-state actors. In addition, as an input to Bintan Government, an open access of data report for research and observation is needed in order to open up opportunities for the academics and experts of the environment – hence the ideal strategy can be sustainably implemented for the sustainability and the preservation of the environment of the universe.

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**PALM OIL INDUSTRIES OUTBURST : A THREAT TOWARDS A SUPREMACY
OF POLITICAL ECONOMY ON LAND AUTHORIZATION**

Ismatul Hakim,

Researcher on Forest Economic and Policy, Ministry of Environment and Forestry,

Lukas R Wibowo,

Researcher on Political Sociology, Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Pablo Pacheco,

Team Leader, Value Chains, Finance and Investment CIFOR

Cecillia Luthrell , CIFOR

Heru Komarudin, CIFOR

Abstract

The increasing world market demand of palm oil products has led to the outbreak of the amount of area of oil palm plantations in Indonesia has even penetrated the forest areas in Indonesia such as Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua. Oil palm plantations became the idol of the farming community to jointly INDONENSIA leaving featured local food commodities such as rice, corn, beans, coffee, rubber ecologically valuable that has been the source of their livelihood. The tendency of domination of palm oil in the world of agriculture in Indonesia is characterized by monopolistic practices in the economy by the dominance of large companies and the practice of monocropping which can threaten the destruction of forests and poverty as well as to change the culture and lifestyle of the people to the political culture of the rule of money in decision-making at the household level population which also eroded the traditional noble values of society. The above conditions has led to fragmentation of the unity of the local community into a consumer society groups, communities and society tradisional dominant depressed. This paper will describe the process of transformation of forest change into oil palm plantations, the accumulation control of oil palm plantations by corporations. This situation is exacerbated by the permitting process that is chaotic, domination practice of free riders in land tenure and the impoverishment of local communities and indigenous people who have been the demise of political ecology in maintaining land and forest balance of ecosystem

Key words : Oil palm industry, monopolistic practices, free riders

1. Introduction

Palm oil as palm oil crops (CPO- crude palm oil) and palm kernel (CPO) is one of the excellent plantations of the source of foreign exchange for Indonesia's non-oil. A prospect for palm oil commodities in world trade of vegetable oils has encouraged the Indonesian government to spur the development of oil palm plantations.

Of the 109 million hectares of land area, vast Indonesian Oil Palm Plantation area of 10.95 million hectares (5.8%), which consists of: Perkebunan Negara (BUMN) 750 075 ha (6.85%) with a potential production of CPO average 3 -4 tonnes / ha / yr, private plantation of 5.65 million ha (51.60%) with a potential production of CPO average of 5-6 tonnes / ha / year, while smallholder (small holders) 4.55 million ha (41.55%) consisting of: 1) independent smallholders area of 2.5 million ha with an average CPO production of 2-3 tonnes / ha / year, and 2) farmers covering 2.0 million ha with an average production of CPO 5-6 tonnes / ha / year (in cooperation with private plantation company). Plantation productivity State-Owned Enterprises (SOE) and independent smallholders plantation is still very low 2-3 tonnes / ha / year and still has potential to be increased to 5-6 tonnes / ha / year.

The Indonesian Palm Oil Producers Association (GAPKI) expects Indonesian crude palm oil (CPO) exports to reach 27 million tons in 2017 (up 1.6 percent from realization in the preceding year), or USD \$18.90 billion in terms of export value (up 1.7 percent from the preceding year). In other words, Gapki sees very limited growth for Indonesia's CPO exports in 2017. This bleak outlook is caused by sluggish global demand (China may in fact curtail CPO imports), while the recovery of the CPO price is not expected to be significant.

GAPKI projects Indonesia's CPO production at 35.5 million tons and palm kernel at 3.20 million tons this year. However, the global economy has not recovered fully yet and therefore foreign demand for Indonesia palm oil products is expected to remain bleak. Palm oil prices are currently relatively high but will fall again after the May-June period when production of palm oil will show a peak. The CPO price may decline to the range of USD \$600-700 per ton, especially because on several plantations the oil palm trees (that were planted in the 2012-2013 period) have become productive. In February 2017 the CPO price was USD \$706.79 per ton, down from USD \$726.49 per ton in the preceding month (Hasan, M Fadhil, 2017).

Domestic consumption of palm oil products in Indonesia this year is estimated to reach 12 million tons, provided the central government's B20 biodiesel program runs smoothly (this program sets the requirement to blend a mandatory 20 percent of fatty acid methyl ester - or fame, derived from palm oil - with 80 percent of diesel). Product development based bio-diesel oil is primarily aimed at diversifying the product of palm and tried to control CPO price in the global market through the mechanism of supply-demand control of the Indonesian palm products.

The world CPO market price trends were relatively good and stable, then the cultivation of oil into the farming community expectations are driven by the

attractiveness of oil business to abandon the cultivation of plants featured other local crops such as rice, corn, rubber, coffee, chocolate and more. This encourages community to change the land use her business and opening new areas for oil palm cultivation including the use of forest areas. On the other hand the spread of the amount of palm oil processing mill (MCC) can accommodate products of fresh fruit bunches (tbs) of farmers and other parties. The number of land or forests being turned into oil palm plantations is difficult to control, especially after the Law on Autonomy, many permits on oil palm plantations released through regional regulation mechanisms (local laws) or declaring (decree). A wide variety of practices and mechanism of bussines permits in the area led to the development of oil palm plantation business permits are uncontrolled.

This paper intends to examine and explain political and economic interests behind the permitting process. This paper also aims to answer the main question of how explore the development of oil palm plantations at the field level lacking of coordination and integration among relevant sectors in the development of oil palm plantations. This paper also will describe the process of transformation of forest change into oil palm plantations, the accumulation control of oil palm plantations by corporations. This situation is exacerbated by the permitting process that is chaotic, domination practice of free riders in land tenure and the impoverishment of local communities and indigenous people who have been the demise of political ecology in maintaining land and forest balance of ecosystem.

2. The History of Palm Oil Estate in The Forest Areas : Just Economic Oriented

The early history of forest utilization in the outer of Java done through concession business entities in forest areas which can be cultivated economically estimated and approved by local government. The Minister of Agriculture that in charge to handle forestry affairs, issued a decision of the Minister of Agriculture N0. 291 / Kpts / Um / 1970 on the establishment of the Working area Forest Concession automatically be production forests within the State forest areas because not all planned forest area been confirmed (Djajapertjunda, and Djamhuri, 2013). Political and economic interests are the only major consideration in managing forests for the benefit of the results of timber and non-timber forest products.

In setting the production forest area is often a case of overlapping with other agencies plan that equally requires a forest. To overcome this, the Directorate General of Forestry in 1981 took the initiative to create a map of a temporary agreement between the relevant institutions, such as the Department of Agricultural, Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Agriculture is setting the boundaries of the forest direncanakan sebagai forest areas according to function, including forest will soon be converted into plantations and transmigration area. The conversion of forest area into other purpose is solely for the purpose of economic policy or economics interests. So if today there is a change of forest land converted into oil palm

plantations or for the benefit of transmigration, mining, infrastructure development or large forest areas, are motivated political and economic interests..

The agreement called Forest Land Use Agreement (TGHK) that the mapping defined areas: (1) permanent production forest, (2) limited production forest, (3) protected forests, (4) forest conservation, and (5) forest conversion. Size of each function of the region, continues to be refined on a regular basis so that the composition in 1984 to reach levels as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Forest area TGHK 1984

No	Forest Function	Luas (Ha)
1	Protection Forest	30.316.100
2	Conservation Forest	18.725.215
3	Limited Production Forest	30.525.300
4	Permanent Production Forest	33.866.600
5	Convertible Production Forest	19.000.000
	Total	132.433.215

The map of TGHK been used as consideration in decision making of the possibility of changing the status of forest to non-forest area. The TGHK has been accommodated in the convertible forest classification. This possibility has been observed since 1980, namely the Minister of Agriculture Decree No. 764 / Kpts / Um / 10/1980 which regulates the possible release of forest land for other purposes and in the implementation taken according to agreed procedures. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture is the foundation or benchmark in a wide range of interests use forest land for non forestry so that forest functions as the lungs of the world must be maintained for the welfare of society and the country's economic progress while maintaining environmental sustainability.

The growing of palm oil plantations in Indonesia cannot be separated from policies of the New Order government by providing incentives. In 1996, Suharto government planned to beat Malaysia as an exporter of palm oil in the world with a way to increase the area of oil palm plantations in Indonesia two-fold, namely to 5.5 million hectares in 2000. Half of the area of oil palm plantations allocated to foreign private plantation companies. The development of oil palm plantations will mainly be built in Kalimantan, Sumatra, Sulawesi and Irian Jaya. The forest area has been turned into oil palm plantations continue to grow more rapidly before the moratorium policy on palm plantation expansion at forest area was enforced. Consequently, Indonesia currently dominates the world palm oil industries with an area of 11.7 million ha (Statistics Directorate General of Plantation, 2016), while the total plantation area from the convertible production forest area reached 6,245,751.15 ha as shown in Figure 1 (DG PTKL, 2017).

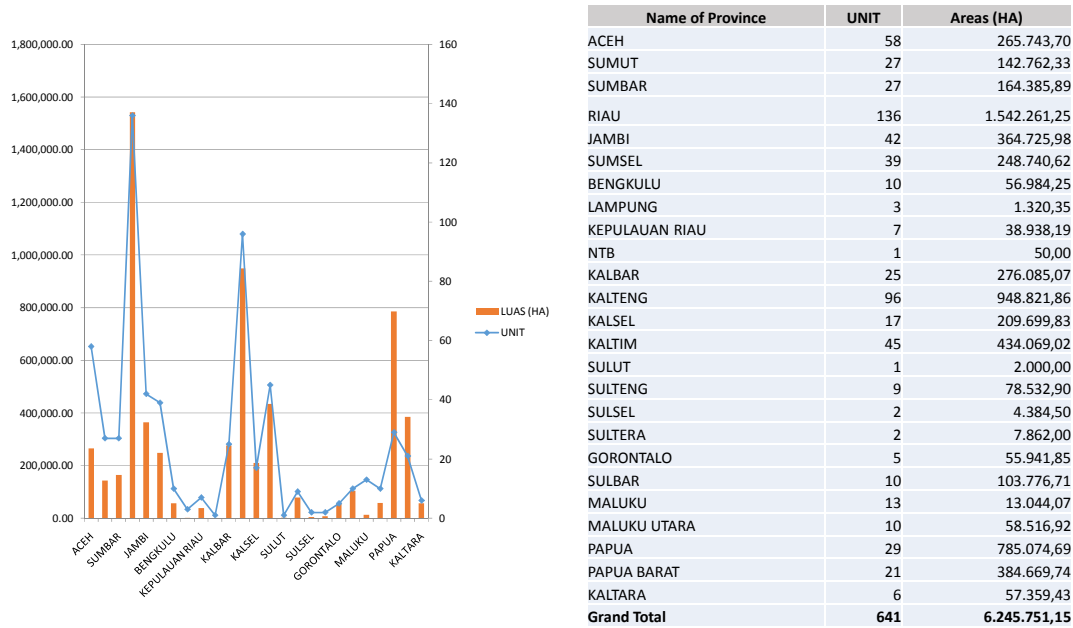


Figure 1. Plantation area derived from the release of forest area per province until October 2016

Figure 2 it appears that the area of the release of forest land for oil palm plantations compared to other commodities is the largest with an area of 5,572,684 ha. Thus the appeal of oil palm plantation business development that has become a pressure towards the forest area is increasing, so a lot of conflict happening between the parties such as people, companies, local and national governments. The increase in oil prices in the global market will be pressure on palm oil expansion either community or unscrupulous oil companies. The political economy of oil depending on world market conditions, especially products derivatives produced from oil palm are now roughly 140 kinds of products. While the pressure on the forest area continues to increasing, on the other hand the flourishing illegal oil palm must be resolved.

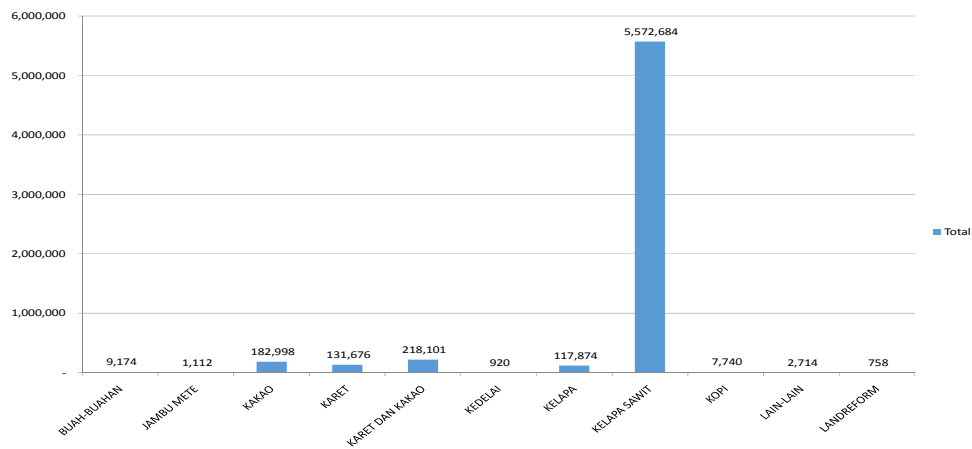


Figure 3. The release of forest land for plantations per commodity until October 2017

There are several key business success of oil palm plantations that make it thrive, including: (i) the design of economies of scale, (ii) the development of processing industry of palm oil, (iii) the application of the partnership, (iv) the determination of the price of fresh fruit bunches (FFB) `tripartite basis, (v) care about environmental issues, and (vi) raising political lobbying at the national level (Subarudi et al, 2014) and at the global level.

RSPO versus ISPO

In the context of the market price and the security, Indonesia should be able to meet the tastes of the market as indicated by the care about environmental issues through an agreement RSPO (Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oils) and HCV / HCS. And for national palm oils regulation and consolidation, there is Indonesian Sustainability on Palm Oil (ISPO) standard which is expected to as a mandatory for Indonesian palm oil business. International initiatives for the RSPO was built in 2004 by the palm oil company of Malaysia and Indonesia to ensure that palm oil contributes to a better world. RSPO has developed a verifiable standards for sustainable palm oil business and encourages palm oil companies to adopt business practices that are responsible. Some companies already have experience with the standards of the RSPO since ratified in 2005, but its implementation is complex, expensive and difficult to implement (Paoli (2007) in Sheil et al., (2009)).

Application of RSPO also criticized as an attempt subterfuge and efforts of PR (public relations) and to build a false image of the environment (greenwashing). Greenpeace claimed that many members of the RSPO palm oil business development meelanjutkan into the woods in violation of both the law and the principles of the RSPO (Greenpeace (2007) in Sheil et al. (2009)). Trade war will continue to be faced by the Indonesian palm oil industry so there is always an attempt to impose our palm oil industry, especially from the EU countries in different ways. The current real attack raged resulosi we face in the form of palm oil, which the European Parliament resolution of palm oil Starssbourg released a report on Palm Oil & Deforestation of Rainforests on 4 April 2017. The report specifically mentioned that Indonesian oil issue is the question large associated with the issue of corruption, child labor, human rights violations, disappearances rights of indigenous peoples and others. Study of oil will be released by mid-year and the European Commission will hold a conference related to the oil. The sides also expressed the need for a negative outlook on the investment over the oil to sunflower oil and rapeseed oil, as well as critics of the bank, which is considered to be supporting.

The resolution to the Minister of Environment and Forestry has issued a denial on 7 April 2017. Indonesia's refusal to issue such oil is a sensitive issue, and in relation to the environment and forestry, oil palm industry in Indonesia is a huge industry that involves the livelihood of farmers, palm planted area covering an area of 11.6 million ha, of which 41% are crop farmers or small holders, with a workforce of upstream to downstream, not less than 16 million farmers and workers. The

Indonesian government actually trying to implement sustainable management practices in the management of oil and land based industries at the present time and is being intensified. "Sustainable development become a concern for the current government. Just as the orientation of the European Parliament and other countries in the world, Indonesia is also included which is in front in efforts to implement the Paris Agreement. Indonesia has ratified the Paris Agreement and the ratification of various other measures for sustainable development.

Two major challenges in strengthening Indonesian oil palm industries : 1) at the global level Indonesia faced pressure global markets of the countries of the competitors in the world business on vegetable oil such as Europe and America could suddenly destabilize the selling price of CPO and 2) at the level of our national face problems setting up and maintenance of the legality of oil tends to be dominated by large investors because of the power of capital which, if not controlled can cause economic imbalances and community will depend strongly on oil while other types of businesses is no choice.

3. The fall in commodity prices in Indonesia : A Lesson Learned

Related to influence match world market prices, we have already experienced with the export commodity price fluctuations since the Dutch colonial era ranging from coffee, sugar cane, rubber, petroleum and wood that never experienced the glory and at this time, palm oil was at the peak. Pakpahan (2010) stated that last time We note that in the era of coffee exports become important sources of foreign exchange for the Netherlands. Dutch foreign exchange earnings from coffee slumped in the early 1900s. Coffee position is replaced by sugar, which is also based in Java. This sugar provides outstanding foreign exchange earnings are great too for the Netherlands. Sugar heyday ended in the 1930s. The position of the sugar later replaced by rubber. Rubber, as a foreign exchange earner declined in the 1960s.

Post-rubber was born petroleum and forestry business outside Java, with a model of forest concessions (HPH). As plantation born with Agrarischwet foundation in 1870, the HPH outer of Java born after the issuance of Law No. 5 of 1967 on Basic Provisions of Forestry and Law No. 1 of 1967 concerning Foreign Investment. The result is a natural timber in the outer islands of Java became a major source of foreign exchange after the second number Indonesia's oil and gas at the beginning of 1970-80. However, it turns out ahead of the 20th century ended, the position of oil and gas and timber from natural forests that did not again become a major foreign exchange earner Indonesia. Even though theoretically we witnessed forestry business was sustained by the forestry science adhering to the principle of maximum sustained yield principle, in practice it turns out can not be applied, especially outside Java.

Furthermore Pakpahan (2010), stating that falling commodities cultivated caused by the defeat in the competition in the global market. Many of the factors that

reduce the competitiveness, but for bulk commodities such as raw materials, the primary factor is the cost of production which can not compete with the same or substitute products produced by competing countries. It is true that the reduction of production costs is determined by many factors, but one of them which is very important is the creation of environmental/economic system as a whole (economy-wide performance) is an efficient, advanced and healthy. The weakening of the world economic system to change the configuration or the global economic order. For countries such as Brazil, Thailand and Australia then the fall in world sugar market, for example, be used as an opportunity to seize the world's new position in the sugar industry. The result is such countries as the winner in terms of sugar today. As for Malaysia took the position of Nigeria who previously controlled the oil market, become a palm oil as a source of prosperity, welfare, progress and pride of Malaysia.

The main point to be conveyed is that the ups and downs in the economy of the usual things and will continue to happen. The question is whether we can get up and get back into a winner. We have no evidence for it. Therefore, it is a challenge we all for palm oil Indonesian society, that we must be strong and build a system that is unbeatable. Unbeatable system is the product of continuous innovation and large-scale. The existence of RSPO and ISPO become essential for Indonesia to have a good governance of oils palm sustainability (GOLS). It's highly expected that the state government should be present to organize palm plantations and the palm oil industry well. RSPO and ISPO should become a means mutually complementary in improving palm oil industries in Indonesia. If it is not laid out properly then it could jeopardize the security and existence of society and the state.

In fact in the field indicates that the development of oil palm plantations full of conflicts and complex licensing process and a lot of overlap, while the market encourages people to open palm oil plantation. Government opportunities to generate income from oil palm products, followed by efforts to stimulate the production of palm oil, which in turn led to the increasing need of land for planting this commodity. In 2009 the oil palm plantation area has reached 7.95 million hectares, and in 2013 increased to 10.46 million hectares, then the next year increased to 10.96 million hectares. The Central Bureau of Statistics estimates that by 2015 oil palm plantations has reached 11.44 million hectares, an increase of 4.46 percent (FWI, 2016). Increased production of palm oil very quickly feared to ignore the principles of sustainability (sustainability), which resulted in the loss of forest cover and forest areas, increasing greenhouse gas emissions, and lead to social conflict with indigenous / local people in the area around the plantation.

Furthermore (FWI, 2001) claims that the Government is encouraged to implement an assessment instrument is based on a system of sustainability (sustainability) in the development of Indonesian oil palm plantations are environmentally sound ISPO (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil). Sustainable oil palm plantations Indonesia (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil), hereinafter referred

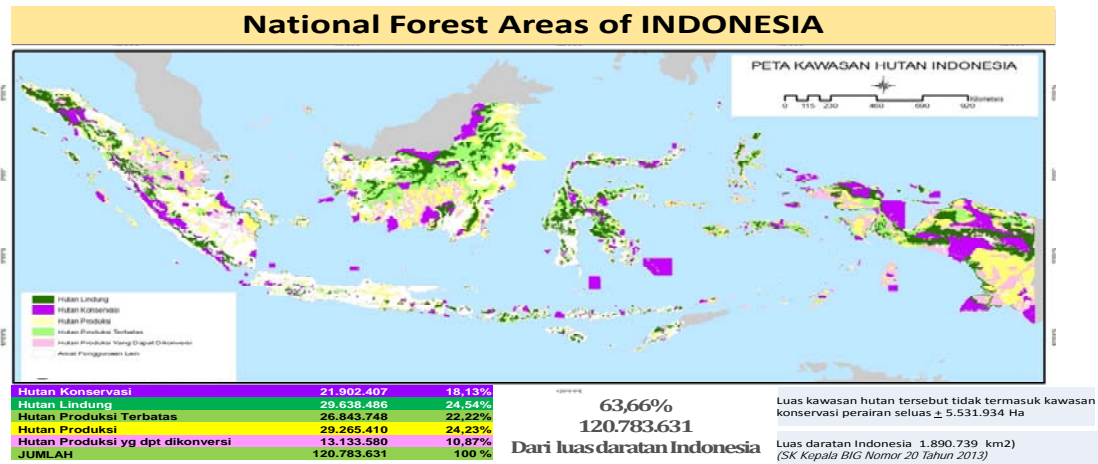
to ISPO is a business system in the field of oil palm plantations viable economically, socially feasible, and environmentally friendly based on the applicable laws and regulations in Indonesia (to Regulation No. 19/2911 on Guidelines for Plantation Sustainable palm oil Indonesia). But on the other hand, the Indonesian palm oil industry much criticized for allegedly having a negative impact, particularly the impact of environmental and human rights impacts (HAM). Environmental impact is often called the problem of land fires caused by the opening of oil palm plantations. Loss and destruction of forest cover area, threatened biodiversity to health problems due to the impact of land fires haze. The impact is more potential for flooding or landslides due to loss of forest area buffer. Application of ISPO should be able to respond to the negative impacts arising from the development of oil palm. Because it is the purpose of the application of this ISPO palm plantations in Indonesia that are sustainably managed, thereby increasing productivity, improving and supporting the legality of Indonesia's commitment to preventing deforestation, so that it can maintain the commitment of Indonesia in reducing global emissions.

Political Economy in Palm Oil Land Authorization

Forest management in Indonesia since the beginning done through the hands of businessman whose main purpose solely to economic interests throughout a large part derived from wood forest products. While the growth of the sub-sectors of oil palm plantations has resulted in significant economic benefits, the development of oil palm plantations causes increased threat to the existence of natural tropical forests in Indonesia. This happens because of the development of oil palm plantations primarily built on the conversion of forest areas. Conversion of natural forests for oil palm development continues to this day although in Indonesia is already available degraded land and abandoned land in a very large scale (approximately 30 million hectares) as a result of the activities of opening and / or exploitation of forests for various purposes (Forestry Plannin Agency, 2000).

Investors prefer to establish oil palm plantations in conversion forests because of potential benefit in the form of wood IPK (timber harvesting permit) of natural forest areas converted (NRM, 2001). At that time Wood GPA is needed by the timber industry, particularly pulp and paper industry, for the production of timber from concessions diminishing from year to year. While the realization of industrial timber plantation (HTI) until January 1999 only reached 22% of the planned target (Directorate General of Forest Utilization, 1999). As a result, forest conversion has been one source of the destruction of Indonesia's forests, even a threat to the loss of ecosystem biodiversity of tropical rain forests of Indonesia. In addition, since the main motivation to earn huge profits and faster than wood GPA, the conversion of natural forests to the development of oil palm plantations has caused millions of hectares of forest conversion turned into wastelands in the form of shrubs and / or land a new critical while in on the other hand the realization of oil palm development is not as planned (Kompas, May 19, 2000). According to the former

Minister of Forestry and Plantation Muslimin Nasution (2000), the realization of the development of oil palm plantations only 16.1% of the total area of forest conversion of existing SK discharge (Manurung, EGT, 2001). While the palm oil area has not been well recognized (How much percentage of palm oil estate of the total available production convertible production forest?).



And it turns out the current palm plantations not only penetrated in production forest conversion, but the reality on the ground has penetrated into the area of production forests, protected forests and even within the forest conservation. Subarudi (2014) stated, that the amount of illegal estate include palm oil in the forest area accounts for about 8.5 million hectares of plantations involving as many units spread across 8 provinces and the value of state losses of around Rp. 146.37 trillion as listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Number of units and area of plantations including illegal oil palm plantation in the forest area

No.	Province	Number of Estate BussinesUnit (Unit)	Illegal Estate Areas (ha)	Estimate of State Loss (x Rp. Billions)
1.	Central Kalimantan	282	3.934.963	83098.15
2.	East Kalimantan	86	720.830	15184.51
3.	West Kalimantan	169	2.145.846	17732.39
4.	South Kalimantan	32	370.282	7819.57
5.	Sulawesi Tenggara	9	20.930	439.08
6.	Riau	97	454.260	6543.23
7.	Jambi	52	298.088	3610.08
8.	Jawa Barat	23	623.550	11949.61
	Total	749	8.510.001	146376.62

Source :Dirjen PHKA (2012)

The table shows that the illegal occupation of the gardens include palm oil is quite a fantastic area of forest spread across 8 provinces with the largest area in Central Kalimantan (3.93 million ha) and East Kalimantan (2.15 million ha). This is done because the occupation of oil palm plantation companies to speculate if they were fined because illegal seecara in occupation of forest areas, the highest is only paying PSDH and DR only. Payment of fines (DR and PSDH) are relatively small to be the motive of many crop plantation companies in occupation of forest areas as compared to when they took care of the estate permits legally. Where they are required to pay a concession license with a count of approximately Rp. 2000-5000 per m² of land, or about Rp. 20-50 million per hectare. So if they have a legal oil palm plantations they have to spend around Rp. 20-50 billion to acquire 1,000 ha concession and charge this fee does not include the building of offices and nurseries, seeding and planting, and other operational costs. Therefore the best solution for illegal palm oil plantation not only whitened, but there must be compensation from the company by entering the land lease approximately 20% each year of the production costs as a capital investment of government. The rental yield can be used as non-tax revenues as well as non-tax revenues for the forestry sector leasing activity forest areas for mining enterprises.

Seeing the development of extensive oils palm estates so rapidly and penetrated the forest, the government plans to limit the extensive plantation estate for businesses associated with the plantations. Restriction of maximum 100,000 ha of plantation is intended to avoid land husbandry by large companies and also avoid conflicts that often occur in the area. According to Director General of Estate Plantation, Ministry of Agriculture, this oil palm estate area restriction was proposed UKP4 (Presidential Work Unit for Development Supervision and Control) in order to permit a maximum of 100,000 ha plantations each group company (Jamalzen, 2012). In addition to the policy of limiting the maximum plantation area, the government will withdraw the licensing authority that has been issued by the local government in accordance with Permentan No.26 / 2007, returned to the Central Government. Currently the revision to Regulation No. 26/2007 still being finalized. Results of the consultation and coordination between the Director General of Plantations at the Ministry of Interior agreed if the licensing authority which is entrusted to Regulation No. 26/2007 will be pulled back is not a problem (Jamalzen, 2012a).

Some Lesson Learns Towards Oils Palms Improvement

Fresh air for the need of solution of oil palm industries is the fact that Indonesia currently booming is the magnitude of the role of Civil Society Organizations (CSO) in guarding the building and assist the communities of smallholders in the field a lot of give an idea of the chaos problems of economic policy in the field faced as Consortium of Agrarian Reform (KPA), Sayogyo in statute (SCIENCE), Auriga, INOBU, Epistema, Sawit Watch, Forest Watch, APKASINDO, PSKS and others. CSO

role in providing input to the policy and the regulation of palm oil will help the government (state) in managing and advancing the Indonesian palm oil industry. CSOs can help the government better government executive, legislative and judicial constitution in creating a strong governance with the right policies being supported by data and facts on the ground which are accurate and complete (evidence base policy).

According to Zakaria et al, (KPA, 2017), the major issues that should be a concern of various parties ahead to encourage a change in the system and the implementation of plantation development and partnerships, are:

1. Development of large-scale plantations, particularly oil, is a continuation of the development paradigm plantations since colonial era (land-lord bias) and persisted until today. Such development has resulted in land ownership on a large scale by the corporation, as well as facilitating a variety of annexation or seizure of land the local community.
2. Agrarian conflict is one of the agrarian crisis at the grassroots level that often occur in the construction of large-scale oil palm plantations. This is because the area of agrarian conflict society, especially farmers and indigenous peoples are recognized and protected by law or not agrarian applicable. This agrarian conflicts are also increasingly concerned about the absence of an effective settlement channels, which can provide a sense of justice to local communities and farmers. Finally the agrarian conflict in plantations often accompanied by human rights violations, where people usually become victims.
3. Large-scale plantation development has also formed a new community social layer called the plantation workers. Plantation labor issues that occur not solely about low wages. However, the limitations associated with the freedom of association, occupational safety, health and the number of workers involved women and children were compounded by inadequate wages.
4. The presence of industrial plantations, especially oil palm in Indonesia has started with the concept of partnership in the form of program of NES (Nucleus Estate Smallholders) or Perkebunan Inti Rakyat (PIR). But this kind of partnership is a partnership that makes people, especially farmers and surrounding communities into the systemic dependence on plantation companies. Addiction starts from about the development process gardens, maintenance, harvesting, marketing, until the process of reforestation (replanting). PIR is a subterfuge Partnership concept, but actually perpetuate the injustice. It took a systematic improvement on this model.
5. The expansion of large-scale plantation monoculture plantation model has damaged the ecosystem of the region and increase food insecurity. Landscape changes into monoculture plantations have made the region of which have high dependence on food and energy from outside the territory.

6. It takes a plantation development planning and partnership capable of responding to the overall crisis in the field: the agrarian crisis in the form of inequality and agrarian conflicts; crisis of social relationships between growers, local communities and plantation workers; ecological crisis; to food insecurity. Therein the principles of equitable partnership should be built, which is a partnership capable of responding to a variety of crises in the field.
7. Partnership with justice is the path to a transformation for industrial change and people involved, so that became the basis for the change of power, use planning, production planning, trade system to system consumption of various products derived commodities produced.
8. The active role of government, private and community becomes the key to achieving the implementation of equitable partnership in the plantation sector and childbirth regulations to strengthen it with the main purpose of answering the many crises in the field.

While Saputera, W (AURIGA, 2017) states that 2.4 million ha of existing permits entry of 900 thousand ha is a conversion forest. The issue of oil palm estate is not only about illegality but on the existing license is performed disobedience towards rules and regulations. In the process, there are several permits that must be owned by oil palm planters are: Permit of principle, permit of the location and Plantation Business Permit (IUP) released by Head of District (Bupati) and leasehold right (HGU). If the the area of oil palm estate is in the conversion forest, it should be first released to to other uses for oil palm estate from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The permit of principle to reach permit of rapid location could be a month. When existing approved in principle then go to the field to see and to check the situation of such lands. If it is belonged to the people it should get a permit from a waiver of society. Location permit is not necessarily all of them can to become an IUP. For example, if 20 thousand hectares but upon checking there are still lands that are not appropriate for the oil palm estate layout, it must be rejected.

The areas of a location permit is not necessarily all of them can change to become an IUP. The problem is that there are cases when IUPs available while license of forest land release is not come out. Thus the main problem is that the process of permits are not integrated within the government it self. HGU was measured again by BPN and the location permit released by District Government (Bupati) with Map scale of 1: 50,000 and 1: 20,000 of the areas. Mostly the second problem is that map is not attached map in the permission letter. When the HGU is legalized then part of the land has to be released 20% for the smallholders (as a plasma) as an obligations under the Law of Plantation (UU Perkebunan No 18/2004).

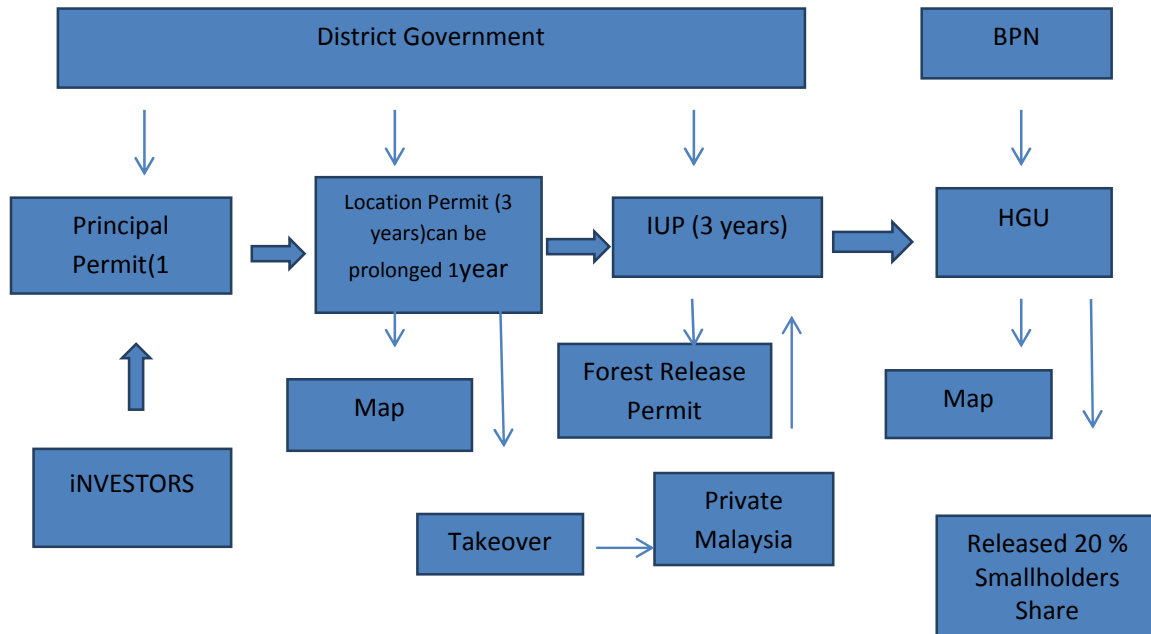


Figure 5. Permit process mechanism on palm oil bussines

It is very interesting related to sustainability and no company can RSPO and many conflicts and possibly regent many issued permits. Many reformers in office but stuck because it depends on the regent. In West Kalimantan, the situation is different and became chairman of the task force of climate change. In Ketapang district, Kubu Raya and they use the landscape and the ecosystem approach essential. While in Central Kalimantan, there are many existing concession areas in which the governor’s hope of the 60 % forest on the spatial planning is unfinished and the central government still defends 80% forest land in Central kalimantan.

Based on such situation related with lands and forest there are so many disputes, conflicts and yudicial cases on land in the fields that are overlapping with forest areas. The main causes of that problems are : overlapping regulation, unfinished of old rights to be overcome, abuse of power, contradictory of yudicial court decision, forest areas, contradictory of law/regulation on land/natural resources and costumary right problem. Such problem are occured almost in several part of the countries especially in Kalimantan.

There was Government Act related with the problems above to be resolved so callead as Collective Decision Of Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public Works and Spatial Planning, and The Institute of National Land (BPN). Such government act has a main task and function on : inventory of authorization, owning system, land Use and Land Utilization so calles as IP4T is the activities on recording land authorization, land owning system, lang uses and land utilities which are managed with Geografic Information system (GIS) thence it will result in map and information on land authorization by some one. But until now the IP4T does not work well due to leck of integration, coordination and sichronozation among

stakeholders. This is an opportunity to go into an real agrarian reform which was basically referred to an Agrarian Law No. 5/1960 and our national reform commitment People's Congress Assembly (MPR Decree) No 9/2001 as a mother of natural resource law which must be referred by the Cabinet Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla.

Conclusion and Recommendation

1. From the beginning that forest utilization and forest extraction was given out by the Government (ei. Ministry Of Agriculture) to cut the forest product of wood in Outside of Java which are given to the concessionaires (HPH licence holders). The main interest of forest exploitation is merely just for the benefit of economic dan business. The concept of sustainable forest management which giving a spatial room for ecological and social interest is just an opinion which is just minor from the point of view of a businessman.
2. The presence of Forest Land Use Agreement (TGHK) in 1984 the government gave the room to the other sectors seperti plantation, transmigrasi, infrastruktur, mining, etc. to be able to use forests for other purposes. So dialokasikan forest area in the form of convertible production forest. Included are for oil palm plantations.
3. It appears in the text that the area of the release of forest land for oil palm plantations compared to other commodities is the largest with an area of 5,572,684 ha. Thus the appeal of oil palm plantation business development, the pressure towards the forest area is increasing, so a lot of conflict between the parties such as people, companies, local and national governments. The increase in oil prices in the global market will be pressure on palm oil expansion either community or the background of an extension of the game unscrupulous oil companies. The political economy of oil depending on market conditions world, especially oil products derivatives are now roughly one 140 kinds of products.
4. And it turns out the current palm plantations not only penetrated in production forest conversion, but the reality on the ground has penetrated into the area of production forests, protected forests and even within the forest conservation. There are some opinion on such amount of illegal palm oil plantation within the forest areas and this our challenge for a better future of forest and oil palm industries development. Subarudi (2014) states, that the amount of illegal gardens include palm oil in the forest area accounts for about 8.5 million hectares of plantations involving as many units spread across 8 provinces and the value of state losses of around Rp. 146.37 trillion.
5. It is our next opportunity that Civil Society Organizations (CSO) in guarding the capacity building and assist the communities of smallholders in the field a lot of give an idea of the chaos problems of economic policy in the field faced as Consortium reform Agrarian (KPA), Sayogyo Institute (Sains), Auriga, INOBU, Epistema, PSKS, Sawit Watch, Forest Watch, APKASINDO and

others. CSO has a role in providing input to the policy and the regulation of palm oil will help the government (state) in managing and advancing the Indonesian palm oil industry. CSOs can help the government better legislative and judicial eksektif in creating a strong governance with the right policies being supported by data and facts on the ground are accurate and complete (evidence base policy) to get our best policy on forest management and oil palm development for next generation. The challenge of task to get a special regulation on palm oil insdustries strengthening is an expectaion of many stakebolders furthermore.

6. It is recommended for the central government to be more closed on coordination, integration and sichronization for sawit regulation and operation especially in Ministerial lecelei. Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Governance, Ministry of InteriormMnistry of Indstry, Ministry of Trade to be focused on establishing the re-organizing oil palm industrial dynamic for the benefit in economic, social welfare and environmental suatainability. The success in palm oil ensure to our character building of Indonesia citizen and essential point to achieve the mission and target of NAWA CITA.

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INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT FOR A SUSTAINABLE FOOD SECURITY⁵⁵

Chay Asdak

Faculty of Agriculture Industrial Technology, Universitas Padjadjaran, Kampus Jatinangor Jalan Raya
Bandung-Sumedang Km 21, Bandung, Indonesia*

Abstract

Many of Indonesia's watersheds are reaching a critical stage. As a result of higher rates of erosion and sedimentation, the number of critical watersheds in Indonesia has increased from 22 in 1984 to 58 in 2000 and in 2015 this number has reached 108. This result in food security is being threatened because there is insufficient water available for agriculture purposes due to catchment degradation, especially in the upper parts of the watersheds. At the same time, Indonesia's new government focused its national development programs on food security for the next five years. For these reasons Indonesia's National Development Planning Agency believes that it is timely to develop a national policy on Integrated Water Conservation Management (IWCM). To provide the rationale and suggested content for such a national policy, this paper has been prepared based on focused group discussions with relevant interests at the national and regional levels. To obtain specific input from regional stakeholders, workshops were held in Medan, Yogyakarta, Banjarmasin, Nusa Tenggara Barat and Makassar as well as line agencies based in the state capital of Jakarta in 2015.

At the landscape level, the formulation of national policy on IWCM was based on integrated watershed management analysis as water resources within a specific watershed are integrated into other resources within an ecosystem. This action research recommends the following: a) integrating the IWCM into the regular regional development activities, b) encouraging local agreements on water resource conservation including local adat communities, c) formulating attractive economic incentives in implementing IWCM programs, d) using corporate social responsibility and payment for environment services funding to boost water resource conservation program at village level, and e) involving actively women in the IWCM programs. Considering that socio-cultural aspects are also playing an important role in the IWCM, a national-level of institutional arrangement on IWCM will also be proposed.

Keywords: IWCM; food security; green and blue water; watershed; institutional arrangement; Indonesia

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*Corresponding author Fax: +62-22-7271455; E-mail address: casdak@unpad.ac.id

Introduction

Many of Indonesia's watersheds are reaching a critical stage. As a result of higher rates of erosion and sedimentation, the number of critical watersheds in Indonesia has increased from 22 in 1984 to 58 in 2000 and in 2015 this number has reached 108. This result in food security is being threatened because there is insufficient water available for agriculture purposes due to catchment degradation, especially in the upper parts of the watersheds. At the same time, Indonesia's new government focused its national development programs on food security for the next five years. For these reasons Indonesia's National Development Planning Agency believes that it is timely to develop a national policy on Integrated Water Conservation Management (IWCM).

IWCM and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) are very much related. The IWRM refers to the Global Water Partnership (GWP, 2000) definition: "a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems". Therefore, IWRM is an ecosystem-based resources management tool that includes: 1) a watershed management unit approach, 2) a focus on the inter-relationships of upstream and downstream areas, surface water and groundwater as well as water quantity and quality, 3) an inter-relationship between water, other natural resources and the environment, 4) an inter-relationship between socio-economic and the environmental considerations, and 5) stakeholder engagement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in order to meet pre-set goals and targets. Based on the definition above, IWRM emphasizes the importance of the balance between the supply and demand of water. In terms of demand for water resources, the balance is between the needs of water for human lives (i.e. generally, in the form of blue water) and the needs of water for ecosystems (i.e. green water) (Falkenmark and Rockstrom, 2004). As for the supply of water resources, the balance is achieved through water resources development efforts, especially through improved reserves. Conservation and protection of water resources through vegetative and structural measures can be implemented for water resource improvement. This integrated effort for improving reserves of water sources is known as IWCM. In other words, IWCM, to be effective, requires that all efforts to protect water resources be carried out in an integrated manner (GWP, 2000; APO, 2003). Integration needs to involve various scientific disciplines, across sectors and different management areas (specifically at the watershed level) as well as various national and local government line agencies.

The Context and Method

The world around us is changing rapidly. Precious natural resources continue to be under constant pressure from current and prospective users. This, in turn, results in more competition for these natural resources. Water, no doubt, has emerged as a precious commodity and as such, requires immediate attention from

all segments of society because without adequate supplies of this resource, communities and economies will fail. With a growing population, increasing need for food, endless energy demands and constantly increasing desires for new developments, conservation and protection of Indonesia's fresh water resources are facing enormous challenges. Massive innovation, extraordinary measures and mainstreaming the conservation of water resources need to be made a higher priority in order to have adequate and secure sources of water resources for current and future generations. So, the time has definitely come when all segments of society, especially governments, must put in place more effective policies to manage the conservation of our water resources.

Many of Indonesia's watersheds are reaching a critical stage. As a result of higher rates of erosion and sedimentation, the number of critical watersheds in Indonesia has increased from 22 in 1984 to 68 in 2012. In 2015, the number of critical watersheds have reached 108 (Asdak, 2015). As such, the Government of Indonesia introduced a new regulation in 2012, Government Regulation No. 37/2012 requiring integrated watershed management plans for all watersheds in Indonesia. It is important to ensure that enough attention is made on water resources conservation in the implementation of those plans. New plans and those currently being developed must also insure that water resources conservation is a high priority. For these reasons, Indonesia's National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) believes that it is timely to develop a national policy on Integrated Water Resources Conservation (IWCM). This paper has benefitted significantly from discussions with relevant interest groups at the national and regional levels. To obtain specific input from regional stakeholders, during period of October 2014 through March 2015, workshops were held in regional cities of Medan, Yogyakarta, Banjarmasin, Nusa Tenggara Barat and Makassar. While, national perspectives were obtained through national-level group discussion held in the capital city of Jakarta (Bappenas, 2015).

Discussion

Regardless of the way the water resources conservation practices have been implemented, the following IWCM issues continue to be prominent in many countries including Indonesia (Hardy and Koontz, 2010; Asdak, 2009; Bressers and Kuks, 2004):

- Food security is being threatened because there is insufficient water available for agriculture purposes due to ground water supply for vegetation being dissipated and catchment areas being disrupted, especially in the upper parts of watersheds.
- High rates of erosion and sedimentation in major rivers are beginning to threaten water resources infrastructure and thus are causing significant cost implications.
- Activities involving the management of water resources in upstream and downstream areas are not being synchronized.

- Key watershed users such as farmers are reluctant to participate in water resource conservation efforts because they do not believe such efforts are aligned with their needs and thus do not see an immediate benefit for doing so. Therefore, it is essential to involve both upstream and downstream users for effective water resources conservation implementation.

Other issues being faced are ones related to institutional coordination and synchronization (central-regional), and integration among water resource conservation programs. Both challenges persist during their implementation despite the issuance of Government Regulation No. 42/2008 on Water Resource Management, No. 37/2012 on Watershed Management, and Presidential Regulation No. 33/2011 on National Policy on Water Resource Management. To assist in formulating a solution for these institutional issues, it is essential to harmonize the gap between water resource conservation policies and programs, which are sectoral in nature. As such, it is important to develop a national policy for integrated water resource conservation including its integrated institutional arrangement.

Green and Blue Water Concept for the National Policy on IWCM

Water security is commonly associated with, and can be analysed from the perspective of green water and blue water. The concept of green and blue water was initially articulated by Malin Falkenmark (2008) at the FAO seminar on food security in 1993 and, later on, further analysed by Calder (2005). This concept stresses the important of integrated approach of land and water in the effort of achieving world food security. The green water is commonly defined as water that is used by vegetation to produce agriculture, forest and plantation products (through evapotranspiration processes). While blue water is part of rainfall that is not used by vegetation in its productive process and it is found as ground water, rivers, lakes, and other water bodies. The blue water is commonly used for domestic, industry, and non-vegetative uses.

With the above understanding of green and blue water concept, changing landscape as a result of land use change, will affect the balance of green and blue water. This disturbance of green and blue water may be a serious problem on water security, and hence, problem for realizing the defined target on food security. Currently, for most of Asian countries, the proportion of green and blue water is around 65% for green water and around 35% was categorized as blue water (Falkenmark, 2008). For the long run water security, it requires that the availability of blue water need to be slightly increased so that water for irrigation can be enhanced for agriculture use. However, the increase of blue water should be controlled in such a way that water-related problems such flood and landslide can be avoided/minimized. The proportional balance between green and blue water for food security is proposed to be around 60% and 40%. For this, the policy and strategy for IWCM implementation should be strengthen, particularly by enhancing coordination and integration across regions and sectors.

With this new green and blue water balance approach, the problems of overlapping policies and programs on IWCM implementation can be overcome. The green and blue water approach can also be used to structure who is doing what for national water resource management. The green water category, should be the responsible of Ministry of Forestry and its regional offices because they are responsible for developing national greening and reforestation programs. Ministry of Agriculture and its regional offices may contribute by developing national policy on how to do agricultural practices that in line with the principles of soil and water conservation. While the blue water management will be the responsible of Ministry of Public Work, particularly in establishing water reservoirs, river rehabilitation and water irrigation. Blue water management will also involve Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources for managing ground water and making sure that artificial ground water recharge is in place.

Institutional Issues and Challenges

Water resources conservation, which in principle refers to an effort to retain as much as, and as long as, possible water in catchment area, covers a wide range of disciplines and involves various government sectors at national and local levels (Mitchell et al., 2014). Thus, IWCM is a complex effort that requires integrated programs/activities and synergy between institutions in its implementation. However, water resources management appears to be carried out under a sectoral approach. For instance, the activities in water resources management in the upstream and downstream of a watershed have not been synchronized. Therefore, based on the brief description above, it is clear that the national policy on integrated water resources conservation should be formulated in a participatory manner by involving multi-stakeholders and should take the diverse biophysical as well as social, economic and cultural aspects of Indonesia into consideration. With the national policy being formulated in a participatory manner that involves decision makers and executing agencies at national and local level, it is expected the implementation of water resources conservation programs and activities will gain more success in achieving the target of water security for national food security.

Nevertheless, various problems still in fact get in the way of achieving that goal despite several policies and planning documents on water resources conservation have been produced. The institutional issues identified during the research stage can be summarized as follows (Asdak, 2010; Bappenas, 2015):

- Overlapping regulations that are perceived to be causing challenges with respect to the implementation of water conservation policies.
- Conflicts involving many parties on the use of natural resources, both horizontally and vertically, which are complicating comprehensive and effective efforts to conserve water resources. While, an alternative mechanism for dispute resolution in the use and management of natural resources was not in place.

- Water resources conservation not being an integral part of regional development planning processes.
- Watershed users working separately and independently and not conscious of the critical importance of water resource conservation activities.
- A lack of awareness of the importance of watershed stewardship among the related parties, including those representing economic interests.
- Lack of institutional capacity of indigenous people and rural communities in the management of natural resources that support effective policy implementation of water resources conservation.
- Lack of regulations and limited incentives to manage water resources in upstream areas to provide water for downstream users.
- Limited participation of community members and informal leaders in planning and implementation of water resources conservation programs, including not enough attention given to local wisdom in water conservation practices.

Conclusions

An important conclusion is drawn that a national policy on the conservation of water resources in Indonesia either doesn't exist or remains firmly fragmented, and is increasingly caught between being unable to break from past practices, locked in by existing incentives and institutions, and effectively embracing a new reality. The above discussions serve as a catalyst to initiate action towards the development of a national policy on IWCM and its implementation on the ground. As such, it should provide a significant contribution to the achievement of water security in Indonesia through various improvements as follows:

1. Explore ways to achieve a balanced proportion of green water and blue water to reduce the risk of natural disasters and support the realization of water security for clean water, food and energy.
2. Develop a mechanism for the integration and coordination of national and provincial government programs activities related to the management of integrated water resources conservation.
3. Encourage the Ministry of Home Affairs and local governments to integrate water resources conservation programs into regional development planning processes (RPJMD) and to strengthen the on-going implementation of water resources conservation programs by providing a sustainable funding system. This funding allocation should be integrated in the RPJMD and local spatial planning system (RTRW).
4. Water resources conservation policies set up by different government agencies should be supported by adequate instruments for implementation on the ground, and in the same time, the support from local government agencies should be strengthened, and
5. Revitalized local wisdoms on water conservation for public policies.

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SUSTAINABLE ORGANIS FARMING FOR FOOD SECURITY : A SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT MODEL FOR BALINESE TRADITIONAL FARMERS

Dra Rini Afriantari. Msi

Lecture International Relations Pasundan University

ABSTRACT

Purpose: The study aims to understand the basic feature of organic farming combined with centuries-old Subak farming and irrigation systems in connection with the national and international food security issues.

Food security has become crucial social, economic, political as well as environmental issues in the local, national and global levels, since it will affect the majority of population, especially local farmers, consumers and the government, which regulate the food chains and distributions.

Indonesia is currently facing serious problem to feed its 256 million population. Unable to provide food to its citizen will result various conflicts.

Sustainable organic farming is one of the ways to ensure food security in each region. Limited food supplies and ineffective farming will lead to food insecurity, famine and rocketing food prices that will create serious social, economic and political unrests.

Sustainable farming is the implementation of the principles of sustainable development, which is in line with the National Strategic Agenda Program "Go Organic 2020" as well as ASEAN Farming Integration Program.

In Bali, where organic farming systems have existed for centuries, farmers are grappling with environmental issues, limited water resources, depleting soil condition due to rapid development of tourism-related projects.

The study will emphasize on how all stakeholders (farmers, distributors, private sectors governments) are capable of internalizing the challenges of farmers in implementing organic farming into long-term benefits to ensure the national food security system. The study will also focus on how all stakeholders are able to articulate their ideas in related to the implementation of sustainable organic farming method, which is in line with environmental condition. The most important part of the study will be to understand and the explore the existing

Keywords : Policy Recommendation for Organic Farming.

Design and Methodology/Approach:

The study employs primary and secondary data gathered from literary and document researches, field visits, direct observation and interviews with numerous farmers, customary and community leaders, environmental organizations such as the Indonesian Environmental Group Walhi, Bali Foundation for Sustainable Development, the government agencies such as the Indonesian logistic agency (Bulog), Ministry of Agriculture, agricultural and environmental scholars, the private sector (organic farming association and suppliers, supermarkets) and consumers or organic food. Implementing this research method has allowed researcher to obtain comprehensive pictures and situation regarding sustainable organic farming.

Background:

Rice farmers living on the island of Bali has been practicing “sustainable agricultural system,” known as Subak, which dated back to the 11th century. Subak was a harmonious blend of Balinese social, traditional, ancient agricultural and ecological knowledge as well as an egalitarian water-distribution system that has sustained the island’s rice production for centuries.

Subak is known worldwide and is described in the literature on irrigation system. Rather than a purely technical and hydrological process like the modern irrigation scheme, Subak is a holistic socio-religious system with technical know-how on agricultural water management. Subak is ancient traditional sustainable agricultural practices with holistic approaches to food production and community welfare, as opposed to the narrow technological approach of conventional systems. After practicing centuries-old Subak farming system, farmers in Bali and elsewhere in Indonesia, were subject to the New Order’s Green Revolution Era in the 1970s, supported by the Asian Development Bank, part of the World Bank, and the Indonesian government. The Green Revolution aimed at boosting the production of rice in the country including in Java and Bali.

The term Green Revolution represented the introduction of modern agricultural science as a way to increase agricultural yields in the developing countries like Indonesia. Specifically, it meant new high yield varieties of grain and the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. This farming method had significantly increased Bali’s rice production—for a short time. Balinese farmers were reduced from being water managers to water users, while practically all community-managed irrigation systems have disappeared in Indonesia, the Balinese Subak system still exists, albeit under severe constraints.[\[1\]](#)

J. Stephen Lansing[\[2\]](#) said during the Green Revolution, the Subaks became compromised. Hoping to increase rice yields, farmers were told to plant as often as possible, and set aside their traditional system of cooperative irrigation scheduling. But within a year of two, farmers saw a devastating increase in pestilence and water shortages. New rice varieties required pesticides and fertilizers to boost production,

resulting in Indonesia's temporary self-sufficiency in rice. But, this farming method had caused severe environmental impacts. Lansing's studies showed that the Subak system was far more effective than the Green Revolution approaches, and helped prompt a return to the traditional methods.

Bali's natural landscape and its subaks are still stressed by factors including increasing urbanization and growing tourism sector. In 2012, Lansing study was used to win recognition for the subaks as UNESCO World Heritage site.

According to Ni Luh Kartini, professor of agriculture at Udayana University and chair of the Bali Organic Association, the chemical-based Green Revolution farming technique is particularly worrying in Bali. The majority of farming lands on the island are already degrading. To make it worse, the rapid and uncontrolled tourist-related development projects have eaten up fertile farming sites and have cause serious water shortages, needed for rice cultivation.

Since the 1980s, farming has become increasingly dependent on agrochemical inputs, market and credit. Kartini said farmers spent most of their incomes on chemical pesticides and fertilizers, while these products degrade their soil as well as the greater environment. Answer to these problems is sustainable organic farming, which can preserve Bali's natural environment and culture by ensuring that biodiversity is maintained.

Decreasing role of agriculture sector and marginalization of farmers

Despite providing both challenges and opportunities, the agricultural sector, and rice farming in particular, has seen a relative decline in their position in recent decades (BPS, 2002; BPS, 2012)[3]. According to data from Bali Agricultural Office (December 2013), The paddy field area in Bali has been declining: from 98,000 ha in 1983 to 83,000 ha in 2003 and 82,000 ha in 2012. The primary contribution to this decline is the conversion of paddy fields into residential land, suggesting the pressure of tourism on agricultural land. An increase in young people leaving agriculture to work in tourism-related employment caused a sharp decline in the farmer population from 460,000 in 2003 to 400,000 in 2013.

Food Security

The economy of Bali Province in Indonesia depends on three sectors: agriculture (primary), industry (secondary), and tourism (tertiary). Agriculture, which contributed 18.08 percent to Bali's economy in 2011 (Regional Development Plan Agency of Bali Province 2012), plays a vital role in ensuring food security, alleviating poverty, and conserving vital natural resources. Concepts of food security have evolved in the last thirty years (Clay, 2002; Heidhues et al, 2004). World Food Conference defined food security terms as:

"Availability at all times of adequate world food supplies of basic foodstuffs to sustain a steady expansion of food consumption and to offset fluctuations in productions and prices."

The impact of food production and food security has been catastrophic for millions of people. About 850 million people in the world are undernourished or in a state of hunger. The World Bank Report on Poverty and Hunger (1986) stated the distinction between chronic food insecurity associated with problems of structural poverty and low incomes. Food insecurity was caused and intensified by natural disasters, economic collapse or social and armed conflicts.

In Indonesia including in Bali, decreasing roles of agricultural sector, land conversion from fertile rice fields to hotels and tourist related projects and decreasing number of traditional farmers have threatened food production and distribution. This will lead to rocketing food prices, inadequate food supplies and worst of all –causing hunger among its population.

Sustainable agriculture and organic farming

In response to the degradation caused by conventional farming and to ensure food security, Indonesia now supports a growing trend towards sustainable and organic farming. Indonesia is now promoting a return to traditional sustainable methods, which are more environmentally friendly techniques.

Sustainable agriculture follows the definition of sustainable development, i.e. meeting fundamental human needs while preserving the life-support systems of the planet. This is a concept that is easy to discuss but hard to implement because it requires a holistic approach within which science and technology are integrated with the social and political aspects of society, as well as with local and national economic development. However, there has been a decoupling of science and technology from the social and political processes that shape the sustainable development agenda (Kates et al., 2001 in Buchori 2006).

Organic farming system is a sustainable way of farming.^[4] It considers important aspects like sustainable natural resources and environment. It supports the Bali Clean and Green Program. The development of organic farming in Bali enjoys support from the Integrated Farming System Program (known as SIMANTRI). From 2009 to 2012 Organic farming system is a holistic and unique production management system that promotes and enhances agroecosystem health, including biodiversity, biological cycles, and soil biological activity to optimize crop production. This is accomplished by using on-farm agronomic, biological, and mechanical methods in exclusion of all synthetic off-farm inputs (Watson et al. 2002; CGSB 2006). Ghimire (2002) emphasizes two major aspects in the organic farming: the use of manure and other organic matter as fertilizers and the use of biological instead of chemical pest control. Organic production mainly aims to develop enterprises that are sustainable and harmonious with the environment (CGSB 2006).

Development of an Organic Farming System in Bali

Organic agriculture has begun to increase steadily in Bali, Indonesia. Therefore, misunderstanding and confusion related to the definition and national

standards were evident both among the producers and consumers. One cause is presumably the current lack of agricultural extension centers and promoters that provide guidance for the basic idea and technical aspect of organic farming in Bali. Because producers are increasingly interested in reducing the environmental burden and maintaining food safety, development of human resources and agricultural extension centers is also required to protect sincere producers. Simultaneously, publicity activities are necessary to facilitate consumers' appropriate understanding of organic products

For an organic farming system to be sustainable, it must be economically viable, environmentally sound, socially just and acceptable, and culturally and technically appropriate (SEARCA 1995). The profitability of organic farms depends on the higher prices that their products command in the marketplace. Organic production is environmentally sound because it applies on-farm good agricultural practices (GAP) that exclude all synthetic off-farm inputs and off-farm good handling practices (GHP). GAPs minimize soil and water degradation, whereas GHPs help maintain the organic integrity and vital qualities of products. The appropriate technology and traditional farming methods applied by farm groups, with support from the government, have made the organic farming system socially acceptable.

Constraints:

Organic farming systems are sustainable when they are economically viable, socially just and acceptable, culturally and technically appropriate, and environmentally sound. The organic farming systems for food and estate crop production in Bali generally fulfill the sustainability criteria.

Some of the major constraint factors are include:

- ⊙ Limited organic fertilizer sources, contamination of irrigation water by synthetic off-farm inputs from farms located in the middle or upstream areas of the watershed
- ⊙ High cost of the organic certification process
- ⊙ Limited buyers who are willing to pay a premium for organic products.

Implications:

The study demonstrates that sustainable organic farming remains delicate problems because:

- ⊙ Farming in Indonesia including in Bali has been subject to "green revolution," which uses chemical-based fertilizers and pesticides that contaminate agricultural soils all over the island.
- ⊙ Sustainable organic farming is being implemented in small-scale levels causing farmers to sell limited food and fresh product because of limited access to seeds and available technology.

- ⊙ Economically, organic farming could become a profitable market forces provided that the government issues pro-farmer regulations and policies.
- ⊙ Environmentally, sustainable organic farming will enhance the quality of soils, healthy food product because it does not produce chemical and toxic residues.
- ⊙ Social Development: Sustainable organic farming will create a strong cohesive bond among farmers, consumers and the community. It also creates healthy lifestyle among organic food consumers, which in the end will create health citizens.

Recommendations:

The following are recommendations to further support sustainable agriculture and enhance organic farming systems in Bali, while preserving the island's centuries old Subak farming method and to ensure food security. More comprehensive and insight study need to be implemented in the area of sustainable organic farming. Government policies need to ensure the welfare of farmers, effective distribution, and market availability from upstream to mainstream levels.

All parties including the government, academics, NGOs, farmers, consumers and distributor should be encouraged to promote sustainable agricultural and organic farming program so that more people would become aware of, understand, and apply the principles of organic agriculture and so that more buyers would be willing to pay a premium for organic products.

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CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT ON INDONESIAN FOOD SECURITY**Taufik****Hazna Izdihar****Departement of International Relations of Pasundan University**Taufik@unpas.ac.id***Abstract***

The future of the human being is not only on how they survive but also relies on ecosystems and natural life. Environmental issues are becoming very interesting issue to be discussed either among environmental activists, academics or government. Even environmental issues became a global agenda that continues to be discussed.

Climate change is happening around the world is a phenomenon, in which increased the Earth's temperature that is due to increasing emissions of greenhouse gases are released into the air. As a result, the instability of weather or climate change global event occurs, such as El Nano, and La Nina, which was then the domino effect conferring on a variety of natural disasters in the world. On the other hand, climate change has resulted in a decline in food production due to failed harvests caused by floods and drought. Nevertheless, the stability of food production must continue to be safeguarded. This article aims to discuss the phenomenon of climate change impact on food security in Indonesia.

Keywords: Environment, Climate Change, Food Security, Climate Change Impacts

1. Background Problem

Since the onset of the industrial revolution that is changing the pattern of human energy production become energy machine. As the development of technology, turned out to be 'buah simala kama', development of technology on the one hand very efficiently and facilitate the work of man but on the other hand very impact on rising carbon dioxide (CO₂) is released into the air. This phenomenon is very influential on the depletion of the ozone layer of the Earth (the effect of greenhouse gases), and certainly affects temperature rise on the surface of the Earth that domino effect conferring on human life 'human security'.

Basically, greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane and etc., very useful for Earth because it plays to trap heat in the Earth, because without greenhouse gases, the Earth's temperature will be cooler around 30 degrees Celsius the average temperature of the moment. Problems arise when human activities, especially since the industrial revolution led to an increase in atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) happens with sharp.⁵⁶

⁵⁶A.G. Wibisana, *Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Pencemaran dan Kerusakan Lingkungan*, dalam *Hukum Lingkungan: Teori, Legislasi dan Studi Kasus*, (n.p.: USAID, Kemitraan dan the Asia Foundation, n.t.), p. 421.

Based on the report of the review of the 5th (5) *Assessment Reports Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)*, during the years 1906 to 2005 the temperature of surface of the Earth on average has climbed about 0.74 degrees Celsius, which the Mainland will be warmer than the ocean. The late 1990s and the early 21st century were the warmest years since the existence of modern data archives. Increased warming of 0.2 degrees Celsius projected will happen for any decade in the past two decades in the future. The projection is done with some scenarios that did not include reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. One of the evidence that the continued rise in Earth's temperature, it can be seen from the snow and ice is melting, glaciers are shrinking, and permafrost melt, even occurred also increased the frequency of heat waves and the intensity of precipitation in different regions are not in season, including extreme temperatures and heat waves are becoming a commonplace things that happened since the 1950s. it did have an impact on the phenomenon of drought and forest fires that almost occurred in the territories.⁵⁷

Low level of knowledge, education and economic society that limited became part of the factor in which destruction of ecosystems. On the other hand, the development and advancement of an increasingly modern technology could unwittingly produce carbon dioxide (CO₂) and chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs) that can damage the environment and trigger the effects of greenhouse gases and global warming.

Aware of the damage and rise of the Earth's temperature, the international community gives more attention by creating a buzz. Environmentalists and epistemic community conduct research and publish the results of their research, as performed by International non-governmental organization – *Green Peace* –, or research results from Sherwood Rowland and Mario Molina who publishes results of the research about the depletion of the ozone layer.⁵⁸

From the epistemic communities research results, encourage world leaders to immediately give a concrete step in overcoming environmental degradation and the impact of global warming further. In fact, since the start of the industrial revolution (about 1750), human activities impact against climate is much greater than the impact of the result of processes naturally.⁵⁹ The impact of climate change is not only having an impact on the developing countries itself but also have an impact on the countries of the non-tropical form of extreme weather. Such as a prolonged drought in the Southeast Asia, South Australia, and Ecuador, blizzard in the United States,

⁵⁷ Ismid Hadad, *Perubahan Iklim dan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan: Sebuah Pengantar, Jurnal Prisma*, Vol. 29 No. 2, April 2010, p. 4.

⁵⁸ P.M. Hass, 'Banning Chlorofluorocarbons: Epistemic Community Effort to Protect Stratospheric Zone', *International Organization*, vol. 46, issue 1, Knowledge power and International Policy Coordinating, 1992, p. 189.

⁵⁹ Sutamihardja, *Perubahan Lingkungan Global: Sebuah Antologi Tentang Bumi Kita*, Yayasan Pasir Luhur, Bogor, 2010, p. 25.

heat waves in Brazil as well as severe flooding in the various countries of the non-tropical.⁶⁰

The development of the issue of climate change is making Indonesia as one of the developing countries into international and regional attention. This is because the high number of damage to forests from year to year due to forest fires. Moreover, Borneo's forest is famous as the lungs of the world. The rampant forest fires occurred in Indonesia ever encourage ASEAN countries to make an agreement on air pollution (*the ASEAN Agreement on Trans boundary Haze Pollution*) on 10 June 2002.⁶¹ This agreement is an agreement that is driven by Singapore and Malaysia; both are countries that suffered heavy losses (especially in the economy).⁶² Declining food production due to failed harvests caused by floods and drought are also expected to be more often the case, some areas in the eastern part of Indonesia such as Papua and Nusa Tenggara Timur are the most vulnerable to this threat.⁶³ Prolonged forest fires and continuously occurring in Indonesia each year, gradually increasing Earth's temperature impact, depletion of the ozone layer, and the disruption of the food world, including in Indonesia. On the other hand, global warming also affects the economy of the community, such as the prolonged drought which resulted in high food prices and decreasing purchasing power.

Upon exposure to the above background, this paper tries to discuss about global climate change and its effects which threaten human survival depends on the availability of foodstuffs in Indonesia.

2. Conceptual Foundation

To assist authors in analyzing and exploring principal problem, the author uses some of the concepts, namely; *green politics*, ecocentrism, and climate change.

2.1. The Green Politics

Environmental problems of the world and the problem is often a concern that became the international agenda. According to Gareth Porter and Janet Wels Brown that issue of the environment is one of the main issues in the area of third world politics, international security and the global economy.⁶⁴ The environmental issues become global issues of concern to the entire world countries both developed

⁶⁰ BBC Indonesia, 'El Nino Bisa Ganggu Pangan Global' (online), 21 Mei 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/indonesia/majalah/2015/05/150521_ipitek_elnino_pangan>, diakses 5 Februari 2016.

⁶¹ Haze Action Online, 'ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution' (online), <<http://www.haze.asean.org/asean-agreement-on-transboundary-haze-pollution/>>, diakses 8 Maret 2017.

⁶² Library of Congress, 'ASEAN; Indonesia: Regional Haze Agreement Ratified' (online), 22 September 2014, <<http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/asean-indonesia-regional-haze-agreement-ratified/>>, diakses 8 Maret 2017

⁶³ BBC Indonesia, 'PBB: Perubahan Iklim Akibat Ulah Manusia' (online), <http://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia/2013/09/130927_pbb_pemanasan_global_manusia>, diakses tanggal 8 Maret 2017.

⁶⁴ R. Jackson & R. Sorenson, *Pengantar Studi Hubungan Internasional*, Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta, 2009, p. 324.

countries as well as developed countries, because it is closely related to security, peace, and international order.

According to Owen Green there are several reasons why environmental issues become global issues; *first*, some of the environmental problems are *inherent* or attached are global in scope. Where, CFCs are released or emitted into the air (atmosphere) contribute to the depletion of the ozone layer which resulted in climate change. *Second*, environmental issues related to the exploitation of the resource that is owned collectively (*global commons*), namely; Ocean, atmosphere and space. *Third*, in fact, environmental issues are transnational, related to a country's borders. *Fourth*, although, environmental problems are only at local level but its effects also for neighboring countries (cross-border). *Fifth*, with regard to environmental problems of economic, social and political.⁶⁵

In the context of environmental degradation, the growing world population will indirectly will make the environment increasingly polluted or damaged, the loss of soil fertility, desert formation, species extinct, forests are being denuded, air and water pollution, etc.⁶⁶

According to the characteristics of green Politics pose Eckersley (*Green Politics*), namely ecocentrism, which was a rejection of the view of the world anthropocentric. While according to Dobson has a different explanation. Where, Dobson has two explanations about the characteristics of Green Politics, namely; Disclaimer of anthropocentrism and restriction of growth.⁶⁷

In the context of an anthropocentrism, Dobson and Eckersley reject the assumption that the presence of anthropocentrism resulted in the destruction of the environment. In addition, according to Eckersley ecocentrism concentrated approaches the value not only of individual organisms, but also various ecological entities such as pollution, species of life, existence and natural ecosystems.⁶⁸ In other words, that all living beings are basically concerned with ecology.⁶⁹ Thus, the various human activities cannot be viewed only in terms of human interests alone, but should also see the balance between humans and the ecology.

Ecocentrism has four main characteristics, namely: *First*, to identify all human interests ecocentrism against non-humans; *Second*, ecocentrism identifies the non-human community; *Third*, identify the interests of future generations of humans and non-humans; *The fourth*, ecocentrism applying a holistic perspective and atomistic interpretation – assess populations, species, ecosystems, and the environment as a whole as well as system – organism.⁷⁰

⁶⁵ O. Green, 2005. 'Environmental Issue', dalam J. Baylis & S. Smith (ed.). *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp. 452-453.

⁶⁶ R. Jackson & R. Sorenson, p. 342.

⁶⁷ S. Burchill & A. Linklater, *Theories of International Relations*, edisi Bahasa Indonesia *Teori-Teori Hubungan Internasional*, diterjemahkan oleh M. Sobirin, Nusa Media, Bandung, 2014, p.338.

⁶⁸ R. Eckersley, *Environmentalism and Political Theory: Toward an Ecocentric Approach*, UCL Press, London, 1992, p. 47.

⁶⁹ R. Eckersley, p. 49.

⁷⁰ R. Eckersley, p. 46.

In the context of the environment in Indonesia, various natural damage and environmental degradation is not only looking at how wild forest cutters interests or activities that result in damage to the environment in the interest, but also seen in holistic as a unitary organism are interlinked with each other.

Related to environmental damage, ecocentrism encourages the existence of State involvement, acting regionally and globally by forming the structure of global politics.⁷¹ Meanwhile, such a structure may provide a global deal to tackle the problems of global warming and environmental degradation.

2.2 Global Warming

Global warming (*global warming*) is a phenomenon and become international issues even the global agenda. The significance of climate change impacts has dangerous to the survival of mankind. A paradigm shift from traditional about security be made non-traditional International Relations scholars characterize the global warming and climate change as part of human security (*human security*). In this context, the Earth's surface temperature, an average rise of around 0.75 degrees Celsius, in the period between 1906 and 2005.⁷²

Climate change and global warming refers to the rise in average global temperature. Various phenomena, natural events and human activity are believed to contribute to the rising temperature of the Earth's surface. This is caused by the increased activities related to the greenhouse effect (*greenhouse*), such as carbon dioxide (CO₂).⁷³

According to the U.S. Agency – the *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration* (NOAA) – there are several indicators of temperature of the Earth, where there are seven indicators that have an increased and three indicators decline,⁷⁴ including: *First*, the air temperature on the Mainland (*air temperature over land*), which is currently in various parts of Indonesia, temperatures began to rise as does the city of Bandung, the cool and cold, it's been getting hot. *Second*, the surface temperature of the sea water (*sea-surface temperature*). In this case, according to Paul Durack that sea temperature rise since the 1970s up until the mid-2000's above average. Even the sea temperature rise is estimated at around 25 percent.⁷⁵ *Third*, the air temperature above of the Ocean. *Fourth*, the sea levels, the increasing sea levels and dwindling land. *Fifth*, the ocean heat content, the content of the ocean and sea

⁷¹ S. Burchill & A. Linklater, p. 339.

⁷² B. Winarno, *Isu-Isu Global Kontemporer*, CAPS, Yogyakarta, 2011, p. 156.

⁷³ A. Shah, 'Issue, Climate Change and Global Warming Introduction', *Global Issues (online)*, 1 Februari 2015, <<http://www.globalissues.org/article/233/climate-change-and-global-warming-introduction#WhatisGlobalWarmingandClimateChange>>, diakses 20 Februari 2016.

⁷⁴ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *NOAA: Past Decade Warmest on Record According to Scientists in 48 Countries*, 28 Juli 2010, <http://www.noaa.gov/stories2010/20100728_stateoftheclimate.html>, diakses 21 Februari 2016.

⁷⁵ National Geographic Indonesia, *Peneliti Debatkan Kenaikan Suhu Air Laut (online)*, 24 Oktober 2014, <<http://nationalgeographic.co.id/berita/2014/10/peneliti-debatkan-kenaikan-suhu-air-laut>> diakses 21 Februari 2016.

water is on the inside of the join to become warm or hot. *Sixth, humidity and tropospheric temperature* in "active-weather" layer atmosphere the bottom or close to the surface of the Earth. While the other three are down, is; the melting of ice in the Arctic, the presence of ice or river, glister and winter in the northern hemisphere.⁷⁶ In the context of the melting of polar ice caps resulted in the loss of the polar bear habitat.⁷⁷

In this context, global warming is impacting holistically to the Earth, including human beings, ecosystems, land and sea. While in Indonesia, global warming has significant impact, such as a prolonged drought and flood in almost all regions in Indonesia.

3. Discussion

3.1. World Climate Change Conditions

Symptoms of the Earth's surface temperature rise that occurs at this time, due to a rise in the intensity of greenhouse effect that has been known as global warming, climate change has resulted in the world and rising sea levels.⁷⁸ Climate change is a condition in which the occurrence of changes in world climate patterns, which result in erratic weather changes. This is due to changes in climate variables, such as temperature and rainfall is continuously changed in a very long time period between 50-100 years and resulted in the frequent occurrence of hurricanes, extreme temperatures, as well as the direction of the wind changed drastically.⁷⁹

The weather is changing all the time, the climate will remain the same if its circulation is not compromised, but life happens at this time humans rely heavily once with the technology, it would result in changes in climate occur much more extreme. The phenomenon of climate change is happening globally is caused by two factors, namely; *First*, internal factors or natural, i.e. the existence of internal change in the climate system by nature, it is a phenomenon that was already supposed to happen on the Earth without an indication that occurs because of an action. *Second*, external factors or man-made, that climate change is happening because of human action, human activity in which an effect on the increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases in particular on gas CO₂,⁸⁰ one of the factors that contributed to the concentration of these is depletion of trees on Earth due to illegal logging.

⁷⁶ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

⁷⁷ National Geographic Indonesia, *Peneliti: Beruang Kutub Bisa Kelaparan Jika Es Mencair*, 27 November 2014, <<http://nationalgeographic.co.id/berita/2014/11/peneliti-beruang-kutub-bisa-kelaparan-jika-es-menipis>>, 22 Februari 2016.

⁷⁸ O. Soearwoto, *Ekologi, lingkungan hidup dan Pembangunan*, Jakarta: Djambatan, 1997, p. 143.

⁷⁹ Ida Nurul Hidayati, Suryanto. 'Pengaruh Perubahan Iklim Terhadap Produksi Pertanian Dan Strategi Adaptasi Pada Lahan Rawan Kekeringan', *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Studi Pembangunan*, Volume 16, Nomor 1, April 2015, p. 43

⁸⁰ IPCC, *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, 2013.

The results of studies of the IPCC (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report/AR-5) stated that the role of humans is a major factor as the cause of changes in the system environment, including changes in the climate. According to the experts who are members of *The Working Group1* (WG1) argues that has confidence with the confidence level of 95-100%, if the climate changes that occurred since the 1950s are dominated by human activities.⁸¹ On the other hand, basically natural factors also strongly effect on the an increase in concentration in the atmosphere that GRK can resulted in an increase in the average temperature of the Earth, but the main concern is the increase in concentration in the atmosphere that GRK rise sharply after the industrial revolution due to human activities.⁸² (See. Figure 2 and Figure 3)

Figure 1. Glass House Gas (GHG) Concentration in the air (CO₂) prior to the industrial revolution⁸³

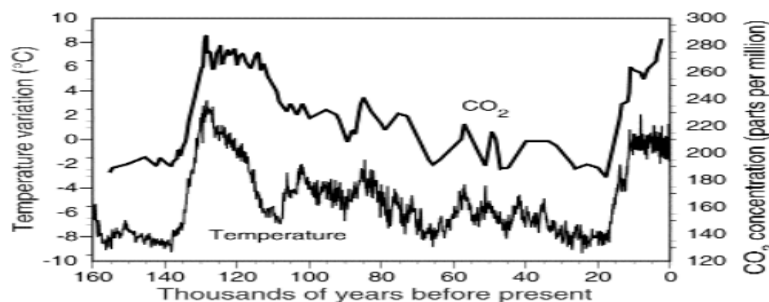


FIGURE 1.6. Atmospheric carbon dioxide (upper curve) and temperature variation (lower curve) over the past 160,000 years, from ice cores taken at Vostok, Antarctica. The record shows long stretches of low temperature (ice ages) separated by brief, warm interglacial periods. The correlation between CO₂ and temperature is quite obvious. Note also the small change, averaging perhaps 6°C, between the present warm climate and the recent ice age. Data do not extend to the present, but stop well before the industrial era. (CO₂ data are from Petit et al., 2000; temperature data from Jouzel et al., 1987, as reproduced in the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center.)

Figure 2. The concentration of GRK (CO₂) after the industrial revolution⁸⁴

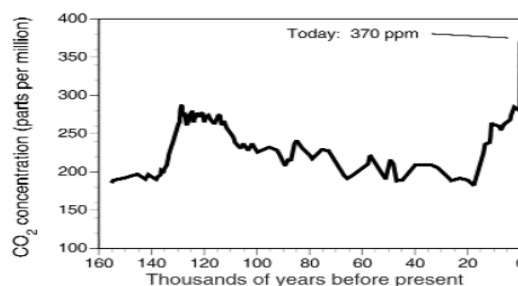


FIGURE 1.7
The CO₂ record of Fig. 1.6, with data to 1999 included. The CO₂ rise of Fig. 1.5 shown here as a dramatic jump to levels not seen on Earth for hundreds of thousands (and probably millions) of years.

⁸¹ IPCC, Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

⁸² L. M. Syarif & K. Sarna, "Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Pencemaran dan Kerusakan Lingkungan" dalam *Hukum Lingkungan: Teori, Legislasi dan Studi Kasus*, (n.p.: USAID, Kemitraan dan the Asia Foundation, n.t.), p. 15.

⁸³ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2000: Emission Scenarios: Special Report on Emissions Scenarios, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

⁸⁴ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2000: Emission Scenarios: Special Report on Emissions Scenarios.

Occurs Before the industrial revolution, the concentration of CO₂ for thousands of years has reached a stable point at a rate of about 270 ppm (Parts-Per million). Since the industrial revolution, the concentration rose sharply in 1999, to reach the level of concentration of 370 ppm.⁸⁵ In fact, based on the last report of the concentration in the atmosphere has reached GRK 400 ppm. This concentration level never happens during 420,000 years. Then, the acceleration of the increase in concentration as it has never happened during the last 20,000 years.⁸⁶ Based on the simulation model of the MERGE⁸⁷ (Model for Evaluating the Regional and Global Effects of Greenhouse Gas Reduction Policies), it brings to the conclusion that the concentration would increase global carbon reaches the highest point of 500 ppm by the year 2060, it surely will be greatly impacted against temperature increase on Earth.⁸⁸

The increase in the concentration of the post-industrial revolution that GRK has resulted in an increase in the temperature of the Earth, where in 2001, the global temperature rise since 1901 have reached 0.89 degrees Celsius,⁸⁹ even this last three decade respectively conditions are warmer, than one decade earlier, based on scenario modeling⁹⁰ it is estimated that at the end of the year 2100, the global temperature will rise approximately 1.8 degrees Celsius up to 4 degrees Celsius in comparison, the average temperature in the year 1980-1999, if compared to the pre-industrial period industry in 1750, the global temperature rise ranging from 2.5 up to 4.1 degrees centigrade degrees Celsius.⁹¹

Increase in temperature that occurs on an ongoing basis will bring extraordinary impact on various sectors of human life, flora and fauna, as well as other Earth creatures. Besides the threat of drought, forest fires, disruption of ecosystems, availability of water, diversity extinct of Bio resource, a drop in food production, the spread of pests and diseases in plants as well as the danger for human, famine and hunger, social conflict are some of the social, economic and

⁸⁵ L. M. Syarif & K. Sarna, p. 15.

⁸⁶ A.G. Wibisana, "Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Pencemaran dan Kerusakan Lingkungan" dalam *Hukum Lingkungan: Teori, Legislasi dan Studi Kasus*, (n.p.: USAID, Kemitraan dan the Asia Foundation, n.t.), p. 422.

⁸⁷ Model MERGE merupakan model yang digunakan untuk mengkaji dampak dari perubahan iklim global melalui kebijakan pengurangan emisi GRK, model ini juga telah dikembangkan untuk mengkaji lebih lanjut posisi Indonesia dala kebijakan iklim internasional.

⁸⁸ A, S, Manne., R, Richels., & Mendelsohn. "MERGE – A Model for Evaluating the Regional and Global Effects of Greenhouse Gas Reduction Policies", *Jurnal Energy Policy*.Vol 23. 1995. p. 17.

⁸⁹ 'Laporan IPCC ke-5, Kelompok Kerja 1' (online), <<http://www.wwf.or.id/?29541/Laporan-IPCC-ke-5-kelompok-kerja-1>>, diakses tanggal 14 April 2017.

⁹⁰ Pemodelan scenario yang digunakan adalah RCP 8.5 (Representative Concentration Pathway) yaitu sebuah skenario emisi yang digunakan di laporan IPCC ke-5, menggantikan skenario yang dibuat dalam laporan IPCC sebelumnya, yaitu SRES RCP yang merupakan scenario yang lebih memberikan konsentrasi dari emisi, dan tidak secara langsung hanya berdasarkan gambaran mengenai sosial-ekonomi.

⁹¹ IPCC, *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.*

environmental impacts arising from the increase in the Earth's temperature extreme.⁹²

Climate change is happening has been bad for global, especially for food security. Extreme weather happens currently making food production went down in the middle of a fixed demand, even up.⁹³ This phenomenon, becoming the cause of global food crisis causes, such as the occurrence of extreme floods in the country of Thailand, thus stopping a while rice exports to other countries and consequently has an impact on the world rice price increase.⁹⁴

Figure 3 Relationship to climate change and food security



The uncertain climate changes that occur when this is mostly caused by humans, one of them a result of the use of fossil fuels in post industrial revolution that has a lot of gas release CO₂ the release of gas into the air, CO₂ in excess to air will result in detention of heat in atmosphere by gas, and will cause damage to the environment and ecosystems on Earth, one of the fatal consequences that occur from

⁹² Ismi Hadad, p. 4.

⁹³ Borne Climate Change, 'Perubahan Iklim Picu Krisis Pangan' (online), 18 Agustus 2011, <<http://borneoclimatchange.org/berita-126-perubahan-iklim-picu-krisis-pangan.html>>, diakses tanggal 31 Maret 2017.

⁹⁴ Oktavio Nugrayasa, 'Meski Perubahan Iklim, Ketahanan Pangan Harus Tetap Berlanjut' (online), <<http://setkab.go.id/meski-iklim-berubah-ketahanan-pangan-harus-tetap-berlanjut/>>, diakses tanggal 31 Maret 2017

increasing CO₂ is the effect a lot on the environment as well as ' human security ' is increasing the Earth's temperature. ⁹⁵

These circumstances will cause the occurrence of the phenomenon of El Nino and La Nina. El Nino is a phenomenon where rising sea surface temperatures in the Central and Eastern Pacific along the Equator will have an impact on rainfall in some areas will be reduced mainly to the tropics, causing a prolonged drought. Meanwhile, Meanwhile, La Nina, is a natural phenomenon in which the occurrence of sea surface temperature decrease in region East of the Equator in the Pacific Ocean, the phenomenon is the opposite of El Nino, in which will be an increase in rainfall, especially in the tropics, such as Indonesia. Both of these phenomena will certainly very influential towards the destruction of food crops due to a decrease in soil fertility, due to shortage of water due to the occurrence of El Nino, and excess moisture or flooding resulting from the occurrence of La Nina. Both cause a breakdown in the production of food crops, and certainly being a circle of food crisis in Indonesia and the survival of its people.⁹⁶

The State of the global food crisis that is happening at the moment, a result of climate change has become part of the threat *to human security*, in which the State has led to not satisfy quality food when food is one part of the basic necessities of human beings, the situation can lead to starvation is rampant everywhere, and the death rate will begin to rise. Therefore, the current food security into one part of the threat to human security.⁹⁷ Evidence that stressed the need for Governments, businesses, and individuals to tackle climate change together, because climate will greatly impact for global food security resulting from damage to the land caused by the erratic temperature changes, it would surely be a threat to the survival of mankind.

As has been stated above that, climate change is also affected by human activity especially in post industrial revolution. Since then the Earth's temperature has increased continuously which then fatal to the survival of mankind itself. Good damage resulting in natural disasters – floods, storms, landslides, heat waves, and so on – as well as the emergence of plague-disease outbreaks, including food security.

3.2 The world's Efforts in Decreasing Greenhouse Gas emissions

The occurrence of natural disasters, almost continuously throughout the world into his own concern for the epistemic group. Campaign conducted the epistemic and environmental activists are very helpful in encouraging attention to world leaders to take action are clear and significant. Given the importance of environmental issues for the sustainability of the world, various international

⁹⁵ R, Boer. Ancaman Perubahan Iklim Global terhadap Ketahanan Pangan Indonesia (The Threats of Global Climate Change on Food Security in Indonesia). *Jurnal Agrimedia*, Vol.15(2), 2010. pp: 16- 21

⁹⁶ "Fenomena El Nino dan La Nina serta dampaknya terhadap Cuaca di Indonesia" (online), <<http://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/ninonina.html>>, diakses tanggal 15 April 2017.

⁹⁷ Barry Buzan, *Rethinking Security After the Cold War*, Cooperation and Conflict: The Nordic Journal of International Studies, Vol 32, No 1, p. 5.

meetings ever held in particular addressing global climate change, especially for finding solutions how to reduce gas emissions.⁹⁸

The Stockholm Conference in 1972 to become a milestone in addressing the environmental degradation and attempt to build a framework for cooperation between the institutions. The Conference was a response to the environmental issues that appeared after there is research on the ozone layer in the 1960s.⁹⁹ The Stockholm Conference became the first biggest Conference produces a range of principles and recommendations, which subsequently became the reference at international meetings, such as the 1985 Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol of 1987, the Rio Declaration of 1992 with Agenda 21, the Declaration of the basic forestry and the conventions on climate change and biodiversity.

In addition, 1995 implemented the climate change Convention in Berlin, in the meeting drafted a protocol binding (*legal binding*), which then continued in Kyoto, Japan, and resulted in the Kyoto Protocol of 1997.¹⁰⁰ Although there are already a variety of international agreements, is still not enough to address climate change. This is because there is still a wide difference in the implementation of emission reduction. The Kyoto Protocol is regarded as a milestone in any climate change failed and has been finished in 2012.¹⁰¹ Although in the end at the climate summit in Doha 2012 about the enactment of the Kyoto Protocol is extended to 2020.

On the other hand, the climate summit in Copenhagen 2009 else fails produce a binding framework. This is due to the reluctance of the developed countries the industries tend to forward and rapidly to reduce emissions, including the United States. In this regard, the developed countries are very influential and played an important role for committed production of greenhouse gas emissions. At the climate summit in Paris, there are a number of commitments and negotiations. As such, the collection of the mobilization of new funding sources starting in 2020 and flows through the mechanism of finance Convention. The SUMMIT deal on climate change or the COP 9 in Paris (*Paris Agreement*) is an agreement that replaces the Kyoto Protocol, which is the commitment of the countries of the world to keep the Earth's temperature rise threshold below 2 degrees Celsius and pressed up to 1.5 degrees Celsius.¹⁰² In addition, the countries of the Paris climate change SUMMIT participants agreed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible by developing technology and absorb carbon. Whereas with regard to the impacts arising from climate change in the form of poverty, sustainable development and

⁹⁸ B. Winarno, *Isu-Isu Global Kontemporer*, Caps, Jakarta, pp. 158-159.

⁹⁹ B. Winarno, p. 159. Lihat pula P.M. Hass, p. 189.

¹⁰⁰ B. Winarno, p. 164.

¹⁰¹ B. Winarno, p. 165

¹⁰² Tempo, *KTT Perubahan Iklim di Paris Berkahir, Berikut Hasil Pembahasan (online)*,

<<https://nasional.tempo.co/read/news/2015/12/13/206727284/ktt-perubahan-iklim-di-paris-berakhir-berikut-hasil-pembahasan>>, diakses 29 Maret 2017.

agreed collectively by 2025 be 100 billion dollars per year to suppress climate change world.¹⁰³

With global meetings, specifically discussing the world's climate is expected to change the perception of the world in reducing greenhouse gas emissions significantly.

3.3 Global Climate Change Impacts Food Security against Indonesia

The impact of climate change has taken place in all corners of the world. Particularly for Indonesia it in several areas in Indonesia has been experiencing drought and rainfall intensity and frequency is high. Research has shown that in the last 100 years occurred the intensity and frequency of the phenomenon of *El Nino-Southern Oscillation* (ENSO), has affected agricultural production to meet the demand for food in Indonesia.¹⁰⁴ *Indonesia Climate Change Sectorial Roadmap* (ICCSR) shows the projections of temperature and climate variability that will also happen by 2020; an estimated Indonesia will experience changes in precipitation rates, and also change the surface temperature of the sea water. ICCSR estimated sea rise average in Indonesia would be in the range 0.6 cm/year – 0.8 cm/year. While the temperature of the sea is expected to rise to 0.65 degrees Celsius in 2030 to 1.10 degrees Celsius by 2050. ICCSR also provide clean water availability prediction in Indonesia in the year 2030. It is estimated by 2030 Sumatra, Java, Bali, Sulawesi, and Nusa Tenggara will experience a shortage of clean water where water demand will exceed the supply of clean water. This will be affected to food security in Indonesia, both in the farm, as well as the availability of protein that comes from the sea.¹⁰⁵

Global warming impact on global climate change will lead to a decline in food crop productivity significantly, particularly in the tropics, the global temperature rise over 2 degrees Celsius would increase the frequency and intensity of extreme climate events, it will have an impact on the system of agriculture. Crop failures and loss of production due to climate change extreme events often occur in agriculture, particularly food crops. In Indonesia alone, the prolonged drought which resulted in droughts, often associated with the El Nino phenomenon, which is when the phenomenon takes place, the beginning of the rainy season becomes retrograde about 2 months, the incident resulted in the rainy season tends to be shorter, and rainfall during the dry season falls below the normal limit. So, the drought is increasing sharply and the development of pests which resulted in failed harvests. On the other hand, the frequency of occurrence of flooding due to the La Nina phenomenon of, will cause the place flooded paddy fields had a greater experience of pest the pest explosion.

¹⁰³ Tempo, *KTT Perubahan Iklim di Paris Berkahir, Berikut Hasil Pembahasan* (online).

¹⁰⁴ R, Boer. *Loc Cit.*,

¹⁰⁵ Institute for Essential Service Reform, '*FGD Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Pangan di Indonesia dalam Menghadapi Dampak Perubahan Iklim*' (online), <<http://iesr.or.id/2017.01/fgd-pemenuhan-kebutuhan-pangan-di-indonesia-dalam-menghadapi-dampak-perubahan-iklim/>>, diakses tanggal 1 April 2017.

In this context, there are three main factors associated with global climate change that affect the agricultural sector, namely; *First*, changes in rainfall patterns, it is the changes that occur are indicated by the presence of uncertain season; *Second*, the increased precipitation at the time of the rainy season will increase the potential incidence of floods and landslides that can reduce the total area of agricultural land, and *the third*, a drought that occurs when dry season resulted in a decrease in water availability affect the prolonged water supply for urban areas and agriculture.¹⁰⁶

The increase in the Earth's temperature will also have an impact on the increase in energy consumption as well as the growing threat of famine due to crop production or failed harvest, as a result of excessive evaporation so that water availability is very limited, and later onset of increase in sea levels that have an impact on the widespread inundation of sea water and abrasion in the coastal area as well as the improvement of sea water to the Mainland and threatening food crops that are in the coastal area.¹⁰⁷

Climate change has led to a decrease in productivity and food crop production due to an increase in air temperature, the intensity of the attacks of pests and diseases, as well as a decrease in the quality of agricultural output. The increase in atmospheric temperatures by 5 degrees Celsius will be followed by a decrease in the production of corn and soybeans by 40% of 10-30%. Meanwhile, an increase in temperature of 1-3 degrees Celsius from the current state of the rice yield decrease of 6.1-40.2%. This influence is also seen on the plant nuts which indicate the link between decreases in precipitation of 10-40% of the normal condition with decreased production of 2.5-3%. Other data related to the drought provide information that El Nino that occurred in 1997 and 2003 caused declining rice yield of 2-3%. The decline can be more extreme when El Nino coupled with an increase in air temperature. Consortium research and development of climate change (KP3I 2009) Agricultural R & D Agency predicts that climate changes due to El-Nino will expand the acreage of drought that threatened plant.¹⁰⁸

Food crops mainly rice, are most vulnerable to climate change are the three main factors are related, i.e.; genetic, biophysical and management. It is caused due to food crops is generally annuals are relatively sensitive to excess and shortage of water. Technically, the vulnerability is very closely connected with the system of

¹⁰⁶ Hairiah K, Rahayu S, Suprayogo D, Prayogo C, *Perubahan iklim: sebab dan dampaknya terhadap kehidupan*. Bahan Ajar 1. Bogor, Indonesia: World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) Southeast Asia Regional Program dan Malang, Indonesia: Universitas Brawijaya, 2016. p. 15.

¹⁰⁷ Hairiah K, Rahayu S, Suprayogo D, Prayogo C, *Perubahan iklim: sebab dan dampaknya terhadap kehidupan*. Bahan Ajar 1. Bogor, Indonesia: World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) Southeast Asia Regional Program dan Malang, Indonesia: Universitas Brawijaya, 2016. p. 15.

¹⁰⁸ Boer, R dkk., *Agriculture Sector. Technical Report on Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment to Climate Change for Indonesia's Second National Communication*, Ministry of Environment and United Nations Development Programme, Jakarta.

land use and cropping patterns, soil properties, soil management technologies, water and plants, as well as varieties of plants.¹⁰⁹

The level of food production in Indonesia is currently threatened in meeting the demand of food consumption. In the last five years, production of rice was grown under 3% per year, while the demand for food is expected to grow at 4.88% per year. Climate change marked by extreme weather such as droughts, floods, and landslides in the central food production in Indonesia has very serious consequences on agriculture production include food security in the country. Climate change is believed to be an important factor in the decline of food production in 2011, where rice production dropped 1.6%, 6%, corn and soybeans a 4% Decrease mostly occurs in the area of Java, where food production is very dependent on agriculture, the quality of infrastructure of irrigation, water management, performance water infiltration, and the management of natural resources in General.¹¹⁰

It is not easy to show the empirical evidence about the most significant determining factor of the decline in food production in 2011, whether this decline is caused only by the environmental risks, such as flooding and drought. On the other hand, asserted that the drop in production was caused by the decrease in the widespread harvest of rice, corn, and soybeans. This very significant decline occurred in the province of East Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, West Java and Banten, where floods and droughts occur in 2013 in the area as the main food production centers in Indonesia. The province also experienced serious problems in agricultural infrastructure, especially irrigation, tissue damage from physical infrastructure and a decrease in the quality of human resources for farmers.¹¹¹

Food crop production systems also face problems such as uneven distribution of land uses and structures, both within the province and the province especially between Java and outside Java. The number of agricultural households in Java increased from 11.7 million in 1993 to become 13.6 million in 2003. The figures for the whole of Indonesia during the same time period increased from 20.8 million to 24.9 million that suggests the addition of more than four million households in agricultural sector for a decade with an average of about 400 thousand new entrants per year. These numbers have serious consequences on the well-being of farmers and rural communities because in general the rice remains the staple food, so each case decreased production will have implications against poverty.¹¹² Climate change and its risk on the environment and the continuous land conversion will affect the

¹⁰⁹ Las, I dan E. Surmaini, *Variabilitas Iklim dan Perubahan Iklim dalam system Produksi Pertanian Nasional: Dampak dan Tantangan*. Prosiding Seminar Ilmiah Hasil Penelitian Padi Nasional 2010 (Buku 1). Balai Besar Penelitian Tanaman Padi, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pertanian, Kementerian Pertanian, 2010, p. 11.

¹¹⁰ Robert A, *Perubahan Iklim Dan Kedaulatan Pangan Di Indonesia. Tinjauan Produksi Dan Kemiskinan*, Sosio Informa Vol. 1, No. 03, September - Desember, Tahun 2015. pp.299-300.

¹¹¹ Robert A, p. 300.

¹¹² Robert A, p. 300.

ability of land resource in Java and rice production will decrease by 5% from the current production capacity by 2025, and continued to decline by 10% in 2050.¹¹³

More than 76% of households Indonesia are rice consumers and 24 percent of manufacturers. In urban areas, 96% of households are the consumer rice and only 4% are manufacturers of rice; whereas in rural areas, the consumer rice accounted for around 60% of households in rural areas, and 40% of them are producers of rice. The level of consumption of rice in Indonesia currently belong to high with 139 kg/capita/year which consist of direct consumption, used to seed, and rice consumption for the industry. Although the Government is currently in the process of counting the repeated consumption of rice, Indonesia belongs to the Community consumption of rice is high and well above the average world rice consumption (Asia) i.e. 80 kg per capita per year, it would have an impact on rising food prices at the commodity rice, where the decline in national rice production due to drought, so that Indonesia imports rice from outside due to the needs of Indonesia will continue to increase rice, and this is causing the price of rice in Indonesia increase.¹¹⁴

Impacts of climate change have been felt by the whole country in any parts of the world, especially for Indonesia itself, the agricultural sector is a very large part to feel the impact of climate change, changes in rainfall patterns resulting from erratic climate change has resulted in time the rainy season and the dry season in Indonesia no longer on its axis, so that the prolonged drought resulting from a longer dry season, and also due to flooding from the monsoon season, has given the impact on the drop in crop production in Indonesia, especially for food crops, its happen because of reduction of the planting land, where production continues decline, while demand continues to rise. One of the most important in food crops are rice, rice is the staple food in this community but any rice, Indonesia is one of the food plants are most vulnerable to climate change, continues to decline in production of rice while Indonesia's rice request will continue to rise, making Indonesia more dependent not only on the production of rice in the country, but rather to start importing rice from other countries. This scarcity has resulted in the price of rice in Indonesia continue to rise sharply, and also resulted in the onset of the food crisis in Indonesia. It would have threatened human life, because their needs will not be delayed, food while production levels continue to decline.

4. Conclusion

Climate change has become a threat for all the countries in the world; this is evidenced from various natural disasters that occur nearly throughout parts of the world. Desert flooding in the Middle East, the melting of glister, until the heat wave that was occurred, encourage the epistemic, environmental activist groups, even Governments of developed as well as developing good looking for a workable solution together. In addition, a significant impact for human survival (*human*

¹¹³ Boer, R. Ancaman Perubahan Iklim Global terhadap Ketahanan Pangan Indonesia, p. 17.

¹¹⁴ Robert A, p. 301.

security), including Indonesia, when climate change is happening. This is because climate change is happening very contributing for the failed harvest, which then leads to scarcity and expensive groceries in the market.

Even so, the issue of climate change is not a problem country, but rather a problem of the whole community and society must contribute reducing greenhouse gas emissions. There are a few things to do good government or community; First, the Government should be made the program of save energy and restrictions on the use of energy from fossil fuels; Second, the Government should make regulations related to electronic or technology that has Indonesia, environmental standards and penalize companies that do not obey regulations; Third, the need for socializing in all walks of life associated with the formulation of the accepted environmental community.

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PALM OIL EXPANSION IN INDONESIA

Tine Ratna Poerwantika

tineratnap@gmail.com

Abstract

Environmental issues are becoming a commodity in the political sphere, both at the local, and national as well as international level. Green politics is now the most closely related to environmental problems, as is the case in developing countries such as Indonesia currently experiencing a massive expansion of oil palm trees whose owners are companies - large companies both national and foreign.

Palm oil is one of the most consumed oil in the world with low price and stable are used for a variety of foods, cosmetics, hygiene products, and a source of biodiesel. The world's palm oil production is dominated by Indonesia which generates around 85-90% of total world palm oil production. The most important thing is that the fulfillment of palm oil production is the obligation of the government.

Of palm oil export, Indonesia's production of palm oil should meet standard quality of RSPO and ISPO in order to decrease environmentally bad impacts. In addition, this study is expected to be useful for policy recommendation related to the palm oil industry as well as reference for the palm oil industry shareholders in Indonesia

Keywords: *Palm Oil Industry, Environment*

A. Background

The expansion of palm oil plantations are expanding or opening new land to crops such as palm oil that will change the system of land tenure, land loss and displacement, setting the ownership, management, occupation, exploitation and utilization of land, forests and water. Expansion of palm oil trees are called by the NGO is not responsible for damage to the environment such as biodiversity and species extinction. Another criticism is also known to have violated human rights of indigenous peoples and inhumane working conditions. Therefore industrial palm oil plants must comply with the rules of local and national law, human rights and labor standards, policies that are not harmful, non-discriminatory principles, transparency, good governance, accountability and responsibility.

The complexity operations of the palm oil industry highly recommended to the government to immediately begin to develop and implement preventive measures to improve disability laws, bad practices and the impact of development discriminatory. The importance of the development of a sovereign state may prove effective when the construction is generating a realization of a better, acceptable and progressive civil rights, political, economic, social, cultural, environmental and indigenous peoples, local communities, small farmers and laborers. Environmental

impacts experienced by Indonesia on palm oil plantations began to loss of biodiversity, increased greenhouse gas emissions, massive deforestation, depletion of soil nutrients, drought, barren and water pollution due to toxic waste.

Environmental issues are becoming a commodity in the political sphere, both in the local, national and even international. Green politics is now the most closely related environmental problems, as is the case in developing countries such as Indonesia currently experiencing a massive expansion of palm oil trees whose owners are companies - large companies both national and foreign. Some organizations are consistent for the environment, namely: Forum for Environment (WALHI), WWF and Greenpeace Indonesia.

According to Mathew Patterson, it is necessary to distinguish between green politics and environmentalism, the role of environmentalism receive frameworks exist in reality of political, social, economic and normative structures that exist in the world of politics. This movement is trying to fix the environmental problems with the existing structure. Meanwhile, the Green Parties considers that the existing structures become the main basis the rise of the environmental crisis. Therefore, they argue that the structure of economic, social and political changes and require major attention to show the difference between the pattern of an environmental movement that is based on political ideology or economic ideology.

The influx of palm oil plantations in Indonesia after Dr. D.D.T. Price brought four palm oil seed (two seeds from Bourbon-Mauritius and two seeds from Amsterdam) to serve as the Bogor Botanical Garden plant collection that became the first mother plant palm oil in Indonesia. At first planting of palm oil seeds are for ornamental plants (ornamental purpose), then distributed in Java and Sumatra, especially in the tobacco plantations Deli (Courtenay, 1965, in the Saragih, 1980). The evolution of the development of the palm oil industry in Indonesia can be divided into three phases: a pilot phase, the phase of revival and independence phase

Pilot phase, the opportunity to cultivate palm oil plantation establishment (commercial) is expected to arise since the Dutch colonial government issued a policy Agrarische Wet in 1870 that would allow the opening of plantations to private investors, especially foreign investors. In 1875, the test of palm oil plantations in 0.4 ha in the Land Deli by Deli Maatschappij and the result was encouraging and even better than the original habitat in West Africa. Phase resurrection, after the New Order in 1966 in Indonesia, the political economy of government changes with the greatest possible opportunities businesses (private investment), including palm oil plantations (Saragih, 1980). The issuance of Law No. 1 of 1967 about planting Domestic Investment (DCI) and Act 6 of 1968 on foreign direct investment (FDI), opening new investment opportunities in palm oil plantations. Political and economic conditions that are stable at that time as well as financial aid and experts from various countries were received by Indonesia, gave new energy development of palm oil plantations in Indonesia.

Phase Independence, in the period of 2000-2010, there was a revolutionary change and the national palm oil industry. After the multi-dimensional crisis hit Indonesia in 1998, the New Order regime ended and Indonesia entered a new era of the Reformation Era. Compared with Indonesia new era, the reforms are revolutionary changes that affect all aspects of life Indonesia that is, change the constitutional system of the authoritarian regime to a democratic regime, changes in government management and development from a centralized to a decentralized system (autonomous regions), changes in the economic management of the regime of protective economies more liberal (Sipayung, 2012).

From the development of Indonesian palm oil, has mastered the upstream to downstream. Plantation development is intended to open the isolation region and synergized with the transmigration program development. The method of plantation development is done by integrating the main plantation called the core, surrounded by integration by supporting plantation called plasma. This system is called PIR (NES) which was introduced in 1977. It continues through Presidential Instruction No. 1/1986 by the name of PIR-TRANS coordinated with the transmigration program

Plantation expansion in Indonesia is the Directorate General of Plantation strategic planning for 2010-2014 has been established that the plantation development in 2010-2014 is more focused on the 15 national commodities, one of which is palm oil. Of the entire area of national commodities is projected to grow on average by 2.04% per year, from 20.394 million hectares in 2010 to 22.144 million hectares in 2014. Except tobacco which is projected constant at around 205 thousand hectares for five years front.

The world's palm oil production is dominated by Indonesia, a total yield of about 85-90%. At this time, Indonesia is a world's largest producer and exporter of palm oil. In the long term, world demand for palm oil is rising in line with the growing number of the world's population. This growth is evident in production and exports from Indonesia and also the growth of palm oil plantation area. Palm oil cultivation has been significantly improved by both small farmers and large employers in Indonesia with the impact on the environment and the decline in the number of production of other agricultural products, so many farmers switched to palm oil cultivation.

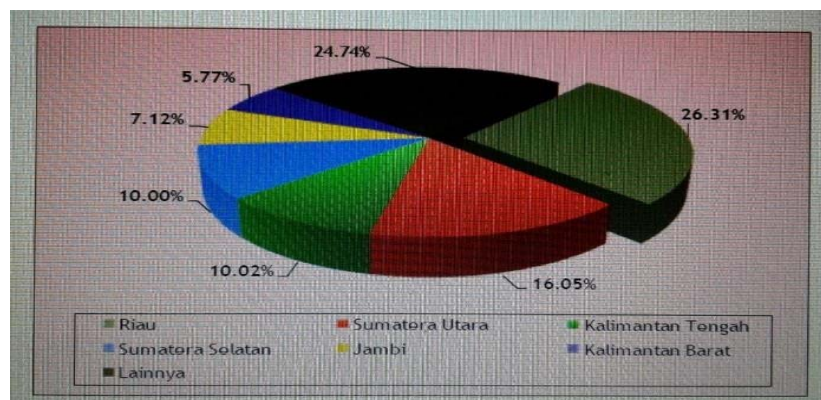
Based on data from Oil World, the trend of the use of palm oil-based commodities in the global market continues to rise and defeat the vegetable oil based industrial commodities such as wheat germ oil, corn oil; Palm oil. In the palm oil trade should be a certification of the RSPO and ISPO certification. Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) which is an international organization of multi-stakeholder which was established in 2004, adopted the MDGs relating to 3P in the Principles and Criteria (P & C). RSPO is a business initiative whose members voluntarily committed to the RSPO mechanism with the aim to produce and use sustainable palm oil. While certification of Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) is

the Indonesian government rules issued by the Ministry of Agriculture only valid in Indonesia.⁸ There are two different approaches of these standards.

Franky Samperanta, where RSPO approaches to the market while the Indonesian ISPO has an unclear approach.

B. Result

Indonesia's palm oil production centers mainly from six (6) provinces accounted for 75.26% of total palm oil production in Indonesia. **Riau and North Sumatra** is the largest province of CPO production centers in Indonesia with a contribution of 26.31% and 16.05%. Ranked next in succession is the **Province of South Sumatra, Central Kalimantan, Jambi and West Kalimantan** with contributions amounting to 10.02%, 10.00%, 7.12% and 5.77% respectively. The province ranks first in the province of Riau is spread over 7 districts. the largest Districts production of palm oil is Kampar. It is amounted to 1,090,681 tons or 16.99% of total palm oil production in Riau Province. Followed by Rokan Hulu amounted to 1,006,505 tons (15.67%), amounting to 813 126 tons Pelalawan (12.66%), Rokan Hilir 798 257 tons (12.43%), Siak 792 777 tons (12.35%), Indragiri Hilir 596 371 tonnes (9.29%) and Bengkalis 460 469 tonnes (7.17).



Palm oil production center is **North Sumatra** province in 2012. In this province, the district with the largest palm oil production is Labuhan Batu reGENCY of 1,237,566 tons or 34.08% of total palm oil production in North Sumatra province. Followed by Asahan with a production of 554.910 tons (15.28%), Langkat amounted to 425 372 tons (11.71%), Simalungun amounted to 361.524 tons (9.95%), North Labuhan Batu reGENCY of 188.528 tons (5, 19%). Province of palm oil production center next is the province of South Sumatra. Palm oil production centers in the province are in Musi Banyuasin with production reaching 638.406 tons (24.52%), followed by Musi Rawas amounted to 463.429 tons (17.80%), Ogan Ogan Ilir amounted to 459.936 tons (17.67 %), Banyuasin amounted to 304.694 tons (11.70%), and the Muara Enim ReGENCY of 285.415 tons (10.96%).

C. Indonesian National Legal Framework In palm oil Plant Expansion Permit

1. Indonesian National Legal Framework

Regulation of the large plantations in Indonesia is bound by a number of laws and regulations, ranging from legislation to regulation ministerial level. The Company is also governed by various ministries from state agencies including the Ministry of Agriculture (Ministry of Agriculture), the Ministry of Environment (MoE), National Land Agency (BNP) and the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM). In general, the legal rules that regulate documents eg permits and land rights shall be owned by the plantation company if you want to attempt in Indonesia, but on the other hand Indonesian law does not make explicit to protect High Conservation Value (HCV) and the laws and regulations there is not enough to keep the areas of HCV. Identified HCV area not protected but reallocated to other companies, including the party who is not a member of the RSPO, which some of them allegedly cleared the land, including open areas HCV.

2. The role of the RSPO and ISPO in Solving Environmental Impact Happens In Indonesia

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), an international multi-stakeholder organization established in 2004, adopted the MDGs relating to 3P in the Principles and Criteria (P & C). RSPO is a business initiative whose members voluntarily committed to the RSPO mechanism with the aim to produce and use sustainable palm oil. Practice plantations adhering to the principles of sustainability to prioritize the legality, environmental and social feasibility of long-term economic. These standards are designed to keep the palm oil expansion of primary forests and areas of high conservation value, require recognition of indigenous land rights, requiring the party planting / development to acquire land only through free decisions without coercion, prior and informed consent of the holders of prior rights, obliging plantation operations to respect the rights of workers, migrants and women and give a fair price to small farmers. While the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) is the Indonesian government rules issued by the Ministry of Agriculture launched a Code of Sustainable Palm oil Plantations Indonesia (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil - ISPO) which applies only in Indonesia.

3. Indonesia Palm Oil Export Destination

Rising demand of palm oil is on line with of growth of population and economic. Therefore, the productivity of the plants with higher oil is hoped to meet market demand in the future. Countries that palm oil consumption will continue to rise among others are China, Western Europe and India, while domestic consumption is also quite growing rapidly with products made from palm oil; detergents, soaps, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and margarine. This macro indicates that the prospects for the development of palm oil agribusiness and marketing of CPO and its derivatives are very good future and potential.

D. Conclusion

Expansion in Indonesia Is Strategic Planning Directorate General of Plantation in 2010-2014 has been established that the Plantation Development in 2010-2014 MORE ON 15 Commodities focused national, praying only is palm oil. Size Of The whole area is projected Commodities Growing national average of 2.04% per year, from 20.394 million hectares in 2010 to 22.144 million hectares in 2014. On the development of this expansion, has mastered the upstream to downstream. Plantation development is intended to open the isolation region and synergized with the transmigration program development. The method of plantation development is done by integrating the main plantation called the core, surrounded by integration by supporting plantation called plasma. This system is called PIR (NES) which was introduced in 1977.

The Presidential Instruction Number 1/1986 by the name of PIR-TRANS coordinated with the transmigration program. Growth in palm oil use was triggered by the increase in world population and the growing trend of oleo chemical base materials used in the food industry, shortening industry, pharmaceutical (cosmetic) and can be used as a source of biofuel or biodiesel for fossil fuel substitution. Environmental issues in Indonesia as a result of palm oil plantation is the loss of forests, increasing risk of fire, erosion and soil degradation, loss of biodiversity, resource depletion and emissions of greenhouse gases. If this is not taken seriously there will be exploitation (over exploitation) on the natural resource itself. To avoid the occurrence of over exploitation throughout the company are required to abide by the principles and criteria that are in RSPO itself.

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**GOVERNMENT ROLE AND ACTION IN JAILING AND PROSECUTING
INDIVIDUAL ACTORS AND COMPANIES IN THE BURNING OF FORESTS
AND LAND IN RIAU IN GREEN POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE**

**Siti Witianti¹¹⁵
Lenny Meilany¹¹⁶
Ratnia Solihah¹¹⁷**

ABSTRACT

Regional haze caused by forest fires in Riau is one of the environmental problems that cannot yet be solved in the long term, the impact of the damage caused by forest fires in Riau is more extensive, such as health damage, local economy, and development in Riau itself. Efforts to overcome the haze problem in Indonesia reap many problems in all sectors. One sector that triggered the problem, is a matter of government policy that is considered not being able to solve the problem of smog in Indonesia. This smoke recurrent disasters occur every year so this problem should have been anticipated and prevented by the government. In addition, the existing policy cannot control the perpetrators of forest fires in Riau, thus making this case to continue for 18 years.

The results showed that the current treatment only relies on coordination, including BNPB. Of course, it cannot be optimal in mobilizing resources as well as to engage and move the structures of government and all sectors. The ego of regions due to the political system and the excessive regional autonomy making it more difficult. The program initiated by the central government was not effective in the regions. For example, the construction of the canal bulkhead. Funds have been prepared by post BNPB up to Rp 15 billion, but never used and were then made difficult by the local government. The economic rise of a land makes the actors benefited and ended up having various efforts so that forest fires continue to occur. Green political perspective emphasizes community participation in the policy process so that the community-based handler can eliminate the perpetrators of the burning of forests and does not harm the local community.

Keywords: Role and Action, Actor, Forest, Land, Green Policy

INTRODUCTION

Forest fires problem in Riau has been going on for almost 19 years, even in 2016 the forest fires in Riau occurred high enough and reached its peak, hence some activists and observers mention that these fires have become a national disaster. Many of the adverse impact are caused by forest fires in the mentioned district.

¹ Lecturer of Political Science Faculty of Social and Political Science UNPAD

² Lecturer of Social Welfare Faculty of Social and Political Science UNPAD

³ Lecturer of Political Science Faculty of Social and Political Science UNPAD

Fires are easily spread if it occurred in forests in Riau district, as stated in the BBC news, because the forests are dominated by peatlands so the land is flammable. Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Center (BMKG) describe that the structure of forests land in Riau owns an increasing number of fire point source. Dumai City is one of fire hotspots in Riau, because Dumai is an area that has a peatland area which is highly flammable. Beside, forests fire in Riau also commonly occurs due to a low rainfall level.

The forest fires in Riau is suspected to be caused by *land clearing* activity conducted by companies that are not responsible and is also supported by extreme weather in Riau. As reported through former President's social network *Twitter* @SBYudhoyono, he claimed to understand the anxiety and anger of the rest of Indonesia due to smoke and fires in Riau. He explained that the land fires and smoke in Riau is caused by extreme weather as well as people and companies that burn the land intentionally.¹¹⁸

Based on information stated in Greenpeace website, in 2016 the fire burned more than 30 hectares of land on Selinsing village, Dumai District, Riau. Fire allegedly started from "slash and burn" method of land clearing in the palm oil concession owned by PT Surya Dumai Agrindo, a subsidiary of Surya Dumai Group, the palm oil supplier Wilmar International.¹¹⁹

These fires severe consequences for the citizens of Riau, especially the results from the spreading smoke across Riau region which even spilled over to the region of West Sumatra, Jambi and North Sumatra. The smoke caused many systemic consequences such as the closure of many airports that result in a loss of air access to the Riau area which would certainly result later in the flow of the regional economy. In addition, some schools had to be closed so that teaching and learning activities cannot be forwarded. Moreover, the number of people who were stricken by illness in Riau is increasing. Based on recorded information there were over 53.553 cases of illness due to smoke in Riau. Over four thousand people suffer from eye and skin diseases due to the thick smoke. There were also victims suffering from Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), such as shortness of breath, asthma, lungs, and even heart disease. Meanwhile, casualties among newborns are still in the data collection process. In fact, the latest casualties noted that there was one died as a result of inhaling too much smoke.¹²⁰

Based on the forest fires phenomenon and the various impacts that occur, it can be said in this case that the government failed to take its role to provide protection for its people and hand off the responsibility to provide security for citizens. The complexity of solving the fire smoke in Riau is allegedly caused by too many actors involved with a strong relationship with the authorities, causing

¹¹⁸ <http://lem.fkt.ugm.ac.id/2014/03/dampak-kebakaran-riau/>

¹¹⁹ <http://www.greenpeace.org/seasia/id/Multimedia/Galeri-Foto/Kebakaran-Hutan-Riau/>

¹²⁰ <http://lem.fkt.ugm.ac.id/2014/03/dampak-kebakaran-riau/>

problems to be repeated.¹²¹ The attempt of arresting and imprisoning the perpetrators to both individuals and companies is difficult with this *patron client* relationship between the perpetrators with local authorities.

Fire issues that affect various aspects of life should ultimately be resolved through green political perspective that government policies process must involve community participation, so that the policy is corresponding to the needs of the community. Besides, enforcement should also be enforced against irresponsible loggers and forest fires actors. The government should have the right strategy to resolve the problem.

Based on the mentioned background, we were keen to investigate how to solve fire issues in Riau and to imprison those who managed the forests and land logging in Riau, as seen from the perspective of green politics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Environmental issues (ecology) during the 60s and 70s decade began to become a global issue within the community. The voices of protest that initially derived only from the minority environmentalists, such as scientists, activists and the middle class, has now been able to be an international public attention. This can be seen from the realization of the United Nations Environment conference for the first time in 1972 in Stockholm to discuss International Environment Law.

Since then, international cooperation in environmental issues is initiated by developed and developing countries. In fact, the conference also opens international debate on environmental issues. In addition, activists of the environmental movement continue to grow and develop, especially in Europe and America. They denounced modernity, with its industrialized products, as one of the causes of more acute environmental problems. History of Environmental Movement; The environmental movement that emerged and developed in the 70s and 80s received public support that has never been so strong during this century.

The first reason is that the interest groups that have sprung up around environmental issues are groups that promote the interest of the general public. They do not promote the interests of certain individuals or groups. On the other hand, the independence awake clearly because there are borderlines between those groups and power. Thus, a vast public support affects the political influence. The second reason is that the number of environmental organizations or groups, small and large, national and transnational, is a fast-growing group in the number of organizations. Various radical groups began to criticize capitalism through the eye of environmental analysis. Simply put, in their view, the behavior of human greed makes human not only the victims but also the environment in which human beings live. If the environment becomes a victim, not a single human being alive today would be the casualties, but also those people living in the future. Starting

¹²¹ http://www.bbc.com/indonesia/berita_indonesia/2015/09/150923_indonesia_pembakaranlahan

from this awareness, the environmental movements of the left traditions began to emerge in the early 1970s.

Environmental issue becomes a commodity in the political sphere, both in the local, national and even international level. Politics of environment which is commonly called as Green Politics began to make changes. The movement that initially was only a form of action movements, trying to institutionalize themselves into the shape of a political party. The assumption, such an action movement is not enough to influence the policy-making process. Thus, it takes institutions like political parties that could be part of policy making at national or local level (stakeholders). Thus, the green political movement that initially only in the form of street action movement eventually morphed into the shape of a party institution. Simply put, Green Thinker seeing the world as follows:¹²²

- (a) Green thinkers groups demanding radical change in the pattern of socio political organization and their respect for the non-human species;
- (b) The rejection of anthropocentric world view;
- (c) The rejection of a development strategy that puts economic growth as the standard of quality of life;
- (d) They believe that it is human acts which cause a threat to mankind and other species;
- (e) It needs a fundamental change in the appearance of a new group of middle-class that thinks about the fate of Western Europe under the social conditions that are relatively prosperous and peaceful. Furthermore, Green Politics is a new issue in the contemporary political dictionary. The development of a political movement does not simply emerge and develop in national political forums, but it's already participated in the growth the social structure, economic and political as well as ideology and value systems in regional level;
- (f) A strict separation between vital and non-vital needs;
- (g) There is a need for ethics based on the value of green theory which puts an intrinsic value in non-human life;
- (h) It needs a proactive commitment to significant changes in order to achieve the future of the environment, including promoting alternative lifestyles, norms and values and decentralization of power.

Meanwhile, according to Mathew Patterson¹²³, there are differences between green politics and environmentalism. Environmentalist receives existing frameworks in reality of politics, social, economic and normative structures that exist in the world of politics. This movement is trying to fix the environmental problems with the existing structure. Meanwhile, the Green Politics considers that the structures that already exist are precisely the main basis of the rising of the

¹²² [file:///C:/Users/Apay%20PC/Documents/Downloads/Documents/Vol.02_No.01_2011_\(Apriwan\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/Apay%20PC/Documents/Downloads/Documents/Vol.02_No.01_2011_(Apriwan).pdf)

¹²³ *ibid*

environmental crisis. Therefore, they argue that the structure of the socio-political-economy requires a change and a more ultimate attention.

In addition, there are some different views in defining the character of the Green Politics.¹²⁴

- a. R. Eckersley characterized the Green Parties in the Ecocentrism framework, which rejects the anthropocentric view that moral value is centered in humans. This view agrees to put a value on ecosystems and the freedom of all aspects of life.
- b. R. E. Goddin also put ethics at the heart of the Green Politics position. He stated that the Green Theory of Value is the center of the green theory, highlighting the source of value as a fact of something that is formed by the natural process of history, and more than just a human role
- c. John Barry, he saw that Green politics is based on three main principles, which are: 1. a theory of justice distribution, 2. a commitment to the democratization process, and 3. efforts to reach ecology continuity.
- d. A. Dobson has two definitions of the characteristics of the Green Politics. First, rejecting the view of anthropocentrism as expressed by Ekscersly. Second, there is a need to limit growth naturally, which is a cause of the environmental crisis. This view of Green Politics is the experience of an exponential economic growth over the last two centuries, which is the cause of damage to the environment that exist today.

Industrialization spread around the world will destroy life on earth. But before that happens, competition over scarce resources will increase political tension to the point that a nuclear disaster would be destructive. So the second issue that mobilizes the green movement is peace. Ecology and peace are interrelated, but its realization requires the transformation of society.

Green politics embrace some values shared by the green parties in Europe and America as follows¹²⁵ :

In terms of democracy, the ecologists believe that democracy best be practiced at the grassroots level, that is, at the local community level and not at the national and local representative bodies. Each human being has argued against the decision which took effect on their lives. Human beings must not be a victim of the desire of a few people. Democracy is defined as the interface between freedom of expression on one hand and the same award on the other.

Everyone has the same rights and opportunities of the resources from the public and the environment. Therefore, there is a need for removing social barriers, such as racism, sexism and heterosexualism, the struggle between classes, homophobia, and neglection of the elderly and the disabled's interests. The attitude that gives equal treatment must be given the protection of state laws.

¹²⁴ [file:///C:/Users/Apay%20PC/Documents/Downloads/Documents/Vol.02_No.01_2011\(Apriwan\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/Apay%20PC/Documents/Downloads/Documents/Vol.02_No.01_2011(Apriwan).pdf)

¹²⁵ *ibid*

Regarding human plurality, it is important to develop an effective alternative to the habits of the current living people in using force. To that end, this view fight for demilitarization and a mass destructive weapons removal process within their own country, without any naïve intention against the bad intentions of other countries. Although, this view also recognizes that defend action is legitimate. Therefore, it is necessary in non-violent conflict resolution. Ecology group intends to realize a personal, community, global and lasting peace.

Decentralization departs from the assumption that the centralization of wealth and power contribute greatly to the economic injustice, environmental destruction and militarization, green politics support the restructuring efforts of political institutions, social and economic ruled by a few powerful people (oligarchy). The institution will be transformed with a system that is more democratic with a better bureaucracy structure. Decision-making should be possible at the individual and local level.

Green politics view feels like it is important to implement a sustainable economic system, which can create new jobs and a good standard of living for everyone without ignoring the ecological balance. The economic system must be able to give a pride to the 'meaningful' job, so they can make a living equitably in accordance with what has been done. In this case, they are defending the kinds of marginalized jobs, but it is actually very important in sustaining harmony in the society. For example, domestic works and hygiene-related works which have been less appreciated. Those jobs need to be mainstreamed in the perspective of green politics.

The ecology people is fully aware that humans inherit a social system based on the dominance of patriarchy, both in the region and the ethics of domination and control with more cooperative ways of interacting, that is, the gender differences of opinion and respected. Therefore, humanitarian values such as equality of sexes, interpersonal responsibility and honesty must be developed with the moral consciousness. People need to remember that the process that determines decisions and actions is as important as the the effort of settlement needed from what is desired.

Their belief in the importance of cultural diversity, ethnicity, race, religion and spiritual beliefs implies the promotion of a relationship of mutual respect between the differentness mentioned earlier. Departing from these faiths, they believe that the differences that exist must also be reflected in the organization and decision- making bodies. Therefore, the view of the green politics strongly supports the emergence of a leader among those who have been marginalized from leadership roles, such as women.

The ecological support individual actions to improve the prosperity, but such actions should not ignore the ecological balance and social harmony. Therefore, they want to join people and organizations that are willing to fight for a lasting peace, social and economic justice, and to perserve the earth.

The actions and policies of the ecology are motivated by long-term goals. They fight in the protection of valuable natural resources and securing the rules by developing a sustainable development that are not directly derive themselves on expansion to survive.

DISCUSSION

The government has an obligation to provide the best services for its citizens, including services for the handling of forest fires cases in Riau. The public has a right for health, education and the economy. However, citizens' activities are disturbed with the presence of forest fires issues in Riau. Fires can occur due to natural factors such as pretty extreme weather and a very dry and flammable land, but wildfires may also occur due to human factors. A handful of human efforts in expanding their business at a low cost but do not pay attention to the impact on the surrounding environment, resulting in environmental damage and disruption of the residents' lives.

The government's role in resolving the fires that occur almost every year is very important; the government does not only just settle on the surface but they must address the problem in a long-term process, so the fires do not occur again and people do not become the victims of smog caused as a result of the fire. Based on some news and writing in journals, it appears that the government has handled the fires, but, the problem has not been solved completely so many people judge the government's neglect of its obligations to protect the public, and the Government is also thought to be working with actors who play the main role in forests fire so the problem would not be solved completely.

Government action in imprisoning or prosecuting the perpetrators of individuals or companies will not be enough to prevent recurrent haze. This fact and conclusion was expressed in the research on the political economy of land and forest fires from the researcher of Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Herry Purnomo, he said the complexity of law enforcement for forest fires cases in Riau is caused by a strong connection owned by the perpetrators, either individuals or companies, with those who have high position in the politics, either at the district level, at the national level, or at the ASEAN level. It is not easy for the government to prosecute the perpetrators of forest fires both individuals and companies for those who may be having an oil palm plantation cause forest fires in collaboration with one of the strongest party in the area targeted, so the regent or governor faces difficulties in prosecuting those responsible for the the forest fires cases.

Those actors, as stated in CIFOR's research, are said to be working in an organized network. They divide the groups with different various tasks, there is a duty to claim the land, organizing farmers practicing slashing or cutting or burning, until marketing closely with officers in the village. Landowners might be the relatives of the villagers, the staff of the company, an employee of the district or

medium-scale investors from Jakarta, Bogor or Surabaya. Structurally, the groups that have done their respective jobs will get a percentage of their own, but the average farmer group administrator get the biggest income between 51-57%, while the group of farmers who cut down and burn the land get a percentage gain of 2-14%.

Based on the CIFOR study, land that has been cleared can be sold for about 8.6 millions per hectare, while the price of ready-to-plant soil can reach 11.2 million per hectare. The increase in the economic value of the land makes the actors conduct the forest fire continuously. The studie also found patron-clients at the local level. For example, there are small-scale enterprises that have a patron with a political party in an area that has a strong influence on policy makers, actors such as government officials, police, the army, and the researcher can be involved; they can have up to hundreds of hectares of palm oil plantation.

According to Ade Hartati, a member of the Riau Provincial Parliament, the fire cases that occurred in 2015 are considered a disaster caused by the failure of governments to manage forests in Riau. The failure was caused by a weak regulatory authority such as the implementation of the overlap between the District / Municipal, Provincial and Central Government related to the granting of forest land management. Thus many policies issued were unfriendly for the environment and local communities. This failure also caused by improper oversight.

Helda Khasmy, an activist of Indonesian Female States (Seruni), said that fires occur every year due to land tenure which does not favor the local community. The forest lands were widely distributed to plantations and timber estates. As a result, canalization made the peat dry and vulnerable to fire, she thinks this is due to the monopoly of land in Riau, and the government should have stopped this monopoly.

There are several obstacles in addressing forest fires in Riau, namely: 1. an unclear distribution of tasks and responsibilities between the provincial and district levels; 2. limited facilities and infrastructure and land fire control; 3. low awareness of the prevention of forest and land fires; 4. a low budget allocation for controlling the impact of climate change and fire prevention in Riau Province Plantation Office, so that treatment cannot be run optimally; 5. based on hotspot monitoring data in July, there is a trend increase in the number of hotspots in Riau Province. Hotspot observed in Riau Province until July 2016 showed a fairly high figure compared to other provinces.

Forest fires prevention measures need to be encouraged because it has already been in set clearly in in Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number: P.12 / Menhut-Ii / 2009 on Forest Fire Control. The mentioned prevention efforts are among other: Empowering some duty posts to combat forest fires at all levels. This empowerment should also be accompanied by related steps of action, anything that should be done if the region has entered Standby I and Standby II. Move all sorts of

resources including human, equipments and funds at all levels ranging from the ranks of the Ministry of Forestry to other agencies and even the privat companies.

Strengthening coordination between interconnected agencies through the PUSDALKARHUTNAS and also in areas with PUSDALKARHUTDA level I and SATLAK Forest and Land Fires. Cooperating with outside parties such as other countries in terms of controlling forest fires. The potential country is country that is located near to our country such as Malaysia with its BOMBA troops. It can be also with Australia or even United States of America. The forest fire care efforts, of course, should be in sync with prevention efforts, because, however, prevention is much better than tackling. There are various ways you can do in order to prevent forest fires, especially one caused by the human acts.

According to merdeka.com, so far the government has been taking action to arrest the perpetrators of forest fires in Riau, such as arresting an oil company owner who was suspected of committing fires and last arrested two residents who were found carrying out forest fires. Since 2015, the government has arrested some perpetrators of forest fires. However, as we all know that the forest fires in Riau have such routine agenda that occur almost every year and the root of the problem is still unresolved.

If we look from the perspective of green politics, this case is not only environmental, health and the economy issues. It is also related to political issues within the forest policy in Riau. How decisions are taken is still not a community friendly one, so that the policy is still dominated by the interests of a few elite. The principle of fairness in the case of forest fires in Riau is not going well, as the government until now has not been able to provide a fair service associated with the handling of the impact of smog due to massive forest fires in Riau. In addition, although this issue has been going on for a dozen years but people still become victims of this disaster.

Air Force Base Commander Henri Alfiandi to merdeka.com said that for 2017 the strategy in preventing and how to reduce the potential fire has to be different due to the different weather conditions. He said also that the handling of the fire problem requires the support of the central government and the public. But he said that public support to participate in forest fire prevention is still very weak.

Due to weak participation of the community in disaster management, it requires lots of efforts from government for raising public awareness of the importance of forests for human life and awareness to protect it. So that citizens have the initiative to help the government in solving the problem and the impact of these fires, and citizens would also help the government to assist the arrest of the perpetrators of forest and land fires in Riau.

Riau community participation is already seen from the rise of the green movement rights that demand and encourage the government to commit to resolve the problem of forest fires quickly. Such as a movement created by the green movement in making the signing of long banner read as "Once the Screen is

Stretching Will Never Be Smoke Recurring" which is a spirit of the whole community and the governments and non-governmental organizations in making commitment for a free smoke Riau.¹²⁶

Civil society empowerment in the local level is very important in order to maintain a strong bargaining position in offering alternative problem-solving within the area. Civil society can help the government to monitor the implementation of policies related to forests in Riau, and may also conduct surveillance of all actors involved in forest management from committing violations towards the applicable law.

The existence of the political parties in Riau is considered as one cause of the difficulty in eradicating forest fires actors; political parties have a function to convey people aspirations and interests. With the existence of patron client culture among political parties with authorities and entrepreneurs, it would be very detrimental to the interests of the people. It means that political parties function as a bridge between the government and society are not going well.

Helplessness of the government against the private sector contributed to natural disasters in this country becomes one of the considerations for the need of a political assessment in the environmental issues existing in this country. Political review is expected to solve land expansion problems; a maximized role of EIA in a private company will be expected to minimized the impact of the damage caused by the company that are not responsible for the environmental damage the occurred in Indonesia. There is also a relieve by knowing that Indonesia has joined REDD (Reducing Emission Deforestation Degradation) as a solution save the forest.

CONCLUSION

The problem of forest fires in Riau provides a very broad negative impact, as a result of the irresponsible actors. The government has a responsibility to protect its citizens for the consequences of the disaster by capturing and imprisoning the perpetrators of forest fires in Riau.

Constraints in the arrest of the arsonists was allegedly caused by the unclear division of government, unclear regulation, not enforced regulations related to forestry management, low community participation in solving forest fires problems in Riau, and the emerging of patron client between rulers and entrepreneurs.

Community involvement is very important in forestry policy so that people do not become the victims of the government's development and land conversion activities of peatland into oil palm plantations with irresponsible management.

¹²⁶ http://www.kompasiana.com/dananghamid/gerakan-hijau-riau-tanpa-asap-mendorong-pemda-mewujudkan-komitmen-menghentikan-karhutla_5702315ac4afbd650963e14c

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LAND-BIASED DEVELOPMENT IGNORES THE POTENTIAL OF UNDERWATER DEFORESTATION¹²⁷

Diana Gultom

debtWATCH Indonesia¹²⁸

Abstract

The rate of deforestation, reduction of peatland, plus forest fires has placed Indonesia as the third largest emitter of greenhouse gases in the world since 2012. While in 1996, Indonesia emissions was 'only' at 0.33 million tons below the world average (1.34) and far below the world's largest emitter; United States (5.9). Less than 20 years later, Indonesia's emission rank soared to the third place, below the US and China.

With the signing of the Paris Treat on the Convention on Climate Change, Indonesia is committed to maintaining the world temperature at 2 degrees Celsius by 2030 with a 29% reduction in carbon emissions in 2030 and 41% if there is foreign assistance as set out in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC). The biggest contributors to emissions are the land, forest and energy sectors. However, the contribution from coastal area has never been calculated, while expert believe that damage to mangrove forests, seagrass and swamp forest is three times dangerous than the Tropical Rainforest.

Nawacita has clearly defined the working line of the elected president (Joko Widodo) in maritime development, which relies on "rehabilitation of coastal and marine environment damage" and manages a "watershed conservation area sustainably managed to 17 million hectares". So it should be necessary to immediately establish a clear framework within five years of his reign to protect the coast and sea from the threat of 'underwater deforestation'. However the threat to marine and coastal remains from various activities and land based pollution.

Ultimately the protection and maintenance of coastal areas cannot be postponed. It must be built equally with the maintenance and protection of forests. In the short term, a moratorium on reclamation is required. If not, instead of benefiting, Indonesia and its people will experience a double disaster from mismanagement of the forests and coastal areas, as well as contributing to ecological disaster at the regional level. The Indonesian civil society and green political movement must go beyond the land. They should not be land biased. The movement should comprehensively look both at the land and sea. Charge and escort the Promise of the Nawacita.

¹²⁷ This paper was built from an earlier paper made to respond COP 21 UNFCCC in Paris, 28 November – 11 December 2015. It is updated for 2017 International Academic Conference, "Green Political Dynamic", April 20th-21st 2017.

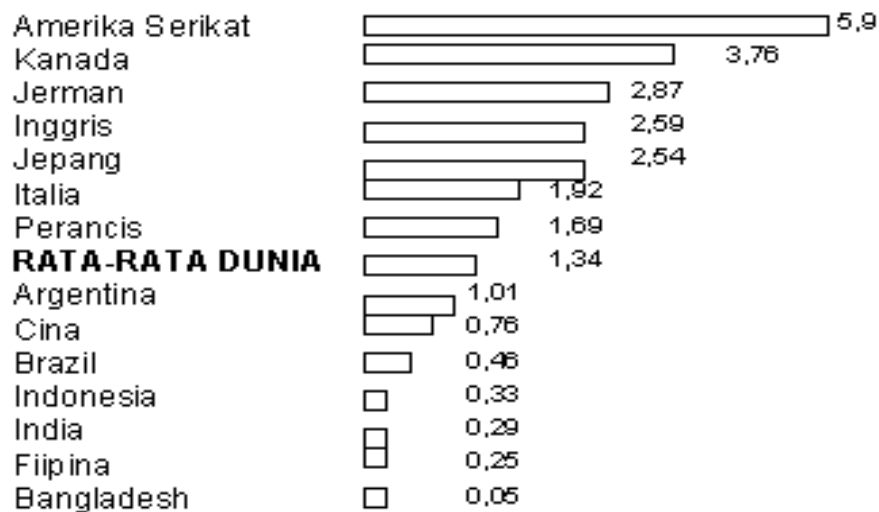
¹²⁸ debtWATCH Indonesia is a member of Civil Society Coalition for Indonesian Forest Rescue and Global Climate.

INTRODUCTION

As the country with the third largest forest area in the world after Brazil and the Congo, Indonesia bears the burden of maintaining the forest for the good of the world. In fact the rate of deforestation, reduction of peatland, plus forest fires has placed Indonesia as the third largest emitter of greenhouse gases in the world since 2012.¹²⁹

Imagine in 1996, Indonesia's emissions are still far below the world average (see chart 1). Indonesia's emissions was 'only' at 0.33 million tons below the world average (1.34) and far below the world's largest emitter; United States (5.9). Less than 20 years later, Indonesia's emission rank soared to the third place, below the US and China.

Chart 1: Rank of Carbon Emitters (1996)



Source: From various sources.

With the signing of the Paris Treaty by Indonesia and most countries in the world on the Convention on Climate Change¹³⁰, Indonesia is committed to maintaining the world temperature at 2 degrees Celsius by 2030. Indonesia is positioning itself as the world's sixth largest emitter, with a 29% reduction in carbon emissions in 2030 and 41% if there is foreign assistance as set out in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC). The biggest contributors to emissions are the land, forest and energy sectors. Forest fires in 2015 covering 2.5 million hectares have released 1.1 Gigatonnes of CO₂ emissions from peat and biomass emissions, not to mention from other sectors.¹³¹

¹²⁹ <http://www.antaraneews.com/print/56908/indonesia-emiter-karbon-terbesar-ketiga-dunia>

¹³⁰ It has been signed by 121 of the 197 States Parties to the Climate Change Convention as of 5 October 2016 representing nearly 80 percent of global emissions.

¹³¹ www.mongbay.co.id/2016/04/25/tandatangani-kesepakatan-paris-taksekar-komitmen-indonesia-perlu-kerja-serius/, accessed on 10 January 2017

Contribution of Coastal Area

Indonesia, is also endowed with the second longest coastline in the world after Canada,¹³² with an area of 54,716 km² (while Canada 202,080 km²). The coast is a unique ecosystem, land and sea encounters, where estuaries play an important role in the management of water from land (river) to the sea, as well as spawning and breeding of various flora and fauna sources of life for the sea. Additionally, it can provide coastal protection from floods and storms, and provide a filter for coastal water from a number of pollutants. It is important to be noted that the coastal area is an area where there are always settlements, in addition to the wealth of flora and fauna as the source of livelihood, as well as the ease of human transportation. Therefore, the vulnerability experienced by the coast will directly affect the life chains of living things.

Damage to mangrove (plants that can only live on the coast) is three times dangerous than the Tropical Rainforest. The destruction and degradation of mangrove forests, seagrass and swamp forest will result to the loss of millions of tons of carbon into the air each year. The above findings are based on research that studies 49 million hectares of coastal ecosystems, estimating emissions that will arise from conversion of the region to be in the range between 150 million to 1.02 billion tons of carbon dioxide per year. For instance, at its peak, emissions due to destruction and degradation of coastal ecosystems will affect annual emissions in Japan, the world's fifth largest carbon emitter country.¹³³

According to the results of this study, most of the emissions, or about 53%, are derived from the loss of mangrove forests, followed by the destruction of seagrass beds resulting in 33% carbon and the last being swamp forests of about 13%.

"This coastal ecosystem is a very small area. It consists of only about 6% of land covered by tropical forests, but the emissions that would occur if they disappear are about one-fifth of the total emissions caused by tropical forest loss worldwide," said Linwood Pandleton, one of the authors and directors of the Ocean and Coastal Policy Program at the Nicholas Institute, Duke University in his remarks. "Every one hectare, swamp forest could contain the same carbon emissions produced by 488 cars each year. By comparison, destroying one hectare of mangrove forest amounts to emissions equivalent to cutting three to five hectares of tropical forest. "

¹³² <https://www.mindtalk.com/channel/fyi/post/5-negara-dengan-garis-pantai-terpanjang-di-dunia-510551802807377943.html>

¹³³ <http://www.mongabay.co.id/tag/emisi-karbon/page/2/> Kerusakan Mangrove Tiga Kali Lipat Lebih berbahaya dari Hutan Tropis Dunia, September 8, 2012 , Aji Wihardandi

The Promise of Nawacita and Protection of Coastal and Marine Areas

10. We are committed to maritime economic development, through ... (5) rehabilitation of coastal and marine environment damage. (6) Increasing the area of watershed conservation areas that are managed sustainably. Marine conservation areas in the next five years are managed sustainably to 17 million hectares and the addition of a 700 hectare conservation area. (8). Design the spatial layout of coastal and ocean areas that support the performance of maritime and fisheries development.

Vision, Mission and Action Program of Jokowi and Jusuf Kalla: Roads of Change for a Sovereign, Independent and Individual Indonesia, page 35, Jakarta, May 2014.

Nawacita has clearly defined the working line of the elected president (Joko Widodo) in maritime development, which relies on "rehabilitation of coastal and marine environment damage" and manages a "watershed conservation area sustainably managed to 17 million hectares". So it should be necessary to immediately establish a clear framework within five years of his reign to protect the coast and sea from the threat of 'underwater deforestation' as described above.

However, by examining the RPJMN (National mid-term development plan), **it does not explicitly state islands vulnerability to climate change**. Whereas for the real Indonesia is the archipelago country should immediately have a plan / roadmap / blue print how the mitigation and adaptation of archipelago countries in the face of climate change, including building data about resilience of the archipelago Country. Even if the RPJMN wants to state that the vulnerability of the archipelagic country to climate change has been a concern of the RPJMN, it can only be found in a sentence that states "Climate change adaptation efforts are directed to increase resilience in the areas of: (i) economy; (Ii) life systems; (Iii) ecosystems; (Iv) special areas; And supported by climate change adaptation support systems. This resilience is manifested through efforts in various sectors, namely: (i) food security; ... (vi) ecosystem resilience; (Vii) urban resilience; and (viii) **coastal and small island resilience**." (The thick line by the author)¹³⁴

The trend of this country's leader is to reclaim the land to get a new land. It is recorded that Ternate, Palu, Manado, Makassar, Jakarta, and Bali are in the process of reclamation. However, the purpose of the reclamation is that the largest part of it is planned for the commercial area. For example, in the Bay of Jakarta there is even a new land just for golf, while in Benoa Bay, Bali the project will clear the conservation area into residential areas, offices and luxury hotels. In North Maluku, the presence of mining and plantation companies has caused damage to people's livelihoods.

Threats to coastal and marine survival are also caused by land-based pollution either due to harbor, industrial, tourism, agricultural activities, as well as efforts to change coastal landscapes, such as reclamation. In the case of land-based

¹³⁴ RPJMN, Book II, Page I - 89

pollution and reclamation threats, appropriate strategies for coastal rescue should also be developed.

Especially when the footprint of coastal and marine protection from the threat of land based pollution and reclamation without vision cannot be detected either in Nawacita or in RPJMN. Visible guidance is that the tourism development strategy in Nawacita should not only be done by the spirit of extravaganza, but it should go with respect to local culture, ensuring the involvement of the people, and ensuring the local economy in the whole process of tourism. Thus, the very passionate regional leaders for reclamation need to review their plans, not only because they are not in line with Nawacita, but also coastal reclamation activities have the potential to damage marine areas, which in turn leads to underwater deforestation.

There is no reason for the delay

Ultimately the protection and maintenance of coastal areas cannot be postponed. It must be built equally with the maintenance and protection of forests. In the short term, a moratorium on reclamation is required. If not, instead of benefiting, Indonesia and its people will experience a double disaster from mismanagement of the forests and coastal areas, as well as contributing to ecological disaster at the regional level.

The government should act as a referee to make regulations that expressly prohibit the presence of extractive industries for small islands. Then seriously run the law on the Coast and Small Islands.

In the remaining term of office Jokowi, has not seen concrete steps to materialize the Promise of Nawacita in the maritime field above. The promises to do:

- *Rehabilitation of coastal and marine environmental damage.*
- *Increased area of watershed conservation areas that are managed sustainably. Marine conservation areas in the next five years are managed sustainably to 17 million hectares and the addition of a 700-hectare conservation area.*
- *Design the spatial layout of coastal and ocean areas that support the performance of maritime and fisheries development.*

The Indonesian civil society and green political movement must go beyond the land. They should not be land biased. The movement should comprehensively look both at the land and sea. Charge and escort the Promise of the Nawacita.

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Republic of Indonesia, RPJMN, Book II

GREEN POLITICAL IN LOCAL CULTURAL

Junardi Harahap

Department of Anthropology, Universitas Padjadjaran
junardiharahap@gmail.com

Abstract

Speaking of Green Political, very important to be seen on the side of the national revival which believes that a great nation must necessarily see all of the policies carried out is a part of a cultural domain of green forest conservation of the nation that should be conserved situation so as to offspring obtained it and benefit from various circumstances and green preservation of this nation. The question of this study is to see green politics that has been done by the nation. Results and discussion shows that green political situation has not become an important part of our nation, so it looks a lot loss of the nation's forests have become the lungs of our national life so that the nation may survive

Keywords: *Green political, cultural, forests, anthropology, and nation*

Introduction

Culture has always been a reference for a civilized society and has pride in its culture by him and brought a lot of changes in it. This means that the cultural thing that has brought great influence to the life of the nation. Culture has long been an important part of life that has become the benchmark and have also become an integral part of the thing that is owned by a nation that should be used as a reference for the nation within the nation of existing relationships. Actual civilized nation is a nation that respects the importance in a society that has a great philosophy course.

This means that culture brings tremendous influence to influence of a society that has been successful and victorious in the life path. For through it desperately needs a very long time and a long time and it must necessarily be realized by a nation that has turned into a modern nation by them. Great nation is a nation that realizes the important points of influence that of the nation. Call it, Indonesia is a country that has built a very long, long time. Which would have brought a very big impact for the life of the nation. Great nation brought a lot of big changes in the lives of its path, life traversed it actually is a big change that traversed the nation today. A great nation that brings many changes, from the kingdom in the past were filled with various shades of which goes into a change in length of the kingdom in the past.

Actually, instead we see a modernization as a priori than our nation, but wants to look forward to their long again. Which of course brings a lot of major changes in the nation that has civilization quite large and the length of a long trip

anyway nation. The journey that has brought the nation into a large country with a variety of glory that belongs to it, that inevitably it is the history of this great nation that would become a history course in the absence of learning which means that if it is not used as a learning from the terms of the length of this nation. Modernization happens sometimes bring meaning occurrence of a major problem of green politics of our nation.

Literature Review

Gullberg (2013: 620) described happened exactly in a movement in an environment that is done to bring to the favor of the environment green and clean. Green (2016: 89), who played a political role in a force that covers a policy in understanding of forests and greenery in the existing environment. Cash (2016: 545), giving picture on matters relating to politics that affect every policy that is in a green environment, core exist in the existing policy. Sergent (2014: 492), a portrait of that policy in the society must necessarily be used as a policy regime that should always underlying.

Results and Discussion

Green political that is in our nation will be achieved if our nation to learn from the culture and local wisdom in maintaining a national culture that is in the past. Many of us reflect on other nations that have been advanced before us, and it is because they have made the history of the people they passed as an important part of their lives that led to a lot of major changes to their lives. So they make it as a part of life that should still serve as a valuable lesson for the length of their lives. That brings them into a great nation, of course it should be used continuously as a passion to make the nation as an important part of understanding of things that will make the nation as a civilization gallant and brave. Which inevitably has become an important and urgent part of the life of this great nation.

The lessons are so important, we get from history that can be from a *patih* named *Gajah Mada*, thereby dashing unite the vast archipelago this. Which would be the pride of a great nation like Indonesia which has brought about many changes in view of the meaning of the ideals and civilization of an empire called *Majapahit*. *Majapahit* has become a wonderful memory of our nation, whose country has been great due to an extraordinary struggle of a *patih* named *Gajah Mada*.

Valuable lessons that have become the lifeblood of the way a great nation that will continue to be remembered by this great nation. Bring many changes of course in the future to be achieved, and leads to a lot of big changes in the meaning of a lot of things that exist in our society. Changes must be understood that a great nation is that matters relating to the issue of modernization is death thing happens in a large, modern nation. Which must also be understood as a change that often occur and bring the case within a big nation and become a part of life there. However, the

important thing is not to forget the culture of this nation that has raised in the past, and became a long history in the life of a great nation.

Great nation has always made the important part and that always makes the length of the long section as an advantage to bring to civilization that great anyway. Which turned out to be indirectly led to many changes occurring in the world. To be honest actually going on in the life of this world is actually a part of a long past history very long in this nation towards progress. Aside from the cultural significance have problems long enough to bring a long a civilization that brought to substantial changes in the realm of a great nation. This means that if we want to learn from the past about how we maintain the nation's politics in the green political culture of our nation will become a great nation.

Conclusion

Clearly understood that a great nation has a great culture as well as where the major nations that have undergone many major changes in the nation's civilization in the past. Which must also be understood as a tremendous force of a change you want to target by the nation. A long struggle that would require a long sacrifice anyway to achieve the desire to be achieved by a great nation. Of course, need a long journey to arrive at this phase, which requires also a logical consequence of such a long struggle. In the eyes of our political culture must be understood that our nation will be great when defending forests and greenery than forests, and serve as a green political culture of our nation.

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Participation, communication, and green political leadership

**COMMUNICATION PATTERN ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF COMMUNITIES
IN SUKASARI VILLAGE OF MEKARSARI, SUMEDANG REGENCY**

By :

Agus Rahmat

Lecturer of Public Relations Program, Faculty of Communication Science and Head
of Center of Innovations and Environment, Postgraduate School Universitas
Padjadjaran. email: agusrahmat.fikom@gmail.com

Hendarmawan

Dean of Postgraduate School and Professor of Geology Program, Universitas
Padjadjaran, hendarmawan@unpad.ac.id

Cipta Endyana

Manager of Academic, Student Affair, and Cooperation, Postgraduate School
Universitas Padjadjaran Geodynamics Laboratory, Faculty of Geological
Engineering, Universitas Padjadjaran. cipta.endyana@unpad.ac.id

Abstract

To succeed in handling social problems there is a need of society involvement. Therefore, the ability to move people participation becomes a necessity for agents of social change. One basic factor to rise that ability is their understanding on communication pattern used in villages, including Sukasari village of Mekarsari since this area is one of water reservoir for Jatinangor County, Sumedang Regency which has been developed and experienced high change of land functions. This research is conducted to find out the communication pattern among the community and between the community and their opinion leaders. To get the answer, the research used descriptive method with sociometry through structured interviews as data collection technique. The found result shows that the kind of problems has its own communication pattern. As a consequence, every agent of social change needs to adapt the solutions to the social problems encountered.

Keywords: Social problems, community involvement, agent of change, communication pattern, opinion leaders

Background

World Health Organization (WHO) reported that about 80 percent of world diseases (cholera, diarrhea, hepatitis) are caused by consuming under health standard water. This means that there are diseases that appeared as a result of water shortage or by inequality access to clean water (spring water). As it was an important issue, the government, from national to local level, took actions. One of these was in April 2004 where in Jakarta there was a "National Declaration" by 11 (eleven) ministers called "National Declaration of Effective Water Management in Disaster Prevention." One of the statements was to protect environment through conservation, forest and land rehabilitation on critical water current area (DAS), water quantity and quality management, and water pollution control.

At the lowest government level (Jatinangor County), efforts had been thought. In one of the workshops about Jatinangor Area Development held on the 17th of March 2016, the most recurrent discussion was about the importance of surface water deposit on high area, particularly Jatinangor, where the needs of water were paralleled with its population growth. Actually Jatinangor is one example of volcanic areas that have water resources that could be potentially good. The landscape form of valleys and hills is an area good enough for having recharge zones and discharge zones of spring water. However, the geological characteristics of volcanic deposits are always changing in the short distance and very complex geological structure influences groundwater flow system in the region.

Two conditions as mentioned above require treatments on efforts to manage soil water availability through groundwater conservation efficient program. Through this program the presence and quality of groundwater can be maintained and even improved in order to meet the livelihood of the people. The soil water conservation efforts can be done through a series of activities such as conservation, protection, maintenance, control, recovery, and monitoring of ground water. One of the important areas related to the conservation of ground water is catchment area or region. Related to this, Hendrayana states that "groundwater management in total should be applied in real time, i.e. by combining the concept of surface water management based on watershed and the concept of groundwater management based on basin groundwater, which is based on regional systems analysis, medium and local groundwater flow, in order to solve the problems of quantity and quality of groundwater in a more realistic way". The identification or geological studies results through available research and datashow that the area which is becoming an area of groundwater catchment in Jatinangor is Mekarsari village. The emerging problem is that Mekarsari village as a catchment area is public ownership, what means that the development or efforts which will be carried out in the region require the involvement and support from the communities in the catchment area.

Based on opinions from Zaltman and friends in his book entitled *Creating Social Change (1972)*", one of the steps that must be done to achieve success in this

social change is communication, either on purpose and the target of the change program. However, the success of communication that leads to a change requires a wide range of requirements both in terms of cultural, Kusnaka (1996), Scott (1981) in van den Ben & Hawkins (1999), Rahmat (2008), as well as psychological aspects as Mehrabian in Godhaber (1999), Rahmat (2008).

One important aspect for the success of communication in making social change based on an understanding of the culture and community psychology is communication patterns that occur in society. Through understanding the communication patterns, the direction of the flow of information and the position of people who communicate will be found. Eventually the community members who become opinion leaders will be known, as well as the people who should be approached firstly when efforts of groundwater management are carried out in catchments. Based on these issues, the research goal is to find out who are the opinion leaders and to find out the communication patterns that exist in communities in the study area.

Methodology

The study aims at revealing any opinion leader presence in the region of groundwater catchment of Jatinangor Sumedang, and explaining their patterns of communication. Therefore, the method used in this research is descriptive. Techniques to identify opinion leaders and their communication patterns, we used sociometry technique, which is a technique that Christopher R. Carpenter, and Jonathan Sherbino (2011) defined as: "Randomly selected group members identify leaders and most frequent nominees are selected".

Conceptual Base

Briefly, the basis of this work is an attempt to study the communication management from a societal perspective, about the direction and networking to maximize or optimize information, persuasion, relationships that intervene to solve problems in the community. Besides that, the understanding of communication from a community perspective like this one becomes important in relation with efforts of coordination action within the community, including reaching an agreement without coercion or violence (Malone and Crowston, (1994), (Froomkin, (2003), Manninen (2002), Aldo de Moor and Weigan (2016), Crona, B., and Ö. Bodin (2006)).

One of the important aspects related to the management of communication within a community perspective is the communication pattern, a series of steps taken in interaction within the community and by the community, creating a network among the community or among the communities with surrounding organizations. Beatrice Crona and Örjan Bodin¹ (2006) called them as social network for communication, while Leslie Baxter and WK Rawlins² (1988), included it as

Relational Dialectic Theory. Thus, it becomes inevitable that every community has different patterns of communication one with another.

The essential elements that can be drawn is that the government, agents of change (Aldo de Moor¹, Hans Weigand, (2016)) concerned with communication patterns that developed in the community associated with efforts to determine which services best suit the needs of public communication as defined by their own pattern of their own.

In contrast to studies of other communication elements, studies of communication patterns are not as tackled as other studies. However, from some of the existing literature, communication patterns are interpreted as building of concepts that describe an exchange or dissemination of messages (information) between members (community / group) (Crona, B., and Ö. Bodin (2006), *Businesstopia* (2016) 2, *Managementmania*. (2016) 3).

In contrast to the concept of communication patterns, the study of opinion leaders are far more numerous and widespread, so there are so many literatures which can be found about these opinion leaders, like Shahid Ali and Waseem Chaudhry Irshad (2013), Robert K. Merton (1949), Schäfer¹, Depari (1988), Schiffman and Kanuk (2000), Eliashberg and Shugan, Rogers and Cartano in Bertrandias and Goldsmith (2006), Paul Lazarsfeld, Bernard Berelson, and Hazel Gaudet (1944) in Katz, 1957, p. 2, some with a variety but relative common understanding.

Of the many meanings or definitions, the most common understanding is the notion that relates opinion leaders as influential over the minds and actions of others, such as GM Curran, Thrush CR, Smith in Christopher R. Carpenter, and Jonathan Sherbino, (2011), Anderson CA¹, Whall AL (2013), Cosmas, C., & Sheth, J. (1980) in and Waseem Chaudhry Irshad Ali (2013), and many others.

The big amount of opinion leaders influence for other members (people) related to the excess in such things as Rogerts (1962) and Van den Ban & Hawkin (1999) in Rahmat (2008: 277), said that people with high economy and social status, relatively higher education, more cosmopolitan, do more contacts and are more innovative. It is not a surprise if finally the opinion leaders make them more involved in activities related to their subject. To know more about new developments in this topic, it is possible to consult the appropriate media (Berelson, B., & Steiner, G. 1964). In Corey, L. (1971).

Findings and Discussion

The use of sociometric sampling methods is conducted toward 120 respondents who came from 4 villages or 7 local areas in the catchment region.

Social problems in the study include religion, family, economy, safety and health (Long (2015), Ansolabehere, Rodden, and Snyder, 2008, in Patrick J. Egan (20); Mulyanto (2009), Sen (2000) in Kholid (2009)). The unit of analysis of this study is the

family (head of family) with the consideration that for the study area, decision makers are the head of the family.

Associated with opinion leaders in the area of study, the research shows that people who were asked for their opinions, thoughts or featured were 24 in the religious field, 50 people who held the thought for a family affair, 70 people for the person who held the thought when respondents are dealing with economic problems, 32 people who held ideas related to security issues, and 12 people who were asked about health concerns.

The map of opinion leaders in the area of study related to the subject of religion, family, economy, safety and health showed in diagram 1 below:

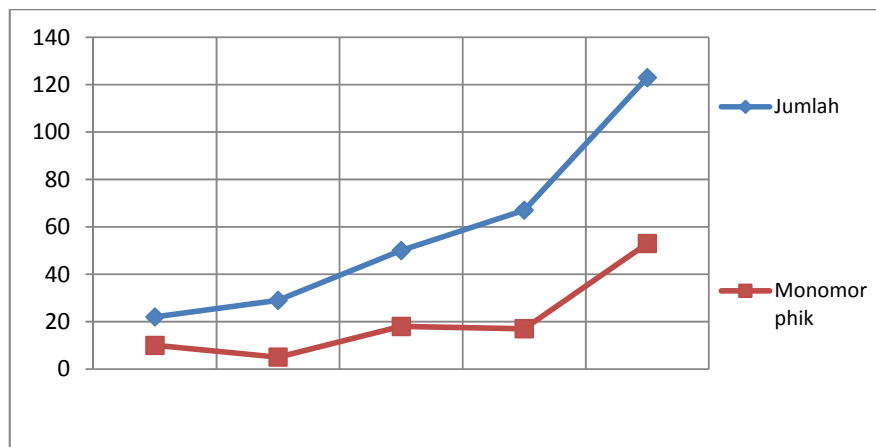


Diagram 1. Opinion leaders and Monomorphic Opinion

The interesting thing from this finding is that relatively concentrated persons are related to a matter of health and religion. In these two aspects, the community has been more concentrated to certain people than when people are talking about family and economy issues. Therefore, the number of opinion leaders on both these issues is a little more than the opinion for other issues. The opinion leaders of the two aspects are the people considered by the society as people who understand very well in the field.

For these two issues, the community emphasized on the ratio, meaning that people who were asked about the health were the people working in the health sector, such as, village midwives, health officials, or the officers who worked in health institution of employees who live in the neighborhood, as well cadres of health services center organization or PKK. The community considered these people as more aware of public health than other communities. For the matter of religion, people who have been featured are people who have deep knowledge in the field of religion. They are usually leaders and caregivers in the Islamic school, Mosque caretakers, teachers at religious schools either thanawiyah, diniyah and aliyah. For the people in the study area, family issues are relatively closed from discussion with

anyone other than family members or a large family. Therefore, people in the study area only trust the information and discussing issues only with elderly people who came from their close family (those who come from the same grandfathers and grandmothers), so that even if there are opinion leaders of religion other issues, they are usually members. As a consequence of this condition, the number of opinion leaders on family issues is more numerous than they are with issues of religion and health.

There are two main reasons why the number of opinion leaders on economic issues are more than opinion leaders in other issues: firstly, the economic problems are more open to be talked with people outside the family; secondly, it is a pleasure and the freedom for the people in the study area to exchange ideas including asking the opinions from neighbors who are more socially homophile. The people who were asked for their opinions have not always been the people who are called opinion leaders in general, but those who are invited and asked to discuss are those who are trusted. They are treated as "friend works" as stated by Ben-Harush (2009). In the security issues, the number of opinion leaders is more important than the opinion leaders in the health and religion issues, though it is not as many as the opinion leaders in family and economic issues. Opinion leaders in this field are dominated by those who are in the organizational structure at the village level, such as the local civil protectors, head of the neighborhood organization, the head of the local community organization, Chief of Sub Village, and Chief of Village.

Diagram 1 at the same time also informed that the opinion leaders in the community of catchment area included the top opinion leaders with the type polymorphic and monomorphic⁵. The number of monomorphic opinion leaders is not related to the type of problem. The health problems that have a high degree of specialization of 12 opinion leaders with 10 monomorphic opinion leaders (83.3%), while from 24 religion opinion leaders, there are only 5 monomorphic opinion leaders (20.8%), opinion leaders of the security field are 32 leaders with 18 monomorphic opinion leaders (56.3%), for family issues, the opinion leader who came from the family (the descendants of the grandparents) reached the number of 50 people with 17 monomorphic opinion leaders or 34%, and opinion leaders on economic issues is as many as 70 people with 75% monomorphic opinion leaders.

One of the reasons of the high number of opinion leaders for the family and economic problems is linked to a social network which is a social sub-group such as the family's social network, work-related relationship, a relationship based on location (Ben-Harush, 2009) in the study area. Opinion leaders in the area of study, beside the monomorphic, are also many to be polymorphic, but the amount of that polymorphic leaders is lower than the opinion leaders who are monomorphic. Polymorphic opinion leaders also vary from those who featured in the two fields until featured in four areas. In this study, we did not find the data of the person who featured in all issues (religion, family, security, economic and health).

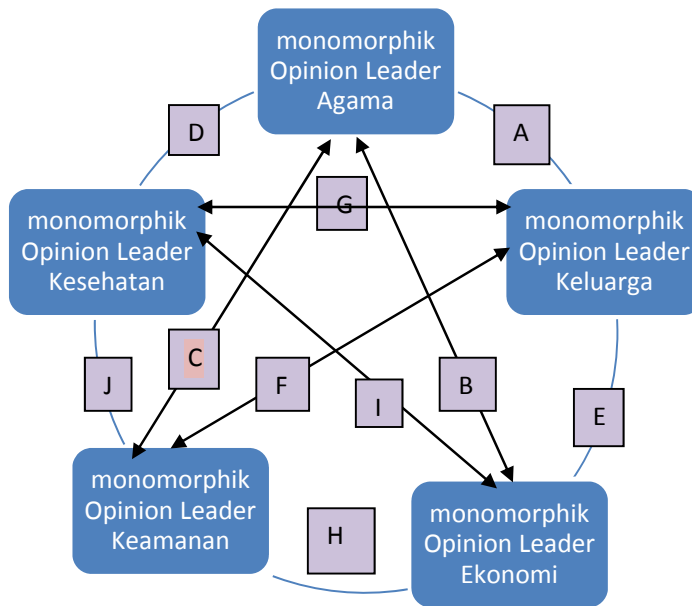
Data on the nature polymorphic opinion leaders in the study area showed in Table 1
 Table 1 Polymorphic Opinion Leaders

	RELIGION	FAMILY	ECONOMY	SECURITY	HEALTH
Religion		A ahmad, muslim, subandi, eman, ending, entang, Lili, Dadang, Enceng, Jepen, Karim, Makmur, Otong, Sodikin	B Itang, Apen, Abidin, Ahmad, Muslim, Lili, Dadang, Otong, Subandi,Em an	C Abidin,Soban di, Eman	D Abidin,Em an
Family	ahmad, muslim, subandi,ema n, ending, entang, Lili, Dadang, Enceng, Jepen, Karim, Makmur, Otong, Sodikin		E Ajay, Arim, Onah, Dedeh, Icah, Empat, Ajid, Abuy, Yuyun, Isak, Masitoh, Toha, Toto, Kmarudin, Ahmad, Muslim, Lili, Dadang, Otong, Subandi, Eman	F Komarudin, Tatang, Sobandi, Eman	G Eman
Econom y	Itang, Apen, Abidin, Ahmad, Muslim, Lili, Dadang, Otong, Subandi,Em an	Ajay, Arim, Onah, Dedeh, Icah, Empat, Ajid, Abuy, Yuyun, Isak, Masitoh, Toha, Toto, Komarudin,		H Jahudin, Dudung, Endi, Ukar, Abidin, Komarudin, Sobandi,Eman	I Eman, Abidin, Iwi,

		Ahmad, Muslim, Lili, Dadang, Otong, Subandi, Eman			
Security	Abidin, Sobandi, Eman	Komarudin, Tatang, Sobandi, Eman	Jahudin, Dudung, Endi, Ukar, Abidin, Komarudin, Sobandi, Eman		J Ade, Abidin, Eman
Health	Abidin, Eman	Eman	Eman, Abidin, Iwi,	Ade, Abidin, Eman	

For development or acceptance of programs in rural areas, the knowledge about the polymorphic people become very important related to the need for achieving objectives in the form of efficient public supports.

Based on map of opinion leaders, both monomorphic and polymorphic, the direction of communication flow in the studied community is indicated by the following image:



Picture1. Map of Monomorphic and Polymorphic Opinion Leader in the community of studied area

Based on the table of opinion leaders in the area, there are some things that can be found about citizen communication on the problems encountered:

1. Generally, direction of flow is relatively the same, namely the citizens to opinion leaders;
2. The direction of flow of information is most focused on opinion leader (Eman). This happens because this man is a polymorphic opinion leader, that is an opinion leader on five issues commonly faced by the community;
3. People who become opinion leaders of four issues are Subandi and Abidin. Subandi is an opinion leader of issues of religion, economic, security at health, while Abidin is an opinion leader of religion, family, economy and security.
4. People who become opinion leaders of religion, family and the economy issues is Ahmad, Muslim, Lili, Dada and Otong, while opinion leader concerning the family, the economy and security is Komarudin;
5. The biggest flow of information is through religion opinion leaders, because they are the most polymorphic opinion leaders.

Conclusion

Some conclusions derived from this study are:

- Opinion leaders in the community of catchment areas have beginning to be differentiated. Therefore, the number of people who become opinion leaders in the community is growing.
- As a consequence of the large number of opinion leaders, the direction of the flow of information in society becomes more widespread;
- As a consequence of differentiated opinion leaders, the efforts to approach the people in the study area need to pay attention to the issue of conducted programs;
- The biggest number of polymorphic opinion leaders is religious figures. This means that the number of direction of information flow is most drawn to religious figures, while the most direction of the information flow through monomorphic because the figures are relatively little, is information leads to opinion leaders in health.
- Based on the direction of the information flow, the most proper opinion leader to be approached are opinion leaders of religion issues.

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MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN HANDLING OF WASTE AT CIKAPUNDUNG RIVER

Novie Indrawati Sagita*)

Dede Mariana

Department of Government Science, Faculty of Social and Politic, Universitas
Padjadjaran

*) novindsa@gmail.com

Abstract

The river is the lifeblood of the economy and society. It serves as the main drainage of downtown; where sewerage and waste of domestic and industrial; tourist attraction, raw water provider, agricultural irrigation facilities and as an energy source. In Indonesia, the river management was not performed optimally. The case of Cikapundung River recently in 2016, because of the piles of garbage that cause the water of Cikapundung River was overflowed into the street and settlement with foul odors. These conditions made the local government recriminations related to who should be responsible for this issue. Though later the local government finally assisted by police and military all together clean up the Cikapundung River. The occurrence of cases of piles of garbage in Cikapundung River shows that local government is not really serious in the management of the river. The trash along in the river mostly not directly appointed, it is allowed to flow and carried away so that accumulate at a point in Cikapundung River. The results of research showed that the problem of waste handling up on the river caused by poor of the government management in the handling of the river, the lack of clarity in the management division of the main stream of the river, small and mid, the central government does not supervise the performance of the local government as a subordinate institution, the absence of law enforcement for the companies that dump waste into the rivers, and the lack of public awareness of protecting the environment.

Keywords : *local government, management of the river, public awareness, environment*

A. Background and Research Goals

Cikapundung River is one of the longest river at West Java, its length extending from the upstream to the downstream about 28 kilometers. Cikapundung River across 11 districts in three areas, namely West Bandung Regency, Bandung Regency, and Bandung^{City1}. Cikapundung River upstream areas located in the area Cigulung and Cikapundung, Maribaya, West Bandung Regency. While the central part including Cikapundung Gandok and Cikapundung Pasir Luyu located in the

¹ <http://citarum.org/info-citarum/berita-artikel/1174-gambaran-umum-sungai-cikapundung.htm>

city of Bandung. Cikapundung River empties in the Citarum River in Bale Endah, Bandung regency and became one of the 13 main tributaries that supply water for the Citarum River.

Cikapundung watersheds is one part of the Citarum, namely the largest and longest river in West Java Province. Cikapundung watershed lies in Bandung Basin, and has a catchment area of 14.211 ha. Cikapundung watershed, since time is a river that has many functions such as the main drainage in downtown Bandung. Until now, this Cikapundung watershed is still great potential for providers of raw water for the needs of the population, but unfortunately the water flow in the Cikapundung River has declined each month up to 20-30% of normal debit (Bachrein, 2012: 228).

Progress of development, modernization, economic growth and population growth has undirectly impact on environmental conservation deterioration of water quality in the Cikapundung River. Today, Cikapundung River has a number of problems, the most crucial of which is the problem of waste. Cikapundung had been the source of life which provided raw water for local communities and serves as the main drainage downtown. Now, the water quality of Cikapundung is no longer a source of water for the community because the water has been turned into a murky and smelly, and on the surface of the river seen many piles of garbage that is not beautiful for the eye.

According to the Environmental Management Agency (BPLHD) West Java Province, the pollution of Cikapundung River, 80% of which are caused by domestic waste and the rest are industries that dispose of the hazardous and toxic substances into the river. Subsequently reported also that of several rivers that are in the Citarum, Cikapundung is the river that has the highest pollution levels. Cikapundung River water pollution are caused by the density of residential population that occupying the riverbanks. Beside that, increasing economic and industrial activity contributes water pollution in the Cikapundung river.

Cikapundung River pollution actually begins from the weakness of government regulations on the management of river. According to Government Regulation No. 38 Year 2011 and Government Regulation No. 37 of 2012, river management is become responsibility of the government based on each administrative area. This regulation is considered still weak because Cikapundung river management in fact done partially by the respective district/city. There is no synergistic cooperation in the management of river, including the weakness of the Provincial Government supervision related to the management of the river that cuts across districts / cities in provinces.

The river management is done by the respective local governments without the cooperation and synergy with river management program that undertaken by other regional governments, so that handling of Cikapundung River becomes ineffective. but when there is a problem of environmental pollution in the river, the

local government (Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, and Bandung City) often occurs mutual accusations of each other. Ineffectiveness of the management of the river makes the government withdrew the authority of local government district / city related to watershed management. However, even though the rules have changed, the problem of pollution in the river Cikapundung persist and remain ineffective river management.

In connection with the issue, this study aims to determine the factors that lead to ineffective management of river basins and analyze the management of transboundary rivers that need to be implemented by the government in connection with the management of Cikapundung River.

B. Method

The research methods in this study is a qualitative research that try to explain how the river management should be implemented by the government. Data collection techniques in this study obtained from observations and interviews as the primary data, and the use of government data and reports in the mass media as a secondary data. The data collected is processed and analyzed through the stages of coding, with doing categorization, selection, reduction, and interpretation.

In qualitative research, data coding as an important part of the process of research analysis and determine the quality of the abstraction of the research results (Saldana, 2009). Data coding in this study conducted in three stages, namely open coding is coding on each data and information openly, axial code is the encoding process in a focused and breaks it down by categories, and the last stage is to do selective code by selecting the code that will be used and discard the data and information that are considered irrelevant. Data and information that have been selected and then interpreted to be drawn a conclusion of the study.

C. Result

Cikapundung river is one natural resource that is vital to provide water for people to meet various needs of life. Therefore, it is the common duty of both governments and communities to constantly maintain and protect the water quality. The water quality of Cikapundung River is influenced by various activities that undertaken by humans around, so has the impact on river pollution. Every human activity generates waste and flows into the river will affect the quality of water in it.

According to Suciati in her dissertation entitled Water Resources Management Authority in the River Region in Perspective of Regional Autonomy (2010), the Indonesia Government regulation has prescribe authority division of water resources in the basin between the central government and local governments based on River Regional Unit (SWS). With the division of authority, then the policy setting, the pattern of management, planning, execution, set permissions, forming coordination, facilitate the settlement of disputes between institutions, to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of water management in each region becomes clear. But

the idea of Suciati is not entirely true, because in fact that the maintenance of existing water resources in the river Cikapundung up to now has not functioned optimally.

Damage and pollution in some rivers, also in Cikapundung River due to the weakness of government regulation. The following table describes the authority of the central government, provincial government and district / city governments in the management of river.

Table 1. The Regulations concerning the authority of Central Government, Provincial and District / Municipal in River Management

Act No. 7 Year 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The authority of the government is to set the pattern, planning and implementation of water resources management on the trans provincial river area, cross-country river areas, and nationally strategic river area; - The authority of the provincial government is to set the pattern, planning and implementation of water resources management on cross-regency/city river area in one province; - The authority of the regency/government city is to set the pattern, planning and implementation of water resources management in the region of 1 (one) district / city;
Government Regulation No. 38 Year 2011 on the River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - River management authority implemented by the government, provincial government and district / city - Management of the river include: (a). river conservation; (b). river development; and (c). control of water river damage. - The Management of the river conducted by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The minister, to the river on the trans provincial river area, cross-country river areas, and nationally strategic river area; b. Governor, to the river on inter-district/city river area in one province; and c. Regent/mayor, to the river in the region of 1 (one) district / city.
Government Regulation No. 37 Year 2012 on The River Watershed Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Watershed management is a human effort to regulate interrelationship between natural resources with humans in the watershed and all their activities, in order to create sustainability and harmony of the ecosystem and increase the sustainability of natural resources benefit for human. - Implementation of watershed management become

	<p>authority and responsibility of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Minister and the relevant minister according to authority on transnational and cross-province's watershed; b. governor accordance with its authority to watersheds in the province and / or inter-district / city; and c. regent / mayor in accordance with its authority to DAS within one district / city. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of the provincial government and / or the district / city dereliction of the authority in watershed management, implementation is carried out by the Government with funding sourced from Budgets areas concerned. - Minister, governor or regent / mayor carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of watershed management activities in accordance with their authority. - Ministers, governors and regents / mayors implement guidance and supervision of watershed management activities in accordance with their authority. - Sources of funds for the implementation of watershed management can be derived from state budget, budget, grants and / or other funding sources which is not binding in accordance with the legislation.
<p>Act No. 23 Year 2014 On Local Government</p>	<p>OCCURRED CHANGES ON THE RIVER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The authority of watershed management includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The central government have authorities in the implementation of watershed management b. The Provincial Government has authority to carry out management to watersheds in the province and / or inter-district / city and within one district / city - The authority of district / city associated with the river only related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. water resources management and protection structure in the river area within 1 (one) district / city; b. Management and development of drainage system which is connected directly to the river in the district / city c. Issuance of a business license and operation of river transport route permits.

Under Law No. 7 of 2004, Government Regulation No. 38 Year 2011 and Government Regulation No. 37 of 2012, Government give the power or authority of river management from planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, guidance and supervision to the district/city government, without any mechanisms for oversight and accountability of the river management authority by the district / city governments to the central government and the provincial government as the representative of the central government.

The absence of government oversight mechanisms and accountability of local governments to the higher government being a loophole for local government by infringing and not compliance of the law, so that the management of Cikapundung River not be optimal. Disobedience of the law is getting worse because of the supervision and coordination that conducted by the provincial government in the management of trans-boundary river district / city is very weak, caused the damage of Cikapundung River becomes increasingly complex and diverse. Without oversight and accountability mechanisms, making the district / city government is not serious in implementation of its authority.

District / city government considers Cikapundung management is not a priority, although Cikapundung River is a vital water resources to provide raw water for the surrounding area. In fact, Cikapundung River became a waste disposal site so as to make more polluted river water quality. Cikapundung River water pollution are caused by high content of waste from livestock waste on the riverbank, the agricultural wastes are not environmentally friendly, pollution caused by indiscriminate disposal of household waste and industrial waste. The high sedimentation in downstream areas and the number of tree felling due to land conversion also cause water quality Cikapundung become declining. Cikapundung only be used as a waste disposal site for some people who are not responsible, both household waste, industrial waste and agricultural waste, as well as the act of some people who throw litter so that eventually flows into the river. The local government, such as allowing even do not care in maintaining the cleanliness and tackle river pollution.

Littering behavior seen in mapping the accumulation of garbage along the riverbank Cikapundung region, which are generally located in densely populated residential areas. Densely populated settlements along the riverbanks Cikapundung from West Bandung Regency, Bandung and ends in Bandung regency. Figure 1 shows a map of the water flow of Cikapundung River and mapping the accumulation of garbage along the Riverbank. Seen from figure 1, river pollution caused by household waste and rubbish heap are found in the administrative region of Bandung City.

According to research conducted by Bachrein (2012: 228), Cikapundung river divides the city of Bandung along 15.50 km, which is 10.57 km of them or 68.20% of

the total length is already a densely populated residential area and filled with buildings.



Figure 1. Map of Cikapundng Watershed and Mapping Stacking of Waste
Source : www.citarum.org

The number of settlements in the area along the riverbanks, show transgression and disobedience the local governments to the spatial regulations, in the context of the management of watershed areas (DAS). Much of the land on the riverbanks which should not be held, in fact a lot of land that has been certified, including illegal slums.

Although the central and local governments have cooperated in the effort to control the damage to the basin, but such action is only partially and has not demonstrated a well-integrated cooperation among local government administrative area that crossed by the Cikapundng River. Thus, the management of the river by

the government (central and local) felt not quite optimal. Cikapundung River pollution problems are still handled by the ability of each local government resources. Some river damage control activities that have been done in collaboration with the provincial government and the central government through BBWS Citarum (Central River Region), one of the activities that have been done are normalized Cikapundung River in 2015 in Kampung Cipurut, Bojongsoang Village, Bandung Regency. Earlier, in 2014, Cikapundung River normalization activities have been carried by BBWS Citarum in Dayeuh Kolot District, Bandung Regency.



Figure 2. Dredging Sedimentation on Normalization Watershed Cikapundung project in 2015

Sumber : <http://www.pikiran-rakyat.com>

While efforts to control Cikapundung River in the city of Bandung is done through Cikapundung Restoration Program II (Terrace Cikapundung). This restoration program is an effort to organize the border region along the Cikapundung River to accommodate social activities and to explore the potential that is around. The restoration of Cikapundung river with expected availability of accomodative and representative facilities and infrastructure, both from the aspect of function and aesthetics, to support clean Cikapundung program. Implementation Cikapundung river restoration program aims to protect water quality, flood control, structuring and improving the function of the riverbanks which has a social function as a means for people to interact². Restoration Program is an integrated program and the cooperation of the Government of Bandung City with the Directorate General of

² <http://sda.pu.go.id/pages/posts/Restorasi-Sungai-Cikapundung-Upaya-Penataan-Kawasan-Sempadan-Sungai>, diakses tanggal 8 Februari 2017

Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR ministry) through BBWS Citarum.



Figure 3. Results Restoration Program Cikapundung River at Terrace Cikapundung Bandung

Despite control efforts have been done but cases of water pollution in the Cikapundung river is still happened. Water pollution in the Cikapundung River often lead to disputes between local governments and recriminations as the sender of the trash in the Cikapundung River. The following table presents several cases of Cikapundung river pollution that ever covered by the mass media.

Table 2. Cikapundung River Pollution Case

Pollution Case	Time	Affected Area
cow manure waste pollution in the river upstream Cikapundung, Cibodas village, subdistrict of Lembang, West Bandung Regency	2011	disrupt the clean Cikapundung program implemented by the Government of Bandung City
Overflowing Trash in Cikapundung river, in Kampung Cijagra, Bojong Soang, Bandung Regency	2016	Bandung is regarded as the sender city that caused the accumulation of garbage in the Cikapundung river , Bandung regency, West Java Province issued a budget, in cooperation with the city of

		Bandung to help the Government of Bandung Regency to transport the waste out of the Cikapundung River
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Figure 3. Overflowing Trash in Kampung Cijagra, Bandung regency

Source: www.pikiran-rakyat.com

The management of rivers that have not optimal made the central government withdraw the authority of the regency / city government, according to Act Nomor 23 of 2014, clearly written that the watershed management authority become the authority and responsibility of the central government and provincial. According to the law (see table 1), the central government has the authority in the implementation of watershed management, and the provincial government has the authority to implement a cross basin management of districts / cities and in the Regional county / city within one (1) Region provinces.

Meanwhile, the district / city government only has the authority concerned:

- a. water resources management and protection structure in the river area within 1 (one) district / city;
- b. Management and development of drainage system which is connected directly to the river in the district / city
- c. Issuance of a business license and operation of river transport route permits.

With the change in the rules regarding the authority of district / city governments in the management of the river basin, are not necessarily being a solution to the problem of managing Cikapundung River. Act No. 23 of 2014 raises new issues, local government (district / city) experiencing difficulties related to the management of water resources associated with the river. In the management of water resources, the district / city should coordinate with the two agencies, BBWS Citarum and related institutions in the province, in fact, bureaucratic job become sluggish in handling the affairs of the management of water resources.

Related to the problems with the management of the river, the government needs to consolidate with relevant agencies and involves multiple stakeholder to consider the management mechanism of Cikapundung River, ranging from upstream to downstream.. The government can not handle Cikapundung River without the involvement of multiple parties. However Cikapundung River as a common property natural resources must be protected and preserved its existence.

Table 3. Problem-Root of the Problem and Solution for Cikapundung River Management

Problem	Root of Problem	Solution
Cikapundung River management is still partial	The lack of clarity of authority in the management of river basins if handled respectively by the local government (district / city) or the management are handled directly by the central government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need for clarity of river management authority that does not quickly change - Need for integrated management of river, build the institutional structure where the national government through its representatives in the province acts as coordinator, monitoring and evaluating the management of river basins
The increase in the volume of waste continuously	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local government's indecisiveness in implementing environmental protection rules and regulations of maintaining cleanliness (K3) - unawareness and indifference of society and bad habits who throw the garbage into the rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforcement of environmental laws and K3 - Establish partnerships with civic organizations in the community empowerment program in order to shape the behavior and culture of the people to keep the river for the common good - Establish a communal waste management in residential areas along the river Cikapundung
Pollution of rivers by industrial waste, agricultural and trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of supervision of waste disposal by industrial, agricultural businesses, and farms - The absence of sanctions for businesses 	Cooperation between sectors or relevant agencies

	<p>that contribute to environmental pollution</p>	
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Cikapundung river actually has many functions including the preservation of the environment and ecosystem function, economic function which can provide economic benefits to communities and local government, as well as educational function. If the functions of these rivers are well utilized and developed undoubtedly be a benefit to human life. Ecosystem function where the river could provide raw water for living things around. Cikapundung river also has the function of preserving the environment such as the city's main drainage facilities and accommodate the overflow of rain water so as to prevent the floods that can harm humans. Cikapundung also has an economic function as a tourist attraction water, means of transport and can be used as a source of electricity generation. In addition, Cikapundung River also has the function of education. Cikapundung has a natural charm pretty beautiful, there are small waterfalls in some places and the river flows so swift. Research and education community can learn the geology of the river Cikapundung. Around Curug Dago, for example, we can learn about the lava, molten rock incandescent with temperatures over 1000 degrees to reach the earth's surface, because of the volcanic eruption. Here the education community can learn about the breccias are of volcanic material that resembles rock solid concrete, angular rock fragments, are found on the walls of the river and below the lava flow. Natural processes can be studied in the river, for example, the process of how the stone can be rounded, or a fist-sized stone or sand-sized can move from one place to another at downstream carried away a stream and how to rock the size of marbles move in river. Cikapundung can be used as a terrestrial laboratory³.

The function of the river can be obtained from the management of the Cikapundung River. But unfortunately, until now the functions of Cikapundung river has not to be utilized properly. Cikapundung River only used as a waste disposal site by the public, industry, and farm businesses, so that water pollution is becoming increasingly serious. Very unfortunate if these functions are not utilized properly by the government, both central and regional governments. But, of course, once again the management of this river needs to be done in an integrated and well coordinated between the central government and local governments, and the importance of multi-stakeholder engagement (excluding government). The involvement of multiple parties are presented in the following table:

³ T.Bachtiar, anggota Masyarakat Geografi Indonesia dan Kelompok Riset Cekungan Bandung, <http://citarum.org/info-citarum/berita-artikel/641-lebih-dekat-dengan-sungai-cikapundung.html>, diakses tanggal 14 Februari 2017

Table 4. Optimization Functions, efforts should be made, and the parties involved in the management of Cikapundung River

Object	Optimalisasi Fungsi	Upaya yang dilakukan	Pihak-Pihak Yang terlibat
CIKAPUNDUNG RIVER	Ecosystem services and environmental conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grand design of river management plan - Normalization of river water - restoration of the river for tourism - settlement arrangement around the area along the river (build the river civilizations river orderly and caring environment) - Sterilization riverbanks from slum housing area (alternative choice - Community empowerment in socialization and building a culture of people not to throw garbage into the river - Law enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central government - Provincial government - Local government - Society and - Law enforcement
	Economical function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish for tourism - Establish a means of river transportation - Developing irrigation facilities - Develop means of energy generation 	Local government and businessman
	Educational function	river as an object of research for science development and technology	Local government and academics

Cikapundung river management need to design a mechanism of implementation of tasks and limits of authority and patterns of synergistic cooperation between the central, provincial and local governments (regency/city) in an integrated management. Proposed management integration patterns such Cikapundung River can be seen in the picture below:

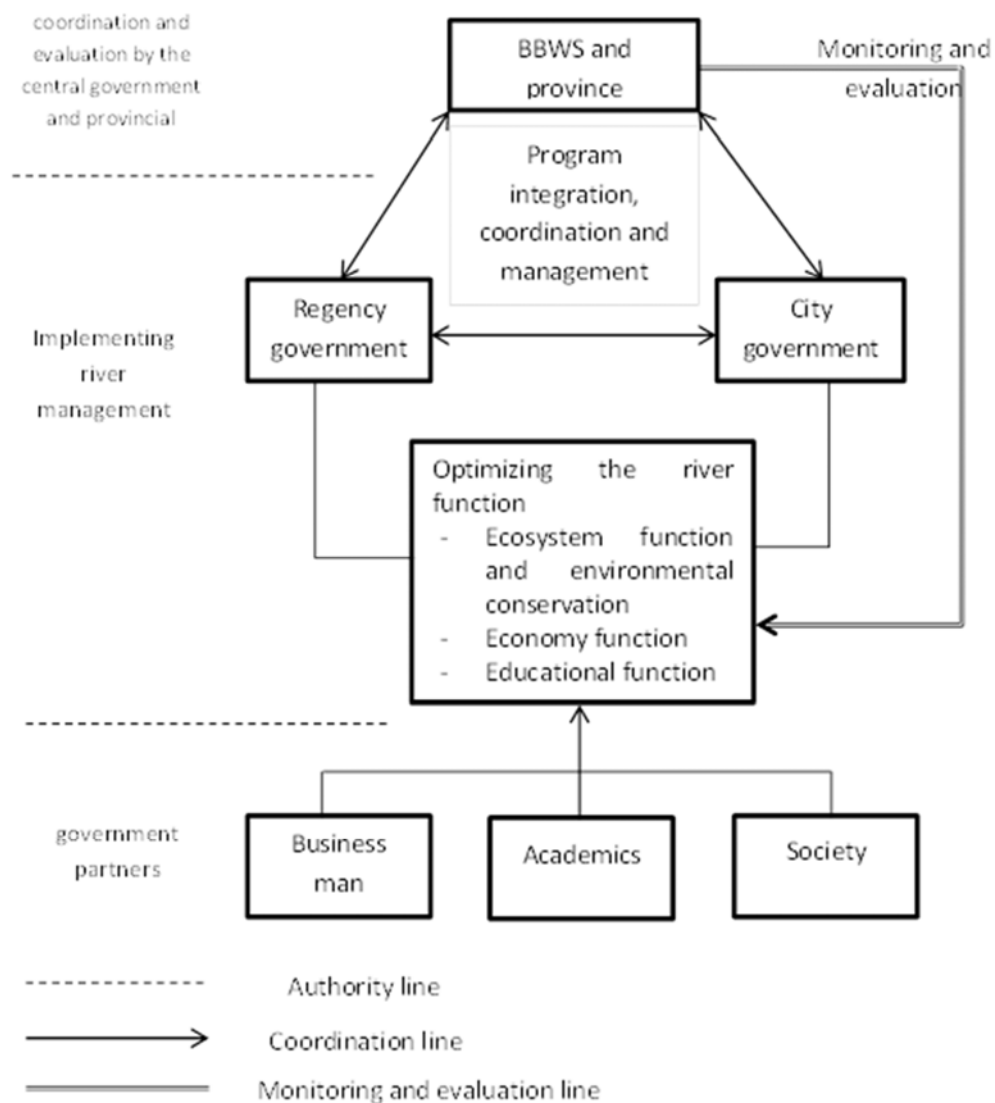


Figure 4. Integrated Management of Cikapundung River

D. Conclusion

Cikapundung River Management can not be charged only to the government or local government, but there needs to be cooperation between the local government under the coordination of the central government and provincial government. In this case, it is necessary to do a comprehensive communication, coordination and control together in Cikapundung river management. This is so that the Cikapundung river can be managed properly so that aspect of the duties, functions and even the budget of river management becomes clear and can be strengthened.

In the case of river management, need the involvement and cooperation among all the parties to cooperate synergistically. Handling of the river that is

integrated with other programs such as reforestation, waste handling and sedimentation. The Government may also involve the community care of the river to be a partner in community empowerment program to maintain rivers and intensive socialization related to increased awareness and behavioral change for not littering flowing into rivers, that will create a clean and beautiful river.

Revitalization of river functions are integrated in addition to the function of preserving the environment, economic functions, including educational function. Governments and communities to build commitment to improve discipline and care in protecting and maintaining the river. The role of the mass media is also very important in the socialization of river management and increase public awareness of the need to maintain the river water is clean, healthy and quality.

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**GREEN INFORMAL LEADER: BUILDING COASTAL COMMUNITY
PARTICIPATION THROUGH MANGROVE RESTORATION**

by:

Dr. Purwowibowo, M.Si⁴

University of Jember, Kalimantan Street Jember, East Java, Indonesia

email: poerwowibowo@yahoo.co.id

Dr. Yuyun Yuningsih, M.Si⁵

Pasundan University, Lengkong, Bandung, West Java Indonesia

Email: yyuningsih27@gmail.com

Abstract

This article discusses the role of Green Informal Leader in the coastal areas to build community participation in the rehabilitation of mangrove forests. So far, his roles is limited and Often marginalized by government in rural areas. Most of the leaders usually emerge and develop by natural process and come from rural areas. There consequence, coastal development programs are made in a top-down models through national programs to rural programs and Carried out by formal leaders. In this paper, we show that the green informal leader in coastal areas is Able to build and implement successful bottom-up mangrove forest rehabilitation programs. By using qualitative research methods, participant observation, in-depth interviews, and Compares to some theories, we found some interesting facts about green informal leader in coastal areas. He is not only care about the environment that usefull for communities of life and other natural resources but also can encourage coastal residents to rehabilitate mangrove forests. As green informal leaders, he has social capital and local wisdom to revitalize traditional or local wisdom of socio-cultural and environmental norms, to build public trust and social networks. As a result, some mangrove forest has been restored and functioned normally useful to provide natural resources for coastal communities.

Keywords: Green Informal Leader, Local Wisdom, Social Capital, Community Participation, Mangrove Rehabilitation

⁴ Lecturer in Department of Social Welfare, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Jember, East Java, Indonesia

⁵ Lecturer in Department of Social Welfare, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. Pasundan University, Bandung Indonesia.

I. INTRODUCTION

In general, informal leader and the green informal leader are play an important role as an agent of community development and they could designed and implementating of some activities in rural societies today. Thus, informal leader or green informal leader is able to mobilize community members to realize its vision and realize the goals of coastal society⁶. Definition of the green informal leader is the figure of informal leader that grows up and develops from the local community, however, is very concerned about environmental issues, especially the environment surrounding his life. Actually one problem of environmental is damage of mangrove forests and then he took the initiative and able organizing and mobilizing community participation in rehabilitation mangrove forests activities.⁷ In addition, the leaders is able to bridge the community to be aware and concerned about the conservation and preservation of mangrove forests. In this paper, discussed the role of green informal leader as agents of social change and bulid capacity community to promote of social welfare.

Green informal leader is an important component of the capacity community to building community capacity building and make up of product of social in rural communities.⁸ The leader is a model of one informal leaders who is able to facilitate the rural development of the capacity coastal communities in Pasar Banggi, small coastal village in the district of Rembang, Central Java, Indonesia. By the basis of existing cases in the area of village, then the research questions can be obtained answer that is what the green informal leader and how it's role in the rehabilitation of mangrove forests? Before discussing these two cases will first be presented the theoretical framework of the development of society and the green informal leader. Then, will be presented on the research methods used, the results of research and discussion.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Community Development

Until now, poverty is still widespread in Indonesia and most of them live in rural areas. According BPS (2015), data on poverty rose from 27.73 million to 28.95

⁶ Banyai, Cindy (2009). Community Leadership: Development and The Evolution of Leadership in Himeshima. *Journal of Rural Society*. Volume 19, Number 3, October 2009, p 241- 260.

⁷ Purwowibowo, et al. (2016). *Hutan Mangrove Pasar Banggi Rembang: Rehabilitasi, Community Development, dan Pemimpin Informal*. Yogyakarta: Pandiva Buku; Purwowibowo dan Nur Dyah Gianawati (2016). Kearifan Lokal Dalam Pelestarian Hutan Mangrove Melalui *Community Development*. *Jurnal Bina Hukum Lingkungan*. Vol 1 No 1 Oktober (2016) p 59 - 74; Purwowibowo, et al. (2017). The Role of Informal Leader in Community Development: Lessons from Mangrove Forest Conservation at Village of Pasar Banggi, Central Java, Indonesia. *International Journal of Sustainable Future for Human Security*. Vol 5, No. 1 (2017) p 58 – 65

⁸ Adi, I. R. (2007). *Perencanaan Partisipatoris Berbasis Aset Komunitas, dari Pemikiran Menuju Penerapan*. Jakarta: FISIP UI Press.

million,⁹ and 30% of which live in coastal areas. There are many steps that have been taken by the Indonesian government from policy which is national to the local level to reduce poverty. It takes a strategic step, one of which is a community development¹⁰, which is a development model that emphasizes the process of increasing the capacity to reduce poverty based on community activities. As previously model of community development emphasizes physical development, related to the development of infrastructure that is the modernization paradigm.

Modernization is development paradigm that implementating in developing countries, including in Indonesia, it's steadily evolved since the 1950s until the 1980s. The paradigm is mainstream by giving priority of economic growth with a system that is centralized. In 1990s, new paradigm was changed and become mainstream of development in third contries by implementation of development that emphasizes the human being or people centered development.¹¹ Really, it's paradigm based on reaction of fact that development strategy by top-down model unexpected results, namely trickle-down effects, but difficult to achieve. In fact, the modernization paradigm that emphasizes economic growth due to many inaccuracies or distortions in the various fields. For example, the depletion of natural resources and damage the environment that it's addressing only economic growth.¹² So that, needed a development paradigm that is bottom-up model and based on local context by using the natural resources that existed in the local environment. Really, it's can be interpreted that the model of bottom-up model is a development strategy, by emphasizes local tradition, creativity, knowledge, culture, resources, skills, and processes as well as a local wisdom.¹³ Community development based on local wisdom is building community participation of all members of societies in development activities.

If participation of local societies are low, then the process of community development based on bottom-up model could be run properly. Indeed the model, according Sutomo, society as a whole and that informal leader of local community from the bottom, given the opportunity and the authority to manage their own development themselves, including in the decision-making process and the identification of problems and needs, planning, implementation, evaluation, and to benefit the development for all.¹⁴

⁹ BPS (2015), Hasil Temuan Per 01 Maret 2015.

¹⁰ Ife, J. And Tesoriero (2008). *Community Development*. Alternatif Pengembangan Masyarakat di Era Globalisasi. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar; Kenny, S. (2007). *Developing Communities*. Australia: Nelson; Phillips, R. and Robert H. Pittman edt. (2008). *An Introduction to Community Development*. Routledge.

¹¹ Korten, D. (1987). Third Generation NGO Strategies: A Key fo People Centered Development. *World Pergamon Journals*. Vol 15 supplement, p 145 - 159

¹² Midgley, J. (1995). *Social Development: The Development Perspektif in Social Welfare*. London: Sage Publication.

¹³ Ife, J. And Tesoriero (2008). *Community Development*. Alternatif Pengembangan Masyarakat di Era Globalisasi. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar

¹⁴ Sutomo (2011). *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Mungkinkah Muncul Antitesisnya?* Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

When, the rural community development program was designed from the outside, it's can not be called a community development bottom –up but top-down model of community development that emphasizes economic growth only so many distorted. The paradigm are needed to align economic development and community development to minimize distortion of development due to reduce quality of life.¹⁵ The assumptions of community development bottom-up model is the development paradigm that most people know of their own needs. If people are not involved and they do not participate actively, consequently the process of community development projects may be fail in the middle of the implementarion. In general, top-down model does not touch the basic needs of local communities.¹⁶

In simple terms, community development activities are designed to improve the living standards of all people, along with the active participation of all community members and initiated by the community itself. In addition, the goal of communities based on their activities end by increasing the ability of people and finally quality of life much more better. According to Green and Haines¹⁷, community development is activities of societies that it's undertaking in the form of development that is designed to produce assets and restoring environmental assets. By the some assets can be used to improve the ability of local communities and improve their quality of life. This is consistent with Kenny ¹⁸, community development are activities that emphasis community development processes, tasks, practices, vision to empower people so that the whole community to take part in these activities together to implement their own development.

2.2 Local Informal Leader

Local informal leaders and the leadership in the community development process that involved the entire community, plays an important role and be a key success factor of rural development programs. Therefore, local informal leaders have a position and an important element of public life. Many things can be affected to the success of a local informal leaders in implementing vision and mission community, one of the factors that people become really respect to him is the origin of informal leader. In general, local informal leader grow-up and develop from the local community, which is commonly referred to as the informal leader as 'authentic informal leaders'.¹⁹

¹⁵ Midgley, J. (1995). *Social Development: The Development Perspektif in Social Welfare*. London: Sage Publication.

¹⁶ Sutomo (2011). of. cit.

¹⁷ Green, G. P. and Haines, A. (2007). *Asset Building and Community Development*. 2nd edn. CA: Thousand Oaks, Sage.

¹⁸ Kenny, S. (2007). *Developing Communities, For The Future*, Australia: Nelson Thomson.

¹⁹ Pielstick, C. D. (2000). Formal vs. Informal Leading: Comparative Analysis. *Journal of Leadership and Organization Studies*. 7(3). p 99 -114.

These aspects to be affect the success of the authentic informal leaders due to the same origin with his community member as appreciate the people they lead and all community may be respect to their leader. This reciprocal relationship makes up the social capital for the authentic informal leaders to realize the vision of their communities through community development activities. In addition, the leader of the authentic can build and develop three areas: relational; nonhierarchical; and contextual.²⁰ Build relational as well as to build a network that local informal leaders in the work is not for the benefit of himself or someone else - for the benefit and promoting quality of life in rural society. Based on relationships, the authentic of informal leader should be careful in the act, because sometimes has a problems with community. Such as, conditions may be to be worsen relation with local community that is to disrupt his role and function in society, specially to building social capital.

Furthermore, nonheirarchical aspects, related to the position of a leader in the community. In this case, the authentic informal leader does not care about his condition and structural position, that means does not distinguish between community members with the leader of the hierarchical structure, but more nonheirarchical. Thus the leader, irrespective of its structural position. Moreover, behave or act in accordance with the conditions and the situation of its existence in community. It's characterized by the authentic informal leader can act as a leader and members of the public community.

By the such leadership model, the authentic informal leader can also be referred as a grassroot leader.²¹ The leader is a leader whose existence does not come from other community members, but growing up and developing from the local community itselfes and also become a leader in the lowest level in rural society. So in any activities in the community, the leader always be in the community because it has the nature of social relations, such as egalitarian. The model of leadership can also be referred as servant informal leader and it's inherent in his mind always want to help all members in rural community.²² The characteristics is: to serve and serve first; visionary; dedication; to work and to be effective excellence in the work. It is also supported by: love; humility; nature is more concerned with altruism; vision for the future; confidence , authority; and always provide services to all society. While other aspects of the authentic informal leader who is managed about his leadership by quality of the leader himself. This aspect includes a lot of things related to the informal leader itselfe, character, charisma, commitment, responsibility, discipline, always willing to learn and so on.²³

²⁰ Pescosolido, J. E. (2001). Informal Leader and The Development of Group Efficacy. *Small Group Research* 32(1), pp. 74 – 93. From ProQuest database.

²¹ Foster, M. (2008). Informal Leadership in Community-Driven Development: Implications for Transformation. *ProQuest Dissertations and Theses*. The Humanities and Social Sciences Collection pg. n/a.

²² Sendjaya, S. et al. (2008). Defining and Measuring Servant Leadership, Behaviour in Organizations. *Jurnal of Management Studies*. Vol 45 Issue 2 p 402 – 424.

²³ Maxwell, J. C. (2011). *The 21 Indispensable Qualities of A Leader*. Surabaya: Mic. Publishing.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in the coastal village, Market Banggi, Rembang district, Central Java. By, perspective of social science and human ecology approach that it's namely the reciprocal relationship between humans and their environment. In this case, the relationship can not be separated from one to another because the environment can affect human life and the environment can shape the behavior of human activity. The coastal communities are conducting the rehabilitation of mangrove forests and the resources in the mangrove forests can promoting of quality life for whole coastal community.

Qualitative research methods²⁴, it's a method used to understand in depth the process of community development and the role of green informal leader in the rehabilitation of mangrove forests. By this methods, the researchers sought to understand the social phenomenon of the process of community development that has been running for a long time and continues to day. Community development has resulted of social product in the form of mangrove forests should recovery public assets and environmental assets. Various of these assets can be used as a community social capital in order to increase quality of life. Eventually, researcher is doing to understood the whole process of community development related with community participation along mangrove forests activities.

Whereas, the focus of this research is to understand the process of community development and how the green informal leader to building social capital, organize and mobilize community participation to be actively involved in the rehabilitation of mangrove forests. Moreover, it also to understand of the aspects that can support the success of the rehabilitation of mangrove forests, both aspects are green informal leader itself as well as the community participation aspects. Finally, slowly and gradually to understanding of all process of the community development.

By engaging with the object of study in activities community development, it's may be able to explore the conditions and actual situation the object of studied. The collected data then compared between one data and another data by informant perspective with theoretical concept, such as literature review. This model is intended to be able describe data obtained from the field according integrative and comprehensive. The data are descriptive and images that form a narrative based on the experiences of informants and community development events related to the rehabilitation of mangrove forests.

In this study, researchers as the main instrument research so that to find out and look for reliability data as well as coherence and valid. In order to kept the accuracy of the data, researchers conducted a verification or triangulation, both to the source data and the data collection method. Triangulation source, carried out by comparing the data obtained from the one informant and the next informant. While

²⁴ Creswell, J. W. (2010). *Research Design, Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Mixied*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

triangulation method, compare the data obtained from observation, indepth interview, and documentation. By the research model generating the data are valid and reliable and can be used for analysis in this study. Method of participant observation and in-depth interviews were conducted and secondary data collection from various sources of information, technical and research bias can be avoided or at least to be minimized. Processing and data analysis is done simultaneously along data collection takes place.

IV. DISCUSSION

4.1 Green Informal Leader as a Grassroots Leader

As discussed earlier about the green informal leader in the coastal village of Rembang regency, Central Java, indicates that the leader of this model can be called the 'indigenous leader'.²⁵ It is linked to the origin of the leader come from members of the coastal community as well as called native informal leader that mobilize community members to care for the local environment. The model of leadership is not based on formal rules but informal rules based on local wisdom. In addition, the presence of these leader is influenced by many social networks that is vertical or horizontal networking.²⁶

Indeed, the green informal leader was the emergence associated with the rehabilitation of mangrove forests. Initially, this activity is sporadic alone by green infomal leadeer and even get a rejection from the local community. With seriously and hard work then the green informal leaders was planted of mangrove trees and finally this activity received the support or participation form the community members actively. Furthermore, the process served as the green informal leader was based on his knowledge and experience in the activities of the mangrove forest. Secondly, it is not derived from school or read some books but from a practice was done in mangrove planting for many years with the community, then all the people considered and appointed him as their leader. This is contrast with the informal leaders in 'leadership boats' ²⁷, a model of leadership based on the principle of 'sea captain' or the boat captain. Being the leader of the boat is based on capabilities and specific achievements to arrive at the top of the social pyramid, by the experiences, skills, and accomplishments to control the boat in stages - from pandhiga until the leader of the boat. Green informal leaders are not passed in stages, but immediately

²⁵ Adi, I. R. (1998). *Community Action Sebagai Praktek Pengorganisasian Masyarakat*. (Studi Kasus pada WAHLI Jakarta). Jakarta. Universitas Indonesia. *Laporan Penelitian*.: Weaver, H. N. (1999). Indigenous People and the Social Work Profession: Defining Culturally Competent Services. *Social Work Journal*. Vol. 44, No.3/May 1999. p. 217 – 225.; Gomes, T. Et al. (2013) Indigenous Health Leadership: Protocol, Policy, and Practice. Pimatisiwiw: *Journal of Aboriginal and Indigenous Community Health*. Vol II (3).; Gunstone, A. (2013). Indigenous Leadership and Governance in Australian Universities. *International Journal of Critical Indigenous Studies*. Vol 6 No 1 (2013) p 1 – 11.

²⁶ Taylor, J. (2008). *Working With Communities in Health and Human Services*. South Melbourne: Oxford University Press

²⁷ Kusnadi (2007). *Jaminan Sosial Nelayan*. Yogyakarta: LKiS Pelangi Aksara

became a leader and accompanied with adequate knowledge and experience related to the rehabilitation of mangrove forests.

Green informal leader in the process of rehabilitation of mangrove forests is also different with the 'kyai'.²⁸ Social status on kyai in the community based on the basis of descent and 'dzurriyyah' pattern. In this pattern, a kyai in pesantren to be leader by old generation through his son directly, because some of the boarding school (Pesantren) was 'reserved' a kyai. As in a boarding school like this, personality of kyai play a key role sustainability of the pesantren in the future, while the green informal leader is also very important presence in the rehabilitation of mangrove forests. The difference are based on the science of religion and religious scholars descent, but the green informal leader more based on knowledge and experience related to the local genius and customs of the local community and it is a descendant of the previous informal leader.

4.2 Green Informal Leader In Mangrove Forest Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of mangrove forests in the coastal village can not be released to the existence of the green informal leaders which is capable to forming a local social institutions²⁹ that became a basis for activities of society to take care mangrove forest. This is by accordance with the conditions of the people of coastal villages and local organization formed by green informal leaders relation with the community members and the mangrove forest rehabilitation. Actually, green informal leader as a initiator about local institutions that it's can be used also to accelerate some community activities and it's not only related to the rehabilitation of mangrove forests but also the productive economic activities of coastal communities. Even with, the local agencies and the green informal leaders can make new job for employment and increase incomes to local residents. As initiator about local institutions, the green informal leader also establish or make up of other institutions related to the women activities inspired by the program of the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia, named 'Golden Chain'. That is a national wide program created with the objective of rehabilitating beaches by mangrove forests and coastal communities to reduce of their poverty.

In addition, to forming a local institution, the green informal leader is also able to build social capital. According Sulasmi³⁰, a formal leader and informal leader together are able to build social capital which the form of solidarity or relationship

²⁸ Sirodj, A. G. (2009). Peran dan Posisi Kyai di Tengah Masyarakat Pamekasan Madura. *Thesis*. Yogyakarta: UIN Sunan Kalijaga; Sidiq, M. (2017) Pergeseran Pola Kepemimpinan Kyai Dalam Mengembangkan Lembaga Pondok Pesantren. Disertasi. UIN Malang.

²⁹ Winarto, Y. T dan Ezea M. Choesin (2001). Pengayaan Pengetahuan Lokal, Pembangunan Pranata Sosial: Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam dalam Kemitraan. *Jurnal Antropologi Indonesia*. Vol. 64. hal 91 – 106 ; Nasrul, W. (2013). Peran Lembaga Lokal Adat Dalam Pembangunan Desa. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*. Volume 14, Nomor 1, Juni 2013, hlm. 102-109

³⁰ Sulasmi, S. (2008). Pengaruh Kepemimpinan Membangun Semangat Kerjasama Dengan Kebersamaan Visi Sebagai Variabel Moderator. Surabaya: *Majalah Ekonomi Tahun XVIII, No.1 April 2008.hlm.35 – 53*

among members of community and that is an important element in developing a vision of the rural communities to reinforce the behavior and cooperative whole coastal members. The social capital of solidarity to be the soul and should be trigger passion in conducting rehabilitation of mangrove forests. Coastal community social capital consisting of: norms or values, confidence or trust, and the network.³¹ By those social capitals, green informal leader has realized to be able organized and mobilized of the community participation in mangrove rehabilitation activities. Before revitalization of social capital in communities that it's as a potential energy and then to be 'kinetic' energy.³² Finally, social capitals are positive energy to all members of coastal communities for the rehabilitation of mangrove forests.

In building social capital, mainly related to socio-cultural and the environment norms are very important to transform a coastal community vision. Consequently rehabilitation and conservation of mangrove forest was conducted easily by all coastal communities members. Green informal leader and communities member have been social assets consist of mangrove forest, coastal assets, and many assets in sea water that are an ecological assets of their environmental.³³

One of the socio-cultural values and environmental was revitalized by green informal leader is 'mangrove forests growth then our coastal village are shaded'. These norm continue to be disseminated to all coastal community so that it's realize the importance of mangrove forests for life. If mangrove forests disappear or coastal village with not mangrove, the village will be barren that is also related to the relationship between communities life and coastal mangrove forests. Thus mangrove forest are very importance for all human life and animal life so that coastal areas should be planting a mangrove forest. Even with mangrove forests that have been rehabilitated to make coastal areas into fertile and prosperous for coastal community life. It's associated with the presence of mangrove forests that provide plenty of renewable natural resources to be usefull and uses to meets the needs of all coastal communities.

Revitalization of religious values also to be used to encourage a more enterprising in the rehabilitation of mangrove forests. For example: 'leafs of mangrove trees that blown by wind form sea as well as people rocking to pray our god'. In this religious values, people pray not only for itself but also for the sake of others. As well as leafs of mangrove trees blowing by wind look like people, it's pray for mangrove itself and also pray for the people was planting mangrove. When someone started planting mangrove will get the reward from our god by mangrove

³¹ Schneider, J. A. (2006). *Social Capital and Welfare Reform, Organizations, Congregations, and Communities*. New York: Columbia University Press; Putnam, R (1995). 'Bowling Alone': America's Declining Social Capital. *Journal of Democracy*. Vol 6 (1).

³² Brown, R. H. (2007). Appropriate Technology and The Grass Roots: Toward a Development Strategy From The Bottom Up. *Journal Developing Economy*. Vol. 15 Issue 3 pp. 253-279.

³³ Delgado, M. (2000). *Community Social Work Practice in an Urban Context: The Potential of a Capacity-Enhancement Perspective*. England: Oxford University Press.

trees prays. Green informal leader with the revitalization of religious values of society and then easily to motivated and organized and also to mobilized participation of coastal community to rehabilitate mangrove forests. It's not only about the relationship between human and mangrove forests or their environment but relationship of human life with the environment, and our God as the creator of nature.³⁴

Green informal leader have been also build social capital about trust³⁵ between all coastal community members as well as wider community. This social capital about trust relation with confidence of coastal community. The social relationships in the coastal communities are equivalent or horizontally that is to easy to building trust from all community through local social institutions that have been formed. The social institution called 'Kelompok Petani Tambak Sidodadi Maju', which is an local social institution concerned about the existence and preservation of mangrove forests. Based on the institution, various activities carried out so that green informal leader is facilitate to building confidence of coastal communities. By the rehabilitation of mangrove forests, form time to time the growing mutual trust was build and their togetherness for planting mangrove forests was done. It's not only personal interested a green informal leader but also the interests of the whole coastal community. Similarly, building about trust to wider community, for example with many *stakeholders* that it's supported to rehabilitation of mangrove forest in coastal area.

The role of green informal leaders in the activities of rehabilitation of mangrove forests also build social capital in the form of social networks.³⁶ Social networks can be used by green informal leaders in organizing and mobilizing the participation of members of coastal communities in the rehabilitation of mangrove forests, both horizontal and vertical social networks. Horizontally with the members of farmers and rural communities and coastal ponds and while vertically with various stakeholders such as private social institutions and government. Based on the various social networks that exist then green informal leader can organize and mobilize community participation to care about the existence and preserve of mangrove forests.

Furthermore, in organizing and mobilizing community participation, green informal leader was acted as an organizer. That is, brought together members of pond groups farmers and the whole community to be strong power and utilized together in accelerating of the rehabilitation of mangrove forests. With all the potential powerfull community then becomes enormous power so that activities of rehabilitation of mangrove forest can conduct more effectively and efficiently.

³⁴ Kusnadi (2006). *Filosofi pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pesisir*. Bandung: Humaniora Utama Press.

³⁵ Fukuyama, F. (2002) *Trust. Kebajikan Sosial dan Penciptaan Kemakmuran*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Qalam.

³⁶ Schneider, J. A. (2006). Of. Cit.; Kusnadi (2000). *Nelayan Strategi Adaptasi dan Jaringan Sosial*. Bandung: Humaniora Utama Press.

Togetherness is further cultivate a heightened awareness for the whole community, so they want to participate voluntarily and without coercion.

At first, the participation of coastal community in mangrove forest rehabilitation more difficult to realize. Based on the myth planting of mangrove is not people but our God that is assumption about the failure of the green informal leaders at the beginning of the planting of mangrove trees then failed. Along with his efforts so planting mangrove trees can be succeed and so far push away of the myth coastal community that happen. In addition, green informal leader to be continue to socialization and make up understand of coastal community that mangrove trees can planting by someone and important for human life especially coastal area. Finally, all people in coastal area was participate actively to planting mangrove tress or in the rehabilitation of mangrove forests. Coastal communities felt that the mangrove forests have grown in their coastal areas and usefull directly and indirectly to the whole life of coastal communities. On the other hand, by mangrove forest, green informal leadeer could promoting of quality life of coastal people or community that are make up of any job for them.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion can be concluded that green informal leader is the leader who still needed in rural communities, because it's can play an important role in the development in the rural level. Rehabilitation of mangrove forests is one form of community development activities in coastal villages, which previously suffered damage and may be recovered by the green informal leader simultance with the community. Social capital in the form of coastal values and socio-cultural environment, trust, and social networks - just 'potential energy' - in order to become a social capital that is 'kinetic energy' need to be built. Green informal leader able to build social capital to revitalize and then it's can be used as a positive energy of community development. At first the rehabilitation of mangrove forests do not get support from the community, then social capital revitalized after that finally got the support or participation community area until maintain of existence of mangrove forest included maintain and preserve of mangrove sustainability.

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Purwowibowo

Yuyun Yuningsih

Growth and Environmental Sustainability (Disasters, Climate Change,
Energy and Natural Resources) in SAARC: A Regional Initiative

Assistant Lecturer
Advocate Vijay Pd. Jayshwal (PU) LLM
Kathmandu School of Law, Nepal
Dadhikot-09, Bhakatpur, Kathmandu
Phone: +977-9860675231
Email: vijayjayshwal1991@gmail.com

Abstract

This thesis examines the inseparable relation between the Growth which is specifically “economic growth” and 21th century problem called “sustainable development” in South Asian Region. South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (hereafter SAARC) has vision since inception (1985) for economic integration with its member for regional development. This regional platform is designed in order to promote regional co-operation among member countries which is rightly inserted in the preamble of SAARC Charter. This section will provide exhaustive discussion of different interpretation of sustainability leading to a critical identification of concept.

This thesis will also look in common issues in this region, for which all the member states has to stand together to overcome the problem like, South Asia has the highest density of poverty in the world with an estimated 600 million .South Asians subsisting on less than \$1.25 a day, even small climate shocks can cause irreversible losses and tip a large number of people into destitution, South Asia is endowed with great rivers, which are the lifelines of the regional economy. The ice mass covering the Himalayan-Hindu Kush (HHK) mountain range is the source of the nine largest rivers of Asia, including the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Indus. Glacial melt coupled with more variable precipitation could severely compromise livelihoods and the future prospects of agriculture and South Asia suffers an exceptionally high number of natural disasters. Between 1990 and 2008, more than 750 million people - 50% of the region’s population - were affected by a natural disaster, leaving almost 60,000 dead and resulting in about \$45 billion in damages.

Lastly, this thesis will challenge the conventional structural mechanism of SAARC which is not merely anymore a economic platform but must be considered as the political platform for the political consensus for the common political deadlock in this region. This part will also exemplify the traditional role of member and needs to reframe with global other regional institutions for regional benefit. This part will also give some of the recommendation which shall be a guiding factor for days to ahead.

Key words: *Climate Change, Reductionist, Environmentalist, Sustainability and Growth*

Institutionalizing the Concept of Environmental Sustainability

Environmental sustainability has become increasingly important as we witness more extreme weather changes, global warming and environmental degradation. As the world population grew, the need for more resources also increased. In order to meet the increasing demand for these resources, more industrial activities also grew around the world.³⁷ Development³⁸ minus social change will paralyze the development in real sense. Development without the protecting and securing the resources which has been used for the fulfillment of unlimited desire of human being would lead to degradation and loss of life. Development basically sustainable development³⁹ put more stress on the need of people not the desire of us. It preserves

³⁷ Nkechinyere V. Attah, "Environmental Sustainability and Sustainable Growth: A Global Outlook" University of Pennsylvania available on http://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1033&context=od_theses_msod accessed on 1 Jan 2017.

³⁸ A prominent question in the literature has been taken place like how to define and give precise shape to the word development and its nature. It is obvious that there is no unique and universal acceptable definition of development. Different propositions ranging from "too restrictive" to "too wide" have a common denominator which can be expressed as follow: - Development enhances positive changes, transformation. As Professor Chinkin & Wright explain "Development as channelled through the financial, monetary and trading wings of the Brettonwoods system had tended to entrench and extend a Western free market economic model. This capitalist model depends on growth and expansion, the proliferation and export of First World technology, the gearing of developing economics to serving First World industrial needs, and the exploitation of Third World economics & social structure" (Cf. Sara Dillon, A farewell to " Linkage" International Trade Law & Global Sustainability Indicators, 55 Rutgers L.rev 87 (2002) p.306. Development with respect to the human rights will make more sustainable and long lasting. Then capitalist model of development never focus on the sustainability approach to the development rather it gives more concentration on the accumulation of profit through imposing their ideas and technology in the developing countries. The paradigm of development has been shifted from the western model of eastern or human rights friendly model. The economic growth is not pioneer to measure the development statics of any country. Economic growth minus development will not bring any changes in the life of hunger people.

³⁹ Rao Dr. Rega Surya, " *Lecture on Environmental Law*" 1st edit-2001 published by Asia Law House, Hyderabad, p.65. The concept of sustainable development came to be known in international sphere for the first time in the "Stockholon Declaration of 1972" and was given a definite shape in 1897 by the World Commission on Environment and Development" in its report entitled " Our common future". The expression sustainable development means, development that meets the needs of the present generation without comprising the quality of the future generation to meet their needs. To be sustainable development it must possess both economical and ecological sustainability. The environment and development are the means not the ends itself. The environment and development are for the people, not the people for environment and development. The concept of sustainable development has taken a concrete stage because natural resources base in continually under a stage of stress and degradation. The concept of sustainability lies in maintains harmony between meeting basic human needs along with emphasis on protection and conservation of natural resources. In fact, any economic activity that continues without a healthy balance between the natural resources, its ecology and environment shall result in sustainable development. Hence, earth, ecology and environment are the three central concerns of sustainable development. The fundamental challenges in the 21th century are to find ways for sustainable development and that are environmentally sound (Khan Dr. IA, " *Environment Law*" 1st edit-2000, published by Central Law Agency, Allahabad, Page-207, Para-02, line-13). In *Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v Union of India (1996) SCC 281*, popularly known as Coastal Zone Protection case, the supreme court emphasized the importance of the doctrine of sustainable development as follows, "while economic development should not be allowed to take place at the cost of ecology or by causing wide spread environmental destruction and violation; at the same time, the necessity to preserve ecology and environment should not hamper economic and other development. Both development and environment must go hand in hand, in other words, there should not be development at the cost of environments vice-versa, but there should be development while taking due care and ensuring the protection of environment"

the environment not for this generation but for future generation too. Infrastructure development is not only necessary but also a right of people for their prosperity. It is indispensable for the progressive transformation of every society⁴⁰. The pollution emission, destruction of natural habitat and forests, desertification and extinction of wildlife are environment downsides of the infrastructure development. A seismic success of a human being is a kina citadel, fortifying his future, but sometimes shattering the doors for the outside world. Today all have consumed themselves in that fortress which is blurring their eyes, their ostentatious personality with amorphous smoke of developing more and more and leaving that fragment of society which has always been suffering.⁴¹ There is no question today regarding the need for the sustainability In *"The Concept of Environmental Sustainability,"* Robert Goodland substantiates a history documenting this need, presenting proponents ranging from Mill and Malthus to Meadows and Brudtland et al., and puts forth a definition of "environmental sustainability as the maintenance of natural capital" and as a concept apart from, but connected to, both social sustainability and economic sustainability. These arguments are not repeated here but rather accepted as valid, supported, and used as a basis from which to proceed to further develop this concept.⁴²

⁴⁰ Dr. Yubraj Sangroula, *"Jurisprudence (The Philosophy of Law, Oriental Perspective with Special Reference to Nepal)"* p.260, published by Kathmandu School of Law, 1st Edit-2010, The over budgeting of the government in the field of infrastructure is misleading to the scholar for giving any concrete ideas about the development. There is wrong conception in most of the South Asian countries and developing countries about the development. We always give more concentrate on the infrastructure development such as, making "A" level roads, fine and fancy apartments; big-big MNCs company (Multi National Company) which has big negative impact on the environment. Theses sort of development only bring the material changes without concerning the life and security of the upcoming generations. Development and preservation of environment is the basic rights of people. Since most of the South Asian countries have put the environment and development rights under the directive principle and state policy under the constitution which lack the element of justiciability (legal enforcement). But in some of the most landmark cases in relation of the justiciability of development and environment rights or called in terms of international human rights instrument is Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has got the legal enforcement like in complaint No.31/2005 *European Roma Rights Centre V Bulgaria*, para-29, the European Committee on Social Rights (ESCR) clarified that the ESC(Economic, Social Council) creates positive obligations on State, and the fulfillment of such rights "requires a positive intervention by the state: the state must take the legal and practical measures which are necessary and adequate to the goal of protecting the rights in question". These cases bring new hope for the economic, social and cultural rights and also for the development rights. So that development doesn't merely mean the infrastructural but also others too.

⁴¹ Arora Priyanka, *"Development Surge without Regard for a Life"* 1st edit-2012 published by G.B.Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, p.174. The excess consumption of the products and natural resources are becoming the vital problem for the sustainability of the environment. Human beings are becoming more selfish and trying to fulfill all the desire through degrading or making harm to the environment. The centre of development must be the life of human being not the luxury of some people. The development projects must put more stress on the environment friendly project, economic sustainability and sociopolitical sustainability. The need for poor people must be the target of the development. In India, a million children die within the first 28 days of life which is quarter of such deaths worldwide. Of the lucky ones that are able to survive, 8.3 million babies are born underweight. Every third child of the world, who is underweight and is under the age of five is an Indian is the example given by Kunak Kochal and Manya Rastogi in the paper, *"Integrated Development for Happiness and Satisfaction"* published by the same university, p.235.

⁴² John Morell, *"Environmental Sustainability: A Definition for Environmental Professionals"* Rochester Institute of Technology available on <http://www.environmentalmanager.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Article2Morelli1.pdf> accessed on 1 Jan 2017.

The Sustainable development (SD) is the pattern of growth in which resource use aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come (sometimes taught as ELF-Environment, Local people, Future). There is close relationship between human being and environment a development. Today we talk of environmental protection with keeping development in side⁴³. The ignorance of EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) would not be taken into consideration for any project in relation of the development. A very important phase in the development of international environmental law which has the nexus between the development and environment began with the creation of the United Nations (UN) and its specialized agencies in 1945. Despite attempts were made by certain individual to push conservation on the international agenda following the Second World War⁴⁴. Economists often talk about people's needs and wants. A need is a basic requirement for survival and includes food, clothing, and shelter.⁴⁵

⁴³ Das Monomita Kundan , “*Delhi Law Review volume XXVII*” year 2005 published by Faculty of law(University of Delhi), p.116. There is traditional reluctance for the regulation of consumption and population. The view of Stuart Hart in his article published in the *Harvard Business review* wherein he states that, “the achievement of sustainability will mean billions of dollars in products, services, and technologies that barely exist today. Whereas yesterday's businesses were often obvious to their negative impact on the environment.....increasingly, companies will be selling solutions to the world's environmental problems” (Strategies for a sustainable World” Harvard Business review, 67, Jan-Feb 1997). The Indian supreme court had made land mark decision in the case of *Moulana Mufti Syed Md. Noorur rehman Barkati v State of West Bengal (AIR,1999 Cal 15)* “the noise pollution emanating from Namaz calls over microphones is violative of the fundamental rights enshrined in Article 19(1)(a) of the constitution. The court rejected the contention on the ground that no one can claim an absolute right to suspend others' rights or disturb their fundamental rights of sleep and leisure and citizens have a right to be protected against excessive sound.

⁴⁴ Sijapati Dr. Bijay Singh , “ *International Environmnetal Law, Nepalese Legislative and Judicial response: An Appraisal*” published by NBA(Nepal Bar Association, Bi-Monthly (NYADOOT)-2010,p.62. The courts in Nepal have given effect to many international environmental treaties with a view to strengthen unity, co-operation and global partnership in the protection and improvement of environment. In case *Surya Prasad Dhungel v Godawari Marble Industries*, NKP Golden Jubilee Special Issue,p-169 (1995), Nepalese supreme court considered international instruments and declarations concerning environment as merely an attempt and not effectual acts, so declined to pass any order taking into consideration the international instrument. The Supreme Court said to stop the marble industries. In the another case, *Prakash Mani Sharma v Nepal Governmnet and others*

(*NKP, Vol 39 No.6, pag-312(1997)*), the court took into account the convention for the protection of the world cultural heritage, 1972 of which Nepal is a party. The government must have to formulate essential legislation tom protect and preserve the World Heritage and Cultural.

⁴⁵ Clayton Gray E., “*Economics-Principles & Practices*” 1st edit-2001, published by the McGraw- Hill companies' p.6. Human beings have desire which is impossible to fulfill. In the world where the people are murdering others just to have twice food in day. Millions of children are malnutrition and pregnant women are dying in lack of health facilities. Even for more than billions people have problem to manage basic needs. They want and desire is out of their dream. So they are struggling for the survival in the one hand while others some elite group are opening big industries of maximization of the profits through the exploitation of the resources without taking into consideration of the future of coming generation. According to the latest statistics of ECLAC for Latin America and the Caribbean, the number of extremely poor people is 73 million in 2011 (and declining), which is 12, 8 % of the population. According to the World Bank, the region has only 36, 85 million extremely poor people, or 6, 47 % in 2008. These date show the need of the people not the desire of them. Since these country are regarded as well developed in comparison of others country but the situation has not changed yet. Sustainable development is said to set limits on the developing world. While current first world countries

Investopedia defines Economic growth as “an increase in the capacity of an economy to produce goods and services, compared from one period of time to another. Economic growth can be measured in nominal terms, which include inflation, or in real terms, which are adjusted for inflation”⁴⁶. Redclift, (1987) stresses the need to define Sustainable Development in terms of the structural change in natural and man-made capital stock (including human capital and technological capabilities) which ensures at least a minimum rate of growth in the long run. Welford point out the relationship between the environment and the economy; environment must be recognized as the integral part of the economy.

Economic growth and sustainable development are essential to a country to maintain peace and stability. China which is the world largest economy; it is all in the top position because it have created a sustainable and long term preliminary basic infrastructure. Economic growth is very essential to achieve the sort and long term benefit to a country. Sort term benefits like, the more that economy grows the more businesses and nations grow and so do profit, the more individuals have jobs, resources and quality of life but Yet in order to grow, the economy also feeds on natural resources and emits waste that pollutes the air and threatens the delicate climate on which life relies. Behind the scenes are other reinforcing loops created by the unlimited use of natural resources such as oil and gas that facilitate economic growth and by technological advances that extract the last dregs of energy from the earth. These counterbalancing forces undermine the foundation upon which economic growth is built and, over the long term, create a sinkhole which will swallow up the economy, environment and society. If we see the natural situation, human beings are only part of biosphere but they are unable to create the biosphere. These Biospheres are composed by complex system of nature which a human even don't know what it is. So, the current situation is that yes economy must be developed no doubt but with the environmental sustainability.

Many reports have given many sort of examples the dual ongoing system of both environment and economic growth (mitigating the problems of the economic growth and environment sustainability) like the using the renewable resources in most of the products which will sustain the environment and sustain the economy as well. Also, the Corporate duty and is ready to achieve; Rohit and Classmate copy of India could be the best example who are eco-friendly and sustaining the environment with economic benefit. Some of the reports also says that the energy is transformed to another state, it is not destroyed so there is no need to take much pressure about the climate change and other kind of environment but let me share the fact that the same transformed energy is harming to the people. NO₂ gas emerges from our refrigerator which is transformed form of a gas fixed in refrigerator but affecting the

polluted significantly during their development, the same countries encourage third world countries to reduce pollution, which sometimes impedes growth. Some consider that the implementation of sustainable development would mean a reversion to pre-modern lifestyles.

⁴⁶ <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economicgrowth.asp> accessed on 1 Jan 2017.

atmosphere or Ozone layer deteriorating the environment. We are not trying to go along with sustainable environment rather we just want environment to be kind of rubber; whenever we want we could take and use can through it after awhile.

Philip Sutton (Director-Strategy of Green Innovations) says while writing “*A perspective on environmental sustainability*” that “Living well within our Environment” is very essential. Conflicting situation has been portrayed by the *Brundtland Report* if we merge the economic and environmental sustainability which will ultimately rise nothing then the conflicting interests⁴⁷. The Wilfred Beckerman says the same in his book *A Poverty of Reason*⁴⁸.

The precise principle of ‘sustainable development’ which has gained credibility within the international law is both relatively new and uncertain although it’s all-pervasive characteristics. The phrase sustainable development can be traced back at least to 1972 and the United Nations Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, the common definition which is used most often comes from the Brundtland Commission’s 1987 Report, *Our Common Future*⁴⁹, in which it was suggested that the phrase covered; ‘development that meets the need of present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’.⁵⁰ The idea that, for the benefit of future generations, present generations should be modest in their exploitation of natural resources has found widespread international support since the Maltese Proposal at the UN General Assembly of 1967, which contended that there was a common heritage of mankind and this also

⁴⁷ John P. Ulhoi & Henning Madsen, Sustainable Development and Sustainable Growth: Conceptual Plain or Points on a Conceptual Plain?, p.4.

merging economic and ecological sustainability - as in the Brundtlandian Report - gives rise to conflicting interests.

⁴⁸ Sustainable development” is widely used to defend greater bureaucratic intervention, regulation and cartelization of markets, and protectionist trade policies available at <http://www.independent.org/poverty/reason/book/theindependentinstitute.html> 1 Jan 2017.

⁴⁹ *Our Common Future*, also known as the Brundtland Report, from the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) was published in 1987. Its targets were multilateralism and interdependence of nations in the search for a sustainable development path. The report sought to recapture the spirit of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment - the Stockholm Conference - which had introduced environmental concerns to the formal political development sphere. *Our Common Future* placed environmental issues firmly on the political agenda; it aimed to discuss the environment and development as one single issue. The document was the culmination of a “900 day” international-exercise which catalogued, analysed, and synthesised: written submissions and expert testimony from “senior government representatives, scientists and experts, research institutes, industrialists, representatives of non-governmental organizations, and the general public” held at public hearings throughout the world. The Brundtland Commission’s mandate was to, “re-examine the critical issues of environment and development and to formulate innovative, concrete, and realistic action proposals to deal with them; strengthen international cooperation on environment and development and to assess and propose new forms of cooperation that can break out of existing patterns and influence policies and events in the direction of needed change; and raise the level of understanding and commitment to action on the part of individuals, voluntary organizations, businesses, institutes, and governments” (1987: 347). “The Commission focused its attention in the areas of population, food security, the loss of species and genetic resources, energy, industry, and human settlements - realizing that all of these are connected and cannot be treated in isolation one from another”

⁵⁰ Stuart Bell & Donald McGillivray, “*Environmental law- the law and policy relating to the protection of environment*” 5th edit (2004) Universal law Publishing Co.Pvt.Ltd.p.39.

needed legal protection by the international community. The concept of present generation should be modest for the benefit of future generation is based on the fact that natural resources such as sea bed are not the fruits of labor of present generation and thus resources can only be exploit with adequate consideration of the rights of the future generation.⁵¹

“Plans to protect air and water, wilderness and wildlife, environment or economy in facts are plan to protect the human”. Economic growth and Environmental sustainability are also the basic components for the developing the lifestyle of the people and facilitating the life of the people. Economic Growth and Environmental sustainability are the essential and correlative terms. The Economic Growth is simply a reinforcing loop; to use a term from systems thinking; that is, growth sustains growth like a snowball collects more layers as is rolls down a snowy hillside But we need to keep in mind that the economic growth itself is not sustainable⁵².

A critic towards the relationship between the economy and environment Dr. Karen Higgins in her article in *Elsevier connect* says that “in present-day society, although we recognize our dependence on the earth's resources – its water, oxygen and other natural elements – perhaps we do not recognize the connection between the economy and the earth”. Nearly 90 years ago, in his 1926 book *The Biosphere*, Russian bio-geologist Vladimir Vernadsky was first to recognize implications of the interdependence between life and the earth's structure. Life and environment situation which is considered as one of the most important assets at that time is under threat. The greenhouse effects have all contributed majority to the present deterioration of environmental systems⁵³. Currently world is in threat with a new complication of the climate change. Apart from the climate change the world's natural resources are presently under increasing pressure. Soil erosion, desertification, acid rain, the extinction of species, and the greenhouse effect have all contributed to the present deterioration of environmental systems⁵⁴.

Green Litigation in SAARC Region

The SC in Intellectuals Forum Tirupathi v State of A.P. has delivered a momentous judgment having a bearing on the environmental constitutionalism and principle of sustainable development. The judgment strikes a balance between developmental needs and environmental values having due regard to the present day socio-

⁵¹ Dr. S.R. Myneni, “*Environmental Law*” 1st Edit 2008, published by the Asia Law House, Hyderabad, p.188.

⁵²As for example economic growth, For example, economic growth rates of 2 percent to 3 percent would be considered very modest by standards of the industrial era. However, with an annual growth rate of only 2.5 percent, the global economy would double in size every 30 years.

⁵³ IPCC, 2014: Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, p.8.

⁵⁴ John P. Ulhoi & Henning Madsen, Sustainable Development and Sustainable Growth: Conceptual Plain or Points on a Conceptual Plain?, p.1.

economic condition which the society faces.⁵⁵ The SC of California in the case of *National Audubon Society v. Superior Court of Alpine Country*⁵⁶ also known as *Mono Lake cases*, has summed up to the doctrine as:

“Thus the public trust is more than an affirmation of state power to use public property for public purposes. It is an affirmation of the duty of the state to protect the people’s common heritage of streams, lakes, marshland and tidelands, surrendering the right only in those rare- cases when the abandonment of the right is consistent, with the purpose of the trust.”

In India, the doctrine in its present form was incorporated in environmental law in *M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath*⁵⁷ where Justice Kuldeep Singh writing for the majority held: “One legal system includes the public trust doctrine as part of its jurisprudence. The state is the trustee of all natural resources which are by nature meant for public use and enjoyment. The state as a trustee is under the legal duty to protect the natural resources. Similarly, in *MI Builders Pvt Ltd. v. Radhey Shyam Sahu*⁵⁸, the SC upheld the doctrine of public trust as a part of environmental jurisprudence. Referring to the academic literature,⁵⁹ the court quoted that the idea of public trusteeship rests upon three related principles.⁶⁰ Firstly, certain interests like the air and sea have such importance to the citizenry that it would be unwise to make them the subject of private ownership. Secondly, they should be made freely available to the entire citizenry without regard to economic status. Thirdly, it is the principle purpose of the government to promote the general public rather than to redistribute public goods from broad public use to restrict private benefit. The green litigation is increasing day by day in the SAARC region.

Such as, in *Rural Litigation and Entitlements Kendra, Dehradun v State of UP*⁶¹ the apex court for the first time interpreted that the right to life and personal liberty includes, the right to a wholesome environment. It held that right to live is not a real right to live that is should accompany with free and pure air, land, water. *Calcutta Youth Front v State of West Bengal*⁶², the SC contended that there must be a balance between ecology and development. Development is necessary for the human beings. At the same time no one should do harm or injury to the environment. Since the right to life connotes quality of life a person has a right to the enjoyment of pollution free air and

⁵⁵ *Balancing Competing Values-Development V. Environment: A Comment on Intellectuals Forum Tirupathi V state of A.P.* (AIR 2006), SC 1350

⁵⁶ 33Cal 419 (SC of California) available on <http://scocal.stanford.edu/opinion/national-audubon-society-v-superior-court-30644> accessed on 1 Jan 2017.

⁵⁷ AIR 1997 , 1 SCC388

⁵⁸ AIR 1999, 6 SCCC 464

⁵⁹ Peter Abrahams Goldfarb , “ Environmental Law and Policy; Nature, law and Society” American Case Book (1992)

⁶⁰ P Leelakrishnan , “Environmental Law “ Case Book(2004),p.285.

⁶¹ AIR,1998 SC 2187

⁶² AIR 1988 SC 436

water to enjoy the full life. The SC has developed the right to environment has an implied fundamental rights form right to life under article 21 of the Indian constitution. In 1990's the SC for the first time came close to almost declaring the right to environment in article 21 in *Chhetriya Pardhusan Sangrash Samiti v State of UP*⁶³ SC has observed, every citizen has a fundamental right to have the enjoyment of quality of life as contemplated in article 21 of the Indian constitution.

The Nepalese Green Litigation is also favoring for the protection of environment and advocating for the sustainable development. Such as, in case of *Yogi Naraharinath v. Honorable PM G.P. Koirala and others*,⁶⁴ case, Supreme Court of Nepal, has given an absolutely formalistic decision for the environment protection. In an issue of the opening of the Medical College in the Devghat area by the decision of the government, the writ was filed to the supreme court, by demanding to quash the decision on the ground that, the medical college adversely affects on the environmentally and religiously important area. And in response the court gives an absolutely formalistic decision by quashing the decision of government to open the medical college in Devghat area. The reason was cited that, to open the medical college large part of Forrest would be cut down and that may pollute the river. This formalistic approach of environment is called as 'In situ conditions', where as the environment should absolutely be protected.⁶⁵ Sec. 7 of Environment Protection Act, states that no one should conduct any work which may adversely affect on the environment.⁶⁶ So it can be said as formalistic approach in an environment protection.

Development is essentially necessary for human beings⁶⁷ and no development is possible without some adverse effect on the ecology and environment.⁶⁸ The development is for the betterment of life of people, especially to enhance the standards of living condition of people. For this state centric view on this is that, state is for development and to enhance the adequate standards of living, so development at any cost for people.⁶⁹ And to fulfill the adequate standard of living of people the state has duty to develop its country.⁷⁰ On this debate development activist argues only for the development not the merely environment protection only, because no human can survive for their lives without development. Formalist

⁶³ AIR 1990 SC 2060

⁶⁴ NKP, 2053, Decision no. 6127, p. 33.

⁶⁵ Art. 2 of Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, "In-situ conditions" means conditions where genetic resources exist within ecosystem and natural habitats, and, in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive properties

⁶⁶ Sec. 7, Environment Protection Act, 2053

⁶⁷ *Calcutta Youth Front v. State of West Bengal*, AIR, 1998, SC, p. 436.

⁶⁸ *Goa Foundation v. Konkan Railway Corporation*, AIR, 1992 Bom. P.471.

⁶⁹ Art. 25.1 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, states that, "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the ...", Art. 11.1 of International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, 1966, states that, "The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living ..."

⁷⁰ Art. 33 (k) of Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063, states that, 'to formulate a common development strategy for socio-economic transformation ... rapid economic process and prosperity of the country

view on the development argues for the 'ex-situ'⁷¹ conservation of environment for the development. Because, developments contributes to promote employment opportunity, it generate revenue to the government, impart the consumable goods and services, investor gets profit and finally it leads to country's economic development as a whole.⁷²

Human beings are at the center of concerns for the sustainable development.(Principle 1 of Earth Summit, 1992) And, they are entitled to exploit the natural resources for the betterment of human life, because wealth is not the enemy of environment.⁷³ So to generate wealth environment can be degraded for the development activities. Similarly in case of Gopal Siwakoti v. Ministry of Finance and others,⁷⁴ Supreme Court gives absolutely development perspectives decision by discarding the environmental issue. In a decision of government to launch project of Arun 3 Hydropower project, the writ was filed by demanding to quash of decision on the ground that it adversely affect on the environment and ecosystem of Arun Khola. But rejecting the writ petition, court issued order to continue to the project. Here we can say court has given the absolutely formalistic decision in support of development. Though, that project was not continuing for political ground even giving the decision in perspectives of the development.

In an another of Surya Pd. Dhungel v. Godawari Marvel Industries⁷⁵ the Supreme Court of Nepal, rightly gives the decision to that the environment protection and development should go together. Court held that, the development activities can be done by minimum hinderence to the environment. Because, environment is necessary for the human beings to uplift the life standards. And the environment is directly linked with the right to live in pollution free environment. So in dealing with pragmatism perspective the end of both environment protection and to the development is for the betterment of people, so it has to go in balanced way.

Climate Change as Indispensable Cause in SAARC Region

The region of South Asia is characterize as in words of Sir Nicholas Stern "From the Himalayas, which feed water to a billion people, to the coastal areas of Bangladesh, South Asian countries must prepare for the effects of global warming, even as they work to combat the human causes of climate change⁷⁶. He further opines that more than 1/5 of Bangladesh could be under water by the end of the century, there is advancing desertification, rising sea levels, and millions may be forced to migrate in

⁷¹ Art. 2 of Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, states that, "Ex-situ conservation" means the conservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats

⁷² S.R. Myneni, Environmental Law, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, New edition, 2008, p.845.

⁷³ Peter huber, Taking Sides, Global Issue, edited by James E Hart, 2nd edition, 2004, p.89.

⁷⁴ NKP 2051, Decision no. Pp.4895- 255.

⁷⁵ NKP 2052, p.168.

⁷⁶ Sumudu Atapattu, "International Climate Change Law and Sri Lanka" Global Legal Studies Center University of Wisconsin Law School Available on https://media.law.wisc.edu/s/c_360/nzqzy/sumudu_slides.pdf accessed on 1 Jan 2017.

the large scale in this region which is alarming for the common strategy to combat with the problem of climate change. South Asia (SA) for a instance is a place where about 600 million people subsisting on less than \$1.25 per day⁷⁷. The poverty is stating in the Asian region as a plague. Similarly, SA is also the place which has been facing the continuous retreating of the different glaciers in the high mountains resulting impacts to the climate change. The report by the UNEP says that there are 35 glacier lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) Only in Nepal, Bhutan⁷⁸, Pakistan⁷⁹ and china. Nepal itself faces about 15 GLOFs till now⁸⁰.

News of the Glaciers retreating in the high mountains of South Asia has intensified concerns about impacts of climate change of central, south and East Asia particularly and subsequently making a vast loss in economy. For a instance the loss of the kulekhani hydropower plant of Nepal in 1993 portray the situation of the loss⁸¹. It estimated the loss between 1990 to 2008 in particularly in SAARC it is about more than 750 million people - 50% of the region's population - were affected by a natural disaster, leaving almost 60,000 dead and resulting in about \$45 billion in damages⁸². The meeting in Thimpu in April 2010 shows that the SAARC countries are very well conscious about the challenges to them. Although the meeting has categorized the member nation as developing countries who are facing the dual challenge of addressing the negative impacts of climate change and pursuing socio-economic development; Being a Developing countries how much SAARC countries can make asses to the two great challenges; first the achieving the economic growth with sustainable development and secondly the mitigation of problems of climate change and poverty. Also, early warning systems are clearly needed, but difficult and costly to implement. Desertification is rapidly increasing in the SAARC region despite the fact that all the member countries are party to the United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification (hereinafter used as UNCCD) was adopted in 1994, till date 195 countries have ratified this Convention (as at 29 May 2012).

South Asia with one fifth of world population is an extreme disaster prone region. Recently in May 2011, the Secretary General of SAARC presented a draft SAARC Agreement on Rapid Response to Natural Disasters to the Inter-governmental meeting in Colombo. He pointed out quoting global statistics that over past forty

⁷⁷ R. Bandyopadhyay, Role of Accountancy in 'Sustainable Development in SAARC Region, p.1

⁷⁸ In Bhutan on 7th October 1994 when luggye Tsho, one of the lakes in the lunana region, burst through its left lateral moraine. The ensuing Glacial lake Outburst (GLOF), which contained an estimated 18 million cubic meters of water, debris and trees, swept downstream, killed 21 people, and travelled over 204km before crossing the boarder into india and finally dissipating.

⁷⁹ Pakistan for a instance, communities are often located on or close to alluvial fans since almost any other space is uninhabitable due to the ruggedness of the terrain. however, alluvial fans are frequently the core path of flash floods. Flooding destroys productive land, buildings and roads, hence loss of valuable property and working capacity of communities. It also causes human injury and deaths, and typically elderly, children and women are the most vulnerable as in most cases related to natural hazards.

⁸⁰ Achim Steiner, High mountain glaciers and climate change, UNEP, p.24 ;

⁸¹ Ibid,p.30

⁸² R. Bandyopadhyay , Role of Accountancy in 'Sustainable Development in SAARC Region', p.1

years, South Asia faced as many as 1333 disasters that killed 980,000 people, affected 2.4 billion lives and damaged assets worth \$105 billion. Further, that this loss is by far the highest among the recorded disasters in various geographical regions.⁸³ The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in pursuance of its mandate to review the global environment collaborated with South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) to present South Asian Environment Outlook, 2009 (SAEO, 2009) after a wider consultation process involving governments and other partners from the nations of South Asia, sub-regional intergovernmental agencies and experts.⁸⁴

The Report reveals the state and trends of the environment – land, air, water and bio-diversity and covers five key issues on Climate Change, Food Security, Water Security, Energy Security and managing Urbanization.

The Report notes:

South Asia occupies about 5 per cent of the world's land mass, but is home to about 20 per cent of the world's population. This is expected to rise to about 25 per cent by 2025. Three-quarters of South Asia's population lives in rural areas, with one-third living in extreme poverty (on less than a dollar a day). Their well-being is further compromised by indoor air pollution, which is a severe health hazard. The report highlights that South Asia is very vulnerable to climate change. Impacts of climate change have been observed in the form of glacier retreat in the Himalayan region. ... These glaciers form a unique reservoir, which supports perennial rivers such as the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra, which, in turn, are the lifeline of millions of people in South Asian countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Pakistan). This will exacerbate the challenges of poverty reduction and improving access to safe drinking water, two of the Millennium Development Goals.⁸⁵

⁸³ The Hindu, New Delhi, May 30, 2011 available on <http://www.thehindu.com/archive/web/2011/05/30/> accessed on 1 Jan 2017.

⁸⁴ Dr SUMAN SHARMA, "Existential Threat to Human Security in South Asia and Regional Response: A case study of Climate Change and SAARC Initiatives" ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI INDIA available on www.wisnetwork.org accessed on 1 Jan 2017.

⁸⁵ The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) consist of 8 goals and 18 targets to be achieved by 2015, agreed by 23 international organizations and 192 countries. These include reducing extreme poverty, reducing child mortality rates, fighting disease epidemics, and building a global partnership for development. This is not unnecessary alarming question to be asked with these nations about the success ratio of MDGs. MDGs has faced various criticisms from the date of its inception because the target we are willing to achieve has different pyramid cal shape. The levels of poor people living in African countries are not same as South Asia and many others. The South Asian politics is totally different than these 192 countries and their politics. We are living in the South Area where our rights are being ignored since decades and decades. We got independence since long time ago, but till date not being able to escape from the legacy of obliged to be poor. Colonization by British makes us still dependable on the various sectors which is not less than to be living in the colony. These MDGs is no more than any Western political interference in the name of sympathy, in the name of eradication, in the name of assistance in our land. We as being part of SA should look differently to MDGs than any other will do. While promoting gender equality and empowering women is one of the eight MDGs, it remains unfulfilled and women continue to face discrimination with regard to access to education, economic opportunities, and political participation. In addition, among all MDGs, the goals that are most off-track and least likely to be achieved are the ones that most depend on achieving gender equality. This is the problem associated with the approach of MDGs not with the problem of South Asia

It is estimated that nearly 2 billion ha of soil resources in the world have been degraded, namely approximately 22% of the total cropland, pasture, forest, and woodland. Globally, soil erosion, chemical deterioration and physical degradation are the important parts amongst various types of land degradation.⁸⁶ UNCCD is a multilateral instrument for environmental protection and for development co-operation. Desertification has been defined as the land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities.⁸⁷ Combating desertification includes activities which are part of the integrated development of land in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas for sustainable development which are aimed at:

- o prevention and/or reduction of land degradation;
- o Rehabilitation of partly degraded land; and
- o Reclamation of decertified land⁸⁸

The Preamble of the Convention stresses its anthropocentric approach which reflects the recognition that an acceptable level of degradation can only be established with reference to the human needs of local people.⁸⁹ The twofold approach of UNCCD, as expressed in its Preamble is, to pursue environmental and socio-economic development objectives. The Convention gives equal importance to both aspects, an “improved productivity of land, and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources” on the one hand and to “improved living conditions, in particular at the community level”.⁹⁰ The requirements for all States parties to “adopt an integrated approach addressing the physical, biological and socio-economic aspects of the processes of desertification and drought”⁹¹ and to “integrate strategies for poverty eradication into efforts to combat desertification”⁹² further underline this balance approach.

Its first objective is “to combat desertification”.⁹³ It is not concerned with action against land degradation in general rather it focuses exclusively on the phenomenon of land degradation occurring in drylands. The characteristic of these lands is a paucity of rainfall. Land degradation in drylands is defined as reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rain fed crop land, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest and woodlands. It may result from land uses or from processes such as- soil erosion caused by wind or water, deterioration

⁸⁶Hong Ma Hongbo Ju , “*Combating Desertification and Promotes sustainable development-Assessing current Land Degradation status and trends in the Asia Region*” Institute of Forest Resource Information Technique Chinese Academy of Forestry Dec. 11 2006. Arusha, Tanzania available on <http://www.wamis.org/agm/meetings/wocald06/S2-Hong.pdf> accessed on 1 Jan 2017.

⁸⁷ UNCCD Article 1(a).

⁸⁸ UNCCD Article 1(d).

⁸⁹ UNCCD: Recent developments, Christine Fuchs, p. 289.

⁹⁰ UNCCD Article 2(2).

⁹¹ UNCCD Article 4(2)(a).

⁹² UNCCD Article 4(2)(c).

⁹³ UNCCD Article 2(1).

of the physical, chemical and biological or economic properties of soil, and long term loss of natural vegetation. The convention aims to prevent and reduce land degradation, rehabilitate partly degraded land and reclaim desertified land.

The second objective is “to mitigate the effects of drought”.⁹⁴ It includes activities related to the prediction of drought and intended to reduce the vulnerability of society and natural systems to drought as it relates to combating desertification.⁹⁵ Here drought is defined as the natural phenomenon that exists when an unusually low precipitation level adversely affects the productivity of land.⁹⁶

About 40% of the earth’s land area is threatened by desertification, a term used to define land degradation in which fertile land transforms into desert. It is estimated that every year about 12 million hectares of fertile land is turning into desert mostly due to deforestation and drought, according to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification. Desertification is aggravated by climate change and human activities and it is estimated that by 2030, water scarcity in some places will displace up to 700 million people. Nine Asian Development Bank member countries including China, India and Pakistan, have large land areas within the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid zones and therefore, as the table shows, these countries remain most vulnerable to desertification. India with a total of 1,649,557 square kilometers of areas is topping the list of extremely vulnerable countries to desertification.⁹⁷

The Government of SAARC region has adopted unanimously SAARC Action Plan on Climate Change was adopted during the SAARC Ministerial Meeting on Climate Change on 3 July 2008 at Dhaka and later endorsed by 5th SAARC Summit on August 3, 2008 at Colombo. The Objectives of the SAARC Action Plan on Climate Change⁹⁸

- ✚ To identify and create opportunities for activities achievable through regional cooperation and south-south support in terms of technology and knowledge transfer.
- ✚ To provide impetus for regional level action plan on climate change through national level activities.
- ✚ To support the global negotiation process of the UNFCCC such as the Bali Action Plan, through a common understanding or elaboration of the various negotiating issues to effectively reflect the concerns of SAARC Member States.

The primary responsibility for implementing the Action Plan on Climate Change rests with the national governments. With regard to regional cooperation, a mechanism should be agreed upon to effectively use the existing institutional arrangements of SAARC by giving clear directions and guidance. As for national

⁹⁴ UNCCD Article 2(1) .

⁹⁵ UNCCD Article 1(d).

⁹⁶ UNCCD Article 1(c).

⁹⁷ <http://ejap.org/environmental-issues-in-asia/natural-disasters-asia.html> accessed on 1 Jan 2017.

⁹⁸ SAARC ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE (2008) available on <http://saarc.sdmc.nic.in/pdf/publications/climate/chapter-2.pdf> accessed on 1 Jan 2017.

level implementation, each government has to undertake its regulatory measures, technological interventions, stake holder's participation and institutional arrangements.

Similarly the Head of the Government of SAARC region has adopted the Thimpu Statement on Climate Change (2010) which has given the following mandate to the stake holders:⁹⁹

- ✚ Review the implementation of the Dhaka Declaration and SAARC Action Plan on Climate Change and ensure its timely implementation;
- ✚ Agree to establish an Intergovernmental Expert Group on Climate Change to develop clear policy direction and guidance for regional cooperation as envisaged in the SAARC Plan of Action on Climate Change;
- ✚ Direct the Secretary General to commission a study for presentation to the Seventeenth SAARC Summit on 'Climate Risks in the Region: ways to comprehensively address the related social, economic and environmental challenges'
- ✚ Undertake advocacy and awareness programs on climate change, among others, to promote the use of green technology and best practices to promote low carbon sustainable and inclusive development of the region;
- ✚ Commission a study to explore the feasibility of establishing a SAARC mechanism which would provide capital for projects that promote low carbon technology and renewable energy; and a Low carbon Research and Development Institute in South Asian University;
- ✚ Incorporate science based materials in educational curricula to promote better understanding of the science and adverse effects of climate change;
- ✚ Plant ten million trees over the next five years (2010-2015) as part of a regional a forestation and reforestation campaign, in accordance with national priorities and programmes of Member States;
- ✚ Evolve national plans, and where appropriate regional projects, on protecting and safeguarding the archeological and historical infrastructure of South Asia from the adverse effects of Climate Change;
- ✚ Establish institutional linkages among national institutions in the region to, among others, facilitate sharing of knowledge, information and capacity building programmes in climate change related areas;
- ✚ Commission a SAARC Intergovernmental Marine Initiative to strengthen the understanding of shared oceans and water bodies in the region and the critical roles they play in sustainable living to be supported by the SAARC Coastal Zone Management Center
- ✚ Stress the imperative of conservation of bio-diversity and natural resources and monitoring of mountain ecology covering the mountains in the region

⁹⁹16th SAARC Summit, available on <http://www.saarc-sec.org/userfiles/ThimphuStatementonClimateChange-29April2010.pdf> accessed on 1 Jan 2017.

- ✚ Commission a SAARC Inter governmental Mountain Initiative on mountain ecosystems, particularly glaciers and their contribution to sustainable development and livelihoods to be supported by SAARC Forestry Center;
- ✚ Commission a SAARC Intergovernmental Monsoon Initiative on the evolving pattern of monsoons to assess vulnerability due to climate change to be supported by SAARC Meteorological Research Center;
- ✚ Commission a SAARC Inter-governmental Climate related Disasters Initiative on the integration of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to be supported by SAARC Disaster Management Center;
- ✚ Complete the ratification process for the SAARC Convention on Cooperation on Environment at an early date to enable its entry into force; and The Inter - governmental Expert Group on Climate Change shall meet at least twice a year to periodically monitor and review the implementation of this Statement and make recommendations to facilitate its implementation and submit its report through the Senior Officials of SAARC to the SAARC Environment Ministers;

SAARC Initiatives for Reducing the Natural Disaster

Asia is considered as one of the most disaster-prone region in the world which has been proven by the various facts and events. The region has borne brunt of the physical and economic damages of natural disasters. The geographical set up of this region is very problematic than the other region of the world. As per the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)¹⁰⁰, human toll from natural disasters in the last 100 years has been staggering in this region. Since 1900, droughts have killed 9,663,389 people, floods 6,794,304, earthquakes 1,559,558, cyclones 1,242,150 and Tsunamis 261,915 people. The region remains exposed to more natural disasters and according to the Asian Development Bank, the region's economic progress will be undermined by the rising number of floods, landslides and other disasters. SAARC region has seen a growth in GDP per capita of about 72 per cent. This growth has been harnessed, not only to lead millions of South Asians out of poverty and deprivation, but also strengthen the foundations of future development in the region.¹⁰¹

If we look the other side of story then the growth has led to increased exposure and rising damages due to disasters. The damages due to disasters have risen by about 69 per cent within South Asia, while the average annual loss of the last five years is

¹⁰⁰ CRED, the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, has been active for over 30 years in the fields of international disaster and conflict health studies, with research and training activities linking relief, rehabilitation and development. CRED promotes research, training and technical expertise on humanitarian emergencies, with a special focus on public health and epidemiology. The Centre undertakes research and provides an evidence base on the burden of disease and health issues arising from disasters and conflicts to improve needs-based preparedness and responses to humanitarian emergencies available on <http://www.cred.be/> accessed on Feb 3 2017.

¹⁰¹ http://saarc-sdmc.nic.in/latest_update18.asp accessed on Feb 3 2017.

running at USD 11 billion for the region, which is 90 per cent higher than the previous period. The SAARC member countries has held “*SAARC Regional Conference on Business Continuity Planning & Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia, (2014) New Delhi, India*” bringing all the member countries together to tackle the future problem associated with the Disaster. The report of this conference has brought all the member countries to apply the preventive step for reduction of potential risk and economic loss from the natural disaster.¹⁰²

Since the problem of disaster is very phenomenal in the SAARC region which requires prompt action of all the member states. In order to overcome the unavoidable situation of disaster, SAARC has institutionalized a center called, “SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) which was set up in October 2006 in the boundary of National Institute of Disaster Management with the initiation of Indian government.¹⁰³ The Centre has the mandate to serve eight Member Countries of South Asia Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka - by providing policy advice and facilitating capacity building services including strategic learning, research, training, system development and exchange of information for effective disaster risk reduction and management in South Asia. This center is working as the effective policy oriented for the government of this region for fostering their national agendas and priorities for the removal of whim of disaster.

The Government of Nepal does have her specific legislation along with policies and regulations for maintaining the problem of natural disaster. There is Natural Disaster (Relief) Act (NDRA), 1982 has constituted structure through which rescue, relief, and rehabilitation and resettlement programs are being carried out effectively and efficiently. There is Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee which has been further divided into regional, district and local Disaster Relief Committee which is working in better co-ordination with the central committee.¹⁰⁴

Similarly, the Government of India at the national level, the Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for all matters concerning disaster management. The Central Relief Commissioner (CRC) in the Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal officer to coordinate relief operations for natural disasters. The CRC receives information relating to forecasting/warning of a natural calamity from India Meteorological Department (IMD) or from Central Water Commission of Ministry of Water Resources on a continuing basis. The similar kinds of set up are available on the state level. There are various committees like the national crisis management

¹⁰² Conference Report SAARC Regional Conference on Business Continuity Planning & Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia (2014) available on <http://saarc-sdmc.nic.in/pdf/bcp-2014.pdf> accessed on Feb 3 2017

¹⁰³ <http://saarc-sdmc.nic.in/home.asp> accessed on Feb 3 2017.

¹⁰⁴ Dr. Meen B. Poudyal Chhetri , “*DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN NEPAL: A REVIEW*” Under Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs Disaster Relief Section Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal available on <http://www.adrc.asia/countryreport/NPL/NPLeng98/> accessed on Feb 3 2017

committee and others which are working smoothly for the reduction of risk of disaster.¹⁰⁵

The Government of Bangladesh, Department of Disaster Management (DDM) under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief was set up in November 2012 following enactment of the Disaster Management Act 2012. The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) would serve the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief to implement the objectives of Disaster management Act 2012 by undertaking risk reduction activities; responding to disaster events efficiently as well as strengthening and coordinating programs undertaken by different stakeholders related to DDR and DRM which is working with the local committees along with the due assistance of NGO's.¹⁰⁶

The Government of Bhutan has endorsed the National Disaster Risk Management Framework in 2006. A Draft National Disaster Management Bill was formulated in 2008. The National Disaster Management Act has not been endorsed as of 2009, but it is expected to be approved by the parliament in the near future. Although Bhutan has no laws, statutes, or any other legal framework dealing specifically with disaster management, Article 8 (6) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan stipulates that it is the responsibility of every Bhutanese to provide help to victims of accidents and in times of natural calamity. The Environmental Acts and Policies, the Mines and Minerals Management Act, the Bhutan Water Policy, the Land Act the Bhutan Building Rules, and the Royal Bhutan Police Act indirectly Support disaster management.¹⁰⁷

The government of Maldives has established the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) with aim of committed to taking pro-active and timely measures to prevent or reduce the impact of disasters on the Maldivian people and economy through its efficient staff and collaborative efforts with National, Regional and International Agencies.¹⁰⁸

Pakistan has specific legislation related to the disaster called, National Disaster Management Act, 2010 to counter the threats of disasters faced by the country. NDMA, being the lead focal agency for disaster preparedness and management, has therefore, embarked upon formulation of a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (NDRRP) through wider consultations with all stakeholders including all provinces, state of AJ&K and regions. This policy covers disasters risk reduction in a more holistic way and introduces a proactive and anticipatory approach by laying special emphasis on risk assessment, prevention, mitigation and preparedness. The Ministry of Climate Change National Disaster Management

¹⁰⁵ Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs , “*DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN INDIA*” available on <http://www.unisdr.org/2005/mdgs-drr/national-reports/India-report.pdf> accessed on March 4,2017.

¹⁰⁶ Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh Department of Disaster Management Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief , available on <http://www.ddm.gov.bd/> accessed on March 4,2017.

¹⁰⁷DRR Policy Peer Review Report (2009) available on http://www.adrc.asia/publications/drr/pdf/Peer_Review_Bhutan.pdf accessed on March 4,2017.

¹⁰⁸ <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/contacts/profile.php?id=2808> accessed on March 4,2017.

Authority is working for the reduction of disaster in the different region with the collaboration of state level institutions along with the federal governments.¹⁰⁹

The Afghanistan is considered as one of most prone to a number of natural disasters Earthquakes, flooding, drought, landslides, and avalanches. Earthquakes are relatively frequent, being more frequent in the north and northeast, and often trigger landslides. Floods are common in the spring when snow begins to melt and rainfall is heavy disaster country among all the member states of SAARC which has enacted specific laws called, "The Law on disaster response, management and preparedness in the Islamic State of Afghanistan" which consists the 26 different articles for the reduction of disaster risk. There is national disaster mitigation policy working with the respective ministry for the removal of catastrophe of disaster from the human life.¹¹⁰

SAARC Initiation for Solving the Energy Crisis in Region

There are several challenges for the SAARC region despite of having the atmosphere of development and cooperation. The energy crisis in the world is posing serious question for the sustainable use of available energy and in search of the alternative source of energy for the long lasting solution. The European Union is also facing the energy crisis and looking for the alternative source of making energy available for the coming generation. Similarly, the SAARC region is lacking the source of energy despite of having the potential region for energy supply. The past SAARC initiative has failed due to inherent political differences among its member nations. In addition to differences between ruling dispensations, opposition parties in some South Asian countries also held diverging view points on energy trade and often opposed projects for political gains thereby discouraging real time investment. For example, Nepal, a country with huge hydropower potential, has been unable to create a conducive environment for energy development due to this factor. Bangladesh also saw a similar trend, wherein political parties prevented any export of natural gas to India.¹¹¹

The political instability and indifferences among the SAARC countries are pushing back to common consensus on the energy shortage in the region. The current trend in the energy cooperation among the member states are being done with the individual bilateral agreement keeping the short term vision. Such as, India imports about 1416 MW of electricity from Bhutan¹¹² and it has begun to export electricity to

¹⁰⁹ Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Climate Change National Disaster management Authority (2013) National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy available on <http://www.ndma.gov.pk/Documents/drrpolicy2013.pdf> accessed on March 4, 2017.

¹¹⁰ Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority available on <http://www.andma.gov.af/> accessed on March 4, 2017.

¹¹¹ Kumaraswamy, P. R. and Datta, Sreeradha, 'Bangladeshi gas misses India's energy drive?' Energy Policy, Volume 34, Issue 15, 2006, pp. 1971–973.

¹¹² Ministry of External Affairs, 'India-Bhutan Relations', September 2014, See http://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Bhutan_Sep_2014.pdf. March 4, 2017.

Bangladesh. Similarly, India's cooperation with Nepal has resumed in the form of construction of mega projects through private investments like the Upper Karnali power project. This project will benefit the people of both nation and will be able to reservoir the energy for the other people also.

There is urgent need for the SAARC to sign a multilateral trade energy agreement which can solve energy crisis faced by individual member countries. For instances, Pakistan is struggling to meet its rising energy demands. In October 2014, it concluded the CASA 1000 power project with the aim of importing electricity from the Central Asian states of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan via Afghanistan. But the continuing instability in Afghanistan renders the project unsustainable and unfeasible. It is therefore being compelled to look eastwards for its energy needs.¹¹³ The story of Nepal is very unique in the sense that it faces a severe power shortage despite being extremely rich in hydropower. There are several agreement concluded between the Government of Nepal with the other government but hardly they are working or in position to be implemented. The continuous political deadlock or lack of consensus among the political parties is pushing this all project back which has resulted into the heavy power shortage.

The SAARC agreement for the power trade shall be the first step in the process of regional energy cooperation which shall provide the equal benefit to all the member states of the region. There are various prerequisites for the successful of this agreement such as the governments within the region will need to synchronies their efforts on a range of technical, institutional and political issues. Unless there is not a strong political will¹¹⁴ among the participating countries for a sustained period of time, this initiative faces the danger of meeting a fate similar to that of several other proposals under SAARC. The various scholars argue that the essential question of SAARC efficient lies with the trust and mistrust of the member countries upon each other. There are huge political indifferences in this region along with huge geopolitical diversity. This region is hugely dominated by the Indian politics but recent change in Indian politics has brought season of optimism for multilateral talk and co-operation. As in words of Professor S. D. Muni remarked during the recently concluded 8th South Asia Conference held on 28-29 October 2014 at the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, the new Indian government has indicated its willingness to step up cooperation with countries of the region.

Current BJP or Narendra Modi (controversial figure) lead government would be either prospect or challenges for Nepal's development. There is growing hope among the intellectual that Modi government will be beneficial for overall development of Nepal. Modi government will show her best approach to build

¹¹³ Sanket Sudhir Kulkarni, "SAARC Energy Agreement: A step in the right direction" available on http://www.idsa.in/idsacomments/SAARCEnergyAgreemen_sskulkarni_050115.html accessed on March 4, 2017.

¹¹⁴ Masuda, Tatsuo., 'Security of energy supply and the geopolitics of oil and gas pipelines', *European Review of Energy Markets*, Volume 2, Issue 2, 2007, pp. 1-32

strong ties with neighbor for the overall development. Nemo (Modi) government has already sparked the light in Asia via calling the Head of Government of different countries in Oath of his victory which is talking as “*Mini SAARC Summit*”. Regional diplomacy has always been a strong element in global diplomacy. But its importance has been increasing due to a number of significant factors, including the changing nature of international relations such as shifting balance of power towards the developing countries and regional blocs, rise of regional economic grouping and trading blocs and increasing interdependence and economic integration of states.¹¹⁵

There are three different policy initiatives are required in words of *Sanket Sudhir Kulkarni* for looking forward in this region for the energy crisis. He said, firstly, for the development of regional energy trade, the private sector must be allowed to participate because the private sector has better resources to execute projects. Many South Asian countries do not have the financial wherewithal to make investments. Even India, which happens to be the single largest economy in South Asia, is facing challenges when it comes to financing some energy projects. For example, the funding for some Indian-sponsored hydropower projects in Bhutan had to be postponed due to lack of adequate funding from India.¹¹⁶ In such circumstances, the private sector must be allowed to pitch in with investments and technology to enable the speedy execution of proposed projects.

Secondly, given the tumultuous nature of South Asian politics, private investors would be less forthcoming to invest in hydropower projects unless the necessary legal regimes are put in place. It would be useful for SAARC countries to either consider joining the Energy Charter treaty¹¹⁷ which entails the signatories to accord national treatment to investors of other member countries¹¹⁸ or put in place a regional version of the energy charter treaty to protect investments. Such steps would make the recently signed SAARC initiative more effective and insulate it from changing political circumstances.

Thirdly, it is important to put in place the technical infrastructure for greater energy connectivity. During a recent field trip to Nepal and Bhutan, respondents often complained to this author about the lack of grid discipline on the Indian side. It is important for India to rectify such technical shortcomings to facilitate regional power exchange. The 18th SAARC Summit has concluded an agreement for solving current energy crisis in this region with the efforts of the SAARC members. SAARC Framework Agreement for Energy Cooperation (Electricity) The Leaders directed

¹¹⁵ Madhu Raman Acharya, “*Enhancing Nepal’s Foreign Policy in the Regional Arena*” published by IFA and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung June 2013, p. 40.

¹¹⁶ 10,000 MW By 2020 Target To Be Reviewed By Government’, The Bhutanese, 24 October 2014

¹¹⁷ Shebonti Ray Dadwal, ‘Can the South Asian Gas Pipeline Dilemma be Resolved through a Legal Regime?’, Strategic Analysis, Volume 35, Issue 5, 2011, pp. 757-69.

¹¹⁸ The Energy Charter Treaty is a multilateral legal framework started in September 1998 with the purpose of improving conditions and guaranteeing protection for energy investments of member countries especially for projects of cross border nature. See Energy Charter Secretariat, ‘The Energy Charter Treaty and Related Documents’, 2004, p.40.

the relevant SAARC bodies and mechanisms to identify regional and sub-regional projects in the area of power generation, transmission and power trade, including hydropower, natural gas, solar, wind and bio-fuel, and implement them with high priority with a view to meeting the increasing demand for power in the region.¹¹⁹

The present economic growth of South Asian region is comparable with one of the fastest growing regions of the world. This growth has not only increased the demand for energy as a pre-requisite in all sectors of mechanized life but also has many other push-n-pull factors for the overall sustainability in South Asia. The momentum of growth is in a dire need of an adequate supply of energy on sustainable basis. The energy sector's challenges are enormous - ensuring access to energy for all, meeting the increasing demand in a cost-effective manner amidst increasing oil prices and minimizing pollution of the local and global environment. The region has witnessed encouraging GDP growth (from 5.5% to 6.5%) during 2004-2010. To keep the region on the trajectory of economic growth, un-interrupted supply of energy at affordable price, is key to sustain this economic growth. Presently, amongst eight SAARC nations, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh are faced with acute shortage of electricity to the tune of 40000 MW

South Asia presents a picture of enormous diversity in terms of composition of fuels produced and consumed in the different countries, the relative size of consumption, and the issues of accessibility of modern energy systems for the countries and especially the rural areas of the countries. The extent of utilization of renewable energy also varies, though the highest level of utilization was not over five percent of the total commercial energy consumption in any of the countries. Most countries, with the exception of India and Pakistan, have a predominant dependence on a single commercial energy form- the "Oil", which is case of Afghanistan (78%), Maldives (100%), Nepal (67%), and Sri Lanka (79%); hydropower for Bhutan (50%); and natural gas for Bangladesh (74%). Such a large dependence on a single energy resource not only limits the options of meeting diverse energy needs but also increases energy security concerns. It is also relevant to note that despite substantial coal resources available in the region, particularly in India and Pakistan; some of the SMSs are importing coal, India, for example, imported 28 million tons of coal in 2006. This is mainly due to the poor quality of domestic coal and technological constraints for improving its quality. These are some of the key activates forwarded by Kanwar Muhammad Javed Iqbal and Muhammad Iqbal Tabish in his article called, *"Energy Policy in SOUTH ASIA -The Way Forward to Prompt Regional Trade.*

- ✚ Success of "SAARC Energy Ring" concept in letter and spirit.
- ✚ Investment capabilities
- ✚ Viability of buyers

¹¹⁹ SAARC : Kathmandu Declaration 2014 available on <http://www.onlinekhabar.com/2014/11/211832/> accessed on March 4, 2017.

- ✚ Inadequacies in institutional mechanism
- ✚ Power markets of SAARC countries.
- ✚ Cross border trading in electricity has technical considerations as well as political and economic ones.
- ✚ Both Generation and Transmission capacity needs to be enhanced.
- ✚ Common principle & methodology for tariff determination, operational protocol, security, reliability and regulation are to be adopted.
- ✚ The Agreements should address the principal obligations that are equitable, risk sharing, issues related to financial and payment, commercial and legal, dispute resolution and arbitration.
- ✚ Technical solutions are not difficult but Political will of the member countries are important that needs the
- ✚ Mobilization efforts and active role of all stakeholders.
- ✚ A cooperative mindset - Efforts to build trust and confidence.
- ✚ A commitment from the member countries for resources, manpower and reciprocal measures.
- ✚ Regional economic prosperity should take precedence over political compulsion.

The available resources for the energy supply in the SARRC region would be enough if all the resources are being fully utilized. There is need of multilateral dialogue and interaction between the states in order to benefit from each other's resources which can deal with the current and future energy crisis.

The SAARC region is very enrich in terms of natural resources. The political upheavals in this region are very problematic in the sense of having loose trust upon member states. Lasting peace and prosperity of the Indian subcontinent has been elusive due to the various ongoing conflicts and in the region. Political dialogue is often conducted on the margins of SAARC meetings which have refrained from interfering in the internal matters of its member states.¹²⁰ Geography severely limits regional cooperation in South Asia and, in fact, promotes conflicts. The insecurity of smaller countries engenders demand for external intervention in South Asian conflicts. South Asia's strategic location in the middle of South-East, Central and West Asia, and at the centre of the Indian Ocean, ensures an adequate supply of such intervention.¹²¹ There is various cross border conflict with the member states over the natural resources like water, minerals, medicinal plants and others. All the SAARC member states do have the road connectivity which has given ample opportunity for

¹²⁰ Michael, Arndt, "Sovereignty vs. Security: SAARC and its Role in the Regional Security Architecture in South Asia" published by Harvard Asia Quarterly Summer (2013), Vol. VX, No.2:pp. 37-45 .

¹²¹ Vikas Kumar , "Why is SAARC Perennially Gridlocked and How can it be Revitalized?" published by Clingendael Asia Studies and Clingendael Asia Forum available on <http://www.clingendael.nl/sites/default/files/Why%20is%20SAARC%20Perennially%20Gridlocked%20and%20How%20can%20it%20be%20Revitalized.pdf> accessed on March 4, 2017.

regional cooperation and development. The countries have to make arrangement in order to make this regional organization most efficient and effective. The sustainable development of the region is only possible when the existing differences in terms of development and others issues shall be resolved as soon as possible with the help of each member states. The current distrust political atmosphere must be removed from the region with active participation of all member states.

Conclusion

A number of strategic initiatives adopted by some developed countries that other countries can adopt to achieve the balance between environmental sustainability and growth through the integration of policies that connect the environment, society and economy. SAARC region is vertically growing up and boosting their economy power to be global economic player in some century. The economic growth will definitely lead to threat to sustainability of environment but that threat can be reduced through making the policies related to the environment. All most all the member countries do have their respective piece of legislation which shall protect the environment through considering the development. The environmental friendly development project must be launched instead of the environmentally destructing project. There are various countries which have adopted environmental policy like Switzerland, Finland and Norway are some of that. There must be balance mechanism in the environment and development. Merely the vertical expansion of economy can't return for the long term which is only possible via the integrative approach of development and environment.

This region has to develop effective sound legal policies for the whole region because one's environment destruction lead to negative effects to the others and vice-versa. India specifically has to develop more measures to make balance between the development and environment due to their rise in economy. This region is still not industrialized so development is taking place rapidly. But the growing concern about the sustainability and development has compel SAARC to revisit it's development agendas and methods. The region has to be re-engaging in their involvement towards the environmental policy and have to develop common policy which can address the problem all around the region. SAARC has to develop the sustenance model of economic growth which can make equal balance between the development and environment.

Hence, there is positive vibrant in their region which can lead member states together in coming days. India along with the other regional player has to look positively towards rest of the states and has to assist for their further development.

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THE COLOR MEANING IN GO GREEN LOGO: A SEMIOTICS STUDY

Deden Novan Setiawan Nugraha ^{1,2}

1. Faculty of Business and Management, Widyatama University, Bandung-Indonesia
2. Doctoral Candidate, Majoring Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities, Padjadjaran University Bandung-Indonesia

E-mail: deden.novan@widyatama.ac.id

Abstract

Signs are around us. The alphabets, colors, pictures, shaves, sizes are some of the examples of signs. Every color has their meaning, and this meaning absolutely relates to the linguistics area especially to the semiotics. Go green is an effort to preserve and save the planet from the various damages. Logo as sign nowadays becomes popular as identity of group, society and even a country. The analysis of this research basically concerns issue of the color meaning which is depicted through the sign systems found in the go green logo. Principally, the research is a descriptive qualitative research with Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotics as the main tool to examine the data. The findings indicate, the color which is used in all logo are commonly using white and green as their dominant color which is white symbolized as "purity", and green symbolized as "peace"

Keywords: *color, go green, logo, semiotics.*

1. Introduction

Humans use language to express their thoughts and feelings and to communicate each other. To support the process of communication, language must be able to represent ideas of speakers and be understood by the hearers. Due to those requirements, language is dynamic; it develops rapidly, showing its creative side as stated by O'Grady (1997:1) "*because communication is not restricted to fix set of topics, language must do something more than provide a package of ready-made messages. It must enable to us to produce and understand new words, phrases and sentences as the need arises. In short, human language must be creative, allowing novelty and innovation in response to new experiences, situation and thoughts*".

As a mean of verbal communication, the language used in conversation should be suitable with the situation where the conversation takes place. Kridalaksana (1993: 184) divides verbal communication into three levels: formal, casual and substandard. First, formal level (*ragam resmi*) is *ragam bahasa yang dipakai*

bila kawan bicara adalah orang yang dihormati oleh pembicara, atau bila topic pembicaraan bersifat resmi. This is to say that formal level occurs when the opponent is respected by the speaker or in formal forum. Second, casual level (*ragam santai*) is *tahap situasional dari bahasa lisan, sebagian ditandai oleh penggunaan slang dan ellipsis dan dipergunakan dalam lingkungan yang akrab.* It can be stated that this level occurs in an informal situation where the usage of slang and ellipsis is allowed. The last is substandard. This level is *dipergunakan dalam pemakaian tak resmi dan dikalangan orang yang saling mengenal.* It can be stated that this level occurs in less informal conversation. .

Languages can exist physically as speech or writing, but they cannot be understood simply by collecting example sentences, because languages are productive systems and so there is an infinite number of possible sentences in all languages. Languages are known by individual people, and so can be seen as mental phenomena, in which individual people know the rules which constitute the language. Chomsky (1972:213) has emphasized that languages can be seen primarily as psychological phenomena, in that the ability to use and understand language is an ability which we have as individual people.

One of the other forms of psychological phenomena is color which consists of non-verbal meaning. Every color has their meaning, and this meaning absolutely relates to the linguistics area especially to the semiotics. As a semiotics concerning to the meaning in a sign, or anything that has non-verbal elements, so the semiotics could solve the problem in relating to the color.

Sign and symbols in broad meanings can be studied as Myers (2008:243) stated, :Signs and symbols can be studied not only in language (both written and spoken forms) but also in rituals, culture, images, art and color- in fact, anything that can be 'read as text'. Accordingly, the decision of using semiotics is based on a consideration that semiotics method has been found useful in the explanation of numerous phenomena of mass communication (Eco, 1976:13). Based on Chandlers (2002:217), the advantage of using semiotics in analyzing color is as it helps us to realize that meaning is not passively absorbed but arises only in the active process of interpretation.

Any forms of communication human execute is basically a meaning making process. This process is then closely related to creation and interpretation. Therefore in studying the sign created, Peirce (1992) has offered the triangle theory of semiotics which consists of three elements, and there are sign, object and interpretant. A sign as anything which is so determined by something else, called its object, and so determines an effect upon a person, which effect I call its interpretant, that the latter is thereby mediately determined by the former.

In this case, the colors are related to *go green* logo. *Go green* is defined as making more environmentally friendly decisions such as to "reduce, reuse and

recycle." (<http://www.yourdictionary.com/go-green>). This study conducted to figure out the color meaning which are used as the logo of *go green*

2. The formulation of the study

Starting from the consideration above, merely single question to be answered in this research is "what are the color meanings which are used as the logo of *go green*?"

3. Methodology

Methods are very important in conducting the research because they consist of systematic steps to make it easier to reach the goals as it implied by Djajasudarma (1996: 9) that states:

"Metode penelitian deskriptif adalah metode yang bertujuan membuat deskripsi; maksudnya membuat gambaran, lukisan secara sistematis, faktual dan akurat mengenai data, sifat-sifat serta hubungan fenomena-fenomena yang diteliti."

Descriptive method has the purpose of describing facts and characteristics of certain

data systematically. The benefit of doing a descriptive analysis is that detailed and factual information can be identified and justified

Method and Technique of Data Collecting

In every way, there is a lot of research or basic models for the analysis of data on research results. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis. It describes the types of color meaning of the *go green* logo.

Similarly, Marvasti (2004: 7) states qualitative research describes and analyzes the quality of human experience. In addition, Ritche and Jane Lewis (2003: 3) say that qualitative gives directives in providing depth understanding of the social world of research participants through learning their social values, their experience and perspectives. Furthermore, Woods (2006: 2) says that qualitative focuses on natural setting, has interest in meaning, perspectives and understandings, and gives great consideration on process.

The first step is collecting the logo of *go green* as the data. Those logos are taken from the internet and after that the logo identified into the color meaning.

3. Literary Review

3.1 Color

Color The human eye distinguishes colors using light sensitive cells in the retina. These sensors are rods and cones. The rods give us our night vision and can function in low intensities of light, but cannot distinguish color. So the colors relate to the eye and the perception of one thing or something that impress the eyes. The

producers of the products use this theory to impress the customers in purchasing their products. Color is one of the main elements in the packages of the product. Its function is as the impressive point to the customers. In this research, the researcher explains about the meaning of the color and also the relationship between the color and linguistics.

A basic color term in the Berlin and Kay (1969: 2) classification exhibits the following four characteristics: it is monolexemic, its signification is not embraced by another color term, it is psychologically salient, and has a broad scope of application. Color terms that do not possess at least one of these properties are non-basic (e.g. Crimson, snow-white, and tawny). According to these criteria, English has a complete inventory of eleven color terms including white, black, red, green, yellow, blue, brown, purple, pink, orange, and grey.

3.2 Color Meaning

There is a fundamental distinction to be drawn and maintained between categorical colors and the coloredness of colored things, between something having a color of a definite kind (as opposed to some other kind) and its merely being colored (as opposed to being colorless). Color terms are simply words which are used to denote the property of color, and in most languages, a special subset of such words can be identified, which Berlin and Kay (1969) named basic color terms. Berlin and Kay (1969) listed a number of criteria which they used to distinguish basic color terms from other words used to denote color.

They considered color terms to be basic only if they were known by all speakers of the language and were highly salient psychologically, and if they did not just name a subset of the colors denoted by another color word and their meanings were not predictable from the meanings of their component parts. Levinson's (2000) color naming has produced the first experimentally documented example of a language lacking a set of basic color terms that partitions the perceptual color space.

The former implicates knowledge, the vehicle for which is language. The latter is a visible property of things closely related to other such properties such as shape, size, and texture. The researcher attributes colors to objects according to a conceptual scheme acquired in the course of learning a vocabulary and grammar of color. It is manifest in participation in the customary practice of identifying colors, with reference to public samples and in accordance with the grammar of the language. The grammar of color is antecedent to all theories of color, and is presupposed by them. However, grammar does not – cannot – tell us anything about the physical nature of colored things or how these are causally discriminated in sight.

This is the province of natural science. Conversely, the knowledge that informs identification when we categorize a color is not accessible to traditional methods of scientific investigation. Only an analysis of the logic of color concepts

can do this. The concept of color is the creation of language under the influence of culture (Gage 1993, Lyons 1995; in Heryono: 2011:30). Hence, if we are to refer to colors as such, we must have at our disposal a language with a color vocabulary. The matter of what is and what is not a color word, however, is not a straight forward one. Not all cultures acknowledge color categories. Unlike Western cultures, whose languages have profuse color referring terminologies, the historical product of developments in art and craft, as well as in philosophy and in science, many non-Western cultures have languages that refer to colors and to color only sparingly (Lyons 1995). In these cultures the category of color may be indistinguishably mixed up with other experiential categories, for example, what we would separately call texture, luminosity, freshness, and so on (Conklin 1955). Eiseman (2000) categorized the colors based on the meaning. Here are the colors and their general meaning:

1. RED in its various incarnations has more personal associations than any other color. It can typify the lowly stop sign, or the inference of a bordello. Recognized as a stimulant, red is inherently exciting, and can be useful in restaurants and other high-power settings. The volume of red is directly related to the amount of energy perceived. Small amounts can add vigor to an otherwise calm space, without the negative connotations of broad use. *Some common words associated with red: power, energy, excitement, strength, hot, seductive, passionate, aggressive, attention-getter, fire, blood, danger.*
2. ORANGE, a close relative to red, sparks more controversy than any other hue. There is usually a strong positive or negative association ranging from juvenile plastic toys, the fruit of the same name, or the radiant colors of a sunset. Orange has more broad-based appeal in forms such as rust, terra cotta, or apricot and is powerful as a component in "ethnic" palettes. As with red, small doses can be very energizing and flattering. It can also bring needed warmth to cold climates, or windowless environments. *Some common words associated with orange: radiant, bold, warm, flamboyant, vibrant, happy, harvest, autumn, fruity, friendly, garish, juvenile.*
3. YELLOW is traditionally associated with enlightenment, and its close associate, gold, with wealth and success. In its many variations, from custard to mellow amber to the very active primary, yellow will advance from surrounding colors and instill energy and optimism. The color of the sun, yellow will warm and lift spirits, raise expectations and is appropriate to areas that require this related mood or where attention is needed. *Some words associated with yellow: friendly, joyful, light, free, open, vigorous, sunny, stimulating, cheery, fun, luminous, and exuberant.*
4. GREEN requires two discussions. As green occupies more space in the spectrum visible to the human eye. It can cover a lot of territory of perception. Green is so pervasive in the natural world, landscape and seascape that it

is the ideal backdrop because we are so used to seeing it everywhere as such. The “natural” side of green, from forest to lime, is seen as refreshing and tranquil, with a natural balance of cool and warm (blue+yellow). There is, however, the “institutional” side of green, associated with illness, or Government Issue. Aside from the more slimy, or bilious greens that conjure up negative associations, green is second only to blue as a favorite color. *Some words associated with green: restful, tranquil, soothing, cool, refreshing, traditional, stable, conservative, calm, spacious, and relaxing.*

5. BLUE is the overwhelming “favorite color.” It is the sky and the promise of beyond. It is the color of no-frills, honest, working-class uniforms. The collective color of the spirit, blue invokes the qualities of rest. The distant receding character makes blue ideal for small spaces, or places for study and reflection. The calming qualities of blue inherently slow down activity and cool down hot surroundings. *Some common words associated with blue: clean, relaxing, serene, refreshing, classic, conservative, traditional, hospitable, professional, dependable, confident, and nautical.*
6. PURPLE embodies the balance of red stimulation and blue calm. This dichotomy can cause unrest and uneasiness unless the undertone is clearly defined, and the blue or red-based purple can then be characterized by the prevailing undertone. A sense of exclusivity and the mystic and royal qualities associated with purple come from its early rarity and expense. Some words associated with purple: regal, sophisticated, rich, dignified, magic, spiritual, mysterious, exotic, and melancholy.
7. WHITE in both English and Chinese, whites denote purity and innocence. This is why the brides are dressed in white in western countries. A white lie in English is a lie that does no harm to others and it is merely more convenient or polite than telling the truth. In Chinese it is explicitly associated with purity and innocence. It is also associated with meaning of invalidation and terror. In English, white is sometimes associated with something bad. In English expression such as white elephant, white feather and white night, white has bad or unpleasant connotation. White elephant is something useless, seldom used, or too costly to be worth maintaining. White feather, derived from cook fighting in which a game cook displaying the white rim of feather under his hackles acknowledgement defeat and wants to give up, is a symbol of fear, cowardice or timidity. A white night is simply a sleepless night.
8. BLACK is often associated with negative qualities such as illegality, darkness, hardship, and sadness. For instance, black market. In other words, black is associated to the eternity and the strength.

9. PINK is often associated with the feminine and fragility. Pink usually signifies women and its sort of things related to them. Sensitive is also signified by pink.

Based on Kandinsky (1972), colors are discussed in the context of 'opponent pairs' in groups in which a single major color is bordered by two others derived from it.

1. Yellow: Yellow is regarded by Kandinsky as a basic color that is inherently 'warm and powerful' and its effect is 'eccentric'. The radiant intensity of this color increases with lighter coloration, i.e., upon increasing addition of white to the yellow. Yellow is maddening, psychologically unsettling and angry looking.
2. Blue: According to Kandinsky, blue is a basic essentially warm color, (but he later contradicts himself and sees blue as cool). It is a 'concentric' color and hence its effect is self-centering. Kandinsky states that blue arouses sensations of purity and longing for the infinite and with increase of tone, i.e. with the addition of black; the above described qualities assume connotations of sadness and mourning. On the other hand, as blue becomes lighter by addition of white it induces the apathy and silence that can be experienced when observing far distant skies.
3. Green: Green is the intermediate between yellow and blue with all the implications thereof. According to Kandinsky's approach, on the artist's palette green is obtained by cooling yellow by the addition of blue. Upon the mixing of a small amount of blue with yellow a 'non-tangible sickly' hue is produced, but if an additional amount of blue is added, 'normal' green appears. Green implies utter complacence and absolute rest; this being so since the all-energetic yellow is countered by the complacent blue. It therefore follows that green pleases the eye of the weary observer since it elicits only static quietude: however, prolonged viewing leads to boredom. Despite the above, Kandinsky states that green are potentially reassuring, a property arising from its two constituent components.

Kandinsky terminates his outline of color theory with the statement that what he describes is 'the outcome of experimental and spiritual feelings and is not based upon any positive scientific foundations'. Those colors are formed in the spiritual relationship of the author. There are colors that imply to the scientific color such as the Berlin and Kay and also the Bayesian color that actually have their own calculation and formula to calculate how hard or how saturate the colors are. In this research, the researcher does not apply the Bayesian theory in calculating color because the researcher has no background of math program.

Here are the Kandinsky theories about the mixture of colors:

The Red-Violet-Brown-Orange Complex: This complex can be schematically presented as follows:

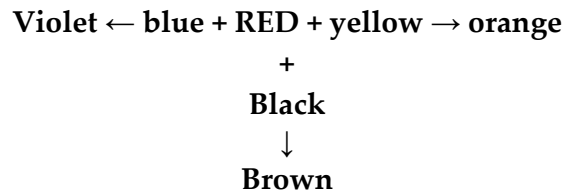


Diagram of Kandinsky

1. Red is considered a lively warm color and arouses increased unease. It lacks the proclivity to frivolity and discomfort of the eccentric yellow. Red tends to concentricity and signifies male maturity.
2. Brown: As seen in the above scheme, brown is comprised by the darkening of red by black. The latter modifies the former, but nevertheless brown contains a certain amount of 'curbed force'.
3. Orange: Indicates that orange is to be had by supplementation of red with yellow. Red, which is basically concentric and 'self-containing', is partially metamorphosing d to eccentricity. Kandinsky thus states that orange symbolizes a quiet, self-contained strong person who is fully conscious of his own powers.
4. Violet: Obtained by addition of blue to red. This combination has a cooling effect on the red and thereby converts it to a frayed sickly hue and consequently in certain parts of the world violet is the color of mourning garb, as is black.

3.3 Go Green

Based on (<http://www.yourdictionary.com/go-green>) *go green* is defined as making more environmentally friendly decisions such as to "reduce, reuse and recycle."

The reasons for *go green* are:

1. Endangered animals, deforestation, global warming and growing landfills are having a detrimental effect on planet earth, and some day may make the planet a very unpleasant place to live.
2. *Go green* involves taking steps to minimize the damage humans are doing; to live an environmentally responsible life, and to make choices that will help preserve the earth and its non-renewable resources instead of destroying them.
3. By eating natural, organic, locally produced foods, you save on carbon emissions, limit the use of dangerous pesticides and have a healthier meal.

3.4 Logo

Nowadays, logo is used as identity of group, society and even a country. Besides, logo functions as a symbolic and graphic representation of the main features of a company, a product/service, or a website. It is the single element which can provide feedback to the customer base. When creating a logo for any media it needs to instantly connect the target customers to a particular company or product.

Furthermore, logo which is created should be easily understood and memorized by everyone. The human mnemonic value is one of the most important considerations when it comes to creating a successful logo. Each logo has its own meaning. Based on Murphy, John and Michael Rowe (1998) logo is formed from four elements, there are: line, shape, color, and typography. Logo as an art work will always connected to the fine art which has made it.

3.4 Semiotics

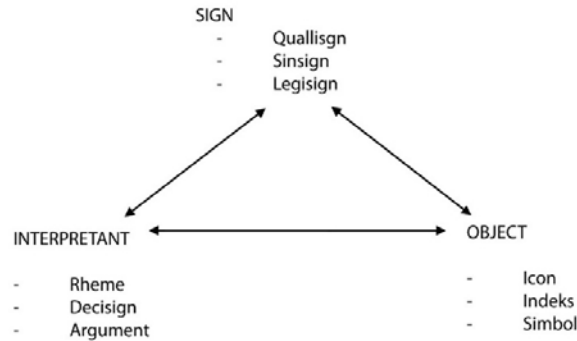
The study of semiotics categorically is further phase of structuralisms (a study of internal structure of literary works). Terminologically, semiotics is from Greek "semelon" that refers to sign. The shortest definition of semiotic, in simple way, is a systematic study of sign (Eagleton, 1996:87). On the other hand, semiotics, on one of the broadest definitions based on Eco's (1976: 7) perception, is deal with everything that can be taken as a sign. Wibowo (2011:7), in addition, similarly argues that semiotics can correspondingly be identified as a study which examines the wide series of objects, events, and cultures as a sign. Therefore, derived from the explanations above, semiotics noticeably implies a study which its fundamental belief is that every single phenomenon reflects a sign system fulfilled of significance.

Broadly speaking, discussing semiotics extremely cannot be isolated from the semiotic experts' viewpoints about the sign system, such as Ferdinand de Saussure, Charles Sander Peirce, and Roland Barthes. Ferdinand de Saussure offers a model that is a sign system operates in the dyadic tradition in which the two parts of the sign system consist of a 'sign vehicle' and its meaning (Chandler, 2007: 14). The sign system according to Saussure is composed of a 'signifier' (the form that the sign takes) and a 'signified' (the concept to which it refers). In this case, the sign is the whole that fundamentally is generated from the association of the signifier with the signified. Moreover, the relationship between the signifier and the signified is referred to as 'signification'.

In contrast to Saussure's theory of the sign system in the form of dyadic model, Charles Sanders Peirce formulates his own model of the sign system; that is a triadic (three-part) model (Chandler, 2007: 29). In this model, a sign system substantially consists of 'representamen' (the form which the sign takes), 'interpretant' (the *sense* made of the sign), and 'object' (something beyond the sign to which it refers). To qualify as a sign, all three elements according to Peirce are enormously essential. The sign is a unity of what is represented (the object), how it is

represented (the representamen) and how it is interpreted (the interpretant). Furthermore, the interaction between the 'representamen', the 'object' and the 'interpretant' is referred to by Peirce as 'semeiosis'.

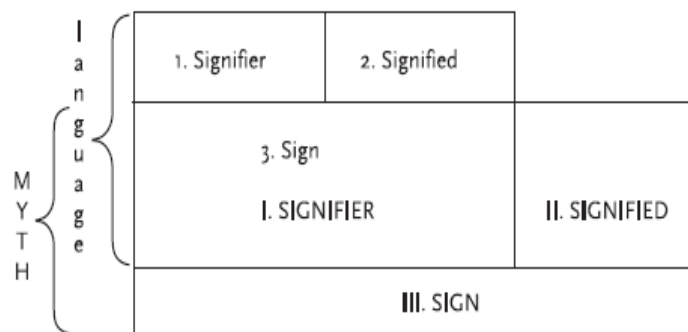
Pierce formulates a prototype of triadic model schema as follows:



Roland Barthes, concerning the sign system, reiterates Saussure's view that semiology is comprised of three terms: those are 'signifier', 'signified', and 'sign' (Habib, 2005: 639). Specifically, the signifier is an acoustic (mental) image; the signified is a concept; and the sign a word and consists of the combination of signifier and signified. Barthes, in this semiological system, proposes two order significations, which are language level and myth level. Accordingly, an entire sign in the first system (language level), according to Barthes, becomes a mere signifier (only one component of the sign) in the second system (myth level).

Barthes (1972: 113) extensively describes a sign as a system which consist of (E) an expression or signifier in relation (R) to content or signified (C). Such kind of this system, according to Barthes, can be regarded as a primary sign system which then can turn into an element of a more comprehensive sign system (a secondary sign system). Specifically, it can be noticed that if the extension is one of content, the primary sign system ($E_1 R_1 C_1$) becomes the expression of a secondary sign system – which in a simple pattern can be; $E_2 = (E_1 R_1 C_1) R_2 C_2$.

Consequently, to show metaphorically the specialization of the pattern, Barthes formulates a prototype of semiology Cal schema as follows;



The schema implicitly demonstrates that a primary sign system is denotative, while a secondary sign system is connotative. For that reason, the Barthes' model specifically is such kind of two order signification (Habib, 2005: 639). The denotation reflects the first order signification, which is the relation between signifier (expression) and signified (content) in term of the relationship of a sign toward the external reality (language range). In contrast, the connotation implies the second order signification, which describes interaction occurring when the sign deal with reader's feeling, emotions, or culture value (Meta language range).

On the issue of this second order signification, that of meta language range, Barthes (1972: 113) gives an illustration that is a sign primarily works through a myth. The myth, in this circumstance, is not defined by the object of its message, but by the way in which it utters this message. In the same way, the myth is equally ideological operation, which has a function to express and verify the various dominant values which are valid or being in effect at a certain period of time (Endaswara, 2013: 40). This impression then, in Wibowo's (2011: 18) perspective, proves that the myth categorically refer to the way how culture explains or understand several aspects of reality or natural phenomena.

4. Result and Discussion

Data1.



Analysis:



R: 000, G: 150, B: 075

There are two colors found in data 1. The first color is dark green which has code R: 000, G: 150, B: 075. Green is defined as a natural, health, and renewal. Some words associated with green: peace, restful, tranquil, soothing, cool, refreshing, traditional, stable, conservative, calm, spacious, and relaxing. The second color is white, means as purity and innocence. The dominant color in this logo is dark green.

Data 2.**Analysis:**

R: 165, G: 205, B: 060



R: 000, G: 150, B: 075

There are three colors found in data 2. The first and second colors are light green and dark green. Light green has code R: 165, G: 205, B: 060 while dark green has code R: 000, G: 150, B: 075. Green is defined as a natural, health, and renewal. Some words associated with green: peace, restful, tranquil, soothing, cool, refreshing, traditional, stable, conservative, calm, spacious, and relaxing. The third color is white, means as purity and innocence. The dominant color in this logo is light green.

Data 3

Analysis:

R: 165, G: 205, B: 060



R: 000, G: 150, B: 075



R: 000, G: 000, B: 000

There are four colors found in data 3. The first and second colors are light green and dark green. Light green has code R: 165, G: 205, B: 060 while dark green has code R: 000, G: 150, B: 075. Green is defined as a natural, health, and renewal. Some words associated with green: peace, restful, tranquil, soothing, cool, refreshing, traditional, stable, conservative, calm, spacious, and relaxing. The third color is white, means as purity and innocence. The fourth color is black, means as death, mystery and fear. The dominant color in this logo is dark green.

5. Conclusion

This study conducted to figure out the color meaning which are used as the logo of *go green*. The findings indicate, the color which is used in all logo are commonly using white and green as their dominant color which is white symbolized as "purity", and green symbolized as "peace".

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WOMEN'S POLITICAL CULTURE IN GREEN POLITICAL**Rita Destiwati**

**Department of Communication Sciences
Faculty of Business and Communications, Telkom University
Email: ritadestiwati@gmail.com**

Junardi Harahap

**Department of Anthropology
Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, Padjadjaran University
Email: junardiharahap@gmail.com**

Abstract

Women play a role so large in the daily life of our society. Women have a strength in framing strength and political life in the political sphere. These studies look at the political culture of women in the realm of political green, with using a qualitative approach. The results showed that women play an important role in the political culture in political green glasses. Despite the various problems arising in the realm of state policy on women and culture patriarchy.

Keywords: culture, politics, green, politics and society.

INTRODUCTION

Culture brings many significant changes in human life. Talk about culture has influence quite interesting to see an important part in the political culture in the society. Political culture which has led to a lot of things must necessarily be understood well and also do a lot of changes in the political culture that exists. The existing political culture which has led to many changes in society that led to many changes. Political culture is part of the culture of our nation should continue to be considered. Look through a cultural analysis that must continue to be a part of things to bring to the community.

Society with a culture that leads to the effect that led to a political culture that became the basis for the particular. The influence which led to a political culture that leads to a lot of things that can affect many things. Political culture which has led to a culture that believes a lot of changes. The analysis states that, culture is a breath of a long journey that exist in our society, people who have a culture that is very important to be managed properly. The existing political culture that must be preserved properly of course, and leads to a lot of things that affect many things in our culture.

METHOD

The method used in this study is a qualitative method to conduct interviews and also made observations of informants is a good woman who is directly involved in political activities or not.

LITERATURE REVIEW

For the literature review of this paper will be the views given by Morissan (2013: 44) rhetoric in politics is very important to be able to represent the various elements that propose various politics in power. Rachmat (2005: 76) the process of creative thinking is required in bringing a good political communication in the political culture in the society. Nimmo (2004: 28), communicator politics plays a role in the success of the policy proposals made by various forces to achieve success. Nobles, Brown, & Catalano. (2010: 1350) enormous influence that happen to women who are involved and participate in politics. Bullough et al (2012: 398), so the magnitude of effect and also the effects on the involvement of women in politics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Women are a tremendous force when judging from the long history of our nation, a lot of women who have an influence in our civilization and affect many of the problems that exist in society. Communities that led to many influences in life are very important. History proves that a great nation has a political culture of the woman are so qualified and become a force in the community. People who become great due to the many different cultures that make women become so valuable and has a character that is so strong in the nation's civilization. The nation's cultural history that makes the politics and political culture are becoming bigger and stronger in our nation. A powerful nation always relies on logic and tenderness in the political culture done by him. Women's political culture which has led to a lot of things and bring to a lot of things in the community that makes them not negligent in doing things in society which has led to many problems that exist in the community of the nation.

Many things are understood and seen the characteristics of women who bring to many things in society. Other nations communities, making women as a great power and make their nation into a large community and led to a lot of things in society that exists. The power that leads to a lot of things and a very large force. It's important to understand the various things that concern women in society and led to a great many changes. The changes bring the nation into a major force for this great nation. To many things in the culture at large nation in such a large force. To the great thing.

CONCLUSION

The strength of other countries, seen clearly shown from the culture that they had to bring him a lot of big changes in other nations. Other nations became large due to an influence which is the basis of thinking that exist in society. People who have a lot of things that led to a lot of things background things that brought many changes contained in our society. Society of other countries highly appreciated than the culture they have and bring it to a lot of things got to be a great influence in our society today. And it is the power of women in realizing a green politics is very important to be well and truly in this study.

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**PUBLIC POLICY IN SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWABLE
ENERGY**

HOW TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GOVERNMENT INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM ?

Arief Hadianto, Roy V Salomo, Maralus Panggabean

University of Indonesia ahadianto008@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Until the year 2015, based on data performance decreased corruption, score corruption index (CPI) of Indonesia 36 is still far from the target of RPJMN 50, while improving the quality of financial reports, district / city that got WTP is 47%, while the Ministry that got WTP is 71%, the achievement is still below the target of RPJMN (60% and 100%). It shows that the government's implementation of the internal control system has not been effective yet.

This paper aims to describe the steps required to fix the Government Internal Control System (SPIP) policy in order to make the implementation can be more effective. The research method used is qualitative. Examples are taken from the case of Tegal Regency. To gather information in depth interviews and study of literature were conducted.

The conclusions of this study are: (1) It is required to make reward and punishment system (2) simplify the content of policy and (3) make the system of dissemination the policy

Keywords : *Government Internal Control System, RPJMN, Implementation, Effective*

1.0 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Act No. 1 of 2004 on State Treasury in Article 58 states that the President set up and administer the Government Internal Control System as a whole in the context of the financial management of the State that is transparent and accountable. As a follow up of the law was published Government Regulation No. 60 Year 2008 concerning the Government Internal Control System (SPIP) that reinforce the government's commitment to eradicating corruption, collusion and nepotism in various aspects of the implementation of the government's general duty.

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) issued by Transparency International in 2015 has shown unhappy score because Indonesia is still at number 36 (below the target Medium Term of National Development Plan, 2010-2014 That is 50 (Bappenas, 2013). while improving the quality of financial reports, district / city that got WTP is 47%, while the Ministry that got WTP is 71%, the achievement is still below the target of RPJMN (60% and 100%). It shows that the government's implementation of the internal control system has not been effective.

To analyze these problems before looking into the implementation of policies need to be analyzed first SPIP policy in PP No. 60 Year 2008 is. As we know that the

success of a policy depends also on the clarity of the policy (Mazmainan dan Sabatier, 1983).

The paper firstly discusses the background of study relating to the ineffectiveness of the implementation of the Government Internal Control System in Indonesia. Second is the literature review on Government Internal Control System and content analysis. The third is research methodology, which explains how the research is conducted. The fourth is the result and discussion. Last not but least is the conclusion.

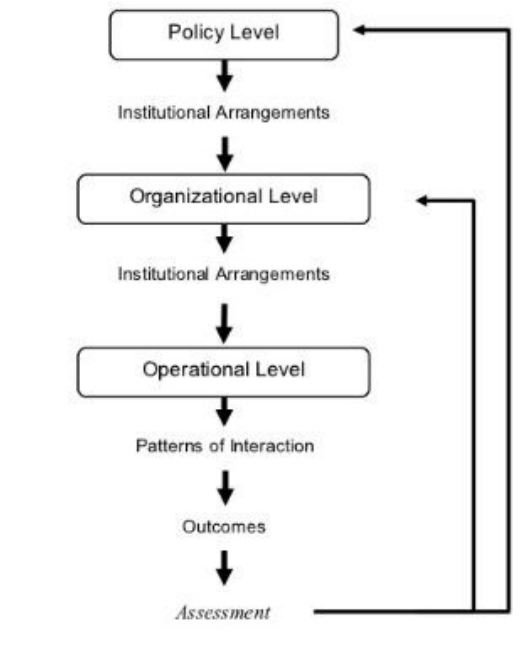
2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

This study provides something new for analyzing the content of the policies and policy implementation organization of the internal control system of government as a tool to formulate policy implementation SPIP forward based on the review of the content and the factors that cause ineffectiveness of policy implementation after the issuance of Government Regulation No. 60 of 2008.

Content analysis or content analysis in public policy aimed at Creation and critique of knowledge claims about the value of public policies. In other words, public policy can make an assessment of the content of the policy or policy content with the aim of assessing the contents and of the texts contained in public policy. When referring to his new book, *Handbook of Public Policy Analysis: Theory, Politics, and Methods*, Fischer et al. declared content analysis in policy focus on the meanings of policy, on the values, feelings, or beliefs they express, and on the processes by which those meanings are communicated to and read by various audiences.

A good policy is not only socialized and implemented in real programs, but It must be operationalized into derivatives policy. Given that, in an organization can not be denied the organizational structure that indicates the hierarchy of authority in each field or level. Especially for a legal framework of its policy, then the policy should provide guidance to the parties concerned to embody derivative policies and programs. Therefore, the formulation of policy can not be separated from management functions inherent in the organization. Bromley in Moeldoko (2014: 37) captures this phenomenon and presents a theory of hierarchy of policies that indicate differences in the content and context of policies at each level in an organization. There are three (3) levels associated with the hierarchy of the policy making process, namely the policy level, organizational level, and operational levels (see figure 1).

Gambar 1 Hieraki Proses Penyusunan Kebijakan



Sumber : Bromley dalam Moeldoko (2014:37)

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method used is qualitative, the collection of data based on in-depth interviews and study of literature. It is a case study which refers to Gerring (2007), while the research design refers to Creswell (2009). The informants comprise top management in Tegal Regency and the expert in control internal. The interview is based on a semi-structure with open questions whenever necessary. Triangulation in this research is conducted by technique, using different means to get the data. Data analysis is based on Miles & Huberman (1994).

This paper were also prepared using study of literature, by collecting data information, such as books, articles, papers and data presented on the internet that explains the theories related to public policy and the implementation of government internal control systems in Indonesia , both of local and central government. For local local government, the sample is Tegal Regency.

4.0 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Presidential Decree which regulates more about the implementation of internal control as a derivative of PP No.60 / 2008 has not been issued yet, so the local government and the ministries / agencies have not a clear basis for organizing SPIP as foreseen in the PP 60/2008. Noncompliance government policy that made itself shows the weakness of the government's commitment and determination in the

implementation of the internal control system of government. Implementing Regulations of PP No.60 / 2008 is needed at all either by ministries / agencies and local government because the substance SPIP in PP 60/2008 greatly complicated by their perceived. This is demonstrated inconsistency in policy, because in PP No.60 / 2008 on article 58 stated that:

Further regulation on the implementation of the internal control on financial accountability of state regulated by Presidential Decree.

In fact up to now there has been not published yet that presidential decree.

According Gerston (1992), that all program managers to be able to implement the program must have translation ability that is the ability of the executive to translate what has been decided by the decision to be implemented. Problem interpretation of this regulation is a factor influencing the success or failure of public policy implementation (Kelana, 2014). Technical guidelines for building a comprehensive SPIP this is very important for the implementation of SPIP in order to avoid multiple interpretations.

Substantially PP 60 of 2008 was indeed adopted from internal control framework of the Committee on Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in 1992 which was originally designed for the business sector, but people tried to use for the public sector. The concept should have been done a few adjustments before you can apply for the public sector, because there is a fundamental difference characteristics of the business sector compared to the public sector. This was disclosed by members of BPK SPIP SATGAS Raden Center Murwantoro that to facilitate the implementation phase It should be adjusted before SPIP concept of COSO into the language of the public sector.

This makes the implementor in each region interprets the policy that is not the same manner intended by policy makers. It can also be seen from a review of this policy theory of Bromley that the policy if stopped only at policy level is not up to the operational level so that the outcome of the policy would not work as expected.

One thing that needs to be understood that the success of a policy depends also on the clarity of the policy. (DA Mazmainan and S. Paul Sabatier, 1983) Therefore, the contents of a policy should be detailed clearly, to be easily implemented because the implementor (implementers) easy to understand and translate into real action.

Ability translation factors despite the absence of operating rules also still limited socialization of policies PP 60/2008 on implementing the policy. Data in Tegal regency socialization SPIP only done once in 2010 to 60 employees in the Government of Tegal than 10 549 existing employees (see table 1). Actual educational level of employees is pretty good with more than half were scholars, however, since the material SPIP not exist in formal education, and the newly organized through training then only very few (less than 1%) of employees who have completed the training so that in general most employees do not understand the substance of SPIP. Of the 60 employees who are participating in the socialization also can not distribute the material dissemination to other employees. It also makes

an obstacle to implementation because many employees at executive level who do not understand what it is and how to implement SPIP

It is needed a dissemination of structured policies in employee training curriculum starting from the time of recruitment until the hierarchy of occupation so that the employees already instilled the need to understand SPIP policy since the time of entry until retirement. So employees are expected to understand well the SPIP policy and can make it happen in his programme and activities.

Table 1 The number of employees in Tegal Regency Government

No	Level of education	amount	%	SPIP Training	%
1	SD	195	1,9		
2	SMP	523	5		
3	SMA	1,993	18,9		
4	Diploma I	63	0,6		
5	Diploma II	1,134	10,7		
6	Diploma III	757	7,2		
7	Diploma IV	121	1,1		
8	S1	5,489	52	60	0,6
9	Pasca Sarjana	274	2,6		
Jumlah		10,549	100		

Source of data: BKD Kabupaten Tegal, 2015

Due to the lack of the ability of translation led the policy implementers are less motivated to implement SPIP well. This can be proved by the data that up to 2016 the assessment of maturity SPIP that has done by BPKP to 162 local government district / city and province in 32 provinces out of 34 provinces still around score of 1.85 out of 6 maturity level as shown in table 2.

Table 2 1 Average score of maturity level of SPIP each province on May 1th 2016

No	Province	Average score
1	<u>Sumatera Utara</u>	1.30
2	<u>Sumatera Barat</u>	2.73
3	<u>Riau</u>	1.36
4	<u>Jambi</u>	1.44
5	<u>Sumatera Selatan</u>	1.83
6	<u>Bengkulu</u>	1.97
7	<u>Lampung</u>	1.93
8	<u>Kepulauan Bangka Belitung</u>	2.15
9	<u>Kepulauan Riau</u>	1.12
10	<u>Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta</u>	2.36

11	<u>Jawa Barat</u>	1.86
12	<u>Jawa Tengah</u>	1.79
13	<u>Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta</u>	2.45
14	<u>Jawa Timur</u>	2.34
15	<u>Banten</u>	2.96
16	<u>Bali</u>	2.47
17	<u>Nusa Tenggara Barat</u>	2.01
18	<u>Nusa Tenggara Timur</u>	1.61
19	<u>Kalimantan Barat</u>	2.13
20	<u>Kalimantan Tengah</u>	2.01
21	<u>Kalimantan Selatan</u>	2.61
22	<u>Kalimantan Timur</u>	2.84
23	<u>Sulawesi Utara</u>	2.16
24	<u>Sulawesi Tengah</u>	1.43
25	<u>Sulawesi Selatan</u>	2.44
26	<u>Sulawesi Tenggara</u>	1.74
27	<u>Gorontalo</u>	1.86
28	<u>Sulawesi Barat</u>	1.44
29	<u>Maluku</u>	1.04
30	<u>Maluku Utara</u>	1.75
31	<u>Papua Barat</u>	1.28
32	<u>Papua</u>	0.78
	Rata-rata total	1.85

Source ; BPKP, 2016

With an average score of 1.85 is still far from the target RPJMN (2015-2019) targeting at level 3. It shows that the implementation of PP SPIP since 2008 up to now has not been effective yet. Due to the ineffective implementation of SPIP It causes control objectives in the implementation of programs and activities would not achieved as indicated by the irregularities implementation of governance. This is why Indonesia corruption perception index is still low. In 2015, Indonesia's CPI score of 36 and ranks 88th out of 168 countries measured. Indonesia's score rose 2 points and up 19 ranking from the previous year. The increase is has not been Able to match scores and rankings are owned by Malaysia (50), and Singapore (85), and slightly below Thailand (38). Indonesia is better than the Philippines (35), Vietnam (31), and well above the Myanmar (22). This can be seen in the following table 3.

Table 3 Rank and Score of Price Corruption Index (PCI) 2015

Tabel 1 Peringkat dan Skor Corruption Perception Index 2015			
Peringkat Regional	Peringkat Global	Negara	Skor
2	8	Singapore (Ranking Turun, Skor Turun)	85
9	54	Malaysia (Ranking Turun, Skor Turun)	50
11	76	Thailand (Ranking Turun, Skor Tetap)	38
15	88	Indonesia (Ranking Naik, Skor Naik)	36
16	95	Philippines (Ranking Turun, Skor Turun)	35
17	112	Vietnam (Ranking Naik, Skor Tetap)	31
24	147	Myanmar (Ranking Turun, Skor Naik)	22

Sumber: Corruption Perception Index 2015

It is still far from the target of National Medium Term of Development Plan RPJMN for 2010-2014 (50). In accordance with the purpose of SPIP of them for state asset security and adherence to the legislation, there are still high levels of corruption showed the ineffectiveness of implementation of SPIP resulting SPIP goal has not been reached

Therefore, It is necessary to define government regulation to make them easier to understand and then implemented so that they can run more effectively in order to realize the objectives of the Government Internal Control System (SPIP).

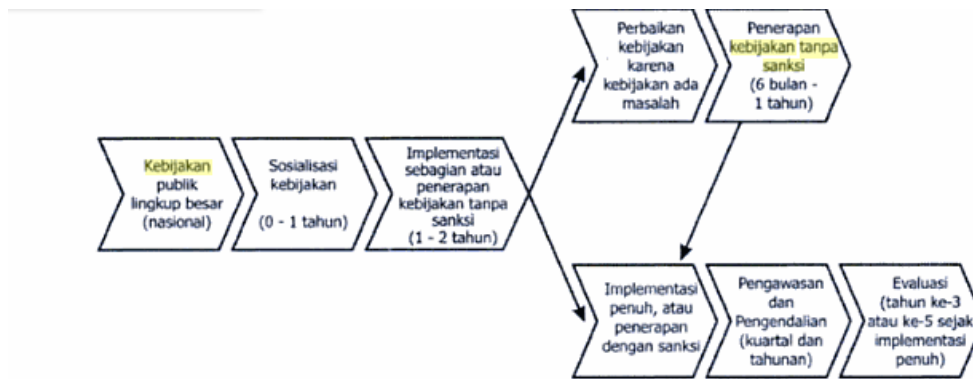
In spite of the problems of translation ability in SPIP policy there is also a problematic in terms of law enforcement. It has been occurred a policy inconsistencies, as It is defined in accordance with Article 18 paragraph (1) PP 60/2008 stated that:

The Leader of Government Agencies must hold a control activities fit to the size, complexity and nature of the tasks and functions of government agencies concerned.

If we See chapter 18, it is clear that there is an obligation attached to the respective leaders of government agencies to organize SPIP accordance with the respective conditions. But what happened this obligation has not been fully carried out by a large part of government agencies that can be seen the evidence with reference to the results of the assessment are still low in SPIP maturity. This happens because the regulation does not have the power to encourage implementing policies to comply with these obligations.

According to Nugroho, policy at the national level can be applied without the sanction of up to two years. After the third year and so has to be implemented fully with sanctions (Nugroho, 2012). This can be seen in the following figure.

Figure 1 Timing of implementation



Source: Riant Nugroho (2012). Public Policy

The absence of sanctions causes the government does not have the tools to enforce the policy of deregulation issued (Effendi & Prasetyadji, 2008). According Iqra sanctions become an integral part of a policy. Without strict sanctions, only limited legal norms could be violated. Can roar, but toothless. (Republika Online, October 6, 2014).

SPIP BPKP SATGAS member Setya Nugraha quoted a saying from a Greek philosopher Glaucon that humans actually have a tendency to commit unfair or make deviation. If yet they did not dare to do because there is a law that is ready to judge them, but if there is an opportunity or gap, they could potentially make a mistake

The evident of the deviant tendencies in the administration of a country, that is the laws and regulations made in such a way can be broken by the people over time and occurs in almost all countries, especially in Indonesia.

Supervisory board member Social Security Agency (BPJS) on Employment Syafri Adnan Baharudin revealed that the weaknesses in our country is on law enforcement so that the implementation of SPIP should be followed by tough sanctions.

Given the weakness in the policy of Government Regulation No. 60 of 2008 makes it ineffective implementation. According to Grindle (1980) implementation of the policy would be problematic if the discretion is problematic because the policy contents constitutes the factors that determine the success of its implementation. Mistakes and weaknesses contained in the legislation will affect the implementation, and may eventually lead to failure (Mazmanian and Sabatier, 1983).

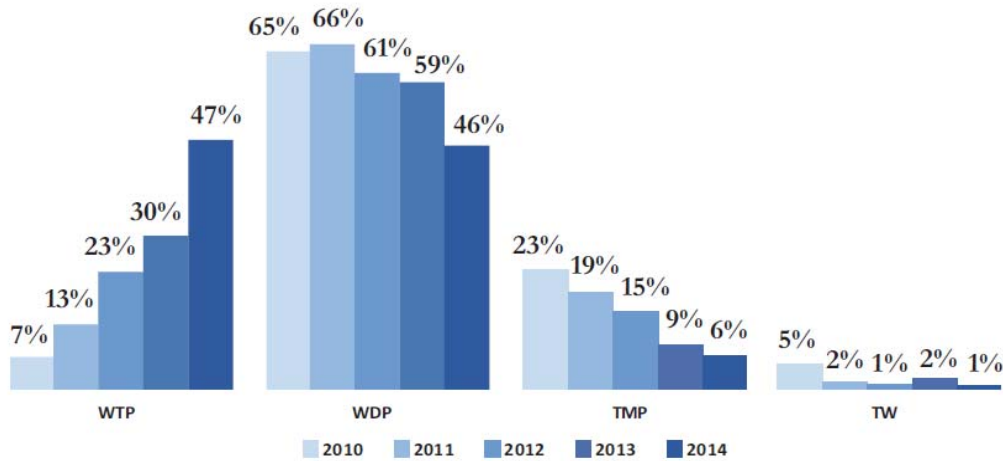
One of the outcomes obtained from the coaching organization of SPIP is the increased quality of the Financial Statements of Local and Central Government with the acquisition of an unqualified opinion (WTP) of the Indonesian Supreme Audit Institution (BPK RI) from year to year that increased (BPKP,2014). This is can be seen from this table and chart.

Table 4
Improving the Quality of Local Government Finance Report 2010-2014

NO	YEAR	WT P	WDP	TMP	TW	AMOUNT LOCAL GOVERNMENT	% WTP
1	LKPD 2010	34	341	119	26	520	6.51%
2	LKPD 2011	67	352	97	7	523	12.79%
3	LKPD 2012	124	328	81	6	539	22.90%
4	LKPD 2013	156	311	46	11	524	29.77%
5	LKPD 2014	252	247	35	5	539	46.75%

source : BPK RI, 2015

chart 1
Improving the Quality of Local Government Finance Report 2010-2014



source : BPK RI, 2015

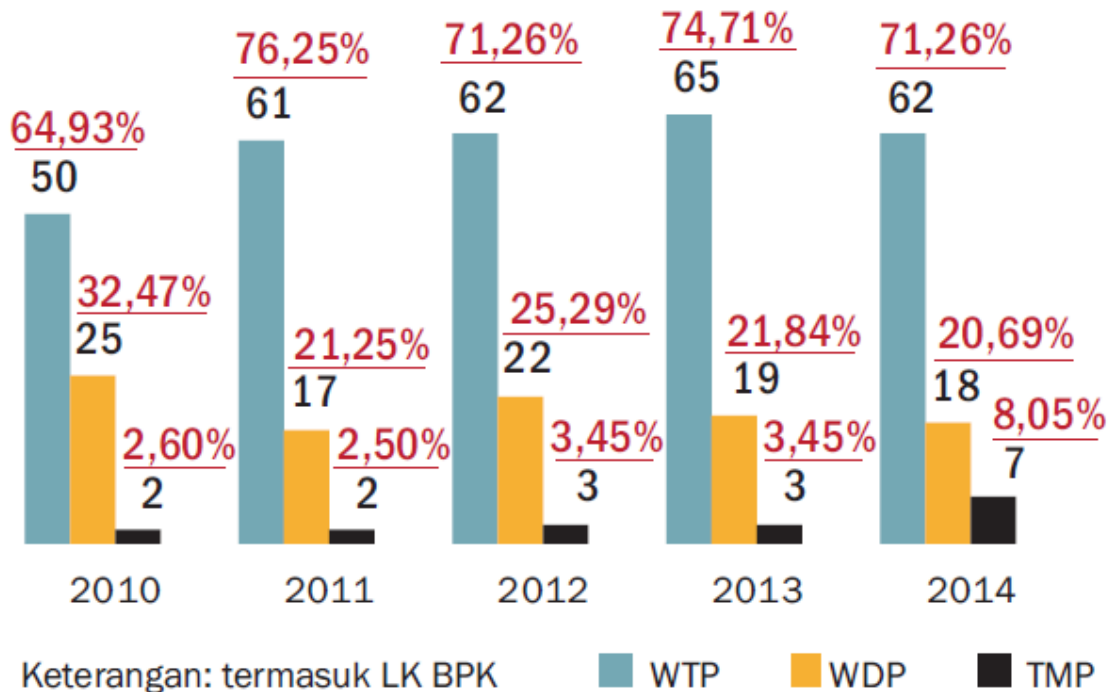
From that table we can see that the achievement is still below target of National Medium Term of Development Plan RPJMN for 2010-2014 (60). While for the central government can be seen from this table and chart.

Table 5
Improving the Quality of Central Government Finance Report 2010-2014

NO	YEAR	WTP	WDP	TMP	TW	AMOUNT MINISTRIE S/AGENCY	% WTP
1	LKKL 2010	50	25	2	-	77	64.93%
2	LKKL 2011	61	17	2	-	80	76.25%
3	LKKL 2012	62	22	3	-	87	71.26%
4	LKKL 2013	65	19	3	-	87	74.71%
5	LKKL 2014	61	18	7	-	86	71.26%

source : BPK RI, 2015

chart 2
Improving the Quality of Central Government Finance Report 2010-2014



source : BPK RI, 2015

This achievement is also still below target of National Medium Term of Development Plan RPJMN for 2010-2014 (100).

Referring to the discussion above, it can be concluded that It is necessary to enforce the rules in the implementation SPIP with the imposition of sanctions for the regent or city that doesn't implement SPIP fit to the PP No. 60/2008. The forms of sanctions can be in disciplinary employment in accordance to Government Regulation No. 53 of 2010 on the discipline of civil servants or even more effectively by the reduction of the fund transfer (DAU) which will make the ministries / agencies and local governments compete to strengthen its SPIP

5.0 CONCLUSION

Based on the content analysis of policy for Government Internal Control System can be concluded that the policy administration SPIP containing obscurity and inconsistency cause problems in terms of implementation. First, since issued on August 28, 2008, up to this time (2017) the policy has not been further elaborated in the regulations of the lower and more detailed. There were Lack of dissemination the policy . Second as a policy is there is no reward and punishment system for the enforcement of the rules so that there is no power to force implementation.

To solve the problems the It is necessary to impose sanctions on noncompliance with the implementation SPIP such as the reduction in the budget of the agency concerned and to define government regulation to make them easier to understand and After that It is important to disseminate the policy to the All of the employ with the training programmed from recruitment until retirement so that they can run more effectively in order to realize the objectives of the Government Internal Control System (SPIP).

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DESIGN OF PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS "SUNGAI"
BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BANDUNG CITY

Charisma Asri Fitrananda, S.Ikom., M.Ikom

Lecturer of Science Communication at FISIP UNPAS

Charisma.asri@unpas.ac.id

Abstract

As a densely populated city, Bandung became one of the city's high flood levels. Flooding in Bandung not only because of the climate issue and the lack of urban infrastructure support. Damage to the environment and the behavior of society living in urban areas as well as a contributor to the problem of flooding in the city of Bandung. And one habit that is difficult to remove by the citizens of Bandung is littering the river. Therefore, Bandung city government made a public service announcement "river" to educate citizens about the impact of trash into the river.

Researchers interested in studying about public service ads "Sungai" to find out how to form the government of Bandung City designing mechanisms in tackling the behavior of people who throw garbage into the river. This study was conducted to raise awareness especially to the people of Bandung City to take action in changing the behavior of trash into the river which could cause flooding in the city.

This study is a qualitative research, the research suggests an idea or understanding of how and why a symptom or reality it happens that includes data collection technique of interview, observation and documentation, while data analysis using qualitative descriptive technique. The method used application development Multimedia Development Life Cycle (Luther, 1994) which has six stages: concept, design, collection of materials, manufacture, testing and distribution.

Keywords: *public service announcements, government, river*

Backgrounds

As a tropical country, Indonesia has a fairly high rainfall, reaching 2000 - 3000 mm / year. These conditions should give a positive value for Indonesia, due to the high rainfall, water availability will overflow to support the needs of Indonesia's population reached 259.4 million people (World Population Data Sheet 2016). However, if the water is too excessive, there will be losses. The excess water will lead to overflowing rivers that eventually became flooded.

National Disaster Management Agency noted between 2016 to 2017 there were 245 floods, typhoons and disaster followed landslides. Kota Bandung was started frequently hit by the end of 2016, including the floods in a number of points. Based on the data, the flood occurred at 20 in Bandung, among other Pagarsih,

Pasirkaliki, Wastukencana, Lodaya, Pasirkoja, Ahmad Yani, Sukagalih, Sudirman, Andir and Laswi. ([Http://dibi.bnppb.go.id](http://dibi.bnppb.go.id))

Flooding at various points due to drainage channels are not able to drain the water surface flow on an ongoing basis. This means that there is garbage that clogs waterways, so that if the rainfall is quite high and in the long term, the flow of water will be clogged at some point. This happens due to public indifference to the cleanliness of the environment itself, because floods occur not only due to natural factors such as rainfall and land cover but also due to the impact of bad human behavior in waste management.

Decreased of public concern about their environmental cleanliness Bandung, especially for those who live in the catchment area and the river. Then there should be more attention from the Government of Bandung City to have relevant programs in educating people to not maintain the cleanliness of the environment so that flooding does not occur again. In speeding up the process of understanding, meaning and to raise awareness as well as public awareness of the environment, the Government of Bandung City should make the campaign through effective communication techniques and efficient. One of the activities carried out campaigns is Public Service Announcements (PSAs) entitled *Sungai*, in english is River. One of the best known environmental PSAs was presented from Government of Bandung City, who's co-operation with the media industry in the dissemination of information about the importance of maintaining the cleanliness of the river, in order to reach a wider public.

PSAs are usually loaded at the request of the government or Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) to raise the issue of social or community solidarity on an issue. For example, the issue of order, traffic, environment, government programs and others. This is in line with the definition of PSAs expressed by Crompton and Lomb, "An announcement for the which no charge is made and which promotes programs, activities or services of federal, state or local Government or the program activities, or service of the nonprofit organization and other announcements regarded as serving the community interest, excluding tune signals, routine weather announcement and promotional announcement" (Kasali 1992; 202).

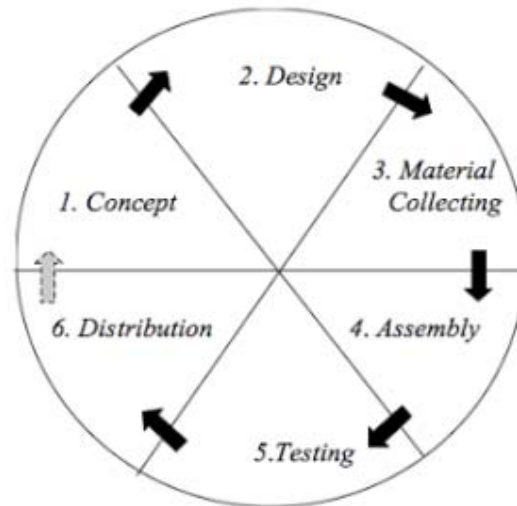
The advantage of using PSAs is to promote pro-social behavior is due in part to their ability to efficiently and repeatedly penetrate a large target population, with the possibility of rely on highly respected source as spokesperson as we'll known Ridwan Kamil as mayor of Bandung City. Research conducted will examine, how the Government of Bandung City design a Public Service Announcement *Sungai* in order to cope with the behavior of people who throw garbage into the river?

Methods

This type of research that will be used is descriptive qualitative research, according Sugiono (2009: 29) descriptive analytical method which serves to describe

or give a picture of the object under study through data that has been collected, analyze and make conclusions apply to the public.

To be able to analyze the design of PSAs *Sungai*, researchers used a model of Multimedia Development Life Cycle (MDLC) which consists of six stages: Concept, Design, Material Collecting, Assembly, Testing and Distribution. Sixth stage need not be consecutive, in practice, the stage can exchanging positions.



Picture 1.

Model of MDLC

Source: Luther, 1994

Based on research methods, researchers can communicate directly with the subject of research as well as can be observed from the beginning to the end of the research process. The data that researchers get on the field will be investigated, analyzed, given interpretations and generalizations held in order to set the properties and criteria for a good job. Hopefully, this research becomes the input to improve the process in the design of the next PSAs.

In this study, researchers use interactive data analysis. According to Miles and Huberman (1992), this analysis model linking three principal components of the data analysis are: 1) Reduction of Data, the selection process focusing on simplification, abstraction and transformation of raw data that appears in the field; 2) Presentation of Data, is a collection of information that is structured and gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action; 3) Withdrawal conclusion, in which the author began a process of interpretation, which gives meaning to the data or information that has been disaji. The analysis process is running continuously as a cycle.

Result

Advertising is a form of persuasive communication media to inform the message as well as directing the audience to perform a certain action. In general, the

ad published in the mass media or commercial profit-oriented. However, there is a type of advertising that made no profit-oriented, but rather to provide information to the public about a particular problem such as public service announcements.

Social-oriented public service announcements with independent existence, usually not related to the concept of trading business, politics or religion. The physical form is no different from commercial advertising, because they provide a visual communication to influence a wide audience as a target to do something that is recommended by the PSAs message. (Tinarbuko, 2008)

Wells, Burnett and Moriarty (1989: 9) added that PSAs is an announcement made for free of charge by the advertising agency, where time and space donated by the media. It can be said that PSAs created and published in the media at the request of the government or NGO without charge to raise public awareness on certain issues. There are three major factors or themes that are the focus in PSAs by Wellbacher (1979: 426) includes the delivery of ideas in the hope the public will be accepted and replicated; support for certain things that are being programmed by the government; and calls for social activities or fundraisers.

Generally, PSAs is designed to support a particular program that is non-commercial. In this study, researchers took PSAs entitled *Sungai* created by the Government of Bandung to be investigative. One of the programs the Government of Bandung wish to display these PSAs, the public became aware of the impact of the behavior of littering. These PSAs is designed to persuade a message about the impact and consequences of throwing garbage in the river.

Sungai is a form of advertising that presents a message call, an invitation, a warning relating to the behavior of people in throwing garbage into the river, as well as to increase public awareness of the environmental concern. Hopefully the messages in PSAs encourage audiences to act like follow a policy that is advertised. It is often called subliminal perception, that the audience is stimulated below the level of consciousness. So, the exposure to PSAs can be received unnoticed by the public.

PSAs should have an attractive visual to get the target, because basically aims to raise awareness toward solving a social problem which is being actual. In the grain must be able to keep up with the flow of information in the mass media are more attractive in visual appearance. Thus the government uses motion graphics to create PSAs *Sungai* as consideration for the public interest starting from the visual appearance.

PSAs based on advertising activity moral movement to build community through social messages with the creative talent with a symbolic approach. Researchers will analyze the PSAs *Sungai* by using the Multimedia Development Life Cycle (MDLC) from Luther (1994) is described by Sutopo (2011), which consists of six stages:

1. Concept

In this phase, the identification of basic concepts regarding creation of PSAs ranging from the government's request to use multimedia technology. And to set goals and identify the audience. Researchers found that the basic concept of PSAs *Sungai* is one of Bandung Champion Program, which the government provides guidance to the Department of Highways and Irrigation, which is now transformed into the Public Works Department, to create a media environment campaign. Of the various campaigns and programs of the Department of Highways and Water Resources, one of them made a PSAs entitled *Sungai*.

The concept is planned to use multimedia animation, but with labor shortages in Bandung City Government, particularly the Department of Highways and Irrigation, then they cooperate with third parties which is Monoponik Studio. Monoponik Studio is Graphic Design Studio based in Bandung, who's focused on illustration, motion graphics, editorial design and virtual identity.

With the cooperation established between the two parties, the Government of Bandung eventually apply to become a client, and ask Monoponik Studio to use motion graphics multimedia applications as a medium to deliver information. According Naufal as co-founder of Monoponik Studio, motion graphics is a branch of Art Design is a combination of Graphics, Illustration, Typography, Photography and Videography using animation techniques.

This is where the center of gravity of the motion graphics. If a graphic designer creating brochures, flyers, and banners, then a motion graphics designer works to drive or turn on audio-visual needs by using animation techniques.

The purpose of this motion graphics multimedia applications for the delivery of raw data from the Government as regional regulation becomes more attractively displayed and understood by the audience. Because, if the audience was asked to read the raw data that contains the chapters and the government's call, certainly will not attract and tend to be ignored. That's what makes this PSAs into a motion graphic animation, to facilitate the public in receiving information on the importance of protecting the environment.

Basic rules for designing PSAs *Sungai* is also determined at this point, one of Bandung Regional Regulation No. 003 of 2005 on the Implementation Order, Cleanliness and Beauty, chapters 38 and 40 which contain:

"In order to create order in the border rivers and waterways in the Region, any person, legal entity and / or associations, are prohibited: throwing objects / materials of solid and / or liquid or in the form of waste into or around the river; remove / insert B3 waste or hazardous chemicals in water sources flowing or not, such as rivers, sewage network, water channels, springs, pools of water and other clean water sources; a bowel movement (stool) and small lavatory and other contaminants entering the water sources, drinking water ponds, rivers and other sources of clean water; narrowing drains and sewers with the ground or other objects that interfere with the smooth flow of water into the river. "

The target audience will influence the multimedia visual identity as a reflection of the Government of Bandung who want information delivered to the public. Department of Highways and Irrigation make the basic concepts from the identification of targeted audience is, the entire people of Bandung, not just people who live around the river only. Although the target audience is the people of Bandung in particular, but to target audience generally is the whole human in any area. Because the behavior of throwing garbage into the river is bad behavior that has become a daily habit.

Therefore, Monoponik Studio making PSAs design proposals to be followed up by the Government of Bandung City. After approval the proposal, there was a contractual agreement between the two parties in the manufacture of PSAs *Sungai*.

2. Material Collecting

At the stage of collecting material that fits the needs done, Monoponik Studio began collecting materials such as clip art images, photographs, animations, video, audio, and others that can be obtained. The materials can be obtained from literature, mass media and relevant references online through Google search site.

In addition, Studio Monoponik interviewed the Highways Agency and Irrigation about the river in Bandung, Bandung City Government Regulation and Government Policy Bandung. So that there is the raw data that support for manufacturing PSAs *Sungai*. The raw data in the form of Bandung Regional Regulation No. 003 of 2005 on the Implementation Order, Cleanliness and Beauty, chapters 38 and 40; as well as for Charges of Coercion Enforcement of up to 50 million rupiah or imprisonment of up to 3 months.

River referenced in this PSAs is Cikapundung and Cidurian because both these are largest river in Bandung and most influential of the 46 other rivers. Other data to be conveyed is the use of river to meet the needs of community life, such as cooking, washing, bathing, drinking, or watering the plants. It is proposed to provide knowledge to the public that the water produced every day that comes from the river, so they think twice if going to throw garbage in the river.

Then, pointed out that occurs when people throw garbage into the river. Impacts that will occur as the river ecosystem will be disturbed, indigestion, skin irritation, to floods caused by garbage that clogs waterways. In the end, these PSAs urge people to maintain the cleanliness of the river and do not throw garbage into the river. This invitation is accompanied by information received punishment if committed the offense.

3. Design

In this stage, there is the manufacture of visual display interface design, story board and navigation structure. Multimedia design requires mapping navigation structure that describes the relationship between content and help to organize the messages. After doing a concept with both sides, the next step to do is create a

design, in this study design was created by Monoponik Studio to make a detailed specification of the program architecture, style, appearance and material requirements / materials for the program.

At this stage of the design process is made through three stages: pre-production, production and post-production. The design phase is combined in order to form a complete picture. The stages of design process, as follows:

a. pre-Production

Everything needed for the production process began to be prepared. Some things need to be planned is designing a visual concept / reference and draft a story line.

b. Production

In the making of motion graphics, visual designers developed a draft concept and story line into several characters, narrative, scenes in a digital storyboard.

c. pre-production

In the last stage of this design, the result of the incorporation of motion graphics editing, audio in Adobe Premiere CS3 output is selected into .avi format

Specifications made sufficient detail so that at a later stage is not required new decisions, but often there is additional material or multimedia section added, removed, or changed at the start of the project. This stage uses a storyboard to illustrate the description of each scene, to include all the multimedia objects and links to other scenes and a flowchart to describe the flow from one scene to another scene.

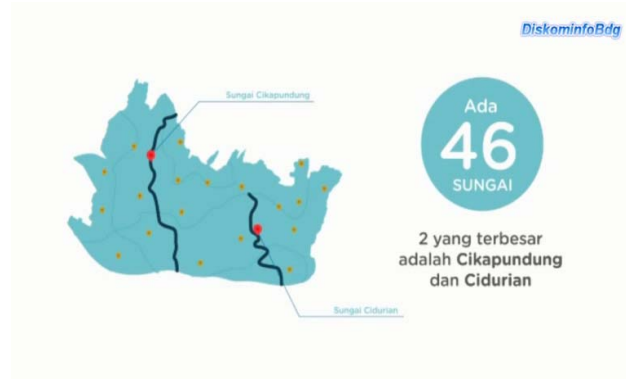
4. Assembly

Assembly stage is where all the multimedia objects created based on storyboards and navigation structure is derived from the design stage. In this stage of the manufacture of all objects or multimedia material using multimedia authoring software to support the making of motion graphic. Making an application based on storyboards, flowcharts and navigation structure that originated in the design phase using Adobe Illustrator, After Effects CS3 and Adobe Premiere CS3.



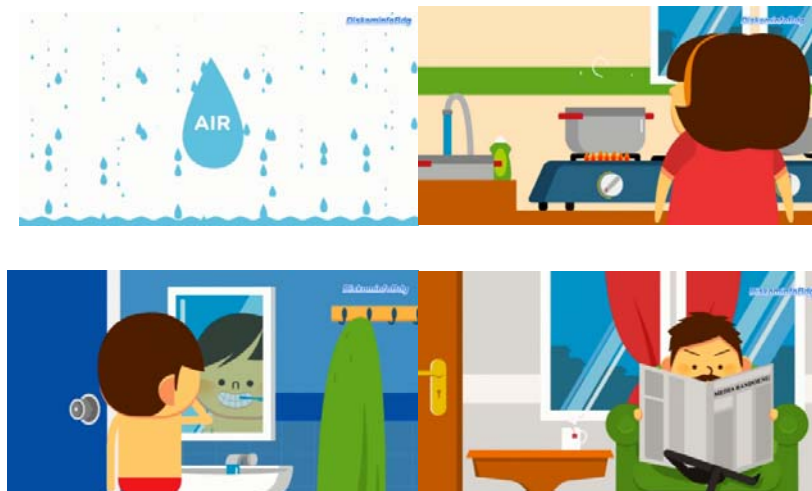
Picture 2. Graphic of *Pasupati*

Starting from the opening of the PSAs, there is the introduction of the city who described the bridge overpass *Pasupati*, it has become a hallmark of the city of Bandung for anyone who saw it.



Picture 3. Demographic of River in Bandung City

PSAs are designed to be attention to demographic characteristics and culture of the target group so that the results are more effective. Then connected with demographic circumstances river in the city of Bandung, there are 46 rivers in Bandung but only taken two major rivers, namely Cikapundung and Citarum.



Picture 4. People activities using water

Followed by providing information about water, one of which is the depiction of that water is one of the major elements contained in the river. As well as also explained the benefits of water in daily use by people such as cooking, washing, bathing, drinking, to watering the plants. These activities are described with some characters ranging from school children, employees, housewives and others



Picture 5. Impact of bad water usage

People's behavior began to show with pictures of women who are dumping garbage into the river. From just a bit rubbish, trash piled up and disrupt the river ecosystem can be seen from the view of dead fish in the river poisoned by the waste bin. Another effect is a digestive disorder that is described with schoolchildren holding her stomach and skin irritation is described by the man who scrape himself. It has become the theme for the other PSAs, where bad water created people unproductive.



Picture 6. Rain and floods

In addition, the impact of river pollution is very bad when the water level rise due to the great rain of garbage clogging the drains so that it will lead to floods. In this scene the government's call sign like "Let's do the real action to Bandung Champion!" Which in this appeal the government to invite the community to clean up garbage in the river and do not throw garbage into the river.

Then there is an invitation to keep clean by removing trash to the dumpster. To become PSAs cover, shown K3 legal basis Regulation 2005 Articles 38 and 40, a fine of up to 50 million rupiah or imprisonment of up to 3 months.

5. Testing

Testing is performed after completing the assembly by running the application and see if there is a mistake or not. First, it will be tested on a modular basis to determine whether the results are as expected. Furthermore, the test for the evaluation of the system is only by the user. From the test results to be improved in accordance with suggestions on user feedback to improve the performance of applications that meet the needs of the evaluation of the results of the system.

In this stage, there are three parties: the user, such as Bandung City Government, Department of Highways and irrigation and Studio Monoponik. No trial to the public, which according to the researchers, the test is very important to the audience to provide feedback whether this is enough PSAs comprehensively convey information. With the three-party meeting was conducted question and answer method to determine whether the media had already qualified feasible or not to be distributed.

There are no further testing if PSAs *Sungai* is already on target or is there a change experienced by people in Bandung on the conduct of trash into the river.

6. Distribution

After a trial that may need to be done several times, in this stage of the manufacture of the master file and stored in the system documentation. In this study, PSAs are already undergoing trials with the user will be displayed in the media television, Megatron and youtube, so that all people can see directly PSAs entitled *Sungai*. Megatron is a billboard that uses a form of electronic display moving images of motion, or media advertisement.

The mass media has presented a set of images, ideas and evaluations where the audience can choose and make reference to the behavior. For researchers, shortage of these PSAs is time for airing still less intense. So that the message delivered is not so influential to the target audience is people. This stage also called the evaluation phase for the development of the finished product in order to become better. The results of this evaluation can be used as input for the next PSAs.

Conclusion

Design process by the Government of Bandung with Monoponik Studio are in accordance with the MDLC model. But there are some stages that are not appropriate, such as starting from the concept stage there anymore derivatives. All starting from client requests to create PSAs and make the desired basic concepts. Followed by making proposals and there was a contract between the two parties, so that the PSAs design process can be started immediately.

Collecting the material is done to get the detailed specification that will support the PSAs design process. After that, go into the design stage, where Monoponik Studio insert content and platforms used by any media that support. Then, it will be produced in the assembly stage by using software support.

There are weaknesses in the testing phase, the Government of Bandung and Monoponik Studio not do the test to the public. Only testing in the internal user, so the effectiveness of the delivery of the message is subjective. Only then, PSAs *Sungai* aired in the mass media.

The conclusion that researchers get on the field is a discrepancy MDLC models with designs made by the Government of Bandung.. Where there are several additional stages and missed stages. Thus, researchers can create a new model based on the findings in the field, such as:

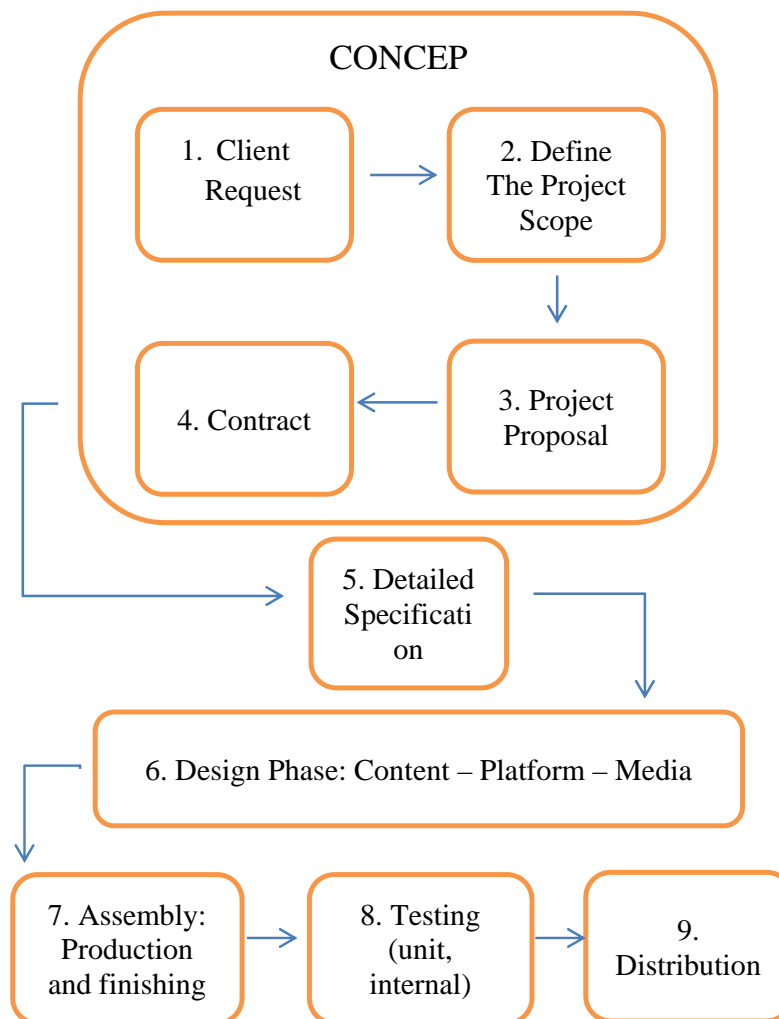


Chart 1.
Elaboration of MDLC Models

Researchers have found something in the field, it is the less time when people watch the PSAs of the broadcast media such as television. Because PSAs are broadcast apart from the prime hours or off-prime received less attention and did not give effect as expected by the government.

As seen in the field, river PSAs aired on television with a particular channel and time slot is limited. then, aired on Megatron, Megatron is a billboard that uses a form of electronic display moving images of motion, or media advertisement. In addition, the PSAs uploaded to youtube in order to be seen by more people.

PSAs are designed to be attention to demographic characteristics and culture of the target group so that the results are more effective. However, things to keep in mind that the effectiveness of a campaign or PSAs is dependent on the delivery of the message to the audience. There is no meaning if PSAs spent a huge cost but the audience did not see it, or the message is not able to influence the audience.

It can be seen from a study of the cognitive effects such that the formation of attitudes, community belief system expansion and affirmation of values; affective to create fear or anxiety as well as increase or decrease the moral support; and behavioral to drive or relieve, the establishment of a specific issue or resolution, providing a strategy for an activity and lead to the desired behavior.

As a medium of communication, it is clear that in an effort to influence audience behavior with the evocative and touching emotions and thoughts, television is superior to other mass media. Because television audiences have a lot with high persuasive power. Besides television also has a very wide coverage in disseminating messages quickly with all its impact in people's lives, especially the messages to be conveyed the government by using PSAs.

Based on previous research, Mendelshon (1973) found that public information campaign have a relatively high probability of success if (1) campaign developers assume that most audiences are likely to be only mildly interested in the message, (2) middle-range goals are set, from example the developers feel confident that simple message exposure will lead to the desired information gain of change in behavior and (3) the target audiences is thoroughly investigated in terms of demographics, lifestyle, values and mass-media habits. Mendelshon described three information campaigns that were highly successful because each of their designs reflected close collaboration between social scientists and communications specialists.

At PSAs *Sungai*, according to researchers, the message conveyed was personal, clear and real. Messages must also be easy to remember, for example, is "Save Our River!". Sometimes the message should have the funny sensation, with a picture that creates a bit of a smile. Then, create a message with questions like, "Are you now still throwing garbage into the river?" While highlighting the strength of the social norm in society.

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NORWAY SUPPORT AS GLOBAL RESPOND IN INDONESIA PEATLANDS RESTORATION1

Dadang Ilham K. Mujiono, S.Sos., M.A

Lecturer of International Relations Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences of Mulawarman University, Kampus Gn. Kelua Universitas Mulawarman, City of Samarinda, Province of East Kalimantan, phone number : +62 852 4699 4003
dhadank_copilot@yahoo.co.id

Abstract

Indonesia become the 4th largest of peatland size in the world (14.905.574 hectare) after Russia, Canada and United States of America. The peatland itself contains the huge number of carbon dioxide. If it is not maintain careful, it will lead production of carbon dioxide (CO₂) much bigger. Therefore, it will become another caused of global warming. Related with this matter, a wise handling is mandatory to create the benefit of peatland for prosperity purposing. According the size of peatland in Indonesia, It is also experiencing many of problem which related the cause of global waning. One of problem is forest fires. Some of them occur in peatland. When it occur handling for firefighting will be very difficult. In the other hand, the peatland itself become one of the answer of global problem, such as food security, energy and climate change, of course if conducting with right implementation of sciences and technology. So that, it is also become the global concern, where this is not only become Indonesia responsibility in terms of maintaining and managing peatland, it also become the global respond.

One of country who concern about peatland in Indonesia is Norway. Norway become the biggest donor country in Indonesia related with managing and restoration peatland, through a grant, which distributed to Indonesia Board of Peatland Restoration (BRG) since 2016. This country has agreed to help Indonesia with USS 4 Million, that used for maximize the role of BRG through 4 action plan, which are: 1. Mapping and planing. 2. Developing a damping infrastructure. 3. Involving the local community based on empowerment local economic and lastly, 4. Research. Furthermore, in order to analyze these issue, researcher will implement theory of international fund and international cooperation, where the theory of international fund will focus on how the mechanism of Norway grant to Indonesia, and the theory of international cooperation will mainly focus on the analyses of Indonesia and Norway cooperation in order to reduce the global problem in this case is peatland restoration. After that, the methodology of this research is descriptive analysis which will present and explain how cooperation between Norway and Indonesia through BRG implement 4 action plan and based on grant that came from Norway.

Another important think is the technique of this study, is field research where researcher will conducting the observation of peatland in Indonesia and performing in-depth interview in order to get the valid data. Finally, in this research found that Norway become the main actor and partner of Indonesia in restore the peatland, and maximize the land as one

of economic sector that will lead a prosperity for Indonesia citizen, and globally will become a solution of global problem. However, even Norway has a huge deal in restore the peatland in Indonesia, the substantial or core problem of peatland restoration still lack of serious concern from Indonesia government, such as mapping of hydrology peatland zonation, cultivation, and stabilization of protected forest.

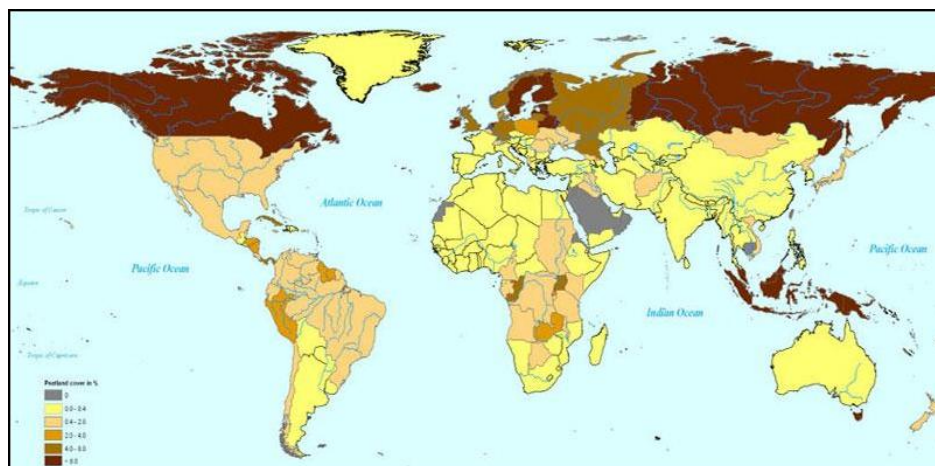
Keywords: Norway, Donor – Grant, Peatland, Indonesia

A. Background

Technically, peat soil made from the composition of the imperfect decomposition of vegetation of trees flooded by water, causing anaerobic conditions. (Anaerobic is a technical word that literally means "without air" (where "air" usually means oxygen)). Furthermore, the organic material continues to accumulate in a very long time, forming a layer with a thickness exceeding 50cm (Ali Fahmi. Jurnal Bumi). Geographically, the location of this land is spread much in the area - saturated areas such as wetlands, basins and coastal areas.

Based on the characteristics of the beginning of peat land, it is classified as wetlands. Globally, the wetlands on earth to reach 3% of the total land available. Although in the figures, the amount of land is relatively small, but the carbon stocks held twice from reserves owned by forest on earth. The spread of peatlands can be found in almost all countries. The biggest country where have the largest peatland is Russia, followed by Canada, USA and Indonesia.

Figure 1 The Spread of Peatland in the World



Source: International Wetland available in
<https://jurnalbumi.com/lahan-gambut/>

As the 4th largest country which own peatlands in the world, Indonesia has an important role in maintaining peatlands, in order to stay in control and beneficial for Indonesian domestic environment, in particular and for the world in general. It is becoming the main concern, because in the recent time, environmental issues had become a global issue, where climate change caused earth temperature become warmer. In the other hand, the existence of the forest become thinning. Indonesia as a country that has an extensive tropism forest, have a huge duty in maintaining the forest, and one of them is peatland

Related with peatland itself, there are approximately 21 million hectare or 10.8% of the land area in Indonesia, with underground carbon storage of approximately 37 gigatonnes (Gt) (Wahyunto. 2007). The spread of peatland mostly in the four major islands, Sumatera 35%, 32% Kalimantan, Papua, 30%, and a small portion in Sulawesi, and Seram Halmanera 3%. (Radjagukguk, 1992; 1995).

As the function, peatlands have strategic role such as hydrological, fastening (sequester) carbon and biodiversity are vital for environmental and animal life (Bellamy, 1995). Indonesia also with the growing of population and increasing economic activity, led to a lot of people conducting conversion of peatland for economic activities such as land clearing for cultivation and production of palm oil and pulp. In addition, for the fulfillment of the public board, peatlands are also converted to the needs of building materials and furnishings.

Furthermore, it is also because of the Indonesian government's program in the search for alternative energy by utilizing the oil and palm oil, as one alternative and renewable energy sources for need of markets. In terms of that matter, the Government certainly understood, the risks that caused if the exploitation occurred peatlands operates in big scale. Relating with this, the Minister of Agriculture has been issued Ministerial Regulation no. 14/2009 on Peatland Utilization of Biofuel Guidelines for Oil Palm Cultivation review.

However, the fact that conversion on the peatlands in Indonesia, most of them are not obey for the regulation that government had made. Some of the land conversion activity which raises many negative effects of existence peatlands. Some of these causes of which are of drainage which were not well controlled, resulting in subsidence due to peat has characteristics which if peatlands has been damaged once and experienced drought the prolonged, then the character of colloidal peat would become damaged. So that the peat will unable hold a water. Furthermore, because it is experienced dryness, then causing an inability to absorb water and nutrient. (Chotimah., 2002). So that, it is lead the land which have a fertile condition become dry easily and changed such as charcoal, and where during the dry season, this is a potential land fires.

Furthermore, fires in peatland is also far more dangerous than the fire that occurred on dry land (soil minerals) as if a layer of peat burned it will cause effects of the fires were old and causing smoke to disrupt people's lives in the country and abroad. (Limin. 2003) Some studies claim that a thick layer of skin depth peatlands

burned averaged 22.03 cm (between variation from 0 to 42.3 cm), but at some point - a certain point layers affected by fire may reach a depth of 100cm. Therefore, prevention of fire in the form of blackouts will be very difficult and takes a very long time. Some experience in putting out peat since 1997 has proven that to extinguish 1m² peatland 200-400 liters water, this was influenced by the density of the peat fiber.

In addition to drain the water content in the peat soil, the drainage canalization may also provide access for illegal loggers for conducting forest destruction. It is also will absorb most of the water content in the peat land into the channels created by the local community. Because of this circumstances, it is caused many of problem, such as degradation of environment quality, prolonged drought, and even cause flooding during the rainy season.

Related to the exploitation of peatland post drought, will also have difficulty in restoring the function of the land. It proved one of them in the province of Central Kalimantan, (Jentha. 2003) in which to grow some plants in the field requires the provision of ash each time planting in large quantities. Some commodities such plants among maize (*Zea mays*) 16.09 tonnes / ha, celery (*Apium graveolen*) 117.29 tons / ha, amaranth (*Amaranthus sp*) 93.72 tonnes / ha, mustard (*Brassica juncea*) 18.17 ton / ha and water spinach (*Ipomoea batatas*) 43.18 tonnes / ha. As has been mention before, this is because of the nutrient content is on peatlands have been reduced, after the drought that swept the land. In addition to drought, some others due to the subsidence of the peat land, causing the tree roots become dangling. Where this condition can lead to collapse of the trees with ease and harm vegetation and people living around.

Several attempts by the Indonesian government related to problems arising from the conversion of peat land, one of which with a deepening and a new channel to accelerate the expenditure of water. However, such efforts would lead to more impact, especially agricultural land around it, where the land became dry and sour, so it is not productive and ultimately into the sleeping area, and flammable. (BBP2SLP, 2008).

Moreover, increasing emissions of greenhouse gases (GG) emissions due to drainage, especially with the oxidation activity - reduction of the organic matter of peat. As a product of the oxidation process reducing the emissions of CO and CH occurrence which is one of the important problems in global climate change (Agus. 2008). Then, according to (Hooijer. 2006), estimated the emissions associated with the conversion of the use and management of peatlands almost reach 50% of national emissions Indonesia.

Furthermore, damage to the ecosystem of peat have a major impact on the local environment (in situ) and the surroundings (ex situ). The incidence of flooding in downstream watershed is one of the effects of the destruction of peatland ecosystems. Deforestation and use of peatlands for agriculture systems that require drainage deep (> 30 cm) and burning or fires caused GHG emissions to be very high.

The increased GG emissions due to the high reserves of carbon stored in peat and ease of carbon emitted, so that when the activities of canalization and drainage in every land conversion, resulting in the release of greenhouse gas emissions, starting from logging to increase emissions due to increased penetration of sunlight directly to the peat, which can stimulate microbial decomposers decompose peat. The increase in GG emissions is one of the major causes of temperature getting warmer and also lead climate change. So that, GG emissions is not only a problem of Indonesia, but has become a global problem.

Based on the above conditions, the peat is a fragile ecosystem, and classified as marginal and fragile lands, where in each production on peatlands will be very susceptible to damage. So that in any production activities, required careful planning for the creation of sustainable development. This plan includes the use of technology in accordance with the type of peat and plants suitable for cultivation in peatlands. (Widjaja Adhi. 1992). Furthermore, the use of peatland also should be implemented judiciously and based on the characteristics of the land.

Presidential Decree No. 32 of 1990 and Law No. 21 of 1992 on Spatial Planning Region peaty establish areas peaty with a thickness of 3 meter or more, which is located in the upper reaches of the river and marsh, designated as a protected area, which serves as the fastening of water and flood control, as well as protecting unique ecosystems in the region (BBP2SLP. 2008). So that efficient and prudent step is to prevent as much as possible the conversion of peat land in order not to increase the concentration of greenhouse gas emissions in the Earth's atmosphere.

Then, as has been mention earlier, that GG emissions is simply - the eye is not a problem to be faced by Indonesia alone, but rather work together with countries in the world, so that the efforts of Indonesia as already mentioned above, are considered needs to be improved. One of the efforts undertaken by the Indonesian government to establish cooperation with friendly country. One of the countries that have been cooperating with Indonesia in order to restore the peatland is Norway. The cooperation between Indonesia and Norway reached through bilateral channels and through the grant mechanism which from of Norway.

METHODOLOGY

In this research, the qualitative research is adopting (Catherine, 1994) that will drawing conclusions based on the case that departs from the general, and has a wide area to the things that are special and specific. Further type of research is descriptive analysis of the which will present and explain how cooperation between Norway and Indonesia through the Peatland Restoration Board (PRB) implement four-phase action plan and based on grants that came from Norway. Another important think is the technique of this study, is a research field where will researcher conducting the observation of peatland in Indonesia and performing in-depth interviews in order to get the valid data.

THEORY

International cooperation (Koesnadi. 1983) occurred because the national understanding that supported the desire for international conditions need each other, that cooperation is based on mutual interests among countries, but it is not identical interests. On the basis of the above opinion, with regard to international cooperation in the field of economics, of course, is inseparable from the role of the combined factors of international economic cooperation and international political economy. Where in the international cooperation that is so complex, a foreign policy of a country cannot be separated from consideration of his country's economy. International cooperation itself is divided into four forms, among others: 1. Global Partnership. 2. Regional Cooperation. 3. Functional Cooperation. 4. Cooperation Ideological.

Cooperation in the context of international relations is divided into bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Related to the cooperation between Indonesia and Norway classified as bilateral cooperation, and both countries have encouraged the formation of interest together so that this cooperation. One reason for Indonesia in cooperation with the Norwegian course in order to reduce GG emissions from the peat. While the main goal of Norway decided in cooperation with Indonesia is certainly a big step Norway as a leading country in the world in favor of the state of the world to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, in this case Indonesia. It also proves the existence of Norway as a country that is very fast in respond global issues, especially in this case the problem of climate change.

EXPLANATION

As a country that is active in international arena, especially in supporting the preservation of the environment, then Indonesia, especially in dealing with problems related to peatland incentive to cooperation - international cooperation with the friendly countries. Some countries that have been agreed with Indonesia in terms of handling of peatlands are Norway, USA, Japan, Germany, Britain and several other European countries. From this partnership, the total funds collected to Indonesia around US \$ 125 million or equivalent to Rp 1.6 trillion. (Parliza Lawrence, 2016). The funds are distributed from several countries, and donor countries in cooperation mostly came from Norway, which is through a grant of US \$ 50 million. (Dukungan Norwegia. 2016)

Cooperation between Indonesia and Norway in particular relating to the handling of the problem of climate change is, in fact has been going on since 2010. Through cooperation reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation as outlined in the Letter of Intent between the Government of the Kingdom of Norway and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, signed by Erik Solheim Minister of the Environment and International Development of Norway and RM Marty M. Natalegawa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia. In this partnership, the two countries have agreed to continue to work together in order to reduce the

effects of climate change, especially greenhouse effect, one of which is sourced from the effects of peat fires. In the LoI also arranged 3 phase in the implementation of this agreement, including the Preparatory Phase I, Phase II and Phase III Transformation Implementation (LoI Norway - Indonesia. 2010). Further in this cooperation, Indonesia and Norway were in the transition phase between the first and second phase (Ari Dwipayana. Focus. 2016).

One of the efforts undertaken by Indonesia to accelerate the implementation of this cooperation by the Joint Commission on Bilateral pertemaun Coperation (JCBC) between the Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi and Foreign Minister Borge Brende at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Jakarta May 30, 2016. (RI-Norway Perkuat. 2016).

PHASE LETTER OF INTENT

Phase I Preparation

1. Completing a national REDD+ strategy that is also addressing all key drivers of forest and peatland emissions.
2. Establish a special agency reporting directly to the President to coordinate the efforts
3. Developing a strategy for and establishing the initial framework of an independent institutions for a national monitoring
4. Designing and establishing as early as possible a funding instrument in collaboration with relevant donors and managed by international reputable financial institutions.
5. Selecting a province-wide REDD+ pilot. The province must have large intact tracts of rainforest and face planned deforestation and forest degradation projects of a scale that will have significant impact on national emissions levels if implemented.

Phase II Transformation

The second phase will be initiated in January 2011, with a shared aspiration complete it by the end of 2013. In this phase, Indonesian efforts and Norwegian support will focus on:

- a. National level capacity building, policy development and implementation as well as legal reform and law enforcement
- b. One or more full scale province level REDD+ pilots

The aim of this phase is to make Indonesia ready for the contribution-for-verified emission reduction phase while also initiating large scale mitigation actions as follows:

1. The parties aspire to have the funding instrument designed in the preparation fully operational no later than January 1st 2011
2. By December 2013, a country with wide Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system conforming to IPCC Tier 2 or better, run by independent

international verification and capable of assessing the uncertainty range of its estimates will be in place.

3. Identify, develop and implement appropriate Indonesia-wide policy instrument and enforcement capabilities.
4. The first province-wide pilot will be implemented from January 2011 onwards
5. A second province-wide pilot, subject to the same criteria as the first pilot province, could be chosen by late 2011 and implemented by early 2012.

Phase III Contributions-For-Verified Emission Reduction

The shared aspiration of the parties is to initiate the third phase from 2014, based upon 2013 emission reductions. In this phase, a national contributions-for-verified emissions reductions mechanism will be implemented, including:

- a. Indonesia receives annual contributions for independently verified national emissions reduction relative to a UNFCCC reference level
- b. Norway (and potentially other partners having joined the partnership)

IMPLEMENTATION LETTER OF INTENT

As mentioned previously, that Indonesia and Norway when now is at a transitional phase between phases 1 to phase 2. Therefore, with respect to them, it will set out the progress of implementation of each - each phase of which has been agreed by both countries.

Phase 1. Preparation

1. Completing a national REDD+ strategy that is also addressing all key drivers of forest and peatland emissions.

In the first phase implementation of pillar 1, this LoI mandates the government to create a national strategy document in terms of reduction of GG emissions produced by peatlands. In practice, the government has established a national strategy and coordinated in each Ministry / agencies and handed over to be continued under the coordination of REDD+. The task force consists of 10 working groups and is responsible for a certain field according to the mandate given REDD+ institutions and responsible directly to the President, then still held by Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. (Dwi. 2016)

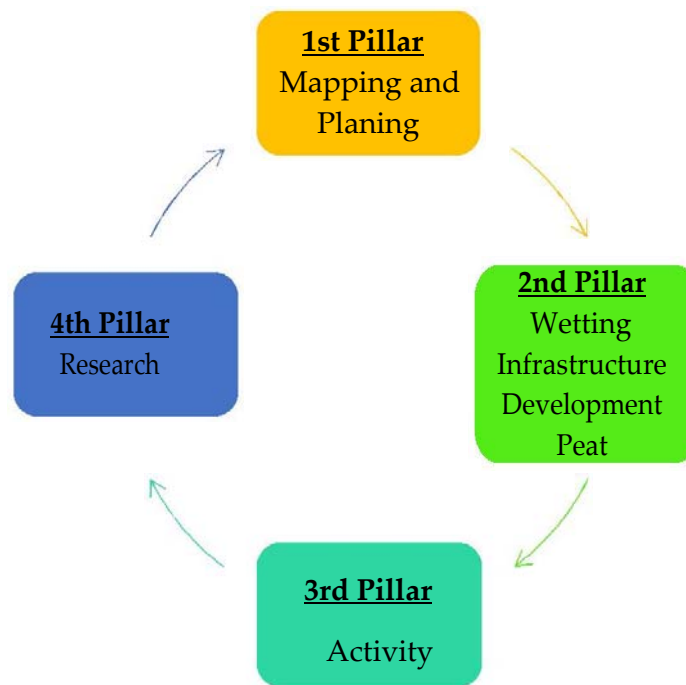
2. Establish a special agency reporting directly to the President to coordinate the efforts

In the establishment of a special agency that is responsible to the President, of continuity with the first pillar in phase 1 LoI. In the first phase of the specialized institutions built still a task force. In this case, the task force has been formed is the Management Body Decrease Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Peatland Forest Degradation (REDD + BP). Duties and functions replaced by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (KLHK). But over time and change of leadership in Indonesia, the post-election Ir. H. Joko Widodo (Jokowi) becomes president of the 7th, the agency was disbanded by President Jokowi. Not only that, see the importance of this

institution, and tied to an agreement set out in the Letter of Intent, the President Jokowi form Peatland Restoration Board (PRB). Established by Presidential Decree No 1/2016 in January 2016. (Mukhlison. Mengolah Dana. Gatra. 2017)

Another important point, that the body was created and tasked with coordinating and facilitating the restoration of peatlands in Indonesia. Furthermore, in accordance with Article 2 Presidential Decree No. 1/2016, BRG has the task of coordinating and facilitating the restoration of peatland in the province of Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra Province, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan Province, South Kalimantan and Papua province. (Perpres, 2016) and has the function of a. the coordination and strengthening of policy implementation peat restoration; b. planning, control and cooperation to provide restoration of peat; c. mapping hydrological unity of peat; d. zoning functions and functions of protected cultivation; e. wetting infrastructure construction (rewetting) peat and all the accessories; f. rearrangement of burning peat areas management; g. socialization and education peat restoration; h. implementation of supervision in the construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructure in the concession; and i. implementation of other functions given by the President. Furthermore, the PRB program has four pillars in the execution of works, among them:

Figure 2
4 Pillars of Peatland Restoration Board (PRB)



Involving Community Participation

Source: Made by writer from GATRA. Edition 9 – 15 February 2017

Based on the four pillars, each pillar will need one another with the aim to reduce GG emissions. Of all - the four pillars requires funding support, and in this case the necessary funding comes mostly from donor countries - countries that cooperate with Indonesia through REDD+ mechanism.

Related to the funding, the Agency has received total budget in November 2016 amounted to Rp 100 billion. But in fact, the absorption of these bodies is very low, only about USD 30 billion. Because of that, there is a very high silva. This is certainly a lesson for the future government, especially in terms of funding, because if disbursement of funds held in the end of the year, then certainly the budget absorption will be very minimum. This is evidenced by PRB budget absorption. One cause of the slowness is due to funding problems in the administration of the Ministry of Administrative and Finance Ministry, so that the inclusion of the revised budget around July.

3. Developing a strategy for and establishing the initial framework of an independent institutions for a national monitoring

Associated with the establishment of a national institute and framework for independent, then in this case the government to maximize the function and duties of some of the task force and led to the formation of PRB.\

4. Designing and establishing early as possible as a funding instrument in collaboration with relevant donors and managed by a reputable international financial institutions.

In all these four pillars, the LoI government mandates to carry out cooperation with institutions that govern the funds into Indonesia in terms of restoration of peat. In this case, the institution is maximized by PRB. The agency is in addition to focusing on the restoration of peat also coordinates and directs NGO grantees in order to create a program that is consistent with the restoration of peat. (Mukhlison. Mengolah Dana. Gatra. 2017). The coordination of the funds obtained from third from many countries, including the US, British, Germany, EU, Japan and South Korea.

5. Selecting a province-wide REDD + pilot. The province must have large intact tracts of rainforest and face planned deforestation and forest degradation projects of a scale that will have a significant impact on levels if implemented a national emissions.

In this fifth pillar, there are some provinces that have choosed to be a pilot project in the implementation of LoI. Among these are Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Jambi, Riau, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Papua and West Papua. After going through the stages of selection and assessment of the success of REDD+, then elected Central Kalimantan province, Kapuas as a pilot project this LoI. (Dwi. 2016)

Phase 2.

a. National level capacity building, policy development and implementation as well as legal reform and law enforcement

Related to capacity building and creation and implementation of related regulations reducing greenhouse effect and environmental protection, the government has made the rules from year to year, starting with Act No. 37 of 2014 on Soil and Water Conservation. Then the Government Regulation No. 71 of 2014 on the Protection and Management of Peatlands Ecosystem. Presidential Decree No. 16 of 2015 of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The addition and change of regulations related to the preservation and conservation of forests, of course adapted to the need for the current regulations.

In addition, in the enforcement of discipline and sanctions to the party which not responsible for the preservation of forests and peat lands, then in the era of President Jokowi government has approved Government Regulation (PP) 57/2016 regarding changes to Regulation 71/2014 on the Protection and Ecosystem management of Peat. This regulation provides severe penalties of which related to administrative sanctions for corporations that destroy peatlands that led to the revocation of the environment. (Mukhlison. Mengolah Dana. Gatra. 2017)

Moreover, the government also has a moratorium on some of the activities on peatlands. Among the few rules of Presidential Instruction No. 10 of 2011 regarding the delay new permits clearing primary forests and peatlands. (Wella. Presiden. 2011). PP No. 71 Year 2014 on Protection and Ecosystem Management of Peat, which regulate the prohibition and use of peatlands. (Bambang. Academisi. 2017). Government Regulation No. 57 Year 2016 regarding Amendment to Government Regulation No. 71 of 2014 on the Protection and Management of Peatlands Ecosystem.

b. One or more full scale province level REDD+ pilots

Of course in addition to the choose of Kapuas District, Central Kalimantan Province as a pilot project in the application of the LoI, phase one, then phase two there are some provinces are also the focus of attention of the government and also through the PRB. In this case according to article 2 of Presidential Decree No. 1 Year 2016 on the PRB has the task of coordinating and facilitating the restoration of peatland in the province of Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra Province, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan Province, South Kalimantan and Papua province. In this peat restoration zoning is not in accordance with the target implementation of the LoI. Where in the LoI target of this phase 2 between 2011 and 2014. But the fact PRG was formed in 2016 as well as chapters - chapters contained in this president decree.

After that, in phase 2 there are some pillars that focus on the establishment of an independent institution that has MRV system. But in practice, the establishment of this institute is still stagnant because since the signing of the Letter of Intent in 2010, this establishment is still not apparent institute founded. Until now, there has been no document that clearly and expressly states that the MRV system has been established in terms of restoration of peat. The plan of the establishment of MRV carried out since 2011, but the document - document to support the establishment of this institute is still unfinished. (Surat Niat, Green Peace, 2012).

Based on the implementation of the above explanation, it looks that Indonesia as a country that has been working with Norway through the LoI, has carried out several mandates. Particularly phase 1 and phase 2. But some of it is also a separate issue that when seen in the rules of punctuality has been determined, seen a lot of mandates that can not be accomplished in accordance with a predetermined time. This is an important concern for the government of Indonesia and Norway because there are very many pillars which have not been implemented to the fullest.

In accordance with the statement of Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi in 2016, the position of this LoI is at a transition from phase 1 to 2. On the other hand, if, based on the target of implementation pillars, phase 1 and 2 should be completed in 2014 . Thus, in 2016 and 2017 should have been the implementation of all pillars and phase of this LoI is complete and PRB emission reduction can be felt by all parties.

In this LoI maximize actually become the duties and functions of the PRB. It has a vital role in reducing GG emissions. However, as mentioned earlier by the author, PRB been formed in 2016. Thus, the new agency would still be focused on the improvement of the organization, so that the target of the program owned still cannot be achieved. In the first of year PRB, still focusing on the activities that are empowering the community. As for things like mapping substantial peat hydrological unity, strengthening of zoning protection function, and cultivation, is still not visible progress. While on the other hand, funding from the state donor countries are numerous.

CONCLUSION

Effort in reducing the rate of GG emissions is the work of many countries in the world. Because GG emissions is a global problem, so that joint efforts in finding a solution be the most appropriate response. Indonesia as the biggest country four in possession of peatlands, would have a great responsibility in maintaining peatlands are not misused enable the people of Indonesia. Given the potential CO₂ peat has a very large and will be very difficult to control when experiencing catastrophic fires, when the water content in the peat land drainage is dry caused not considering aspects of environmental impact. Furthermore, to preserve the environment specifically peatlands, Indonesia formed a partnership with the state - the state of the world. One of the very productive cooperation is with Norway through REDD + framework and set forth in the Letter of Intent has been signed by each representative government.

In practice, the implementation of the LoI cannot run optimally, especially the phase 2 and 3, while the execution time, in 2016 has become a yearend of the execution of this LOI. Therefore, consistency and hard work into a solution involving all parties is important that the target of a letter of intent to run according to the agreement that has been determined.

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**PUBLIC RELATION COMMUNICATION STRATEGY OF BANDUNG CITY
GOVERNMENT
IN TACKLING THE LITTER STYROFOAM**

By: Dhini Ardianti, S.Sos, M. I.Kom and Winne Wardiani, S.S, M.Si

ABSTRACT

The title of this research is Public Relations Communication Strategy of Bandung City Government in Tackling the Litter Styrofoam. This research is considered necessary because of the problems related to waste management on the duty of Bandung City Government in particular to the issue of maintaining environmental quality to keep them clean, prosperous, obedient and friendly in accordance with the vision and mission of the Bandung City. It is needs to be a comprehensive way, both preventive and repressive. In recent months, Bandung City has sufficient rainfall increase and create streams that exist beyond the threshold, causing the river to overflow and uncontrolled flood the streets. Recently issue about floods in some areas of Bandung City as the result from unstoppable Styrofoam trash, because is a basic material from Styrofoam isn't easily break down. Therefore we should bear made of Styrofoam waste management that handled by a variety of parties, not only the government responsibility but it is also expected to be an awareness for the residents of Bandung City as part of the community that inhabits the region surrounding Bandung City.

Therefore to establish a public awareness about the importance of tackling a litter Styrofoam is one of the responsibilities from the government public relations Bandung. Public Relations role itself that should be able to interprets, analyze and evaluate public behavioral tendencies and can evaluate government programs relating public interest.

The purpose of this research to determine how the communication strategy of the government public relations Bandung in tackling a Litter Styrofoam, in this case to identify the policies and procedures of Bandung City government public relations agencies and any program of public relations activities related issues Styrofoam waste reduction. This research expected with the green political that protects ecofriendly aspects.

This research used descriptive method analysis. The apparatus of government in department of communication and information as a subject of this research. Data collection through interviews, observation and documentation.

Keyword: Communication Strategy, Government Public Relation, Styrofoam, Green Political

INTRODUCTION

Based on an analysis by Jackson and Sorensen topic about the environment has become more frequent in the international agenda over the last three decades. While the number of people are increasing over time. Global population increases

rapidly, the pursuit of higher living standards is a potential threat to the environment. Waste is one of example where it cause adverse effects to the next generation.

If earlier we know that international security and the global economy area are two main areas of traditional issue in world politics, mostly researchers state that environment has emerged as a major area of the third issue. That's why now the issue about the environment becomes quite crucial because it seems become a global problem, a problem experienced by all countries that must be addressed and addressed through collective action and it can't be separated from the role of the state, given its role as an actor belonging to the most important in international relations as a politically, green politics finally become one of the elements that contribute to intervene.

The problem about environmental issues not only become a global issue in the micro sense, but also can be studied in micro, how applied by policy makers, either the central government or the municipality government / county.

The government of Bandung City through a circular letter by the mayor officially imposed a ban of using Styrofoam for food and beverages from 1 November 2016. This ban following the dangerous effects of using Styrofoam. The ban was imposed in all government agencies, educational areas, and particularly in the field of food business operators in Bandung City. It was stated by the head of field pollution control and environmental damage in Bandung, Teti Mulyawati, in *Bandung Menjawab*, which is a routine activity of public relations department of information and communication Bandung on TuesdFajaray, 18 October 2016.

In terms of health, Styrofoam often the disease to humans. Styrofoam material is dangerous because it is made from styrene granules which processed using benzene. Whereas benzene including substances which cause many diseases like thyroid gland, disrupt the nervous system, causing fatigue, accelerated heartbeat, insomnia, trembling body becomes, and become easily agitated. In some cases, benzene can even lead to loss of consciousness and death.

In addition to the high production of waste Styrofoam generated is considered important application of these rules. Results of research conducted by Dr. Daman Huri (Professor of *Institut Teknologi Bandung*) shows that waste of Styrofoam is cause obstruction water flow in the rivers and cause flooding in Bandung City. Environmental management in Bandung City almost dominated a waste, especially in the river dominated waste Styrofoam which is unravel.

Based assessment, waste generated by the Styrofoam in Bandung City reached not less. Department of environment and cleanliness of Bandung City noted, the volume of waste Styrofoam has been touched the figure of around 27 ton. That number is significant, especially if it is not immediately controlled or banned will accumulate which could have an impact on flood.

Early action from the department of environment and cleanliness Bandung City are socialize about adverse effects of using Styrofoam. It is expected that many

parties involved and contribute to realizing free Styrofoam. Once given the direction but still using Styrofoam, it will be penalized, either in social sanction or reprimand or even revocation of business license. Therefore needs an efforts to continue ban Styrofoam socialize through various channels/ media. Through by socialization will be aware and know how dangerous Styrofoam for the environment and human.

Based on the exposure, it is need research concerning about socialization program prohibition of using Styrofoam. This is related how a strategy communication of the government Bandung City. The strategy is essentially planning and management to achieve a goal. To achieve these objectives, a communication strategy must be able to show their operations tactical should be done within the meaning of that approach may be changed at any time depending on the circumstances strategy communication is what determines the success or failure of a credible form of communication effectively Thus, according Effendy (200:300), communication strategies, both macro and micro has dual function:

1. Disseminate messages that are informative persuasive and instructive systematically target to obtain optimal results.
2. Bridging the cultural gap due to the ease of obtaining and ease operationalizing mass media is powerful where if left unchecked will destroy cultural values.

To see how the strategy communication activities undertaken by the government Bandung City, the question research focused on the research:

1. How the process to fact finding, planning, actuating and evaluating, in socialization waste reduction Styrofoam in Bandung?
2. What kind of communication activities undertaken by the Department of Environment and Cleanliness, Department of Communication and Information, and Public Relations Bandung City in tackling a waste of Styrofoam.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is using descriptive analysis with qualitative approach, which is a says method , analyze and classify status of variable or theme symptoms or circumstances that exist, which is the state according to what their symptoms when the study was conducted. Based on Neuman (1991) the descriptive method is analytical method that aims to describe in detail about social situation or relationships between the symptom with other symptoms in a community and focuses in question about who is involved and how a symptom occurs research contains the views or late to describes the state of the process and action with the aim to explain certain phenomena in detail.

Description of analytical used to describe the strategy communication undertaken by the Government Bandung City, ranging from research are fact finding, planning, actuating communicating, evaluating and describes the activities of tackling waste Styrofoam in Bandung. Subject of this research Department of

environment and cleanliness Bandung, Department Information and Communication Bandung. Data obtained from the head division (B3) Hazardous and Toxic by department of environment and cleanliness, Ibu Hj. Siti Khadijah, ST., MT., Head of Sub Division of Publications and Documentation, Bapak Meiwan Kartiwa, S.Sos and Head of Sub Division of Partnership Information Society, Ibu Tetty Siti Hasanah, SH, and became focus of this research are strategy and activities of government in tackling waste Styrofoam.

Data Collection Methode

To obtain accurate information needed data sorted and valid, to reveal the problems in this research is:

- Interview Methods

Interview are conversations with a specific purpose of collecting data by means of question and answer done by two parties, the interviewer who asked the question (interviewer) and the interviewee (interviewee). The type of interview used free interview structured. This means that interviews use interview frameworks (interview guidelines), but did not rule out the possibility of new questions that have to do with the problem, so avoid the interviews are rigid and less directed. Preparation of these items was done before the interview. The formulated items need not to be asked in sequence. Similarly the use and selection of words for interviews need not be done before. Interview instructions only provide an overview of the process and content of the interview to keep all the planned subjects covered entirely. This interview aims to collect data from informants in this research, the informant is Head Division of B3 (Hazardous and Toxic in Department of Environment and Cleanliness), Head Division of Publication and Documentation, Head Division of Counseling Department Information and Communication.

- Documentation Method

Documentation method is looking for data on things or variables such as notes, magazines, agenda, etc. This method practice by collecting and searching data where is written in this research document is taken from the media-print. Media such as newspapers, literature, books and journal, electron media in official websites (bplh.bandung.go.id), (ppid.bandung.go.id and berita.bandung.go.id) and (@humasbdg).

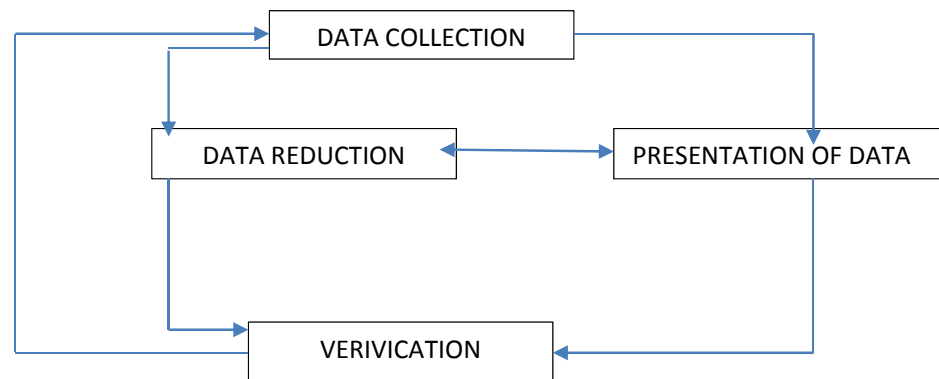
Data Analysis

According to Patton, data analysis is a process of arranging the order data, organize them into pattern, category and basic unit descriptions. The analysis technique used descriptive analysis, means of data obtained from the field will be presented as it is then analyzed descriptively after the data collected from the field of research, it is time identified data, categorized and then interpreted and drawn conclusions accordingly.

The purpose of data analysis is to simplify the data into a form that is easily read and interpreted. This research requires precisions and accuracy, as well as

provide an explanation for these data in accordance with the reality on the ground, so that a good report aids.

Data analysis was carried out in stages, in this research data analysis consists of several steps: (1) Data Reduction, after data founded, researchers did coding to each existing data in order to unknown sources, then eliminate data which is considered not support, (2) presentation, researchers complied and sorting into sections and each category is named, (3) drew a conclusion, is synthesized or look for a link between one category to another category, then analysis and conclusions drawn.



Qualitative Data Analysis Model Milles and Hubbermant

Technique Validity Data

Researchers used the method of triangulation data, which is a technique checks validity of data which utilizing something else outside data for the purpose of checking or as a comparison against data. This can be done by: (1) comparing data observations with results of interviews, (2) Compare interviews with the contents of document.

RESULTS FROM THE RESEARCH

The problem about waste in Bandung City as if it never stops. The government efforts to tackling waste at the provincial, municipal, and county. Various programs to clean names "waste city" (in bahasa called "kota sampah") are continues to be done. "War" against a waste was often thrown by the government, including the government of Bandung City. It was called 3R program (reduce, reuse, recycling, paid pouches and biodegradabl) but all the program has not been able to reduce waste production per day in Bandung City.

Moreover since flood in Bandung at the end of 2016 ago, shows that volume of plastic waste and food packaging made from Styrofoam which is quite a lot of piling up in the river flow. Volume of waste Styrofoam as one of the background ban for using Styrofoam packaging in Bandung.

In a circular letter from the Mayor of Bandung City, listed five referral regulations. Regulations No. 18/2008 on Waste Management. Regulations No.

32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management; Government Regulation No. 81/2012 on Waste Management Household and similar Household Waste. Then Bandung Regional Regulation No. 3/2005 on the execution Orderliness, Cleanliness, Raciness or K3 (*Ketertiban, Kebersihan, Keindahan*) as amended by Bandung City Regulation NO. 11/2005 circular of the Ministry on Environment and Forestry Number SE.12/PSLB3/PS/PLB.0/8/2016 dated August 3, 2016 on the Step Reduction of Food Waste and Packaging of Food and Drink.

Reason for banning Styrofoam, such as circular among others referring to the results of research Fitdiarini and Damanhuri (2011) about the Styrofoam Waste Material Flow Analysis in Bandung. Mentioned that the entire weight of Styrofoam waste in Bandung City, which is 27,2 tons/month; 2,67 percent stored in stores; 19,19 percent will be recycled; 6,32 percent scattered; and 71,82 percent disposed to landfill Sarimukti or *TPA* Sarimukti. Styrofoam is not environmentally friendly, because it can't be decomposed by nature (non-biodegradable). Styrofoam will accumulate and pollute the environment. Styrofoam carried to the river, will be able to damage the ecosystem and water biota. The mixing of Styrofoam materials with heavy-metal waste, when rinsed with water will be avoided, resulting in heavy metal contamination in Waste Disposal Site or *TPS* and Final Disposal Site *TPA*. Styrofoam causes garbage Styrofoam will be floating on the water surface and block the flow of river and eventually lead to flooding.

In this regard, the government urged not to litter, especially into rivers and waterways violation of these restrictions will be penalized in accordance with the laws and regulations that apply to use food and beverage containers that can be reused both for eating and drinking place or take-home use packing materials of food and drinks are readily biodegradable and safe for food and beverages (BPOM standard) implement educate all parties about waste management is good and right; bodies responsible for each of the regions to control and supervise the region, by creating rules including the imposition of sanctions in case of violations in the region. The sanctions provided in the form of something that is educational as an attempt gradually to stop using Styrofoam material. Furthermore, efforts began to use a material that easily decompose in nature and do not endanger health, especially for use as food and beverage packaging Styrofoam.

Styrofoam prohibition gets broad support from various parties, but the ban on using Styrofoam is still minimal socialization efforts. Should be made and strategies undertaken by the government and policy makers, so that socialization ban on Styrofoam can be heard, obeyed and implemented with the full awareness by the public as part of the citizens of Bandung. Strategies that need to be done one of them is a communication strategy by city government in promoting a ban on the use of Styrofoam in the city-How the communication strategy was designed and implemented? In this research was conducted.

In communicating, communicator as the sender of message does not just a deliver the message to the communicant. Communicators deliver message must

devise a download plan or strategy. In this case, the Government of Bandung City (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kebersihan – Public Relations Diskominfo Setda Bandung) as communicators and need to devise a communications strategy to convey a message about prohibition of the use Styrofoam to civil society Bandung as a public/ communicant. Related with Public Relations communication strategy of Government Bandung City, then the required working methods as mentioned Ruslan (2005), namely:

1. Research (Fact Finding)

Before making a communication to the public, PR must first know who will be given the message and how the communication state. It is necessary for the research, because it is important to get the factors of the public. Without knowing state of the public, then the communications made by the PR is not on target. There are several research techniques in public relations, namely: (a) Survey, (b) Case Studies, (c) Analysis of the activities, (d) Analysis of documents, and (e) The research “follow-up”. In connection with it, the city government conduct research techniques such as analysis of documents, namely extent to which an appeal from a circular letter Mayor of Bandung can be known and applied by citizens concerned, especially for business actors of food where packaging made by Styrofoam. Through the technique of “Document Analysis”, it is necessary next step, namely the formulation of the planning strategy.

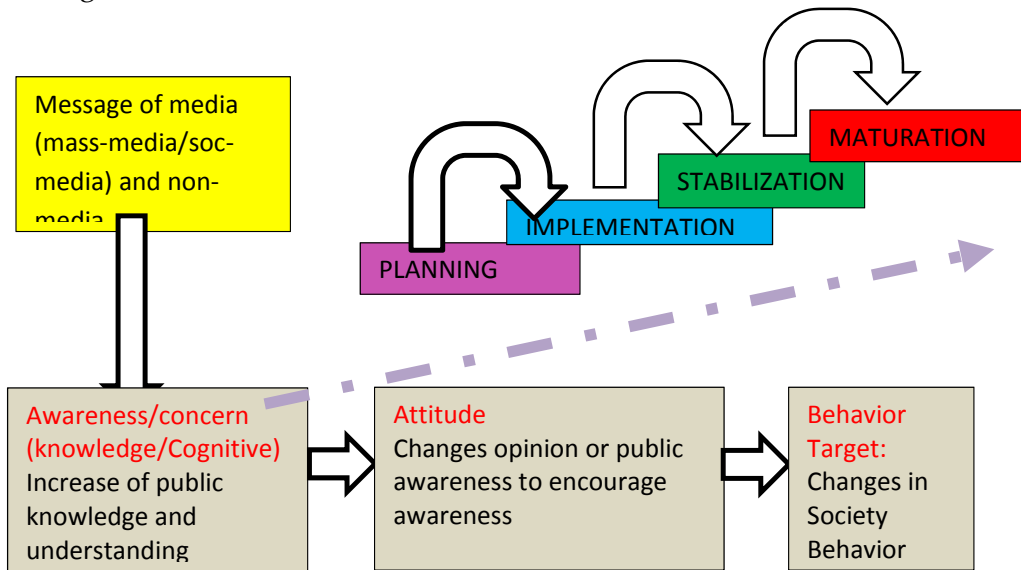
2. Planning

After getting the facts of data from the research, next step is planning right designer, to achieve goal of seizing public opinion. Planning strategy will provide a tremendous contribution to the success of program target. The communication strategy is planned to achieve certain goals, has a target special audiences (with the public), as well as designed and delivered to get the expected results of this strategy can be changed by rules, practice organization or individual behavior.

Some things need to be formulated in this plan are the basic of thinking, objectives, activities, location, time, purpose, implementing organization, material, cost and time schedule. In stage communication planning devoted to the change in people’s behavior, starting from the introduction stage (to create awareness/knowledge → cognitive changes, an increase in the level of public knowledge and understanding), namely how people know and be aware the dangers of using Styrofoam-through a variety of information through the mass media and non-media the information gained through the activities of group communication organizations in the community.

The next stage is the implementation stage is the stage of a change in attitude of change opinion or public awareness, so as to encourage awareness at this stage began to change attitudes would be more concerned to start leaving or no longer use a case food packaging made by Styrofoam. The final stage which is the stage of consolidation and maturation, the final goal is a change in behavior society and

business actors really had to replace the case/packaging by switching to more environmentally friendly materials. When viewed in a planning scheme behavior change communication is as follows:



3. Implementation (Actuating/Communicating)

In this context, all outcomes and government programs require high publicity in the media, and therefore demand the readiness of competent public officials in their fields to speak up and convey the information mastered through mass media. Good relationship between the communicator, in this case the government with the media, becomes one of the important requirements for information to be conveyed acceptable to the community without any change in meaning. In addition, communicating government programs and policies is also not easy. As in the implementation of socialization ban using of Styrofoam as a case/ packaging of drink or food. Business actors in the culinary field, in particular, need to know and understand information from public affairs about the dangers and health effects of contaminated food raw materials Styrofoam as a resource. Public officials have an obligation to provide information to the public related the field of duties public interest, in order to ensure public participation in habit of diverting a good relationship between public officials with the community will result in a communication that support the development process, including development planning. Therefore, public officials must have an effective communication strategy, in which the messages they convey can be accepted by people of public officials should be able to manage messages related policies that they convey to be easily understood by the public. There are four important factors to be considered in draw up and carry out a communication strategy (actuating/communicating):

- 1) Know the audience. Audiences are active so that between communicators and communicant not only a mutual relationship, but also influence each audience who were targeted in the dissemination ban on Styrofoam are

preferably business in the culinary enthusiasts who need to use the container. To get to know the audience, the government of Bandung City, BPLH-Diskominfo-PR's approach to plunge directly into every district and village, then to educational institutions.

- 2) Prepare the message, which was to determine the theme and material main requirement in influencing audiences of the message is able to arouse the attention. Early communication effectiveness in arise of attention the audience to the messages conveyed. This is in accordance with the Procedure AA or From Attention to Action procedure, means that arouse the attention for the next move person or people to carry out activities in accordance with the objectives that were defined. Another thing that concerns the public attention, Wilbur Schramm (in Arifin 1994:69) suggests what is called availability (meaning the content is easy to obtain and does not ask for too much energy) and contrast (meaning the message is in terms of using the sign- Signs and mediums have sharp differences with their surroundings), both of which involve using signs of communication (sign communication) and the use of the medium. In the environment and the city's splendor, as the leading BPLHD together with Bandung Clean Action Community held an exhibition and socialization of the use of alternative packaging of Styrofoam in Bandung Indah Plaza terrace, Merdeka Street Bandung, on 14th December 2016.

The event that carries the theme "Goodbye Styrofoam" where presents 10 communities and entrepreneurs packaging food made from non-polystyrene. On another occasion, the theme "Goodbye Styrofoam" was packed in the form of t-shirts, pins, and outdoor media such as banners, posters and stickers, to be given free of charge to traders snacks were previously using Styrofoam material into not using packaging Styrofoam anymore. In a sense, the media has become a reward for those with full consciousness refused to leave the packaging of food and drink made from polystyrene.

- 3) Establish a method, in which case the method of delivery can be viewed from two aspects: by way of its implementation and in the form of content. By way of implementation, can be manifested in two forms, namely the method of redundancy (repetition) and canalizing. While the second, according to the form it was known influencing audiences by way of repeating on audiences. Canalizing methods that affect the audience to accept the message and then slowly change attitudes and thought patterns in the direction we want. Informative method is aimed at using the mind of audiences and takes the form of information, news and so on.

Persuasive is a method that influencing audiences by persuading. In this case stirred public to good thoughts and feelings. Educational methods to give something to the audience and idea based on the facts, opinions and

experiences that can be accounted for in terms of truth with deliberate, organized and planned with the aim of changing the behavior of the audience in the desired direction. Overall in carrying out this actuating, Bandung City Government establishes the overall abovementioned method.

- 4) Selection of communication media. In this case the government of Bandung choose one or a combination of several media, tailored to the objectives to be achieved the message and the techniques used. The conventional mass media remain the most strategic medium to convey a message through the news written by journalists (the media) regarding the prohibition of Styrofoam in the city can be used as headline news in newspaper or on radio and local/ national television. In addition to the mass media, it is important also to publish through social media that is currently being loved among the young. Through social media here, messages and information flow can be more open and more massive because it is through conversation that continually rolled out in social media, indirectly could lift a topic into a trending topic. So that people who previously did not knowing to knowing.

Based on the for factors, below is a communication strategy of Government Bandung City in the form of media messages are used as a reference for the public either through print or electronic media.

Selamat Tinggal Styrofoam

Apakah Styrofoam?
 Styrofoam adalah salah satu merek produk busa polystirene yang paling terkenal di dunia, saking terkenalnya, styrofoam kemudian secara tidak langsung mewakili seluruh produk polystirene

Waspada! Bahaya Styrofoam
 Kebijakan pelarangan di sejumlah negara lebih berkaitan dengan masalah pencemaran lingkungan, demikian pula di Indonesia, khususnya Kota Bandung, karena busa polystirene sangat sulit terurai oleh alam. Menurut WHO (2006), nilai Provisional Tolerable Daily Intake (PTDI) monomer stirena sebesar 50µg/kg BB. berdasarkan hal itu, jika terlalu sering menggunakan kemasan busa polystirene tidak mustahil paparan yang masuk ke dalam tubuh melebihi angka tersebut dan perlu diwaspadai adanya residu monomer stirena yang bersifat karsinogen

SURAT EDARAN KEMENTERIAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH, LIMBAH DAN BAHAN BERBAHAYA DAN BERACUN
 Nomor: SE.12/PSL.53/PS/PLB.0/8/2016
 TENTANG LANGKAH-LANGKAH PENGURANGAN SAMPAH SISA MAKANAN DAN WADAH/KEMASAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN
 Point E.1. Menghindari penggunaan bahan styrofoam untuk wadah dan kemasan makanan dan minuman

Siapa saja agen perubahan?
 Pedagang, Industri, Pemerintah & stakeholder kawasan/ zona tanpa styrofoam, Konsumen

7 Alasan Kuat #SelamatTinggalStyrofoam
 10% Sampah dari styrofoam mencapai 10% volume TPA di seluruh Indonesia
 Styrofoam tidak terurai secara alami di alam
 Menurut EPA & WHO proses pembuatan styrofoam merupakan penghasil limbah berbahaya terbesar ke-5 di dunia
 Bila digunakan sebagai kemasan makanan, utamanya makanan dengan suhu tinggi, potensi kontaminasi zat racun ke makanan sangat tinggi
 Jika ingin dihancurkan membutuhkan teknologi tinggi, mahal, dan menghasilkan gas beracun
 Dibuat dari campuran 90-95% polystirene dan 5-10% gas dengan menggunakan blowing agent seperti CFC (fresh) yang merusak lapisan ozon
 Sebagian besar sampah di sungai Kota Bandung adalah styrofoam, sebagai salah satu penyebab terbesar penyumbatan sungai
 Beberapa produk styrofoam dapat didaur ulang, namun jumlah infrastruktur dan pemroses daur ulang jauh lebih kecil dibanding saja limbah sampah styrofoam

Alternatif Pengganti Styrofoam
 Daun Pisang, Besek Bambu, Mangkuk/Bungkus Kertas, Piring/Gelas Kertas, Compostable Plastic [Darurat], Paling baik menggunakan MISTING & TUMBLER (tempat makan & tempat minum pakai ulang)

Logo: **CLEAN ACTION**

4. Evaluation

This step is intended to match up where the program or plan has been implemented. At this stage the government public relations Bandung undertake an assessment of: whether all programs can be implemented in full, whether the difficulties experienced during the activity, whether the messages are delivered accordingly instructed, whether the purpose in seizing opinions public can be reached and so on.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded about communication strategy by the Government Bandung City in socializing the prohibition/ban about Styrofoam:

1. The process of fact finding research by performing planning “document analysis” planning communications intended for the cognitive changes, changes attitude to change people’s behavior execution (communicating/actuating) directed at audiences familiar strategy, compose the message, set the method and the communication media selection and evaluation (evaluating) the extent of the communication strategy successfully implemented effectively and efficiently.
2. Activities communication undertaken by Department Environment and Cleanliness or *Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kebersihan* and Public Relations of the Secretariat Bandung, in disseminating the prohibition of using Styrofoam in the City, is through “Goodbye Styrofoam” initiated with communities Bandung Clean Action, through various media channels, both conventional mass media and contemporary (social media) as well as outdoor media such as banners, posters, stickers, pins and t-shirts were given free of charge to businesses foods/beverages that have been successful in replacing the case/packaging with environmentally friendly material. The call “Goodbye Styrofoam” is expected to be an ongoing program, by continuing to strive to do thorough evaluation and monitoring, utilizing all parties to continue work together in combating waste made from polystyrene and it can be reference for the policies in other regional government.

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**RESISTANCE AND RESILIENCE OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES FOR
SOCIAL AND CLIMATE JUSTICE
THE EXAMPLE OF THE ODYSSEY OF THE ALTERNATIVES IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN**

Guillaume Durin,

Sociology Researcher

Elise Monge, Independent PhD

ResearcherBoth Alternatiba Movement's militants

ABSTRACT

The climate crisis the world is facing is a multiform and complex crisis. Over the next decades, the global warming should increase the world temperature by three Celsius degrees on average if nothing is done to reverse the tendency. The consequences would be dramatic for billions of people and irreversible. Climate change reveals and enhances injustice and inequality at a global and a local level, as those who are accountable for it are not the ones who are paying the high price of its effects. The "frontline" communities are the most affected by climate disruptions, forcing some people to move and being blamed to do so. Unfortunately, the measures taken by the mainstream economic and political institutions or leaders are insufficient or inappropriate given the emergency of the situation.

The growth-oriented development policies, based on fossil fuels and profitability, destabilizes climate equilibrium and cannot be the right direction to take to solve the problem – even though the name of "green capitalism" can be attractive. This economic paradigm participates in resource-based conflicts reinforcing competition between countries, xenophobia and hatred between people, corruption among the elites, and dramatically disrupts the ecosystems and local communities. Borders closing, walls building, and repression are the privileged ways of keeping social peace anyway in a tensed social context, challenging human rights and solidarity.

Yet, numerous communities, movements, and organizations refuse the domination of a short term view, individualist and centralized oligarchy. Even representative democracies are being questioned in their capacity to tackle the structural causes of injustice. The legitimacy of thinking, deciding and acting cannot be incumbent upon a limited range of persons, as social and environmental justice concern the very daily life of everyone. Thus, a call is rising for more radical and connected actions. Alternative systems and solutions are being implemented by grassroots communities, according to their cultural specificities and particular aspirations as a group. To tackle the global and systemic issue of climate change there is a need of transdisciplinarity to get a holistic approach, crossing boundaries and including a broad-spectrum of stakeholders and solutions. Civil societies are already pushing forward for a deep transformation, based on common fundamental values, resistance and resilience to reach sustainability, justice and well-being.

This article approaches the climate change challenge through a particular example of a community based initiative. The Odyssey of the Alternatives is a civil movement that aimed at promoting social and environmental justice in the Mediterranean Basin, point of connection between Africa, direly suffering from climate change, and Europe, withdrawing on itself and denying its responsibility towards the migrant crisis. After the project was launched in Senegal several weeks before the official start, boats sailed all around Spain, France, Italy, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco to connect solutions, peoples and territories through Civil Forums. Local initiatives to tackle climate change, injustice and migration issues were shared and discussed to build capacity and create a network of civilians, movements and organizations. Community currency, cooperative enterprises, municipalism and radical democracy, federations of under-privileged communities, trade-unions, popular education, agroecology, conviviality and cultural mixing, were part of the all the alternatives already existing to engage a transition movement towards an ecological, solidarity and grassroots empowering model of society.

Keywords : *Alternatives ; Social and solidarity economy ; Resistance ; Resilience ; Migrations ; Climate change ; Environmental justice ; Social justice ; Transition ; Holism.*

INTRODUCTION

In a world where the legitimacy to think, talk and decide is given to the few, it is time for the many to take power and organize their lives and communities the way they think it is the most adapted for them, their local realities and their local ecosystems. It is particularly accurate in a context of global warming and local impacts. When the President of the United States, Donald Trump, announces shortcuts in the environmental budget and the end of the Green Climate Fund financing by his administration; when the European Union ratifies free trade agreements with Northern America in favor of big corporations supported by their lobbyists; it is more than urgent to stick together, to identify our common struggles and goals and connect our local solutions for a global impact.

The growth-oriented development policies based on GDP and fossil fuels use indexation, feeds natural resources overconsumption, global widening of inequalities and destabilizes climate equilibrium. This mainstream economic paradigm participates in resource-based conflicts reinforcing competition between countries, xenophobia and hatred between people, corruption among the elites, and dramatically disrupts the ecosystems and local communities. In such a context, New Green Capitalism's promises to solve climate change problem without addressing its systemic roots, look like another chocolate teapot. It stresses the fact that socio-environmental crisis is linked to a political one. Representative democracies are being questioned in their capacity to tackle the structural causes of injustice. As social and environmental challenges impact more and more directly people's very

daily life, the elite's monopoly upon global and local "commons" management is vanishing. Yet, numerous communities, movements, and organizations refuse short term view and centralized oligarchy domination. Alternative systems and solutions are being implemented by grassroots communities, according to their cultural specificities and particular aspirations as a group. To tackle the global and systemic issue of climate change there is a need of transdisciplinary and holistic approach including a broad-spectrum of stakeholders and solutions. Outside of the high politics spectrum, civil societies are already pushing forward for a deep transformation, based on common fundamental values, resistance and resilience to reach sustainability, justice and well-being. A call is rising for more intersectional, connected and transformative actions.

The Mediterranean Sea is a hot spot that is and will be strongly hit by climate change and its consequences: heatwaves, droughts, freshwater shortages, sea level rise, etc. Communities and ecosystems have to adapt, to get resilient, but also to get ready to oppose resistance. Translocal and holistic approaches of alternatives and resistances permit to link communities, goals, solutions, to build collective intelligence and common strategies of action, to reinforce each other, and to collectively strengthen resilience. This was the substantial philosophy of the Odyssey of the Alternatives. After the project was launched in Senegal, boats sailed through Spain, France, Italy, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco to connect solutions, peoples and territories through Local Civil Fora. Local initiatives to tackle climate change, injustice and migration issues were shared and discussed in a capacity building and translocal network way. Community currency, cooperative enterprises, citizen municipalism and radical democracy, federations of under-privileged communities, non-formal and alternative education, agroecology, conviviality, refugees support initiatives and cultural mixing, were part of all the alternatives already existing to engage a transition movement towards an ecological, solidarity and grassroots empowering model of society.

To understand better the goals and philosophy of the project, first we will analyze the global context of the project, specifically in the Mediterranean and Sahelian areas, before going more into the details of its dimensions.

CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

These are bad times for environmentalists and ecological struggles. In the United States, Trump decides to drastically decrease (by 31 per cent) the funds for the Environmental Protection Agency. He also announced that he will stop the funding of the United Nations Green Climate Fund designed to finance climate change mitigation and communities' adaptation. In Europe, the Canada-EU Trade Agreement (CETA) has been ratified in total opacity and out of real democratic procedures. Another free trade agreement is on its way, between the European Union and the United States: the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership

(TTIP). Those free trade agreements promote an intensive and production-driven agricultural model, authorize big corporations to sue States accused of setting barriers to free trade (like social and environmental norms), and encourage generalized privatization. This is an open door to revise downward public health and services, agriculture and food regulations, citizen control and power, this to say social and environmental rights. There is no need to add that it is bad news for global warming attenuation. Not only Western countries are concerned, as other free trade agreements are on negotiation between the European Union and West Africa, Japan, Myanmar and Philippines. In Myanmar, the democratic transition and sustainable development processes could be threatened by such a "partnership".

Those economic policies are in contradiction with the Paris Agreement, the first international agreement on climate change, ratified in 2015 during the COP21 to limit global warming and to finance developing countries towards this common goal. The emergency of the situation is a reality. Reinforce capacity building of vulnerable communities and protect fragile ecosystems should be a priority. Most of the states acknowledge this emergency and proclaim that they will keep implementing the application of the Paris Agreement, even when the President of the United States made a step backward. Still, signatory countries are committed to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions (GGE) by 2025-2030 to contain global warming increase under the limit of 2 Celsius degrees: this target is not reachable if efforts are not stronger than announced and is not even enough to prevent irreversible disasters. At the actual rhythm, if stronger commitments are not taken to drastically reduce GGE, global warming should increase the world temperature by 3 or 4 Celsius degrees on average over the next eight decades. Moreover, if a global warming increase of 1,5 Celsius degrees would be a more reasonable target, it would have irreversible consequences anyway.

The Mediterranean Basin is a hot spot particularly exposed to the consequences of climate change. According to *Carbon Brief*, the two scenarios of 1,5 and 2 Celsius degrees of world temperature increase have been compared by scientists in a study published in *Earth System Dynamics*. They state that "water scarcity in the Mediterranean is likely to be twice as severe at two Celsius degrees than at one point five with climate-induced shortfalls of 17% compared to 9% (relative to 1986-2005 levels)." Thirty five years from today, 290 million people in the Mediterranean will be lacking water. Surface waters might heat up to 2 to 4°C, disrupting life in water, biodiversity, and the economy that depends on it. In 60 years, the fish population for human consumption has fallen by 34%, the great predator population by 40%, and the mammal population by 41%. On the Mediterranean shores and above in Sahel, the heat waves will disturb crop yields and even cattle farming, forcing people to move to find a better situation. As climate change reveals and enhances inequality and injustice, the most vulnerable communities would be in the front line, at high risk.

After being the center to formidable social sharing and exchanges, the Mediterranean is now witnessing an increase in tensions and hatred of "the other". Armed conflicts are on the rise on its shores and above. Every year, hundreds of thousands of people are trying to cross the sea to reach Europe in the hope for a better life. Many of them lose their lives in the attempt. A high demographic growth and drastic environmental changes could flare up these crises and feed tensions and violent radicalization. To get ready to face the shocks, to strengthen existing practices of transition based on communities and ecosystems, to favor cohesion, it is civil society duty to stand up. It has to fill in the holes left empty by public authorities and implement alternatives to destructive big corporations. This is what the Odyssey of the Alternatives wanted to promote as an optimistic, convivial and intersectional grassroots movement.

GRASSROOTS INITIATIVES FOR TRANSITION

The Odyssey of the Alternatives is a project initiated by several grassroots organizations and motivated citizens from Senegal, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Italy, France and Spain. They wanted to show that action calls action and that social and environmental transition has already been started in many places in the Mediterranean Basin and Sahel in spite of the pessimistic previsions. Three crucial issues have been identified: social justice, climate justice, and migrations. The three of them are linked, interconnected, and they influence each other, but each one admits its own dimensions and complexity.

The project started in Senegal in summer 2016. The country is experiencing huge mobilizations for smallholder farming and mangrove replanting to protect rice farming and fish resources against rising sea levels. The Senegalese are very active to go towards a food sovereignty model (as an important quantity of daily consumed rice is imported from Asia) and to prevent rural exodus. A Village of the Alternatives has been organized in Dakar to promote concrete community based solutions for resistance and adaptation. After the Senegalese first step of the Odyssey, two sailboats made the way round to the Mediterranean Sea during twenty days in October and November 2016. The aim was to connect people, territories and solutions through Local Civil Fora organized in different cities: Barcelona in Spain, La-Seyne-Sur-Mer in France, Porto Torres in Italy, Gabes in Tunisia, Oran and Algiers in Algeria, and Tangiers in Morocco. Each stop was the occasion to invite local associations, citizens, public authorities, and movements to co-organize the Local Forum or to participate. Everyone was invited to talk about the local context, the local multi-dimensional dynamics, the tensions, the difficulties, but also the solutions that have been imagined and implemented in favor of ecology, justice and solidarity.

The Local Civil Fora were organized as democratic spaces to learn, talk, and act. They were the occasion for citizens to get to know what is possible to do to change things at one's scale, in which organization or movement it is possible to get

involved, in which way everyone has the power to participate in the process of transition. Democracy is not only about voting once every four or five years; democracy is for people to have power, to be part of the decision making, to be able to choose for one's own community's good, to have dedicated and opened spaces to manage debate and conflict. As Saul Alinsky puts it in *Rules for Radicals: A Pragmatic Primer for Realistic Radicals*, "[i]f people don't think they have the power to solve their problems, they won't even think about how to solve them." There are many reasons that prevent people from acting: lack of information, lack of opportunities, feeling of isolation, fear of failure in front of the "big ones", feeling that one is not legitimate in taking decisions. The Odyssey of the Alternatives, in an alinskian way, had the ambition to break down the barriers to action and empowerment. Everyone is legitimate in making decisions and acting for social and environmental transition, as it concerns the very daily life of everyone. Air, soil, and water pollution, the decrease of seafood resources, land grabbing for useless private big projects, deprivation of water access, corruption of the elites and tax evasion that deprives the population of public means to finance public services or the energy transition, all those issues are the concern of everyone. So everyone should have the legitimacy and the opportunity to resist against the mainstream production-oriented economic paradigm and to participate in a collective thought for alternatives.

The Odyssey of the Alternatives allowed to measure and put into light the proliferation of alternatives all around the Mediterranean shores. In the city of Barcelona, in Spain, the Catalan Integral Cooperative chose to implement projects out of the banks or State's path, to resist against a capitalist model they denounce and to ensure independence to their economic and social model. The City Mayor, Ada Colau, represents the civil political party Barcelona en Comu that promotes more direct democracy and re-municipalization of common goods and resources. She also founded a platform against the massive housing evictions that occurred right after the 2008 economic and financial crisis: the movement prevented thousands of people from being evicted and clearly accused the speculators and compliant politicians to be responsible of the situation. In the Sardinian city of Porto Torres, in Italy, the environmental and economic situation pushes people to rural exodus. Moreover, the island is one of the main migration points in Europe and is the destination of thousands of migrants from more than twenty countries outside of the European Union. Instead of being a problem, it is seen as an opportunity: local communities integrated migrants in local initiatives to overcome rural emptiness and to favor multi-cultural solidarity. In Tunisia, in Gabes, the movement Stop Pollution is fighting everyday against a State phosphate corporation that is completely destroying local biodiversity and denying workers rights. Stop Pollution organizes resistance on a community based logic, through advocacy and community organizing. In Algeria, non-formal education is a tool for the association Phenicia to raise ecology awareness among the youth, and 1000 social and eco-friendly houses have been built near Gardaia as a positive response for social and climate justice. The

Algerian Habiba Islands have been declared protected marine area, like Bamboung in Senegal.

Plenty of solutions are yet implemented by local communities. They transform local environmental and social landscapes and contribute at their scale to the transition. Those solutions taken as examples, empowered, connected together, could participate in a translocal network of alternatives and change.

TRANSLOCAL MOBILIZATION AND REINVINDICATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

The main goal of the Odyssey of the Alternatives was to connect people, territories and solutions. Local solutions have to be valorized, but to start a change of scale they have to be connected together: spaces to exchange, discuss, implement, capitalize experience, share, have to be multiplied. What is done somewhere can inspire elsewhere and can be a good tool for mobilization. What has been successful somewhere, what has created resilience, what has generated social wealth, what has built economic autonomy, can be a source of motivation and inspiration to get communities involved in a similar experience, adapted to their own realities. Also, a translocal approach allows links and connections between communities and mobilizations. It is a way to strengthen a struggle or to give more weight to a solution. For example, the Spanish organized a campaign of support for Stop Pollution in Gabes in solidarity for the cause, denouncing the impact of big corporations on people and environment. Translocal initiatives forge different potential mobilization and influence spots that give a more powerful dimension to local, as global, struggles.

The final step of the Odyssey of the Alternatives was the COP22 in Marrakech, in Morocco. This international meeting's purpose was to fix the rules of the implementation of the Paris Agreement ratified in 2015. But this very institutional big meeting let little space for civil society to speak up. Corporations are invited to present their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) measures, but when it is not greenwashing, CSR measures are too weak or too little participative to stop climate change and build a more democratic society. Some NGOs are invited to present their everyday work for more justice, ecology and solidarity, but lobbyists are louder. The Odyssey of the Alternatives' members and participants got together to convey a civil society's message to the COP22. The claim towards the international community was the following one: for the Paris Agreement to be effective, they have to be strengthened by financial means designed to finance not only climate change mitigation (the decrease of GGE) but also adaptation of the communities. The United Nations Green Climate Funds should be reinforced and more directly oriented towards communities and ecosystems, instead of external institutional intermediaries.

This civil society claim represented the final moment of the project in itself but not of its energy and power of mobilization, that still goes on to today

through the connections it created. It was the point where local solutions converged to tackle a global issue: how the climate change issue is being tackled by States and how community based mobilizations can influence decision making by sticking people together and valorizing local and current alternatives. Despite political tensions in Maghreb, the connection between Algerian Climate Conference, Moroccan immigrant associations and Tunisian organizations became much stronger. At the same time, 15M Barcelona, Stop Pollution Gabes, Senegalese Farmer Union and Alternatiba movement share constantly analysis, methods and agenda.

CONCLUSION

This mobilization planted seeds all around the Mediterranean shores and Sahel to claim more social and environmental justice and more solidarity between people to face climate change. Multi-cultural grassroots mobilization is as enriching and powerful as it is complex and conflictual. But complexity and conflicts are good for pluralism and democracy, if they are handled in collective intelligence, kindness and respect, always focusing on the common goals. This is not about “us” against “them”, this is about everyone against a systemic and complex crisis that humanity never faced before. Structural change can be led by getting back to the roots of what makes a society stick together, through concepts like “buen vivir” or “degrowth”, and implementing innovative systems of exchange, education, political participation, agriculture and food, etc. If mainstream political and economic decision makers do not work for general interest and justice, local communities have the experience and knowledge to defend their own interests and well-being, and those of their ecosystems, for the global good of all. Translocal grassroots mobilization allows the struggle to be interconnected and led to a more global level.

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FRAMING E-WASTE FROM HUMAN SECURITY AS AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH

Fajar Ajie Setiawan

International Women University

Email: ajie.hatadji@gmail.com

Abstract

Technological developments, especially in the past three decades, has led to the mass consumption of electronic products. Digitization of life is considered to have been an important part of human life. The phenomenon of the rise of multinational corporations mass-producing electronic products have become the basis for the concern and global attention to how the products are managed after their usefulness is no longer seen. The attention is then focused on the issue of electronic waste (e-waste) as an effect of the rapid development of electronic technology and often see products from the commercial side regardless of its end-cycle.

The existence of e-waste then evolved as a global problem because of the implemented disposal and reuse practices are often not heeding the dangers that may result. This is especially a concern in the global south due to general perspective that pollution and waste is seen as the price of development, which also linked to the view that the management of electronic waste is a costly, difficult, and impractical practice as well as assumption that the environment and society can be maintained in the future.

The omission of e-waste issue from public concern raises an impending threat to human security dimension. This research will then start from identifying the global issue of e-waste and focusing it on Indonesian case. Human security approach, as an alternative for securitization approach will become the analytical tool in providing an alternative in raising the e-waste issue in Indonesia, since it explores the normative realm of politics while also a multi-faceted approach, enabling multidimensional understanding and solutions.

Keyword(s): Human Security, e-Waste, Securitization, Indonesia

Introduction

The rapid growth of global industrialization and mass-consumption of electric and electronic items change the way it is perceived; from a luxury that can only be accessed by some to be a lifestyle and daily needs. From a communication device to a mobile hub which connects us to banking, transportation, or healthcare services. What we tend to forget is what happen to all of these WEEEs after they're deemed to be unusable, or when new technology arrives. The result is millions of tons of electronic waste which confuse countries in managing it both locally and globally, and demand human intervention since it's not naturally decompose.

The chemicals found in e-waste materials are also harmful to the body, such as nickel that can cause skin damage, asthma, impaired lung health and cancer if inhaled, PVC that is harmful to the kidneys of humans and animals and can be consolidated in nature, especially in water and food chains, cadmium that harmful to the kidneys and can cause cancer and death and are often absorbed by plants, lead which can lead to anorexia, muscle pain and headaches, brain damage and death and can disrupt the reproductive system and mercury that can damage the lungs, brain, skin, eyes, kidneys and digestive system (Pinto, 2008, pp. 67-68).

From an economic perspective, e-waste poses both risks and opportunities. The cost of establishing an e-waste recycling center, which needs state-of-the-art technology, is high and often surpasses other means in managing e-waste, such as exporting it to developing countries (Pinto, 2008). A research shows that despite laws are being implemented worldwide to prevent the illegal trade practices, e-waste is still arriving in e-waste scrapping centers in various countries, such as in Guiyu, Guangdong Province, China (Schwarzer, Bono, Peduzzi, Giuliani, & Kluser, 2005). Greenpeace also found growing e-waste trade problem in India where 25,000 workers are employed in e-waste hoarding center in Delhi alone, where 10-20,000 tonnes of e-waste is handled each year (Greenpeace, 2011).

This trade also present opportunities for companies and individuals. In developing countries, while e-waste recycling center needs companies with big venture, it is also practiced by individuals and families which establish themselves around e-waste dumping areas such as in Guiyu, China and Agbogboshie, Ghana. They are all after the same thing: precious metals contained in e-waste components.

The e-waste issue thus poses a challenge for human security dimension since it relates both environmentally and economically. While it is common to approach the issue from these perspectives, it raises a question whether approaching e-waste from human security perspective as an alternative can offer a more comprehensive solution towards the problem. This paper will be based from such question. The research found that framing e-waste issue as a threat for human security adds another dimension in the discussion which open new viable solutions for the problem.

This paper is structured into six parts. Part one will explain the methodology in conducting this research. Part two will introduce to the issue of e-waste, research problem, and the organization of the paper. Part three defines the concept of waste and e-waste, and also describe the risks and opportunities of e-waste both as a global issue and seen from the environmental and human dimension. Part four explains the paper's position in choosing human security as a framework in approaching the e-waste problem. Part five is analysis of e-waste threat to human security, a semi-securitization of human security. Part six is the conclusion of the research.

Methodology

This paper will be conducted using constructivist approach of international relations to better explain human security as a "norm", that is, a social construct

which is shared among people who perceive particular issue. Wendt (1992, pp. 396-397) explained that: “a fundamental principle of constructivist social theory is that people act toward objects, including other actors, on the basis of the meanings that the objects have for them.” This socially constructed meanings and practices are not a reification as Marxist theories suggest, but rather a relatively stable but impermanent, since ideas and practices might change due to social dynamics (Kratochwil, 1989). This will be the foundation of the research in understanding the human security and how can it be applied on e-waste issue.

The research will be mostly based on documentary research, such as official documents, white papers, and reports by national authorities and international organizations. It will be supplemented by secondary scholarly sources to explore new ideas in linking the both concept of human security and e-waste. While official documents provide the bigger framework for this study, secondary scholarly sources are commonly found in this study since they provide a more comprehensive exploration on this particular issue.

The Forgotten Footprints: E-waste as a Global Issue

The overwhelming phenomenon of globalization, which is especially accelerated and widely expanded by the progress of science and technology, has changed the approaches of governments, private sectors, and civil societies towards its effects and consequences. They assumed that the key problems which were brought by globalization are not only related to science and technology, but also social, economic, environmental and political dimensions which intersects with one another and technological advances right in the middle of every intersection (Ramo, 1988). While the growing impacts of these advances can be clearly observed as our civilization progress, their implications are yet to be adequately explored, especially for the environment. One of the most pressing issues arise from the current trend of globalization is on the impact of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), or e-waste not only towards environment but also its impact in terms of human dimension.

The increasing volume of electronic waste in large quantities raises worldwide concerns since electronic waste have different types of components, substances and chemicals that are harmful not only for the environment but also to human health if not handled properly. Electronic devices were assembled from a complex mixture of materials and components, often containing several hundreds of different substances, many of which are toxic and create serious pollution upon disposal. These include heavy metals such as mercury, lead, cadmium, chromium and flame retardants such as polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) and Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs) (Schwarzer, Bono, Peduzzi, Giuliani, & Kluser, 2005). The production of *Electrical and Electronic Equipment* (EEE) is also a very resource-intensive activity. The environmental burden in producing EEE (*ecological baggage*) hugely exceeds the one in producing other household materials. A study conducted

by UN found that ecological baggage in manufacturing a PC and its screen needs at least 240kg of fossil fuel, 22kg of chemical substances and 1.5 tonnes of water (Kuehr & Williams, 2003).

Tabel 1 Metals used for EEE manufacture

Metal	Annual production tonnes (2006)	Demand for EEE Tonnes/y	Demand/production %
Silver	20,000	6000	30
Gold	2,500	300	12
Palladium	230	33	14
Platinum	210	13	6
Ruthenium 32 27 84	32	27	84
Copper	15,000,000	4,500,000	30
Tin	275,000	90,000	33
Antimony	130,000	65,000	50
Cobalt	58,000	11,000	19
Bismuth	5600	900	16
Selenium	1400	240	17
Indium	480	380	79

Source: (Balde, et al., 2015)

Although the risks posed by the existence of e-waste may seriously damage the sustainability of both environment and human security, there are also opportunities associated with e-waste, especially at a time where resource use and depletion are also global issues (Herat & Agamuthu, 2012). A research conducted by UNEP-UNU (Schluep, et al., 2009) shows that thousands of tonnes of precious metals such as silver and gold are used to produce EEEs annually, as shown by Table 1. It proves to be the pulling force of individuals and families to work in a hazardous environment of e-waste dismantling industry, which directly threatens their health and wellbeing.

Defining waste and e-waste

The definitions of waste can be observed by using the following table which is designed to simplify the identification process of defining waste, thus in identifying the definition of e-waste.

Tabel 2 Definitions of waste

1	European Union (1991)	Waste shall mean any substance or object in the categories set out in Annex I, which the holder discards or is required to discard
2	Organization for	Wastes are materials other than radioactive materials

	Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (1994)	intended for disposal, for reasons specified in Table 1
3	UNEP (1989)	Wastes are substances or objects, which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.
4	Lox (1994)	Waste is either an output with ('a negative market') 'no economic' value from an industrial system or any substance or object that has been used for its intended purpose' (or 'served its intended function') by the consumer and will not be re-used.
5	McKinney (1986)	Waste is the unnecessary costs that result from inefficient practices, systems or controls.
6	Baran (1959)	Waste is the difference between the level of output of useful goods and services that would be obtained if all productive factors were allocated to their best and highest uses under rational social order, and the level that is actually obtained
7	Hollander (1998)	Waste is something that needs to be expelled in order that the system continues to function
8	Elwood & Patashik (1993)	Waste, like beauty, is in the eye of the beholder
9	Gourlay (1992)	Waste is what we do not want or fail to use
10	Pongrácz (1998)	Waste is an unwanted, but not avoided output, whence its creation was not avoided either because it was not possible, or because one failed to avoid it
11	Pongrácz (2002)	Waste is a man-made thing that has no purpose; or is not able to perform with respect to its purpose
12	Pongrácz (2002)	Waste is a man-made thing that is, in the given time and place, in its actual structure and state, not useful to its owner, or an output that has no owner, and no purpose

Source: (Pongrácz, Phillips, & Keiski, 2004), also compiled from various sources

Definitions 1-4 show that the definition work on the assumption that waste is an object that has been used and is not associated with the production of such waste, thus pursuing waste management functions only as a reaction of the waste. Definition 8 shows that waste is a subjective definition. Definition 9 explained that the failure of human activities generate waste, thus focusing on the "failure" aspect. Pongrácz

through definitions 10-12 try to explain further why the failure occurred (Pongrácz, Phillips, & Keiski, 2004).

One of these various types of waste includes electronic waste or e-waste, a type of waste that is formed from parts or all the electronics or electrical equipment household damaged or no longer desired. Pongrácz, Phillips, & Keiski’s definition of waste can be understood as “an unwanted man-made thing which no longer serves its purpose”. Their definition also corresponds with several other definitions on e-waste, such as EU WEEE Directive, Basel Network Actions, and other selected definitions as seen on Table 3 below:

Tabel 3 Overview of selected definitions of WEEE or e-waste

Reference	Definition
EU WEEE Directive (2003)	Electrical or electronic equipment which is waste. . . including all components, sub-assemblies and consumables, which are part of the product at the time of discarding. Directive 75/442/EEC, Article 1(a) defines waste as any substance or object which the holder disposes of or is required to dispose of pursuant to the provisions of national law in force
Basel Action Network (Puckett & Smith, 2002)	E-waste encompasses a broad and growing range of electronic devices ranging from large household devices such as refrigerators, air conditioners, cell phones, personal stereos, and consumer electronics to computers which have been discarded by their users
OECD (2001)	Any appliance using an electric power supply that has reached its end-of-life
Sinha (2004)	An electrically powered appliance that no longer satisfies the current owner for its original purpose
StEP (2014)	A term used to cover items of all types of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) and its parts that have been discarded by the owner as waste without intention of re-use

Source: (Widmer, Oswald-Krapf, Sinha-Khetriwal, Schnellmann, & Boni, 2005), also compiled from various sources

This research will use StEP Initiative’s e-waste definition which defines e-waste as “a term used to cover items of all types of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) and its parts that have been discarded by the owner as waste without intention of re-use”. StEP also defines EEE as “any household or business item with circuitry or electrical components with power or battery supply” (StEP Initiative, 2014, pp. 4-5). By this definition, the initiative is inclined to include both household or business items within the scope of e-waste, since there are national/local policies which differentiate them.

The definition also includes all type of EEE since it tries to leave no room for regional interpretation/variations in formulating a global definition. In any case, if

there's an item which meet the definition "*with circuitry or electrical components with battery or power supply*" then it qualifies to be included as an e-waste, which also includes the "parts" as parts which have been removed from EEE by disassembly and are electrical or electronic in nature. Another important feature of this definition is the term "discarded" which depends on owner's perception. The act of discarding EEE as e-waste occurs when the owner decides the item is no longer useful to them due to certain reason (StEP Initiative, 2014, p. 5).

E-waste as a global issue

The existence of e-waste as a global issue is associated with disposal and reuse practices of e-waste that often do not heed the dangers that may result. This is especially a concern in the global south because of pollution and waste is often seen as a price of development, linked to the notion that e-waste management is a costly, difficult, and impractical practice as well as the assumption that the problem of the environment and society can be solved in the future (Greenpeace, 2011, p. 5). Additionally, examples of cases that have occurred in developed countries (global north) show that efforts to save operating costs backfired to become a very expensive effort to rehabilitate while cannot entirely normalize the once damaged environment. Such examples are the "Swiss Toxic Dump" and "Hudson River vs General Electric" where companies involved have to bear huge costs for the conservation and normalization from its waste management policy.

Another rising problem is the global movement of e-waste, that is, the "*e-waste trade*". While re-use and re-cycle practices of e-waste are indeed being implemented and shows a significant economic opportunity, it is a costly practice. The production of modern EEEs requires the use of scarce and expensive resources and so the recovery of these materials represent a significant need for a costly state-of-the-art recycling technologies (Cucchiella, D'Adamo, Koh, & Rosa, 2015). Thus, developed countries seek other means to manage e-waste, such as exporting it to developing countries. The driving force behind such actions can be understood from what Lawrence Summers, then the chief economist for the World Bank wrote back in 1991, which justified the export of e-waste to developing countries as it is less polluted, it has lower cost for health treatment since it has lower wages, and the demand of clean environment is only for aesthetic and health reasons. (Vallette, 1999).

Exporting e-waste to developing countries is full of risks but cost-effective, and sometimes it is done by some companies in industrialized countries using illegal waste management option, violating international law especially the Basel Convention (Schwarzer, Bono, Peduzzi, Giuliani, & Kluser, 2005). In 2005, inspections conducted by 18 European seaport officials found that 47 percent of export-bound waste, including e-waste, was illegal (Greenpeace, 2011). A great amount of current WEEEs yearly generated by developed countries continues to be illegally exported under the disguise of "humanitarian aid" such as "computer for

the poor” and as used products (Cucchiella, D’Adamo, Koh, & Rosa, 2015; Schwarzer, et. al., & UNEP, 2005; and Greenpeace, 2011).

E-waste disposal practices can be traced from its origin primarily the United States, Europe, Australia, South Korea and Japan with the main destination that have been known are in Mexico, Brazil, Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore, India, and China. These countries are suspected merely as the tip of the iceberg since numerous researches show that there are other countries that were suspected of being part of export cycle of e-waste such as Haiti, Venezuela, Chile, Argentina, Ukraine, Russia, Kenya, Tanzania, Egypt, UAE, Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam and the Philippines (Greenpeace, 2011).

Human Security as an Alternative Framework

The end of Cold War has shed light to the importance of human security issues, be they underdevelopment, poverty, legal and illegal migration, natural disasters or the spread of mass diseases, notably for emerging regionalism (Gerstl, 2010). But whether it can be utilized as a new approach of state’s security policy still in debates to perceive and cope with the new emerging threats on the post-Cold War international community (Akiyama, 2004), since these threats originate from different levels: global (e.g. climate change, WMDs), transnational (e.g. transnational organized crime, human trafficking, regional (e.g. corruption, state repression), national level (e.g. poverty, environmental degradation, natural disaster), and local level (e.g. abuse, ethnic conflict, violent cultural practices).

The concept of human security was first introduced by the 1994 Human Development Report (HDR) which characterized human security as (1) a universal concern, (2) the components of human security are interdependent, (3) Human security is easier to ensure through early prevention than later intervention, and (4) Human security is people-centered (UNDP, 1994). The report stated that:

Human security can be said to have two main aspects. It means, first, safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression. And second, it means protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life – whether in homes, in jobs or in communities. Such threats can exist at all levels of national income and development

It was further developed and established as a new concept by Commission on Human Security (CHS) report in 2003, widely known as the Ogata-Sen report, which emphasize that the objective of human security is to safeguard the “*vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfilment*” (Commission on Human Security, 2003).

While the concept of human security can be interpreted in various ways and encompasses a broad range of interpretations, there are mainly two distinguished approaches on human security, that are *freedom from fear* and *freedom from want*.

The proponents of the former view, initially articulated by Lloyd Axworthy, focuses on reducing the human costs of violent conflicts through measures such as bans,

formation of International Court of Justice, and promulgating human rights and international humanitarian law, and formulate an instrumental policy which is currently known humanitarian intervention or *Right to Protect* (Acharya, 2014). The latter, which is spearheaded by Japanese government, echoed what CHS proposed earlier. It stresses the ability of individuals and societies to be free from a broad range of non-military threats such as environmental degradation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 2000). By these two approaches, this research will address the e-waste issue using Japan’s *freedom from want* approach since it allows the research to address non-military threat, that is, e-waste problem and explore the comprehensive dimensions behind the issue.

There are seven dimensions of human security commonly accepted, based on 1994 HDR Report. The dimensions are economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security (UNDP, 1994). The comprehensive approach of Japan’s human security is then based on five principles. Human security aims to address complex situations of insecurity through collaborative, responsive and sustainable measures that are (1) people-centered, (2) multisectoral, (3) comprehensive, (4) context-specific, and (5) prevention-oriented.

Tabel 4 Human security principles and approaches

Principle	Approach
People-centered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive and participatory. • Considers individuals and communities in defining their needs/vulnerabilities and in acting as active agents of change. • Collectively determines which insecurities to address and identifies the available resources including local assets and indigenous coping mechanisms.
Multi-sectoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addresses multi-sectorality by promoting dialogue among key actors from different sectors/fields. • Helps to ensure coherence and coordination across traditionally separate sectors/fields. • Assesses positive and negative externalities of each response on the overall human security situation of the affected community(ies).
Comprehensive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic analysis: the seven security components of human security. • Addresses the wide spectrum of threats, vulnerabilities and capacities. • Analysis of actors and sectors not previously considered relevant to the success of a policy/programme/project. • Develop multi-sectoral/multi-actor responses
Context-specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires in-depth analysis of the targeted situation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focuses on a core set of freedoms and rights under threat in a given situation. • Identifies the concrete needs of the affected community(ies) and enables the development of more appropriate solutions that are embedded in local realities, capacities and coping mechanisms. • Takes into account local, national, regional and global dimensions and their impact on the targeted situation.
Prevention-oriented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies risks, threats and hazards, and addresses their root causes. • Focuses on preventative responses through a protection and empowerment framework.

Source: (UNDP, 1994)

In addition, human security employs a hybrid approach that brings together these elements through a protection and empowerment framework (UNDP, 1994, p. 15). The five principles can be approached by ways as seen by Table 5 above. This research will then utilize the framework in framing the e-waste problem.

Framing E-Waste from Human Security Perspective

Since human security paradigm is people-centered and gives priority to the well-being of individuals over states, it is frequently cited that as an optimal thinking about non-traditional security. But, the quest to ensure —human security is one that is so broad, such a catch-all for any societal problem, that thinking about security in these terms is in fact more analytically confusing (Warner, 2012). Suhrke (1999) also stressed the discourse by stating, *“as a social construct, the term [human security] permits many interpretations, and those who promote it are still struggling to formulate an authoritative and consensual definition.”*

Thus, this research will echo what was proposed by Jason Warner (2012) as *double-jump*, a feature that has accompanied the inauguration of the human security paradigm. Double jump can be understood as the two-pronged shift that human security has taken: (1) a shift from state to individual as the primary referent for security concerns, and (2) the shift from the focus of violent threats against the object (the state or the individual) to the admissibility of concern about any threat (violent or non-violent) against the object (Warner, 2012, pp. 8-9). The latter allows for a wide-range of interpretations which sometimes hampers the efforts in addressing human security-related issues.

The environmental and human risks of e-waste

It is worth noted that in general consumers use the computer only for two-four years before replacing it, and cell phones are only used in general for two years, which resulted in mounting electronic waste amounted to 20-50 million tons per year (Schwarzer, Bono, Peduzzi, Giuliani, & Kluser, 2005). It shows that e-waste is

one of the fastest growing waste streams globally, which is rising from 19.5 million tonnes in 1990 to 57.4 million tonnes in 2010 and was set to be tripled by the end of 2015 with 75 million tonnes (Huisman, 2012). E-waste found in the world are often configured as many as 30% are electric washing machines, dryers, air conditioning, vacuum cleaner, automatic coffee machines, irons, and so on, 20% are refrigerators, 15% DVD players, VCR, and radio, 15% are computers, telephone, fax machine, printer, 10% are TVs, and 10% are electronic monitors. Electronic waste often has a general composition of 30% plastic, 30% oxidant that can alter the chemical composition of its environment, 20% copper, 8.5% iron, 2% nickel, 2% tin, 2% aluminum and the remainder are other materials (UNEP, 2009).

Electronic waste can be harmful to the environment in four ways. First, electronic waste can contaminate ground water wherein the electronic waste was disposed. Second, electronic waste can contaminate soil by changing soil acidity levels and chemical composition contained in the soil. Both forms of danger for the environment are often associated with electronic waste disposal techniques which is commonly occurred by piling waste in one place and closing it again with soil, which is often referred as landfill. This practice is commonly found in the world today. While it has been avoided by global north countries since the 1990s, but still a common waste disposal practices in developing countries such as China, India, Indonesia, and other global south countries (Greenpeace, 2011). The third is the air pollution caused by the burning of e-waste as an incorrect practice of waste handling and disposal. Fourth, electronic waste composes 40% of tin and 70% of iron contained in landfill practice. The existence of these two components is only part of the total materials of e-waste that cannot be naturally degraded by the environment.

Human health is also being threatened by the presence of electronic waste. Various types of chemical components contained in e-waste can contaminate soil and groundwater in close contact with humans and air pollution as a result of combustion may be toxic if inhaled directly by humans. In general, the dangers of electronic waste, especially computers and mobile phones can be seen from the circuit boards that contain lead and cadmium, mercury found inside the monitor and wall outlet, Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) that coats the wires made of copper and Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) found in old type capacitors and transformers which were already banned but still commonly found (Pinto, 2008, p. 66). Table 5 shows several potential threats both to individuals work in e-waste dismantling industry and environment.

Tabel 5 Environment and health hazards

Computer/e-waste component	Process	Potential occupational hazard	Potential environmental hazard
Cathode ray tubes	Breaking, removal of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silicosis • Cuts from CRT 	Lead, barium and other heavy metals leaching

	copper yoke and dumping	<p>glass</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhalation or contact with phosphor containing cadmium or other metals 	into ground water and release of toxic phosphor
Printer's circuit boards	De-soldering and removing computer chips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tin and lead inhalation • Possible brominated dioxin, beryllium, cadmium and mercury inhalation 	Air emission of the same substances
Dismantled printed circuit board processing	Open burning of waste boards	Toxicity of workers and nearby residents from tin, lead, brominated dioxin, beryllium, cadmium and mercury inhalation	Tin and lead contamination of immediate environment, including surface and ground waters, brominated dioxins, beryllium, cadmium and mercury inhalation
Chips and other gold-plated compounds	Chemical stripping using nitric and hydrochloric acid along riverbanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acid contact with eyes, skin may result in permanent injury • Inhalation if mists and fumes of acids, chlorine and sulfur dioxide gases can cause respiratory irritation to severe effects, including pulmonary edema, circulatory failure and death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrocarbons, heavy metals, brominated substances etc. discharged directly into river and banks. • Acidifies the river destroying fish and flora
Plastics from the computer and peripherals	Shredding and low-temperature melting	Probable hydrocarbon, brominated dioxin and PAH exposure to workers living in the burning works area	Emission of brominated dioxins and heavy metals and hydrocarbons
Secondary	Furnace	Exposure to dioxins	Emission of dioxins and

steel or copper and precious metal smelting	recovers steel or copper from waste	and heavy metals	heavy metals
Wires	Open burning to recover copper	Brominated and chlorinated dioxin and PAH exposure to workers living in the burning works area	Hydrocarbon and ashes, including PAHs discharged into air, water and soil

Source (Pinto, 2008)

Based on the table above, e-waste directly and indirectly impact and threaten two dimensions of human security: health security and environmental security. It shows that the current trend of exporting e-waste can be considered as exporting hazardous materials which not only directly threaten human’s health and environmental degradation, but also hamper international efforts in aiding global south’s development and in the preservation of a sustained environment. The mismanagement of e-waste in processing centers located in developing countries can also contribute this threat.

The underreported benefit of e-waste

While the threats of e-waste are extensively studied, approaching the issue from human security cannot overlook the benefit it brings to local communities in terms of economic dimension of human security. While this paper does not agree to the pro-export’s arguments such as ones stated by Lawrence Summers earlier, there’s apparent impact of e-waste dismantling industries for local economy. There are four social networks which benefit from the e-waste trade based on a study conducted in Ghana (Warner, 2012, pp. 10-12).

First, diaspora individuals living in developed countries and their relatives & acquaintances in native countries who receive remittances. The practice was done especially by buying used products in developed countries and re-selling them in native countries. Such practices are not actually banned by several countries, since the used products is still considered usable in certain developing countries. Second, second-hand electronics refurbishers, salespeople, and their dependents. This practice of re-selling secondhand electronics, some are not in a decent “working orders” actually provides a source of income, since the e-waste imported from developed countries will be “fixed and refurbished” (Warner, 2012, p. 11). While the regulation and preference of “broken electronics” are stricter in developed countries, it is not the case in developing countries thus allowing for the fixed-and-refurbished practices.

Third social network which benefit from e-waste is individuals working at dismantling centers and the entire sub-economy that exists around them. While this group faces a number of occupational hazards such as the environmental and public

health risks described earlier, the center also allows the community to establish a union network, as seen in Ghanaian case, in order to protect workers from loan sharks and other direct threats, such as tax to support workers' family. The center also provides opportunity for family members to set up stalls. There are cases where once the dismantling center was dissolved, such as the Guiyu case in China, the sub-economy died and people moved out from the region.

Fourth, is the growing class of entrepreneurs in e-waste recycling industry which practices safe and environmentally friendly dismantling. The opportunities provided by the rising e-waste products also provides rising opportunity for these entrepreneurs who in turn hires local people thus increasing local economic conditions.

Conclusion

Waste of Electric and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) is traditionally considered a threat to environmental security. But recent studies show that the e-waste is not only a one-dimensional issue. The illegal practice of exporting e-waste from global north to global south and the health risks posed by e-waste mismanagement and bad practices of recycling process demand a comprehensive approach toward the issue. This research thus proposed to approach e-waste from human security framework as an effort to comprehensively analyze the impact of e-waste for individuals and environment. The research found that there are high risks posed by e-waste such as ground water, air, and soil pollution through landfill and burning practices, and the hazardous chemical ingredients in electronic materials which can directly threat human's health. Although there are high risks toward human's health and environment, e-waste also provides opportunities in terms of economic dimensions. This research concludes that while there are some economic benefits, the risks posed by e-waste is more alarming since it will affect both human and environment in the long term. It is imperative to seek for solutions while also consider the economic dimension of e-waste.

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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN SPATIAL PLANNING URBAN AREA IN INDONESIA

Ratnia Solihah, Yusa Djuyandi, Siti Witianti

Department of Political Science, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia.

Email: ratniasolihah91@yahoo.co.id; f_yusa@yahoo.com; siti_witianti@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

One form of public awareness (community) in environmental management is its participation in spatial planning where they are located. The spatial planning process as part of a public system, often face very diverse interests. Government perspective alone are not enough to translate the development process of a country where people are also in it. Therefore, public participation or public role itself, which is defined as a variety of community activities, arising from their own wills in public for interested and engaged in the implementation of spatial planning is a must.

Accordingly, through this article we will discuss public participation in spatial planning, especially public participation in the spatial planning of urban areas in Indonesia. This paper is prepared using literature study, where the authors conducted a study from various references and documentation which associated with these problems.

Public participation in spatial planning of urban areas can be realized in the form of the submission of proposals, make suggestions, or appealing to the government. In proposing, give advice, or appealing to the government in the context of spatial area of the Urban can be done through focus group discussions and a forum of the city, which involve professional associations, the media, NGOs, formal institutions of society (until the level of people's representative body).

Keywords: public participation, planning, spatial planning, government.

INTRODUCTION

Public participation in the realm of environmental awareness are recognized as rights and are considered an important part of democratic governance. Under Law No. 32 of 2009 on the Protection and Management of the Environment (PPLH), the public should be involved in the planning and decision making process, the implementation of the environmental action plan and environmental supervision and law enforcement. Public participation in environmental management is needed, so as not to cause problems later in life. Everyone is entitled to fight for their rights in order to obtain a clean and healthy environment in accordance with the provisions of Article 66 of Law No. 32 of 2009 on the Protection and Environmental Management (UUPPLH).¹

¹ Article 66 UUPPLH reads "Everyone is fighting for the right to a good environment and healthy living can not be prosecuted criminally or civilly sued.

One form of public awareness in environmental management is its participation in spatial planning where they are located. The spatial planning process as part of a public system, which is facing a very diverse interests and value systems also varies. Therefore, one point of view or a system of values are used to translate the public interest would not be sufficient to address the growing public, on the basis of that the government point of view alone are not enough to translate the development process of a country where the public is also being inside it. Therefore, public participation or public role itself, which is defined as a variety of community activities, arising from their own wills in public for interested and engaged in the implementation of spatial planning. (PP 69 1996) is a must.

But in reality, in the majority of spatial planning, spatial planning, in particular urban areas, the public is often viewed simply as a passive consumer. They were given a place for activities of life, work, leisure, shopping and living, but less given the opportunity to participate in the process of policy making and planning. Public engagement in urban planning in Indonesia is still often overlooked, yet crucial means to foster self-esteem, confidence and identity. Especially for marginal groups that are designated "The silent majority", their involvement might say nothing, so that public participation in the process of spatial planning and the environment is still very limited.

A similar sentiment was expressed by Syarifuddin Akil (2002), that the implementation of spatial planning itself faces several major obstacles, namely:

1. Government policy has not been fully oriented to the community, cause people not directly involved in the development.
2. Lack of open development actors in organizing the spatial planning process (gap feeling) that consider the public than mere objects of development.
3. The low government efforts in providing information about the accountability of the program organized spatial arrangement so that people feel the construction carried out not heed their aspirations.

Based on some of these issues, public participation, or the role of the community, be a need to achieve better spatial planning. This is expressed also in Government Regulation No. 69 of 1996, in which the spatial planning process; implementation of rights and obligations as well as forms and procedures for public participation in spatial planning needs to be done with full awareness and responsibility.

Normatively public is entitled to be involved in the spatial arrangement. This can be seen in the preamble "clause D" of Law Number 26 of 2007 states that "where space is limited and the understanding of a thriving community on the importance of spatial planning so that the necessary spatial transparent, effective and participatory in order to create a safe space, a comfortable, productive and sustainable ". So it can be understood that the public is entitled to participate in the preparation of Detailed Spatial Plan of Urban and the public is obliged to participate in maintaining the quality of space and obligated to obey spatial plan that has been

set. Thus, the product Detailed Spatial Plan Urban Area is the result of the agreement of all development actors (stakeholders), including the public.

Starting out from the above, it is through this article the authors will discuss how public or community participation in spatial planning, especially public participation in the spatial planning of urban areas in Indonesia.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In English, there are three terms relating to the public word that is as: common, society and the state, with the application as follows:

- a. The word of public in general, such as: public offering, public ownership, public utility, etc.
- b. Public as society (public), such as public relation, public service, public opinion, public interest, etc.
- c. Public as a state, such as: public building, public finance, public revenue, etc.

According to Emory S Bogardus "The public is the number of people who in some way have the same views on an issue, or at least have a common interest in something".² Meanwhile Herbert Blumer argued that "Words public paint a group of people gathered spontaneously with the following conditions: a) confront a problem (issue), b) different opinions about this issue and try to solve the problem, c) as a result of his desire to hold discussions with find a way out".³

Keith Davis defines participation as follows: "Participation can be defined as a mental and emotional involvement of a person in a group situation the which encourages him to Contribute to group goals and share responsibility in them."⁴ According to In Young Wang: "Participation is a process of activities carried out by an individual or group of people to reflect their interest to contribute labor and other resources to organizations that govern their lives."⁵

Meanwhile, the public participation is defined by Antoft and Novack as "the continued active involvement of citizens in making the policies roomates Affect Them."⁶ The same thing was stated by Joan Nelson as "citizen participation aimed at influencing decision-making by the government."⁷ Meanwhile, according to Norman H. Nie and Sidney Verba defined as "legal citizen participation aimed at influencing the selection of state officials or actions taken by them".⁸

Miggley expressed his views on public participation by the United Nations Economic and Social Council Resolution 1929. This resolution states that

² Soenarjo, Djoenasih S. 1997. *Opini Publik*. Yogyakarta: Liberty. Page 21.

³ Ibid

⁴ Sapotro, Santoso. 1988. *Partisipasi Komunikasi, Persuasi dan Disiplin dalam Pembangunan Nasional*. Bandung: Alumni. Page: 13.

⁵ Baharuddin. 1987. *Proses Partisipasi Masyarakat*. Jakarta: Rajawali. Page: 79.

⁶ Agustino, Leo. 2006. *Politik dan Kebijakan Publik*. Bandung: AIPI. Page: 116.

⁷ Prasajo, Eko. 2005. *Demokrasi di Negara Mimpi: Catatan Kritis terhadap Pemilu 2004 dan Good Governance*. Jakarta: Departemen Ilmu Administrasi FISIP UI. Page: 133.

⁸ Ibid

participation requires the involvement of the voluntary and democratic in terms of (a) the contribution to development efforts, (b) receipt of benefits evenly, (c) decisions concerning goal-setting, policy formulation and planning, and the implementation of social and economic development programs.⁹ This is supported by the opinion of Philips and Graham who revealed the characteristics of public participation after concluding several studies on public participation in local governance.¹⁰

These characteristics include public participation involving residents in the whole process of local (city) elections; at a minimum, involve public participation and communication two-way interaction that followed with the potential to influence decisions or the outcome of its policy; public participation involving individuals and groups, both ad-hoc and permanent stakeholders; Public participation is more of an art than a science because it rests on two realities, the political reality (occurs in the political environment) and the reality of the bureaucracy (in a context of inter-governmental).

Burns, Hambleton and Hogget argues that public participation can take place in several areas of decision making. First, the operational practice concerning the behavior and performance of employees in public institutions, issues relating to other aspects of the quality of public services, and so on. Second, spending decisions relating to the delegated budgets. Third, the policy-making related to the strategic objectives of a particular service, the strategic plan for the development of regions and certain facilities, as well as spending priorities and other resource allocation decisions.¹¹

Regarding public participation in the context of the public policy process, Riwo Kaho explained in several stages of the policy, namely participation in the decision-making process; participation in the implementation; participation in exploiting the results; and participation in the evaluation.¹²

Related to that Ramlan Surbakti confirms a link between public participation in public policy. According to him, participation means participation of ordinary citizens (without authority) to influence the process of making the implementation of the draft political decision. Activity of ordinary citizens is basically divided into two, namely, 1) influence the content of public policy; and 2) also determines political decision makers and implementers.¹³

Public participation in the decision making process is very necessary because it involves the fate and the public interest (public) itself. In the implementation, public participation can be divided into three forms of participation, namely: 1)

⁹ Muluk, M.R. Khairul. 2007. *Menggugat Partisipasi Publik dalam Pemerintahan Daerah: Sebuah Kajian dengan Pendekatan Berpikir Sistem*. Malang: Bayumedia Publishing. Page:50.

¹⁰ Ibid, Page: 53.

¹¹ Ibid, page: 54

¹² Kaho, Josef Riwo. 1997. *Prospek Otonomi Daerah di Negara Republik Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada. Page: 115.

¹³ Surbakti, Ramlan. 1992. *Memahami Ilmu Politik*. Jakarta: Gramedia. Page: 141.

independent participation, is an attempt to participate made by the perpetrators to influence public policy to be made; 2) the participation of mobilization, the people's participation in influencing public policy participate by means mobilized by the other party; and 3) participation ceremonial, is supporting the participation and mobilized by means of demonstrations, marches and the like. Out of the three forms of participation, then the most ideal of public participation and is expected in the public policy process is the direct involvement of the community voluntarily and independently, both in the planning (public policy formulation process) as well as in the implementation and evaluation of public policy.

It can be concluded that public participation in the formulation of public policy is essentially an activity of any person or citizens of either individual or collective conscious and voluntary (without coercion and pressure from the outside) to influence the process of public policy or engage (either directly or indirectly) in decision-making in each of governance, which is not only intended to provide benefits or certain public benefit, or for the benefit of their own group; but rather is intended to provide a positive impact on other people or aimed at the interests of the majority of society (public interest).

In Act No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial mentioned terms of space is a container that includes land space, sea space and air space, including space in the earth as a unified region, where humans and other living beings, operate, and maintain viability (Article 1 paragraph 1). In this paper, the limitation of space used is the land space and particularly in urban areas. Subsequently, in Act No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning stated that the arrangement is the spatial planning efforts to establish the legal basis for government, local government, and society in the spatial plan (Article 1 point 9).

Spatial arrangement is part of the duties and functions of government, to regulate and manage a region, as part of implementation of tasks and functions of the government then required the principles of good governance. Governance management and development based on the principles of good governance, if it is seen that there are functions of participation, which can be done by the public, it can be concluded that public participation in the implementation of good governance is essential.

Public participation in spatial planning includes participation in the process of spatial planning, space utilization, and control the use of space, as stated in Law No. 26 Year 2007 on Spatial Planning, which is an effort to create a safe space, a comfortable, productive, and sustainable. The law says that the existence of a limited space and growing public understanding on the importance of spatial planning, leading to the necessity of spatial planning is transparent and effective.

Thus it can be mentioned that the arrangement of space held by various government agencies by involve the community as has been mentioned and or non-governmental stakeholders in the spatial plan, which in practice should be carried out coordination, both at the administrative level of government as well as between

government and society, so avoid gaps handling or handling overlapping in an effort to realize the objectives of spatial planning.¹⁴

RESEARCH METHOD

In preparing this paper, the author uses literature study with a review of references and documentation related to public participation in the spatial planning of urban areas in Indonesia.

DISCUSSION

The form of public participation related to the environment one of which is participation in the arrangement of space (in particular spatial planning of urban areas). It is, as stated by Koesnadi Hardjasoemantri, that the importance of public participation in the spatial plan is closely related to its participation in protecting the environment, which includes the following:¹⁵

First, provide information to the Government. Public participation, especially able to increase the vocabulary knowledge about something specific aspects derived from specialized knowledge of society itself and of the experts consulted by the public interest. Public participation is required to advise the Government on the impact of the government action plan, with various consequences. Thus the government will be able to know their various interests that need to be considered seriously. Additional knowledge and understanding of the problems that may arise, which are obtained as input for public participation (public participation) for government decision-making process, would improve the quality of the decision and thus the participation will improve the quality of state action with the agencies to protect the environment.

Second, it increases people's willingness to accept the decision. A civilian who had the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process and are not faced with fait accompli problems, will tend to show a willingness and a greater willingness to accept and adapt to the decisions taken. On the other hand, public participation in decision-making process will able to much reduce the possibility of conflicts between members of the public, as well as the role of origin are carried out at the right time. It should be understood that a decision will never satisfy all interests, class or all members of the community, but the community's willingness to accept the decision of the Government will be improved.

Third, it helps legal protection. If a final decision is made by taking into account the objections raised by the public during the decision-making process, then in many cases there will be no need to apply to the court. A case filed in court, the case is usually focused on a particular activity. Thus not opened the opportunity to suggest and consider alternatives other activities. Instead the decision making process, alternatives can and do talk about, at least up to a certain level. If a decision may

¹⁴ Sugandhi, Aca. 1999. *Tata Ruang dalam Lingkungan Hidup*. Jakarta: Gramedia. Page: 12.

¹⁵ ¹⁵ Sugandhi, Aca. 1999. *Tata Ruang dalam Lingkungan Hidup*. Jakarta: Gramedia. Page 12

have consequences so far, then it is expected that any person affected by the decision need to be notified and given the opportunity to lodge complaints and objections before the decision was taken.

Fourth, democratize decision-making. In conjunction with public participation, it has been argued that in the government system of representation, the right to exercise the powers are also the people's representatives are elected by the people. Thus there is no necessity of the forms of public participation, as representatives of the people were acting in the interests of the people who have them represent. In fact, public participation implies the application of democracy to involve the public in decision-making processes.

Public participation in decision-making, including participation in the spatial planning of urban areas is a form of democratization of decision-making, in which there is access or public participation in policy making. Public participation in spatial planning of urban areas is one of the forms of public awareness in environmental management, due to the participation in the spatial planning in the region, communities directly responsible in running the program policy of environment management and in an effort to prevent pollution or destruction environment.

The process of spatial planning as part of a public system, often face very diverse interests and value systems also varies. Therefore, one point of view or a single value system that is used to translate the public interest would not be sufficient to address the growing of public issues. On the basis of the government's viewpoint alone are not enough to translate the process of development of a country or region, where people also are in it. Therefore, public participation, or the role of the community itself, which is defined as a variety of public events, arising from their own wills in public for interested and engaged in the implementation of spatial planning is a must.

Although the notion of public participation has become a common interest, but in practice they are not the same understanding, in which participation was seen in the opposing viewpoint between the government and the public. The paradigm of government and public partnerships that are narrowly defined as public-private partnerships in the development has been a major contributing factor for the emergence of participatory planning. In a participatory planning, planning will not be effective unless it is done with the recognition, understanding, and utilizing the power structure of government and non-governmental organizations (Branch, Melville, 1995). Therefore, the main thing in combining elements of the government and non-government / public (private and public) is the process of recognition, understanding, and use of the structure between the two. Determining commitment, identification of actors (stakeholders), the identification of the conditions of participation, and of the capacity of actors to be a reference to move to the next stage. This is done because the public is the biggest stakeholder in the preparation of a product plan.

The efforts engage the public (community) in spatial planning in order to support the development of the region can be done with some basic principles as follows (Syarifuddin Akil, 2002):

1. Puts the community as actors (spearhead) in an effort to boost economic growth (including spatial planning)
2. Facilitating the public to become "actors" in the spatial planning process (the Government as a facilitator and respect the rights of the community, as well as local / cultural diversity).
3. Encourage stakeholders to act in a transparent, accountable and professional in the process of spatial (especially in spatial planning)
4. Encouraging the strengthening of institutions that embodies the aspirations of the various stakeholders.

The process of involving the community's role in spatial planning at the first held in the year 2002 experienced significant constraints, because the Government Regulation No. 69 of 1996 which governing the role of the community is still common, both its form and procedures. The above Government Regulation there were some weaknesses, such as the scope and form of public role in every stage of planning can be said to be relatively equal, unclear community groups involved and the time of their inclusion, and it is not clear / detailed implementation mechanisms. Such Government regulations was already followed by the Home Affairs Minister Regulation No. 9 of 1998 concerning Procedure for Public Participation in the Process of Spatial Planning in the Regions. But the role of the community set out in Such Regulation is also no more detailed than its Government Regulations. What stands out in Such Regulation is to increase the role of Chairman of Parliament and the involvement of experts and community leaders.¹⁶

Therefore, before implementing public involvement or role of the community in the process of evaluation of the District Spatial Plan, Spatial Agency (formerly the Department of City Planning) first conduct studies on other forms of public involvement, along with procedures. From various forms that exist, then elected FGD (Focus Group Discussion) as a form of community involvement. The FGD was chosen, because this forum is considered as the most appropriate forum to discuss a specific problem, such as the evaluation of the District Spatial Plan, which was held in an atmosphere of informal / casual.

The next step that must be done is to prepare a moderator / facilitator who are competent and participants. Through cooperation with IAP (Association of Planning), it is then prepared facilitators who are already trained, because the moderator / facilitator is the element were most responsible for determining the success of the FGD. Accordingly, the process of selection of participants, namely representatives of the people (members of the Village Council) and the developer also performed. Limitation on the number of participants of FGD and the principle

¹⁶ Hastuti, Hesty. 2011. *Penelitian Hukum tentang Peran Serta Masyarakat dalam Pengaturan Tata Ruang* Jakarta: Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia R.I. Page 59.

of representation of all stakeholders is an important consideration in the selection of participants. Related materials with the materials that will be discussed in the FGD were prepared by a consultant.¹⁷

The procedure of community involvement are divided into four (4) major phases, namely Phase Preparation, Implementation Phase, Phase Processing, as well as Phase Feedback and Decision Making.¹⁸

1. Approach to all stakeholders, namely: District Head, Head of Village Chief, Village Council, Developers / Association to inform of the existence of Community Engagement Forum in the evaluation of the District RTRW.
2. Determination of the place / room and dates of the forum, the completeness and supporting (the layout of the interactive space, food, beverages, sound system, flip-chart, opaque paper, chalkboard / white board, stationeries, and others).
3. Preparation of a skilled facilitator in the structuring of space to control the role of the community forum
4. Invitation deployment and installation of banners and posters in strategic places

Substantive Preparatory Phase consists of:

1. Preparation of a plan map, map of the current conditions, and the empty map for each district
2. Preparation of supporting data, such as population distribution, issues of spatial planning in the region, and so forth.

FGD implementation is a major stage in the process of public involvement, which also involves stakeholders. The important thing that needs to be addressed in this stage is the ability to control the forum facilitator in accordance with its objectives. The facilitator in this forum serves as a motivator (Builders atmosphere), Motivator (encouragement), Moderator (Regulatory Discussion), and simultaneously Conductor (Steering Consistency). The results of the implementation of FGD forum is then poured in the form of Minutes of the forums.¹⁹

The results of the implementation of the FGD technically subsequently processed in the processing phase. Inputs from stakeholders (professional associations, mass media, NGOs, formal institutions of society), accommodated and translated into technical maps of alternate maps on the evaluation and adjustment and / or revision of spatial plans. Community engagement process can not eliminate the role of the technical process of spatial planning in a professional manner. This means that all the results of the process of involving the public or the community's role should be re-examined in a technical for consideration by experts town planners, to be realized in the form of maps in accordance with the technical provisions applicable spatial planning. The last stage is phase Feedback and

¹⁷ Ibid, page: 59.

¹⁸ Ibid, page: 60.

¹⁹ Ibid, page: 61.

Decision Making. In this phase will be presented the results of the treatment phase followed by a discussion / debate. In this phase is expected to obtain a common agreement on spatial planning products, as the final form of the process of involving the public role. The results of the implementation of this stage is also set forth in the form of Minutes of the forums.²⁰

Related to the process of involving the public in spatial planning, then to leverage and generate public involvement in environment, particularly in spatial planning through the FGD and the Formation of the City Forum, according to Koesnadi Hardjasoemantri the requirements need to be met, are:²¹

First. Open Executive Leader. Things need to be considered by leaders is public participation in the decision making process, so the decision is then taken to be accepted by the public (community) and will be held by the public (community), because it constitutes a reflection and public desire (society). In order to accommodate input in the decision making process, the necessary openness of executive leadership, attitude willing to accept input. The attitude is not limited to passive acceptance, but including also actively seek input and that meant contacting people with good personal approach.

Second. The accommodating regulations. In addition there should be regulations on public participation in environmental management as stipulated in the Law of Environment, then in various other regulations necessary to include provisions on public participation, so the executive will receive guidance on how to engage the public (community) in activities organized by the relevant regulations.

Third. People who are aware of the environment. Key to the success of development programs in the environmental field in the hands of the perpetrators, in this case the implementers and society. Therefore it is important to foster a sense of motivation and appreciation among the public to participate in the development environment.

Fourth. Non-governmental organizations were responsive. Non-governmental organizations can contribute to empower themselves and be a means to involve as many members of the community in achieving the goals of environmental management.

Fifth. The proper information. The accuracy of the information is relating to the right in time, complete and understandable. In conjunction with this note specific aspects that exist in the target group. For example, if the target is a rural community, the means of communication used is the local language that is easily understood, and when using the brochure should be made as simple as possible by writing a clear and easily understood.

Sixth. Alignment. Everything will not be effective and efficient if there is no integration between related agencies, both horizontally, across sectors and that is vertically between the center and regions.

²⁰ Ibid, page: 62

²¹ Hardjasoemantri, Koesnadi. *Op.Cit*, page 16.

CONCLUSION

Public participation in spatial planning of urban areas can be realized in the form: the submission of proposals, make suggestions, or appealing to the government. In proposing, give advice, or appealing to the government can be done through focus group discussions and the formation of the city forum, which involves the professional associations, mass media, NGOs, formal institutions of society (until the level of people's representative body).

In addition to the public's right to participate in the structuring of public space, the public is also required to maintain the quality of the room by comply with and obey all normative provisions specified in the relevant regulations. In addition to the obligation to maintain the quality of the space, community participation is intended as a learning process of society and government that can directly improve their capacity to reach an agreement. It is inevitable that in the drafting of spatial planning must be an agreement of various stakeholders, which is done through a series of constructive and ongoing dialogue. Through a process of continuous dialogue, there will be a learning process and a common understanding (mutual understanding) from various parties regarding the arrangement of space.

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THE GLOBAL WARMING IMPACT ON CAMPUS POLICY

Rahayu, Annisa Maharani Ashari, Riski
Semarang State University, Semarang Indonesia

Abstract

Global warming has been a hot issue over the past 50 years and the majority people in the world surely know about global warming. The term of global warming itself is defined as the raising of the temperature of the earth which is caused by the two major causes: greenhouse gasses, which is produced by human activities, and the raising of CO₂. Therefore, global warming makes many countries concern to make policies that related to sustainable and renewable energy, the policies are made as a form to against global warming. Hence, on this paper, the authors want to show that how sustainable development and renewable energy policies in a country take impact to a university policies so that the university's policies become a green campus, on this paper also, the authors give two examples and compare them, the first one is University of California, Davis Campus, and the second one is Semarang State University. The result of this observation is to know the impact of the sustainable development and renewable energy policies on education institution (universities) and the differences between the sustainable development and renewable energy policies on Semarang State University with University of California, Davis Campus.

Keywords: Global warming, sustainable development and renewable energy policy, campus policy

Introduction

Who does not know global warming? Global warming has been a hot issue on this 21st century, most people in this world talk about global warming and people try to against the global warming. Hence, what is the true of global warming? There is great debate among many people, and sometimes in the news, on whether global warming is real (some call it a hoax). While many view the effects of global warming to be more substantial and more rapidly occurring than others do.

Thus condition, creates many definitions about global warming. Therefore, on this section, the writers will define global warming as a term which is used to describe a gradual increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere and its oceans, a change that is believed to be permanently changing the Earth's climate (LiveScience, 2017). The Earth's climate is warming and the average temperature of the Earth has risen between 0.4 and 0.8 °C over the past 100 year about two thirds of this increase has occurred since 1975 (What's Your Impact, 2017). The natural greenhouse effect maintains the Earth's temperature at a safe level making it possible for humans and many other lifeforms to exist. However, since the human activities have significantly enhanced the greenhouse effect causing the

Earth's average temperature to rise by almost 1°C. This is creating the global warming we see today. To put this increase in perspective it is important to understand that during the last ice age, a period of massive climate change, the average temperature change around the globe was only about 5°C (What's Your Impact, 2017).

Therefore from the definitions above we can conclude that global warming is a phenomenon which the Earth's temperature increases. The temperature increase is caused by the greenhouse effect. Greenhouse effect is a phenomenon which is most caused by CO₂ that trapped inside Earth, whether on Earth's land or water. The main factors of greenhouse effect is from human activities, such as Industrial Revolution, electricity production, burning of fossil fuels, land clearing, agriculture, nitrous oxide from fertilizers, gases used for refrigeration and industrial processes, and the loss of forests (What's Your Impact, 2017; Time for Change, 2017; National Geographic, 2017; Union of Concerned Scientists, 2017).

Furthermore, the global warming creates many impact to the human activities and the impacts also certainly harm the Earth. The impacts are permafrost and sea ice are melting rapidly, desertification, sea level rise, stronger hurricanes and cyclones, increased of melting snow and ice, extremely change of temperature from warm to hot and from cold to freeze, and most of all the extremely different temperature on the earth regions (What's Your Impact, 2017; NASA, 2017; LiveScience, 2017).

Environmentalism

However, before we go further to the next section, the authors want to explain a theory that can support this paper and also can support the problem solving on this topic. On this topic, the authors choose Environmentalism theory to support this paper and also to support the problem solving on this topic. Why the authors choose Environmentalism?

Global warming as we know is a hot issue right now, hence this hot issue creates a movement, theory, or an ideology, it is called Environmentalism. Many researchers and activists define Environmentalism is created to fight against global warming, advocates the lawful preservation, restoration and/or improvement of the natural environment, and may be referred to as a movement to control pollution or protect plant and animal diversity (Environmentalism - Definition and More from the Free Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2010). At its crux, environmentalism, environmental movement or environmental rights (a term that sometimes includes the conservation and green movements) is an attempt to balance relations between humans and the various natural systems on which they depend in such a way that all the components are accorded a proper degree of sustainability; a diverse scientific, social, political movement, and also as a broad philosophy, ideology, and social movement regarding concerns for environmental protection and improvement of the health of the environment, particularly as the measure for this health seeks to

incorporate the concerns of non-human elements. Though the movement is represented by a range of organizations, because of the inclusion of environmentalism in the classroom curriculum, the environmental movement has a younger demographic than is common in other social movements (Kridel, 2010; Sinsel, 2010). Environmentalism as a movement covers broad areas of institutional oppression, including for example: consumption of ecosystems and natural resources into waste, dumping waste into disadvantaged communities, air pollution, water pollution, weak infrastructure, exposure of organic life to toxins, monoculture, anti-polythene drive (jhola movement) and various other focuses. Because of these divisions, the environmental movement can be categorized into these primary focuses: environmental science, environmental activism, environmental advocacy, and environmental justice

The history of the environmental movement was when the Industrial Revolution. It was a response to the increasing the levels of smoke pollution. The smoke pollution was produced by great factories, therefore the concomitant immense growth in coal consumption gave rise to an unprecedented level of air pollution in industrial centers. And this created the large volume of industrial chemical discharges added to the growing load of untreated human waste (Fleming & Knorr, 1999).

According to that, Environmentalism is divided by two big movements. The first is Free Market Environmentalism, the second is preservation and conservation. Hence, on the next section, the authors are going to explain a little about those two movements.

The first movement is Free Market Environmentalism. Free Market Environmentalism is an approach to environmental problems that focuses on improving environmental quality using property rights and markets. Free-market environmentalism emphasizes markets as a solution to environmental problems. Proponents argue that free markets can be more successful than government—and have been more successful historically—in solving many environmental problems (Stroup, 2017; Property and Environment Research Center, 2017). It emphasizes three important points:

- Markets, property rights, and the rule of law are fundamental to economic growth, and economic growth is fundamental to improving environmental quality. There is a strong correlation between treatment of the environment and standards of living.
- Property rights make the environment an asset rather than a liability by giving owners an incentive for stewardship.
- Markets and the process of exchange give people who have different ideas and values regarding natural resources a way to cooperate rather than fight. When cooperation supplants conflict, gains from trade emerge.

However, free-market environmentalism is somewhat ironic because environmental problems have often been seen as a form of market failure (Stroup, 2017). Many

environmental problems are caused by decision makers who reduce their costs by polluting those who are downwind or downstream; other environmental problems are caused by private decision makers' inability to produce "public goods". Since no one has to pay to get the benefits of this preservation. While these problems can be quite real, growing evidence indicates that governments often fail to control pollution or to provide public goods at reasonable cost. Furthermore, the private sector is often more responsive than government to environmental needs.

The second movement is preservation and conservation movement. The conservation movement, also known as nature conservation, is a political, environmental and a social movement that seeks to protect natural resources including animal and plant species as well as their habitat for the future. The early conservation movement included fisheries, wildlife management, water, soil conservation, and sustainable forestry (Gifford, 1945). The contemporary conservation movement has broadened from the early movement's emphasis on use of sustainable yield of natural resources and preservation of wilderness areas to include preservation of biodiversity.

Some say the conservation movement is part of the broader and more far-reaching environmental movement, while others argue that they differ both in ideology and practice. Chiefly in the United States, conservation is seen as differing from environmentalism in that it aims to preserve natural resources expressly for their continued sustainable use by humans (Gifford, 1945). In other parts of the world conservation is used more broadly to include the setting aside of natural areas and the active protection of wildlife for their inherent value, as much as for any value they may have for humans.

Green politics, an ideology from Environmentalism movements

Therefore, point out to the second movement - preservation and conservation movement - we can see that those movements create a political ideology called green politics. Furthermore, on this section, the writers will explain a little more about green politics. Green politics as we know is one of the parts of preservation and conservation movements. Yet, most people do not know about green politics. Green politics is a political ideology that seeks to create an ecologically sustainable society that is rooted in concern for the environment, social justice, and democratic life which is built on the behaviour and culture of each individual (Apriwan, 2011).

In the view of the green, all the mainstream condition modified with a decentralized approach and democratic society, which puts the power of political institutions, economic and social in the smallest scale (closest to home) to become more efficient and practical. The views Eco-centrism promoted by the Green Political theorists reject the state system is considered a major role in the structure and the proposed decentralization of political society in a nation that only the political, but also social and economic (Malik, 2015). Political theorists Green criticism of the state is also demonstrated against the failure of various efforts to countries that cooperate

in an international regime to solve environmental problems. Green political or ecological movement itself has ten values on the basis and purpose of the movement and also as a reference for policy articulation.

1. Awareness and sustainability Ecology

The issue is most important, connecting tradition with the experience of enlightenment restrictions industrialism as a new awareness of the complexity derived from the principles of ecology. This issue assumes that humans must act on the understanding that it is part of nature and not be on top of the natural environment.

2. Grassroots Democracy

In terms of democracy, the ecology believe that democracy is best to be practiced at the grassroots level. Which means, at the local community level and not at the national and regional representative institutions.

3. Social Justice and Equal Opportunities

Everyone has the same rights and opportunities of the resources from the community and the environment. Hence, it needs to be eliminated social barriers, such as racism, sexism, conflict among the class, homophobia, as well as neglect the interests of the elderly and the disabled.

4. Anti-violence

Concerning human plurality, it is important to develop an effective alternative to the habits of the people which is using force right now. Therefore, this view fights for demilitarization and removal of weapons of mass destructive within their own country, without intending naive against the bad intentions of other countries.

5. Decentralization

Departing from the assumption that the centralization of prosperity and power contribute greatly to economic injustice, environmental destruction and militarization, green politics support the restructuring efforts of political institutions, social and economic controlled by a handful of powerful people (oligarchy). The institution will be changed with a more demok constellation posture slim bureaucracy. Decision making should be as far as possible be at the individual and local level.

6. Communication Based Economy and Fair

Political views green felt it important to implement a sustainable economic system, which could create new jobs and a better standard of living for everyone without ignoring the ecological balance. The economic system must be able to give a pride to work, so they can make a living equitably in accordance with what is done.

7. Feminism and Gender Equality

The ecology is fully aware that humans inherited a social system based on the dominance of patriarchy, both in the region and the ethics of domination and control by interacting more cooperative. That is, the gender differences of opinion and respected. Therefore, humanitarian values such as equality of sexes,

interpersonal responsibility and honesty must be developed with moral conscience.

8. Respect for Diversity

Their belief in the importance of diversity of culture, ethnicity, race, religion and spiritual beliefs implies the promotion of a relationship of mutual respect between differentiates.

9. Personal and Global Responsibility

The ecological support measures to improve the lives of individuals, but such measures must not neglect the ecological balance and harmony social. Therefore they want to join with people and organizations who want to fight for lasting peace, social and economic justice, and preserving the earth.

10. Focus on the future and sustainability

The actions and policies of the ecology is motivated by long-term goals. They fought in the protection of valuable natural resources, securing the rules or do not do all the waste.

Thus, these ten values of ecological movement of green political create impact on the country policies, which also gives impact to the campus policies. Experts from around the world study the causes and effects of greenhouse gas emissions that are the root of the planet's global warming. The international community is mobilized to address this problem (United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, 2005). Measures are taken to preserve the planet from the negative consequences of global warming caused by air pollution (transportation, factories and power plants) including climate change, rising sea levels, and modification of marine currents. We must, therefore, protect the planet in order to pass on a sustainable heritage to future generations.

Hence, one of the ways to protect the planet in order to pass on a sustainable heritage to future generations UNESCO and UNDP initiated a program called ESD. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is a concept that goes far beyond environmental education. ESD is the educational process of achieving human development ("the three pillars of human development" proposed by UNDP: economic growth, social development, and environmental protection) in an inclusive, equitable and secure manner (United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, 2005-2014 , 2008). It thus includes education for poverty alleviation, human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity, international understanding, peace and many more. UNESCO proposed that the vision of education for sustainable development is a world where everyone has the opportunity to benefit from quality education and learn the values, behaviour and lifestyles required for a sustainable future and for positive societal transformation.

The Implementation of Environmentalism

Therefore according to the statement before, we can ask a question, how is the program implemented in educational institution in two countries? On this case, the

authors will compare two campuses in two different countries so all of us can see the comparison and the differences.

On the first case, the authors choose Semarang State University. Semarang State University is located in Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia. This campus is famous by the name “kampus konservasi” or “conservation campus”. This because Semarang State University famous for its seven values of conservation: conservation of biodiversity; green architecture and internal transportation system; waste management; paperless policy; clean energy; conservation, ethics, art, and culture; and regeneration conservation.

Green architecture and internal transport system aims to develop and manage buildings and environments that support conservation vision, and realize the internal transport system that is effective, efficient, and environmentally friendly. Waste management aims to make cuts, management, supervision of production and waste, and improvement of the environment in Semarang State University to create a clean and healthy environment (Rektor Universitas Negeri Semarang, 2012). Paperless policy aimed at implementing conservation-minded administration and efficient administration. Clean energy aims to make energy savings through a series of policies and measures in energy use wisely, as well as the development of environmentally friendly renewable energy. Conservation ethics, art, and culture aims to maintain, preserve and develop ethics, art and local culture to reinforce national identity. Conservation regeneration aims to inculcate the values of sustainable conservation.

Beside of these seven values of conservation, management of Semarang State University is also based on conservation, it is stated in the policy of Semarang State University. Conservation-based management has the objective to create an atmosphere of campus that promote the protection, preservation, and utilization of the environment wisely through sustainable development that can reduce the effects of global warming.

On the next case, the authors choose University of California Campus Davis. University of California Campus Davis is located in California, United States of America. Educational institutions throughout the United States, especially colleges and universities, have admitted that they are in a unique position to address this issue (The Regents of the University of California, Davis Campus, 2017). Not only are they the future generation of professional educators, they also have the intellectual capacity and resources to effectively integrate educational initiatives in the mission and programs. For this purpose, the students and faculty at several colleges and universities have made efforts to make their organizations more sustainable, and to educate others about the importance of the use of resources and sustainable development.

One such policy lasts UC Davis to be a goal and a model for sustainable change in the name of sustainable 2nd Century, Waste Reduction and Recycling Program, which has a major role in helping to promote, coordinate and report on

recycling efforts and the reduction of other waste on campus that aims University of California to reach the goal of zero waste by 2020.

The university is drawing experts and visionaries to learn from sources on campus like a pilot bio-digester; sustainable agriculture demonstration garden; California Lighting Technology Centre; and projects in development, such as the manufacture of the first beer in the world and the wine that will achieve the status of LEED platinum, and UC Davis West Village, is projected to be one of the first community in the state to Achieve a net annual zero energy (The Regents of the University of California, Davis Campus, 2017). Waste Reduction and Recycling Program, which has a major role in helping to promote, coordinate and report on recycling and other waste reduction Efforts on campus that aims to reach the University of California goal of zero waste by 2020.

Thus, from the explanation above we can conclude that global warming is worsening every day, however many people try to fight this global warming, one of the way is by creating a movement, environmentalism movement. This movement create many impact to reduce the effects of global warming, one of the ways from this movement is ESD, which was created by UNESCO and UNDP. This program is adopted by many educational institutions. Hopefully, with this program we can reduce the impact of globalisation, just like Semarang State University and University of California, Campus Davis.

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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN RIVER GANCENG, JATI RANGGON, BEKASI AND EAST JAKARTA

Dr. Ir. Rosmina Zuchri, MT

PNSD lecturer at the Faculty of Civil Engineering and Planning
Mercu Buana University, Jakarta

ABSTRACT

River, including one of the areas inundated in addition to lakes, and beaches. Flooded region can be divided into several different groups based on the viewpoint different. Viewing angles are usual in this flooded region grouping types include morphology, Anthropogenic (human intervention in the flooded region). and ecology (environment).

Environmental management is extensive efforts in the use, regulation, maintenance, monitoring, control, recovery, and development of the environment. Benefits of environmental management becomes important at this age to maintain and anticipate the degradation of environmental quality for human life.

Research will be conducted in the River Basin Ganceng that the administrative borders between Bekasi and East Jakarta.

The study was conducted by collecting secondary data and primary data. Then performed with Data Processing and Data Analysis. Research results will be obtained Debit or Debit Plan Flood Such region. In this study the flood control is only done in a non-structural namely cleaning the basin and also plant vegetation around the river to look green and lush.

Keywords: River Management. Environmental. Flood Discharge. Rational Method.

INTRODUCTION

Rivers are one of the areas inundated in addition to lakes, and beaches. Flooded regions can be divided into several different groups based on the different viewpoints. Viewing angles are exceptional in this flooded regions including morphology, anthropogenic (human intervention in the flooded region) and ecology (environment). Environmental management is a comprehensive effort in the use, regulation, maintenance, monitoring, control, recovery, and development of the environment. Benefits of environmental management become important at this time to maintain and anticipate the degradation of environmental quality for human life. Law Number. 23/1997 regarding the management of the environment in article 1, paragraph 2, states that environmental management is an integrated effort to preserve environmental functions including planning policies, exploitation, development, maintenance, restoration, monitoring, and control of the environment.

Watershed or river basin is generally defined as an overlay area / region bounded by limiting topography receive, collect rain water, sediments and nutrients as well as running it over the creeks and out on the main river to the sea or lake.

According to Law Number 7 of 2004 on Water Resources, the basin is a combination of several catchment areas, while the rivers channel system (a combination of flow water bodies and river border flow) is a system that divides the river basin watershed into several smaller subs. Therefore any changes that occur in the watershed area (DAS) will result in the flow of the river.

In management, river basin or watershed is seen as a unified land resource. Resource management is based on the relationship between human needs and the availability of resources to meet those needs. Management is required, both when the availability of resources is insufficient to meet all the needs and when its availability is abundant.

Greening is one of the actions in the management of river basin or watershed as terrestrial resources. Greening should be linked with other measures relevant to obtain sufficient results. Greening along with actions supporting or complementary aims, in principle, regulates or controls the "status quo" river basin or watershed in the desired direction, or to prevent the "status quo" switch direction not desired.

River ecosystems in the vicinity are a biological priceless wealth. Not only to be empowered for the present generation, but also to be able to continue to be enjoyed by generations to come. Maintenance of the river is an activity that received attention from various parties. What is meant by the maintenance of the river is all the efforts that aims to preserve the function of the river. The maintenance includes: maintenance of the river itself, such as dredging the river or estuary of the river as a result of the silting of the river due to waste disposal to the river, and also the maintenance of the buildings in order to repair and stream settings such as embankments and river bank strengthening. River authenticity must be maintained in order to stay awake not only to empower the current generation, but also to be able to continue to be enjoyed by generations to come.

1.2. Issues.

1. How to determine the design rainfall and flood discharge design?
2. Is the drainage capacity in the area met or not? Which will result in overflow during the rainy season, resulting in flooding in the region.
3. Is the river constrained by litter and sediment? What can we do to be on the river side for it to appear green and lush?

1.3. Purposes of the Research

1. Determine the draft rain, and flood discharge in the area.
2. Restructure appropriate drainage dimensions existing flood discharge.
3. Planting vegetation green side of the river to look beautiful and useful.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The river flow is the long groove on the surface of the earth made out of the flow of water from rain. River channel serves to drain the water of the river, so the combination of river flow and water flow is called the river. Because the flowing water and the sediment contained chemical substances and nutrients, the river channel function is not only to drain the water, but also to stream sediments, chemicals and nutrients contained in water. River channel is widely used by the community for various purposes. This utilization is influenced by various factors, among others, the river flow characteristics and socio-economic conditions of society.

2.1. Watershed Environmental Management or DAS

Environmental management represents efforts in the use, regulation, maintenance, monitoring, control, recovery, and development of the environment. Benefits of environmental management become important at this age to maintain and anticipate the degradation of environmental quality for human life.

Law No. 23/1997 regarding the management of the environment in article 1, paragraph 2, states that environmental management is an integrated effort to preserve environmental functions including planning policy, exploitation, development, maintenance, restoration, monitoring, and control of the environment. Watershed or river basin is generally defined as an overlay area / region bounded by limiting topography receive, collect rain water, sediments and nutrients as well as running it over the creeks and out on the main river to the sea or lake.

According to Law No. 7 of 2004 on Water Resources, the river area is a combination of several DAS. While the rivers channel system (a combination of flow water bodies and river border flow) is a system that divides the river basin watersheds into several smaller subs. Therefore any changes that occur in the watershed (DAS) will result in the flow of the river. In its management, river basin or watershed is seen as a unified land resource. Resource management is based on the relationship between human needs and the availability of resources to meet those needs. Management is required, both when the availability of resources is insufficient to meet all the needs and when its availability is abundant.

Greening is one of the actions in the management of river basin or watershed as terrestrial resources. Greening should be linked with other measures relevant to obtain sufficient results. Greening along with actions supporting or complementary aims, in principle, regulates or controls the "status quo" river basin or watershed in the desired direction, or to prevent the "status quo" switch direction not desired.

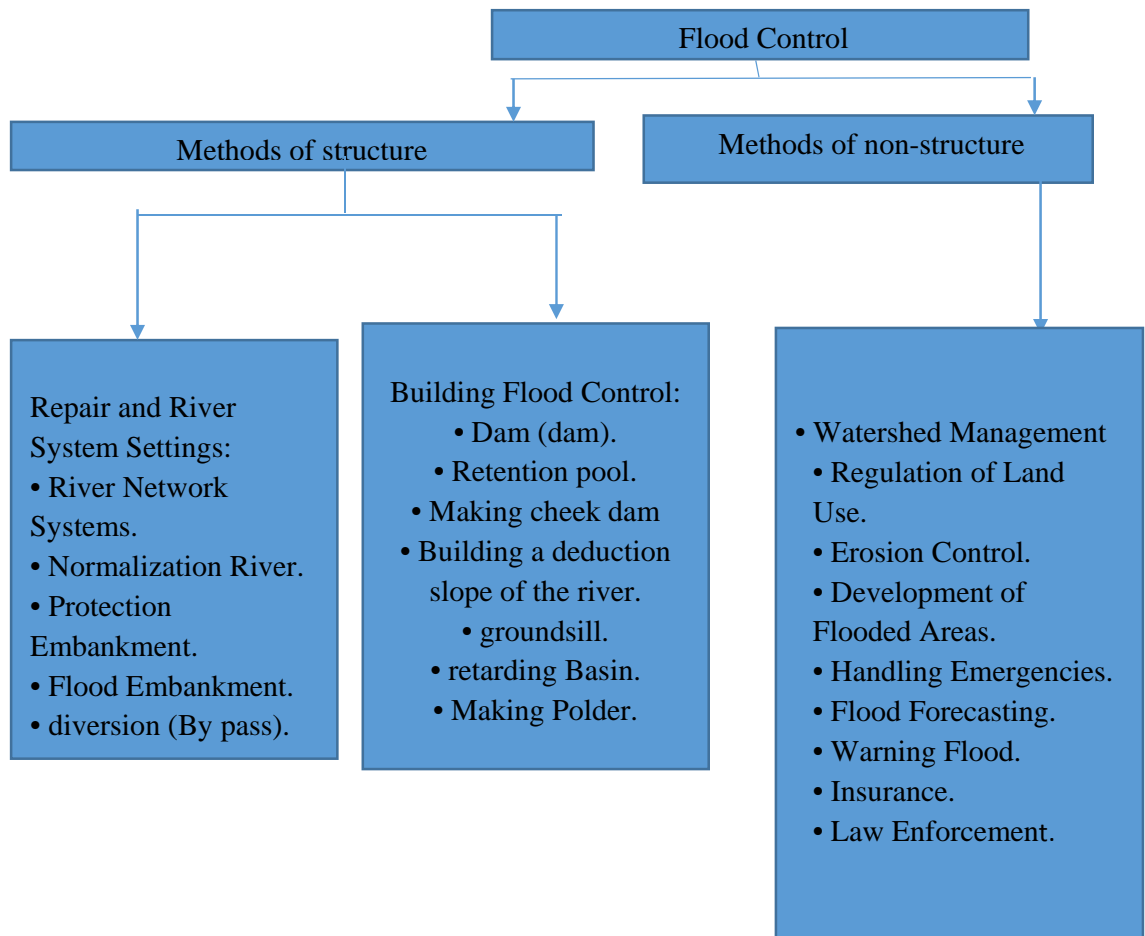
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2.2. Flood Control.

Flood control is complex, involving multiple engineering discipline including hydrology, hydraulics, watershed erosion, river engineering, morphology and sedimentation of rivers, flood control systems engineering, drainage system, building water etc. In addition, the flood control program success also depends on other aspects relating to social, economic, environmental, institutional, law and others. (Robert J.Kodoatie, 2002).

Some basic strategies in the Regional Flood Management include at presentation at Figure 2.1.



2.3. Bekasi City Regional Geographic Conditions

1. Size and Geographic region

Bekasi city has an area of 210.49 km² prominence. Its city limits are:

- North: Bekasi.;
- South: Bogor and Depok.;
- West: Jakarta.;
- East: Bekasi.

Geographic Location: 106° 48'28 " - 107 ° 27'29" East Longitude and 6° 10'6 " - 6 ° 30'6" south latitude.

2. Topography.

Bekasi city has Topography condition with a slope between 0-2% and is situated at an altitude of between 11 m - 81 m above sea level (asl). Elevation > 25 m includes: District of Medan Satria, Bekasi Utara, Bekasi Selatan, Bekasi Timur and Pondok Gede.

A height of 25-100 m includes: District Bantargebang, Pondok Melati, Jatiasih. Areas are with low height and slope which leads to a lot of puddles, especially during the rainy season in the district Jatiasih, East Bekasi, Rawalumbu, South Bekasi, West Bekasi , and Sub Pondok Melati.

3. Geology and Soil Type

The geological structure of the area of Bekasi city is dominated by volcanic facies pleistone but there are two districts that have the characteristics of other structures, namely: North Bekasi: sruktur Alluvium and East Bekasi: Structure of the Miocene sedimentary facies.

4. Hydrology and Climatology

Hydrological conditions in Bekasi City are divided into two: water surface and land.

1) **Water surface**, including conditions of rain water flowing into rivers. Bekasi City area drained three (3) main rivers, namely Sungai Cakung, Bekasi River and Sunter River, and its tributaries. Bekasi River headwaters have Cikeas originating from the mountain at an altitude of approximately 1,500 of the surface of the water.

2) **Groundwater**. Groundwater conditions in the city of Bekasi have most potential to be used as a source of clean water, especially in the South region of the city of Bekasi, but for the area located around the landfill Bantargebang groundwater conditions are most likely already contaminated. Bekasi City area is generally classified in a dry climate with low humidity levels. Environmental conditions are very hot every day. This is especially influenced by increased land use for primarily industrial / trading and settlement. Daily temperature is estimated to range between 24-33°C.

5. Settlement

The population of the town of Bekasi currently more than 2.2 million people spread over 12 districts, namely sub-district Pondok Gede, Jati Sampurna (in this sub-

district is located Mercur Buana University Campus D), Jati Asih, Bantar Gebang, Bekasi Timur, Rawa Lumbu, Bekasi South, West Bekasi, Medan Satria, Bekasi Utara, Mustika Jaya and Pondok Melati.

2.4. Flood Plan

Calculations done in stages calculation Flood Plan include:

1. Frequency Analysis, which aims at finding a relationship between the magnitude of the frequency of occurrence of extreme events using probability.
2. Parameter Statistics.
3. Test Matches.
4. Discharge Flood Plan.

Flood discharge plan is the largest discharge occurred in the river maybe concerned. There are several methods to estimate flood discharge, like flood hydrograph and rational method (Suripin, 2003).

5. The unit hydrograph
6. Synthetic Unit Hydrograph Gama I.
7. Other synthetic hydrograph unit.
8. Equation HSS Limantara
9. Rational Method.

Rational method is used to estimate the peak discharge caused by heavy rains in the catchment (watershed). This method is very simple and easy to use, but its use is limited to the small sized watersheds. If the size of the drainage area $> 2.5 \text{ km}^2$, drainage coefficient can then be broken accordance concerned shall land use (Triatmojo, 2008). Analysis of peak discharge using the equation: $Q_p = 0,278C.I.A$ Where : C = coefficient streaming. I = intensity of rain. A = covered the area.

10. Empirical Methods

The empirical method is generally used to estimate the flood peak discharge on a specific research blood, in which the formula is based on a statistical relationship with the flood peak discharge observations watershed characteristics. In Indonesia, especially in Java, an observation of the rain to determine the flood peak discharge has been held by Ir. A.P.Melchior, Dr. J. Boerama, Ir. F.H. van Kooten, Ir.J.P.der Weduwen.

To determine the relationship between rainfall and flood discharge, general formula is:

$$Q_p = Cx\beta xRxA$$

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Research sites

Location of Research in presentation at Figure 3.1.

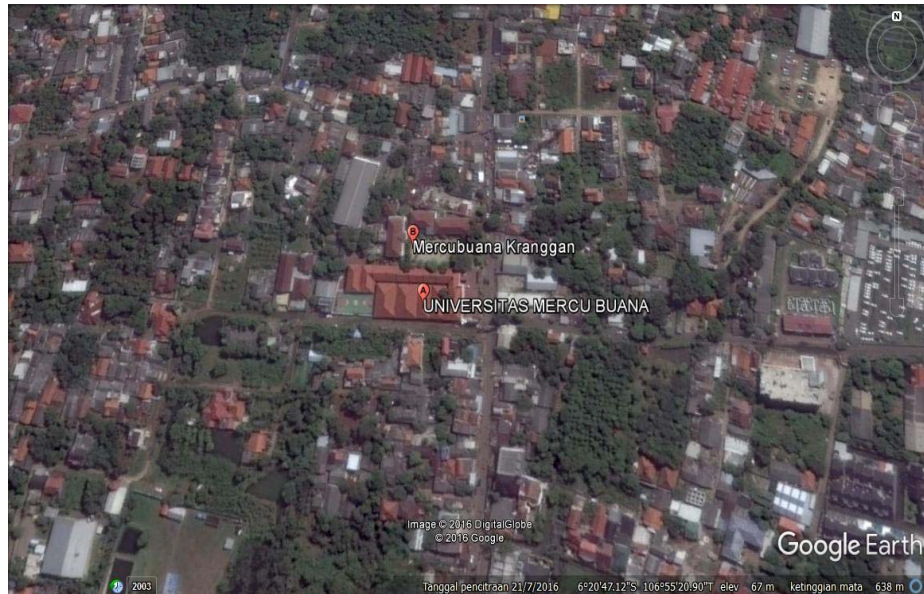
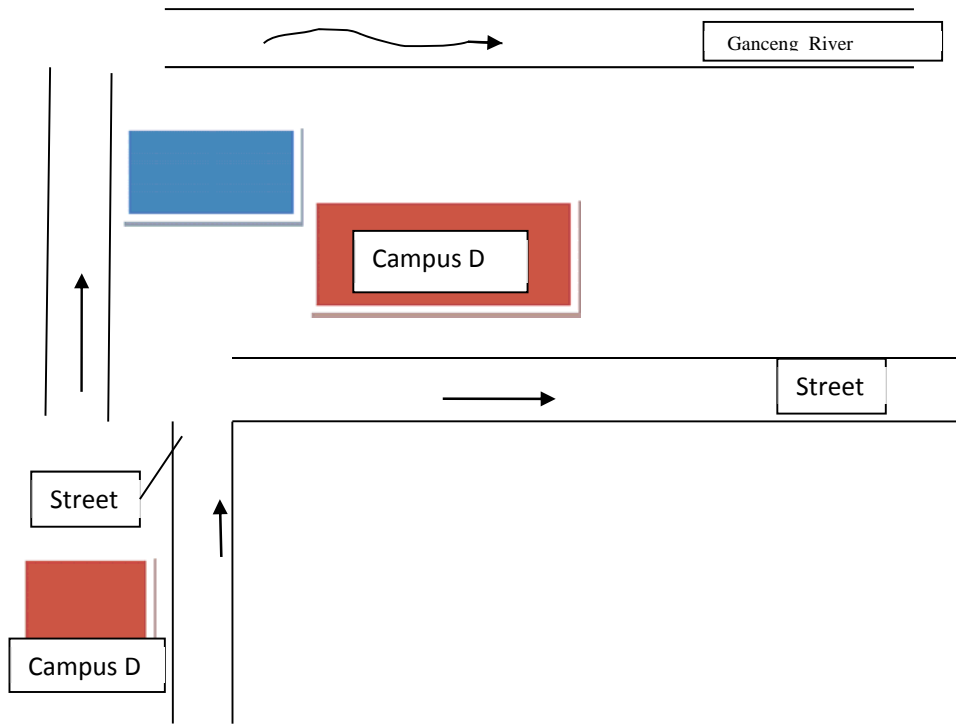


Figure 3.1. Research Location

3.2. Research methods

Flowchart The study is presented in Figure 3.2.

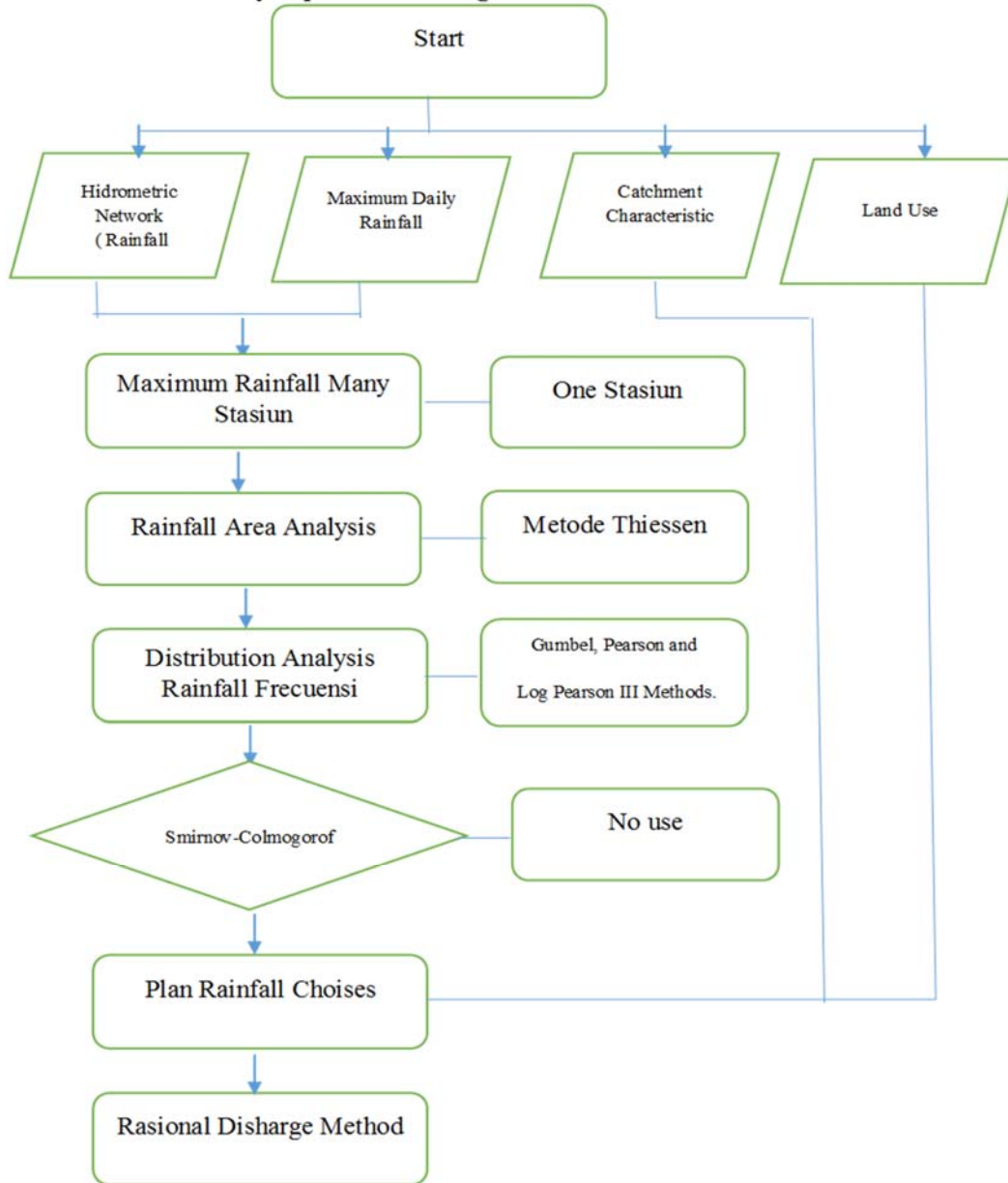


Figure 3.2. Flowchart of Research

a. Data collection

The data collection includes data collection secondary and primary. Secondary data such as rainfall data and maps, data and soil type maps, topographic data and maps, and maps Geological Data, as well as previous studies on flooding. Primary data is data that is directly taken through field surveys which includes: 1. Topographic survey to determine the location area, the regional situation. The output is a map location. 2. Advance Survey Flood waters. 3. Survey of Hydrology and Climatology.

1) Survey Flood Water Front

Measurement of water level in the flood done in the wellbore (piezometers) at some point in the study area.

2) Hydrology survey

Collection of rainfall data is based on secondary data (Survey institutional). Rainfall data were collected by watershed (catchment area) corresponding topographical maps, geological for environmental studies reviewed.

3) Survey Land Use (land use)

Measurements to determine the land use designation of the land. To determine the amount of wastewater.

b. Data processing

The data processing of the data Secondary and Primary. Data processing: Topography; Groundwater; Geological soil mechanics; Land Use, and the Hydrology and climatology data processing, data processing Hydrology and climatology are described Rain station in the area of research.

c. Data analysis

After processing the data, followed by data analysis. Hydrological analysis aimed at determining the flood protection structure, both structural and non-structural. The activities required in general include:

- Analyze the flow pattern and the type of surface on the research environment.
- Taking the rainfall data and the annual flooding of the sources in question and determine rain plan which can then be used to determine the flood plan by methods necessary. From the data report and the results of these calculations above.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. DATA RAIN

Of daily rainfall data, then taken maximum monthly rainfall. Then a table has been created.

Table 4.1. Rain data from the year 1984 – 2014

YEARS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MEI	JUN	JULI	AGS	SEP	OCT	NOV	DES	MAX RAINFALL
1984	0,00	38,80	56,20	65,00	65,20	49,80	22,30	32,00	99,20	65,50	22,00	77,50	99,20
1985	65,00	65,00	38,70	32,00	27,00	19,00	44,00	0,00	13,00	15,30	20,00	16,00	65,00
1986	79,40	66,40	22,40	72,60	25,20	22,30	35,60	0,00	0,00	17,80	0,00	18,40	79,40
1987	72,00	12,00	58,30	0,00	7,00	12,40	1,20	0,00	0,00		23,00	80,00	80,00
1988	66,30	65,20	35,20	33,50	91,60	6,20	35,40	12,80	4,20	28,20	32,50	75,20	91,60
1989	82,60	15,50	81,20	18,90	15,30	73,60	0,00	26,30	25,30	36,30	61,20	90,40	90,40
1990	83,20	65,40	110,20	21,50	21,60	90,70	21,70	45,20	25,70	16,20	30,50	78,20	110,20
1991	51,20	80,20	95,40	36,50	4,40	13,10	7,60	0,00	0,00	16,40	59,10	97,40	97,40
1992	61,50	37,10	31,30	89,60	87,30	13,00	32,20	20,50	30,20	35,40	27,40	115,90	115,90
1993	79,50	110,30	61,30	30,40	43,20	20,90	14,40	89,60	0,00	28,40	41,90	54,20	110,30
1994	146,30	97,20	95,60	27,40	70,60	26,90	0,00	0,00	21,60	0,00	67,90	24,30	146,30
1995	46,70	52,30	57,50	38,90	25,40	26,90	21,60	0,00	13,60	78,30	76,90	54,30	78,30
1996	70,30	66,40	22,40	72,00	25,00	20,40	35,40	0,00	0,00	17,30	0,00	16,50	72,00
1997	65,50	64,60	32,20	32,30	91,20	3,10	32,40	11,00	2,00	29,60	30,70	75,70	91,20
1998	82,00	13,00	81,00	14,20	12,00	73,00	0,00	22,40	23,00	36,90	60,80	90,00	90,00
1999	108,30	41,20	44,20	27,90	30,40	75,40	54,30	0,00	38,60	72,90	77,70	71,30	108,30
2000	128,80	57,40	13,90	96,40	43,70	23,90	59,50	34,80	25,60	25,30	74,20	19,80	128,80
2001	112,40	34,20	82,40	78,30	47,90	38,90	27,60	7,30	39,40	75,70	36,90	52,30	112,40
2002	146,20	86,20	39,10	67,20	55,10	17,20	24,80	0,00	0,00	17,80	15,90	98,80	146,20
2003	46,60	126,40	37,10	32,60	19,60	4,60	0,00	15,70	60,20	118,80	68,30	67,20	126,40
2004	52,30	108,20	43,40	62,90	42,60	36,60	45,40	0,00	0,00	20,30	57,50	64,60	108,20
2005	97,90	60,20	116,40	55,70	79,30	79,30	45,40	19,30	49,40	41,80	61,90	84,70	116,40
2006	132,60	70,90	64,30	53,60	35,60	29,30	19,70	0,00	0,00	5,20	18,90	34,30	132,60
2007	209,40	214,50	49,80	61,40	48,70	66,80	0,00	18,30	1,20	35,40	43,20	133,30	214,50
2008	141,90	73,80	114,40	52,90	52,90	33,20	0,00	20,00	10,30	53,10	20,90	39,60	141,90
2009	140,20	170,00	60,90	69,20	49,20	26,50	7,10	6,70	49,20	12,80	60,60	58,90	170,00
2010	82,50	70,70	46,50	49,20	27,40	34,30	16,80	34,00	71,50	91,90	63,90	24,50	91,90
2011	42,70	51,60	55,70	43,50	111,90	42,10	28,30	10,60	0,00	17,40	19,40	74,80	111,90
2012	53,10	46,40	73,80	61,50	35,20	97,40	0,00	0,00	11,20	5,20	53,70	98,10	98,10
2013	150,70	60,00	41,80	94,40	100,90	59,00	49,90	38,00	20,40	51,60	45,50	149,50	150,70
2014	187,50	100,20	51,00	61,70	50,90	43,80	62,00	7,40	0,00	0,00	41,60	47,20	187,50
n=31													
Maximum	209,40	214,50	116,40	96,40	111,90	97,40	62,00	89,60	99,20	118,80	77,70	149,50	214,50
Total Rain	2884,60	2221,30	1813,60	1553,20	1443,30	1179,60	744,60	471,90	634,80	1066,80	1314,00	2082,90	17410,60
Number of day rainfall													0,00
Average	93,0516	71,6548	58,50322581	50,1032	46,5581	38,0516	24,0194	15,2226	20,4774	34,4129	42,3871	67,1903	93,05

Resource : Water Resources Public Work Departement, Bekasi

Table 4.2. Maximun Rainfall from the year 1984 – 2014

NUMBER	YEARS	MAX RAINFALL	NUMBER	YEARS	MAX RAINFALL
1	1984	99,20	17	2000	128,80
2	1985	65,00	18	2001	112,40
3	1986	79,40	19	2002	146,20
4	1987	80,00	20	2003	126,40
5	1988	91,60	21	2004	108,20
6	1989	90,40	22	2005	116,40
7	1990	110,20	23	2006	132,60
8	1991	97,40	24	2007	214,50
9	1992	115,90	25	2008	141,90
10	1993	110,30	26	2009	170,00
11	1994	146,30	27	2010	91,90
12	1995	78,30	28	2011	111,90
13	1996	72,00	29	2012	98,10
14	1997	91,20	30	2013	150,70
15	1998	90,00	31	2014	187,50
16	1999	108,30	n = 31		

4.2. ANALYSIS OF RAINFALL PLAN.

In determining the amount of rainfall plan, calculated using three (3) methods, are Gumbel method, Haspers and Log Pearson Type III Methods. Rainfall plan will be used in the analysis / further calculations. All three methods will broadly be described below.

Table 4.3. Plan Rainfall of Gumbell Method.

NUMBER		Height of Design of Rainfall
1	X2	109,361
2	X5	146,522
3	X10	171,154
4	X25	202,247
5	X50	225,337
6	X100	238,752

Table 4.4. Plan Rainfall of Haspers Method

Table. Height of Design of Rainfall Used Haspers Method		
NUMBER		Height of Design of Rainfall
1	X2	113,521
2	X5	119,069
3	X10	123,070
4	X25	128,489
5	X50	132,683
6	X100	136,877

Table 4.5. Plan Rainfall of Log Pearson Type III Method.

Table. Height of Design of Rainfall Used Log Pearson Type III Method at Gancang		
NUMBER		Height of Design of Rainfall
1	X2	97,25
2	X5	148,6
3	X10	202,45
4	X25	302,25
5	X50	408,15
6	X100	549,95

From the calculation of the above rainfall for determining the maximum flow then take the average rainfall price of all three methods (Gumbel, haspers, log Pearson type III). Then the amount of rainfall as the basis for calculation of discharge are presented in Table below.

Table 4.6. Rainfall Draft Calculation Results

Table. Rekapitulation from Rainfall of Design						
NUMBER	METHODS	RAINFALL MAXIMUM, mm				
		R2	R5	R10	R25	R50
1	GUMBEL	109,361	146,522	171,154	202,247	225,337
2	HASPER	113,521	119,069	123,070	128,489	132,683
3	LOG PEARSON	97,25	148,6	202,45	302,25	408,150
	TOTAL	320,131	414,191	496,673	632,986	766,170
	AVERAGE	106,710	138,064	165,558	210,995	255,390

Resources: Analisis Result

4.3. Rainfall Intensity Analysis

The intensity of rainfall is the rainfall plan maximum, it may occur at a specific return period. To obtain the rainfall plan the following formulas can be used: Formula Mononobe; Talbot intensity theory; Intensity theory Sherman; Intensity theory Ishiguro.

Table 4.7. Rain Fall Intensity

I=5 YEARS

RT,mm	24			I
138,064	24	5,753		
24		15,00		
			75	431,4491

4.4. DISCHARGE PLAN

Analysis of flood discharge is an important step in the framework of the technical planning of drainage so that it can be determined debits used as a basis for planning the shape and dimensions of the channel and building are necessary according to the judgment- to risks, costs, the state of the pitch, the availability of materials in the field and others. The quality of the planning will be largely determined by the quality of the calculation of the discharge plan. Some of the known methods for calculating discharge plan include:

- Rational Method and
- The unit hydrograph.

For large rivers Rational Empirical methods used, while for the drainage channel in the city used Rational modification method (Modified Rational Method), as defined as follows: Empirical Rational Method: $Q = 0,00278.C.I.A$.

Modified Rational Method: $Q = 0,00278.C.Cs..I.A$

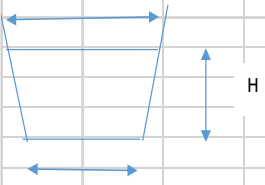
Information: Q = Discharge Plan (m³ / s); C = Coefficient of Run off.;Cs = Coefficient of storage.;I = Intensity Rain) mm / h); A = area of the drainage area (Ha).

Table 4.8. Disharge of Rasional Method

RASIONAL METHOD

	C	I,(5 thn)	A	Q
		mm/jam	1000 ha.km2	m3/det
0,002778	0,775	431,4375	10	9,288634
	C	I	A	Q
		mm/jam	1000 ha, km2	m3/det
0,002778	0,775	431,4375	10	3,343908

Table 4.9. Dimensions of Drainage



RASIONAL METHOD

	C	I,(5 thn)	A	Q
		mm/jam	1000 ha.km2	m3/det
0,00278	0,775	431,438	10	9,28863
Q.m3/det	n.Koef Manning beton	A,m2	S	
3,34391	0,015	0,8		
A,m2	B,m	H,m		
0,8	0,9	0,9		

So Sectional drainage is needed: B = H = 0.9 meters and 0.9 meters.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

1. Already Obtained Rain Design for Kala Birthday 5 Years using Gumbel method, Haspers and Log Pearson Type III, of the three methods obtained the average rainfall of 138.064 mm.
2. It was obtained Debit Rational Method that is equal to 3.34 m³ / sec. .and Already Obtained a new channel dimensions (rehabilitation).
3. Already Obtained Sectional drainage: B = 0, 90 meters and H = 0.9 meters. So the already existing cross section the original dimensions of = 0.7 m and H = 0.7 m necessary in view to 0.9 meters and H = 0.9 meters.

5.2. Suggestion.

The idea is to keep Ganceng river management such as dredging the river to be clean and fast flowing water because the river is the gathering place of water from the surrounding area, and also so that the river environment stay clean and tidy with the river environment menamam plant to become green and lush.



Resources: Documentation at River Ganceng, 01 - 7 Januari, 2017.

Examples :



Resources : www.google.com download Januari 28, 2017.



Resource. Surabaya City .

Resource. Malang City

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**SOUND GOVERNANCE :
DIMENSION STRONG GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENT IN
GLOBALIZATION**

Rudi Martiawan

Lecturer Department of Public Administration
faculty of Social Science and Political Science
Pasundan University Bandung

ABSTRACT

New Public Management faced a lot of criticism, because the bureaucratic elite tend to compete to fight for his own benefit rather than the public interest. That's why the emergence of New Public Management has been threatening the core values of the public sector is citizen self-governance and administrator functions as a servant of the public interest. Conditions such as emerging paradigm of New Public Service (NPS) with the approach of good governance as a correction of the New Public Management. Thus Good governance has become a concept and even ideology widely embraced by governments in various parts of the world because it is considered a manifestation of the democratic form of government. But the concept and ideology unwittingly propagated by developed countries, international companies and institutions such as the United Nations (UN), IMF, the World Bank, ILO, the WTO has an agenda that would undermine the capacity of governments and citizens to run independently of his government. The impact of these countries are not able to adjust to the environment in such a rapidly changing world so that the results in practice no effective government. This happens because of global institutions actually castrated kekebebasan other countries. Country - the country were brought into the norms of international standards is a metamorphosis of colonialism and imperialism newly industrialized countries and their institutions internationally yes. Developing countries should seek to replace those concepts and ideology of the government and administration of the concept of governance and strong ideology (sound) and to be able to adapt to the changing world environment menyesuaikan without losing the identity of the country.

Keywords : *New Public Management, Good Governance and Sound Governance*

INTRODUCTION.

Acceleration of the process of globalization to the world, then led a movement against globalization. Movement opponents of globalization, aims to reduce the adverse effects of the global corporate capital and seeks to reduce the impact of environmental degradation, economic plunder, poverty, explosion manpower and workers under age, as well as a new form of slavery for salaried employees is very low. While the transformation of administration and governance are also challenged to be able to have the capacity to increase the ability to innovate both in the form of

policy and management rather than just able to meet and manage the challenges of globalization.

During this time there is a difference in terms of concept and ideology of governance and administration. This difference, it gives an opportunity but also a challenge. Opportunities obtained through creativity and innovation in the form of conceptualisation of ideas about governance and administration. In addition, he also contributed to the knowledge of the research subject. In this case, could lead to the discovery of the best solutions on the issue of public policy, organizational issues, as well as offering ideas revitalization and improvement of the system of governance and administration. Another opportunity, namely the existence of differences regarding the governance and administration in the event to test and practice, test and refine new ideas that are considered exceptional. Overall these trials contribute to the learning process, learning methods have become an effective tool in inkremental improvements in governance and administration. Differences also attended the concept-the new challenges and added new dimensions in the practice of government and administration.

Challenges and obstacles, among others; First, the differences in perspective, especially when there is no consensus on what should be done by the government and administration. Secondly, the adoption of specific concepts or ideas of governance of the various forms of government and organization. Examples in this regard the adoption of the concept of new public management and privatization as a prerequisite in the settlement program of structural problems in the third world countries by UN agencies like the IMF, World Bank, WTO is regarded as an instrument of global institutional and conglomeration of western powers. Third, obstacles and challenges arise when a search is going on continuously (endless) and serve yourself with the consequences of different outcomes and even dangerous to be tested. The concept of governance or government that is widely used for include good governance, entrepreneurial governance, good government, competitive government, market like governance, economic governance, social and political governance, enabling, governance, participatory governance, regulatory governance, interventionist governance or government, steering government versus government rowing, etc.

The main characteristic of all these concepts, rejecting traditional forms of authoritarian, bureaucratic government with decision-making and implementation is unilateral. Models or concepts of government and governance provide a new way of thinking about governance and Adiministrasi with a philosophy and a new approach involve the wider community as well as feedback from the public and non-governmental organizations. An example of a governance model that is government entrepreneurship that focuses on market approach, which emphasizes market competition between public organizations, output and outcome results-oriented, performance measurement, performance bonuses, empowering leadership to dismiss, recruit employees, privatize, efficiency, directing government versus

government pedaling, reduce bureaucratic rules and regulations. Osborne and Gaebler's in his book *Reinventing Government* (1992) suggest the changes and reforms that are characterized by -merintah pe role at all levels. Derivative than the global entrepreneurial government (governance reform itself in order to face globalization), which is called as in the Great Britain (Inggris) with a new public-management.

NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

The main principle of the new public management is derived from the theory of public choice (Williamson, 1985), which describes the bureaucratic public services through government organizations and expenditure of social capital in the form of privatization, consumerism, individualism, and government spending security related to introducing a system of corporate capitalism.

Supporters of New Public Management in practice ignore or to avoid contentious issues such as the issue of equality, fairness, and accountability; monopolistik or oligopolistic, run corporate globalization, and the questions are more political economy causing public choice theory is questionable. They follow the same argument in running government more oriented to the market where the corporate sector businesses are taking over the business of government and public service delivery while avoiding the external costs and social aspects of the business. Because the practice of dumping does not benefit the government because it will be paid by the government and the public through the double taxation (Barzelay 2001, Behn, 2001, Hoode, 1991). The concept of a second group of social scientists, misalya: Guy Peters (1996) found four models of governance, namely; market model, the model of participation, flexible administration, and government regulations, which each have a structural significance, managerial, decision making, and public interest implications that differentiate from the others, but the overlap in various nature. Another example is the concept of social and political governance is distinguished by models that emphasize interaction between government and society, changing world characterized by diversity, complexity, and dynamic.

The governance model above tends to promote new ideas about the dynamics of the interaction between the various actors in society, including civil society that reflects the interests and complexity spawned national and global environmental changes that affect the government at all levels. Cooperation and macro level management is considered as the important role of government, while participation and a different management approach to the process of government is considered as critical to the issue of micro -isu in the new concept (Kooiman, 1993). This model also presents the idea of the model of government, state and self-government, state or government khirarkhis, state and government negotiation and responsiveness of state or government (Jorgensen, 1993), where its characteristics according to the time and situation. The model is then considered as a superior model and has three characteristic types: country or government that acts like a supermarket, acting as

state services, or act as a country or government that organizes itself, which assesses citizens as an important part of the government to do (Jorgensen , 1993). In addition, the idea of participatory governance, governance and administration has become a new idea and has gotten attention from experts and policy makers (Denhardt, 2002; Public Organizing Review: A Global Journal, volume 2, number 1).

While offering a contribution to the knowledge of modern governance, governance models tend to avoid social and political aspects of the economy, especially, dimensions and questions of political economy. The economic dimension is the main dimensions of the entire process, structure, and governance values; ignoring the main dimensions that eliminates the significance of the debate on democratic governance. The same is ignoring the political economy aspects of public administration and also ignore the debate about democratic administration and public management has konskeuensi on the outcome. In a similar fashion, UNDP use that term to expand the idea of economic governance, political governance, social governance, and administrative units, which were all spawned elements of the governance system. The idea that includes the processes and structures that guide society toward economic and political relations in a variety of purposes including the promise of good governance (UNDP, 1997).

GOOD GOVERNANCE.

The concept of good governance promoted by United Nations agencies such as the IMF, WB, UNDP and the governments and corporations in western countries. Good governance (good governance) became one of the important requirements for the countries in the third world in Asia, Africa and Central and Latin America if he wanted to get international aid. As part of the pretext of structural improvement program, UN agencies and their donors from government institutions and corporations west, requested that developing countries adopt the idea of good governance and undertake a number of structural reforms and policies in government and society. Therefore, the concept of good governance pose serious criticism and praise around the world. One of these is pengeritk Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere who criticize the idea of good governance as a new concept of imperialism and colonialism. He looked good governance as a concept that imposing power to developing countries and least developed in Africa with western industrialized powers and transnational corporations.

According to Julius, help from companies and western governments and agencies and representative organizations of the United Nations which states that governance in Africa is very bad and therefore that government should be reformed so as well by changing the size of government and public administration expand the business sector through privatization and finding a way of globalizing capital corporation in order to earn big profits and mengintergrasikannya in the global market system (UNDESA, 1998), detrimental to the state-states of Africa and other underdeveloped countries. In short the idea of good governance has been promoted

through international agencies. Consulting companies and governments in developed countries have the primary goal of reforming the governance structure and economy of the developing countries.

The idea sounded good governance is indeed sweet and attractive, so it has a serious orientation and preferably the political and business elite, promoting the corporate elite, national and global interests. However, in practice this concept has a real shortage of good in a way as well as in the running of normative values that tend to increase the imperialist domination and elite kepentingan global economy while lowering administration traditions developed countries to developing countries. Therefore, the question that mengelitik is actually the size of the 'good' (good) government is like?

UNDP (1997) defines governance as the exercise of authority of political, economic and administrative to manage the country's problems. Mechanisms, processes and institutions that complex relationship in which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise rights and obligations, mediate their differences. According to that definition in addition to the government by the institution also incorporate elements of civil society organizations and the private sector because of the entirely engaged in activities promoting human building have a sustainable manner.

Increased use of the term governance has been linked to a number of factors such as their negative connotations against the bureaucracy, lack of meaning its participatory public administration, powers and functions of government that is too unilateral. Disadvantages of the concept of good governance as defined by the UNDP and other experts, there are at least two major factors.

First, that the interaction of only three forces or elements under consideration given birth or are involved in good governance, namely the interaction between the state, civil society and the private sector. Interaction of these three overlook the most important force capable of influencing governance in developing countries and the least developed is the global power structure and the globalization of state power and corporate elite across the world. Global or international power structure in this century is almost entirely dominated politics and the economy of the developing countries and less developed and their culture. As the strength of the global neo-colonial, colonialism has replaced the nineteenth century with the new imperialism, through the intervention of technology, politics, economy and military, intervened against the replacement of freedom, prosperity legitimacy of governments in the third world during this century. Now with openness and arrogant interference of the internal problems of each country do not like or when this rule is not subject to bullying. It appears that international law and tradition and all the progress made since the establishment of the United Nations as a global organization parantara to maintain the integrity of a country. It turned out to honor, and mutual respect among fellow nations and countries with the right to self-determination has been replaced by the law of the jungle where the logic of force and coercion rather than

mutual respect and tolerance have been lost. Political and global administration currently tend to restore human values and citizenship to go back to ancient times and barbarian. With the demise of a superpower like the Soviet Union, the strength of the global structure is not balanced again so that pressure from European countries can not be avoided.

Second, supranational international organizations, including UN agencies played her role very knowledgeable in governance processes and structures in third world countries. Pity the United Nations does not function as an independent international organization, has even pushed the power of global neo-colonial structures into an international instrument in legitimizing state policies pengintervensi. In cooperation with the power structure of global / international form external and internal environment are significant in almost all countries. Another problem with the definition is too valuable normative orientation is determined and formulated by the strength of global or international. Global power structure / international lead and dominate the corporate world and government. Countries such as the United States is a decisive criterion of good governance. What it contains, and what is called good or bad they are decisive. The needs of the application requirements of reform and structural adjustment in the globalization of capital, dragging developing countries into global capitalism and American (Hardt and Negri, 2000). This concept is also not targeted because of practice have double standards and bias values in approving the penetration of global corporate culture. The concept of good governance is less clearly defined related critical components that have been identified in the definition of a strong governance is the structure, processes, values, policies, and management.

SOUND GOVERNANCE

Various bias arising from the ideology and practice of good governance then later introduced the concept of governance is strong. Strong governance is used as an alternative to the concept of good governance for several reasons: **first**, sound governance elements are more comprehensive than the concept of good governance, because governance is strong entering the importance of global governance or international element (international or global governance). **Second**, a strong governance include the technical aspects of normative and rational nature of good governance. Because of the strong governance also merefresentasikan balanced view of governance consider the nature of the original system of governance which can be an obstacle or conflict with the dominant power structure of global neo-colonialist. In other words, administration and governance can be strong even if the value system contrary to the strength of foreign (global), imperialist interests and other interventionist policies. **Third**, the concept of strong governance has all the characteristics of quality is superior to good governance, strong technical, professional, organist ation, managerial, political, democratic, and economically. Strong governance is also strengthening the capacity terminology and anticipatory

behavior, democratic in character, responsive and competent; and -the value cultural values inherent in the values and structure of society. **Fourth**, strong governance in accordance with the constitutional values and responsive to the norms, rules, and international powers. The definition of good governance given by supporters ignore the importance of a constitutional nature that became the basis of the state, the nation and the sovereignty of the government.

Said strong governance in governance used in this paper provides an idea or concept that is broader and komperensif of governance and administration of government and government rather than terminology. Governance here means a process of participatory governance of the various aspects of both aspects of the social, economic, and political problems of a state, or local government through the structure and values that are a reflection of society. Governance is used as a broader concept than the meaning of traditional governance, unilateral, and forms of government authority. Therefore governance promotes participation and interaction in the national and international environment that is increasingly complex, diverse and dynamic.

The concept of "soundness" is used to characterize governance with superior quality both in function, structure, process, value, dimension, as well as the necessary elements in governance and administration. The government refers to the functions of government by any actor, institution, including non-government, where the function of government is basically made up of the process, struktur, value, management, policy, and administration. The concept of governance is strong which is intended here to indicate a system of government that is not only in the domestic / internal strong and economically / financially, politics, democracy, constitution, organizational, administrative, managerial, and ethically too strong, but also strong globally / international in their interaction with other countries, and its government is able to determine its own (independent). Reflecting strong governance and administrative functions of government with a strong organization, an organization that not only competent but maintain performance Also anticipatory, responsive, accountable, transparent, corrective internally oriented, strategic and long-term and short-term operationalization

DIMENSIONS SOUND GOVERNANCE.

Strong governance consists of several dimensions. As the dimensions of a dynamic system, these elements interact dynamically with each other, and all forms of uniqueness which means working with a variety of internal differences, complexity, intensity, seta opportunities and challenges, both from within and from outside. Both the nature of internal and external challenges that interact consistently, keeping the dynamics of governance-centric system at the direction and actions in accordance with governmental purposes. The differences will be able to provide a system of governance with the opportunity to be able to receive feedback from an opponent with the power of dialectical provide services as a form of check and

balance mechanism. Differences also inject fresh blood into the system and promote innovation and creativity.

Growing complexity as a result of the dynamics of difference and increased influx of external powers and its surroundings are challenging the implementation of the system of governance. Therefore, the complexity is a product of high interaction between dialectical force which keeps the energy system of governance which is filled by the activity very much. This process lead to varying levels of intensity in the system of governance, in the way the work of international and dynamic response to internal and external pressures, opportunities and challenges at local, national, regional, and even global. In contrast, externally receiving pressures, challenges, and obstacles such as sanctions, propaganda, hostility, widespread conflict, war, the pressure of the international financial system, less smooth internal system of government work. Therefore, increasing the intensity of the dynamic interaction of pressure against the forces and processes that can lead to an increase in the level of capacity building, innovation, creativity, and responsiveness adaptive. This is a healthy karakteistik of the process and the dynamic structure of the system - merintahan strong butterfly.

For systems that encourage and build confidence through creativity and innovation in the field of policy and administration in various fields, and to do the leap toward the ability to build and upgrade themselves in the running butterfly - merintahan and administration. The quality of governance as this will be able to make the system more robust and dynamic governance. Strong governance dimension -masing cooperate with each other like orchestra with strong leadership and participation of dynamic interaction of each dimensions, so as to provide quality governance system capable of surpassing expectations. The dimensions of strong governance can be analyzed in 10 dimensions:

1. Process.

Strong governance includes the processes of government with the involvement and interaction of all elements or stakeholders (internal and external processes); This means that good governance should also be made available (government, private sector and civil society).

2. Structure.

The structure is an element that gave birth, actors, rules, regulations or the legitimacy of the process of governance. The form of the structure is formed and fw Beke either vertically or horizontally and are influenced by various factors and internal and external forces, local and international. Process explains how governance works, while determining the structure and give direction to the process. Strong governance has a solid structure, explain, legitimate, competent, and dynamic and substantive. For example, officials have, stakeholders, non-governmental organizations, media, civil society, private sector and institutions or the strength of domestic and international / global, and also the rules and how the rules are made part directly or indirectly from the structure of governance.

3. Cognition and values.

Dimension value or uniqueness presenting cognitive systems, values, structure or process governance system. For example, a system of governance that is unhealthy, corrupt, disorganized, lack of legitimacy and not institutional, and highly dependent on external forces to gain the legitimacy to remain in power. Such internal administration will be easily shaken. Most governments in the third world such as Asia, Africa and Latin America / Central are in this category, because it is highly dependent on the strength of the structure of domination and pressure of the global governance system. Military superpower, global economy, global politics and support interventions that should keep this regime to remain in power.

The level of diversity, complexity, and lower the intensity of the governance process and minimal interaction. Their system as a bridge rusty ready destroyed. Can they be transformed and transform-formation into a strong system of government? To change needed structural change that is free from manipulation and external command, and eliminate the internal value system that is corrupt, exploitative and repressive. Maintaining strong governance strengths and dynamics of values that are a reference structure and process dimensions. -value Normative value of honesty, keadi lan, integrity, representation, responsiveness, responsibility, tolerance, and equality before the law for all citizens regardless of color, race, ethnicity, gender, and age becomes gluing of a strong governance system , maintaining the spirit of the dimensions simp together with the solid. The strength or weakness of the policy dimensions of the system of governance depending on the purpose, outcome and also the ideas, formulations, legitimacy, implementation, and evaluation of policies. Pilosofi governance policies also represent the political and economic system of governance.

Policies do or not do something will have consequences for the class or group of social and economic circumstances in the society. Strong governance to include all these factors into considerations and tends to maintain the dynamic balance of interests and potential outcome, both national interests and the integrity of the system of governance itself. Dimension policy is a reflection of the strong system of governance or transparency of a governance system.

4. Constitution.

Perhaps the most important dimension of governance and strong governance element is the constitutional system of government and governance. The Constitution is a document related to the basic guidelines that provide a blueprint of governance. Therefore, weakness, disorganized, and a system of governance that is not strong - if it's all referred to as system - the constitution is not more than just a formal document. This is a typical problem of formalism or endowment in the process of governance around the world are affected by, or imposed by the global power structure.

Formalism occurs when the formal rules and regulations replaced by informal norms and unofficial and political behavior, governance, administration in achieving

specific goals, but he applied rigidly when faced with an opponent who challenged the system (Farazman, 1989, Riggs, 1994). The whole system of governance indicates the level of formalism including the industry in western countries, but it is a chronic problem in developing countries (Riggs, 1994). High level of formalism that can reduce the legitimacy of the system. A constitution easel in the most important source of legitimacy of the government system: the system work also contributed to the strengthening of governance at the national level.

5. Organizations and institutions.

Dimensions organizations and institutions is a component or property of governance and strong governance. What is meant by governance institutions? How is this institution run in coordination with other government institutions? Are the structure and governance processes, policies which depend on the institutions of governance that accompanied the absence of an institution would not create a strong governance ?. Are sanctions legitimet institutions and formal constitution? Is informal institutions play an important role in the process of governance? all of which are fundamental questions to the dimensions of governance. Therefore, institution without strong governance will be brittle and easily fail. Failure also led to policies, structures, and processes, systems resistant kepemerin failed; not even to strengthen governance.

On the other hand, terorganisirnya well and how good governance contributes to the strengthening of governance. Therefore, some important questions arise include: how does run good governance with? How does the organization men-run system of governance? how governance where the outcome and output serves the interests of constituents, clients, and citizens. It is a key measure to the dimensions of a strong government.

Institutions without strong governance will not survive / live, but without institutional organization will also rupture and the possibility of hard to live; legitimacy depends on institutions is late giving them recognition cognition, normative characteristics that provide power to the system of governance. So the two dimensions of institutions and organizations are unifying component or property of strong governance.

6. Management and Performance.

Dimensions of performance management and strong governance are directly related to each other, because it is an integral part of the whole system. -mata Performance alone is not enough; management should produce the desired outcome, the outcome that converts into the legitimacy of institutions and systems. Management dimension is adhesive, modifier-onal operation of the system should produce the desired outcome.

Management should be given the latest knowledge, technology, capacity, resources, and skills required and continuously renewed by penelitian and development, training and improvement and capacity building. Without a strong

management system and is characterized by efficiency and effectiveness, then the strong governance will fail, incompetent, low performance, wasteful and duplicating, pathology bureaucracy, and have low legitimacy.

7. Policy.

Policy is a powerful dimension of governance which provides elements of guidance, instructions and guidance on the process, structure, and management. Two types of policies in managing the strong governance, namely, the first external policy towards individual organizational governance, and it is derived from the legislative and political or judicial authority that represents the wishes of the people. This is the type of policy guidelines that provide guidance to institutions and orgaisasi governance to achieve the desired goals or objectives. Second, internal policies governmental organizations and institutions such as the organization's policies, is a guideline for directing role and define the rules, regulations, procedures, and values that are used to manage the performance of the organization towards its mission and objectives desired by strong governance.

Together with the external and internal policy will provide a mechanism in the direction of performance organization with strong governance. Many citizens participated in the policy making of the more trustworthy and legitimet against public management and governance systems. Without participation in policy-making and management, citizen and electoral institutions are in conditions of darkness; it will lack the knowledge and information to be aware of what must be done, and will again be a passive object or just the subject of government activity. Erosion of confidence in the organization and public administration leads to low legitimacy and governance crisis. Therefore participation is an important dimension of governance, such as good governance, involving not only citizens, but encourages and promotes it.

8. Sector.

Sectoral dimension of governance is important as a focus on specific sectors such as industry, agriculture, education, health, transportation, and other sectors. Strengthening sector governance requires the direct participation of citizens, management has the ability, pengetahuan and skills and high performance in public organizations. But coordination across organizations and sectors, cooperation, and sharing knowledge and information is an important factor of strong governance. Therefore, many systems and government organizations who do not have it so far us mem-needed element of coordination throughout the world, both in industrialized countries and the developing countries.

9. The power of international or global.

A very important dimension of strong governance is the international or global dimension. In the era of globalization in which the interdependence of countries and peoples, governments, and citizens in such increased so that it appears a group of rulers who show tolerance towards the behavior of a specific governance where

previously traditionally use consideration normal and internally to create prosperity administration (eg apartheid regime in South Africa, or genosai in Africa). But now comes the demand for implementing a wide range of rules, regulations, and agreed to the arrangement collectively at the regional and global level. Examples of international organizations and global issues that are included in these functional categories, namely the United Nations and various agencies or international organizations, such as the ILO, WFO, WHO, World Bank, IMF, WTO and other others.

This international organizations as well as non-governmental organizations and other international organizations motion-based grassroots were also formed with a focus on citizens in various parts of the world. Objectives and activities focused on the environment, poverty, migration, health and hunger, as well as human rights. The strength of international institutions have played a very important role in determining the parameters of governance in many countries, though not too strong. There is also a non-governmental organization that was formed at the grassroots level with different cultural backgrounds and are not limited by geography and together form a movement against globalissi "counter globalization" and "globalism" and indeed describe the anti thesis of globalization and the anomaly. Pity the main characteristics of international dimensions / global governance ter-contamination by neo colonialist motives and by colonial and imperialist power structure, dominated by global corporations and governments in the western superpower like the United States, which tend to impose policy choices to the third world countries.

This trend has been an ongoing problem and hinder the development and improvement of strengthening democratic governance in third world countries. The imperialist and colonialist powers also controls the main seat of global governance system as keamaman board of the United Nations, WTO, WB, IMF, and others as well as providing assistance to third world countries. By controlling the strategic basis that the relevant financial aspects, political and economic institutions of the world, western powers especially the United States has been able to impose policy choices, including every aspect of the regime and governments in the third world. Consequently, the colonial system which previously had been there continue in a new form (metamorphosed) called neo colonialist and neo-imperialist. Loss of balance superpower like the Soviet Union led to no counterweight and deterrent to ignore the potential for pressure on the new empire in the form of global. In a global environment, the system of governance in third countries have been damaged. Global power capable of imposing and even directing citizens and their governments to act as -olah such as democratic governance and the values of freedom. In reality, democracy and freedom is far from the community.

The era of globalization which is called the new world order, where the United States has been seen as a determinant of change regime that he does not like, or choose a government with a mandate to determine or assess the democratic rights

which incidentally is not in line with the interests of the global corporate elite and the US government. Here we can see the international dimension and global very important from the perspective of all the strong government because if it does not receive attention then the results are already visible where many pemerintahan in third world countries failed and will continue to fail and the crisis of legitimacy because it has replaced the regime of their leaders in accordance with interests of the state and donor interests of the global elite. Determine your own is an inalienable right of citizens, and with a strong democratic government which continually striving and involve the community Participation in the view of politics and government, and only the participation of government and administration are believed to make the strength of the system.

10. Ethics, accountability and transparency.

The main characteristic of strong governance in the future that is based on the principle of value -the value of ethics, accountability requirements, the structure and value of transparency. This is the main principle of governance which is strong in reassessing the potential of neglected so as not to cause a corrupt system and principles that are blind to efficiency and economy in the management and administrative processes.

Today the issue of governance at the local level, national and global influence each other so that the issues of poverty, health, and immigration for example, can be a global concern. Instead -isu issues of local and national governments also dipengaruhi by -norma norms or international standards, and the regime governing local government / domestic in various fields such as economic, political, social, cultural, and administrative. Many governance issues are now becoming global issues where collective needs and the global sharing of information, technology, and skills. The regional governments under a strong governance models Participation requires active citizens, through direct or indirect involvement, cooperation in service, producing jointly, manage shared management of transportation, housing, and others.

Cooperation in development is the key to the current changes in the governance and management systems. The same thing against the national government also requires air-sorts international standards and norms or through supranational institutions such as the UN and its affiliated agencies. Politics plays a dominant role in determining the processes, objectives, and outcomes of a global governance today. Less powerful countries like the third world received the most global governance regimes. Therefore, the ability of the less powerful countries in third countries is significantly undermined by the influence of the strong-state pressure on western countries, like the United States and other industrialized countries are trying to meet national interests, corporate and military. State, nation or government that seeks to defy global pressure will be reduced through military intervention, economic and political as well as technological or given sanctions and pressure. Their aim is to encourage the emergence of similarities.

Standards and desirable system of government, the economy in the interests of global corporations and government superpower like the United States and its allies along with her western culture. Global governance has formed a new feature, very complex, and dynamic, changes are taking place continuously and rapidly, the lack of certainty, chaos, and the dynamics of change that can not be predicted.

CONCLUSION.

Innovation is the key to strong governance, while innovation in the field of policy and administration is the central point of governance is strong. Without innovation policy and administration will be the target of criticism and failure. Therefore, a strong governance does require continuous innovation policy and administrative processes, structure, and value systems. Innovations in technology, resource development, communication systems, organization and management, training and development, research, and other fields is a field that will be capable of strengthening governance and administration members. Policy innovation in governance is very important to be able to adapt and make adjustments to environmental changes very quickly in the era of globalization. Innovation policy is also important to build and enhance the capacity of government and to strengthen governance.

Failure to innovate means failure to adapt, build capacity, and menjalankan govern effectively. The same thing, innovations in the administrative process and the structure is very important in relation to the organization and management system pemerintah late and to be more effective in implementing innovative policies. Without innovation managerial and administrative adaptive, innovative policies will fail to be applied, an innovative policy meaningless without organization and kepasitas to implement this policy, and without strengthening implementation and administration, there is no sound governance.

So innovation is a key policy and administrative governance is strong, especially in the era of globalization and rapid change as today. Good innovation policy and administration covers a wide range of managerial innovation, institutional, organizational, cultural, and technology with the purpose of being able to adapt and have creative ideas that can change the structure and governance processes. Innovation policy and administration will be able to help build and enhance the capacity, administrative, and governance, not only to maintain high performance but also in anticipation of weak performance so as to face the globalization era.

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SMOKE RELATED ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) INCIDENT : DYNAMICS OF POLICY AND WILDFIRE PREVENTION

Hidayatulloh

Jurusan Hubungan Internasional
Fakultas Ilmu Politik Universitas Pasundan
Email: hidayatulloh.hadiriazhar@gmail.com

Nurul Fauziah

Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan
STIKes Fort de Kock Bukittinggi

Abstract

Recurring wildfire in 2015 became the climax of critical incident in Indonesia for the last 20 years. Wildfire impact touched many aspects of life, especially health impacts. Wildfire haze exposure caused various health problems. Acute respiratory tract infections (ARI) ranked first disease suffered by the haze affected communities (83, 92%). ARI is an acute respiratory tract infection that occurs in the throat, nose and lungs for approximately 14 days. ARI morbidity reached the highest escalation in Riau up to 600% on October 2015. The government's policy has been quite effective in managing wildfire but not effective yet as prevention. State interests, market needs and community health were considered contradictory. As a result, policies formulation between governmental periods has been counterproductive, yet gives significant result and unsustainable. Government needs to involve stakeholders from the public and NGOs to maintain policies sustainability in order to resolve the wildfire and to prevent increased ARI morbidity.

Keywords: wildfire, acute respiratory tract infection, wildfire policy

INTRODUCTION

Wildfire is a global problem that causes a variety of social problems in many countries. In 2014, more than 8000 fires damaged approximately 130,000 ha of forested areas in Chile - making it the worst wildfire in the history of this country (Úbeda & Sarricolea, 2016). In the middle of September 2015 a fire swept nine million hectares of forest in various regions in the United States due to the high air temperature, low rainfall and drought in some areas (Brusentsev & Vroman, 2016). Australia experienced the same problem during 2015 extended dry season as a result of El Nino on the Pacific islands. As a result, residents in some areas such as the Victoria district should be evacuated to avoid casualties from fire (The Guardian, 2015).

Indonesia itself has been facing the problem of wildfires since the 1980s and the first was recorded in Kalimantan (Aiken, 2004). Wildfires later repeated in

Kalimantan, followed by Sumatra. In 1997 - 1998, 5 million hectares of wildfires occurred again on a large scale until the media called it a catastrophe (Liew et al., 1998; Aiken, 2004). Various species of plants and animals were destroyed, damaged natural habitats and huge economic losses. Some areas were covered in smog, causing severe air pollution and visibility was reduced.

In 2015, a disaster occurred again. Wildfires in some areas in Sumatra, Kalimantan and Papua claimed to be the worst case. BMKG (Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics of the Republic of Indonesia) recorded more than 1,100 hotspots scattered throughout the affected area, especially on the island of Sumatra and Borneo, and to a lesser extent in Papua (IFRC, 2016). Huge amount of hotspots indicate a large volume of smoke which then spread across the regions affected by wildfires. Smoke disaster is a direct impact of wildfires (Infodatin, 2016). Smoke affects many sectors such as disturbance of daily activities, transportation, ecology, tourism, politics, economics and health. The impact that consistently arises is health problem, especially increasing acute respiratory infection (ARI) morbidity rate as a result of inhaled smoke (Chretien and Dusser, 1996; Infodatin, 2016). During smog-period in 1997 - 1998, there was an increase in cases of asthma and ARI to 51%, especially in Jambi and Kalimantan (Aditama, 2000). Similarly, the mid-2015 wildfire, 83.92% of health problems arising from smoke exposure was ARI (Infodatin, 2016).

Wildfire incident in Indonesia originated from the use of the S & B (Slush and Burn) method to clear land for planting crops such as palm oil industry as well as for the settlement (of Islam, Pei & Mangharam, 2016). S & B method carries serious consequences that impact on the trans-national environment, economy and society problems (Varma, 2003). Smoke export to neighboring countries – especially the ASEAN region – has caused problems particularly residents' health problems. Wildfire incident in mid-2013 and 2015 gave an adverse impact on Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines and Thailand. Similarly, the incident in early 2015 affected the regions of Laos, Myanmar and Thailand (Sunchindah, 2015; IFRC, 2015). ARI incidence increased 12% in Singapore due to the wildfire smoke in Indonesia (Nazeer & Furuoka, 2017). Malaysian school students who are exposed to smoke during wildfire showed ARI symptoms such as headache, sneezing and accumulation of secretions / mucus (Yaacob et al., 2016). ARI is very vulnerable in the wildfire smoke incident especially against groups of children, pregnant women and elderly (IFRC, 2016).

Wildfire incident is always repeated so that the risks associated with the increase of ARI cases in affected communities occur. Increasing ARI morbidity is already in the worrying stage to cause death. This incident also led to diplomatic tensions between Indonesia and neighboring countries affected, such as Malaysia and Singapore (Yaacob et al., 2016). ASEAN people's reaction comes after repeated occurrences that should be the responsibility of the Indonesian government. The

government's policy is always be awaited to stop the smoke due to repeat wildfire every year and suppress an increase in cases of wildfire smoke related ARI.

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is an acute respiratory infection that occurs in the throat, nose and lungs for approximately 14 days. ARI usually attacks upper and lower respiratory tract stimulantly or sequentially. Upper larynx is the most common sites occur with ARI (Muttaqin, 2008). ARI can attack one or more of the respiratory tract from the nose to the alveoli including other connected tissue like the air cavity on the cheekbones and forehead (sinus), the middle ear cavity and the membrane of the lungs (pleura) (Nelson, 2003).

Depkes RI (2002) classified ARI into 3 categories namely mild, moderate and severe ARI. Mild ARI symptoms are characterized by cough, runny nose and infrequently breathe shortness. Moderate ARI is characterized by mild ARI symptoms accompanied with symptoms of shortness of breath, body temperature over 39^o C and snoring sound breathing noises. While severe ARI symptoms shows moderate ARI and accompanied by a loss of consciousness, rapid or undetectable pulse, decreased appetite, lips and fingertips turn blue (cyanosis) and restless.

ARI can be caused by the invasion of one or more of the 300 types of bacteria, viral and rickettsial such as streptococci, staphylococci, Pneumococcal, Hemofillus, Adenovirus, Coronavirus, Pikornavirus, Mycoplasma, Herpesvirus and others (Suhandayani, 2007). Another cause of ARI is smoke of burning wood fuel. Wood burning smoke contains of harmful substances such as dry matter, ash, Hydrogen, Sulfur (H₂s), nitrogen and carbon dioxide (CO₂) which is very dangerous if inhaled continuously (Depkes RI, 2002). Air pollution related ARI caused by air pollution risk factors such as cigarette smoke, smoke burning in households, gas transportation and industry waste, wildfire and others (Ministry of Health, 2011).

Wildfire Related ARI Incident

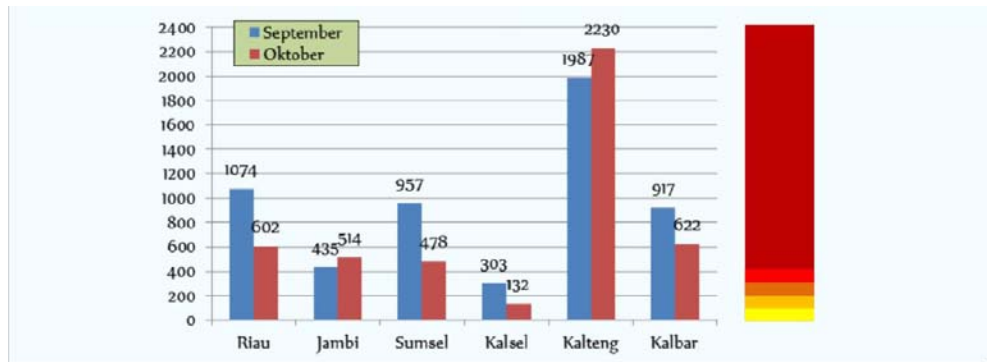
Wildfire realted ARI incident has been debated separately in Indonesia for the last 20 years. Research showed that human health can be affected by wildfires. Certain populations are highly vulnerable to burns from contact with fire, cardiovascular diseases, eye problem, psychiatric disorder and multi-organ complications (Finlay et al., 2012). The data showed that there was a significant effect of smog on human lungs demonstrated by respiratory disorder, impaired lung function and other related impacts (Aditama, 2000). ARI attacks adult patients as well as pediatric patients in greater numbers. By 2015, wildfires affected areas were getting larger. Wildfires deteriorated because of extended dry period due to the climate change and El Nino phenomenon. Wildfire affected areas scattered in Sumatera, Kalimantan and Papua (Infodatin, 2015).

Table 1. Smog Affected Region per 23 November 2015

Pulau	Provinsi	Kab/Kota
Sumatera	Riau	12 kab/kota
	Jambi	6 kab/kota
	Sumatera Selatan	8 kab/kota
	Bengkulu	9 kab/kota
	Aceh	9 kab/kota
	Kepulauan Riau	4 kab/kota
	Bangka Belitung	3 kab/kota
	Sumatera Utara	5 kab/kota
	Sumatera Barat	9 kab/kota
	Kalimantan	Kalimantan Tengah
Kalimantan Barat		9 kab/kota
Kalimantan Selatan		11 kab/kota
Kalimantan Utara		2 kab/kota
Kalimantan Timur		4 kab/kota
Papua & Papua Barat	Papua	4 kab/kota
	Papua Barat	5 kab/kota

Sumber: Pusat Penanggulangan Krisis Kesehatan, Kementerian Kesehatan

Wildfire smoke related ARI caused by a decrease in air quality standards. Air quality standards assessed using the air pollution index (API / ISPU). From wildfire monitoring during the incident in 2015, API value with very dangerous levels classification (> 400) occurred in six provinces of Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan and West Kalimantan. API at a very dangerous level results harmful health impacts to everyone especially toddler, pregnant women, the elderly and people with respiratory problems (Isturini et al., 2015).



Sumber: Pantauan PPKK Kemenkes terhadap Pusat Data Karhutla Provinsi, diolah

Figure 1. API in 6 Smoke Affected Provinces per September-Oktober 2016

API value > 400 illustrates the high mixture content of gas, particles and chemicals from burning wood materials and other organic materials during wildfires (Infodatin, 2015). The composition of harmful gases in the smoke include carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), Nitrogen dioxides (NO₂), ozone, sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and so on. In addition to harmful gases, wildfires smoke also contains of particles / particulate matter (PM) with various sizes. PM of size > 10 μm can irritate the eyes, nose and throat, but did not infiltrate into the lungs. While PM of size <10 μm can be inhaled into the lungs.

The proportion of ARI due to wildfires in the period June 29 to October 29, 2015 was in the first position (83.92%) of the five smoke related diseases arising in

Riau province. ARI cases tended to increase in six provinces affected by the smoke and reached its peak to 51,716 cases in August 2015 in the province of South Kalimantan. Moreover, fatalities resulting from air pollution due to wildfires estimated at 26 deaths with most casualties came from Riau province as many as 8 people (Isturini et al., 2015).

Government Policy: Policy Impact to Wildfire dan ARI Incident

Environmental damage and health problems to affected communities are a recurrent problem caused by wildfires in Indonesia. ARI, as a health disorder with the highest rate due to wildfires, is very worrying. The criticism came from neighboring countries, especially Singapore and Malaysia. The impacts felt by neighboring countries were not as great as Indonesia, but the government should set up strategies to prepare preventive act so that wildfires incidents do not recur.

The government's efforts in setting policy related to wildfires are not easy. The government still must consider many aspects as disclosed in Green Politics theory: the policy was born due to involvement of three major institutions, namely the state, market and community (Barry, 2014). It is quite difficult with the condition that already happening in Indonesia, to produce a policy that facilitates the three institutions – especially related to wildfires. High market demand for palm oil, rubber and other plantation crops create opportunities for Indonesia to become a major exporting country. This means that the needs for land eventually increase. To meet the needs of planting space, the clearing of forests for conversion to arable land become a popular policy (Islam, Pei & Mangharam, 2016).

As the consequence, the government in Orde Baru period continued to encourage the opening of new plantations. For a long time this policy was underway and generate public dependence on the plantation as a source of livelihood. Unfortunately, the method of land clearing slash and burn (S & B) became the first choice, causing ecological and community disaster. S & B method causes erosion and soil degradation, global warming and climate change and threats to biodiversity. In addition, the S & B increasing air pollution in the form of mist which resulted in a large number of environmental problems, political, social, economic and others, such as regional tensions, the health risks, economic and productivity losses and food safety problems (Islam, Pei & Mangharam, 2016).

Health problems in the smoke affected communities increased significantly during wildfires incident. One of the highest cases is ARI. ARI is an acute disease that arises as an instant impact of continues smoke exposure. The wider the exposure to smoke, ARI incidence in the exposed smoke area is higher. From Ministry of Environment wildfires case data launched in 1997-1998, wildfire smoke related ARI occurred in a total of 1,446,120 residents from some smoke affected areas such as Kalimantan, West Sumatra, Jambi and Riau (Suryani, 2012). While in 2015, the rate of ARI cases incidents due to smoke in the working area of UPTD Puskesmas of Kecamatan North Pontianak increased. In the smoke period of July-

September 2015 there was an increase from 1,000 cases in the January-June period to 2003 cases. The highest increase was occurred in Riau reached 600% in October 2015 (Lestari, 2016).

The increase of ARI cases has an impact on the health budget. Health spending increased on average of 207%, or about 3 times more than normal conditions. Largest expenditure was mainly for residents in areas with moderate hotspot which could reach 300%. The efforts made by the government to address the wildfires impact in general and the increase in ARI cases in particular have been accommodated by the Ministry of Health through the management of wildfire related health cases and delivery of health logistics (Infodatin, 2016). However, this effort was just in time the action and did not solve the problem. As stated by the Infodatin of Indonesian Ministry of Health that health problems caused by wildfire including ARI aroused from a wider problem involving elements of culture, education, economy, environment others. The responsibility for managing wildfire becomes cross-sector issues, especially the environment sector.

Government efforts to solve wildfire recurring problem require contributions of various parties to provide input in producing effective and preventive policies. Azwar Maas, the Chairman of the Wildfires Working Group of National Disaster Management Agency said that if the policies taken by the current government were not quite right, then the wildfires incident will continue to repeat every year (Gloria, 2015). The example of threatened policy was the use of water in the forest reserves for irrigation of agricultural land so that it can drain the water supply in the dome area. In fact, the water supply in the dome area naturally keeps the peat lands humidity. Maintaining the peat land humidity and hydrological balance is an appropriate precautionary action.

Following the wildfires incident in 2015, the government issued a moratorium on peat land established through Presidential Instruction No. 8 2015 on New Permit Delays and Improving Governance of Primary Forest and Peat Land (RI, 2015). Beside that the Ministry of Health has been working to maximize resources to deal with health problem assisted by relevant NGOs such as the IFRC and so on. In addition to the environmental and health aspects, legal policy also needs to be revisited. As revealed by the lecturer at the Gadjah Mada University Faculty of Law, Prof. DR. Sudjito, SH. M.Si, legal strategies in the management of land and forest fires is very important. Sudjito said that appropriate strategy to handle wildfire problem is by adapting progressive law concept and involving all components of the nation in order to apply moral aspect with formulated concrete handling orientation and to mobilize multidimensional existing law (Gloria, 2015).

In fact, government policies from period to period are counterproductive and cause ecological problems due to greater wildfire. For example, forest conversion policy of plantations in the 1970s and the opening of a million hectares of peat lands for paddy in 1995 led to deforestation of Indonesia's peat land and forest and also peat drying up as a result of making a canal (Virna, 2015). Sahardjo and Yungan

(2014) stated that the government's commitment to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, mainly as a result of wildfires was counterproductive. Hotspots trends in Indonesia continues to increase from year 2010-2012, which means the implementation of regulatory / government policy did not give significant results. The government should be responsible for policy implementation in the future and is fully committed to actually implement policy, not merely rules.

Unfortunately, the policies issued by the government is inversely related to the sustainability of the policies. It is align with green political theory that sustainability becomes a major problem in actuating the environment or ecology-based policy (Barry, 2014). There are too many considerations and the governments faced socio-ecological dilemma. The policies issued were not effective to stop the culture of S & B that causes wildfires majority in Indonesia. Many plantation companies from Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore have had political ties with Indonesian government officials to obtain concessions easily and quickly. Government officials are also motivated to engage in corruption and support the S & B because of low wages and monitor law enforcement difficulty. As a result, government policy is violated. Perpetrators are not afraid of punishment and continue to break the rules as well as influence others to do the same thing. This phenomenon creates difficulty to law enforcement and the officers tend to ignore or even involve in rules violation (Islam, Pei & Man haram, 2016).

Another difficulty faced is the economic value of the use of burned land. Rapid development in the palm oil industry in the 1990s prompted Indonesia to be the largest producer of palm oil so that the government decided to expand oil palm plantations and managed to meet 51% of the global palm oil (Varkkey, 2012). That is, so many oil palm farmers are involved in this sector. Due to this condition, Indonesia is facing a seemingly inevitable condition as expressed by Barry (2014). Indonesia's' ecological conditions, resources and socio-economic contradiction become significant challenge in determining policy related to the wildfires prevention.

Stakeholders such as communities, national and international NGOs involvement and collaboration should be improved to ensure the sustainability of government policies in order to prevent repeated wildfires (Islam, Pei & Mangharam, 2016). The government's success in designing policies will necessarily reduce health problems, especially ARI that usually arises during wildfires.

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HOLISTIC POLICY MODEL FOR NORMALIZATION EFFORTS THE CITARUM RIVER

NR Ruyani, S. Sos., M.Si

Researchers are Lecturer Department of the State Administration of Social UNPAS,
this study is a Research Proposal Applied Products Year 2017 Year 2016 Funded
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ABSTRACT

This research can be classified on the type of descriptive study using survey method, which is seeking data from research sites related to the aspects to be studied. Aspects of the role of social institutions, including the excavation of reference / guidelines in the community: act to meet all the necessities of life; maintaining the integrity of disintegration; and held a social control system. The process of strengthening social institutions are expected through the implementation of an organized pattern of social relations in the community, including: enculturation; socialization; instutionalisasi and internalization. Further aspects of the strengthening of the economic system, the point is empowerment (empowerment). Members of the public can actualize themselves in the management of the surrounding environment and can meet their needs independently without dependence on others.

The final result of the strengthening of the economic system is the participation of the community created the overall sustainability of the lives of an environmentally friendly manner. Strategic step taken is to give special attention to improving the economy, through the expansion of community access to development resources to create opportunities to participate in the development process to be able to cope with the conditions of underdevelopment and strengthen the competitive position of its economy.

The research plan is divided into two (2) phases, namely social mapping to identify the socio-economic institutions that live in the local community. The second phase, strengthening socio-economic institutions in accordance with the conditions and characteristics of the people both as subject and object of development is environmentally friendly. The results are expected to provide input to economic strengthening of social institutions more focused and in accordance with the conditions and characteristics of the portrait of his people as one of the basic input in formulating a holistic model of environmental policy for the Citarum River normalization efforts.

Keywords: *Environmental Policy, Social Institution Strengthening Economic, Citarum River Normalization*

Introduction

In Sociological characteristics of the farmers manage the land for the production of a commodity with relatively predictable output. By the nature of

production thus allowing the permanent location of production resulting in a relatively low mobility of businesses and an element of risk was not great.

The dynamics of social institutions that influence to their local wisdom. Local knowledge is an adaptation strategies that do arise from within the community itself in improving the social problems concerning people's lives. Local knowledge is growing from the interaction between people and their environment. Understanding social institutions principally not much different from what is referred to as a social institution, organization, or public institutions. Because in each of these terms is the element set each behavior.

Soekanto defining social institutions, as follows: "The public institution is a set of norms on all levels that range on a staple in people's lives". A concrete manifestation of the social institutions that are Association. These needs will be able to run well and smoothly in accordance with the rules that apply if there is a set. The Institute will be present in every society regardless of whether these communities have understated or modern cultural level because people have needs that, when grouped collected menjada one community. Social institutions or social institution has the function of a manifest that is a goal recognized institutions and by many seen and as expected by the public will be met by the institution itself, as covered in the context of AGIL discussed in the theory of structural-functional which is the function structure. AGIL is a function of activity directed towards the fulfillment of certain needs or the needs of the system. This means that using this definition Parsons believes that there are four (4) an important system structure concept; Adaption (A), Goal Attainment (G), integration (I), and the latency (L) or maintenance pattern. Adaption; a system must cope with external emergency situations. The system must adapt to the environment and adjust the environment to their needs, Goal Attainment (goal achievement); a system should be defined and the achievement of the main objective, integration; a system should regulate third interrelationship other important functions, latency (latency or pattern maintenance); a system must equip, maintain and repair, both individual motivation and cultural patterns that create and motivation.

Local knowledge

Local knowledge is a collection of knowledge and ways of thinking that are rooted in the culture of a group of people, which is the result of observations over a long period (Arafah, 2002). Meanwhile, according Adrianto, et al (2011) local wisdom understood as a business man using his intellect (cognition) to act or behave towards something, objects or events that occur in a given space. The notion arranged etymology, where wisdom / wisdom understood seabgai person's ability to use his mind in a sense act or behave as a result of an assessment of things, objects or events that terjadi. Umumnya local wisdom embodied in its own unique way in the cultural norms in ritual and tradition community. Aulia (2010) explains that the shape of local wisdom in the community can be: values, norms, beliefs and specific

rules. Various forms affects the function of local knowledge to be diverse as well. Local knowledge to work for the conservation and preservation of natural resources, human resource development, development of culture and science dancebagai advice, beliefs, literature and abstinence. Meanwhile in maintaining local wisdom to survive to note the challenges to be faced in the future, according to Saharuddin (2009), the challenge of local knowledge is population growth, modern technology and culture, big capital, poverty and inequality, the difficulties of society in meeting the needs of principal often cause social problems in the utilization of natural resources. Local wisdom seen from an anthropological perspective to understand the existence of people upriver starts and results-oriented dialectic relationship between man, the environment and culture. Therefore, in various environments surrounding human life, social unit formed through such a process will show the characteristics of different cultures. Results orientation of the human dialectic relationship creating a tradition which is influenced by the religious conditions of everyday life and the role of social institutions based on community-based local culture.

In addition to their empowerment program implemented by the government, one of the means to provide protection to the upstream community is to equip them with knowledge about the importance of living in groups. In fact society groups lifestyle has long been known, but their activities have not been many that lead to the removal of their social or economic. Recognizing this, the government is carrying out various activities, namely community-based management. Community-based management by the government has often done. But managing it, more than the political dimension of social, economic and local culture due to the nature of top-down management. As an example of the formation of the LMD (BPD), LKMD, Karang Taruna, Dasa Wisma, PosYandu and others. This is partly poorly functioning institutions in carrying out their duties, and they are no more just a trimmer in the name of village offices.

Role of the Economic Social Institution

In line with government programs Jokowi-JK today, namely with stronger demands for democratization and improvement of the role of society (stakeholders), equity and fairness and attention to the potential and diversity of the region, the process of protecting the headwaters should be prepared within the framework of the approach integrative synergistic and harmonious, taking into consideration the values and institutions that grow and thrive in the local community and in line with the development of the potential sources of local and local wisdom. Through traditional institutions are still living on the slopes of Mount Wayang is a social group recitation, housewives and yasinan, still going well. Participation by households to social groups is also very good. Almost all mothers engaged in routine activities of these groups. Yasinan recitals and performed every week in rotation from house to house. While "Arisan" carried out every two weeks. Social strategy done by utilizing the social ties that exist in rural areas is either a local

welfare agency, the relation of production to social networks based on kinship or friendship. Through the role of social institutions considered able to preserve traditions long since done. They run a traditional activity that is supported by the activity to tighten the relationship and help among them. If one member of a household has difficulty then he will be assisted through the role of social institutions.

The dynamics of social institutions capable of providing a positive force in their everyday lives. Social institutions in it being able to provide answers to the problems above. Strengthening social groups through social institutions is an urgent need and absolutely necessary so that they can improve their welfare. Social institutions have an important role in preserving the traditions that have been formed long ago. Hereditary tradition is able to glue the Citarum river upstream communities, especially on the aspect of kinship and emotional bond. Community Development Upper Citarum River through strengthening socio-economic institutions is an effort to empower planned conscious and earnest through joint efforts to improve the diversity of the economic system of rural communities. Directions empowerment will be tailored to the agreement that was formulated together. With a high participation of the community institutions Upper Citarum River, is expected to fostering a sense of community for all the activities carried out will be too high. The successful implementation of a social institution Upper Citarum River is not solely measured by economic value added, but should consider the role and function of the values of the socio-cultural whole.

Images Citarum Hulu Behavior in Bersanitasi Healthy & Clean

Healthy and unhealthy behavior in society Sundanese culture is the product of the interconnectedness of balance in the universe to be in a state of harmony (macro and micro cosmos). Every imbalance that occurs in the universe is done by its members will affect human life itself. However, despite the Sundanese already have a handle on life in healthy behavior are still resistant to the implementation of development programs, particularly the Community Based Total Sanitation Program. This is reflected in the everyday that is not in line with the culture that it has, without guilt remains sanitation pollute rivers seen on Upper Citarum River in Bandung regency. Even the negative impact of flooding become an annual routine in Bandung showed healthy bersanitasi unconsciousness local community.

Symptoms resistance Society Upper Citarum River in Mount Wayang precisely in the Village Tarumajaya the District Kertasari Bandung regency in implementing sanitation is clean and healthy, showing a resistance²² to the social form of action stubborn²³ as a form of response to reject diplomatic or without confrontation of the Society Upper Citarum River on sanitation behavior clean environment and healthy.

²² As introduced Scott (2000) resistance as a form of everyday resistance in the form of small acts, quietly and nameless / anonymity; social resistance is a form of action that is implicated in general;

²³ Sundanese term "*keukeuh*" ~ "*ngalawan ku punduk*" implies've been told many times, but kept returning to the everyday behavior that is chronic (custom);

People living around these springs²⁴ is a community of farmers²⁵, mostly tenants²⁶ lived and depended water needs for daily consumption of Situ Cisanti. Berkultur majority of local communities in terms of the local Sundanese called Sundanese People and everyday use Sundanese. The Sundanese according Garna (2008: 99) including a group of Malay End characterized beralam mind Monggoloid and Malays, who considers it important to self or others, God as the sole ruler who later believed all creatures will come back "*mulih ka jati mulang ka asal*". Sundanese people long ago believed it realize the importance of water as a source of life, such a water source conservation of springs or known "*cinyusu*" or "*hulu cai*" closely in everyday life²⁷. Water flow from cinyusu usually accommodated in a lake ~ situ which can then be used to meet the drinking water needs of households, fish ponds and irrigation surrounding population. Situ Cisanti 10 hectares is located on Mount Wayang accommodate water sourced from seven (7) springs known as: Pangsiraman, Cikolebere, Cikawadukan, Cihakuripan, Cisadana, Cihaniwung and Cisanti.



Figure 1 Situ Cisanti, Village Tarumajaya Kertasari District of Bandung Regency



Figure 2 Cisanti Situ Water Resources Originating from seven (7) Springs, namely: *Pangsiraman, Cikolebere, Cikawadukan, Cihakuripan, Cisadana, Cihaniwung and Cisanti*
Source : Personal Documents, January 2016

²⁴ Water sources such as springs in Sundanese known term "*hulu cai*" or "*cinyusu*";

²⁵ According to Community Care Activator Natural Resources, Dede Jauhari in Wawa (2011: 6) Kertasari inhabited by 70,000 people or 12,000 heads of household are almost entirely worked as a farmer;

²⁶ According to the Chairman of the District Forest Village Community Tarumajaya Kertasari, Agus Drajat still in Wawa (2011: 34) the majority of residents are tenants because of 12,000 heads of families only 3,000 people who are owners of land in the District Kertasari;

²⁷ As the "*Saur Sepuh Sunda*" laden load Theology of the Environment, which include calls to parents to children successors: *gunung kaian, gawir awian, cinyusu rumatan, pasir talunan, lebak caian, sampalan kebonan, walungan rawatan, legok balongan, dataran sawahan, situ pulasaraeun, lembur uruseun, basisir jagaeun*

The water from these water sources flow through CRB endlessly along 269 kilometers starting from point zero kilometers upstream of the river in the village of the District Tarumajaya Kertasari in Gunung Wayang up to the mouth of the river at Merdeka Muara Beach Muara Gembong, Bekasi (Wawa, 2011: 16). However, if the down flow of the Citarum River from Situ Cisanti to Muara Gembong, that the pollution of the river has been going on since decades even unpunished (Wawa, 2011: 18), whereas since coming out of the seven springs in the upper Citarum River water looks clean, clear and clear²⁸. In fact, it's ironic, is only about 700 meters out of Situ Cisanti Citarum River has been used as a waste disposal site manure (Wawa, 2011: 17). Besides, the waste that forges the water in the Citarum River is due to land use changes and disrupt the conservation of the catchment area into an agricultural area annuals, such as vegetables²⁹ after 20 km of Kertasari in District Majalaya in the center of the textile industry of industrial wastes with different characteristics, such as: a solid color, pungent odor, temperature and high acidity. After 60 km upstream, precisely in the District Dayeuhkolot to Soreang other than industrial pollution plus domestic waste dumped from crowded areas and litter shipment of Bandung, which is carried by tributaries become part of the pollution in the Citarum River. Even the Citarum River strategic role in addition faced chronic pollution³⁰ and flooding³¹.



Figure 3 Citarum River in Java



Figure 4 The Territory Citarum River

The Citarum River important role as a source of drinking water for 25 million residents of West Java and Jakarta and the electricity supply for Java and Bali, which is half the population of Indonesia. Largest and longest river in West Java before flowing into the Java Sea is used for the Center for Water Power (hydropower) in Saguling (capacity of 700-1400 MW), Cirata (1,008 MW) and Jatiluhur (187 MW). In addition, the Citarum River used by the center freshwater aquaculture through the net in Saguling, Cirata and Jatiluhur as well as a source of irrigation water for

²⁸ According to the Water Quality Monitoring Perum Jasa Tirta II, raw water from Situ Outlet Cisanti already contains H₂S and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) exceeded the quality standard (BLHD, 2011: 17)

²⁹ According to Community Care Activator Natural Resources, Dede Jauhari in Wawa (2011: 17) in the village of the District Tarumajaya Kertasari almost all the agricultural farms vegetables (carrots, cabbage, potatoes and leeks) the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers;

³⁰ Greenpeace (2012), mentions the conditions upstream to downstream puts The Citarum River as the most polluted rivers in the world;

³¹ Overflow of Citarum River caused flooding, including severe flooding in Bandung and surrounding areas was recorded in 1931, 1945, 1977, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1998, 2005, since 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 to occur almost every year ;

420,000 ha of farmland in Bandung, Bandung, West Bandung, Cianjur, Purwakarta and national granary District Karawang, Subang and Indramayu. Most communities upstream Citarum River in Mount Wayang has Cattle, where every day approximately 24 tons Manure (Kohe) Cattle discharged without treatment so that along The Citarum River contains the highest pollution emanating from household organic waste and livestock (60%) as well as the weight of waste (30%) (BPLHD West Java, 2011). Most locals have arranged Kohe cows into biogas, even perceived benefits to meet the needs of gas fuel for cooking does not have to buy fuel LPG, but in fact most of the population have not fully utilize because still throw directly into the river without any treatment, Septic communal already No, but remained "helikopter" or other terms "pacilingan"³² remains an option, Kohe processing into biogas is already available, but remain on while cleaning the cows before milking, Kohe and cages cleaned waste produced directly discharged into the river Availability Cage Cattle Society Communal untapped Upper Citarum River in Mount Wayang Tarumajaya precisely in the Village District of Kertasari who prefer and choose cowshed go to the side where he lived. It shows symptoms of Population Cinyusu resistance The Citarum River in Mount Wayang towards a clean and healthy environment sanitation, among others, are shown in Figure 5 s.d Figure 14.



Figure 5 Helikopter over the River



Figure 6 "Kohe" Dumped directly into the river



Figure 7 Helikopter without water for rinsing

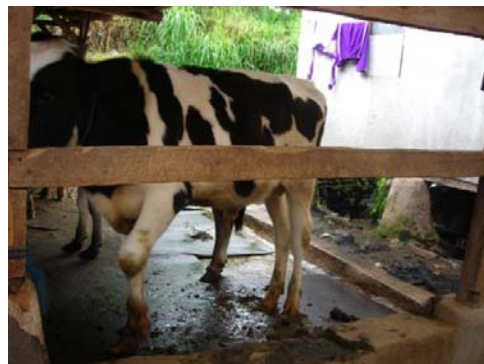


Figure 8 Cattle cage beside House Live

³² Local terms of the latrine is above the flow of the river, the stool without processing directly discharged into the river;



Figure 9 River as a place Shower Wash Privy



Figure 10 River as a place Shower Wash Privy



Figure 11 WC ber abandoned cesspools



Figure 12 Kohe processing into biogas Used



Figure 13 Helikopter and Washing Dishes in the Same Place



Figure 14 Communal Cattle cage Left Unused



Sanitation is one important issue, especially for developing countries, including Indonesia. Based on data from the National BPS (2012) the number of households in Indonesia, which has had access to proper sanitation, reached 55.65 percent, while in urban areas, the percentage of households that have proper sanitation are only reached 72.54 percent. Whereas in the countryside the number of households with adequate sanitation reached 38.97 percent. When paired with the sanitation MDG target of 2015, then the value is below the MDG target. For the sanitation sector, the agreement establishes the MDG targets by 2015 the proportion of urban households with sustainable access to adequate sanitation, which amounted to 76.82 percent while in rural areas the proportion of households targets set at 55.55 percent. Reviewing the MDG target comparison with the conditions of the current achievements, it appears that it still takes a great effort to improve the quality and quantity of sanitary conditions in Indonesia.

The problem of poor sanitation and hygiene practices almost facing the world³³ occurred in all districts / cities throughout Indonesia, including Bandung District. Lack of adequate sanitation infrastructure support and still low awareness of a healthy lifestyle to be one of the causes of low quality and quantity of sanitation, both in terms of waste water, waste and drainage settlements. Until the year 2012, the sanitary conditions Bandung regency still far below the MDG targets, even based on data from the District Health Office Bandung (2013) coverage service access Wastewater Distribution System (SPAL) in Bandung in 2012 only reached 37.23 percent. While in terms of waste management, cleanliness of the existing service areas in Bandung regency in the same year reached 13.21 per cent. Similarly in the case of settlement drainage, annual flooding that often occurs in Bandung shows still poor drainage system of the existing settlement. The study of Environmental Health and Risk Assessment (EHRA) In 2013 too, that particularly in the domestic waste water sector, the percentage of Bowel Gratuitous (Babs) in Bandung is still relatively high, around 84.94 percent, a new solid waste services sector accounted for 13 , 65 percent. Based on data from the Department of Housing, Spatial Planning and Hygiene (Dispertasih) Regency Bandung in 2013, that 13 960 households do not have latrine. The habit of defecation (BAB) by residents who do not have private toilets and away from public toilets that do these activities on the river, gardens, ponds and rice fields. Bandung District Government through the Community-Led Total Sanitation Program (STBM) particularly apply to the Watershed Society to change the behavior of hygiene and sanitation through community empowerment in improving the home environment, managing water, latrines, garbage handling and preservation of nature.

Sanitation is part of the sewerage system, which is particularly concerning wastewater discharges from households, offices, hotels, shopping malls, the waste water from toilets, washing water and others. In addition to coming from households, waste water may also come from the rest of the process: industry,

³³ Samuelson (2012), Reis & Mollinga (2012);

agriculture, livestock and hospitals (health) (Notoatmojo, 2009: 12). While community-based Total Sanitation Program (STBM) is one of the National Program in the field of cross-sectoral sanitation. This program has been announced since the month of August 2008 by the Minister of Health. STBM an approach to change the behavior of hygiene and environmental sanitation through community empowerment. National Strategy through STBM have outcome indicators, namely the decline in water and other environmentally linked diseases related to sanitation and behavior.

While his output indicators as contained in the Community-Led Total Sanitation overview on 10-09-2014 downloaded. <http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanitasi>, are as follows:

1. Individuals and communities have access to basic sanitation facilities to realize a free community of waste water in any place;
2. Each household implement safe management of drinking water in households;
3. Every household and public service facilities within a community provided hand-washing facilities (water, soap, hand-washing facilities);
4. Every household to manage their waste properly;
5. Every household to manage their garbage properly;

Healthy Communities Sundanese culture in understanding the interconnections containing a balance in the universe (macro and micro cosmos) in *kasepuhan*³⁴ communities have the mindset "*ngaji diri*" (Adimihardja, 2008: 86). Sundanese people also distinguish "*hirup*" and "*hurip*", "*hirup*" simply means "life" or "*own soul*" or "*do not be dead*" and refers more to the physical aspect. While "*hurip*" means "*to live healthy and prosperous*" (Adimihardja, 2008: 90). Therefore most Urang Sundanese call, "*hurip waras*" when sneezing means "*be healthy and prosperous*" or "*bless you*". Sundanese people also distinguish between healthy and *cageur* said. The word "*healthy*" means "*physical health*" while "*cageur*" means "*psychic*".

As known, the simple life of rural farmers into social classes which are very persistent and unremitting resistance movement against the power system (Maritime, 2002). Some of the studies that have been done by Scott (2000) and Popkin (1986) in rural Asia regarding the peasant movement in the colonial period, shows three (3) main factors that cause the anger of the rural farmers, the change in the agrarian structure, the increasing exploitation and deterioration of social status , In response to these structural problems, each farmer community developed a different strategy. But there are also strategies that can be observed through the symptoms of peasant resistance to calls to outside parties (among others, the Government carried Development Program) in improving behavioral patterns that

³⁴ In the vicinity of the Mist Mountain West Java there is confidence and trust that serves to control the daily life, namely: the belief of life in this world will be lasting if the notice of order and balance so that in the event of disruption of the regularity of (physical and non-physical) can lead to disaster for human life itself;

have long been embedded in everyday life, among others bersanitasi and behave in a healthy life and clean. Although the refusal to not visible to the human eye clearly, but rather to thrust secretly or can be said as a means of resistance or fighting, *me-mentang*, a form of resistance. James C. Scott interpret resistance "as an attempt to resist or retaliate force or effect of ..." (2000: 328). In this context the behavior of ignoring or Sundanese term "*keukeuh*" or "*ngalawan ku punduk*" is resistance, reaction to outside intervention. Resistance here can be understood not only as a collective action, but also actions that many do come from individual behavior. Sanitation thrust against solicitation and a clean and healthy living behavior in this study refers to the framework proposed James C. Scott to see how the forms of resistance to sanitation healthy and clean, especially the implementation of the Community-Led Total Sanitation Program (Program STBM) by the Society of Upper River Mount Wayang Citarum Bandung regency.

The majority community livelihood from agriculture and livestock breeding to cultivate the land so it can be said as a farming community. Allegedly had a resistance to calls to the government to sanitation and behave in a healthy life and clean, reflected on not respected invitation to sanitation and behave in a healthy and clean by the Government of Bandung regency of the various sectors of health, housing, spatial and hygiene, forestry, agriculture, livestock and the environment life. What is not necessarily easily change everyday behavior to the behavior of a healthy and clean environment sanitation. Even many invitations, appeals, even a stimulant that has been given yet as to go away. This is in line with the maxim in the Sunda people, which reads: "*adat mah kakurung ku iga*" which means not easy to change the behavior of someone much less habitual, even entrenched behavior patterns in everyday life. Pattern sanitation behavior of healthy and clean that have been entrenched, among others, reflected: water flowing from springs in The Upper Citarum River that comes from seven (7) springs in the village of Tarumajaya the District Kerjasari Bandung Regency clear but within \pm 500 meters has been tainted by the behavior of local people defecate without processing, ranging from household dirt and cow manure discharge even household enterprises directly discharged into the Citarum River. Intervention development program, including the availability of communal cowshed and animal waste processing biogas and communal septic tanks as if they do not provide a solution to the reduction of pollution along the Citarum River that has been dubbed the most polluted rivers in the world.

The issue of social resistance in the Citarum River Community Hulu Regency Bandung Gunung Wayang against solicitation bersanitasi clean and healthy can be seen as a symptom of latent and at times can become manifest symptoms that need to be pursued to oversee strategic step handling solutions against to the changing behavior of people over environmental pollution.

Peasant movement is not always manifested as the activities of the organization in the form of a formal, confrontational but more in the form of "everyday resistance" to borrow a phrase James C. Scott in "Everyday Forms of Resistance" is a guerrilla, is

rather a small action, stealth, but substantiality load pleasing attitude change behavior based solicitation outside intervention. Government as a party which is outside the community can see this phenomenon as anominitas resistance in the form of tacit and not named.

5. Conclusion

Despite the large involvement in the management of Citarum River region have until now appeared as if he had not moved a satisfactory result. International Donor Agencies Caring, Concerned Citizens, College of Caring, even various development programs across various agencies engaged in each line, but it appears they are overlapping. It is seen that end of it was in public attitudes, especially in the Upper Citarum Mount Wayang still has not changed, still attached to the custom / custom accustomed to doing everyday for a long time, among others, poor environmental sanitation (Behavior littering, Upper, Middle to Lower River Citarum become Superfund Industrial and Household Waste, Activities Society Using the CRB Directly in Meeting the Needs Daily (both Activities Domestic and Activities Productive - al Cattle), planting without soil conservation techniques that increase degraded land, drought and water pollution. Strengthening socio-economic institutions are directed and in accordance with the conditions and characteristics of the community is the main input in a holistic model of environmental policy for the Citarum River normalization efforts. Fully involvement of citizens in carrying the program development is a necessity that can not be compromised.

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Theory and Green Political Leadership

GREEN POLITICS AND THE EXISTENCE OF STATE: PERSPECTIVES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Awang Munawar

Lecturer in International Relations Faculty of Social UNPAS Bandung

munawarawang@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Green politics comes to bring environmental issues to criticize the tradition of thought in international relations, such as realism and liberalism are considered unable to include new issues. Steans and Pettiford (2009: 395) mentions three basic assumptions that were taken by the political theorist green. First, the global green politics more emphasis on international. Global terms considered to better reflect the state of the world community were equally diseased environmental crisis. Second, the green political thought departs from an implicit understanding that the habits of humans today are no longer in line with the non-human world. Third, green politics emphasize that human habits of modern times, which is supported by the belief system of the anthropocentric philosophy as the main cause of the environmental crisis. Through these assumptions, a green political theorists have an agenda to give explanations about the ecological crisis faced by humanity and provide a normative basis in the face of the crisis (Burchill and Linklater, 1997: 361).

In this context, political theorists tended to reject the idea of green visible tradition of thought in international relations such as liberalism and realism that is a state-centric and based his thinking on human nature. This is in line with the views of the green political theory described by Eckersley (2007) concerning anthropocentrism and Ecocentrism. Anthropocentrism itself refers to human egoism which is considered to have contributed to environmental degradation. While Ecocentrism the main ideas Green Political theorists who support environmental interests.

To this green politics also deny the existence of the state as the focus of international relations. This is because the country is considered as a part of modern society who became the destroyers of the environment that supports anthropocentrism. For that too, a green political theorists focus more on the important role of non-state organization that is able to embrace the global community such as Greenpeace and WWF.

A further assumption is derived from Green Politics Dobson on the characteristics of that related to the growth that brought a Marxist. Burchill and Linklater (1997: 338) explains that in addition to the rejection of anthropocentrism, Dobson also confirmed menganai argument 'growth restriction' against the emergence of the environmental crisis that is associated with three important arguments. Namely, the solution is not useful technology, increased growth means capable of stacking danger ended in disaster, and the latter is the environment-related issues are essentially interrelated. Explanation Dobson also closely related to economic growth is considered as the main source of the causes of the environmental crisis. One example is the result of a series of studies led by Donella Meadows

on computer simulations of the future of industrial society (Burchill and Linklater, 1997: 342). The study shows that the rapid rate of growth in the world is directly proportional to the depletion of raw materials available in nature and also the depletion of existing space in the world, so that one day the earth will run out of capacity to accommodate growth there.

Keywords: *Green Politics, International Relations*

Preliminary

Environmental issues are one of the new issues began to be considered in the study of international relations. Along with other alternative perspectives, such as gender, green politics comes to bring environmental issues to criticize the tradition of thought in international relations, such as realism and liberalism are considered unable to include new issues. Jackson and Sorensen (1999: 326) states that the emergence of green politics is motivated by the protests against the modernists ecoradical deemed exacerbated global environment characterized by the presence of environmental degradation caused ecological crises, such as the depletion of forests in the world. Furthermore, green politics also deny the existence of the state as the focus of international relations. This is because the country is considered as a part of modern society who became the destroyers of the environment that supports anthropocentrism.

To understand the politics of green associated with international relations, the authors will review the background of green politics, green political theories in international relations, benefits or contributions the concept of green politics, to the criticism that sticking to the relevant state of the green politics.

As the Green Revolution Green Background Political Birth

The green revolution is part of the changes that occur in the world system and the Earth in this century. The birth of the green revolution through a long process that lies behind, and eventually spread to many regions and has become a global issue. The green revolution was born from the idea of the research and writings Thomas Robert Malthus in 1766 - 1834 who argued that poverty is a problem that can not be avoided by humans. Malthus was an economist and founder of the theory of the British population. In his book entitled "Essay on the Principles of Population". From the writings of Thomas Robert Malthus bring some influence, among other things to control the movement of population growth by controlling the number of births, and the search for and examine the movement of seeds in agriculture.

Malthus believed that mankind is a state of poverty that can not be avoided. Poverty occurs because population growth is not proportional to the increase of agricultural production (food). According to Malthus, population growth goes geometrically (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128 and so on), whereas the increase in agricultural production running based on arithmetically (1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 and so on).

According to Thomas Robert Malthus, the background to the Green Revolution are as follows:

1. The destruction of agricultural land as a result of World War I and World War II.
2. Population growth so that food needs are also increasing.
3. The existence of idle land.
4. Efforts to increase agricultural production.

Speaking of green politics can not be separated from the talk about green ideology, namely the idea of survivalism and sustainability of the biosphere. The values ecocentrism ethics that sees man and nature is the underlying ideology equals green. This ideology can be used as the root for the principal paradigm and perspectives used to analyze the problems of resources and environment. Some streams that stick out like a green thought, deep-ecology, ecology and environmentalism light- roots of green ideology. In more coherent understanding of green ideology is presented as follows:

First, the concept of green politics laid down by thinkers from different scientific backgrounds. In this context, they respond to the development of capitalism and materialism (since the scientific revolution and industrial revolution of the West); Secondly, they do not have a strong central prophetic character; Third, they are triggered by the green movement (civil movement) which criticized the ecological crisis; and Fourth, they are looking for alternative forms of dispute counterweight leftist ideology (political economy of state control) and right ideology (market driven by political economy).

The milestones of his, appeared the 17th century when describing the biological development of plants in each category / group family for mastery of nature. In this case, the industrial revolution and science interrelation trigger man and nature. System feud human, and natural capital. The production process is expansive, eksploitatif and destroying nature.

Next, green ideas emerge as an alternative to the scientific and political thought until the 19th century and early 20th century. Anxiety arising from the impact of economic and natural resource conservation.

Next also, the early part of the 20th century found the momentum, Aldo Leopold open horizons to respect the land (land ethic). This moral ethics to be the standard value to make friends with nature, the underlying growth of ecocentrism (humans are equal by nature). After that comes the conference, a panel that discussed the environment (environment mainstreaming), such as: UNCHE I, UNCHE II, Ecodevelopment, WCED, Conference of the earth and others.

Next is the siding on the environment, such as: 1) Deep ecology / ecologism, namely the notion that trying to establish a system of thinking people to make fundamental changes in the mentality of individuals and groups of ethics Antropocentrism to Ecosentrism. Fight for world order and a new social system that respects nature for the survival of the whole universe; and 2) Shallow ecology / environmentalism; the idea that the degree system of natural defense against

relatively low. Nature under-emphasized, the main priority is the benefit of natural objects.

Furthermore, it also is the green variety of political ideologies, such as: 1) Ecotilitarianism: every object has an expediency and can be utilized to the maximum (closer to the anthropocentric) technology can overcome environmental problems; 2) Ecosurvivalism; how to survive with the strategy, tactics, technology and social organization; 3) Ecosocialism: injustice exchange (human nature), injustice interaction between regions; 4) Ecofeminism; knowledge, environmental rights and responsibilities, environmental politics and grassroots activism; 5) Ecodemocratism: the importance of participatory approaches (environmental) governance in governance natural resources; 6) Ecomodernism: pro modernism, believes the technology can overcome the damage to the environment, the concept of sustainable development; and 7) Ecoreformism: moral ethical standards; justice, equality, rights and citizenship, freedom, human-nature co-dependency.

Green Political Theory in International Relations

Green politics has emerged as an important political force in many countries from the mid--70an up, and his position more often global character (Burchill and Linklater 2009, 337). The issues raised in this view is the environmental issue. Crisis environment rife make wearing green politics becomes an object that needs to be tested and assessed. Additionally, green politics arose because of their knowledge and awareness of the importance of human beings and their environment between relationship of man and nature that need to be considered. Although the green is seen as a political theory of international relations theory the least developed but this theory remains to contribute in international relations.

Green political theory is a theory that is unique in looking at the phenomenon in international relations. Green political theory is an alternative perspective in international relations who criticize traditional perspective when faced with specific issues such as environmental issues become the focus. The issues raised by the cosmopolitan alternative perspectives such as political theory green is a matter that violates the sovereignty that was never considered by the traditionalist view (Ward 2013). This is where the political views of green can be entered into the theory of international relations, namely for green politics can raise certain issues that environmental issues are addressed in the international sphere and because of this perspective the focus can touch play perspective of existing concepts (Dugis 2013).

Critics green political theory against traditionalist produce basic assumptions and characteristics of this view alone. There are two basic concepts in the green political theory Ecocentrism and growth boundaries (limits to growth). The first Asusmsi is Ecocentrism. Ecocentrism born because of opposition will anthropocentrism which assume that human beings as the center of everything. Green political theory criticieze the ethics anthropocentric man who put the material interests precedence over the survival of the ecosystem or environment. According

Eckersley (in Burchill and Linklater, 2009) states that there are two basic characteristics in the empirical and ethical Ecocentrism. Empirical namely a claim involving a world view that all living beings are basically tied to the relationship with the environment. Ethical basis that their great emancipation in Ecocentrism that there is a close relationship between the environment, human and other species besides humans. Green political theory offers a world view that 'holistic' with a focus on the connection between human beings and the global ecosystem (Dudis 2013).

A further assumption is growth boundaries (limits to growth), green politics holds that there are certain limits for humans to conduct development and growth. Green political focus on political economy and structural inequities inherent in the modern capitalist economy is also focused on Marxist theory and the theory of dependency (Dugis 2013). Progress being made as economic development and population growth led to the crisis are interconnected. According to Dobson (in Burchill and Linklater, 2009), there are three important argument namely that the technology can not stop at a certain point, although it may delay the crisis, growth can lead to disaster and their relationship between various problems.

Contributions Political Theory and Criticism of the State

Green politics is lucrative. In the process, he is now experiencing a maturity that makes it no longer a political alternative. He succeeded beyond any sacred ideas and politics sneak in another, and then released him, and integrate them into one universal interest: to preserve the earth, perpetuate the future. This could happen because of green politics has some quirk of nature. He has a fundamental characteristic that nondivisif (non-divisive) (n.d. Borgias). Divisive is a "distinction" - has made us split by racial, ethnic, geographic and religious. Political leanings other than green politics is always emphasizing the ontological difference or something that is divisive, and then include the inclusive attitude.

Meanwhile, green politics could have nondivisif properties, for political able to bring together people with different backgrounds in the principal concern of life: the earth crisis, a crisis of our beloved residence. As a result, he was cleared of any prejudice seed and can pass free of any kind of ideology. This is what makes green politics could force the nations of the world to acknowledge that the green movement (green movement), a green lifestyle (green lifestyle), cultivation of green (green mind) and reason green (green reason) has become international - grand narrative. Moreover, the increasing awareness of disaster-natural disaster grows with awareness in the world of green political urgency. In short, today's green is not just a global trend in attitude and thinking.

True, up to now, the country is still far from being green-friendly, or even a green-oriented. State under various pretexts and shields kept away from the green universal adherence. Often, the state is hiding in global corporate interests in the name of investment - for the sake of development. Not infrequently, the state is hiding on a narrow national sentiment to corner the green initiative as a foreign

agenda. Considering the anti green, it was obvious that the state has yet to understand the context itself in the universal green agenda. In fact, universalism held true green politics will never get rid of Indonesian nationalism. Instead, offer a green political point of view "nationalist" Indonesia's new in the world ecological crisis.

Conclusion

From a long explanation can be concluded that environmental issues have been discussed by scholars of international relations in a variety of ways of study and similarly 'thinking green' and green thought has an influence on this discipline in various ways. The addition of environmental issues have been successful in ensuring that the various theoretical perspectives that exist in International Relations and broaden the scope of understanding of a coverage area and the center of attention as the country studies, conflict, inequality, cooperation, and government agencies.

The addition is an approach to problem solving to environmental issues are based on an anthropocentric world view. Various issues and contemporary environmental disaster has shown the dangers that exist in the adoption of such an anthropocentric view. Attention in the field of environment has evolved as a result, especially since the 1960s.

Identifying Green Thought as a separate tradition is also a thing possible. With reference to the green thought, thought construction of a green position or a green perspective which is different from the other perspective in international relations is very possible. Core green perspective is a concern on the relationship between humans and nature. Green thought emphasize the change from pre-modern world view as important to our understanding of environmental problems. In premodern times people respect or fear of nature, while emphasizing the modern perception of man's ability to conquer nature. A green perspective demanded then a radical restructuring of the various aspects of human organization, noble of -day daily habits such as consumerism, to the contemporary world order built upon the exploitation of the natural world and the suppression or to analyses against certain social groups.

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ROLE OF ECOLOGICAL EPISTEMIC COMMUNITY IN MAKING POLICY OF TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)

Melaty Anggraini S.Hut., M.A

Email: melaty611@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research focuses on solving problem of international trade of endangered of wildlife species (fauna and flora) that is now increasing rapidly in international world, and has become a crucial issue. The issue of illegal trade boosts the rapid extinction of wildlife species (flora and fauna) so that it may decrease the level of world biodiversity and indirectly threatens human security and sustainability. Therefore, it is needed to form a new policy norm for handling environmental issues for the sake of the world.

The Environmental policy norm is formed by the participation of various Ecological epistemic communities, they are the members who have the same belief and view about the need to keep the quality of physical environment and preservation of species of wild fauna and flora. Their political values ensure that all governments should actively cooperate and intervene both domestically and internationally to protect the environment, including the implementation of more comprehensive universal environmental norms and rational forms of economic planning which consider more in the environmental field.

Keywords: CITES, Green Political Values system, Ecological Epistemic Community.

A. Introduction

The environment is not a new issue that deserves to be noticed by the world community. However, the new environment became the focus of attention of scientists around the world in the last twenty years. One factor that causes the environment as a central issue that is noteworthy to be concerned about is globalization. In the era of globalization, human activity is even more massive, and so does the country.

In the past, environmental problems in one country will not have the impact that is quite crucial for other countries since those issues that occur are not as complex as today. An example is the problem of trafficking of wildlife species. The illegal wild fauna trafficking is increasingly undergone by the international world. Wildlife species (flora and fauna) is one of natural resources that is highly wanted because of its high economic value, mostly the endangered ones.

Wildlife species are traded and used for a variety of different purposes such as food, medicine, pets, clothing, custom equipment, and household appliance industries. Its use can occur locally (hunting to eating those faunas) and internationally where there is a complex process of harvesting / hunting up into the hands of users (Center for the exchange and trade of wildlife species (flora and

fauna). It includes animal decoration products such as coral for aquarium decoration, reptile skin for the industrial manufacture of shoes and bags, tortoise shell and various types of rare plants such as orchids and cacti for other embellishments. This trade also covers a wide range of medical material and aromatherapy products such as taxol, aloes wood and musk. Meanwhile, the list of alive wild fauna trafficking includes selling parrots, komodo dragons, monkeys and various species of reptiles and fish)

The rampant trafficking of wildlife species which is done illegally encourages more rapid rate of endangered wildlife species extinction, which then leads into the lower the level of biodiversity in the world. Wildlife trafficking determines the important position of a species existence.

Previously there was a convention held for talking about the existence level of blue whales extinction as the result of excessive exploitation, thus the international community concerned more on this issue and began to make a policy change as a form of adaptation towards environment. According to the results of research by Steve Palumbi, a marine biologist at Stanford University's Hopkins, California, around the 18th century the total number of them was still 1, 5 million, but now it's only 20 thousand.

Due to the increasing number of exploitation form of wildlife species with no concern about their sustainability, then the international community begins to concern more and create a convention treaty on trade arrangement for certain species, especially wild species of flora and fauna. That extinction rate data proves that the actions of human exploitation towards wildlife species is increasingly vulnerable and requires further treatment, therefore they form an International Convention to be focused in handling that problem.

The convention is the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) or international trade convention of wild plant and animal species. CITES is an international agreement between countries which is formed based on session member resolution of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in 1963.

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the background above, the question of research in this paper is "How can epistemic community's role in influencing trade policy species of plants and wildlife?"

C. Conceptual Framework

To analyze the role of epistemic communities relates to environmental regime of wildlife species trafficking, it is necessary to put a concept in analyzing it, here the author used the concept of cognitivist approach theory with an approach to the epistemic community.

Epistemic community is a way to understand the fact that the decisions of the elusive actually have the power to move, though not always formal, of elected

representatives (or dictator) to the elite in the subject of transnational arrangements. In many cases, the official actors such as political representatives or ministers discuss specific issues together with colleagues from other nations and / or organizations. If the subject is unclear and difficult to understand, they would be difficult to solve the problem themselves. Therefore, each actor will consult with one or more national experts who understand the complex issues.

Peter Haas defines epistemic community as a network of professionals with recognized expertise and competence in a particular domain, as well as their authoritative claim to policy-relevant knowledge in the area of domain-related issues. The professionals involved can come from a variety of disciplines and backgrounds, but they must: (1) share a common set of principles and norms that are believed to provide value-based rationalization for social action of the members; (2) shared causal beliefs, derived from the practical analysis which refers to a series of problems in their domain and later became the basis for explaining some of the linkages between policies that are possible with the desired results; (3) share a sense of validity, which is defined inter-subjective and internal as criteria for weighing and validating knowledge in the domain of their expertise; and (4) the general policy of the company, which is a series of common practices related to a set of problems, with the consequence of the belief that human welfare will be improved.

Factors of epistemic community come from the experts who met with experts from the other nations or organizations. They met at a convention of international organizations that focus on a particular issue. Because experts understand the issue areas, they can immediately begin to form stronger ties with international counterparts. They then began to discuss the possibility of a solution to the existing problem. At that time, they were on the point of forming the appropriate epistemic communities (epistemic communities literally translated as community knowledge). Epistemic communities formulate their own solution to the problem to be solved. When the actor formally asked how to solve a particular problem, epistemic community will suggest a solution.

The logic behind the epistemic community concept is simple. National decision makers find it increasingly difficult to maintain the expansion of information pertaining to the different issue areas. Finally, decision makers will need someone to shorten information into sections manageable. The translation process is providing new ways for influence, the experts will make an interpretation is not like a traditional adviser. Decision-makers can base their negotiations on the information provided by experts. Expertise also present their views on how the information that has been colored to be interpreted. With the growing of internationalization, experts in different areas will meet with the fellow of extra-national issues to discuss the problems and solutions that can be taken. If the exchange of this information quite often, national experts will be colored by the views of his colleagues, or rather to be colored by an aggregate view of the international community that exists within an epistemic community.

Core assumption of epistemic community approach is that the aggregate of higher priority to a certain extent on the views of individual members. It means, in general, the individual members will tend to be loyal to the people when there are basic norms of society believed. Deviations can be removed as an outstanding individual exercises and extra-communal activities. This is important in the epistemic community cohesion.

As can be extracted from the definition, the notion of epistemic communities is the issue-centric. It is less clear because there are differences amongst the various issue areas. Those psychological experts can match the required definition that Haas stated previously as epistemic communities. However, due to very little policy-shapers to attach importance to the issue area, they will never need the services of epistemic community psychologists. The growth of internationalization in general and specifically the relationship problems create the effect of policy decisions increasingly impenetrable. Areas of traditional domestic issues may have an impact on a variety of other issue areas, as well as the area of national and international issues. This means that the most traditional issue areas can be included in the epistemic community approach.

If the epistemic community mobilized to influence policy, they must have a network to the real decision makers. Without the power of these networks, epistemic communities will only have a significance that is not clear in explaining or predicting the behavior of the state. Epistemic communities can express their views and influence government and international organizations with a special position in the advisory body.

Related to this, an important assumption in the research program is the need to state a weak Cognitivism make informed choices about the problems they face and reduce uncertainty. Unlike the neo-liberal conception of uncertainty associated with the uncertainty of the actions and interests of other countries, weak cognitivist found also states concerned to reduce the uncertainty of the consequences of their own actions. Epistemic communities can help reduce this uncertainty forms. Having a high level of uncertainty is coupled with mutual inter-subjects understanding among experts and policy makers to improve the potential impact of epistemic communities in international interactions. As a result, learning has an important potential effect on the country's strategy and perceived interests, that new understanding of problems and solutions may change strategy and perception of interests.

The flow of information, as well as the other epistemic structures, has an integral part of the epistemic community. A search for information is the main incitement that can gradually increase epistemic cooperation, to the achievement of the network to the traditional decision-making structures. Due to the strong implication, distortion of the flow of information then strived to achieve progress through the relevant issues to the global scientific community.

The role of epistemic community in creating a common understanding of protection problems and the establishment of wildlife species trade policies is very

important in the Convention of CITES to avoid and prevent the loss of biodiversity in the world and the occurrence of large rate of species extinctions, because the level of human exploitation is excessive. Ideas of this epistemic community research will be determination basis in taking the decision for environmental protection policy from and prevention effort of wildlife species trafficking which is increasingly prevalent in the international world.

D. Main Arguments

Due to the increasing rate of world wildlife species extinction as the form of excessive exploitation with no concern on sustainability as well as the increasing number of wildlife species illegal trade form, the international community began to concern on this issue and work to resolve it, then formed the CITES convention of international endangered wildlife species trade. The establishment of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) could not be separated from the epistemic community's ecological role in the delivery of these issues and to help solving the problem. So the role of epistemic community here has a big influence in affecting any measure taken in the fight against such endangered wildlife species trafficking.

E. Discussion

a) The existence of Epistemic Community in CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)

The emergence of threats from the reduced number of wild flora and fauna habitats from some research results and lists issued by the IUCN (The International Union for Conservation of Nature) and ESA (Endangered Species Act), which is growing every year due to the international wildlife trade estimated to be worth billions of dollars and to include hundreds of millions of specimens of plants and animals, especially in Africa in the 1960s in illegal trade, CITES was designed as a result of a resolution adopted in 1963 (the World Conservation Union). CITES's role has linked to the participation of scientists and international organizations, both NGOs and government agencies that are Epistemic Community for the development of policies on trade of wild plant and animal species. Institutions affected by the epistemic community and directly involved in policy regulation at CITES include:

- IUCN (The International Union for Conservation of Nature)

The International Union for Conservation of Nature is the oldest and largest environmental organization in the global world was founded in 1948 as the first global environmental organization in the world. More than 1,200 organizations including members of more than 200 government and 900 non-governmental organizations.

Almost 11,000 voluntary scientists and experts, grouped in six commissions in some 160 countries. IUCN's jobs are supported by over 1,000 staffs in 45 offices and hundreds of partners in public, NGO and private sectors around the world. A neutral forum for governments, NGOs, scientists, business and local communities to

find practical solutions to conservation and development challenges. Biodiversity conservation is a central mission of IUCN, its role shows how biodiversity is fundamental to addressing some of the world's greatest challenges such as climate change, sustainable development and food security.

In 1950, IUCN began to worry that the increasing number of wildlife trade would threaten the population and sustainability of certain species, therefore IUCN drafted a resolution stating the limitation of imports of certain species, such as leopards, primates, and crocodile. In 1960, thanks to IUCN's call and international encouragement began a law which stated that international trade in animals is illegal. IUCN is also the first to require a resolution for the establishment of an international Convention to regulate export, transit and import activities of rare and endangered species and also their body parts in 1963 assembly in Marobi, Kenya. In 1964, IUCN with GATT and the United Nations began drafting the first convention to address the issue. In the same year, IUCN also encouraged the implementation of the Animal Restriction of Importation Act in UK. The IUCN's influence is more emphasized through the collective power of more than 1,200 government and non-governmental organizations Members, IUCN influences international environmental conventions, policies and laws which are underlying CITES.

- ESA (Endangered Species Act)

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) established in 1973 is a key law for both domestic and international conservation. This action aims to provide a framework for conserving and protecting endangered and threatened species and their habitats. ESA is authorized to prevent the extinction of native and foreign animals by providing some steps to help alleviate the loss of their species and habitats.

ESA in 1969, authorized the US Department of Home Affairs to issue a list of endangered species worldwide, where imports were prohibited except for scientific and captive purposes. Then the US government is directed to observe the implementation of a number of similar laws in other countries to seek international agreements in order to convert the endangered species. Foreign species may also be registered under the ESA, and ESA is the law that implements US participation in CITES.

However, not all foreign species listed under the ESA are also listed in CITES. Scientific Division Authority (DSA) proposed the draft of biologist and final rule for listing, reclassification, or delisting of foreign species under ESA, and review of export / import permit applications involving ESA-listed species to determine whether the issuance of CITES licenses would jeopardize survival Species.

- US Fish & Wildlife Service

US Fish & Wildlife Service is dedicated to the conservation, protection and enhancement of fish, wildlife and plants, and their habitats. It is the only institution in the federal government whose primary responsibility is the management of essential natural resources for American society. One aspect handled by the service is international conservation, managed by International Affairs. International Affairs

works to preserve worldwide living resources by working with people to preserve nature and organize international animal trade.

US and wildlife services have also reported to the international community the threat of various marine plant and animal habitats such as blue whales, sharks and turtles due to excessive levels of exploitation, illegal trade, and threats to coral reef communities in the Atlantic Ocean as a result of chemicals use in the open sea, consequently the population of marine plants and animals is also threatened with extinction. So the Secretary of home affairs has delegated the US Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) Director to implement the ESA, in the CITES convention as one aspect of policy making in the effort to save the environment.

- UNEP (United Nations Program Environment)

UNEP is a United Nations agency that coordinates UN environmental activities, assisting developing countries in implementing environmentally friendly policies and practices. It was established as a result of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in June 1972 and has its headquarters in the Gigiri neighborhood of Nairobi, Kenya. UNEP also has six regional offices and various state offices. Its activities cover a wide range of issues regarding the atmosphere, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, environmental governance and green economy. It plays an important role in developing international environmental conventions, promoting environmental science and information then describing how they can be implemented relates to the policy, working on the development and implementation of policies with national governments, regional institutions in relation to the environment of Non-government organization (NGO).

UNEP has assisted in the formulation of guidelines and agreements on issues such as international trade in potentially dangerous chemicals, cross-border air pollution, and international water pollution. UNEP also encourages the creation of CITES which emphasizes on the result of Stockholm conference where animal trade must be controlled or prohibited based on a list of globally threatened species list, which IUCN responded in the 11th General Assembly where it proposes a recommendation that encourages all countries to participate in Washington DC Convention in February 1972 which focuses the discussion about the solution of wildlife species trafficking.

- b) The role of the Epistemic Community in solving problems and establishing the policy of wild plant and animal species trade

CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) or international trade conventions for endangered plant and animal species, is a treaty regime that was drawn up at a diplomatic conference in Washington DC on March 3rd 1975 And attended by 88 countries so that the convention is also called Washington Convention. This Convention is a response toward Recommendation No. 993 issued in United Nations Environmental Conference in Stockholm 1972. CITES was signed by 21 countries and started to be implemented officially in July 1st 1975.

CITES is the solution to the failure of wildlife management among the powers of the colonial States discussed in the 1933 London Convention on the preservation of flora and fauna in each State. Also in response to the 1946 convention that regulated hunting and catching whales. These conventions were made due to the emergence of awareness that wildlife populations are drastically reduced by exploitation for a particular purpose or as a control mechanism of the development of that issue.

In the settlement of the issue, CITES was present as a resolution of the international problem, previously the idea of CITES formation was based on the thoughts of international scientists and environmental institutions joined in the IUCN which initially discussed the rise of illegal trade in America Causing some species such as primates and reptiles in danger. Therefore it resulted in some conventions that encourage the international community to be directly involved in overcoming the problem of wildlife species illegal trade that resulted in several laws concerning the issue and finally endorsed in the Washington Convention on the establishment of CITES institutions to regulate all matters relating to animal trade And wild plants that can reduce the biodiversity of the international world. In the end, the law was adopted and ratified by 88 countries that continue to grow until now, and the problem gradually overcame even though not that kind of fast, it is because of the participation of epistemic communities both incorporated in environmental NGOs, government agencies, and The scientists who directly involved in the establishment and implementation of policies in the CITES.

The epistemic community in America, especially some scientists who are members of the IUCN organization play an important role in raising this issue as an environmental threat that endangers biodiversity. Lee Merriam Talbot Ph.d is an ecologist and geographer specializing in international affairs, ecology, environmental and institutional policies, conservation biology and natural resource management, with over 60 years of professional experience, about half his life spent on work on environmental issues in 134 countries outside United States.

Talbot gave his ideas to the international community from the results of his research that wildlife species trade is threaten the scarcity that will reduce the level of plants and animals biodiversity. Through IUCN's agency that has the primary mission of conservation protection for biodiversity, Talbot tries to explain that when he attended a conference in Arushadi in Northern Tanzania in 1961, for discussing about endangered species in Africa due to hunting activity such as zebra, elephant ivory, rhino horn, crocodile And leopard skin. The hunting is not fully done to meet the needs of African society but also because there are requests from other countries such as Europe and uUited States. It poses a threat to the decline of resources diversity within it, especially in Africa.

In 1963, Talbot tried to write a proposal to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) General Assembly to request a conference that addressed that issue to convince the United States that from the analysis of his research the trade in wild flora and fauna was threaten the decline of biodiversity .

So the IUCN conference was held in Nairobi, Kenya, where the resolution of the problem resulted in a rescue law of endangered wild plants and animals which was presented as a resolution of a failed London convention. This problem is not only considered to be the problem of some countries but also international issues so he also tried to talk to some members of IUCN, the US government, the UN, GATT and non-governmental organizations to discuss more about that issue and plan it in the form of international conventions in the aim to invite the international community to concern more about that issue.

At the Stockholm conference in 1972, Talbot and IUCN tried to persuade the international community to combat illegal wild flora and fauna trading by establishing a bill about wild flora and fauna trading which is legally and internationally binding and ratified by many countries. Together with other scientists, Smithsonian, a Senate / HouseLife counselor and other environmental committees, trying to list down the rules of law concerning on endangered species that must be protected and finally authorized by the ESA which was discussed in the next convention that is enough to encourage other States to begin participating in Washington convention and willing to adopt and ratify the policy in their respective countries that ultimately resulted in the CITES institute.

The influence of this epistemic community is also inseparable from the involvement of the State, because in Stockholm conference, the draft of law made by the IUCN is still considered weak, and needs to be revised so that it involves various other NGOs such as ESA, UNEP, many scientists and other ecologists belonging to other epistemic community groups such as the US Fish and Wild Life Service to design and recommend again and the result is enough to encourage all States to participate in the Washington Convention that finally formed CITES in which there is an appendix list of wild plants and animals that must be protected and some rules that are applied in terms of consumption.

Seeing more countries which concerned about the extinction of wildlife because of that illegal trading activities, so other countries which concerned with their environment tried to adopt the contents of the law in Washington's convention to control wildlife trade. So the epistemic community function here is used as a control that influences every policy formulation towards that kind of issue, and more environmental NGOs linked the problem as an environmental threat, therefore many countries will be involved in the effort to save the environment, especially United States as the main originator, so there will be many countries that will participate actively in it because United States is a country that considered as the powerful and influential one.

F. Conclusion

The result of Talbot's research gives such a warning to the international community about the importance of preserving plant and animal ecosystems in order to preserve its sustainability, since if it doesn't, it will threaten human life

sustainability. So the issue of wild flora and fauna trading needs more attention by the international community. Based on that, because of the success of epistemic community that raised the issue and scheduled in various international conventions such as the Stockholm conference which was considered as a turning point in the epistemic community and Washington's convention as the final outcome in solving the problem of wildlife trafficking, are getting better. It can be seen from the increasing number of cooperation amongst nations and environmental NGOs on conservation efforts for flora and fauna that are threatened with extinction and included in the appendix list designed at CITES. Even, some uninformed countries previously, such as Thailand and China, which have high rates of illegal trade, have adopted and ratified that law in order to save wild flora and fauna in their country.

The declining list of rare flora and fauna in the appendix list at CITES also indicates that many countries have been concerned about biodiversity conservation in their countries, thus attempting to reduce the rate of exploitation of wild flora and fauna consumption.

Although it's originated from IUCN conference's research and results that have not adequately addressed the epistemic community's concerns because there are no clear steps and rules yet, with the entry of the issue on the agenda of the Stockholm conference becomes a turning point of their efforts and a first step of solution and policy determination process with the establishment of CITES in Washington Convention in the form of a plan of action and a scientific basis approved by the international community.

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Other Themes

YOUTH AND NATIONALISM IN AN INDONESIAN BORDER COMMUNITY; A CASE STUDY IN SEBATIK ISLAND

Andi Ahmad Yani, Sangkala, MuhRamli AT, AgussalimBurhanuddin, Badu
Ahmad, AbdRazakMunir, Yahya

Research Center for Policy and Management, Hasanuddin University

aayani@unhas.ac.id

Abstrak

Nationalism spirit in youth group is still questioning due to their globalization awareness. It would be worst in the border communities since they may have "split national identity" in their daily life. Most studies of nationalism categorize two types of nationalism, which are traditional and liberal nationalisms (Druckman, 1994; Tamir, 1993; Shulman, 2002). Traditional nationalism mainly refers to love of the countries that are affected by the value of emotional attachment as citizens who were born in a country. Conversely, liberal nationalism implies to a concept of nationalism based on the value of rationality and the desire for more independent thinking. Since there is still lack of study regarding youth nationalism in border areas, this study aims to identify nationalism dynamic of youth group in Sebatik Island based on this concept of nationalism. The Sebatik Island is located in a border area with Malaysia's territory in North Kalimantan Province. The study was conducted with survey method and interviewed 115 students in 12th grade of four senior high schools that are represented four sub-districts in Sebatik Islands. Respondents of study were selected based on purposive sampling method which is students in this grade already have right to vote in election to address their political views. The study indicates that youths of Sebatik Island tend to have traditional nationalism rather than liberal nationalism.

INTRODUCTION

Young generation is commonly defined as the group of people between fifteen to thirty years old and widely perceived as the critical group in a population as well as the most productive element in social and economic demography. As a fundamental element of the population, they are expected to be critical in social and economic development with the spirit of nationalism. Youth and nationalism are essential concepts which represent dynamic identity. These notions face many challenges in the current globalization era due to huge transnational flow of people and ideas through immigration and refugees, information and communication technology, and transnational crises, such as global warming, financial crisis, and terrorism.

In addition, the globalization phenomena also affects the way young generation see themselves as a part of national or trans-national communities. Most young people in Europe, for example, have impression that they have been marginalized and excluded by social and economic life due to crisis (Nancy, 2016). However, despite the feeling of exclusion, most of them (51 percent) are willing to participate in the European Union

(EU) election to show their best contribution. Unfortunately, the participant number of young voters in 2014 EU election was 42.61 percent. The data indicated that most young Europeans were unsatisfied with the performance of the EU in responding to crisis, resulting in the decline of respect to the EU (ibid).

Another example, Chinese young generation is less nationalistic and more skeptical to the government (Johnston, 2017). Compared to the time of the elders, the anti Japan and United States sentiments among these young people are not as strong (Ibid). The data show that young Chinese people are more critical to their government although the government controls media flows and internet usage into the country. This is to ensure that the youth consumes nationalist media produced primarily by Chinese agencies and companies. Moreover, Chinese young people are more cosmopolitan and open minded as they show less hostility to Japan and the US.

The above data show that young generation in both liberal and authoritarian countries transforms to be worldlier and also tend to be cynical to the government. The phenomenon of youth nationalism influenced by globalization has been a common issue. However, there have not been many studies discussing the youth nationalism in border areas as they are more prone to split nationality. Hence, to make people aware of this specific issue, this study aims to examine the nationalism of young generation in border communities.

Figure 1. The location of Sebatik Island

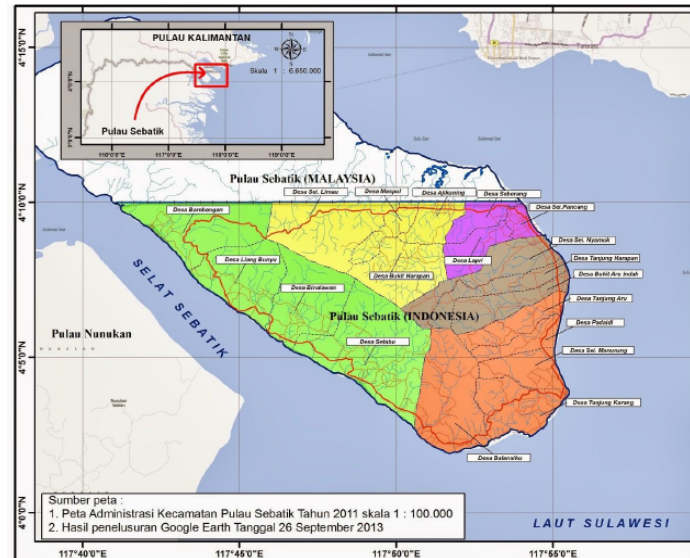


Source: www.jurnalmaritim.com

The study was conducted in Sebatik Island, located in the border areas between Malaysia's city of Tawao in the northeast and Indonesia's Nunukan in the southwest. Thus, the island lies in the territory of two nations. It is separated by the border line roughly 4°10' north, in which the southern part of the island belongs to Indonesia's territory and the northern part within Sabah of Malaysia. Both countries do not build border wall or fence as the demarcation line, but instead buried concrete piles stretching from east to west along the border line. In addition, there are some Indonesian military officers as the border gate guards but there is no immigration office or custom units as usually found in border territories. The width of the island is approximately 452.2 km² of which the territory of Indonesia is about

246.6 km² (54.5 percent of total island). The island density can be considered high as there are 37,992 people live in the Sebatik Indonesian and around 25,000 people in Sebatik Malaysia area.

Figure 2. The administration map of Sebatik Indonesia



Source: Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistic (BPS)

The administration of Indonesia's Sebatik is part of the Regency of Nunukan, North Kalimantan Province which consists of five sub-districts (*kecamatan*), namely Sebatik, West Sebatik, East Sebatik, Central Sebatik, and North Sebatik. Previously, in 1999, Sebatik Indonesia was divided into only two sub-districts, namely Sebatik and West Sebatik. In 2010, the area was re-divided into five sub-districts in order to improve the quality of public services in border communities.

Based on the above discussion, this paper is designed to investigate the following research question: How do the Indonesian young generation people in Sebatik Island perceive nationalism dynamic?. The following section elaborates brief history and theories of nationalism employed as analysis tool in this study. Research method, results of the study, and discussion are explained in the later sections.

A. Theoretical Review

Before the 18th century, a state was always founded based on the belief and the clan ties (Kohn, 1965; Ignatieff, 1994; Özkirimli, 2010). Hence, in pre-modern perspective, individual loyalty based on the spirit of a community which is based on shared common backgrounds, such as local history and local tradition, to establish territorial authority (Kohn, 1965). By this period, citizens were loyal to the faith (church) or the kinship system (the ruling family) which became fundamental elements of the state.

By the nineteenth century in Europe and America and the twentieth century in Asia and Africa, people started to identify themselves with the nation based on

national civilization and the life and survival on nationality (Kohn, 1965; p.11). As the modern perspective, 'nation' is acknowledged as a new meaning with more positive associations which referred to the process of citizens' aspirations in their social, economic, and cultural issues (Kohn, 1965; Ignatieff, 1994).

In the development process of nationalism, the questions regarding the basic perspectives of its form rise. The first perspective refers to mapping ethnicities of countries, also known as ethno nationalism. This perspective is based on the assumption that human existence in the concept of biological kinship becomes the fundamental value in the concept of nationalism. In other words, nationalism is a natural value and roots in every community since the beginning. This value later transforms into *ethnie*, a social community that has a cultural identity which consists of a collective history, values, rituals, and symbolism (Smith, 1988). Smith (ibid) explains that *ethnie* becomes a concept which further defines the boundaries of culture differentiating one nation to another as it is today. This perspective has implications on the assumption that nationalism is a cultural phenomenon and not a political one. From this notion, Hutchinson (1987) highlights that political movement of nationalists is the process of revitalizing ethnic value as the basic capital in nation development based on common culture.

Having said the above, ethno nationalism perspective can only explain the phenomenon of nationalism in homogenous culture countries, such as Germany, Italy, and Japan. This perspective, however, is not suitable to explain nationalism of countries having heterogeneous culture.

Another perspective proposed by Ignatieff (1994) explains that there are two fundamental motives for a nation to develop the spirit of nationalism. The first motive is the desire to be free from the suffering of imperialism. Most minorities believe that they will only be safe if they can control the power level in the country. Another motive is the desire to maintain the rights of a community in order to always make it bigger than their own existence, either as an individual or a group. The people identify common values, such as language, group identity, and history of the community as their identities to be the part of a particular community. By having a nation and the spirit of nationalism, one will have a sense of security, understanding, and independence to build their future as they wish.

In line with Ignatieff (Ibid) regarding the motive to defend community rights, Anderson (1991) offers a perspective that is in accordance with the phenomenon of nationalism in the post-colonial countries. Many countries fought for their right of freedom from colonization. Anderson (Ibid) argues that nationalism is an idea of imagined communities where every member of a nation, even the smallest nation, will never know, hear, or even meet the other fellow members of the nation. Nationalism spirit rises based on an imagined community that present in the mind of every member of a nation which becomes a reference of their social identity.

In addition, in order to deeply analyze the degree of nationalism in a country, some classic studies offer the categorization of nationalism, such as Hayes (1926) and Wirth (1936). Özkirimli (2010) cited Hayes (1926) in categorizing forms of nationalism

as an expression of human sociality. This paper focuses on two main forms of nationalism as proposed by Hayes: traditional and liberal nationalism.

Traditional nationalism refers to inherited identities formed by traditional value with history and tradition as its frame of reference. Several studies show that some scholars categorize traditional nationalism as similar to ethnic or religious nationalism which may apply in homogeneous country (Ignatieff, 1994; Hayes, 1926). In modern perspective, however, traditional nationalism also affects one's political side that leads to patriotism. Druckman (1994) identifies three main characteristics of traditional nationalism: (1) "become sentimentally attached to the homeland," (2) "gain a sense of identity and self-esteem through their national identification," and (3) "are motivated to help their country" (p: 44). In this sense, traditional nationalism leads a person to two groups of identifications in which they are connected to we-group and different with they-group.

The second form is liberal nationalism, also known as civic nationalism, defined as a spirit of nationalism regardless of race, gender and ethnicities (Ignatieff, 1994). This form is also compatible with values of equality, tolerance, and freedom. In addition, Ignatieff (ibid) identifies four main characteristics of civic nationalism: (1) the development of society based on law or constitution instead of common inherited roots; (2) ability to choose citizen membership by immigration; (3) governed by pluralist democracy; (4) the creation of nation by individuals.

B. Research Method and Profile of Respondents

In order to know the political dynamics and nationalism quality of border community in Sebatik Island, this study used survey with questionnaire as the instrument. The study employed an instrument to measure nationalism which is adapted from study of Kosterman and Feshbach (1989). The population of this study was the young people who live in Sebatik Island. Purposive sampling method was applied to select 12th grade high school students in four districts in Sebatik Island. The researchers chose the 12th graders because this age group has the voting right in both general and local elections. In other words, their political right as citizens of Indonesia is officially acknowledged. The researchers also selected four schools to represent three types of secondary school in this region. First, *Sekolah Menengah Umum* (SMU) or public school and is funded by the state. Second, *Madrasah Aliyah* (MA) represents the Islamic religious school and is managed by the community. Lastly, *Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan* (SMK) or vocational school and is also funded by the state. The research team interviewed 115 respondents which comprised of students from SMU in Central Sebatik, MA of Islamic Foundation of Sebatik Island (*Yayasan Islam Pulau Sebatik*) and SMK in West Sebatik.

The distribution of the respondents consists of 56.5 percent female and 41.7 percent male as shown in Figure 3. The percentage of the female respondents is higher because this study aimed to value women's opinion which is often overlooked.

Figure 3: Distribution of Respondents' Gender

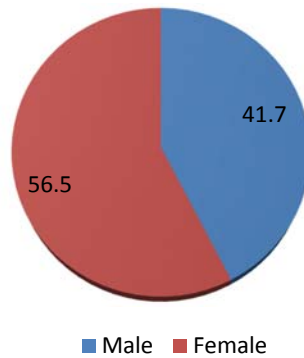
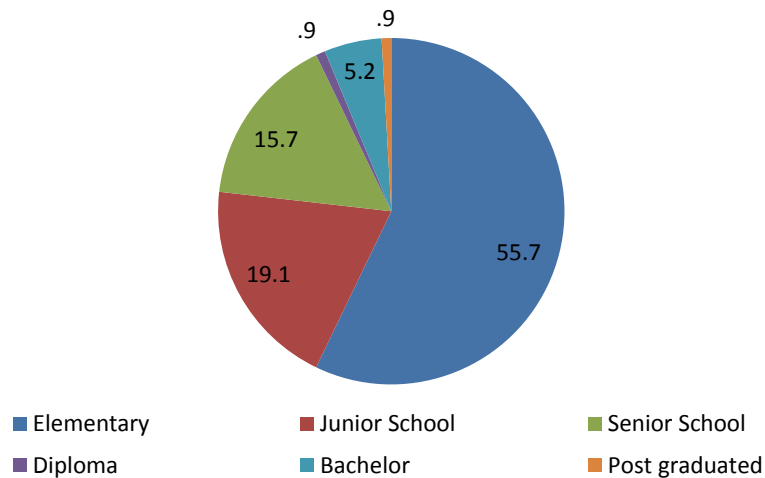


Figure 4 below shows that the educational background of respondents' parents is mostly elementary level graduates (55.7 percent). Only few respondents - 7 percent - have parents with higher educational background, ranging from diploma, undergraduate, to post-graduate levels. Furthermore, about 19 percent of respondents' parents graduated from junior high school and 16 percent of them graduated from high school. The data show that most respondents have higher level of education compared to their parents, indicating an improvement of citizens' education background in Sebatik Island.

Figure 4: Distribution of Respondents' Parents Education Background



Furthermore, the Graph 4 above illustrates the occupation of respondents' parents. The data show that 73 percent of them are farmers or fishermen and only 5.2 percent work as public employees, including police and army officers. Additionally, there are 7 percent of parents who work as entrepreneurs and the other 6 percent work as private employees. Lastly, 7 percent of the parents work on other types of occupation, such as street vendors, casual workers and housewives.

C. Results and Discussion

This study aimed to find out the types of nationalism Indonesian young generation in Sebatik Island belongs to: traditional or liberal. This section elaborates the types of nationalism based on the data gathered from questionnaires.

C.1 Traditional Nationalism

The study measured the levels of traditional nationalism of the youth in Sebatik Island based on 10 statements related to the value of nationalism. Those statements were examined with intervals of 0-10 where 0 means "strongly disagree" and 10 means "strongly agree". In the process of data analysis, the researchers categorized three interval values: (1) interval 0-3 indicated a low value of traditional nationalism, (2) interval 4-6 indicated an average value of traditional nationalism, and (3) interval 7-10 indicated a strong value of traditional nationalism.

The statements used to measure the levels of traditional nationalism of respondents were as follows:

- I love Indonesia;
- I am proud to be Indonesian;
- When I see the Indonesia flag flying, I feel proud;
- The fact that I am an Indonesian is an important part of my identity;
- Indonesian flag is the best flag in the world;
- Indonesia is the best country in the world;
- I think Indonesians are the nicest people in the world;
- One who is willing to go to jail for defending the country is a good person
- I am emotionally attached to Indonesia and all actions taken by the country affect me

In the first statement, the results showed that all respondents, or 100 percent of them, agreed. The data suggested that students in Sebatik Island loved their country by choosing the high value interval in the questionnaire

The second statement was related to nation pride and associated with the perception of respondents being the part of Indonesia. The result also showed that all respondents chose the high value interval. The data revealed that Indonesia young generation in Sebatik Island was proud being the citizen of Indonesia

The third statement had a correlation to the level of nationalism based on the admiration of state symbol, specifically Indonesian national flag. The result of the study showed that 96 percent of respondents agreed that they took great pride in the national flag, whilst 2.6 percent were neutral and only 0.9 percent disagreed with the statement. These data indicated that most youths in Sebatik Island had a high emotional attachment with the national flag as a symbol of the nation.

The fourth statement referred to the status recognition as an Indonesian citizen that represents as an identity. The study indicated that most respondents (93 percent) recognized their status as a citizen of Indonesia and acknowledged it as their primary identity. However, 4.3 percent of the respondents or 5 people claimed

to be not so proud of being Indonesian. Further, 2.6 percent of the participants or 3 people tended to be reluctant to use Indonesian citizenship as their main identity.

The fifth statement is still associated with the national symbol, the Indonesian flag. The result of the study revealed that the majority of respondents (91.3 percent) were proud of the national flag. Nonetheless, about 7 percent of respondents chose to be neutral on this statement. Only one person, or 0.9 percent, stated to have low pride of the national flag. The data pointed out that most young people of Sebatik Island had a high pride in Indonesian flag as the national symbol of the country.

The next traditional nationalism indicator was in relation to the perception of respondents of Indonesia being the best country in the world. There were 54.8 percent of respondents agreed with this statement. In other words, the participants had a high level of traditional nationalism. Meanwhile, 21.7 percent of respondents were neutral and the other 20.9 percent did not agree that Indonesia is the best country in the world. The data depicted the variation of emotional patterns and rationality of respondents on their pride as the citizens of Indonesia.

The further traditional nationalism indicator was associated with personal justification of Indonesians being good people. The study indicated that about 86.1 percent of respondents believed that Indonesian people were well behaved. Meanwhile, there were 7.8 percent of respondents who chose to be neutral and 5.2 percent disagreed with this statement. The data revealed that Indonesia young people in Sebatik Island had high confidence that Indonesians were nice people.

The last indicator on traditional nationalism was the perception of respondents in the emotional ties with Indonesia and a degree of influence to the respondents regarding actions taken by Indonesia. The result suggested that most respondents, about 54.8 percent, acknowledged their existence as Indonesian to be important in their daily activities. Meanwhile, 21.7 percent of respondents were neutral and the last 20.9 percent was not emotionally attached to Indonesia and any actions taken by the country did not have emotional effect to them.

C.2 Liberal Nationalism

Liberal nationalism is associated with the concept of specific citizenship recognition with the people being more rational and open to perspective. The study measured the degree of liberal nationalism of young generation in the border area of Sebatik Island, Nunukan Regency in comparison with the traditional nationalism.

The study examined the degree of liberal nationalism of youths in the Sebatik Island based on the following statements:

- The young generation is to honor Indonesian history and heritage;
- It is important that Indonesia win international sports competition, such as the Olympics or the ASEAN Games;
- We must have freedom of speech, including the freedom to criticize the government of Indonesia;

- Generally, the more influential Indonesia to other countries, the better Indonesia will be;
- Indonesia is just an institution, it is big and powerful, but it is just an institution;
- Someone who does not salute to Indonesian flag will remain a true Indonesian;
- Someone who is not a religious person, remains a true Indonesian;
- Although at times I may not agree with the current government, my commitment to Indonesia always remains strong;
- It bothers me to see children made to pledge allegiance to the flag or being taught to adopt such strong nationalistic attitude

The first indicator on liberal nationalism was the perception of the respondents in relation to history and heritage of Indonesia. This indicator is the rational element to measure the concept of liberal nationalism. The result of the study figured that that majority of respondents, 92.2 percent, agreed to improve history understanding of younger generation in border areas. However, 3.5 percent of the respondents were neutral and the other 3.5 percent had an opposite view of this statement. These data indicated that the majority of young people in Sebatik Island had the desire to apply nationalism with historical understanding.

The second indicator of liberal nationalism referred to the importance of Indonesia's victories in international sports competitions. The study showed a significant result where 98.3 percent respondent agreed with the statement. Nonetheless, one person or 0.9 percent chose to be in the neutral stance. The data suggested that nationalism of youth group in Sebatik Island was profoundly affected by the achievements of Indonesia in various international sports competitions.

The next indicator was related to the basic value of liberalism, which is freedom to express opinions and criticize the government. The study showed that 78.3 percent of respondents agreed with this opinion. Further, about 15.7 percent respondents were neutral and 6.1 percent of respondents stood on the opposite side of having freedom to criticize government. The data indicated that the youth in the Sebatik Island tended to be critical and rational although few of them were reluctant with this attitude.

The later indicator of youth liberal nationalism in the border area was associated with the influence of Indonesia in the global arena. The study showed that 65.2 percent of respondents agreed with this opinion. However, 18.3 percent of them were neutral and 14.8 percent respondents did not agree with the statement. The data suggested that the young people lived in the border area had a high expectation for Indonesia to be influential in global network as it can enhance their nationalism.

The next indicator was related to the perception of respondents whether Indonesia is a simple or complex organization as a country. The study showed that 36.5 percent of respondents agreed with this statement whilst the other 35.7 percent

disagreed. Only 26.11 percent of respondents took the neutral stance. The data stated that the youths in Sebatik Island had various perspectives when it comes to acknowledge Indonesia as a simple organization. Although there was a small difference among the pros and the cons, the data described that the young generation in this border area tended to have low level of liberal nationalism.

Another indicator of liberal nationalism is the relation of one's emotional ties to the national symbols. In accordance with the indicator, the researchers made a statement of one who does not salute to the national flag but remains a true Indonesian. The result pointed out that the respondents had a diverse opinion in which 62.6 percent disagreed with the statement. Only 14.8 percent of respondents agreed whilst the 20.9 percent chose to be neutral. These data depicted that most respondents had a strong emotional bond with the symbols of the state, especially the national flag, also known as *Sang Saka Merah Putih*.

Beside state symbols, emotional connection to religion or belief values is also very influential in defining nationalism, especially in countries whose majority of the population follows certain beliefs, such as Indonesia. This study examined respondents' perception regarding nationalism and religious obedience. The result revealed that 40.9 percent of respondents agreed that religious disobedience has no correlation with nationalism. However, there was about 39 percent of respondent who disagreed with this statement whilst around 19 percent chose to be on the neutral side. These data showed that there was a thin difference between the two groups who associated religion with nationalism. In other words, the religious issue is an important value in Indonesian nationalism.

The next indicator of liberal nationalism is related to being critical to the government. This is important since some people are difficult to distinguish between the political support to a regime and love of the country as the basic value of nationalism. The study showed that about 86 percent of respondents agreed with the statement. Meanwhile, there was a 1.7 percent of respondents disagreed whilst the other 11.3 percent was neutral on this statement. These data indicated that respondents tended to be more critical and can separate the position of the ruling government with the value of nationalism in the country.

The last indicator of liberal nationalism was associated with the perception of nationalism activities committed by others, especially children. The study indicated that about 87 percent of respondents disagreed with the statement. However, 7 percent of the subjects agreed and about 6 percent chose the neutral side. The data indicated that the majorities of respondents were bound by the state symbols and tended to have traditional nationalism.

To answer the question of which dynamic nationalism Indonesian young generation in Sebatik Island belong to, Table 1 below shows that they are more to traditional nationalists rather than liberal nationalists. Based on the field study in Sebatik Island, there were three main arguments to explain the data. Firstly, there was a quality improvement in local development and public services that have been

delivered by the Indonesian local government to Sebatik Island community as the result of local autonomy. For example, the Indonesian government developed a vocational high school (known as SMK) focusing on fishery and agricultural fields which fit with local community needs. In addition, there was also an Indonesian community which provided a special school to child labors in palm plantations located in Malaysia territory. They could not access education in Malaysia due to their illegal citizenship status. The local government also supported this community organization to ensure that no children are left behind.

Table 1. Comparing Types of Nationalism of Youth in the Sebatik Island

Type of Nationalism	Mean	Standard Deviation
Traditional nationalism	81.41	146.78
Liberal nationalism	57.18	332.439

Source: primary data

Secondly, community leaders of Sebatik Island played important roles in maintaining nationalism spirit throughout society members, especially for young generations. Based on the interview with some citizens in Sebatik Island, they acknowledged the great contributions of community leaders and all community members in commemorating Indonesia independence day, making all Sebatik citizens proud to be Indonesian.

Thirdly, inhabitants of Indonesia Sebatik area were homogenous with the majority came from the Bugis ethnic group (approximately more than 97 percent) whose origin is from South Sulawesi. Another ethnic group resided in the island was Timorese, also originate from other island, though they were only few in numbers. In addition, 97 percent of Sebatik people were Moslems (BPS, 2016). Accordingly, the data supported previous study that homogenous society tended to apply traditional nationalism which was also the case in young generation in Indonesian Sebatik Island territory.

D. Conclusion

Nationalism value of youth group in most nations tends to transform to be more cosmopolitan and cynical to the government as it is affected by globalization. However, these global phenomena do not apply in all society, especially in border community. This study examined dynamic of nationalism of youth group in an Indonesia's border area, particularly the Sebatik Island. The result indicated that young generations in Sebatik Island tended to apply traditional nationalism. In other words, they considered inherited values, such as ethnicity and belief, as main components to identify their identity as citizens of a nation. This study showed that although some citizens in border areas may have split national identity but in one condition, some of them, particularly the youth group, tend to be proud to have single national identity.

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**ROLE OF INDONESIA
IN SOUTHEAST ASIA REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT
(Dynamical Perspective of Relationship with ASEAN Countries)**

Dewi Astuti Mudji

Abstract

In the national and state life, surely a country will co-exist with other countries. A good relationship with neighboring countries will create a good cooperation which gives benefits to the country itself and also to the other countries. However, in order to become exist in international world, everything began from the surrounding environment or regional. That's also applied for Indonesia in Southeast Asia, which is surely Indonesia has a concern that must be done with the help from other countries, and in the process to achieve that the Southeast Asia region become the main priority of Indonesia's foreign policy. The concern of Indonesia in Southeast Asia is none other than to create an autonomy and regional stability. With foreign policy of Indonesia as for now is active-free, it has a strong relation with the feeling of Indonesia about "regional entitlements" in Southeast Asia, based from the perspective of Indonesia is the biggest country in Southeast Asia, if we looked from the total quantity of area and the population, the wealth of the natural resources, the strategic geopolitical position, and also the richness of historical tradition and heritage.

Keywords: *Foreign Political Strategy and the relationship with ASEAN Countries*

A. Preface

Indonesia's foreign policy strategy in achieving the national interest can be seen from Indonesia's membership in ASEAN. Since its establishment, ASEAN become a cornerstone for the foreign policy of Indonesia, where in ASEAN there are a few things or a rule of principle, namely non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, the procedure of decision making by consensus together, and ASEAN as a symbol and a container of regional integration (Anwar, 2010: 132). Through ASEAN, its very possible that Indonesia can play a leading role in the Southeast Asian region since Indonesia is the largest country in the association (Suryadinata, 1998: 85). The involvement of Indonesia in ASEAN is proof that Indonesia tried to exist and maintain good relations with surrounding countries.

One of the goals of ASEAN is creating regional stability and build the pillars of cooperation between nations host a regional for the prosperity of its people (Bhakti, 1997: 28). With the creation of good relations between ASEAN countries in the form of cooperation in various aspects will create stability for individual countries need each other. Regional self-reliance in Southeast Asia without foreign interference is also a desire Indonesia (Bhakti, 1997: 27). Foreign intervention is meant by Bhakti-state non-ASEAN countries, however, because when a region to be

independent in developing its economy is no need for intervention from outside parties. In order to realize these purposes, Indonesia did some strategies. According to Suryadinata (1998), in addition to being the initiator of the establishment of ASEAN, Indonesia is also trying to maintain good relations with the countries of Southeast Asia, it is proved by a wide range of economic cooperation by Indonesia with neighboring countries.

Bilateral and multilateral agreements with ASEAN countries is also one of Indonesia's efforts to bring stability and prosperity in the region. The importance of ASEAN also expressed by Marty Natalegawa, Indonesia's former foreign minister in the SBY era, in a speech at the seventh General Conference CSAP say that the attachment of Indonesia in ASEAN is in fact not an option but a necessity (Anwar, 2010: 134). In addition, the incorporation of Indonesia in the UN Peacekeeping Force in the event of war in Cambodia and Vietnam also is one of Indonesia's efforts to maintain regional stability.

ASEAN is one manifestation of Indonesia's strategy in maintaining regional security and stability. This association directly or indirectly members many benefits for Indonesia. As written by Dewi Fortuna Anwar (in Bhakti, 1997: 36) there are at least six ASEAN functions for Indonesia. **The first** is as a contributor to the good image of Indonesia. The purpose of such a good image is how Indonesia's active role in maintaining regional stability of Southeast Asia. So with a good image of Indonesia facilitate assistance from abroad. **The second** is as a contributor to regional harmony. ASEAN then able to prevent conflicts between the Southeast Asian countries in order not to conflict increases. ASEAN itself is a means to increase mutual trust, and in it there are preventive diplomacy. **The third** is as a buffer for the attack and subversion from outside. With the ASEAN, Indonesia can then be spared from attacks originating from the northern region. **Fourth** namely as a suggestion achieve a more independent regional system. This means that there is no intervention from countries from outside the region. **Fifth** as a tool of international bargaining. With the ASEAN will facilitate relations with the Member States or any other country outside of Southeast Asia. ASEAN also then have a position in the international world, so ASEAN voice can be heard in international forums. **Sixth** as a means of improving Indonesia's international weight.

In connection with the function of the fifth, Indonesia's membership in the ASEAN increase the weighting of Indonesia in international diplomacy in the fields of politics, economy, and security.

B. Indonesia-Malaysia Relations

In the Southeast Asian regional environment, of course there are the dynamics of the relationship between Indonesia and the Southeast Asian countries, such as relations with Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand and Brunei Darussalam. Indonesia-Malaysia relations can be described complicated, and Indonesia itself has a tendency to act as the elder brother and want to be treated like that (Suryadinata,

1998: 88). When the leadership era of Sukarno in Indonesia, Malaysia and Indonesia relations can not be said to be good, evidenced by the politics of confrontation Soekarno to Malaysia, which is known as Crush Malaysia. It is not others, due to the attitude of Soekarno very anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. However, prior to their policy of confrontation against Malaysia has formed an organization between Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines, or the so-called Maphilindo. The organization is expected to become an embryo organization aimed at facilitating the relationship between the Malay states. But in its development Maphilindo abandoned when Malaysia was formed and Jakarta confrontation with Kuala Lumpur (Suryadinata, 1998: 88).

After Soeharto came to power and confrontation with Malaysia expires, socio-cultural relations between Indonesia and Malaysia recovered (Suryadinata, 1998: 88). For example, many teachers and lecturers Indonesia were sent to Malaysia to teach in schools Melayu, Malay and Indonesia are united by a system of spelling the same in 1972, although there remains a difference in the pronunciation, then there is also a joint military exercise in order to destroy the communist activities in Sabah and Sarawak, as well as the signing of an agreement are on the Strait of Malacca between Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, where the strait is considered part of the domestic water in each country (Suryadinata, 1998: 88-89). In addition, the perception of Indonesia with Malaysia on foreign threats almost identical (Suryadinata, 1998: 89). Specifically regarding the threat of communism. To overcome the threat of communism, Indonesia and Malaysia conduct various cooperation. For example there is an ASEAN summit in 1976 as a reaction of the three countries that became communist Indochina and ASEAN meeting resulted in the Bali Declaration. Cooperation in destroying the communists were also seen in Indonesian venture with Malaysia in facing the problem in Vietnam. In 1980, Soeharto with Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein Onn Kuantan meet and generate Doctrine (Suryadinata, 1998: 89). This doctrine considers that Vietnam under Chinese pressure would then seek the help of the Soviet Union, in which the then USSR feared would endanger the security of the Southeast Asian region. Here then ASEAN should play a role in helping Vietnam, so that with the help of ASEAN hoped Vietnam would withdraw from the Soviet Union. Cooperation between Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur to face the growing communist insurgency cover other areas, including intelligence exchanges, joint exercises, and exchange of officers to military academies (Jusuf Wanandi, 1988 in Suryadinata, 1988: 91).

The waning threat of communism and the end of the Cold War and then not make the connection between Indonesia and Malaysia, the better. Indonesia-Malaysia relationship starts to rain again, evidenced by the five events that occurred in the 1990s (Suryadinata, 1998: 91). First the bid Jakarta to Singapore on a military training facility, which then makes the Malaysian suspect that such cooperation as a security threat to Malaysia. Both are sentenced to hang Basrie Masse, the Indonesian people who are in Sabah, which lodged the case of drug trafficking. The third event

is an illegal immigrant from Indonesia to Malaysia Malaysia plaguing the society, for exacerbating the unemployment rate, there is the spread of diseases brought Indonesian illegal immigrants, as well as the higher crime rate (Graeme Hugo, 1994: 12 in Suryadinata, 1998: 92). The fourth event is the existence of a dispute between Indonesia and Malaysia concerning the islands of Sipadan and Ligitan. The fifth is related to the proposal of Prime Minister Mahathir about the grouping of East Asian Economic (EAEG), which the application will be issued with the grouping of this EAEG, and Indonesia's own objections to the proposed Malaysian, because Indonesia still have interests with America, especially regarding foreign investment.

In addition, there are problems in other bilateral between Indonesia and Malaysia, among others: the determination of the common border in Kalimantan, the recognition of the overlap of two small islands in the South China Sea, and the problem of the rights of fishing for Indonesia (Suryadinata, 1998: 97). Various examples of these issues show that there is still a communication gap between the two countries. Each country seems to assume that everything is necessarily so because both the Malay Malaysian and Indonesian native, comes from the Malay culture and the same ethnic descent (Suryadinata, 1998: 97).

C. Indonesia-Singapore Relations

Next is the explanation of how relations between Indonesia and Singapore. Relations between Indonesia and Singapore during the Sukarno era are not close (Suryadinata, 1998: 97). Jakarta parties regard Singapore as a place where foreign forces and the rebels Indonesia use it as a stepping stone. During the confrontation with Malaysia, Singapore, as an integral part of Malaysia, under direct attack. Indonesian secret army was sent to Singapore to conduct subversive activities. Then in 1965, Singapore left the Federation of Malaysia and became independent. Singapore then also normalize diplomatic relations with Indonesia. However, the relationship between Indonesia and Singapore again heating up in 1968 when two marines from Indonesia sentenced to death (Suryadinata, 1998: 97).

The death sentence is based on the reason the two marines were sent by the government of Soekarno submarine confrontation period has planted a bomb in McDonald House of Orchard Road Bom, who killed several people and injured many people in the region. The death penalty for two marines premises in Singapore also brought an unfriendly reaction from Indonesia. Many Indonesian generals who want to attack Singapore. But under the leadership of Suharto, who paid attention to the economic rehabilitation and economic development, refused to do drastic measures in Singapore (Suryadinata, 1998: 98). From then a bright spot can be seen among Indonesi-Singapore relations. After that it takes five year for Singapore to improve its relationship with Indonesia.

Improvement of relations between Indonesia and Singapore is evidenced by the visit of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew in 1973 to Indonesia at the invitation sent by Indonesia earlier. The visit further back by President Soeharto. With the existence

of these visits, bilateral trade between Singapore provides information relating to the two countries to the top leaders of Indonesia (Suryadinata, 1998: 98). Singapore also provide support to Indonesia in the UN in 1977 on East Timor problems, despite previous Singapore is not so supported Indonesia in East Timor's problems.

Relations were gradually between Indonesia and Singapore then also generate a lot of cooperation between them, among others: in January 1989 a Memorandum of Cooperation (MOU) was signed giving permission to Singapore to train its forces in Indonesia, this is because the need for Singapore to become area for train the military forces (Anwar, 2010: 130), and in return the Indonesian military will provide access to the military technology of Singapore, in January 1990 an agreement was signed between Indonesia and Singapore in developing Industrial Zone of Batam, which further projects Batam expanded as a growth Triangle to enter Riau (including Batam), Singapore and Johor (Malaysia), as well as in 1994 in Jakarta and Singapore signed the Agreement on cooperation tourism and Approval of Air Service, which enables both countries to take advantage of the explosion of the tourism industry (Suryadinata, 1998: 100 -103). With the cooperation of various individual countries, both Indonesia and Singapore look responsive to their individual needs, which then generates a security and economic relations are closer (Suryadinata, 1998: 101).

D. Indonesia-Philippine Relations

An explanation of the relationship between Indonesia and the Philippines. Relations between Indonesia and the Philippines in the beginning can be seen from the organization Maphilindo. However, as was explained earlier that the organization is short-lived, because there is a problem between the three countries involved, namely the dispute between Manila and Kuala Lumpur to Sabah, as well as the confrontation between Indonesia and Malaysia. After Suharto came to power, relations between Indonesia and the Philippines back to normal (Suryadinata, 1998: 103). However, Manila and Kuala Lumpur are still in dispute over Sabah. Kuala Lumpur and Manila problems exacerbated by their support for the revolt Islam Malaysia (Moro) in the southern Philippines.

Islamic insurgency (Moro) has become a very important issue for the Philippines. So as to overcome Marcos, president of the Philippines at that time asked for help from Soeharto (Yoga Sugama, 1990: 209 in Suryadinata, 1998: 103). Here then we can see how the relationship between Indonesia and the Philippines began intertwined. Soeharto then submitted four proposals to solve the Moro problem, namely: first, there is a guarantee of freedom of religion and Islamic community in the southern Philippines are given protection; second, traditions and Islamic culture respected; third, the lands of the ancestors of the Moro returned; and fourth, the Islamic community was given the opportunity to participate in national development (Suryadinata, 1998: 104). But then Marcos rejected a proposal from

Soeharto stating that the lands belonged to the ancestors of the Moro should be returned.

The rejection was based on that ground may not be returned to the Moro Islamic society because most of the land is in the hands of the Christian community who form the majority in the southern masyarkatan. This is what then becomes a problem Marcos, and made President Soeharto slightly disappointed. Indonesia subsequently increasingly disillusioned and no longer willing to help the Philippines on the issue because Marcos Moro, which in turn does not follow the proposed Soeharto. Marcos ruled out Indonesia and seeks to approach the Middle East countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to resolve the problems of Moro (Suryadinata, 1998: 104-105).

Besides the issue of Moro, Indonesia also help resolve Sabah issues involving Philippines with Malaysia. Enterprises in resolving the issue of Sabah by Suharto's Indonesia evidenced by efforts to convince Marcos to give up claim on Sabah Manila in order to encourage solidarity of ASEAN (Suryadinata, 1998: 105). Philippines under the leadership of Marcos then considers Indonesia too interference in domestic affairs of the Philippines. Here was later caused friction in the relationship between Indonesia and the Philippines, as well as also seen the relationship between Suharto and Marcos were not familiar. But it does not mean there are no good relations between Indonesia and the Philippines. Indonesia military ties with close Marcos regime in particular. Military assistance to the Government of Marcos. For example, on 9 January 1986, General Benny Moerdani sent Casa CN-212 made in Indonesia to the Philippines Gen. Fabian Ver (Suryadinata, 1998: 107).

After the murder incident of Ninoy Aquino in the Philippines, Marcos faces a crisis of legitimacy, and then seek ASEAN support to legitimize his position by proposing the ASEAN meeting in Manila. However, the proposal firmly rejected by Soeharto, and in the end is not established. Marcos was finally overthrown and replaced by Corazon Aquino. Indonesia's attitude was later changed to the Philippines. Soeharto Philippines believes that stability is important for the region. For that reason, Suharto supported the proposal that the ASEAN meetings will be held in Manila in December 1987 (Suryadinata, 1998: 106). Relations Jakarta-Manila during the Aquino administration improved, evidenced by the Aquino visit to Indonesia. During the visit, many of the issues addressed by Soeharto, including communism, Moro issues, and economic development. Good relations between Indonesia and the Philippines also continues to perform well up to the government after Aquino, Fidel Ramos ie. Shown with Indonesia continue pre-existing aid (Suryadinata, 1998: 108). The issue of East Timor also became one of the markers of the relationship between Indonesia and the Philippines. Philippines actually not so supportive over the intervention of Indonesia to East Timor.

Then in 1994 Governmental Organization (NGO) Philippines to schedule their international conference on East Timor. It automatically be made Indonesia acts to prevent the implementation of the conference. But in fact the conference is still

running by giving understanding of Indonesia, as well as the entry ban against non-Philippine delegation at the conference (Suryadinata, 1998: 109). The solution is then at least be able to relieve Indonesia.

E. Indonesia-Thailand Relations

An explanation of the dynamics of relations between Indonesia and Thailand. As is also the case of the Philippines, Jakarta and Bangkok relations are not too familiar. During the Soekarno era, because of the proximity of Thailand relations with the United States, Jakarta still taking some distance to Bangkok. But when Soeharto sitting in power and wants to encourage regional cooperation, relations improved between Jakarta-Bangkok (Suryadinata, 1998: 110). Basically Nearby 1980s Indonesia and Thailand have a different perception in terms of a threat. This involves a dispute between Thailand and Vietnam. In 1980, when Suharto and Hussein Onn trying to pull out of the Soviet Vietnam, Thailand was not pleased because Thailand sees that the act was done at the expense of Thailand.

In order to demonstrate the solidarity of ASEAN, Jakarta immediately left the Doctrine of Kuantan and put the interests of the leading Thailand. Perhaps this is also the desire of Indonesia to Thailand is not too push further into the reach of the PRC (Suryadinata, 1998: 110). The good relationship between Indonesia and Thailand look good when Thailand under the leadership of Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun, evidenced by reviving the idea of a Free Trade Area (AFTA-ASEAN Free Trade Area) by Panyarachun, who then received support from Singapore and Malaysia. Jakarta-Bangkok Relations further improved after becoming prime minister Chuan Leekpai. Chuan visited Indonesia and agreed to study the Northern Section Setigita project to encourage economic cooperation between Indonesia and Thailand-Malaysia (Suryadinata, 1998: 111).

F. Indonesia-Brunei Darussalam Relations

Relations between Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam. In the Soekarno Brunei is still in the British protectorate. In 1962, there was a rebellion in Brunei which aims to overthrow the Sultan. This is further supported by Sukarno. Such support can be seen with the protection of the rebels Brunei in Indonesia, after the uprising failed. Then after Brunei independence in January 1984, Brunei immediately decided to join ASEAN. It shows how Brunei are very concerned about security, and Brunei will be more secure if the country is a member of the regional organization (Suryadinata, 1998: 112). Indonesia-Brunei relations tend to be good and do not conflict. It can be seen from the various visits conducted each head of state, whether Soeharto who visited Brunei and the Sultan to Indonesia. Brunei also provide loans to Indonesia to assist projects in Indonesia, where it is profitable Indonesia.

G. Conclusion

Based on the above it can be concluded that Indonesia's strategic interests to be achieved in the region is to create independence and regional stability. To launch the interests of one of the strategies that should be implemented is the establishment of the association, namely the ASEAN. With the ASEAN then later Indonesia can play an active role to create regional stability. From then ASEAN would serve for member states to play a role in the international world.

ASEAN is also able to maintain their Southeast Asian region from outside intervention. Then Indonesia also has its own dynamics of relations with countries in Southeast Asia. Starting from the establishment of cooperation be it political, economic, socio-cultural, between the Indonesian military with countries in Southeast Asia. Until not infrequent conflicts, disputes, and differences in perception of color the relationship between Indonesia and countries in Southeast Asia. However, these conflicts have not reached the level that is really worrying or even war, so that regional stability can still be controlled. It is nothing but the persistence of a sense of solidarity among countries in Southeast Asia that is incorporated in a container, namely ASEAN.

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