

Social Capital In Social Forestry In Lumajang Regency

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Abstract:

This research was conducted in social forestry in Lumajang Regency, East Java. The aim of this research is to describe how the Regional Government develops social capital in the community in social forestry in Lumajang Regency. To achieve this aim, this research was analyzed using the concept of social capital from an institutional perspective. The research method used in this research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive type. The research results show that Lumajang Regency in developing social capital in social forestry is carried out by providing civil and political freedoms as well as implementing transparency and accountability

Keyword: *Social Capital, Social Forestry*

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I. Introduction

Forest areas are often neglected because they are far from urban areas and do not have a large population, so the problems are often ignored. One example of a problem in forest areas that often occurs is forest destruction, poverty and tenure conflicts. The various problems above have become the basis for re-encouraging social forestry in Indonesia through (Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Nomo (P.83/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/10/2016 concerning Social Forestry, 2016) and then updated into (Ministerial Regulation Concerning Social Forestry Management, 2021). The social forestry program is carried out by the Government providing direct legal access, which access is in the form of land management permits and land use that can be used by communities around the forest to meet their daily needs. Apart from providing land management permits, social forestry also encourages the government to take part in providing facilities that support the success of the program. A policy program will run smoothly when the local community is involved and takes collective action (together) with the Government to achieve the goal. So that people want to participate in a program, the government can develop the social capital that exists in society. The development of social capital in society is carried out because from an institutional perspective, social capital cannot be formed by itself but must be facilitated by formal institutions that exist in their environment as stated by North (1990) which emphasizes the capacity of social groups to act in their collective interests depending on the quality formal institutions where they are located (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000). Based on the background explanation above, social forestry in terms of social capital theory is very interesting to research. On this basis, the findings in this research will be analyzed using social capital theory, and because social forestry programs are closely related to formal institutions (the Government), the social capital perspective used in this research is an institutional perspective

II. Literature Review

Putnam (in, Krishna, 2002, p. 2) defines social capital as a feature of defining social capital as a feature of social organization in the form of networks, norms and social trust that can facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit. Putnam (in, Krishna, 2002, p. 2) also states that social capital is an asset that can be utilized as a collective action that is mutually beneficial. With the presence of large social capital, a community can work together to gain benefits in various fields. Those with low social capital are less able to organize themselves effectively.

Another definition is stated by Brehm and Rahn (in, Krishna, 2002, p. 58) according to which social capital is a network of cooperative relationships between citizens that facilitates collective action problem solving. James Coleman (1990) opened the door to a broader interpretation of social capital. The definition of social capital according to (Coleman, 1990, p. 418) is different entities that all consist of several aspects of the social structure, and facilitate certain actions of actors, whether private or corporate actors within the structure, implicitly considering the relationships between groups, not individuals. This single entity consists of several social structural aspects and facilitates the actions of individuals within that structure. As with other forms of capital,

social capital is productive, enabling the achievement of several goals that cannot be achieved without its existence (Coleman, 1990, p. 418). The definition of social capital according to Coleman (1990) expands Putnam's definition and includes vertical associations that can be characterized by hierarchy and unequal distribution of power among its members. This relationship means that social capital can be beneficial for some people and useless or harmful for others, depending on its characteristics and application (Putnam, 2002).

Discussions about social capital and economic development are categorized into four perspectives, namely communitarian perspective, network perspective, institutional perspective and synergy perspective (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000). The explanation of these four perspectives is explained as follows:

1. Communitarian Perspective

From a communitarian perspective, social capital is seen as something related to ordinary social organizations such as associations and civil society groups. The communitarian perspective considers members' participation in various group activities as a reference for social capital. The great value of social capital here can be seen from the increasing number of these communities. Furthermore, this view states that the larger the membership of the association or association, the greater the impact on the welfare of the community. This view also has an influence on community members in alleviating poverty (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000).

2. Network Perspective

The network perspective leads to associations or relationships between individuals and between community groups and companies. The network perspective tries to take into account the positive and negative sides, and takes into account vertical and horizontal associations (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000). Granovetter (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000) states that the network perspective also considers that strong relationships between group members are able to enable community members to have an awareness of group identity and increase a sense of solidarity in achieving common goals.

3. Institutional Perspective

The Institutional Perspective viewed from Nort's analytical framework (in Woolcock & Narayan, 2000) shows how institutions and institutional changes influence economic performance. In the communitarian perspective, social capital is considered an independent variable that can influence society both positively and negatively, whereas in this institutional perspective, social capital is considered a dependent variable (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000).

4. Synergy perspective

This perspective combines bureaucratic alliances and relationships with various actors in civil society. In this perspective, the state and society can work together for mutual benefit. This is based on the World Bank (1996) in (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000). which examines cases in India, Mexico as well as Korea and Russia with the aim of finding conditions that encourage synergy in development and professional alliances between the state and civil society. Synergy perspective according to Evan (in Woolcock & Narayan, 2000) The government and citizens are based on complementarity and attachment.

III. Methods

The research method used in this research is a qualitative approach. The type of research in this research uses descriptive research. A qualitative approach method with a descriptive research type can be used in research because it can describe in detail certain situations and social relationships (Neuman, 2018, p. 44). This research was conducted in Lumajang Regency, East Java Province. The reason why this location was used as a research location was because Lumajang Regency was appointed as a Social Forestry Pilot Project at the National level by the Central Government. This appointment was based on the success and many achievements achieved by the Lumajang Regency Government in implementing social forestry programs. The informant selection technique in this research used a non-probability sampling method with a purposive sampling technique.

IV. Result

• Civil Liberties

1. Freedom of Assembly

The Lumajang Regency Government provides freedom of assembly to the community. This freedom of assembly is carried out because the Regional Government believes that the community has strong kinship ties. With the freedom to gather, this ultimately encourages the community to have the initiative to conduct positive associations in attracting its members to be active in social forestry, several examples Gatherings held by the community include social gatherings, meetings every Pahing Sunday, distribution of goat livestock and funeral gatherings

2. Freedom of Opinion

The Lumajang Regency Regional Government provides freedom of opinion to the people who are members of the program through the freedom to propose the type of business to be carried out while still providing institutional strengthening and helping to coordinate the community's potential. This freedom of opinion is carried out so that the community is independent in developing the assistance provided by the Regional Government and in this freedom the Regional Government also works together with the community to look for new potential opportunities which can later be utilized by communities who are members of social forestry.

3. Freedom to Organize

The Lumajang Regency Government provides freedom of organization to communities who are members of social forestry by liberating the election of the Chair of the LMDH (Forest Village Community Institute) and KUPS (Social Forestry Business Group) and not entering into conflict if the LMDH and KUPS have internal conflicts. Nevertheless, the Lumajang district government continues to strive to provide institutional strengthening as a provision for organizations or institutions to be able to resolve the problems or conflicts they face independently.

• Political Freedom

The Regional Government of Lumajang Regency has given political freedom through the right to determine their own fate to communities who are members of social forestry through freedom to develop the economy, culture and manage the natural resources around them. In terms of freedom to develop the economy, the Lumajang Regency Government has given the community freedom to determine the business units the community will be involved in and get a share of the results or what is known as (sharing). In terms of freedom to develop culture, communities who are members of social forestry are free to hold regular meetings based on their respective cultural wisdom. . Several social forestry groups dress their regular meetings with local culture such as social gatherings, meetings according to Javanese dates, as well as funerals and so on to attract their members' interest in attending meetings and at the same time preserving local culture. With the freedom to develop existing resources, communities who are members of social forestry are given access to take wood to make houses if the community is classified as an underprivileged community, but still in a legal manner and in accordance with procedures. With this right, it is hoped that the community can take advantage of what has been provided by the government and the facilities provided by the Regional Government.

• Transparency

The Regional Government of Lumajang Regency has made efforts to make it easier for the public to access information related to social forestry through Musrembang, creating a website containing information regarding social forestry progress, providing complete understanding to the LMDH Chairmen and also creating banners containing information about social forestry. With this convenience, people can make use of this information material for consideration and evaluation and exploring existing potential.

• Accountability

1. Stakeholder involvement in strategic plan development

Social forestry in Lumajang Regency is not run by one stakeholder but is run together with other stakeholders so that a basic Strategic Plan (Renstra) document is formed. Apart from that, the social forestry IAD program run by the Lumajang Regency Government is not only integrated with business and tourism units but also integrated with stakeholders. With communication from the central level to the regional level, it helps the Regional Government in developing strategic plans and bringing success to Lumajang Regency.

2. Communication of performance results to stakeholders

The Lumajang Regency Regional Government, through BAPPEDA, always communicates performance results to stakeholders through 34 monitoring and evaluation (Monev) meetings a year with relevant agencies and services every second quarter and seventh quarter. Monitoring and evaluation activities are also routinely carried out between the Forest Service Branch and LMDH, KUPS once a month. With this communication, the Regional Government of Lumajang Regency has made efforts to make it easier for the public to access information related to social forestry through Musrembang, created a website containing information regarding the progress of social forestry, provided complete understanding to the LMDH Chairmen and also created a banner containing information about social forestry. With this convenience, the public can use this information to use it as consideration or evaluation material and explore existing potential. This can help the Regional Government in knowing the actual conditions and these conditions can later be used as steps for further policy.

V. Discussion

Social forestry in Lumajang Regency has won various awards and is used as a pilot project for social forestry in Indonesia. The success of Lumajang Regency cannot be separated from its role in developing social capital in social forestry. This research was conducted to find out how the Lumajang district government develops social capital in social forestry based on an institutional perspective. In the perspective of institutional social capital, North (in Woolcock & Narayan, 2000) shows how institutions and institutional changes influence economic performance. Recommendations for the conceptualization of social capital suggested by (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000) from an institutional perspective so that actors (public and private sectors) can work well, namely by granting civil and political liberties (civil liberties and political freedoms) and implementing Institute transparency, accountability (a transparent and accountable institution).

VI. Conclusion

Social forestry in Lumajang Regency has received various awards for its success in implementing programs. The success of Lumajang district cannot be separated from its role in developing social capital in social forestry. Lumajang Regency in developing social capital in social forestry is carried out by providing civil and political freedoms as well as implementing transparency and accountability.

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