



Relation between Preferences Community Land Use with Conservation Village Model Development at Mount Rinjani National Park

Andi Chairil Ichsan^{a*}, Rinekso Soekmadi^b, Soeryo Adiwibowo^c, Cecep
Kusmana^d

^aGraduate School of Bogor Agricultural University, Department Of Forestry, Mataram University

^bDepartment of Forest Conservation, Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University

^cDepartment of Community Development Communication, Faculty of Human Ecology, Bogor Agricultural
University

^dDepartment of Silviculture, Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University

^aEmail: andi.forester@gmail.com

^bEmail: r.soekmadi@yahoo.co.id

^cEmail: sadiwibowo@yahoo.com

^dEmail: ckmangrove@gmail.com

Abstract

One of the efforts to empower communities around conservation areas that are currently and intensively applied throughout Indonesia is that the development of a conservation village model (MDK) including Mount Rinjani National Park (TNGR) area. However, the implementation of the program so far has not succeeded. The purpose of this study is to determine people's preferences in land use and its relation to the implementation of the MDK in TNGR. The results showed that during this time, the implementation of MDK in TNGR has less consideration of communities' preferences in the TNGR surrounding area.

* Corresponding author.

Differences in MDK program interventions with community preferences resulting MDK program is not running optimally and likely to fail. One way to optimize the implementation of the program is that by encouraging the program through an institutional approach that is adaptive to local community life.

Keywords: Conservation village model; Mount Rinjani National Park; characteristics; Preference; community empowerment.

1. Introduction

Dynamics that occurred in the management of Indonesia national parks cannot be separated from the process of interaction between the community and national park area to meet their needs. In general, people have long and hereditary interact and have traditionally lived his life in the forest [1] and most of them live on a very subsistence economic level [2]. Therefore, one key to the success of park management relies heavily on community support that exists around the region.

The transformation of resources controlled process managed by local communities become a state-owned resources in many areas, have led to: (1) removal of institutional local wisdom; (2) weak capacity for monitoring and controlling the state institutions, especially the large-scale resources, complex which is claimed and controlled by the state, and (3) use of available resources trapped in conditions of *de facto open access* and the tendency of the parties becomes a race to harness the resources as much as possible for the benefit of each [3]. It is implicated in conflicts and weak management capacity at the site level.

Conflict of interest in the control of natural resources between the government and society in recent years is becoming more prominent among the various national issues. In terms of conservation, these conflicts often rise to the surface in the form of competition between development interests on the one hand and conservation on the other. Based Law Reform Association for Community and Ecology in 2012 noted, there have been 278 conflicts over natural resources and agrarian, which took place in 98 cities/regencies in 23 provinces with an area of conflict reached 2,416,035 hectares [4].

One of the conservation efforts that are currently intensively applied throughout Indonesia is a conservation village model development. Conceptually, the conservation village model is a village as a model in an effort to empower communities in and around conservation forest by taking into account the social, economic, cultural and other aspects. It will be the example for the empowerment in other places [5]. Conservation Village Model development included as one form of institutional because it contained a variety of mechanisms and rules to ensure the operation of activities on the ground. North [6], states that institutions are rules of the game, which is directing the actors to achieve a common goal. The existence of institutions can inhibit the emergence of opportunistic behavior and harming each other so the human behavior is easy to predict [7]. By applying MDK, the managers believe that development and conservation can be synergized well. In practice, the development MDK program conducted in 133 locations [8] including Mt. Rinjani national park area especially in rural areas, Santong and Pesangrahan villages.

To support the implementation of a conservation village model in TNGR, the government has provided some

assistance which is expected to support community development activities. However, on the implementation, the assistance has not run optimally in promoting the welfare of society. [9]A number of given assistance cannot be used and there are also people who consider that such assistance has the wrong target, so it does not affect anything for the community. Thus, the situation is interested in studying. It aims to provide a picture of people's preferences in TNGR utilization and its relation to the implementation of the MDK program in TNGR.

2. Method

The study was conducted in two villages around TNGR that have implemented MDK program, namely, Pesanggrahan village at East Lombok district and Santong village at North Lombok regency. This research has been carried out for three months, from May to July 2016.

The study was designed using a case study approach. This approach described and explained the various aspects of individual, group, program, or a social situation comprehensively. This research sought to examine as much data on the subject under study, as well as using a variety of instruments as the main data collection tool [10]. This study described the characteristics and preferences of the people who are planted in MDK program briefly.

In general, this research data were gathered through the data collection instruments such as field observation, in-depth interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and literature review. Some informants were selected using purposive sampling technique based on the characteristics developed by Bungin [11], where they are the representations of Community Leaders, Local Government (LG), and the village government and community groups.

The analysis used in this research is the analysis of the situation, which is a description of the characteristics inherent (attached) on a resource. The situation is defined as a characteristic that is a source of interdependence [12]. The situation in the context of this study is defined as the source of people's reliance on the use of TNGR were analyzed using analysis of historical analysis [13], Livelihoods and community preference [14].

The situation is an attribute of individuals, communities, and goods. Correlations to individual attribute are concerning preferences, values, and the final opinion; knowledge of the rules and the production function; and processing of information and strategy decisions. Furthermore, [15]it also reveals that the real situation is a source of interdependence that will shape the relationship between individuals or groups of either cooperation or conflict.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Territory Characteristics

Santong village is located in the Kayangan District, North Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara province. This village is a sub-district village division of the village Sesait Kayangan. The Santong village consisted of 11 (eleven) Hamlet, namely Temposodo Hamlet, Santong Asli Hamlet, Gubuk Baru Hamlet, Waker Hamlet, West Santong

Hamlet, East Santong Hamlet, Central Santong Hamlet, Mekar Sari Hamlet, Suka Damai Hamlet, Cempaka Hamlet, and Sempakok Hamlet. Its area reached 8.80 km² or 880 ha with a total population of the village Santong reached 6,896 people, made from various tribes including sasaknese, Javanese, Minang, and Bugis. Most of the people are working in the agricultural sector and livestock [16].

Furthermore, Pesangrahan village is located in at Montong East Lombok district. The total area of this village reached 547 hectares, with a population of 7,681 people spread 6 hamlets namely Solong Lauk, Solong Daye, Pesanggrahan, Kanjol Java, Bangle, and Lunggu. Based on the profile data of villages in 2015 mentioned that Pesanggrahan villager's relatively homogeneous (sasaknese) and mostly depend on their life on agriculture [17].

3.1.1. History of Regional and Community Development

The results of the search process in the history of the village revealed that society has long been settled and has been active in the region which is currently claimed as the territory of Mount Rinjani National Park. Society has also been utilizing the area to meet the needs of their lives, either for hunting, farming and animal husbandry. In this discussion, the history of community activity in the TNGR area was divided into four phases, namely Pre-Independence, the Old Colonial Period, New Colonial Period and Reformation Era [18]. Breakdown as follows:

3.1.1.1. Pre-Independence phase (Before 1945)

Especially for Santong Village area, people have started to occupy this territory since the reign of Datu Tambing (local authorities since the 1800s). Santong village had existed before the occupation of king Bali, Dutch colonization, and Japan. The history told about Patih Sintung who had war with the duke Gumantar for days, and finally, Patih Gumantar and Patih Sintung conducted a deliberation to make a competition. The competition was won by the duke Sintung so he could grasp Santong region. Based on the information of citizens, the origin of Santong's name is also taken from the word Sintung, where the people who inhabit this village used to not be more than 33 people and if more then surely there will be dead.

Based on the information of citizens, at that time, people already use forests for livelihoods with shifting cultivation. People's life ran pretty well until the eruption of Mount Rinjani in 1847 happened. Thus people living in the surrounding areas affected by the eruption, including residents of the Santong village.

As for Pesanggrahan Village at East Lombok, the results also indicated that the public had been long enough occupying the area since Indonesia was not independent yet. At that time the Pesanggrahan village was still part of Montong Betok village. Montong Betok itself was established in 1889 under the government of Karang Asem Bali Kingdom. After it was defeated by the Dutch royal government, Dutch took control of the island of Lombok. It began to organize a system of government to remote villages. At that moment, Montong Betok officially became a village and the Dutch government has lifted off the ground Masbagik nobleman named Mamiq Sam to serve as the first village leader in Montong Betok. He became head of the village for 10 years (1899) and replaced by *Nuna Raden Rahmat* until 1933.

At that time, the status of the forest area was still not clear and the local community utilized it to do farming,

breeding, and gardening to meet the needs of their daily lives. Then in 1941 the Dutch set forest areas located in their region as an area of Wildlife through S taatblad No. 15 of 1941.

3.1.1.2. Old Colonial Period (1945-1966)

In 1958, there was a fairly large transmigration of the region Central Lombok and East Lombok to the Santong Village area. At that time, the people of transmigration are given land to be managed in the area around the Santong Village. While the origin of Santong utilizing owned-land, they also use forest land for farming, such as planting rice and pulses with shifting cultivation system.

At that time the region Santong administratively included in Sesait village as the main village. Sesait village itself has existed since 1895 with first Pemusungan (village head) named Murdip (from Lekok), with the central government in Amor-Amor. Later in 1997, Santong village was definitively established under the leadership of the Mr. Artim Yahya as the first village head.

Meanwhile, Pesanggrahan village in the era of the 1960s to the 1970s was one of the largest producers of wood charcoal in East Lombok district. People used the existing forest area of their region to make charcoal. In addition to making charcoal as a livelihood, the people also hang on agriculture and livestock.

3.1.1.3. New Colonial Period (1967-1998)

In 1984, people of Santong were prohibited from managing the land in the region of Wild life sanctuary by the government. In the same year, the regional government opened the coffee buffer program in the forest area of production just below the area of the wildlife sanctuary, which is intended for communities around the forest. At that time the heads of each family get corporate locations reaching 75 acre/kk types of crops grown are coffee, cocoa, durian and others. Total head of the family who attended the program are 158 households.

The same thing happened in the Pesanggrahan village area. In the early '80s, the whole community who used to farming and hunting in the area of the wildlife sanctuary were expelled from the land that they have been doing for a living. As a result of the ban, there had been a conflict between officials with the public, especially related to land use in the area. In 1985 the villagers under the era of Mr. Mahrip (late) re-entered and did the same activities within the forest, but the public regained custody expulsion from the government and the region was tightened, so that the community was forced to make use of the area secretly. In 1997 the areas were designated as Mount Rinjani National Park under the management of the forestry ministry through technical executing unit BTNGR.

3.1.1.4. Reformation Period (1999-Now)

In the year of 2000, the people of Santong village who did not get operational area from the coffee program forced to enter and explored the forest area. It triggered a conflict between the community themselves and community with the government. In 2003 some people got arrested by BTNGR for allegedly exploiting the area, at that time there was a conflict between the people and the officers as people claim that the boundary rule was

not clear. Numbers of people's farm were destroyed and cut down by the officers as they were claimed to have crossed the boundary.

To control and keep the activity in order, in 2000 was also formed Tani Maju community as a collective organization that works in the production forest area and watches the implementation of community forest (HKm) located in Santong village cooperating with the local forestry service.

The community now is still active enough in watching the implementation of HKm on site with the total acreage up to 221 Ha [19]. In addition to HKm, in this village was also formed the nature lovers community called GPA (Gabungan Pecinta Alam Santong) this community still exists until today. They do some activities such as nature related activity, patrol and other social activities which are supported by BTNGR. However, the community does not have a strong connection, this happens because in the village, there are two social communities the upper community (consist of native villagers) where HKm is and lower community (new comers) where the GPA is.

In 2006 BTNGR formed a new group called (Center of Rural Forestry Extension)/Sentra Penyuluh Kehutanan Pedesaan (SPKP) Rinjani Tiu Teja, which was in charge of watching the implementation of the development of conservation village model in Santong. These groups generally consist of various elements of the rural youth Santong and dominated by members of the GPA. In 2010 there had been a management turnover inside SPKP which was also dominated by GPA members; however the MDK program in Santong did not go well and was finally dismissed in the year of 2014.

Especially for the Pesanggrahan Village, in 2003 one of the officers TNGR provide space for local people to take advantage of the grass that grows around the area of TNGR for animal feed. After a few years, in 2005 the BTNGR specify the region into a zone of traditional use, which means that there are opportunities for people to take advantage of the region in accordance with the provisions of existing law. However, until now the use made in the region has not yet acquired formal permit from the BTNGR.

While running the management of the national park especially in Pesanggrahan areas, the BTNGR had already formed several group at Community level that is expected to become a partner for BTNGR in forest management, such as the Farmer Group Tunas Harapan in 2003, the Group Rural Forestry Extension Center (SPKP) period 1 in 2007, however in the same year there illegal loggers involving the family SPKP was arrested leading to SPKP being abandoned by first board.

Then in 2009, SPKP period 2 was formed, however before even reaching a year of operation, the group didn't not work well so it went back to being inactive. In addition the limited capacity of the group some of the cause are the lack of guidance from the BTNGR also lack of community capital in the implementation of MDK in the village.

Then in 2014 the implementation of MDK resumed through SPKP group Sadar Lestari. However, until today these groups are also no longer active, because of the lack of assistance from the BTNGR and other technical constraints. The history of the activities of the community of TNGR region in general can be seen in the

following figure.

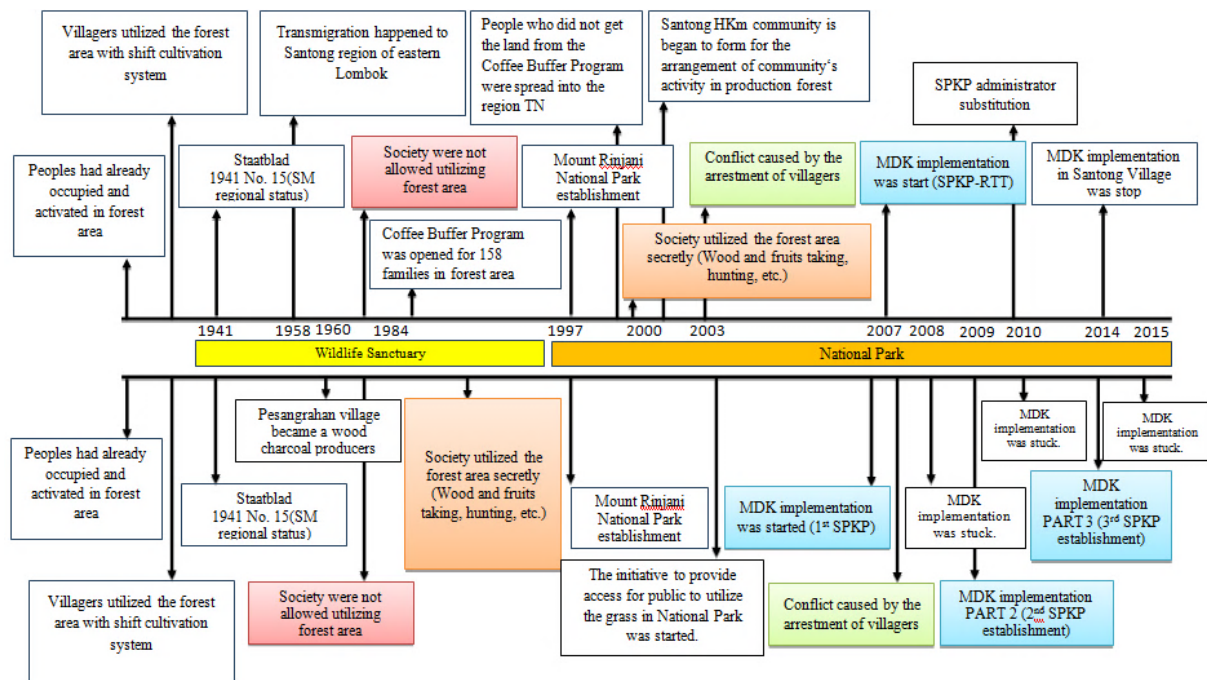


Figure 1: Activity History Plot of Society in TNGR region

3.1.2. Community Livelihoods

FGD results also revealed that the livelihoods of communities around the region TNGR on two villages have fairly diverse studies but is dominated by the agricultural and livestock sector. From the data obtained, the general public livelihood activities were carried out in each period of unseasonably good rainy season and dry season. Community livelihood activities in detail can be seen in the table below.

The table above shows that the majority of people's livelihoods activities in both villages are concentrated in the agricultural sector (farmers and farm workers), it's up to 65% for Pesanggrahan village and 45% for village Santong village, then followed by other sectors such as farming, migrant workers, trafficking, civilian employees and state apparatus. Commodities developed society in the field of agriculture is quite various such as rice farmers, clover, maize and pulses. Specifically for the original Santong hamlet which located directly at the border of TNGR, people tend to utilize the forest area around TNGR for the development of community forestry agro forestry system. The process of community forestry development was facilitated by the local government through the unitary management of protected forest "Rinjani West" as the manager of the forest area surrounding the TNGR region.

Besides these commodities, people in the village Pesanggrahan also take advantage of the National Park area to develop grass as fodder. In the utilization of every citizen of the region divided into several plots with an area of 10-20 acres / per household. However, until now the national park also does not have data on the number and distribution of people who have used the area of TNGR for the grass utilization activity. Data collection and

arrangement of these activities will be conducted by TNGR party at the end of 2016.

Table 1: Community Livelihoods

Employment Type	Pesanggrahan Village			Santong Village		
	Number		%	Number		%
Farmer	1893	People	51.54	754	People	23.82
Hodge	498	People	13.56	680	People	21.48
Migrants	270	People	7.35	274	People	8.65
Civil Servants	59	People	1.61	39	People	1.23
Craftsmen domestic industry	103	People	2.80	47	People	1.48
Traders around	15	People	0.41	-	People	0.00
Breeders	717	People	19.52	851	People	26.88
Mechanic	6	People	0.16	12	People	0.38
Private midwives	4	People	0.11	2	People	0.06
Private nurse	4	People	0.11	8	People	0.25
Housemaid	5	People	0.14	17	People	0.54
TNI	10	People	0.27	3	People	0.09
INP	10	People	0.27	3	People	0.09
Retired/PNS / TNI / Police	2	person	0.05	3	Person	0.09
Small and medium entrepreneurs	75	People	2.04	198	People	6.25
Shaman	-	person	0.00	1	person	0.03
Alternative medicine Services	2	person	0.05	-	person	0.00
Private Lecturers	-	person	0.00	3	People	0.09
Employees of private companies	-	person	0.00	268	People	8.46
Employees of government companies	-	person	0.00	3	People	0.09
Grand Total	3,673	People	100	3,166	People	100

Source: Adapted from Village Profile 2014

3.2. Preferences Societies utilization of National Parks

The result of research related to community preferences shows that the activity of land use by communities in the region of TNGR is not separated from the historical uses of land utilization by the community.

In general the people of the two villages where research was conducted have long enough taken advantage of the region of TNGR to fulfill their needs, either for farming, agriculture, hunting and use of water for daily life. The preference of the public in using TNGR region specifically can be seen in the following table:

Table 2: Communities Preference to utilization TNGR Region

Benefit Category	Priority Order		Specification
	Santong Village	Pesanggrahan Village	
Taking Fern	4	4	
Taking Rattan	6	8	
Taking Firewood	3	6	
Hunting	5	7	
Water as a source	1	1	
Taking wood	2	9	
Taking HHBK	7	5	(Jackfruit, durian, etc.)
Taking Grass	-	3	
Rice Farming	-	2	
National Park Zoning	Jungle	Traditional Use	
Diversity Tribe	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	
accessibility can Region	± 1 Km	± 500 M	
Altitude	525 masl	700 masl	
Rainfall	1813 mm /year	2000mm / year	

Source: Primary Data 2016

From the information obtained during the implementation of community focus group discussions and interviews, revealed that people in both sites have relatively similar preferences related to the use TNGR region. In Santong Village area, people tend to use TNGR region limited to the utilization of water resources for drinking and irrigation. Moreover, the area TNGR also used to hunt and take a good timber for firewood and lumber. However the activities were done in secret by the community, because if they get caught by TNGR officers they will certainly be in trouble (Society were arrested and jailed).

During this time, the area TNGR located in the village of Santong in the category of forest zones by zoning as outlined in Decree 99 / IV / Set-3/2005 dated September 26, 2005 on Structuring Mount Rinjani National Park Zone. Therefore, based on the rules PERMENLHK No. 76 in 2015 [20] of the National Park Management Zone Criteria and Block Management of Nature Reserves, Wildlife, Forest Park and the Nature Park. The utilization in the region is limited for conservation purposes only not for the use of extraction as community have done all this time.

Santong Village Community also expressed their desire to move the area of TNGR to another area outside the village. This was because they felt that the presence TNGR didn't give much benefit to their lives, people even felt pressured and feared with the National Park establishment.

For the community of Pesanggrahan village of East Lombok district, people use the park for various livelihood activities, as well as a water source, communities also utilize the national park area for farming, firewood and fodder. In addition, people also take advantage of the area to search for the fern as one of the favorite foods local villagers. Even though some activities such as farming, taking woods and grass have been banned by the TNGR, but until now the activity is still done by the community. In the process of this research Pesanggrahan village government also informs us that there are still some areas where communities are involved into the TNGR so this needs a follow-up discussion with the TNGR to resolve these problems.

Based on history of the village search results and the livelihood of the people, it was revealed that the public actually has a history of close relation with the region which is currently claimed as TNGR region. This is evident from the historical sites as well as the arguments of the community leaders who said that they have been living there for a very long time and making a living from the forests in their region. When the region was established as the area of TNGR, a lot of changes happened in the socio-economic life of society. It includes the increasingly limited access to the areas they once controlled and frequent conflicts appear related to the use of the region TNGR

On the other hand, the implementation of community empowerment program that had been done by the TNGR through MDK development is said to be less effective in giving attention to the characteristics of the situation and livelihoods of local communities. This is reinforced by the statement of Santong community leaders who stated that "So far the MDK have aimed at the wrong target". It can be seen from the findings obtained during the course of a study in progress, such as:

1. The formation of new groups in the community called Center of Rural Forestry Extension (SPKP) with the principal task of escorting the implementation MDK main field. While in the village there are already local institutional-level institutions such as village farmer groups that have been formed for a long time and is still running.
2. Institutional formed tend to be used only as a medium channeling some assistance.
3. People consider that the assistance provided misdirected as a result of lack of coordination between communities and TNGR.
4. The type of assistance provided less representing the livelihood activities and community preferences such as giving out camp equipment for groups of whose everyday life work in breeding and farming sector.

The results also showed that the current institutional which was set up in order to carry out MDK at village level is no longer active. Many assets are sourced from MDK development assistance program is not currently maintained and mostly broken. Thus the development of conservation village model in TNGR has not been able to encourage the achievement of the goal of developing models that enables the conservation village, independent and reduce the level of dependence of communities on conservation areas in the vicinity.

This fact is consistent with the findings of Sahyuti [21] who explained that for almost every program introduces a new institution to the countryside. Institutional used as an agent of change. However, the findings of several

approaches that went wrong in the institutional development such as:

1. Institutional-built institutional limited only to strengthen the bonds of horizontal and not vertical bonding. Members of an institution composed of people with the same type of activity.
2. Institutional set up more for the purpose of distributing aid and facilitate the control task of implementing the program and not to increase the social capital of the community.
3. The structure is made relatively uniform, and climate centralized government that does not give space to the reality of pluralism that exists in our society.
4. Despite the already established institutions, but tends to run individual coaching. It is influenced by the concept of trickledown effect that is commonly used in the world of education.
5. Institutional development always using structural lines, and weak aspects of cultural development. The organizational structure was built first, and then hope that the behavior of the people in it can follow. Because the project is always tight, so compliance is a priority project administration.
6. Introductions more institutions through material culture as non-material or a change in materialistic.
7. Introduction of new institutions has undermined existing local institutions, including damaging relations existing horizontal.

Supposedly, the management of forest resources must be oriented to the whole ecosystem approach [22] by considering integration between bio-physical conditions of the forest with socio-economic conditions of communities around the forest [23]. Socio-economic circumstances surrounding community is a very important aspect to consider in the management of the national park [24]. Support and active community participation in forest preservation would be difficult to materialize if it does not balance with government's effort in improving the welfare of the community [25]. That view is in line with Marwa's statement [26] that good forest management must be able to provide optimum benefit to society by taking into account ecological, socio-economic and cultural forest communities because one of the key success of the national park management cannot be separated from the attitude and community support [27].

The complex problem of the conservation village model development in TNGR cannot be separated from the question of institutional functions to provide relevant settings independency between stakeholders in the implementation of the program. There are four dimensions that needed to be explored to develop an institutional [28], namely:

1. *External environment condition.* The social environment in which an institutional life is an influential factor that may be driving and at the same institution limiting how far something can operate. Environment referred to in the form of political conditions and government (administrative and external policies of environment), socio-cultural (socio-cultural environment), technology (technological environment), economic conditions (economic environment), various interest groups (stakeholders), infrastructure, and policies for the management of natural resources (natural resources policy environment). All components of the environment need to be studied and analyzed its impact on the institutional forms that will be developed.
2. *Institutional motivation.* Institutional is seen as a study unit that has its own soul. There are four aspects

that can be studied to know the motivation of the institutional, namely the history of institutions (institutional history), his mission, and culture becomes the handle in attitude and behavior of its members, as well as the pattern adopted award (incentive schemes). A social fact is a historical fact the history of the institutional aspects of the other Institutions.

3. *Institutional capacity*. In this section need to learn how institutional ability to achieve its own aims. The ability is measured in five aspects, namely: leadership strategies used (strategic leadership), program planning (program planning), management and implementation (management and execution), the allocation of its resources (resource allocation), and relationships with outside parties that the clients, partners, government policymakers, and external donors.
4. *Institutional performance*. There are three main points to note are the institutional effectiveness in achieving its objectives, efficient use of resources, and institutional sustainability interact with outside interest groups.

4. Conclusion

Development of Conservation Village Model in Mount Rinjani National Park cannot be separated from the community interactions which are in the vicinity. A strong understanding related to the characteristics of communities around the region can be a major capital program to optimize the implementation of MDK in the field. A difference between program interventions with community preferences shows that management is not compatible with the existing social situation. This proves that although the jurisdiction of the national park management has a high authority with regulatory mandates attached to its management system, cannot be fully used as an effective instrument to control the actions of other parties towards the region, thus the management system that is running is fairly "Expensive" and lacking affectivity. It needs a more comprehensive approach and adaptive to encourage the achievement of the program, one of them by using an institutional approach that pays attention on the four main dimensions including the external environment, institutional motivation, institutional capacity and institutional performance.

References

- [1] Manullang S. 1999. Kesepakatan Konservasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi. Jakarta (ID): Departemen Kehutanan dan Perkebunan.
- [2] Awang, San Afri. 2003. Politik Kehutanan Masyarakat. Yogyakarta (ID): Kreasi Wacana.
- [3] Rustiadi E. 2005. Sumberdaya Bersama, Kerangka Teori Dasar: Isu dan Tantangan Masa Depan di Indonesia. Bogor : Institut Pertanian Bogor.
- [4] Perkumpulan Untuk Pembaharuan Hukum Berbasis Masyarakat dan Ekologis, 2012. Outlook Konflik Sumberdaya Alam dan Agraria. Jakarta (ID) : Pusat Database dan Informasi HuMa
- [5] Departemen Kehutanan Republik Indonesia. "Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan No 29 tahun 2013 Pedoman Pendampingan Pembangunan Kehutanan". Jakarta (ID): Dephut. 2013

- [6] North, D. (1990), *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance*, Cambridge(UK): Cambridge University Press.
- [7] Kasper, W. and M. E. Streit. 1998. *Institutional Economics, Social Order and Policy*. Edward Elgar. Cheltenham,UK. and Northampton, MA. USA.
- [8] Departemen Kehutanan Republik Indonesia “Laporan Pelaksanan Model Desa Konservasi tahun 2009”. Jakarta(ID) : Dephut. 2009
- [9] Balai Taman Nasional Gunung Rinjani “ Laporan Monitoring dan Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Model Desa Konservasi di desa Santong” Mataram (ID) ; 2014
- [10] Mulyana, D. (2006). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Paradigma Baru Ilmu Komunikasi dan Ilmu Sosial Lainnya*. Bandung (ID): PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- [11] Bungin B. 2003. *Analisis Data Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jakarta (ID): Radja GrafindoPersada.
- [12] Pakpahan A. 1989. Kerangka analitik untuk penelitian rekayasa sosial: perspektif ekonomi institusi. Dalam *Prosiding Patanas: Evolusi Kelembagaan Pedesaan di Tengah Perkembangan Teknologi*. Pusat Penelitian Agro Ekonomi, Bogor: Balitbang Pertanian.
- [13] Departemen Kehutanan Republik Indonesia DITP/LWA. Modul Pelatihan Peningkatan Kapasitas SDM Pengelola Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Melalui TOT tahun 2009. Jakarta (ID): Dephut.
- [14] Sheil D, Liswanti N. 2006. Scoring the importance of tropical forest landscapes with local people: patterns and insights. *Environmental Management*38(1):126-136.
- [15] Schmid AA. 1987. *Property, Power and Public Choice. An Introduction into Law and Economics*. “2nd ed”. United states of America [USA]: Praeger.
- [16] Desa Santong. *Profil Desa Santong 2014*. Lombok Utara (ID), 2014
- [17] Desa Pesangrahan. *Profil Desa Pesangrahan 2015*. Lombok Timur (ID); 2015
- [18] Mahmud A, Satria A, Kinseng RA. 2015. Analisis Sejarah dan Pendekatan Sentralisasi dalam Pengelolaan Taman Nasional Bali Barat. *JAKK*.12(2): 159–172.
- [19] Kelompok Tani Maju Lestari. “Profil Kelompok Tani Hutan Kemasyarakatan Maju Lestari”. Lombok Utara (ID). 2015
- [20] Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan No 76 Tahun 2015 tentang Kriteria Zona Pengelolaan Taman Nasional dan Cagar Alam, Suaka Margasatwa, Taman Hutan Raya dan Taman Wisata Alam. Jakarta (ID): KLHK

- [21] Sahyuti. 2004. Model Kelembagaan Penunjang Pengembangan Pertanian di Lahan Lebak
[Makalah] Workshop Nasional Pengembangan Lahan Rawa Lebak, Balittra tanggal 11-12 Oktober
2004 di Banjarbaru dan Kandangan, Kalimantan Selatan (ID).
- [22] Junaedi, E., & Maryani, R. (2013). Pengaruh dinamika spasial sosial ekonomi pada suatu
lanskap Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS) terhadap keberadaan lanskap hutan (studi kasus pada DAS
Citanduy Hulu dan DAS Ciseel, Jawa Barat). *Jurnal Penelitian Sosial Ekonomi Kehutanan* 10 (2)
: 122-139. Puslitbang Sosial Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Kehutanan. Bogor (ID).
- [23] Kartodihardjo, H. (2013). Tantangan penggunaan interdisiplin dalam pengelolaan hutan: anjuran
koalisi ilmu-ilmu manajemen hutan, ekonomi dan institusi. *Jurnal Manajemen Hutan Tropika*, XIX
(3) : 216-218. Departemen Manajemen Hutan Fakultas Kehutanan, Institut Pertanian Bogor.
Bogor (ID).
- [24] Adiprasetyo, T., Eriyanto, Noor, E. & Sofyan F. (2009). Sikap masyarakat lokal terhadap konservasi
taman nasional sebagai pendukung keputusan dalam pengelolaan Taman Nasional Kerinci
Seblat. *Jurnal Bumi Lestari* 9 (2) : 173-186. Universitas Udayana. Bali (ID).
- [25] Yelin A., Dodik Ridho N., Darusman D., Leti Sundawati. (2015). Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat
Di Sekitar Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun Salak. *Jurnal Penelitian hutan dan Konservasi Alam*.
Vol. 12 No. 2, Agustus 2015 : 105-118. Bogor (ID).
- [26] Marwa, J., Purnomo, H., & Nurrochmat, D.R. (2010). *Managing the last frontier of Indonesian
Forest in Papua*. AKECOP Korea and IPB. Bogor.
- [27] Kadir, A., Awang, S.A., Purwanto, R.H., & Poedjirahajoe, E. (2012). Analisis kondisi sosial
ekonomi masyarakat sekitar Taman Nasional Batimurung Bulusaraung, Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan.
Jurnal Manusia Dan Lingkungan 19 (1) : 1-11. Pusat Studi Lingkungan Hidup Universitas Gadjah
Mada. Yogyakarta.
- [28] Mackay, R. and D. Horton. 1998. Assessment of the organizational impacts of the PM&E project:
Assessment and methods. Paper presented at the assessment of organizational impacts of ISNAR's
PM&E project workshop held at the CGIAR secretariat, Washington, D.C., August 4-6, 1998. The
Hague: International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR).