International Journal of Science and Management Studies (IJSMS) E-ISSN: 2581-5946

DOI: 10.51386/25815946/ijsms-v5i4p137

Volume: 5 Issue: 4 July to August 2022 https://www.ijsmsjournal.org

Potential of Community Resources in Empowerment Blocks and Special Region in AwotaProduction Forest Management Units in Supporting Social Forestry Activities: A Case Study in Indonesia

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Abstract:
A Forest Management Unit (FMU) is a forest management area in accordance with its main functions and designations that can be managed efficiently and sustainably, as mandated in Law no. 41 of 1999 on forestry. The existence of communities in forest areas with all the potential resources that have been owned and managed so far will certainly have implications for forest management activities in the field. This paper aims to provide information about the potential resources owned by farming communities in empowerment blocks and certain areas in the KPHP Awota Model area in Wajo Regency, South Sulawesi Province. The research was conducted in September 2016 - January 2017. Data collection was carried out through Observation, Resources Mapping, Indepth Interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and documentation studies with groups of farming communities in and around forest areas in empowerment blocks or certain regional blocks. The results showed that the potential resources of the farming community in the empowerment block and certain areas include land resources, human resources, financial resources (farmers' capital resources), and norms or farmer institutional resources. Based on this potential: KPHP Model Awota as forest manager at the site level can collaborate with the community through a social forestry scheme with a partnership pattern in empowerment blocks and certain areas.

Keywords —*KPHP Model Awota, Community, Potential Resources*

I. INTRODUCTION

Forest Management Units (FMUs) are forest management areas in accordance with their main functions and designations that can be managed efficiently and sustainably. The main functions and designations of the FMU include forest management and preparation of forest management plans, forest utilization, forest use, rehabilitation, protection, and forest reclamation as mandated in Law no. 41 of 1999. The FMU manager is the party most familiar with forestry conditions in the field. Therefore, the licensing administration process is in the hands of the Government (Ministry of Environment and Forestry) and the Provincial Government in accordance with their respective authorities. However, the FMU manager plays an important role in determining how the community can be ready to accept and implement the permit or how it is safe for entrepreneurs to run their business after receiving the permit. In this context, the FMU manager can be referred to as an institution that is socio-politically legitimized from the community, with technical and functional authority to carry out forest management at the site leveland has a strategic position in realizing fair and safe forest management [1]. The presence of FMUs in forest management at the site level must of course consider the conditions and presence of the local community. The Ministry of Forestry states that 30 million people directly depend on the forestry sector for their livelihoods, although the degree of dependence is not defined. Most forest communities live by various traditional economic strategies, namely combining cultivation with hunting and gathering forest products such as wood, rattan, honey, and other forest products [2].

Communities living around forests can become pillars for the creation of sustainable forest management. Their behavior is the most crucial behavior in interacting with the forest, which will lead to the creation of irresponsible exploitation and use of the forest and lead to forest destruction which in the end will also have a bad impact on their own lives. Based on articles 69 and 70 of Law no. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, it is

DOI: 10.51386/25815946/ijsms-v5i4p137

Volume: 5 Issue: 4 July to August 2022 https://www.ijsmsjournal.org

stated that the community is obliged to participate in protecting the forest from destruction, to play an active role in rehabilitation, to participate in forestry development and the government is obliged to encourage community participation which is directly related to various efforts in the context of saving and utilizing forests and land, so that it is sustainable and sustainable. The government has established a policy for community-based forest management schemes, through the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 83/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/10/2017 concerning Social Forestry. In the regulation, the community is given access and space in forest management and utilization through Village Forest (HD) schemes, Community Forests (HKm), Community Plantation Forests (HTR), Community Forests (HR), Customary Forests (HA), and Forestry Partnerships. (KK).

The existence of communities in forest areas with all the potential resources that have been owned and managed so far will certainly have implications for forest management activities in the field. Therefore, the manager or permit holder, including the KPHP ModelAwota, has an obligation to carry out empowerment activities with local communities through HKm, HTR, or Forestry Partnership schemes, considering the condition of the area that will be used as an empowerment location or a location to be partnered with. The potential resources owned by the community in the empowerment block and certain regional blocks have a large enough opportunity to carry out empowerment activities through forestry partnership schemes so that forest management carried out by the KPHP AwotaModel with local communities can run effectively and efficiently. Based on these problems, it is necessary to identify the potential resourcesowned by the community in supporting management activities in empowerment blocks and certain areas in the Awota Model Production Forest Management Unit Area.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Forest Management Concept

Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry explains that forest is an ecosystem unit in the form of a stretch of land containing biological natural resources which is dominated by trees in the fellowship of nature and their environment which cannot be separated from one another. Forest area is a certain area designated and/or determined by the government to maintain its existence as permanent forest. Meanwhile, the use of forest areas for purposes outside of forestry can only be carried out within production forest areas and protected forest areas without changing the main function of the forest area[3]. Forests are the mother of all rivers. Watershed management, in which the forest is a part, is shown, among other things, as a producer of water with sufficient quantity, adequate quality, and flow distribution that ensures the availability of water at all times [4].

Forests have a very important position and role in the development of the nation and state because forests can provide the greatest benefits for the prosperity and welfare of the people. There are two benefits of forests, namely[5]:

1. Direct benefits, namely the community can use and utilize forest products, including wood which is the main forest product used as fuel and as building material.
2. Indirect benefits, namely benefits that are not directly enjoyed but can be felt because of the existence of the forest itself. These indirect benefits include regulating water management and preventing erosion.

In principle, forest and forestry management is a management process for all components of the ecosystem, including humans. The use of forests to facilitate economic growth has removed the ecological aspects and socio-cultural rights of local communities to forests. Meanwhile, the nature of the forest as an ecosystem has three main roles, namely production (economic) benefits, environmental (ecological) benefits, and social benefits. Increasing critical and degraded land is a simultaneous unit between biophysical, socio-economic, and cultural conditions related to community perceptions of the nature of forests, land use as a production factor and policies that do not accommodate community involvement. To answer this problem, an approach model is needed that can bridge the interests of the community, one of which is exploring local wisdom [6].

B. Community and Forest Management

Society is etymologically derived from Arabic with the root word Syaraka, which means to participate or participate. While in English it is called the Society which comes from the Latin Socius which means friend. Society as a human life that interacts according to a certain system of customs that is continuous and related by a

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Volume: 5 Issue: 4 July to August 2022 https://www.ijsmsjournal.org

sense of shared identity [7]. Society is the result of a period of cultural change and cultural accumulation [8]. So, society is not just a population, but as a system formed from the relationship between them so that it displays a certain reality that has its own characteristics. Where from the relationship between them is formed a group of people who then generate a culture. So, society is a group of people who live together and generate a culture, or also called a group of people who have the same culture or at least have a common culture that can be distinguished from that of other groups and who live in one particular area, have feelings there will be unity among its members and consider themselves as a unit that is different from others.

Communities around the forest are people who live around the forest, either directly or indirectly using the forest products. There are a large number of Indonesian people, although the exact number is not known, who live in or on the edge of the forest whose livelihoods depend on the forest. In mid-2000, the Ministry of Forestry stated that 30 million people directly depended on the forestry sector for their livelihood, although the degree of dependence was not defined. Most forest communities live by various traditional economic strategies, namely combining cultivation with hunting, and collecting forest products such as wood, rattan, honey, and other forest products. The characteristics of community culture include mutually beneficial interpersonal relationships, perceptions of life that are not good, are familial, less innovative, surrender to fate, have a narrow view of the world, and have low empathy. The development of rural communities in or around the forest is an inseparable part of forestry development. Its success is strongly influenced by the level, role, and community in its implementation. Approaches in forestry development are currently starting to fully consider the interests and needs of forest village communities by paying attention to aspects of human resources to actively participate. Communities around the forest have high potential if empowered, but in this case the community must be involved in forest management. Increasing the income of the community around the forest must have a top priority in forest management [9].

The existence of the community around the forest directly creates the desire and motivation to use the forest. The emergence of these desires and motivations is triggered by public awareness, in addition to social, economic, cultural, customs, education, and community behavior factors[10]. The management or utilization of natural resources carried out by the community should indeed be recognized that there are positive and negative values. The positive value obtained from natural resources for local communities is the fulfillment of daily needs from agriculture, plantation, and forest products. While the negative impact is if the management or utilization of natural resources or ecosystems such as the extinction of fauna, bare soil, landslides, and grasslands [11].

Communities living around forests can become pillars for the creation of sustainable forest management. Their behavior is the most crucial in interacting with the forest which will lead to the creation of irresponsible exploitation and use of the forest and lead to forest destruction which in the end will also have a bad impact on their own lives. Based on articles 69 and 70 of Law no. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, it is stated that the community is obliged to participate in protecting the forest from destruction, to play an active role in rehabilitation, to participate in forestry development, and the government is obliged to encourage community participation which is directly related to various efforts in the context of saving and utilizing forests. and land, so that it is sustainable and sustainable. Another important legal basis for community participation or participation is accommodated in the Mentari Forestry Instruction No. 31/Kpts-II/2001, concerning Community based forest management which emphasizes on promoting the participation of local communities in forest management.

III.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

In carrying out the study, this research uses a qualitative approach that is exploratory and explanatory in order to determine the potential of the existing Resources (R) or owned by each management unit, both by the KPHP management unit and the farm management unit. The data collected were analyzed descriptively-qualitatively to explain the resource potential of the farming community. Qualitative analysis is a process of organizing, structuring, and interpreting irregular data into a more orderly manner through data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The data obtained in the form of narratives, matrices and tabulations are the results of verification of the phenomena found in the field, which are then described descriptively to answer the research objectives.

B. Participants

The participants of this study were informants from stakeholders who were directly involved in the management of KPH Awota, namely the Forest Area Stabilization Center (BPKH), Watershed Management

DOI: 10.51386/25815946/ijsms-v5i4p137

Volume: 5 Issue: 4 July to August 2022 https://www.ijsmsjournal.org

(BPDASHL Jeneberang-Saddang), Production Forest Management Center (BPHP), Provincial Forestry Service, and community farming units which include farmers around the empowerment block spread over 4 villages, namely Minangatellue Village, Arajang Village, Passolloreng Village and Sakkoli Village.

C. Instruments

1) Interviews with respondents using a questionnaire
2) Observation, direct observation to collect primary data in the field
3) Documentation, shooting field conditions, copying secondary data from related parties

D. Data Analysis

The data taken in this study include primary data and secondary data. Primary data collection was carried out through Observation, Resources Mapping, In-depth Interview, Focus Group Discussion, and documentation studies with groups of farming communities around and within forest areas located in empowerment blocks or certain regional blocks. Secondary data collected in the form of data on the general condition of the research location, maps, and data on policies or regulations related to FMU management.

IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Potential Resources (R) of KPHP Model Awota

KPHPModelAwota has a large potential for land resources. The land resource potential in question is the potential area of the forest area located in KPHPAwota. Based on the function of the forest area, KPHP Awota area is dominated by production forest covering an area of 12,570.77 ha (70.59%) and protection forest covering an area of 5,238.24 ha (29.41%). Based on its function, the management of protected forests in the KPHP Awota area is aimed to protect forest ecosystems in general, such as maintaining hydrological functions (regulating water systems) and utilizing environmental services. Meanwhile, the management of production forest areas is more emphasized on activities that can meet the needs of local industrial raw materials and fulfill the need for local wood so as to encourage industrial revitalization activities nationally. For more details, the distribution of the KPHPAwota area by forest function can be seen in Figure 1.

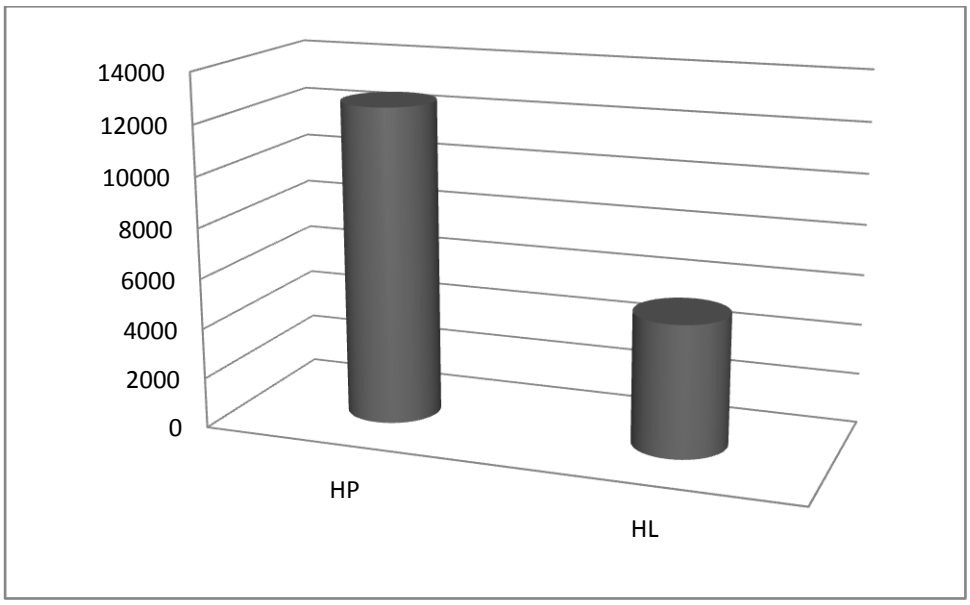

Figure 1.Diagram of Forest Function Area in KPHP Awota

Information :
HP = Production Forest = 12.570,77

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HL = Protected Forest = 5.238,24

The forest area resources in KPHPAwota based on the 2014 RPKPHPAwota are divided into four blocks, namely core blocks, utilization blocks, specific region blocks, and empowerment blocks. Each utilization block and specific regionblocks are divided into 2, namely the utilization block in the protection forest and the utilization block in the production forest. Likewise, specific regionblocks are divided into 2 blocks, namely specific regionblocks in protected forests and specific regionblocks in production forests. The area of land resources in each block can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1.Potential of Land Resources Based on Blocks in KPHP Awota

No	Block Division Description	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)
1	Core block	1.313,76	6,97
2	Utilization Block	10.553,25	56,00
	Protected forest	3.535,69	-
	Production forest	7.017,56	-
3	Specific Region Block	4.137,28	21,95
	Protected forest	938.77	-
	Production forest	3.198,51	-
4	Empowerment Block	2.840,46	15,07
Total		**18.844,75**	**100,00**

Based on Table 1, it is known that the most dominant land resource potential is in the utilization block, with an area of 10,553,251 ha (56.00%). The utilization block is divided into 2, namely the utilization block in the protected forest with an area of 3,535.69 ha and the utilization block in the production forest with an area of 7,017.56 ha. Then followed by specific regionblock covering an area of 4,37.28 ha, which includes specific region blocks in protected forest covering an area of 938.77 ha and specific region blocks in production forest covering an area of 3,198.51 ha. In addition to the utilization block in the KPHPAwota, there is also a core block covering an area of 1,313.76 ha located in protected forest spread across Keera District. The core block is intended for the protection of water systems and the protection of other ecosystems. Based on the directives in the2014 RPKPHPAwota, it is stated that the core block area is directed at forest areas that do not have potential for environmental services, nature tourism, or potential for non-timber forest products, are relatively far from settlements, difficult to access, and areas that need to be rehabilitated. Meanwhile, the empowerment block covers an area of 2,840.46 ha (15.07%) spread over 3 sub-districts, namely Gilireng District, Maniangpajo District and Sajoangin District.

Based on the 2014 Awota RKPHP, it is explained that the empowerment block is directed to existing production forest areas where community empowerment efforts include: Community Forests, Village Forests and Community Plantation Forests in empowerment blocks spread across Paselloreng Village and Arajang Village in Gilireng District, DesaMinangaTellue and Abbanuangnge Villages in Maniangpajo District, and Sakkoli Villages in Sajoanging District. Therefore, the Awota Model KPHP management agency must immediately facilitate the community to build a partnership scheme according to the mechanism regulated in the existing policy, so that the community has the capacity to manage sustainable business units in forest areas. There are two important things that can be capital in the success of community-based forest development in South Sulawesi. First, there is a history of community rights to access forest areas and second is the community's capacity to manage sustainable business units in forest areas. Therefore, to restore community enthusiasm in developing forests, it is necessary to strengthen community access rights to forest areas and community capacity to manage sustainable forestry-based business units[12].

DOI: 10.51386/25815946/ijsms-v5i4p137

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B. Potential Resources (R) of Farming Communities

The community resource potential in question is the condition of individual farmer resource potential which includes land resources related to the currently managed arable land, and land tenure systems, as well as land use by the community. Human resources are related to age, formal education, experience of farmers in managing forest resources, and the workforce they have. Financial resources are related to the financial aspects they have, including sources of income and sources of farmer capital. The description regarding the individual resource potential of the farming community is described as follows:

1) Land Resources

The land resources cultivated by farming communities to cultivate farming are very varied, with a wide distribution ranging from narrow, medium, to wide land. Farmers' land ownership is based on its location, some are outside the area, and some are inside the area with forms of use ranging from gardens/fields, rice fields, to pastures, as grazing areas. The land is used by the local community to meet the needs of their family life. Details of the land area owned by farmers can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of Farmers' Land Areas based on Respondent Data

No.	Land area (ha)	Number of Farmers (person)	Percentage (%)
1	Narrow (< 1)	9	7.50
2	Medium (1 – 2)	62	51.67
3	Wide (> 2)	49	40.83
Total		**120**	**100.00**

Table 2 shows that in general, farming communities control land in the medium category. This can be seen from the total respondents as much as 51.67% who control land with a medium land area category (2 – 3 ha). Then the farming community with a large area of land (>2 ha) is 40.83%. However, there are still farming communities with a narrow land area (<1 ha), which is 7.50%. When viewed from the aspect of the existence of land that is controlled/managed by the community, 71.09% of the land is in the area and 28.91% is outside the area. The results of this study indicate that the community has a high land dependence on forest areas. The extent of land controlled by farming communities in the area is caused by the fact that most of the community's areas are directly adjacent to forest areas with relatively flat area conditions with easy access, so that people carry out land clearing activities which are then used as garden land, rice fields, even as grazing land, and village areas.

Communities living around forests generally have a relation and dependence on forest resources around them. The form of linkage and dependence of forest communities on existing forest resources can be grouped into 4 main things, namely: 1) related to meeting food and shelter needs, 2) related to culture and religion, 3) related to meeting land needs, and 4) forests as a source of medicinal materials [13]. In this context, the community around the forest and the forest itself becomes a unified whole and is difficult to separate. If viewed from the economic aspect, dependence is the state of the material production of a society as a basic structure, within certain limits capable of determining the non-economic aspects that are part of the composition of its upper structure. In this case, the forest area used is positioned as a source of production that supports the basic structure of the community's economy. This change in production sources has the potential to create tenure rights and land use in forest areas by farming communities. Deterministically, from the description above, it can affect the social structure, cultural structure, economic structure, and other aspects of life.

So far, the land tenure system by farmers, both within the KPHPAwota area, especially in the empowerment block, as well as outside and around the KPHP Awota area, is marked by plants, fences, and houses. The boundaries of the land used are living fences, wire/bamboo, and there are even markers in the form of natural boundaries. Not all lands that have been controlled so far are managed continuously, some even being

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abandoned a few years later are managed again. A description of the rights system and forms of land tenure by farming communities around the KPHP Awota area can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. System of Rights in Land Tenure by Farmers Based on Respondent's Data

No.	System of Rights in Tenure and Utilization of Land Resources	Total (Person)	Percentage(%)
1.	Farmers' Land Tenure System		
	a. Plant Owner	67	55.83
	bFence Owner	30	25.00
	c. House owner	5	4.17
	d. Owner of plants, fences, and houses	18	15.00
	Total	120	100.00
2.	Signs of the Boundaries of Cultivated Land		
	a. Living Fence	81	67.50
	b. Wire/Bamboo Fence	35	29.17
	c. Natural Boundary	4	3.33
	Total	120	100.00
3.	Continuity of Cultivating Land That Has Been Managed		
	a. Cultivated Continuously	77	64.17
	b. Not worked on continuously / never abandoned	43	35.83
	Total	120	100.00
4.	Can other people work on land that has been managed?		
	a. Allowed to work on	96	80.00
	b. Not allowed to work on	24	20.00
	Total	120	100.00
5.	If allowed, what should that person do?		
	a. Ask the owner for permission first, then the product must be shared	93	96.88
	b. Ask the owner for permission first then no need to share the product	3	3.13
	c. No need to ask permission but the product is shared with relatives	0	0.00
	Total	96	100.00
6.	Product Sharing System		
	a. Divided directly without considering the costs incurred	2	2.08
	b. Divided by first calculating the costs incurred	91	94.79
	c. The results do not need to be divided, but the land is maintained and cleared	3	3.13
	Total	96	100.00
7.	Reasons Other People Can't Work on		

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No.	System of Rights in Tenure and Utilization of Land Resources	Total (Person)	Percentage(%)
	1) Can still be managed by the owner	15	62.50
	2) The land is quite narrow/no other land	7	29.17
	3) Afraid that the profits will not be shared equally	2	8.33
	Total	24	100.00

Table 3 shows that the land tenure system by farming communities around the KPHP Awota area is generally carried out through occupation (owner) with plants, this can be seen from the total respondents, there are 55.83% of the community controlling land through plant owners. Then there are 25% of respondents control the land through the owner of the fence. In fact, there are 15% of respondents control the land through the owners of plants, fences, and houses. This strengthens the farmers in terms of de facto control. This control is then secured and strengthened by the community by limiting (fencing) the lands that have been managed. Most of the people marked the boundaries of the land with living fences like trees with a total of 67.50% of respondents. Then there are 29.17% limiting with wire fencing. This is done, in addition to being a marker, it is also to limit and protect crops from livestock disturbances such as cattle and buffalo.

Land that has been managed so far is not cultivated continuously, some even left it and then at a certain time it is re-cultivated. This is shown by 35.83% of respondents who answered that the land they had so far had been abandoned for between 3-5 years. Some even leave it above 5 years. The results of the study indicate that the land that is controlled can be cultivated by other people with the condition that they must first ask permission from the landowner. This can be seen from 80% of the total respondents who answered that the land may be cultivated by others. By asking permission from the landowner and the results must be divided (96.88%). And the rest (20%) answered that it should not be worked on. In fact, there are 3.13% of respondents who answered that the land that has been managed does not need to be divided as long as it is maintained and cared for properly (cleaned). The reason for the respondents who should not be cultivated by others is because the land can still be managed (62.50%) and 29.17% said the land is quite narrow/no other land. The legitimacy of land tenure by the community has become very strong with the markers that have existed so far and the mechanism of the land management system carried out. Community land in the forest area, especially in the empowerment block, is used and utilized as a garden area to meet the needs of life. The existence of the community existed long before the determination of the forest area and the community wanted to cooperate or partner with KPH to develop various activities such as planting mulberry in the forest area.

Based on the results of the interviews, it can be seen that the community's desire to cooperate with FMUs is driven by mutual trust and public awareness of the importance of maintaining and managing forests that have been used for decades. Knowledge about forests in the community was born as a result of community interactions in forest use that have been going on for quite a long time [13]. In interacting with the forest, the community adapts technology, adjusts social order, and adjusts actions as a form of community adaptation to changes that occur. Community interaction in the use of forests in the end gave birth to knowledge for the community that the forest in addition to having an ecological function (protection) is also a resource that can be used to meet the daily needs of households.

2) Human Resources

a. Farmer's Age

Respondent's age was measured in years, starting from the year of birth until the time this research was conducted. Age is one of the identities that can affect one's work ability and mindset. In general, younger respondents have better physical abilities and are more receptive to innovations or new ideas that are recommended, compared to older respondents. However, respondents who are old have the maturity of thinking and are wise in determining and deciding an issue. Age classification in this study was divided into 3 groups, namely based on the classification of young productive age, old productive age, and non-productive age. The age grouping 15 - 39 years old is categorized as young productive age, 40 - 64 years old is categorized as old

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productive age, and above 64 years old is categorized as non-productive age. For more details, the age distribution of farmers based on respondent data can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4.Age Distribution of Farmers Based on Respondent Data

No	Age (Years)	Total (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	Young Productive (15 - 39)	41	34.17
2	Old Productive (40 - 64)	73	60.83
3	Non-Productive (> 64)	6	5.00
Total		**120**	**100.00**

Old productive people will be able to work in the next few years after the collaboration process runs. However, along with the increasing age, it will be followed by a decrease in the ability and physical quality in forest management. It is hoped that the young productive age community can continue forest management activities carried out by the previous community which has become an agreement in the collaboration process, so that the forest management process can continue and improve the quality of forest land production. Thus, the community's living needs will continue to be met through the ever-increasing income from forest land. Generally, farmers with a relatively young age have stronger physical abilities, are more dynamic in their actions, and have the courage to take the risk of failure in accepting new innovations. Meanwhile, older farmers have a more mature way of processing business and have a lot of experience, so they are very careful in their actions, and have declining physical abilities. As a result, they are less dynamic and open to new things because they rely on previous experiences.

b. Farmer Labor

Manpower production factors determine the level of success of a farming business, including forest management and utilization activities. According to Law Number 13 of 2003, labor is anyone who is able to do work to produce goods and/or services both to meet their own needs and community. Those who are grouped as labor are those aged between 15 years to 64 years. Farmer household labor potential is the number of potential labor available at the household level which includes male, female, children, livestock, and mechanical workers. [14]. On average, each farmer household has family members or workers who usually help in the field in managing the land between 2 to 3 people, even among farmers who have more than 3 family members who usually help work in the field. More details, the workforce owned by farmers can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5.Number of Workers Owned by Farmers Based on Respondent Data

No	Labor (Person)	Total (Person)	Percentage(%)
1	Less Available (<2)	4	3.33
2	Available (2-3)	102	85.00
3	Sufficiently Available (4-5)	12	10.00
4	Highly Available (>5)	2	1.67
Total		**120**	**100.00**

Based on Table 5, it can be seen that 85% of respondents have family members as many as 2-3 people who usually help work. Respondents who are assisted between 4-5 people are 10%, while farmers or respondents who are usually assisted by family members as much as < 2 people are 3.33%. This shows that the workforce around KPHP Awota area is in the available to very available category, with the condition that the average age range is at a young productive age. In general, farmers with a relatively young (productive) age have stronger physical abilities and endurance, are more dynamic in their actions, and have the courage to take the risk of failure in accepting new innovations. Meanwhile, older farmers have a more mature way of processing business and have a lot of experience so they are very careful in acting and have weak physical abilities.

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c. Number of Family Dependents

The number of dependents in the family is the number of family members who live in the same house with the respondent or outside the home but are still the responsibility of the respondent. The large number of dependents of the respondent's family affects the cost of living, which encourages respondents to be more active in working to meet the needs of their family. Family members, apart from being dependents of the family, also function as potential workers in farming activities. The number of family members can affect the activities of a farmer in farming. This is because the more members in the family, the more dependents, so the need is increasing. The large number of family dependents encourages farmers to increase their farm production and the possibility of family labor is also more. Details of farmers' dependents based on respondent data can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Distribution of Farmer Dependents Based on Respondent Data

No	Dependent(Person)	Total (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	Low (<2)	2	1.67
2	Medium (2 -4)	71	59.17
3	High (5-7)	45	37.50
4	Very high (>7)	2	1.67
Total		120	100.00

Table 6 shows that most of the farmers have a medium to very high number of family dependents. This can be seen from 59.17% of respondents who have family dependents between 2-4 people (medium category), then the number of respondents who have family dependents> 7 people is 1.67%. The results of this study indicate that the number of dependents in the family will encourage farmers to work more actively and will create a productive workforce in the family. Dependent farming families can function as productive workers and will support the adoption of new technologies [15]. Based on this premise, it can be concluded that the more dependents in the family who can be used as available productive labor, the more likely they are to be able to accept and apply the recommended technology in the farming process or in forest management and utilization activities.

d. Level of Education

The level of education means the level of formal education taken by farmers expressed in units of time. The level of education possessed can influence a person in recognizing a problem or finding solutions to solving problems, and having the ability to reason. Someone with a high and adequate educational background will more quickly respond to a problem through their thinking skills. Education allows farmers to participate in every program planning, so that by itself will arise a sense of belonging, and a sense of responsibility for a program. Education is also an effective way to provide farmers with skills in managing commercial enterprises. The education level of farmers in this study was classified into 3 categories, namely low education if they did not attend school and attended elementary school, moderate education level if they graduated from junior high school and high school, higher education level if their education reached college (college/academy). The distribution of farmers' education levels based on respondent data can be seen in Table 7.

Tabel 7. Distribusi Tingkat pendidikanPetaniBerdasarkan Data Responden

No.	Level of Education	Respondents (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	Low (Not Attending School - Graduated from Elementary School)	81	67.50
2	Medium (Graduated Middle School – High School)	32	26.67
3	High (Academy/bachelor)	7	5.83
Total		**120**	**100.00**

DOI: 10.51386/25815946/ijsms-v5i4p137

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Table 7 shows that in general, respondents only graduated from elementary school, some even did not finish elementary school, with a total of 67.50% of respondents. Then those who finished education up to junior high / high school were in second place with the number of respondents as many as 32 people or 26.67% of the total respondents, while those who finished education up to college/bachelor were 5.83%. This figure shows that the level of education in the research location is still very low. The level of education of farmers affects the ability to think, understand the importance of forests, and find solutions to existing problems. Someone will more quickly respond to a problem, through the ability to think with the provision of education and knowledge they have. The low level of education causes the level of knowledge of farmers in managing forests to be constrained. So that in building collaboration with the community, assistance is needed from academic institutions or universities, government institutions/agencies as well as from NGOs so that they can encourage the achievement of collaborative forest management.

e. Farming Experience

Experience in farmingis no lessimportant factor in supportingfarmingactivities, even in managing and utilizing forests. The longer the farmer manage shisfarm, the more experience he willgain. The behavior of farmers in cultivating their land will be greatly influenced by the experience they have. Usually, farmers who have longer farming experience and a lot of knowledge will tend to be more careful in making decisions in farming. Farmers who have been farming for a long time will find it easier to implement innovations tan novice farmers, this is because they have more experience, so they can make comparisons in making decisions to adoptan innovation. The experience of farmers in this study was categorized in to 3 things, namely less experienced if< 5 years, experienced if 5-10 years, and very experienced if it was over 10 years. More details, community farming experience based on respondent data can be seen in Table 8.

Tabel 8. Farming Experience of Community Based on Respondent Data

No	Farming Experience	Respondents (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	Less (< 5 years)	3	2.50
2	Medium (5-10 years)	8	6.67
3	Height (>10 years)	109	90.83
Total		**120**	**100.00**

Table 8 shows that 90.83% of farming communities have been doing their farming business for more than 10 years. Farmers who have farming experience between 5 – 10 years are 6.67%. Meanwhile, 2.50% of farmers have less than 5 years of experience. The results of this study indicate that in general, farmers have sufficient experience in carrying out their farming activities, as well as in conducting forest management and utilization businesses. Farmers who already have enough experience will find it easier to make decisions and manage their land, as well as in applying new technologies and innovations in farming activities. Farmers who already have enough experience in farming will influence the farmers themselves in making decisions, especially in the application of new technologies that are recommended, because they often see the use of previous innovations whether it will provide benefits or harm, so farmers will be more creative in accepting innovations. -new innovation [16].

f. Knowledge Source of Community Farming

The results showed that knowledge related to farming techniques applied by farming communities around the KPHP Awota area was generally obtained through parents and fellow farmers. This indicates that the farming techniques so far are still simple or traditional. Especially in terms of forest land management, selection of woody plants (trees), most of the trees that have been planted at the age that should be maintained are not carried out, especially pruning let alone thinning. The reason farmers do not carry out thinning activities on teak trees and Jabon trees that have been planted is because they are afraid that the trees will decrease. Sources of knowledge on community farming around the KPHPAwota area can be seen in Table 9.

DOI: 10.51386/25815946/ijsms-v5i4p137

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Table 9. Sources of Knowledge ofCommunity FarmingBased on Respondent Data

No.	Source of Knowledge	Number of Person	Percentage (%)
1	Parents	45	37.50
2	Fellow Farmers	26	21.67
3	Through Counseling/Training Activities	1	0.83
4	Parents and Fellow Farmers	34	28.33
5	Parents/ Fellow Farmersand Training	14	11.67
Total		**120**	**100.00**

Table 9 shows that 37.50% of the sources of knowledge on farming communities around the KPHPAwota area were obtained through parents, and 21.67% of the sources of knowledge were obtained through the interaction of fellow farmers. Meanwhile, farmers who get a lot of knowledge from their parents and fellow farmers are 28.33%. Then 11.67% of respondents obtained knowledge related to farming through their parents, fellow farmers, and participation in training activities. One of the efforts to improve and expand the knowledge and experience of farming communities in carrying out farming activities is through counseling and training activities so that the role and function of counseling/training institutions need to be maximized. This effort is carried out to increase the productivity of community arable land, especially those outside the area, so that the dependence of farming communities on land inside the area can be minimized.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that the potential resources of the farming community contained in the empowerment block and special region area include land resources and human resources. The age of the farmer, the farmer's manpower, the number of family dependents, the level of education, farming experiences, and sources of knowledge on farming are part of human resources which are all interrelated with each other and cannot be separated and have an influence on the forest managed by the community.

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