

TENURIAL REFORM AS ALTERNATIVE CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY OF COFFEE SMALLHOLDERS PLANTATION IN RURAL COMMUNITY

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Abstract

Tenurial reform concerns the terms on which the operational holding is held and worked, and seeks to eliminate those aspects of the tenurial relationship, or the form of operational holdings, that are held to dull incentives, reduce the wherewithal to invest and impede efficiency, and so prevent the emergence of an efficient, dynamic and growing agriculture. This study aims to analyze the dynamics of protected forest management by surrounding community. Overlapping on forest management by Perhutani as the state enterprise for conservation function and by village community as a community Sidomulyo for coffee plantations until now does not cause conflict. This condition is due to the access mechanism and the distribution of benefits among the parties. It can be seen as tenure reform, which was to serve as an alternative conflict management while increasing household incomes and alleviating rural poverty.

Keywords: tenurial reform, alternative conflict management, poverty.

Background

Resident of Sidomulyo Village, Silo Sub District, Jember District, East Java Province reclaimed against a protected forest which has been under the management of Perhutani and then made coffee plantation. For people who live on the edge of forest (forest village), the Shiloh Village District Sidomulyo Jember depend on the forest. As a coffee plantation farmer folk, they used to be no problem with the land. Their land is vast and capable of supporting life in the day-to-day needs. Over time, these lands were fragmented in particular through inheritance, so that the reduced availability and carrying capacity. Even some residents eventually have no land at all that could be working on. This condition is in stark contrast to the surrounding area in the form of vast forests. The opening of the political structure at the macro level in the reform spread to Sidomulyo and mobilize citizens to demand justice for the management of natural resources (forest) for welfare that had been increasingly rare due to the closure of access to the forest with the status of protected forest. They form a social movement as reclaiming to protected forest area that had been under the management of Perhutani. The protected forest area then made the coffee plantations of the people.

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