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BRAWIJAYA	A Repository Universitas Brawia In Indonesia, deforestation has caused so forest has been lost from 2000 to 2009). Bromo 50,270 ha, is rich in biodiversity but seriously forest from 2004 to 2011. Up to 2012, at least 4 without a permit from the Bromo-Tengger Na Ngadas is an upland isolated village, the env (sedimentation rose to \$1 meters in some ne farming activities in Ngadas. This study clari	<b>DSITACL</b> erious environmental degradation (15.16 million l o-Tengger National Park (BNP), a conservation are degraded. Forest fires damaged 1,688 ha of the 475 ha of the forest were occupied by Ngadas villa tional Park Office (BNPO), for vegetable farming ironmental impact could spread to downstream a earby downstream locations in 2007), mainly du- fies the reasons why the villagers do not follow	Repository Repository a of Repository a of Repository BNP Repository gers, Repository Las Repository treas Repository the to Repository
	environment protection policy Original data were collected from inter March to April 2014. Other necessary data and Malang District Government, and Ngadas Villa Vegetable farming has rapidly and wide Opening up a large forest land caused serious consequence of expanding vegetable farming most critical cause of deforestation due to mar- be a good way of environmental monitoring.	Repository Universitas Brawnay views conducted in Ngadas with 50 households d information sources were collected from BNPO ge Office. ly developed in Ngadas and is highly commercial s environmental problems, but it was an unavoid to obtain higher income. BNPO did not monitor dequate labor resources. Villagers' participation of particularly monitoring the process and mechanis	Repository fromRepository theRepository zed.Repository able Repository theRepository ould Repository
	opening forest land for farming. The traditional still maintained and it contributes to com- environment sustains the villagers. Their a government programs of forest conservation, he BNPO implemented various programs to the programs. These programs were not welco- hide BNPO's ultimate intention of prohibiting reforestation Any program implemented by BN There is no scientific justification of the farming land. There has been no reliable and sc particularly, the impact, of extensive, years	I rule of villagers regarding forest use and farming munity integration and conservation of the f active participation in or cooperation towards owever, has not been realized. o protect the environment, but villagers do not for med by the villagers but rather regarded as a mea g farming without a BNPO permit and implement NPO merely resulted in a symbolic solution. he illegality, asserted by BNPO, of the newly op ciertific monitoring about the environmental condi- able, farming in, both, legal, and, illegal, land	areRepository prestRepository theRepository Repository low Repository tingRepository nedRepository tion,Repository
REPOSITORY.UB.AC.ID	environmentally feasible and sustainable scale of ornamental solutions cannot derive the villag protection and forest conservation. It is impose without providing profitable business activity a	of farming has not been disclosed. Under this cond gers' participation in or cooperation for environ ssible to stop extensive commercial vegetable far lternatives with a lesser damage to the environmen ion of farming land, village community's particina	<sup>ition</sup> Repository <sup>ment</sup> Repository <sup>ning</sup> Repository t. Repository
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Shoelton, Frionny and Isnentt, 2011, p. 5-6). At	least 15.16 million hectares of forest were defores	tedRepository
Rfrom 2000 to 2009 The causes of deforest	ation were farming land expansion, infrastruct	ureRepository
Revelopment, and logging. Obiczinski (2005, p.	1949 proved that illegal logging was the major can	useRepository
Rof deforestation in the country. Obidzinki argued	that illegal logging increased particularly after 19	98 Repository
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Repository and medium sawnmuis, particularly in	Kalmantan. These businesses smuggled timbers	<sup>to</sup> Repository
RMalaysia and China In the ninetcenth century	y on Java Island, the Dutch government massiv	elyRepository
Ropered forests for coffee plantations. It was the	e stars of serious/deforestation (Hefner, 1999, p. 6	4) Repository
Farming land expansion and infrastructure dev	elopment in the 1990s and 2000s have also caus	sedRepository
environmental degradation on this island.	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
The government realized that villa	age communities' contribution in protecting	the
environment can reduce the governmental cos	t of monitoring and policy implementation. As	the
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Procusing on community for forest management	and rehabilitation. Incentives were provided to	Penositony
community, such as permits to villagers to utilize	e forest resources, e.g., branches, leaves, grasses, fr	Renository
etc. (except for resin and trees).	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Many scholars have paid attention to v	illage communities' ability to aid forest conservation	ion Repository
and environmental protection. The scholars h	ave proved that village communities are good	forRepository
Rmonitoring forest resources and protecting the	environment, Moira and Elizabeth (2009 p. 2)	37)Repository
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Rinvolved in forest ingrestement <sup>B</sup> The natk affi	ce provided the community members with a ni	Repository
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Understanding the link between the natural fore	st, water supply, and food for the bees has motiva	Repository
Rthe communities to guard their forest Bennet (	2002, p.74) studied a community in Baru Pangka	lanRepository
RVillage on the border of the Keriaci/National	Pack (Jambi) that played a role in reducing the	galRepository
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such collaboration, it is very hard to manage f	orest conservation and environmental protection. ToRepository
Robserve such mutual collaboration and particip	ation of the village community the Bromo-Tengger Repository
RNational Park (BNP) as ideal as it represents n	nany of the typical problems and conflicts occurring Repository
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5. Papua 418,437.92 3,563,35	Repository Ungarian Brawijal/a Repository
Source: BPS, 2012; Wirendro, Shoeiton, Frionny and	Isnentr, 2011. Children International Brawijaya Repository
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BNP is under the management of Brow	no-Tengger National Park Office (BNPO). <sup>3</sup> The park
Lis rich in biodiversity but it has been under seri	ons environmental degradation, particularly after the population
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of firewood was seized from illegal loggers. BN	PO also reported that for seven years (2004 to 2011),
1,688 ha of the park was degraded by fire. In 20	11, serious water contamination and sedimentation in
Ranupani lake led to extensive siltation causing	the lake to become smaller. <sup>5</sup> The condition worsened
Rby the proliferation of Salvinia by an alien spec	eres covering the lake's surface and causing the deathRepository
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R763/Mentan/X/1982) in 1982, covering an area of 58	,000 h n in 1983, the Ministry of Forestry was established, Repository
which had been under the Ministry of Agriculture (	Presidential Decree No. 15/1984). Then in 1997, this area
278/Kpts-VI/1997). iversitas Brawijava	Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository
<sup>4</sup> BNP covers 21.47% of the total conservation area	in East Java Province. It is a sanctuary for at least 1,025 Repository
species of flora and 158 species of fauna, some of whether such as the Javan Eagle Hawk ( <i>Nisoetus bartelsi</i> ). T	the area covered by BNP also serves as a water catchment COOSILON
Rarea of Brantas and Sampeyan, the two biggest river	s in the province. Furthermore, it is settled by Tenggerese, Repository
an indigenous ethnic group. BNPO reported that by 2	011 there were forest degradations in the area.
Rvas 10 m. In 2012, the area of the lake was 4 ha and t	he are agesteph was 5-6 mersitas Brawijaya Repository
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Rof animals living in the lake.6 BNP alleged that	the isolated villagers' living condition and tradition	alRepository
Ractivities caused the environmental degradation.	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Reposit Ngadas, with the area of 414 ha, is a	n isolated upland village (1,800–2,200 m above s	eaRepository
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Rerowth (Herner, 1999, p.105). Lemand for agric	cultural products from outside the vitage increased	asRepository
Raresult of population growth in Java (Furnivall,	1944, p.212),7 This growth brought a direct effect of	onRepository
Ragriculture in Ngadas Villagers in Ngadas bega	in deforestation to expand farming land from 1910	toRepository
1925 (Hefner, 1999, p. 95). In 1979, the ro	ad from Ngadas to Poncokusumo sub-district w	asRepository
improved by the government, which led to intens	sive farming activities.	Repository
The land of Ngadas was under the con	ntrol of Perhutani for ten years (from 1972 to 1982	2),Depository
when control over resource use was not strict	<sup>8</sup> In 1982, the lands were suddenly claimed by the	hepository
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Community participation was not enough; files	gal forest and land use still frequently occurred. A	Repository
Ngadas is an upland area, the environmental imp	pact could spread to lowland areas and its impacts c	Repository
currently be observed. It is an ideal area to obse	erve the environmental changes and living conditio	<sup>ns</sup> Repository
generated by the recent economic development.	As major government programs are concentrated of	nRepository
Reforests and environmental conservation it is	ar propriate to identify the programs' impacts T	heRepository
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from March 17 to April 5, 2014. Fifty villagers in Ngadas village were randomly selected as	ory ory ory ory ory
respondents (representing 10% of the total households): 37 in Ngadas hamlet and 13 in Jarak Ijo	ory ory ory ory ory
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5 🗰	Rthis village is 414 ha (0.81% of the	National Park a	area). Figure 1	shows the locat	ion of Ngadas and	Repository
	BNP. Ngadas was established in 17	74. consisting o	epository of two hamlets:	Ngadas and Jar	ak lio, two Rukun	Repository
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TOR	farming, which became more wides	pread in 1910–1	925 and becar	ne more intensiv	e in 1979 (Hefner,	Repository
EPOS	1999). After 2007, ecotourism devel	oped. In 2012, 1	the Malang Di	strict Governmer	t declared Ngadas	Repository
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¥5	RW (Rukun Warga) is a non-governi	nental administra	uive territory ba	sed on the unity	of local society and	Repository
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≥>	<sup>2</sup> "Buddhism" followed by the Ngadas v	illagers is "Buaha	a Kejawen," and	is different from t	he typical Buddhism	Repository
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	Reposit Figure 2 shows the structure of Agadas Village administration. This village is headed by	theRepository
	Phead of the village ( <i>kepala desa/ ingeila</i> ), responsible for all the village affairs. In discharging	hisRepository
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	head of hamlets (kepala dusun), and five division heads: 1) a head of government division (kep	Repository
₹.	urusan pemerintahan); 2) head of development division (kepala urusan pembangunan): 3) hea	<sup>d of</sup> Repository
5	Finance division (kepala urusan keuangan); 4) head of general division (kepala urusan umum/bay	an);Repository
3	Rand 5) head of community welfare division (kepala urusan kesejahteraan rakyat) Carik assists	theRepository
	Rvillage head for administration of the entire village, while kepala dusin in charge of each hamlet	TheRepository
2	Rive division heads assist the <i>ingelia</i> in technical and specific administration matters. The <i>ingelia</i>	alsoRepository
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	designing village rules. "Inggih," "carik," and "bayan" are the Tenggerese terms. Brawijaya	Repository
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A	Reposition University afficiat to access be	eause of the lack of transport	ation antrastructure.	epository
AS	Roads are very essential for the villagers, particu	larly for the shipping of agric	ultural products. In	epository
SSIT SSIT	1979, this village was originally connected to loc	al towns by vehicle access (Th	e Profile of Ngadas	lepository
HE S	Village, 2013). In 2012, BNPO improved the road	ls within this village territory,	but they prioritized	lepository
N N	the road from Ngadas to Ranupani village for tour	ism purposes. Ngadas villagers	s wanted the road to	lepository
	Rencokusuno to be improved, particularly for ship	ping harvested vegetables.	s Brawijaya R	lepository
	Repositurave 2 shows the distances from this	illage to government services.	Table 3 shows that	lepository
	Readas lacks health and educational facilities. For	example, to obtain an ED card.	a Villager who turns	lepository
	17 must go to the Poncokingumo Sub district office	Repository Universita	Brawijaya	lepository
C.D	Repository Universitas Brawiaya	Repository Universita	Brawijaya R	lepository
UB.A	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	ually use a motorcycle to get t	nere. It takes a long	lepository
ITORY	time (about one hour) and has a high cost (IDR 3	0,000). Another example is as	follows: a pregnant	tepository
EPOS	Ryoman who gives birth during the night or a	holiday generally has to see	k medical services	lepository
	R(Puskesmas) in the sub-district. The average amo	ant of births in Ngadas is 12	children/month. The	lepository
1	pregnant woman is often transported by jeep. It is	expensive (IDR 400,000) to do	so and poses a high	lepository
×	risk. Furthermore, there is no permanent market	in Ngadas. After road improve	ements in 1979, the	lepository
	Kenosiiniv Einiversiias Krawiiava – K	Kedosilory Universilas	s Brawiiava – R	VIONSON
S	villagers now go to market in Poncokusumo to b	uy agricultural input materials	, groceries, clothes,	lopooitory
	villagers now go to market in Poncokusumo to b etc. <sup>4</sup> Schooling is also difficult. There is no senio	uy agricultural input materials r high school in Ngadas. App	, groceries, clothes, proximately 20 high	lepository
ERSITAS AWIJA	villagers now go to market in Poncokusumo to b etc. <sup>4</sup> Schooling is also difficult. There is no senion school students from Ngadas stay in Poncokusumo	uy agricultural input materials or high school in Ngadas. App .The cost of education is there!	. groceries, clothes, proximately 20 high fore expensive.	lepository lepository lepository
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Source : Author's survey in Ngadas Village, 2014	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Note: "Poindes= maternity home; "Posyandu = villag	te health service Mosque= Muslim worship place, Vih	Repository
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conservation; and 3) community participation in	conservation. However, no regulation for specifica	Repository
undertaking environmental monitoring was estab	blished. On August 10, 1990, the central governme	Repository
issued a state law on conservation. <sup>5</sup> On Septemb	per 30, 1999 the central government released a sta	ateRepository
Rlaw on forestry.6 Thunandated that conservation	Begunder the central government authorities and	hisRepository
Rmeans that there is no decentralization in conserv	anapasitory Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repositeorestry containay Bracipationawa	s also acknowledged by the sovernment. At t	heRepository
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RUnder this regulation, forestry communities w	vere granted utilization rights to non-timber for	est Repository
Rproducts. In October 1998, the forestry minister	r improved this regulation. <sup>8</sup> Utilization permits we	ereRepository
Replaced with exploitation permits for coopera	tives. In 1999, the decision was improved again	n. Repository
RExplosation/permits/werelconverted/back/to us	se permits for all groups including cooperatives.	<b>In</b> Repository
R2001, the decision was once again changed. <sup>10</sup> Th	e head of the district was authorized to issue perm	its Repository
and facilitate the formation of community institut	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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Cunfortunately, these were not applied in Ngadas.	BNPO regards these regulations as more appropria	ateRepository
Reproduction forests and hot in conservation ar	eas. The only activity BNPO under ook that involv	edRepository
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<sup>6</sup> Law No. 5 of 1990 on Conservation of Natural Reso <sup>6</sup> Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry	urceand is Ecosystem iversitas Brawijaya	Repository
Porestry Ministerial Decree No. 622/Kpts-II/1995	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
<sup>8</sup> Forestry Ministerial Decree No. 677/Kpts-II/1998	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
<sup>10</sup> Forestry Ministerial Decree No. 31/Kpts-1/2001	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
R <sup>1</sup> http://www.ciforforg/acns/dowsload/pub/wk/warta0	Papository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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Rthe villagers' participation was the establishm	ere pof siónmu	mity organizatio	ns for forest fi	reRepository
Pprevention (Masyarakat Peduli Api, or MPA) in 20	DO. MPA'S role	e is effective in re	educing the number	erRepository
Por forest fires in the BNP area. <sup>2</sup> Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
The community's role in state forest in	Repository management wa	as also regulated	by the East jav	Repository
Province Government on October 13, 2003 <sup>13</sup> It	Repository	Universitas provincial gover	Brawijaya nment to organiz	Repository
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Rendering a contract with a participation of provide the providence of the providenc	Repository	Universitae	Brawyayay	Repository
R1998, She Director General OI Folest Protection	Rendorsational	Conservation of	Porestry avhaistr	yRepository
released a decree governing the zoning system of	the BNP. Under	r this regulation, i	forest communitie	sRepository
were authorized to apply their customary rules	s in the traditi	onal zone. The	community has	aRepository
traditional way to prevent forest fires by making in	sulation trenche	es, so that the fire	does not spread.	Repository
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environmental protection. Table 4 shows the pl	rograms release	ed by the minist	ries. In 2008, th	Repository
Ministry of Agriculture provided fertilizer mak	ing assistance	in Ngadas. The	aim was to trai	Repository
villagers to produce their own fertilizer, because	the organic fert	ilizer supply was	then a problem i	Repository
Rthis village In 2010, they also implemented a farn	ung land terraci	ing program. This	s program aimed t	Repository
Resolve the frequent land erosion problem in Nga	las In 2010, th	e Ministry ide E	nergy and Miner	aRepository
Resource provided Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPC	J) stove assista	nce to the village	Bin Neadas. Th	Repository
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2. 2010 Ministry of Agriculture Farming	Repository	To prevent erosior	n and landslides	Repository
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Source: The Profile of Ngadas Valage, 2013; interview	with head of Nga	idas Village, 2014.	Brawijaya	Repository
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<sup>12</sup> BNPO Statistical Yearbook, 2013: from 2007 to 201	1, 61 forest fires l	universitas have occurred in 1.	688.05 ha area of th	Repository
park. However, only one case of forest fire was success	fully mitigated by	the community in	2013 Wijaya	Repository
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Plocal government implemented an agricultural g	Dependence program for farmers from 2006 to (2010.) T	Percepository
aim was to broaden their knowledge and improv	ve the farming techniques of the farmers. In 2008, t	he <sup>rcepository</sup>
local government also improved the road from	Ngadas to Poncokusumo Sub-district to facilitate t	he
marketing of agricultural products to Malang and	d Surabaya itory Universitae Brawijaya	Repository
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RepositoTable 5 The Malage District's Local	Gevenment Programs for Nodas Villageijava	Repository
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Repository Universitas B Poncokusumo	to Malang and Surabaya).	_Repository
Source: The Profile of Ngadas Village, 2013; intervie	ew with head of Ngadas Village, 2014.	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Reposit Table 6 shows the programs started by	v BNPO for the villagers. In 1997, BNPO/introduc	edRenository
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elephant grass. The aim of this program was to	meet the needs of firewood and livestock feed for t	Repository
villagers. In 2009, BNPO began to provide biog	gas assistance. Three units of biogas were provided	<sup>to</sup> Repository
the villagers. This program aimed to provide an	alternative energy source for the villagers. Moreov	er,Repository
Rin 2012, BNPO improved the road from Nga	das to Railpani along six kilometers. It aimed	toRepository
Recurrent to war semeru Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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Repositiver Universiterenewijaya	RepositObjectives of programs Brawijaya	Repository
Repositery Universited Brawijaya	Reperent of the work and streated breaking a second	Repository
Reposi 2009 University Bood Improvement	To reduce dependency on firewood	Repository
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Village, 2014	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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Reposit The programs implemented by BNPO	generated various responses from the villagers. Tal	pleRepository
Reshows the yillagers' perceptions about the gre	en oelt program. The villagers regarded this progra	mRepository
Ras beneficial because of proper location (23	respondents) and appropriate selected plants (	28Repository
Respondents). On the other hand, the villagers re	egarded the biogas assistance as non-beneficial. Th	eyRepository
regarded the program as applied at an inappropr	iate location (26 respondents) and that the capacity	Repository
The biogas units was low (15 respondents)	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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Releason Uni Appropriateness of location	Reposit Selection of appropriate plants ava	Repository
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Source: Author's survey in Ngadas Village, 2014	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Rote: The question was asked to those who were awar	Republic the strength Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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Reposit The villagers regarded that the govern	ment policy and programs were unilateral service	s,Repository
Redich were intended only to repress the village	ers chains on fordstriesource use. In this sense, th	Repository
Pprograms were regarded not necessarily as an	interest based approach but rather a power base	Repository
Rapproach <sup>04</sup> They were perceived as ornamenta	Solutions and not welcomed by the villagers. Th	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijava	Repository
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villagers." They regarded the government's pro-	grams as insufficient (biogas), inconsistent and nor	Repository
Rsustainable inplemented at arBinappropriate	ocation (biogas, road improvement), low capacit	Repository
R(biogas); and difficule to be applied. The gover	nment failed to involve the villagers and bost the	irRepository
Rsupport! As a result, of became difficult to in	duce the positive participation of the villagers for	Repository
Renvironmental protection itas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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R <sup>14</sup> Boulie categorized approaches for conflict resolu-	tion as follows: power-based, rights-based, and interes	t-Repository
based (Boulle 1996, p. 350). Power based approach m	evas that the conflicting parties try to resolve their conflic lobbying appealing to political influence demonstration	Repository
and physical force in some cases (Nicholson 2009,	p. 4). Rights-based approach means that the conflicts an	Repository
Radiuated by thild parties such as an radius parties in	structors of individuals, for exchapte Boodit and fridun	aRepository
reaching a voluntary settlement amenable to conflictin	e gonation, with or without third party assistance, aimed a g parties' interests.	aRepository
R <sup>15</sup> No consultation with villagers' request; impro	per location (biogas and road improvement), and n	Repository
Coordination between government priority and village	stepoeitunprovinienersitas Brawijaya	Repository
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Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository sitory Universitas Brawii itory Universitas Repository onservation **Conflicts between Government** and Village Community: Reposit or Development Ren Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijava as Reposit orv Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Reposit orv (1) Conflicts in the Indonesian Forestry Sector itory Universitas Brawilava Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Reposit Serious conflicts have ensued among governments, companies, and people in the forestry Repository sector of Indonesia. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) has identified at least 359 Reposit conflicts (Yuliana, Yurdi, Christian and Wollenbergh, 2004). The conflicts occurred frequently in Reposition plantation forests (39%), followed by conservation areas (34%), and concession forests (27%). InReposit Reneral, the causes of conflicts were the problems related to forest boundaries, illegal land occupation, Repository Rillegal logging, environmental degradation, and land conversion. Conflicts in conservation areas were Reposit mainly caused by illegal occupation and illegal logging. Reposit niversitas Brawilava orv Any problems occurring in the forests of Indonesia seem to be linked to environmental Reposi Reposi orv problems. Libiszweski emphasized that environmental degradation induced the more serious conflicts repository Rin forest resource use (Libiszweski, 1992, p.6-7). The conflicts occurred frequently because ofRepository Rinequitable resource distribution among povernments, private business, and local people. Will ava Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository (2) Conflicts in the BNP area UNIVERSITAS Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository ository Universitas Brawij көр Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Conflicts have occurred between BNPO and the isolated villages (Ngadas and Ranupani). Reposit Rec RThe causes of conflicts were Elegal occupation, illegal logging, and environmental degradation. Reposit 0ľV BNPO reported that illegal cases have caused environmental problems. The villagers argue that they Reposit Pare just maintaining their traditional ways of living and merely attempting to survive. Conflicts Reposit orv occurred more frequently between BNPO and Ngadas villagers (12 cases) than with Ranupani (epository Universitas Brawijaya Repository epository Universitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Repository Universitas Braw Repository Conflicts in Ngadas Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository (3)Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository ry Universitas Brawijava rv Universitas Braw Repositorv Three serious conflicts occurred between BNPO and Ngadas villagers. The first occurred in c, the Malang District Government and the villagers Reposit a result of road improvement. At that ON Rimproved the road from Ngadas to Poncokus c. They did not coordinate with ENPO prior to theReposit Orv Repositorv Universitas Bra Repository Universitas Brawilava BRAWIJ R<sup>1</sup>The term 'plantation forests' means planted forests for production where activities such as seeding, planting, RepOSI Rmaintenance, harvesting, and marketing are pursued; The term "concessions forests" refers to natural forests in ory production forests where business activities such as logging, hauling, and processing are conducted in addition to planting, maintenance, and marketing, 'The term 'conservation areas' refers to iorests for preserving the civersity of flora, fauna, and their ecosystems. Reposit ON Repository Universitas Brawilava Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Reposit Repository Universitas Br awilava ository Universitas Brawijava Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository

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Note: <sup>1</sup> Regulation of Public Housing Minister, No. 1 belo housing stimulus assistance for low income	14, year 2011 on Guidelines for the implementation of self-
Repois a minimum area of 36 m <sup>2</sup> Brawijava	Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository
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Source: Author's survey in Ngadas Village, 2014	Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository
Note: 'Regulation of Public Housing Minister No. 14	4 year 2011 set down the guidelines for the implementation
Repofacilities; a bedroom, a bathroom and a toilet.	Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository
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figures in this table show the enrolled numbers a	at each school, but these do not indicate the graduation Repository
rates. The majority of respondents are farmers	(41 out of 50). The farmers joined elementary school epository
R(31 respondents), hut most of them (>60%) did	I not graduate. The farmers in Ngadas generally have Repository
Revealdation levels/ersitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository
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Resources Author's survey in Ngadas Village, 20143	Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository
Reposit Jable Unishewsithesvillagers' jmain o	ccupations and income levels (Eightyrtwo percent of Repository
Rthe respondents (41) are famers. Others are	government officers, agricultural wages laborers; and Repository
Rtraders. The job structure of the Billage is not ye	et diversified. Stratification in Income level, nowever, Repository
is wide. 40% of the villagers constitute the rich	people (≥ IDR 2.5 million/month). Most of them (13 Repository
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Responsil9) and	e farmers There	e are 19 farmers	whosecincome	is less than IDR	2 million/mont	h.Repository
<b>R</b> Development	of vegetable farr	ning seems to hav	ve progressed. I	he government o	fficials and trade	rsRepository
Phave also take	n up farming as	a side 100. Govern	ment officials w	ho have good acc	cess to governme	ntRepository
Repository	Universitas nong the rich in t	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
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Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	(unit: number o	f respondents)	Repository
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Reflecting level	Farmer	Gov Officer	_Agr Laborer	Universitas	Bratwijatya	Repository
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Re2,000 40 2/2	,500 iversioas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
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<b>Sources</b> Author	's survey in Ngadas	s Village, 2014	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
RNote: Income is	s roughly estimated	by the added value	of harvested crop	s, wage, salary, and	net benefit of othe	rsRepository
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Repository	e_12 shows they	illagers' incornes	according to the	eir education leve	ls. Stratification	ofRepository
Pincome seems	to be linked with	n education. The h	nigher educated	villagers obtain hi	gher incomes. Ye	,Repository
about 50% of	f the rich respon	dents (income $\geq$	IDR 2.5 miilio	n/month) just gra	iduated or did n	otRepository
graduate from	elementary scho	ool. On the other	hand, low inco	me respondents (	Brawieva income < IDR 1	Repository
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Repfacomele	velniversitas No	Brawijayatu	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya Total	Repository
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Rtons/48 farmers), and green onions (289 tens/48 t	farmers). The rich	h farmers with 1 haland or more	e (11Repository
Roup of \$48, income > BDR 2.5 million/month) ov	vn 56%, 63%, ar	nd 57% of the production of po	tato, Repository
cabbage, and green onion crops, respectively. T	The fucrative share	e of the farm crops is concent	atedRepository
with certain rich farmers, who comprise about 20	% of all farmers.	Universitas Brawijaya	a Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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Reference on one in this villages The villagers pro	ocuce these thre	e crops to obtain higher inco	mes.Repository
Rearning activities are stratified according to fa	arming scale and	l consequent income tevels. H	igherRepository
Rincome and larger land-size farmers tend to	perform intensiv	e farming with larger amoun	is of Repository
fertilizer application. Larger scale farmers real	ize high product	tivity per hectare and their inc	omeRepository
levels are relatively higher. Most farmers with i	ncome $\geq$ IDR 2.5	5 million/month or more show	9-15 Repository
ton/ ha potato 5-25 ton/ ha cabbage and 7-15	top/ ha green on	ion production Table 20 show	a Repository
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Repository Dinne anger anal Bratops available	and green tonio	n crops nave nigiBunit prices.	andRepository
Reproduction per hectare is also high; these two cr	ops show high g	ross revenues. The gross reven	ge of Repository
Reabbage is relatively lower. Under farming lan	d constraints) po	otatol and green Soliton are the	mostRepository
Rimportant and Incrative cropss Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	a Repository
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Repository Universitas Brawijaya	inger of Farmers	Universitas Brawiay (unit: number of respondent	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya	ming land size (ha	Universitas Brawijaya	a Repository
$\text{Repo}_{(\text{IDR}000)}$ niversitals $\text{Branches}_{0 < 1 \le 0.5}$	- <u>0.5</u> <-≤1	<u>- Ypiversitas B</u> rawija¶e	al Repository
Rep <u>500 50 21,000</u> iversitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repository 1,300 versitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Rep <u>soitory 1,00</u> iversitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	3 Repository
Repository doorversitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
RepositoryoUniversitas Brawijaya	Repository	Unwersitas Brawijaya	<u>Repository</u>
Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	<u>Repository</u>
RSource: Ambor's survey: in Ngadas Village, 2014	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	a Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	a Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	a Repository
Repository Universitas Brawliava	duction of Potatoe	Universitas Brawijaya	a Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	a Repository
Reincome Level (IDR/ersitas BrawijayaFar	ming land size (ha	Universitas Brawijava	ton/Repository
Repositooy Universita6 Braveijaga.5	Repository	Uaiversitas>Brawil&fac	mersRepository
Rep‱i≰oky1,000 iversitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	a Repository
Rep.000bory 1,500 versitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repó@fory2000versitas Brawija?/a	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repository Offiversitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijava	Repository
Repositor <sup>00</sup> Iniversitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Reposition Universitate Brawija9a	Repository	Untversitas3Brawija98	Repository
Source: Author's survey in Ngadas Village, 2014	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	a Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	a Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	a <sub>4</sub> Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	a Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	a Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	a Repository







BRAWIJAYA

	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
ACID	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
W.UB.	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
SITOR	Repository Universitas	B Table 15/Prod	uction of Cabbag	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
REPO	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Reforme Level (IDR ersitas-	Brawijaya	ning land size (ha	<b>Universitas</b>	Braw Total (ton	Repository
4	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository		Brawijaya	Repository
8	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
N S	Repository 2,000 versitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
AT 2	Rep. 960 Pry 2,500 versitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
ERS	Reposite,500Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	5Brawija 218	Repository
	Reporting/48/iversitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
500	Repositions Universitas	Brawijāya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Requiree: Author's survey in Ngadas	Billage, 2014	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
V	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Table 16. Product	ion of Green On	iensiversitas	Brawijaya	Repository
AC.ID	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
Y,UB.	Reincome Level (IDR/ <u>ersitas</u>	Brawijaya <sup>Farr</sup>	$\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}$		Braw Total (ton 48 farmers	Repository
SITOR	Repository Universitas	Brawjaya	Repository	Unversitas	Brawijaya	Repository
REPO	$Reposition (0) = 1.000 \le - \le 1.500$	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
2002	Repository oniversitas $1,500 \le - < 2,000$	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
A	2,000 ≤ - < 2,500	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
		Brawijaya	Repository	Unjversitas	30 ( <u>176</u> )	Repository
S N	Total (ton/48 Wel Siles	Browijaya	Repusitory Poperatory	Universitas	30 289	Papasitony
ET S	PSources Author's survey in Nuclas	Village 2014	Pepository	Universites	Brawijaya	Repusitory Penesitory
<b>ERS</b>	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universites	Brawijaya	Repository
≩₽	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Renository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
500	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
(-100	Repository Universitas	able 17. Productiv	vity of Potato Fa	Liniversitas	Brawijaya	Repository
$\mathbf{\nabla}$	Reposite Level	Farming la	nd size (ha)	Universitas	Average (ton/	Repository
	(IDR 000) 0 Repository Universitas	$0 < - \le 0.5$ 0.5	<-<1 1<-<	<u>-</u> Universitas	household)	Repository
	$500 \le -< 1,000$ 0.00 Repository, conversitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawiaya	Repository
ACID		Brawlaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
W.UB.	Rezoogitory 500 iversitas	Brawijaya	Repositor	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
ISITO	Repositor Universitas	Brawijaya	Repositoria	Universitas	Bayijaya	Repository
REPO	Reparation Reparatio Reparation Reparation Reparation Reparation Reparation R	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repdetteheld) Iniversitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya_	Repository
-	Source: Author's survey in Ngadas	Village, 2014	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
2	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
N A	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
E E	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
RSI	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
N N	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
S 📅	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
A P WAR	1005 F2 F F F F		The second secon		The second second second second	Donooilon
	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repusitory
	Repository Universitas Repository Universitas	Brawijaya Brawijaya	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya Brawijaya	Repository

	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	<b>Repository Universitas</b>	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	<b>Repository Universitas</b>	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	able 18. Productiv	it of Cabbage Fathing ersitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	<b>Repository Universitas</b>	Brawijaya	Repository
	Replocito Level niversitas	BrawijEarming	g land size (ha) ry Universitas	Average (top)	Repository
r.	Reposition Universitas	Brasijā95	Repésitoly 13 Riversitas	household)	Repository
	Rep00≤-<1,000	Brawijaya	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
		Brawijaya	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	$\operatorname{Repository}_{2,000}^{1,500}$ Chiversitas	Brawijaya	Répository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	R5.50 sitor 14.44 ive 25.00 s	Brawijaya	Repository
	RepAverage (ton/niversitas	Brawijaya	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
Î.	Repthelischold Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Source: Author's survey in Ngadas	s Village, 2014	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawnaya Farming	g land size (ha)	Brawijaya	Repository
	(IDR 000) (IDR 000)	0 < - ≤ 0.5	$0.5 < - \le 1$ $1 < - \le 2$ > 2	BGrand Total	Repository
	500 ≤ - < 1,000 0.00	Brawijaya	Repository Universitas	0.00 <sup>0.00</sup>	Repository
	$e_{1,000} \le e_{1,500}$ iversitas	Braw <u>2120</u> ya	Repository Universitas	Brawgaya	Repository
	kep,506 ≤0≥2,000 iversitas	Brawjaya	Repository. Miversitas	Brawgaya	Repository
	≺e <sub>2,000</sub> <u>≺</u> o<,2,500 iversitas	Brawij33ya	Repository.67 niversitas	Brayogaya	Repository
	Reposition (top liniversitias	Braws,00ya	Repositor Liniversitas	Brawiiawa	Repository
	household)	Brawgjaya	R6.210Sitor 8.85 nive 15.06 S	Braygaya	Repository
	Source: Author's survey in Ngadas	s Village, 2014	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
Í I	Sepository Universitas	Browijaya	Repusitory Universitas	Browijaya	Pepository
	Republicity Universitas	Drawijaya	Repository Universitas	Drawijaya	Popository
× .	Repusitory Universitas	Brawijaya	Repusitory Universitas	Brawijaya	Penository
	DenosTable 20. Comparison o	f Production Pric	repository of Agriculture	rat Products	Penository
	Republication of Pindemailant	Production (ton/ h	a) Price/ (on (IDR 000) of Pata	12DR 000(ba)	Repository
	RepositorPolato iversitas	Brav19.30/a	Reposit 6.800 Iniversita	131.240	Repository
	Conceito Cabbage vorsitas	26.98	Repositol 600 Iniversitas	43,168	Renository
	Green Onion	32.11	Papacito 5,500 Iniversita	176,605	Repository
	Source: Author's survey in Ngadas	s Village, 2014	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	Reposites Universitas	Biawikawa fa	-Reconstantion duriversites	Brawijayam	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijava	Repository Universitas	Brawijava	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijava.	Repository Universitas	Brawijava	Repositorv
£	century (Heiner (1999, p.91–10	02). Figure 3 sho	ows cropping patterns applied by :	tarmers in Ngadas	Repository
	They usually plant potato seed	s twice a year, in	January and in May. In October,	they usually leav	Repository
	the farming land empty, or plan	n cabbage or gree	er onion. In some plots, cabbage a	nd green onion ar	Repositorv
	planted throughout the year as	Brawijaya	<b>Repository Universitas</b>	Brawijava	Repository
	<b>Repository Universitas</b>	Brawijaya	<b>Repository Universitas</b>	Brawijaya	Repository
	<b>Repository Universitas</b>	Brawijaya	<b>Repository Universitas</b>	Brawijaya	Repository
	<b>Repository Universitas</b>	Brawijaya	<b>Repository Universitas</b>	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas	Brawijaya	<b>Repository Universitas</b>	Brawijaya	Repository

BRAWIJAYA

BRAWIJAYA REPOSITORY.UB.AC.ID



	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
ACII	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
RY.UB	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
SITO	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
REPO	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas Brawija coppin	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
4	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
8	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
S T	Repository Chi Nevsites Blany Eeba Ma	Repersitery Universitas Branniaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
<b>BERS</b>	Repository Cablese/Green Dick / Wijaya Po	Repositor/Universites Braw/aya	Repository
≩₽	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
500	Repository Universitas Brawijaya Po	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
(-se)	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
V	Reposito y Cabbage/Green Onion // Cabbage/	Green Onion / Cabbage/Green Onion / A ya	Repository
	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
AC.ID	Note: Total farming land of 50 respondents were po	tato = 14.4 ha; cabbage = 12.6 ha; and green	Repository
W.UB.	Reposition = 9 ha in 2013 to 2014. Wi Jaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
SITOR	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
REPO	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	(4) Farming and Environmental Risk	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
1	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	Land erosion has long been the most se	erious problem in Java's upland farming. The la	and
S S	conservation of the upland areas became a govern	unental priority (Hefner, 2009, p.177–178). Hef	nerDopositony
ZITA	Prointed iont that Noradas is a big risk area for lat	Repository Oniversitas Drawijaya	forRepositon
ERS	Republic territor to reside a Bren till a version	Repositing during set as Brancia set	toRepository
≩ਔ	Repositors Universitas Brawilaya	Repository Liniversitas Brawijeva	Repository
50	Repository Universitas Brawijava	Repository Universitas Brawijava	Repository
(	and the time and labor involved. It also needed n Repository Universitas Brawijaya	assive landscaping arrangements. In the 1970s,	Repository
$\sim$	Indonesian Government tried to re-introduce terrad	ce farming, but it was again rejected by the villag	Repository
	In 2010, it was re-applied by the Ministry of Agri	culture and approved by the villagers. The villag	ersRepository
	Rappreciated that extension workers directly instru	eted then on the farming technology and posed	noRepository
ACID	Represented and acquisition. Now, mo	st farmers in Ngadas apply terrace farming: Onl	y aRepository
3V.UB	Rew farmers still reject it, arguing that their land i	s not so sleep (6 respondents) and that the terrac	ingRepository
SITO	Repository Universitas Braviaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
REPO	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	refuirer. They use organic refuirers more the	Repository
-	chemical fertilizers, with the ratio being 11:1. The	ev regard organic fertilizers as more profitable t	han Repository
2	Rehemical ones. <sup>4</sup> The production is increased b	Rasingsorganic fertilizers (particularly ju po	atoRepository
2	R <u>epository Universitas B</u> rawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
TAS	R <sup>2</sup> BNPO Statistical Yearbook, 2013 Situation in Ngad	R: a perage hainfall, 1,9923nm/yar, Rerage/ramy da	ys Repository
RSI	P.3 days/month; type of soil: regosol and litosol, inter erode soil: and tonography: up to 40 degrees of slope. N	rediates of volcanic ash and sand, reduce viscosity leadas is high risk of land erosion: 6 locations in 2012	andRepository
N N	$\mathbb{R}^3$ 1 ha, 2 farmers, ±30 days/ more.	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
N 📅	R*Price of organic fertilizer SIDR 376,090 (ton; while ch	Enseatterillizery IDR12.200.0002ren Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
U	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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Repository Universitas Brawij	aya Repo	sitory Unive	rsitas Braw	/ijaya	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawij	aya Repo	sitory Unive	rsitas Braw	/ijaya	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawij	aya Repo	sitory Unive	rsitas Braw	/ijaya 👘	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawij	aya Repo	sitory Unive	rsitas Braw	/ijaya	Repository
Rfaming. Table 21 shows providing nutr	ients to the soil in	eprove y eld sub	tantially. The t	otal organic	Repository
Rentilizers used by the farmers is 272.30	dons, while its a	verage/application	n per hectare i	5.67 aons.	Repository
Rineteen out of 48 rich farmers (inc	one $\geq$ IDR 2.5	smillion/month)	rusta Smore th	an 44.25%	Repository
(120.5/272.3 tons) of organic fertilizers.	aya Repo	sitory Unive	rsitas Braw	/ijaya	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawij	aya Repo	sitory Unive	rsitas Braw	/ijaya	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawij	aya Repo	sitory Unive	rsitas Braw	/ijaya	Repository
Repositable 21 Application of Organic	c Fertilizers by Fa	rming Land Size	and Income Le	Maya	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawij	aya Repor	sitony Unive	rsitas Braw	ијауа	Repository
Refinctione Level (IDR Graitas Brawni	$< 0.5 \qquad 0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < -0.5 < $	$\leq 1$ $1 < 1 < 1$	rsitas Brav	/ijayaal	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawij	aya Repo	sitory Unive	rsitas Braw	нјауа —	Repository
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Repository Universitas Brawij	aya Repo	sitory Unive	rsitas Braw	48.80	Repository
Rep <u>661ory</u> 2,500 versitas Brawl	aya Repo	$\theta$ itory U <sub>41.00</sub>	rsitas Braw	// 71.00	Repository
Reposit2,500Universitas Brawy	ava Re <u>sos</u>	sitory Upibe	rsitaş <sub>9</sub> 60av	(120.50)	Repository
Repositional Universitas Brawe	8.76a Re66.66	50tory 423.00	rsitaş966av	1 272.30	Repository
Source: Author's survey in Ngadas Village, 2	aya Repo	sitory Unive	rsitas Braw	njaya	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawij	aya Repo	sitory Unive	rsitas Braw	/ijaya	Repository
Reposit Chemical iertilizers have been	applied since the	e coloniai era (F	lefner, 1999, p.	98-99). Its	Repository
use became more intensive in the 19	70s (Hefner, 199	9. p. 100). Bef	ore 1979, farm	ners bought	Repository
chemical fertilizer in Ngadiwong Villag	aya Kepos Pasuruan Distri	Sitory Unive	rsitas Braw Ngadas, The vil	/ijaya lagers went	Repository
Repository on versitas Brawy	aya Repo	Sitory Unive	rsitas Braw	ng aya went	Repository
Representation of the states and	gygronegggi	solate subdista	vsquasi Bipav	e parciase.	Repository
Reable 22 shows chemical tertilizer appli	cation. The total	amount of chea	ncal tertilizers	used by the	Repository
farmers is 23.28 tons, and the average i	s 0.48 ton/ ha/ Th	e rich farmers te	nd to use it inte	nsively and	Repository
account for more than 48% (11.20 t	on) of the cher	nical fertilizer	use. Fertilizers	can cause	Repository
environmental problems. Chemical fertil	izers and pesticid	les from upstrear	n are regarded a	as the cause	Repository
of water pollution in Brantas river (Ray	nont, 2014, p.5).	The stream from	Ngadas is a bra	anch of this	Penesitony
Receitory Universitas Brawii	aya Repu	sitory Unive	reitae Brau	njaya niovo	Repository
Repository Universitas Drawij	aya Repu	sitory Unive sitory Unive	reitae Brau	rijaya rijaya	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawij	aya Repu	sitory Unive	reitae Brau	iliava iliava	Repository
Renository Universitas Brawij	ava Reno	sitory Unive	reitae Braw	njaya iliava	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawij	ava Reno	sitory Unive	rsitas Brau	njaya Jilava	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawij	ava Reno	sitory Unive	reitae Rrau	njaya /iiava	Repository
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Repository Universitas Brawij	ava Repo	sitory Unive	rsitas Brav	vijava	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawii	ava Repo	sitory Unive	rsitas Brav	vijava	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawii	ava Reno	sitory Unive	rsitas Braw	/iiava	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawij	ava Renos	sitory Unive	rsitas Brav	iliava	Repository
<sup>5</sup> Nutrients to the cropy improving crop yield	ls substantially. Ex	ample: Chicken o	anule can increa	se potassium	Repository
levels in the soil and thereby increase the gr	owth of potatoes (I	Nurul, 2011). Impi	oving soil health	reduces soil	Repository
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	helping their family or hiring worker	s from Ngada	s (mainly close	e relatives of hei	ghtങ്ങ)." Only o	nekepository
ACIE	farmer hired outside laborers, relying	g solely on no	on-family work	ters; eleven farm	ers employed bo	thRepository
7V.UB	family and hired labor. Farmers with	greater land (s	size > 1 ha) acc	ount for about 70	% of outside hire	s.Repository
SITO	The majority, however, depends on	ly on family	labor. Large s	scale farmers ow	ning more than	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
REPO	hectare mainly depend on hired labor.	wijaya r	Repository	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
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REPOS	Repositor (28%) raise pigs. As many is	armers are Hi wijava	aus, they do n	ot have taboos re Universitas	Brawiava	Repositorv
	The livestock owners get feed from	both the farm	ing land and f	orest. It seems the	nat feed from the	Repository
3	farming land alone does not suffice to	raise all the v	illage livestocl	Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
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VERSI	<sup>6</sup> The non-family labor is used only in ce farming land, such that he needs hired la laborers wages were much more expens	rtain condition: bor. No farmer ive. Laborers'	who hired labor wages outside the	head of village has did so outside the he village were ID	ab time to work h village, because t R 35,000/day, whi	he Repository
JNIVERSI BRAW	<sup>6</sup> The non-family labor is used only in ce farming land, such that he needs hired la laborers wages were much more expens wages within the village were only IDR 2	rtain condition: bor. No farmer ive Laborers' 20,000/day.	who hired labor wages outside th	head of village has did so outside the ne village were ID	no time to work h village, because t R 35,000/day, whi Brawijaya	he Repository Repository
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	Reposit Vegetable farming in Ngadas is fully of	leveloped and profitable. It is highly commercialized	d,Repository
	with products being sold to large urban cities.	particularly to Malang and Surabaya. The farmin	Repository
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<b>M</b>	farmers It has caused water and soil contamin	nation and high levels of environmental risk.' Larg	Repository
SR S	Reforest lands were illegally developed for vegetab	le farming without BNPO permission. Opening fore	stRepository
≧2	Rhowever, is not avoidable for the villagers' sur	vival: Darge vegetable farmers have become rich an	aRepository
500	Rstratified according to their income level. Rich	farmers extended the area of farmable land, but the	Repository
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z 💥	Rin 2007; mainly caused by farming activity in upstrea	m area (Tempo 2014).niversitas Brawiiava	Repository
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2	Reposit Villagers have sted simber and non-tim	nbee resources since the end of the fifteently century Rep	ository
LIS N	based on their own customary rules. Dutch polic	y allowed villagers to open forest land up to 414 ha	ository
A ER	for farming from 1910 to 1925 after road deve	lopment and population growth. The land that was	ository
ź 🥰	legally allowed to be used by the villagers for ag	riculture was 410 ha (99%), a settlement of 3 ha (0.7	ository
	ha), and public facilities (road, place of worship,	etc.) of 1 ha (0.3%). In 1927, the average household	ository
(-154-)	in Ngadas had 1.29 hectares of farming land (H	efner, 1999, p. 94-95). The evidence of land holding	ository
-	Rhas only been the Pethok D (tax payment re	celet) Since 1982, the management of forest and	ository
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lisod	use non-timber forest resources, villagers (illega	lly) opened new farming land due to high vegetable Rep	ository
RE	Repeated and the second s	ppened 475 ha (up to 2012) and 3.54 ha in 2013. The Rep	ository
	Rtotal faming land in Ngadas is 888.5 ha, With	on $9419$ divises holds, the average land used is more Rep	ository
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	Reposit Table 23 shows villagers' income leve	by farming land size. In the 1980s, the stratification	ository
AT A	of income level and farming land size in Ngadas	was already wide: the top rich 6% of villagers owned	ository
RSI S	25% of farming land in this village (Hefner, 19	99, p. 197). Now, the recent stratification is caused	ository
	particularly by village government officials and	d larger farmers, Ten percent of very rich villagers	ository
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ACID	integration, it could be even more difficult to imp	Repository Universitas Brawijaya Rep	ository
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	Source: Author's survey in Ngadas Village, 2014	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	RNote: Income is roughly estimated by added value or	f harvested crops, wages, salaries, and net benefit of othe	rs.Repository
CIB	Reposite estimated values are wrapped up 8 incom	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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EPOS	R(2) Traditional Rules of Forest and La	mRUsository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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	Reposit The Ngadas villagers' life style has be	en heavily affected by their customary rules. Religi	on Repository
2	and customs strongly influence their beliefs abo	ut water, land, and forests as their source of liveling	Repository
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"S"	Rue customs of the lenggere. Blue villagers	retain the customary rules on opening land, la	nd Repository
3	Rtransaction, inheritance, night-watches, and so o	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
3	Repositony average farming End owned an	Ngadas (18 2.0 2) ha/household, anuch larger ahan 1	heRepository
0	Raverage across Java (0.43 ha/household). Appro	ximately 50% of land in the village is technically r	not Repository
	allowed for use by villagers by the governmen	t. However, the villagers maintain their rules on la	Repository
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	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	the "dukun" (traditional and religious leader of	Repository
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B.AC	Rfenggerese village) / their land plot does not ha	ive a land title yet. Land tenure is not regulated and	terRepository
JRY.U	Riberland law, but only under customary rule.	Regarding village land use for residence, places	ofRepository
OSITC	worship, farming land, and other uses, the com	munity decides under the leadership of the duku	n."Repository
REP	Furthermore, the community still maintains a	a traditional farming agricultural calendar (prano	Repository
	<i>mongso</i> ). Based on this rule, farmers jointly wor	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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X	Repository Universitas Bravajaya	and in regards are the tuning being on tuning works	Repository
	geno-gini, and land rent. Tanah bengkok is villa	age land provided to the current head of the village	orRepository
Ă S	Refficials, and/it is usually the most fertile land in	n the village. The <i>tanah bengkok</i> carnot be sold, bu	t inRepository
RSI S	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
≥>	<sup>2</sup> Compared to other Tenggerese villages such as Rar	upani, in which traditional values have begun to shift. N	ow,Repository
N 📅	Research and in Ranupani/is owned by people outside th	e Hapository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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BRAWIJAYA	parents' death. The ratio of <i>landh warisan</i> between son and daughter is 1.1. <i>Gono-gun</i> is the dividing rule of assets obtained by husband and wife. It is evenly allocated as 1:1 in case of divorce. The other traditional farming rule is share-cropping. It is not fixed rent but harvest sharing in monetary terms after selling crops. The harvest ratio of share croppers and land owners is 1:1, usually known as <i>maror</i> (a Javanese term meaning divided into two). The exemption of ratio occurs during bad harvest, for example 2:1. Actually, share-cropping is a rare case in Ngadas. Large land owners sometimes use share-cropping, for example <i>tanah bengkok</i> , of the village head or other village officers. Most share-croppers are relatives or neighbors. In share-cropping, role sharing is applied by the villagers. The land owner usually provides fertilizers, lunch, and a cigarette (once per day, and cigarettes for males only). Meanwhile, the share-cropper provides seed, fertilizer, and labor.
REPOSITORY.UB.AC.ID	Vegetable farming in Ngadas is largely developed and benefits the villagers. They are strongly motivated by such beneficial opportunities. Although land transactions have been regulated and coordinated by such customary rules as described above, recent transactions could risk the loosening of customary rules or of cause some villagers to defy the customary rules. The loosening of customary rules could also generate higher risk of outsiders' buying forest or farming land for development. Fortunately willagers' guttemany rules on land transaction, land we and traditional
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REPOSITORY UB. ACID	Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Farming land development has caused environmental degradation in Ngadas. Four hundred seventy five hectares of forest were opened up in 2012, and 3.54 ha in 2013. Soil erosion frequently occurs in the village, with 6 locations experiencing land erosion in 2013. Moreover, 1,688.05 ha of forest fire from 2004 to 2011. Contamination and sedimentation have occurred in the lake in Propusation well continuous statistics (lanth from 10 more 2 m) stripling the locations 7 has to 4 he over
BRAWIJAYA	Parta year period (1988-2012): Repository The vested interest of the villagers is farming land rather than explicit land conservation. In Repository addition to 414 ha of allowed land, they occupied more than 400 ha by opening forest. BNPO prohibits land use and is requesting them to reforest the land. This has caused direct conflict between probability and BNPO:sitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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OSITO	Reposit The environmental problems caused b	y villagers' daily activities consequently increases the	Repository
REPC	Reatherability of village life and living conditio	ns. It is very difficult to induce villagers to decrea	Repository
	Rtheir farming efforts. Village income stratifica	tion also has the potential to become larger due	Repository
	lucrative vegetable farming. Only villagers w	Repository Universitas Brawilava	Repository
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	Reputa cause critical problems for the sustainable	must of the community and execution of environme	Repository
ERS	Reopersystion and protection as Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
≩	Repositornamental and symbolic conservation	n efforts do not need to be continued. Government	alRepository
500	environmental protection programs need to be	sufficient, consistent, and sustainable. As discusse	Repository
	above, the program implemented in Ngadas di	d not satisfy these conditions. The villagers receive	Repository
$\mathbf{\nabla}$	governmental services, but they did not recei	ve an incentive to cooperate with the government	Repository
	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya ers were kidnapped and an official car was burnt. Th	Repository
	Repository Universitas opawijaya's	d Sheen sitement. The contrast Brawlaya	Repository
AC.IE	Reinagers nave somethingsclose to resulting towa	Reposition ( Liniv governments reput	Repository
RY.UB	Pjustification for environmental degradation/thro	ugn scientific research, which can increase villager	s'Repository
SITO	concern for environmental protection; otherwis	e, the government cannot gain positive support fro	Perository
REPC	the villagers and also from other governme	ental institutions. Environmental monitoring cou	Id Dopository
	effectively be carried out with cooperation betw	een the government and villagers.	Repository
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A	Repository autory this paper is to find the answer to why orlingers do not follow the environment Repository
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S	Reposit this contended that government/policy does not necessarily secure the villagers' fiving repository
NIT/SIT/	condition. It is merely a continuation of the colonial policy established by Dutch colonial government
A R	without scientific research or rational justification. The government is acting as an apologist to
ź 🥰	colonial rules regarding forest conservation. The programs undertaken were insufficient, inconsistent,
	Dand non-sustainable. The programs were also applied at inappropriate locations and with very limited Doposition
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~	Repetitor likely at the Rewije and Reposition of the relation
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B.AC	BNPO did not conduct scientific research on environmental degradation. This has resulted
ORY,U	in a lack of information about environmental degradation, and consequently, the villagers hardly
POSIT	understand the seriousness of the environmental risk in the BNP territory. This led to them hindering
R	Repository and commitment vary BNPORepository
	Repository regarded as merely ornamental solutions/ jaya Repository
8	Reposit As the villagers have huge role in monitoring environmental degradation, the collaboration Repository
4	between the government and villagers is essential, particularly for monitoring land opening, farming,
TAS	and villagers' living conditions. However, it seems to be difficult to induce the villagers' participation
RSI S	Find visitory wing constitutes. Browever, it seems to be obtained to induce the that sha particulation Repository
ĽŽ	Repository includes because are government programs were really oppository
S	Reading of reducing (seming standang converting syndagers) if we of the service and such Repository
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C	There is no effective mutual cooperation and coordination among the various government
	organizations in the BNP. Various BNPO programs, Malang District Government, and Ministry of
1	Agriculture programs were implemented without planning or coordination. Several programs could
ACID	not meet both the priorities of each government and the needs of the villagers. The cooperation among
N.UB.	Rthe villagers and the government organizations is Essential for environmental protections will ava Repository
SITOR	Reposit There Jis in a recientific justification for the Oallagers' Utiliegality, Casserred by BNPO, Repository
REPO	Regarding the newly opened farming land. No reliable and scientific monitoring has been established Repository
<u>11</u>	for the environmental condition particularly the impact of extensive vegetable farming in both "legal" Repository
-	and "illegal land" The environmentally feasible and sustainable scale of farming is not revealed
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2	Repository gain the vitagets participation of Repository
<b>M</b>	Reopperation for environmental protection and forest conservation. It is impossible for BNPO to stop Repository
SI S	Extensive commercial farming of vegetables without understanding the real living conditions of the COOSILOTY
	villagers or to formulate ways of inducing villagers participation in forest conservation. Providing COOSILOTY
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