

## THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREST AND LAND BURNING POLICY RESTRICTION IN PULANG PISAU CENTRAL KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

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### Abstract

*Forest fire often associated with shifting cultivation activities. Some people perceive that shifting cultivators caused uncontrolled fires that damage the ecosystem and the environment. While in fact that shifting cultivation has been done for thousands of years implemented the slash-burn method that was environmental friendly. The aims of this study were to analyze and to develop innovative models, ideal for the local government to implement the policies on land and forest burning restriction, and in the will be able to create new concept and model of the policy that more bottom-up and received by all people. This study obtained some findings where the local government has implemented several programs to prevent the burning of land and forest in the form of prevention program by using socialization methods to the public, despite the prevention program has limited infrastructure of fire extinguishers that was not comparable with the area. After that, the sanctions for people who burn the land or forest are indecisive and discrimination, only few people to be suspects, but the intellectual actors or the leaders cannot be touched legally. Based on the results of this study the researchers can recommend that, in implementing the policies of burning restriction on land and forest in Central Kalimantan province should emphasize community participation, therefore it will create the policy of deliberation that ultimately resulted the trust and the obedience to create the new policy (deliberative).*

**Keywords:** Regulatory Reform, Good Local Traditional, Deliberative, Forest Fire, Forest and Land.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Forestry is one of the important development sectors in many developing countries as well as in Indonesia. The forestry sector has been one source of foreign exchange. Not a bit of state revenue derived from various forms of forest use.

In Indonesia, almost all forest area controlled by the state and managed base on the formulated policies and implemented by the state. Politically, Indonesia's forests managed base on the grant of rightful authority utilizing by government to government agencies and private institutions, considering that the country have the power over natural resource management rather than the public (Awang, 2003).

The absence of boundaries from the state's right to rule the earth, water and natural resources created the regulations that give the large role of country without any control from the public. Therefore, the essence of "the greatest welfare of the people" that should be the goal of mastery the earth, water and natural resources become lost.

According Siahaan (2004) the ideology of Indonesia's development which is focused on economic growth has been made forests as a source of state revenue that seems most easily achieved. The examination of the environment and ecological construction is clearly stated in the rules of forestry's law. Through management that based on state based and company-based (private based) and the ideology of development, as mentioned above, the forest's wealth in Indonesia was not able to provide social welfare. Even the forests and natural resources in Indonesia continued damaged.

The view of economic theory stated that forest resources as public resources are usually in the right regime of "common property", "state property" and "open access" must be decided who has the rights of the resources. In Indonesia, most forest areas controlled by the state and furthermore as owned by the government, so that the designation is often carried out at the discretion of the government itself. According Ichwandi (2003) granting the property fights to somebody will provide an incentive for him to use land efficiently, make an investment for land conservation and improvement of soil quality. In the process, a lot of common property, such as communal land seems to be private due to the pressure of population growth and land commercialization.

The forest management policies to be unjust also caused by the specific interests of actors who influence policy making in which one group of conglomerates. The key of success of the government in implementing economic policy, including the government's efforts to create fairer economic structure probably will be determined largely by how far the conglomerate groups have willing to be understood that what is happening in the forest resource conflicts lately ultimately derived from the institutionalization of democracy that do not bring the success.

The controlled-burning concept is still allowed to people who assume that the concept of controlled-burning is a custom. The burning of land controlled by the majority of traditional society is a local wisdom that must be maintained and developed. However, some people are still traditionally been reluctant to apply customary rules in agricultural expansion. As a result of land clearing by burning often interfere with the surrounding environment. In order to maintain the wisdom of local communities to preserve the natural resources need the methods and techniques to handle the burning of forest and land in a controlled manner for the purpose of maintaining the ecosystem and the environment.

During the time of land clearing process is usually carried out by combining a mechanical manner and burning of logging debris. Burn logging debris gave the advantage that the time is relatively quick and cheap, but in terms of the environmental aspect is very detrimental. Land clearance by burning causes the following matters:

First, Disorders of smoke, which is detrimental to health and logging activity; Second, the soil becomes dry and micro organism elements in the soil will die; Third, Wastage of natural resources, which in this case is wood; Fourth, for certain condition if cannot do with careful can cause fires uncontrolled and widespread.

The crucial impact due to forest fires is poor air quality leading to increased patient of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), the destruction of flora and fauna, disruption of education activities, disruption of air, sea and land transportation activities with limited visibility and disruption of social economy activity and disruption of international relations, especially the smoke that spread to the neighbor countries such as Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore and other ASEAN countries. Thus giving rise to various reactions and pressure from neighbor countries to Indonesia to be able to manage land and forest fires carefully.

Based on mentioned above the government issued a policy of prohibition of forest and land fires in the form of Law, Government regulation and regulatory regions. The implementation of this policies need to be investigated, in order to obtain data and information for making policy ahead for the provincial government and for the central government.

Based on all mentioned above, the study aims to describe and analyze the implementation of policies prohibiting the burning of forests, fields and lawns in the Pulang Pisau Central Kalimantan Province along with supporting and inhibiting factors so that discovered a new policy model in tackling forest and land fires.

## **2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The method of this research used descriptive method with qualitative analysis.

## **3. LOCATION AND SITE RESEARCH**

The research was conducted in the District of Pulang Pisau Central Kalimantan Province, Pulang Pisau deliberately chosen for the following reasons:

First, District of Pulang Pisau is a division of Kapuas district, Central Kalimantan Province and it is a transit area for tourists or people who are going to the capital of Central Kalimantan, Palangkaraya and Banjarmasin city, South Kalimantan. Pulang Pisau district is also the second largest rice producing area in Central Kalimantan after Kapuas district, mostly local livelihoods depend on agriculture.

Second, land and forest fires during dry season is common in that area between July and December. Added with the conditions of the region, that most area is protected forests which are in Sebangau and Kuala Kahayan sub-district. Moreover, Sawit companies that come to this area is usually clearing land by massive burning that cause the thick smoke.

## **4. DATA SOURCE AND DATA COLLECTION**

In this study, researchers collect data from two types, namely primary data and secondary data. Sources of data in this study there are 3 kinds, among others: Informants, events and documents.

### **a) Informants**

Regional leaders, leaders of work units that handle forest fires, Entrepreneur in plantation and forestry, Head of village, Extension Agriculture and Forestry Extension, Farmers Group, Traditional Leaders, Community Leaders as the informants.

### **b) Events**

The events recorded by either visually or manually, both print and electronic related with the burning of land and forest

### **c) Documents**

Collect and develop the data (logging the data), to collect data and recording of the data has been obtained.

In obtaining the data used several methods of collecting ways, including: interviews, observations, and collection of data from the source of non-human such as documentation, scientific literature, regulations, books, journals, articles, newspapers, photographs, various types of records, speeches, case studies and television shows as well as area studies in the region of Pulang Pisau.

## **5. DATA ANALYZE**

In this study, the researchers collected relevant data in accordance with the purpose of the research to put into the presentation of the data. So that the data can be focus and be able to solve the problem formulation. After that, the presentation of analyzed data that can make conclusion and give advices. This is consistent with the analyzed data interactive model (Miles and Huberman, 1992).

## **6. OVERVIEW OF PULANG PISAU REGENCY**

Until the 1990s Pulang Pisau was the maidregion of Kapuas regent in Pulang Pisau that part of the Kapuas regency. With the issuance of Act Number 22 year 1999, the status of the territory and auxiliary positions of Kapuas Regent has eliminated, therefore sub-districts which was originally located in the region back directly under the regent of Kapuas. Pulang Pisau district is one of the eight (8) districtsthat switch status to a division district in Central Kalimantan province designated by the Government of Indonesia under

Act Number 5 year 2002 dated April 10, 2002. Geographically Pisau Pisau district located in the 100-00 South latitude East Longitude and South latitude 1100-1200. In administrative, Pulang Pisau district bordering with:

- North : Gunung Mas district
- East : Kapuas district
- South : Java Sea
- West : Katingan and Pulang Pisau district.

The strategic position in the southern side directly dealing with the Java Sea that beacon of hope for Pulang Pisau to ensure the owner of seaport. Their acceleration of development in the northern part of Central Kalimantan Province makes Pulang Pisau as a great hope for the accessibility of transport and the infrastructure that supports the development of Central Kalimantan comprehensively. Pulang Pisau District has an area of 8997 km<sup>2</sup> or 899 700 ha (5.85% of the area of Central Kalimantan).

### 7. REGIONAL LAND USED

Allotment of land in the Protected Forest area in Pulang Pisau district was divided into 167 166 ha (18.58%), 23.144 Ha local area protected (2.572%), Natural Reserve Area and Nature Conservation 199 241 ha (22.145%), 510 192 ha Raising Region (65.702%), and mining area (563 ha).

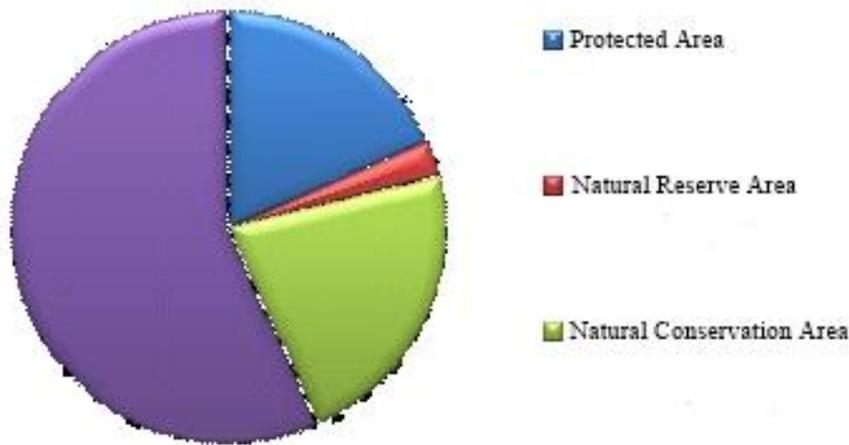


Figure 1. Land use in Pulang Pisau regency

### 8. IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVENTION PROGRAM

The prevention programs is preferably to local community participation in preventing and controlling forest fires and land. Encouragement and stimulation of such participation include the factors of opportunity, willingness, ability and guidance. When it viewed from the relationship between encouragement and stimulation to the intensity of participation in prevention of forest and land fires, the stronger encouragement and incentive to participate, the higher intensity of participation.

The implication is if the people are given more opportunities, enhanced by giving them the opportunity to gain more experience and motivated to have willingness to participate, the intensity of participation in prevention and control of forest fire and land will increase. The opportunity to participate should not only be given at the time of implementation, but also starting from the moment of decision-making, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and distribution of results.

There are three underlying assumptions and need to be built on the importance of local community participation in the prevention and control of forest and land fires, which are:

- a. Very low ratio and quantity of the number of officers in the field who controlled forest area compared with the wide area, so that if local communities do not participate actively in the forest security, forestry sustainability will be threatened;

- b. Local public awareness of forest's functions and no other factors were forcing it, then the hope that local communities can participate actively to maintain the security of forests from fires and other types of damage will be done;
- c. The local community is one of the elements forming the source of fire that could cause forest fires and land.

Increasing participation of local communities in maintaining and preventing forest and land fires affected by several factors, namely the encouragement and stimulation, incentive, opportunity, ability, guidance.

- a. Giving the chance for land management.

With the chance of local communities cultivate the land around the forest, then the public will participate in maintaining the forests and fields of fire because they feared the fire would spread and damage the land they cultivated.

- b. Providing incentives

With incentives, the community will take benefit from their participation actively in preventing and combating fires, that is the improvement of their socio-economic life. Incentives could be in the form of the development of products alternative that can be generated community (eg, rattan products, charcoal briquettes and compost) and the development of economic activities that environmentally friendly (eg, fish farming in ponds "beje" using the trench / canal blocked and they serve as firebreaks).

- c. Stimulation and Encouragement

Stimulation and encouragement will further arouse the emotions and feelings of the local community to be directly involved in fire prevention and control. Stimulation and encouragement can do this through awareness-raising activities (public awareness), namely:

- 1) Increased awareness from an early age by providing the motivation and knowledge of the dangers and impact.
- 2) Efforts to raise public awareness of forests and peat lands, namely by providing positive information related to how the methods and techniques to prevent and counter the burning of land and forests.
- 3) The business of preventing or reducing the occurrence of a point source of fire created by the community in peat so that people would know and understand how to prevent and extinguish the fire.
- 4) Promoting the use of management techniques of fire control.
- 5) Socialize the enforce laws and policies.
- 6) Reduce access to communities in fire-prone areas.

This can be done by utilizing the various communication tools that include environmental education in primary schools, installation of signs / warning signs, books, media, flyers / brochures, posters, stickers, calendars, videos, radio, television or extension / direct communication and dialogue with the public.

## 9. IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The right measures of forest and land management (land preparation, planting, maintenance and harvesting) to be able to control the fire incident. The process of land preparation is the stage where the main cause fires.

In land preparation, with economic reasons and to improve soil fertility, most people and forestry / plantation companies make a land preparation by burning techniques, which eventually made an uncontrolled burning, and spread the fire.

The establishment of plantations mixture (mixed-forest) will be more favorable viewed from the general protection purposes. By planting the mixture then litter accumulated as one of the supporting fires can be suppressed.

Maintenance the plants from pests or from other damage (fire) is required to produce an optimal production until reached the stage of harvesting. Therefore in order to maintenance the plant should set up the units that serve to protect plants from damage. Besides the manufacture of fire breaks must also be taken to prevent fires.

The main problems in harvesting, which is buildup the waste of wood or vegetation that is not utilized, where after a drying, this waste can be a source of potential fuel causes of the fire, so that it necessary to use appropriate technical harvesting to reduce waste of wood or efforts to use the waste as effectively as possible in order to reduce the accumulation of fires.

Here are some approaches that can be taken to manage the land and forests in order to control the fires.

1. Agriculture activities by society

In the process of land preparation, controlled burning techniques is one of alternative that can be implemented consider the technique of "zero burning" has small possibility to be implemented by local community. The process of land preparation without burning can be done mechanically or chemically.

Mechanical process of land preparation in the form of clearing land (land clearing) using heavy equipment (bulldozer). Then reeds and shrubs collected / stacked in lines of a maximum width of 2 m and the distance between track stacks of at least 25 m. After land clearing, the area will empty of shrubs and reeds by piracy processing until ready for planting.

Land clearing chemical (herbicide) can be done on grasslands with proper scale so that it can be controlled. Herbicide spraying should do one month before the rainy season, so it is free from the danger of fire. Cleaning land chemically still needs to be studied in order to investigate that this method has an impact or not to the environment, to the health of the workers who do herbicide spraying and to the quality of water in the vicinity.

2. The establishment of forest fire management unit and land establishment of forest fire prevention unit and the land indispensable for the effective responsibility in the implementation. Head of the division has responsible for overall protection against fire. Head of unit has responsible for the fire danger in the units they managed and coordinating them. The unit of information has important role in developing and managing information related to a fire hazard.

The efforts to prevent the land and forest burning, actually intended to reduce or even stop the land and forest fires that usually occur in Pulang Pisau area, in order to reduce the level of losses incurred. In the execution of the outage activities carried out by:

1. Land outages, through:

- a. The deployment of personnel and equipment in all institutions / agencies to conduct a blackout.
- b. Determine priorities fire site, preferably at locations involving vital objects and the community environment.
- c. Dividing outages area for each team for effective outages.
- d. Using the method of extinguishing manual, semi-mechanical, and mechanical according to the conditions and characteristics of the fire area.

2. Weather Modification Technology

Through cooperation with the agency for the assessment and application of technology is carried the weather modification technology, this activities aimed at artificial rain operations. This activity is carried out by the method of sowing salt in the atmosphere (clouds) in order to accelerate the process of formation (trigger) and the accumulation of commulus nimbus cloud, so that can make the rain quickly.

3. Treatment Effects

In order to minimize the reduction of victims and losses caused by land and forest fires, the handling of impact must be synergistic and well-organized, such as:

- a. Deployment of personnel from respective institutions / agencies in order to provide relief to the victims.
- b. Handling of victims who suffered pain and injury.
- c. Refugees.
- d. Giving the masks.

Land fires that planned as well and the development of indigenous local wisdom and culture that exist in society have an important impact on the prevention of fire.

Land and forest fires cannot be solved solely by a group of people or community, but need the help of various parties. For the operations in the field should be developed through a program planned and directed from the central level to the operational level on the ground. Forest and land fire management is a responsibility among the government, the private and the public to create an understanding, thinking and responsibility and solidarity in the implementation of forest fire prevention.

As stated by Rev. (2005), now the development of everything increase complexly, as the consequent in addition to physical and economic aspects, it is also necessary socio-cultural aspects, the cultural aspect, initiative and motivation.

#### 10. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

To provide shock therapy for arsonists uncontrolled and illegal need to do the efforts of law enforcement to optimize the role of the Police and investigators. Prosecution carried out strictly with the hope that forest and land fires no longer happen in the time ahead. The steps can be done in this phase:

1. Pulbaket (the material collection of information) on the location of fire, to identify the factors that cause fires, arsonists, the total area burned, the owner of the land (land status), etc.
2. Once known the land status (identification), the legal process adapted to the law enforcement authorities, both police and investigators.
3. Furthermore, the legal process is carried out in accordance with the applicable legislation.

There are three (3) main terms of reference of the law and local regulations there are:

1. For the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 1999 and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2004 on Plantations, since it was clear that everyone is not allowed to burn the forest and every business in the open farm land by burning is prohibited.
2. Law enforcement agencies in giving sanction to farmers / cultivators that clearing land by burning more referring to Law No. 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management. Emphasis was made through Act No. 23 of 1997 is Environmental Pollution, due to combustion causes smoke can cause air pollution and the environment.
3. Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2003 on the prohibition of burning land and forest in Central Kalimantan province.

It is necessary to form an appropriate strategy to prevent forest fires and land with a variety of methods such as:

1. Study the situation

Based on empirical data that land and forest fires that occur mostly caused by humans, resulting in law enforcement efforts (law enforcement) it is necessary to be firm and consistent action to provide a deterrent effect to the perpetrators. Especially the arsonists who committed intentionally and did not follow the procedures and rules have been set. Besides, evidence on the ground that is not easy, the difficulty of finding witnesses who could be invited to work together, the fire location is difficult to reach and the necessary expertise is limited as forest fire experts, expert land degradation, corporate legal experts and technicians GIS.

2. The Goals

- a. Legal enforcement for uncontrolled and illegal arsonists.
- b. Give a deterrent effect on the crime of forest and land fires.
- c. The realization of the rule of law in a fair and transparent.

The difficulty for law enforcement agencies in the investigation, investigation, prosecution and litigation in the handling of the case settlement of the burning of forests, fields and yards is very limited expert witnesses, the means or tools to be able to prove the level of pollution to dangerous levels.

#### 11. THE POTENTIAL OF DISASTER AND RISK

Land and forest fires which can occur naturally among others caused by several factors, such as lightning, volcanic eruptions, or coal burning. In temperate countries, natural factors are an important role in causing the fires. This is supported by the climatic conditions and the type of forest fuel that allows it to burn, such as low humidity.

Coal burning that still burning also can trigger a fire. Such coal is usually deposited below the soil surface. In dry weather conditions, there will be ignition and can burn fuel above it.

Based on weather history for Pulang Pisau, with a total area of 8997 km<sup>2</sup> (899 700 ha) with a population of 122 511 registered inhabitants, has high enough danger of threat level of forest fire, especially in the months of August to October. This condition is more prone to the extent of degraded peatlands are found in this region.

Various other catastrophic threats are also found in this area other than land and forest fires, but it potentials the floods, tornados, social conflict settlement fires, epidemics and outbreaks of disease.

## 12. PLANNING AND BUDGETING

In order to synergize the activities of each institution in handling forest fires and land, then the division of roles in accordance with the duties both at the central, provincial, and local levels. Based on the Presidential Decree Number 16 Year 2011 on control improvement of Land and Forest Fire.

Land and forest fires which always occurs in the dry season is relatively predictable disaster occurrence time. But given the vastness of the territory in the Pulang Pisau district, then the scene of sporadic fighting that resulted in fires become difficult to handle, especially for remote areas with limited access to transportation. These conditions of handling requires the establishment of a system of coordination and integrated disaster management and direction of all relevant elements, so that the role of the post in handling forest fires and land into strategic and priority.

Land and forest fires in a predictable time, it requires proper planning for tackle the fire. Therefore it also required a special budget for infrastructure to tackle forest and land fires.

## 13. COORDINATION BETWEEN WORK UNITS IN REGENCY

The pattern of coordination and synergy among the leading sectors as well as elements involved in the technical elements, the elements of the center and the main elements of society in running the reduction and prevention program of land and forest burning in Central Kalimantan region in general and in particular Pulang Pisau. In this case the regent as the holder of the highest local authorities in the area of local government appointed commandof Pulang Pisau manage the emergency (incident commander) for controlling the operation in the district of Pulang Pisau served as follows:

1. Controlling the implementation of forest fire control and land on its territory.
2. Develop and regional prepared planning based on the level of disaster vulnerability.
3. Develop the organization in the field.
4. Open a command post in the field and activate the crisis center.
5. Put into operation plan as a command as the command emergency response operations in the context of disaster relief smoke if escalation increases.
6. Open the media center.
7. Reporting the taken action, efforts and suggestions to the Regent. the copy of report submitted to the district and provincial through the crisis center.

Expansion of the land by burning forest, is very detrimental. In addition to causing huge fumes that can reach neighboring countries like Malaysia and Singapore, forest fires also damage the ecosystem in particular land conditions become damaged and the loss of species - endangered species.

Partners of forestry engaged in forest fire control is still relatively small and the current message from an existing partner is also not maximized, so it is necessary to determine the exact pattern in the operation of our partners and ultimately the role of the partners can help the stability of forest disturbance, especially forest fires and land that each year occur.

The success of the prevention and control of forest fire is a consistent implementation in the field of the cooperation between the local government, central government, employers and society as outlined in an action plan.

In anticipation of the dangers of smog today, according to researchers it needsthe cooperation from all parties, both from fire assault team, fire brigade, as well as the entire community. Fire assault team in sub-district who are very aware some hotspots that exist in their area, so that the team can deliver and coordinate with the assault team in the district.

## 14. CONCLUSION

1. The Regional Government has done maximum effort in implementing the ban on the burning of land and forests as outlined in the prevention program (socialization, banners, distribution of pamphlets, brochures, advertisements either print media or government radio), reduction programs (monitoring point hotspot, blackouts burning the land and forests, forming Task Force Manggala Agni) and law enforcement programs (take firm action against the perpetrators of forest fires are deliberately), but the

fact it occurred during this government program cannot run properly. The success of the prevention and control of forest fire is a consistent implementation in the field of the cooperation between the local government, central government, employers and society as outlined in an action plan. In anticipation of the dangers of smog today, according to researchers it needs the cooperation from all parties, both from fire assault team, fire brigade, as well as the entire community. Fire assault team in sub-district who are very aware some hotspots that exist in their area, so that the team can deliver and coordinate with the assault team in the district.

2. The supporting factors of prohibition policy of forest and land fires:
  - a). Their regulation: Act No. 23 of 1997 on the Environment, Act 41 of 1999 on forestry, Presidential Decree No. 41 of 1999 on Air Pollution Control, Presidential Decree No. 4 of 2001 on damage control or environmental pollution related with fire and regional regulation No. 5 of 2003.
  - b). The existence of government programs as outlined in the respective activities relevant stakeholders, in the form of a strategic plan document, Work Plan and DPA
  - c). The Assistance from foreign parties who are concerned with the tragedy that occurred in Central Kalimantan, among others: the central means of climate information which is in the district of Pulang Pisau precisely in the village Buntoi a result of assistance from foreign institution REED PLACE which functioned as a place of dialogue for people to discuss and come face to face.
3. The inhibiting factors the prohibition policy of forest and land fires:
  - a). Nature and weather conditions such as tropical climate which is very susceptible fires, especially in the dry season around August to October.
  - b). Limitation of infrastructure in a parcel of land without land, and the combustion process because the cost for land clearing is quite expensive then most farmers do traditional means such as the burning of land which is quite efficient and effective in open farmland.
  - c). Coordination among stakeholders, the public and the private sector is not working as it should, that appears is the ego of the individual sectoral SKPD, without the partnership and cooperation.
  - d). The supervisory system for banning the burning of land and forests are still less than the maximum, so it is still frequent cases of forest and land fires.
4. During this time the government program outlined in the form of activities do not get a positive response from the local community, this is because the policy is not in accordance with the spirit of the customs and local knowledge. Therefore it needs the process to deliberate a policy into a new policy, effective and appropriate to accommodate the conditions of the local community character that still adhere to customs and culture of local wisdom.

## 15. SUGGESTION

1. Community participation is no longer a matter of whether or not they want to participate, but rather the extent to which such participation will benefit the social and economic life of society. The success of the activities of prevention and control (blackout) forest and land fires is highly dependent on the success of bringing local community direct local to participate actively protecting the surrounding environment.
2. Communication / direct dialogue is one of the conventional media outreach but very effective because the message can be directly delivered resulting in two-way communication and people feel more cared for. Extension of forest fires carried out ahead of the dry season, and further enhanced during the dry season.
3. In handling it requires the establishment of a system of coordination and integrated disaster management and direction of all relevant elements, so that the role of the post in handling forest fires and land into strategic and priority. The post position serves as incident commander system (ICS) in controlling forest fires and land (Dalkarhutla) at least be able to accommodate some of the needs of each sector.
4. Support for infrastructure and appropriate technology will reduce the problems burning of forests and land and adequate budgeting in each of the relevant stakeholders
5. To provide shock therapy for arsonists uncontrolled and illegal, law enforcement efforts to optimize the role of the Police and investigators. Prosecution carried out strictly in order to it is no longer occur forest and land fires.

6. Deliberative of policy more effective and in accordance with the conditions and culture, the Dayak people are more accepting of deliberation and consensus rather than by imposing the policy to be followed and adhered to. It is expected for the future evaluation and changes to the existing regulations so that the birth of a new policy that is more responsive, effective, transparent, fair and socially acceptable extent especially Dayak community in Central Kalimantan.

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