

Political Economy of the Public Forest Certification in the Gunungkidul Regency, DIY Province

<http://dx.doi.org/10.18196/jgp.2013.0007>

Sulistyaningsih

Lecturer of Sociology Department, Faculty of Social Sciences and
Humanities UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta. *Email:*
bepatient76@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Public forests, particularly the ones in Java island, were developed in the 1930s by Dutch colonial government although the government's policy did not fully recognize and legitimate them as state forests. Nevertheless, the contribution of the forests to local communities cannot be denied, because the existence of community forest can be lifesaving. That public forest after deforestation becomes an alternative solution can be seen in changes in the timber industry, in that demand for wood is increasing. The change resulted could be seen in the cultural change of this industry on the management of public forest in Java, especially in Gunungkidul Yogyakarta. The demand and pressure of international market that set requirements on the wood sold to be of high quality and accompanied with legal documents of public forests is an absolute condition to have the logs be accepted, recognized and marketed in international market. In political economical context, forest certification in Gunungkidul regency needs the intervention of the State to protect the marketing of timber from public forests.

Keywords: forests, forest certification, state, market

ABSTRAK

Adanya hutan publik, khususnya hutan publik di Jawa dikembangkan pada tahun 1930-an oleh Pemerintah Kolonial Belanda. Selama periode ini keberadaan hutan publik, meskipun kebijakan oleh pemerintah tidak memberikan pengakuan dan legitimasi penuh sebagai keberadaan dari hutan negara. Meskipun demikian, kontribusi hutan terhadap komunitas lokal tidak bisa kita sangkal, karena adanya hutan komunitas dapat menjadi penyelamat kehidupan untuk jantung lokal. Hutan publik setelah penebangan menjadi solusi alternatif yang bisa dilihat dalam perubahan industri kayu, dimana permintaan kayu meningkat. Perubahan dihasilkan dalam perubahan perilaku dari industri ini pada manajemen hutan publik di Jawa, khususnya di Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta. Permintaan dan tekanan dari pasar internasional mewajibkan penjualan kayu harus kayu yang berkualitas, kemudian kehadiran dan legalitas yang memenuhi syarat untuk hutan rakyat menjadi persyaratan mutlak untuk diterima, diakui, dan dijual di pasar internasional. Dalam konteks ekonomi politik, sertifikasi hutan di Gunungkidul membutuhkan intervensi dari Negara untuk menyediakan perlindungan melawan pemasaran kayu hutan yang sudah disahkan.

Kata Kunci : hutan, sertifikasi hutan, negara, pasar

INTRODUCTION

Discussion of macro forest condition cannot be separated from the presence of global issues, such as the: Management of Wetlands (Ramsar, 1971), Plants and Wildlife Trafficking (CITES, 1978), Biodiversity (Earth Summit, 1992), Management of Soil Degradation (UN-CCD, 1994), Climate Change (UN-FCCC, 1994), Tokyo Protocol, 1997, setting the Global Forest (UNFF / IAF, 2006), the Management Agreement and the Tropical Timber Trade (ITTA, 2006) (HariadiKartodiharjo, 2009). Bound up to this global issue is the issue of human rights (Human Rights), poverty, gender, good governance, free trade, certification, legality of wood, and others. Indonesia has the third largest tropical forest in the world, that is 138 million hectares and its presence is very important as a buffer lung of the world and have a significant impact on economic growth.

In the dynamics of forest management in Indonesia many issues raise up regarding with economical, political, ecological, and social matters. This issues cannot be separated from the interests of capitalism and political structures existing in society. This means that there is a significant correlation between forest management in the presence of global capitalism. Global capitalism is clearly apparent in the intervention of the developed countries concerning with the exploitation of natural resources in

developing countries, such as Indonesia. Exploitation is done in order to expand business through MNC (*Multi National Corporation*) or TNC (*Trans National Corporation*). Forest destruction in Indonesia is among the highest in the world, scoring up to one million hectares per year¹. Community forest is one of solutions to decrease the problem of deforestation².

In general, community forests can be defined as the forests managed by the people of the land belonging to the people. This is in line with Law no. 41/1999 which states that community forests are the forests growing on the land encumbered property. This definition was given to distinguish it from the state forest, the forest growing on land that is not encumbered property or state land.

Community forest in Indonesia by Awang (2006: 7 -8) is an initiative of local communities. The mechanism of arrangement is based on the agreement of social institutions like the family, the village and the government. The name of the forest in each region is different, because each region may have their own name. Public forests in Indonesia include plants such as sengon, teak forests, mixed forests, khepong mixed forests suren and durian in Bukit Tinggi. Awang (2006: 7-8) defines forests as follows:

“Forests are the collective name of a collection of forest management initiatives by the public and government that is able to guarantee the preservation of the functions and benefits of forests to improve the quality of life and ensure fairness between generations in a sustainable way. characteristic community of forest management are individual, family, organization of communal farmers, do not have a formal management, unresponsive, subsistence and is seen as savings for family forest owners. “

Until now, community forests have been growing in the forest land which is formally legitimated by the government as well as recognized at the local level. According to the Ministry of Forestry to 2004 the forest area Indonesia reached to 1,265,460.26 hectares, which is largely self-forests (1151653.13, ha) and the rest are community forest projects supported by the government (Awang, 2006:7).

For the presence of forests, especially forests in Java have been circa a long time. A public forest in Java was developed in the 1930s by the

Dutch colonial government. The emergence of community forests is because since there *Domeinsverklaring* 1870 by Dutch policy which contains among other things demarcate forest teak and teak forest management by developing an intensive government (Simon, 2010:99). This condition effects of people loss of access to forest resources. In some areas this phenomenon according to Simon (2009, 2010: 99) has encouraged people to try to meet their own needs for timber, both firewood and timber and other forest services. But unfortunately, according to Simon (2010:100) prior to the efforts of these people implementation had preceded the land damage, as happened in the Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta and Tana Toraja regency in South Sulawesi.

Since the early days of independence, the area Gunungkidul Yogyakarta, is famous for the barren land. Only later in the early decades of the 60's few trees can be found in the land of the people of Gunungkidul, while the degraded forest land has a very acute (Simon, 2010:100). In 1952 the government of Indonesia continued the development of community forests through the motions "*Kitri reef*"³. In 1960, the development of community forests is renamed reforestation program. At that time, the reforestation program result was still low because of the lack of capital and experience. With the assistance of international donors in 1966, the reforestation project showed a *significant* result. Since 1980, the area Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta is known as an area with teak forests as the dominant crop (Simon, 2010:101). Reforestation program is then passed through a model of partnership between employers and farmers' organizations, facilitated by credit fund community forest enterprises (KUHR) which began in 1996. Since 2002/2003 the governments push planting trees on the land rights of newly labeled GNRHL (National Movement for Forest and Land Rehabilitation) (Awang, 2006:1). The data on the potential for community forests in Indonesia are as follows:

(See Table 1)

In the dynamics of community forest management in Indonesia, due to the characteristics of community forest management which is individualized, family-run farmers' organizations, lacking of formal management and subsistent, the forests do not have a high bargaining power in

TABLE 1 FORESTS POTENTIAL DATA

NO.	PROVINCE	GOVERNMENTAL GREENING (HA)	PATTERN PARTNERSHIP (HA)	SUBS AREAL MODEL AND IMPACT (HA)	LABOR INTENSIVE (HA)	TOTAL (HA)	ESTIMATED POTENTIAL	CROPS
1	West java	44.984,00	18.672,06	4.400,00	11.000,00	79.056,06	4.457.327,47	sengon, mahogany, teak, acacia, rosewood, fruits
2	Central java	180.244,02	4.796,00	3.850,00	9.900,00	198.790,02	12.557.702,11	sengon, acacia, fruits, banana, jackfruit, teak, rosewood
3	East java	69.780,40	7.005,83	5.225,00	11.550,00	93.561,23	4.978.835,87	sengon, acacia, mahogany, gamal, Mindi, teak, pine, gmelina, rosewood
4	D I Y	25.739,00	-	825,00	2.475,00	29.039,00	1.447.826,00	sengon, mahogany, teak, suren, mindi, gamal, mango, coconut, melinjo
5	Jakarta	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Aceh	7.714,00	2.226,00	1.100,00	-	11.040,00	38.544,22	hazelnut, nut, coconut, mlinjo, cashew, eucalyptus, rambutan, sengon
7	northern Sumatra	77.000,00	677,00	5.500,00	1.650,00	84.827,00	1.777.683,00	durian, bamboo, mlinjo, pecan
8	West Sumatra	38.947,20	-	-	2.750,00	41.697,20	67.927,00	cinnamon bark, pecan, banana, jengkol
9	Riau	14.013,00	600,06	-	-	14.613,06	1.757.875,00	sengon, acacia, sungkai
10	Jambi	11.047,38	-	-	-	11.047,38	8.893,38	Sengon etc
11	South Sumatra	48.171,00	6.137,95	1.135,00	-	55.443,95	1.472.345,00	sengon, acacia, teak, gmelina, cinnamon, fruit
12	Bengkulu	-	-	-	1.650,00	1.650,00	Pm	timber, rubber, rattan, fruits
13	Lampung	6.851,00	-	-	3.457,00	10.308,00	Pm	timber, fruits
14	Bali	13.397,50	-	-	-	13.397,50	362.295,20	rosewood, jackfruit, acacia, coffee, sengon, gamal, kapok, sonokrit
15	N T T	147.300,00	-	-	3.300,00	150.600,00	3.190.613,55	teak, mahogany, ampupu, johar
16	N T B	48.634,08	1.000,58	-	2.200,00	51.834,66	1.014.595,00	rosewood, acacia, nuts, fruits
17	South Borneo	136.263,00	-	-	-	136.263,00	3.885.764,00	rubber, pecans, cotton, gamal, cinnamon, cashew
18	East Borneo	8.424,00	650,00	-	-	9.074,00	Pm	sengon, acacia
19	Central Borneo	13.359,00	-	-	-	13.359,00	Pm	mango, rambutan, Cempedak
20	West Borneo	4.419,00	-	-	-	4.419,00	Pm	cinnamon, rumputgajah, mlinjo, sungkai, cashew, angsana
21	North Celebes	24.039,00	500,00	-	-	24.539,00	112.338,66	walnut, mahogany, sengon, palm, acacia, cinnamon, cashew, nyatoh, teak
22	Central Celebes	27.693,55	-	-	-	27.693,55	441.745,35	pecan, sengon, nuts, rattan, teak, johar, chocolate
23	South Celebes	144.440,00	3.520,00	1.100,00	-	149.060,00	5.393.209,00	Teak, biti, nyatoh, meranti, pecans, sugar, gamal, bamboo, cotton, suren, palm
24	North Celebes	20.625,00	-	-	-	20.625,00	Pm	sengon, cashews, pecans, gamal, bamboo, tamarind, snkeling, kaliandra, johar
25	Maluku	2.558,00	1.000,00	-	-	3.558,00	Pm	mixed woods and fruits
26	Papua	36.010,00	-	-	-	36.010,00	Pm	cashew, rambutan, jackfruit, matoa, arancariasp, eucalyptus
Total		1.151.653,13	46.785,48	23.135,00	49.932,00	1.271.505,6	42.965.519,81	

Note:

1. Timber production 50% of total plant 400 stems / ha
2. Production models of forests and reforestation areas, 7.5 m³/ha/years

trade and industry, and does not guarantee the sustainability of community forest. Therefore there needs to be a new strategy in the management of community forests, Awang (2006: 1).

Community forest after *deforestation* can become an alternative solution in timber industry, where the demand for timber is increasing. This condition makes the industry players face hard condition and high price of raw material. Finally, the timber industry began to see public forests, which have been considered only as a supplement producer (ARUPA, 2006).

A change in the behavior of the industry resulted in a change in the management of public forests in Java, especially in the districts of Gunungkidul Yogyakarta. For example, the the community used to cut the trees based on 'cut need'⁴, but now it changes as craftsmen and industry owners come to the village and directly purchase people's wood. Now people are cutting down trees because of the demands of the market and the industry pressure which requires raw material. Although the policy did not receive any *recognition and legitimacy* by the government like the presence of state forests, but contribution of community forests to the local people cannot be denied. One is the existence of community forests could be a *savior* for local value⁵.

Based on the explanation above, the existence and legal certificate for forests is an absolute requirement in order the product be accepted, recognized and marketed in the international market. In this context it is evident that the presence of forests has been integrated in international trade.

Therefore, certification of forests is important to do so that the products of the forests could be accepted by the international market. This means that in the context of international trade, the buyers or in this case "the market" purchase only legal and certified wood. It is a new challenge for the forestry sector in Indonesia. As an implication, producers (sellers of wood) need to push the communities to manage forests in a legal and legal timber trade them anyway. *The legality* as a label given by the market on the wood shows the importance of market penetration, authentic evidence of legality, compliance with government regulations and *image*.

Initiatives for forest certification in Indonesia came after THE EARTH

SUMMIT in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The first step is initiative taken by the formation the eco labels work consisting of government, academia, NGOs and the private sector. In this context LEI (Info LEI, 2002) (Indonesian Eco-labeling Institute) seeks to facilitate this. LEI have developed a system of certification of Sustainable Community-Based Forest Management (PHBML), Sustainable Forest Management (SPFM) and Track of custody certification system. The concept formulated by LEI responded by PKHR (Forestry Research Center) UGM, ARuPA⁶ (Volunteer Alliance for Natural Relief) and the Foundation to initiate Shorea⁷ design sustainable community forest management unit (RB-UMHRL) in 2004. This instrument is one of the interventions to save the forests of the decline in quality and quantity in the Mount Kidul, Yogyakarta (Book I: Submission of Certification PHBML, 2006).

The idea of RBUMHRL is a real effort to build a pilot project of community forest management unit through the structuring and preparation of institutional or organizational governance of forest professionals to gain a sustainable advantage. Among Various stages in the RB-UMHRL there are two important things that start indescribable, the unit of governance as a base unit *sustainable of forest management* (SFM-ecological, and social aspects of production) (Book I: Guidelines for Filing Certification PHBML, 2006).



One of the tools that is used to develop a community forest management unit in order to provide sustainable production, ecology, and eco-

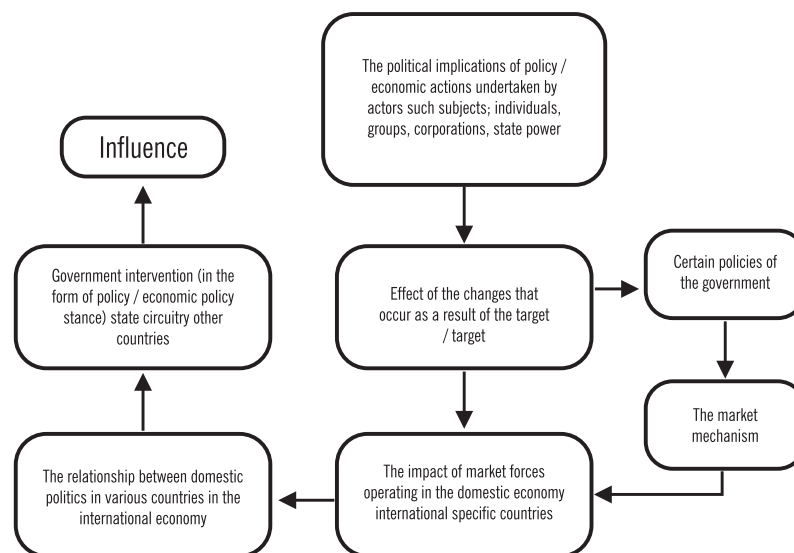
nomics, is a certification system of eco label. Through eco label certification, community forest management unit will receive recognition from various parties, especially the market. The implementation of the RBU-MHRL by PKHR, ARUPA and shorea Foundation Gunungkidul Yogyakarta district has resulted in certification of community forest management in the area of community forest management in Paguyupan Farmers in Village Sekar Pijer Giri Sekar Bake District, Circle of *Sustainable Forest Management* in the Village People Ngudi Dengok, sub Playen, Forestry Farmers Association Margo Mulyo Kedung keris Hamlet, Pring surat Nglipar district. Forest management certification is a warded through the Cooperative Self Manunggal Wana GunungKidul.

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

The concept of political economy emerged in the 18th century with the aim of helping people understand and cope with changes in the satisfaction of human needs both a way of understanding the nature of the requirement itself and the way production and distribute goods to satisfy (Caporaso, 2008: VII). In the political Marxism is seen as the separation of civil society from the public, the political class as a process in which *surplus value* of force taken by capitalism. Politics in this context is understood as the state's role in managing the interests and concerns of political capital and guarantees against ownership. In addition, the activities of revolutionary politics to change the political institutions of capitalism and politics as a process of bargaining between the workers and the capitalists to control the economic surplus. Caporaso (2008:125) explains that the theory of Marxian political economy emphasizes the work according to the principles of the market economy that is objective and reproductive systems interdependent expansion. Meanwhile, according to Charles Linblom in Ikbar (2006:13) introduced the concept of differentiation of a country to the other views of subordinated ranking between the government and the market. Where between the two parties there is an attempt to influence each other, hence the birth of the dominant figure of one of them. According to Charles Linblom in Ikbar (2006:13) the basis of political economy is the market, the state and the power of persuasion. These three things affect the dynamics significantly

Kels. Theoretically, the relationship between the State and the economic relations classes are described in three forms, namely:

The first the state has the power to regulate and control social dynamics. *The second* is the opposite of the first draft, in which the state is a tool of the elite who run the interests of the dominant class. *The third*, the state is seen as part of a complex process of social, political economy within which is contained a combination of the processes of state and social processes in the classroom. The processed of state and social classes meet in one point in the form of production and distribution. “(Ikbar, 2006: 13). Ikbar (2006: 28) in this case could clarify circulation model of the application model an influence in political economy as follows:



We know that international trade is now getting spread the *green consumer* movement is the movement which is equipped with a device or a trade organization called *eco labeling* (Usman, 2004: 93) *eco labeling* the suspected development of standardization or whether this is just a strategy developed countries to limit exports of developing countries.

Community forest management aimed at improving market access for forest products and encourage the implementation of sustainable forest management requires the support certification. Forest certification can be defined as a set of verification procedures that generate certificates and recognized the quality of forest management with relation to a set of criteria and indicators. Implementation is carried out by an independent third party (Info LEI, 2002). The need for certification as a driver of

sustainable forest management is the things that cannot be postponed again. This is caused by several factors such as: the concerns of the various parties on the increasing rates of deforestation, the timber and the growing global demand for environmentally friendly wood export international markets, especially Europe and North America.

Indeed, after the deforestation, the market is more a look at the products that have been certified forests. This means that one side is no denying that the certification is also a demand or market penetration of the forest management model by the community. The existence of forest certification could encourage forest management model that can be widely accepted and further empower the community itself in forest management. There is a mechanism of direct intensive community initiatives in forest management. The existence of forest certification is expected to be no legitimate state over society's role in forest management both large scale and small scale rather than state intervention in community forest management is sustainable, There was also a recognition of sustainable community forest management, facilitating the establishment of community forest development (in this case the facilitation of access to markets, capital, technology and research and development), reducing disincentives timber circulation of people (Info Lei, 2002).

This is where the role of the community is very real indeed. Because of people is really get as subjects or actors who are actively involved in managing the community forests of planning, implementation up to monitoring and evaluation. The existence of this same forest certification should also serious state intervention in the market, meaning that the state should provide protection or for the protection of forests market that has entered the global market. One of the tools (*tools*) that are used to develop a community forest management unit in order to provide sustainable production, ecology, and economics, is a certification system eco-label.

In the context of forestry, eco-label certification can be used as one tool (*tools*) that have the potential to encourage the achievement of a balance between the preservation of forest resources with the needs of the economy and trade. Through eco-label certification, available information about the sustainability of forest management where the wood

was produced, so consumers can choose the wood and non-wood products that are environmentally friendly and come from sustainably managed forests. Through eco-label certification, community forest management unit will receive recognition from various parties, especially the market. Recognition is sought; the *First*, knowledge of community forest management will become a reference for management forests in Indonesia, the *Second*, by the management that meets the rule SFM (*Sustainable Forest Management*) will appreciate the open market so there is a *premium price* to farmers, and the *third*, opening the doors of communication and recognition for farmers of stakeholders / government (info LEI, 2002). So, apart from the fact that incentives are directly received by the community in the form of *premium price* there is also an urgent matter that people get *beyond* that of others and knowledge in forest management.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

This research is studying the policy on economical and political affiliation in forest certification Gunungkidul. This study is expected to provide input and suggestions for government policies related to forest certification. A technique of analysis in this study is in-depth interviews related to the informants of this study. While the data analysis techniques used are descriptive analysis to examine the results of the findings and then field combined with secondary data.

ANALYSIS RESULTS

1. Forestry certification system under the world and globalization siege

The core of the world system theory was initiated by Immanuel Wallerstein (Ikbar, 2006: 23) that modern economic and political relations are believed to vary with pre-modern predecessors. The *World* is the overall structure of the system and is an appropriate level of analysis. In this context, the modern world is understood as a system in which part of the structure relates to function and needs where the system established by a set of economics. Wallerstein (Ikbar, 2006: 51) explains that the main analysis in the world-system theory is the analysis of the source, structure and implementation of the system as well as the economic advantages and political struggle and the class as a determined factor. Analy-

sis of the world-system is centered on capitalism as a global phenomenon that is regarded as a combination of an economic system that is currently top of the hierarchy of the State class domination of unity maintained by economic forces.

In this context we will be able to see how the local market deal with the global market (free market). The global market is synonymous with globalization. Globalization by Heru Nugroho (2001: 3) is:

“Cultural process characterized by the tendency of the areas of the world both geographically and physically be in the format uniform social, cultural, economic and political. In the global process of social life have created egalitarianism, in the field of culture has created internalization of cultural, economic dependency has been created in the production and marketing while creating political liberalization. “

Nugroho (2001: 4) says that the most visible in the global era is the increasing economic integration between the countries of the world, both among the developed, developing and the second. Globalization is characterized by the expansion of the market can be seen concretely in the administration of regional markets such as AFTA, NAFTA, APEC, and so on. This is an expansion of trade relations and the formation of an integrated market area. Further Nugroho (2001: 4) explains that the process of expanding markets in all regions around the world is a large-scale social engineering that has never been seen before by using a variety of instruments such as science, technology, social institutions, politics and culture. Globalization in this case can be understood as the economic hegemony of developed countries or rich extension of the satellite countries all over the world. According Wahono (2004:21) to support the truth, politically supported by the free market of globalization which are capital, labor and commodities without into fiscal moves from one country to another.

If we look at the dynamics of the production and marketing of forest in GunungKidul before the presence of forest certification, public or private forest farmers marketed their forest product in very traditional day. When people need money, they would immediately cut the wood from the forest, especially teak. They do logging based on need and not

based on selective logging as a long term investment. Indeed, after logging of trees, they will plant 10 teak trees. They have thought of security (*security assurance*) for their investment. In doing marketing of wood products those they usually offer directly to buyers or through an intermediary.

However, when forest certification become an issue, the public now cannot do cut trees based on their needs. Logging is based on market demand. This means that people now would have to be prepared to face the global market and leave the traditional markets. This is because the farmers are engaged in community forest rules or internal mechanisms within the local institutional forest certification. It is the people's cooperative of Wana Manunggal Mandiri of GunungKidul which is holding the *bargaining position* with the buyers worldwide, and markets in Europe, America and others.

2. Forestry Certification: Who would benefit the most?

One of the main issues in the political economy of developing countries is the problem of the implementation of the concept of national development. The construction is basically seen as development, growth and equity in the distribution or social welfare (Ikbar, 2006: 165). The concept of development involves a lot of things including changes in social, economic, political. In terms of developments, there are several diverences, that involve the foundation and structural aspects of the social and political culture and nature. In this context, the theory of development that will be used n here is the dependency theory. The concept of dependency is defined as a condition in which there is a dominant influence of certain strength against other side. In the political world, it is common; while the economic aspect, it demonstrates the interplay among actors in different countries power. The effect in this case could be due to an international transaction that reflects poorly on others and benefit and domination. This condition will form an influence that have structural effects (Ikbar, 2006: 167). If the interaction does not harm others, it will form normal attachments; but if the interaction disadvantages the other party, it will form a dependency or exploitation.

In this case Dos Santos (in Ikbar, 2006: 171) define dependency as

follows:

“..... A state is carries a powerful influence in which the economy of a country or community group formed and characterized by the development and expansion of the State’s economy or society. Dependency is a reciprocal relationship between two or more economies or between countries’ economies with the world trading system becomes a dependent relationship when one or several countries could expand as a result or a reflection of the expansion launched by dominant countries effect directly follow their development can be positive or negative. “

According to Ikbar (2006:171) the onset of dependence is caused by several factors such as: “First, there are needs that must be filled out but unable to be self-sufficient. Second, the result of a cooperative effort that was biased (not balanced) and third, as a result of an intentional act by one party or political unit have less resources / capabilities of powerful economic interests, political and strategy although the adverse party “

Speaking of dependency theory is actually a reaction to modernization theory. In theory this dependence, the pattern of dependence occurs between the power centers (*center of power*) on the outskirts of strength (*inside power*) or in other words countries into satellite states that are under the influence of ideology developed countries (Ikbar, 2006:51). Dependence occurs in the satellite states or countries is unfair periphery and even difficult to avoid the influence of the central state. This condition is caused by internal factors that exist in the internal State concerned which would be eliminated as a factor of poverty, retardation, production and distribution of construction inequality, unemployment, low education standards, low quality of health care, higher social issues, traditionalist, instability of politics and others. In addition to internal factors there are also external factors, namely the relationship of cooperation and collaboration with the State central *prestige*, security protection, or due to other pressures and so forth (Ikbar, 2006: 51). In this case, according to Arief Budiman, the economic relationship that occurs between the third world countries to developed countries is very exploitative. The relationship is not balanced, in which developed countries only used its third world countries to provide resources. In the context of this certification, developed countries produce issue certification to third

world countries, including Indonesia. In this case, the timber trade from forest should be legal and certified. Indonesia depends in terms of marketing. The truth behind the idea of forest certification, only to perpetuate capitalism developed countries.

CONCLUSION

Public forests after *deforestation* become an alternative solution can be seen in the changes in the timber industry, where the demand for timber is increasing. A change in the behavior of the industry resulted in a change in the management of public forests in Java, especially in Gunungkidul Yogyakarta. Related with the demands and pressures of international markets that require the sale of wood that has been certified, then the existence and legality certificate for forests to be an absolute requirement in order to accepted, recognized and sold in the international market. In the context of the political economy of forest certification in GunungKidul is necessary the intervention of the State to provide protection against the marketing of timber forests that have been certified. This means that the state must provide protection or for the protection of forests market that has entered the global market.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ According to the Forest Campaigner Greenpeace Southeast Asia, BustarMaitar, the action in front of the Office of the General Elections Commission (KPU) Jalan Imam Bonjol, Jakarta, Thursday (22/01/2009). According, BustarMaitar, fundraising indication of forest destruction is approved by the Minister of Forestry to release the paper industry to continue to clear natural forest in 2009. Similarly Kalla meeting with a number of pulp and paper industry employers elections. "Do not forget the Minister of Forestry is a member of a political party, as well as the vice president, we think there are strong indications they were collected and the campaign of the pulp and paper industry <http://news.id.msn.com/elections/okezzone/article.aspx?cp-documentid=2201070,diakses>, accessed March 1, 2009.
- ² Deforestation is a condition where the level of the forest area which showed a decline in terms of both quality and quantity. Indonesia has

10% of the world's tropical forests remaining. Indonesia's forests had 12% of the number of species of mammals or mammals, the owner of 16% of species of reptiles and amphibians, 1519 species of birds and 25% of the world's fish species. Some of them are endemic or can only be found in the area. Original natural forest Indonesia shrinking at a pace that is very worrying. To date, Indonesia has lost 72 percent of the original forest [World Resource Institute, 1997]. Indonesian Deforestation uncontrolled for decades and caused shrinkage of tropical forests on a large scale. The rate of deforestation 1985-1997 period recorded 1.6 million hectares per year, while in the period 1997-2000 to 3.8 million hectares per year. This makes Indonesia is one of the highest deforestation rate in the world. In Indonesia based on the interpretation of Landsat imagery in 2000 there were 101.73 million hectares of forests and degraded land, including an area of 59.62 million hectares are in forest areas. [Ministry of Forestry Planning Agency, 2003].

- ³ Karangkitri is the movement of self-help by family farmers in the villages of Java to plant trees conservation and economic well done since the early 1950s as Gunungkidul, Wonogiri, Kediri, Purworejo, Boyolali, Sukabumi and Garut.
- ⁴ Cutting and need is a culture in society Gunungkidul related to community forest ownership. Before any state deforestation dramatically, usually the teak harvest want forests based on the level of demand. Egg for school education, for celebration and so forth.
- ⁵ The community forest is said to be the savior here valve meant that the existence of community forests have significance for society Gunungkidul. Because of the community forest can be guaranteed to survive Gunungkidul society. It can be seen how north when people have needs that are important, for example: for the cost of education and celebration, people can cut timber in his woods. The presence of forests can also be guaranteed when someone is willing to borrow money at Cooperative Fundamental sekar Giri village, sub-district Bake, GunungKidul.
- ⁶ ARuPA is one of the NGO's in Yogyakarta that has consent on environmental issues, especially the issue of forests. Currently working

with ARUPA PKHR UGM and participate Shorea Foundation facilitated the movement of forest certification Gunungkidul

- ⁷ Shorea Foundation is one of the NGO's in Yogyakarta that has consent on environmental issues, especially the issue of forests. The Foundation is currently working with PKHR Shorea UGM and participate ARuPA facilitate forest certification movement Gunungkidul.

REFERENCES

- Abraham, M Francis.1991. *Modernisasi di Dunia Ketiga*. Yogyakarta, Tiara Wacana
- Adam, Sugayo Jawamadan Imam Fuji Rahardjo. 2007. *Dialog Hutan Jawa*. Yogyakarta, Pustaka Pelajar.
- Ahmad Erani Yustika. 2003. *Negara Vs Kaum Miskin*.Yogyakarta, PustakaPelajar.
- A Safitri, Myrna. 2000. *Desa, Institusi Lokal dan Pengelolaan Hutan: Refleksi Kebijakan dan Praktik*. Jakarta,Lembaga Studi dan Advokasi Masyarakat (ELSAM)
- Amin, Samir. 2000. *Capitalism in the Age of Globalization*. New York, Zed Books
- Anwar, Wahyudi K. 2002. *Desentralisasi Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Hutan*. Yogyakarta, BP ARUPA
- Awang, San Afri. 2006. *Sosiologi Pengetahuan Deforestasi: Konstruksi Sosial dan Perlawanan*. Yogyakarta, Debut Press
- Awang, San Afri. 2006, *Peran Para Pihak Dalam melestarikan Hutan Rakyat (Spesial Kasus Gunung Kidul)*,makalah dalam lokakarya GunungKidul, Wonosari, 14 Februari 2006
- Awang, San Afri. 2001. *Gurat Hutan Rakyat di Kapur Selatan*, Debut Press, Yogyakarta
- Awang, San Afri. 2007. *Managemen Hutan Rakyat: Proses Konstruksi Pengetahuan lokal*, Yogyakarta, Banyumili Art Network
- Awang, San Afri. 2002. *Hutan Rakyat, Sosial Ekonomi dan Pemasaran*,Yogyakarta, BPFE UGM
- Awang, San Afri. 2004. *Dekonstruksi Sosial Forestri: Reposisi Masyarakat dan Keadilan Lingkungan*, Yogyakarta, Bigraf Publishing
- Awang, San Afri. 2003. *Politik Kehutanan Masyarakat*. Yogyakarta, Kreasi

Wacana.

- Awang, San Afri. 2005. *Petani, Ekonomi dan Konservasi*. Yogyakarta, Debut Press
- Barratt Brown, Michael. 1994. *Models in Political Economy*. Penguin Economics
- Baswir, Revrison. 1999. *Dilema Kapitalisme Perkoncoan*. Yogyakarta, Pustaka Pelajar
- Benholdt, Veronika etc. 2001. *There is an Alternative: Subsistence and world-wide resistance to corporate globalization*. Australia and New Zealand, Spinifex Press
- Berger, Peter L/ 1973. *The Social Construction in Sociology of Knowledge*. Penguin Booksindo Persada
- Berry, David. 2003. *Pokok-Pokok Pikiran dalam Sosiologi*. Jakarta, PT Raja Graf
- Budiman, Arief. 1995. *Teori Pembangunan Dunia Ketiga*. Jakarta, PT GramediaPustakaUtama
- Buletin Ramah, *Media komunikasi dan Informasi tentang rancang Bangun Unit Managemen Hutan rakyat Lestari*, edisi Januari 2005
- Buletin Ramah, *Media komunikasi dan Informasi tentang rancang Bangun Unit Managemen Hutan rakyat Lestari*, edisi Juli 2005
- Buletin Ramah, *Media komunikasi dan Informasi tentang rancang Bangun Unit Managemen Hutan rakyat Lestari*, edisi Oktober 2005
- Buletin Ramah, *Media komunikasi dan Informasi tentang rancang Bangun Unit Managemen Hutan rakyat Lestari*, edisi Juli 2006
- Buletin Globalisasi dan Perdagangan Bebas, Edisi khusus, Juli 2008
- Buletin Globalisasi dan Perdagangan Bebas, Edisikhusus, November 2008
- Buletin Globalisasi dan Perdagangan Bebas, Edisi 4 Desember 2009
- Buletin Globalisasi dan Perdagangan Bebas, Edisi 2, Juli 2010
- Buletin Globalisasi dan Perdagangan Bebas, Edisikhusus, Agustus 2010
- Buletin Globalisasi dan Perdagangan Bebas, Edisi 3, Oktober 2010
- Caporaso, Kames A dan David P Levine. 2008. *Teori Ekonomi Politik*. Yogyakarta, PustakaPelajar
- Corbridge, Stuart. 1996. *Capitalist World Deveopment Geography*. Macmilan Eduaction Ltd, London
- Denzin, Norman K and Yvonna S Lincoln. 2009. *Handbook of Qualittaiive*

- Research. California, Sage Publication
- Fukuyama, Francis. 2002. *Trust, Kebajikan Sosial dan Penciptaan Kemakmuran*. Yogyakarta, Penerbit Qolam.
- Hertz, Noreena. 2003. *The Silent Takeover*. New York, Harper Collins Publisher,
- Hiola, Rommy Y dkk. 2002. *Analisis Kolaborasi Kondisi Kehutanan Bolang Mongondow*. Yogyakarta, Debut Press
- Fakih, Mansour. 2001. *Runtuhnya Teori Pembangunan dan Globalisasi*, Yogyakarta, Insist Press
- Giddens, Anthony. 1986, *Kapitalisme dan Teori Sosial Modern*. Jakarta, UI Press
- Horton, Paul B dan Chester L Hunt. 1984. *Sosiologi Edisi keenam*. McGraw Hill
- Ikbar, Yanuar. 2006. *Ekonomi Politik Internasional (1)*. Bandung, PT Reflika Aditama
- Ikbar, Yanuar. 2006. *Ekonomi Politik Internasional (2)*. Bandung, PT Reflika Aditama
- Jeanrenaud, C. 1997. *Environmental Policy Between Regulation and Market*. Berlin
- Johnson, Paul. 1986. *Sociological Theory*, diterjemahkan oleh Robert MZ Lawang, Jakarta, PT Gramedia
- Mas'ud, Mohtar. 2003. *Ekonomi Politik Internasional dan Pembangunan*. Yogyakarta, PustakaPelajar
- Mas'ud, Mohtar. 2003. *Politik, Birokrasi dan Pembangunan*. Yogyakarta, PustakaPelajar
- Mathew B Miles & AM Huberman. 1992. *Analisa data Kualitati*. Jakarta, Penerbit UI
- Mehmet, Ozay. 1999. *Westerning The third World, The Eurocentricity of Economic Development Theories*. London and New York, Routledge
- Mitchell, Bruce dkk. 2000. *Pengelolaan Sumber Daya dan Lingkungan*. Yogyakarta, Gadjah Mada University Press
- Moleong, Lexy. 1993. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung, Rosda karya
- Moeljarto. 1995. *Politik Pembangunan*. Yogyakarta, Tiara Wacana
- Nasution, S. 1992. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung, Remaja Rosda karya

- Nugroho, Heru. 2001. *Negara, Pasar dan Keadilan Sosial*. Yogyakarta, Pustaka Pelajar
- Peter L Berger dan Thimas Luckmann. 1990. *Tafsir Sosial Atas Kenyataan, Risalah tentang Sosiologi Pengetahuan*. LP3ES, Jakarta
- Pilin, Matheus. 2002. *Mendedah Kehutanan Komunitas*. Yogyakarta. Debut Press
- Poloma, Margareth M. 1987. *Sosiologi Kontemporer*. Jakarta, Penerbit CV Rajawali
- Rachbini, Didik J. 2006. *Ekonomi Politik dan Teori Pilihan Publik*. Bogor, Ghalia Indonesia
- Rahardjo. 1999. *Pengantar Sosiologi Pedesaan dan Pertanian*. Yogyakarta, Gadjah Mada University Press,.
- Raharjo, Diahdkk. 2005. *Menanti Perubahan, Potret Kulon Progo di Masa Transisi Politik Otonomi Daerah*. Bogor, Studio Kendil
- Ramly, Nadjamuddin. 2007. *Islam Ramah Lingkungan*. Jakarta, Penerbit Grafindo Khasanah Ilmu
- Resosudarmo, Budy P. 2005. *The Politics and Economics of Indonesia's Natural Resources*. Singapore, ISEAS Publications
- Ritzer, George. 1992. *Sosiologi Ilmu Pengetahuan Berparadigma Ganda*. Jakarta, Rajawali Pers
- Ritzer, George. 2000. *Sociological Theory*. McGraw Hill Higher Education
- Sajogyo, Ekososiologi. 2006. *Deideologisasi Teori, Aksi, Restrukturisasi Aksi (Petani dan Pedesaan Sebagai Kasus Uji)*. Yogyakarta, Cindelas
- Salim, Agus. 2002. *Perubahan Sosial: Sketsa, Teori dan Refleksi Metodologi Kasus Indonesia*. Yogyakarta, Tiara Wacana
- Samekto, FX Adji. 2005. *Kapitalisme, Modernisasi dan Kerusakan Lingkungan*. Yogyakarta, Pustaka Pelajar
- Sepsiaji, Dhonowan dan Fuadi, Firman. 2004. *HKm Meretas Jalan*, Yogyakarta, Pustaka Pelajar
- Sardjono, Mustofa Agung. 2004. *Mosaik Sosiologis Kehutanan*, Yogyakarta Debut Press
- Scott, James C. 1981. *Moral Ekonomi Petani*. Jakarta, LP3ES
- Simon, Hasan. 2010. *Dinamika Hutan Rakyat di Indonesia*. Yogyakarta, Pustaka Pelajar

- Soule, George. 1994. *Pemikiran Para Pakar Ekonomi Terkemuka dari Aritoteles Hingga Keynes*. Yogyakarta, Penerbit Kanisius
- Skolimowski, Henryk. 1999. *Filsafat Lingkungan*. Yogyakarta, Penerbit Bentang
- Suharjito, Didik. 2000. *Hutan Rakyat di Jawa: Perannya Dalam Perekonomian Desa*. Bogor, P3KM, Fakultas Kehutanan IPB.
- Sukmana, Oman. 2005. *Sosiologi dan Politik Ekonomi*. Malang, UMM Press
- Staniland, Martin. 2000. *Apakah Ekonomi Politik itu?* Jakarta, PT Raja Grafindo Persada
- Steger, Manfred B. 2002. *Globalisme, Bangkitnya Ideologi Pasar*. Yogyakarta, Lafald Pustaka
- Susilo, Rachmad K Dwi, 2008, *Sosiologi Lingkungan*, Jakarta, Rajawali Pers
- Suwondo, Kutut. 2004. "Institusi-Institusi Lokal dan Pembangunan". *Bahan Kuliah Kapita Selektu Sosiologi untuk Kelas Program Pasca Sarjana Sosiologi Fisipol UGM*.
- Uphoff, Norman. 1986. *Local Institutions Development; An analytical Sourcebook with Cases*. Kumarian Press
- Usman, Sunyoto. 2004. *Di Antara Harapan dan Kenyataan*. Yogyakarta, CIRED
- Taridala, Yusran dan Sarlan Adijaya. 2002. *Pranata Hutan Rakyat*. Yogyakarta, Pustaka Hutan Kemasyarakatan
- Vegeer, K.J. 1985. *Realitas Sosial: Refleksi Filsafat Sosial Atas Hubungan Individu Masyarakat dalam Cakrawala Sejarah Sosiologi*. Jakarta, Gramedia
- Wahono, Francis. 2001. *Pangan, Kearifan Lokal dan Keanekaragaman Hayati*. Yogyakarta, Cindelas
- Wahono, Francis. 2003. *Neoliberalisme*. Yogyakarta, Cindelas
- Warto. 2009. *Desa Hutan dalam Perubahan*. Yogyakarta, Penerbit Ombak
- Wilber, Charles K. 1992. *The Political Economy of Development and Underdevelopment*. McGraw Hill, Inc (fifth edition)
- Wollenberg, Eva dkk. 2005. *Pembelajaran Sosial dalam Pengelolaan Hutan Komunitas*. Bogor, Pustaka Latin
- Zeeitlin, Irving M. 1990. *Ideologi and the Development of Sociological Theor*. New Jersey, Prentice Hall