COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND EMPOWERMENT IN THE FOREST RESTORATION PROGRAM IN THE BATU TOWN – EAST JAVA

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ABSTRACT
This study wanted to assess the involvement and empowerment of communities in forest restoration program in the town of Stone. The research approach was using qualitative methods with a descriptive analysis techniques. Techniques of data collection was carried out through observation and depth interviews. Locations Tulungrejo research was undertaken in the village, district Bumiaji Stone Town. Research subjects purposively determined, namely: (1) leadership & community leaders, (2) members of the community, and (3) tourists. While key informants include: (1) Head of Tourism, (2) Department of the environment, both from universities and community elements. Based on the description of the research data, we can then deduce the following things: (1) A total of 86.67% villagers agreed to support the development of forest restoration program, (2) The form of participation in the development of forest restoration including: a) participation in the utilization of agricultural land, the home page and other areas as an ornamental flower crop farms; b) setting along the village road as a result of the marketing area; c) construction of facilities and infrastructure, such as access roads and flower market, and d) development of regional flower tours, lodging, and other tourist facilities of flowers, (3) The concept of rural tourism is expected to be a central flower production, flower market and an attractive tourist sites, (4) of rural tourist areas of flowers, aimed at the tourist attraction that includes: (a) standing in the corridor highway flowers Tulungrejo, (b) raising flowers in a residential area, and (c) cultivation of cut flowers in; (5) modeling the concept of forest restoration to apply the principles of participation, partnership between government and society, and (6) relations of harmonic concepts between the Village with its environment, and individual relationships with their environment. when viewed from a symbiotic relationship, these forms including forms of mutualism.

Keyword: forest restoration, ecotourism, village flowers, participation, rural society and, empowerment.

INTRODUCTION
As it is known that the root causes of economic growth in Indonesia, namely the success of agricultural development is carried out so far, but the success of such development was impacting negatively on the availability of natural resources and environmental quality as well as damage to the existing forest in this country. As an illustration, in the agricultural sector whose activities are always based on the exploitation of natural resource depletion and destruction of much experience, so the availability and quality of natural resources tends to decrease. As a result of the exploitation of this development, having lasted nearly five decades, the national agricultural conditions are faced with various problems, among others: 1) reduction in soil fertility and productivity, 2) reduce the carrying capaTown of the environment, 3) increased conversion of productive agricultural land, 4) extensive critical land, 5) an increase in pollution and environmental damage, 6) the exchange of low-income and welfare of farmers, 7) increasing the number of poor and unemployed in rural areas, and 8) the occurrence of social inequality in society. These problems arise because the implementation of development during this tends to bias pemacuan production growth, as well as the role of government and the private sector is dominant. Community only serves as an object, not as subjects of development. The agricultural sector is also no longer be placed as the foundation of the national economy, but as a buffer to the success of industrialization as the locomotive of economic growth. As a buffer, the agricultural sector to increase food production to act quickly and not be politically risky.

The term or Forest Land Restoration (FLR) was first created in 2001 by experts in the meeting of the Forest Restoration in Segovia, Spain. The view itself is a geographic entity consisting of a mosaic of land use interact in which energy, materials, organisms and institutions combine to deliver the benefits of living ecological, social, economic, and cultural (National Working Group, 2009). Forest Land Restoration (FLR) is defined as a process aimed at restoring or restoring the ecological integrity and enhance the welfare of the people in the field of forest areas that have been deforested and damaged. There are 4 (four) main feature in the activities of the FLR, namely: (1) A participatory process that characterized aspects of management,
adaptive and responsive to changes in the evaluation of social, economic and environmental conditions and requires a clean and consistent and based on the framework of science, (2) trying to restore the ecological integrity, (3) attempts to try to improve the welfare of the community and (4) implementasinya performed at the level of land use.

Forest restoration program is thus an event that seeks to modify the structure and function of the mosaic of land use in order to derive optimal benefits, viewed from the aspect of ecological, social, cultural, economic and sustainable for all stakeholders. Therefore, forest restoration has become one of the breakthroughs and complement factors in support of forest or land management activities that provide an optimal and sustainable benefits for the welfare of the community.

Although no specific guidelines regarding the implementation of FLR field, but in general there is a practical guide implementation of the FLR, including:

- Conducting adaptive management approach in planning and implementation of the FLR and is supported by comprehensive monitoring and evaluation approaches
- Understanding and analysis of the dynamics of the forest area
- Working with a multi-stakeholder groups (there are different interests, goals, conflicts occur)
- There is the idea of scenarios to help choose the FLR model explicitly and can not be separated in planning and facilitating learning FLR and berkalaborasi with multi-stakeholder group that is able to provide technical options;
- There is a technical evaluation of available options at the level of land use by considering aspects of the biophysical and socio-economic FLR affect the likelihood of success of existing initiatives.

Policy review restoration (recovery) forest (FLR) by involving the community is something very important and strategic, why. This is because in the policy community not only as an object-oriented development, but they are expected to be the subject or actor in various development activities FLR. Establishment and management of forest restoration program in the tourist area of Batu is a good example of a model in environmental management associated with building a synergistic relationship and harmony between the elements of human and environmental. Environmental management is an integrated effort to preserve the ecological functions that include wisdom in terms of structuring, utilization, development, maintenance, restoration, monitoring, and environmental control.

Batu Town, an area for a major tourist destination in East Java, especially the type of ecotourism. During its development, the government established the built environment, namely in the village Tulungrejo managed as a tourist village flower. Village eco-tourism is well managed and planned so that it has unique characteristics as a forest of environmental restoration, which gives the value of benefits for local communities. Management forest restoration in the area of Stone Town is a concept of environmental management that is effective enough so that it can have a positive effect of reciprocal Town for local community life and the environment. The basic question that arises is how the concept of forest restoration and management processes in place? How positive benefits both for society and the environment?, And so on.

This study was conducted to examine why and how the model and the concept of forest restoration in the Territory Ecotourism Batu Town applied. From the results of this study will obtain basic information about the concept of forest management is effective and efficient recovery, which is expected to be developed in other regional areas.

**Problem Formulation**

To limit the scope of research, this study focused on the issue the following aspects:

1. How do public attitudes about the development of forest restoration and management of the environment in rural areas of ecotourism?
2. How does participation in the development of forest restoration and management of ecotourism in the village?
3. How did the concept development of plants flower farm in the village of ecotourism?
4. How do government policies involve communities in rural development in Batu Ecotourism?
5. How is the formulation of the management of forest restoration models in the Stone City Region Regional Ecotourism?
6. How to model a human relationship with the environment in forest restoration in the village of ecotourism?

**Research Objectives**

The results of this study are expected to generate concepts and basic information relating to the management of forest restoration in the area of ecotourism village. In detail, the target of this research is to acquire concepts and basic information about:

1. The attitude of society on the development of forest restoration and management of eco-tourism in rural areas.
2. The form of community participation in the development of forest restoration and management of eco-tourism in rural areas.
道 the design concept of community empowerment through the development of village-based ecotourism interest.

Design Studies:
This study is a qualitative descriptive study. The main research method used is qualitative, but to complement the qualitative data analysis, it will be displayed and also strengthened by the data that is quantitative. Qualitative analysis used is descriptive-inductive, while the quantitative data used is the percentage in the form of tabulations.

Determination of Location:
Study determined the location selected purposively or accidentally. Characteristics of the study area, selected in accordance with the purpose of research, namely Tulungrejo village as village tourism development in the Batu Town. As the area of ecotourism and agrotourism in the Batu Town, the village was often visited by many tourists both domestic and abroad country and not infrequently the village used to perform comparative studies.

Determination of Research Subjects:
Determined and selected research subjects deliberately according to the characteristics of the study, namely: (1) leaders of local community, (2) members of the community, and (3) tourists. While the informant research include: (1) head of tourism, (2) travel environmentalists, both from universities and community elements.

Data collection techniques:
In this study, an outline of the process of collecting data using a 4 (four) basic methods of interrelated and complementary, namely: [5]

1. Observation; technique observations were made on the phenomena that occur in communities built environment, namely in the village as a tourist village Tulungrejo built environment flowers, ecotourism region Batu Town, East Java. Observations will be focused on the environmental characteristics of the community. Observation data will be documented through Handycam recording equipment.
2. In-depth Interview; in-depth interview techniques will be applied to both subjects and informants, namely: (a) leaders of local community leaders, (b) members of the community, and (b) tourists. While the informant research include: (1) Head of Tourism in Kota Batu, (2) Travel Environmentalists, both from universities and community elements.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Public attitudes about the development and management of forest restoration in the village of ecotourism:
Through the dissemination of research results by using a questionnaire, obtained information that the village community in general have a positive attitude (agree) to the government programs that make the village Tulungrejo as an area for the forest restoration efforts, making the ecotourism area, center of development flowers plant, participation in rural development, society of empowerment center, hotels and others. Data from in-depth interviews with key informan stating that people actually agree with government policies that make the village Tulungrejo as forest restoration, ecotourism, center flower, hotels, center of society paticipation, and unpowering society but there is some community are still worried that the develop of ecotourism will be managed by the owners of capital while the neglected community.

The attitudes of respondent in some activities above at Tulungrejo Village can be explained in the following table.

Table 1: Attitudes of Respondents Against Forest Restoration. Eco tourism, center of development flowers and hotel in Tulungrejo Village

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sikap Responden</th>
<th>number</th>
<th>Agree/Supports</th>
<th>Disagree/Not Supporting</th>
<th>Do not know/No opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Forrest Restoration</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100,00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Eko-tourism area</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>76,67</td>
<td>10,00</td>
<td>13,33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Center Development Flowers Planting</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>93,33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Community participation in rural development</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100,00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Community empowerment center</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>83,33</td>
<td>13,33</td>
<td>3,34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Hotels, inns and resting places</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>66,67</td>
<td>26,66</td>
<td>6,67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>76,67</td>
<td>6,67</td>
<td>3,34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Primary Data Analysis, in 2011
Community participation in the Forest Restoration and Tulungrejo villa ecotourism:

Research data relating to information about the form of community participation in the Forest restoration in the rural village areas Tulungrejo as ecotourism areas, is described as follows:

a) Public participation in supporting forest restoration program in the village Tulungrejo through the utilization of agricultural land, the home page and other areas of flowers in agricultural crops.

b) The arrangement along the village road Tulungrejo as the marketing area of flowers.

c) Construction of facilities and infrastructure, such as access roads and flower market.

d) Development of regional/area tourist flowers, the inn, and other tourist facilities flowers.

Forms of community participation at the rural Tulungrejo on the forest restoration in the area of special eco-tourism village by the merchants flowers is the formation of groups, namely: "Merchant Circle Tulungrejo Ornamental Plants" (PPHTS), whose members include nearly 100 people who work as traders ornamental plants (flowers) in the village Tulungrejo. While the goals and programs implemented by the "Merchant Circle Tulungrejo Ornamental Plants" (PPHTS), among others are:

1) maintain the beauty of the rural environment as a tourist village Tulungrejo flowers, with a decorative flower arrangement of area environment.

2) make an effort to attract tourists, such as through cooperation with governments regularly held exhibitions of ornamental flowers.

3) implement programs / activities of agricultural extension ornamental plants, in order to improve knowledge management of ornamental plants.

4) Restructuring and selling flower arrangements so that it stays neatly arranged, beautiful, beautiful, and attract tourists.

Design concept for the forest restoration in the village ecotourism Tulungrejo, Batu Town - East Java.

The government of Town Batu, setting policy Tulungrejo village area as a tourism region, apart from that there are several other villages in the district Bumiaji who also developed as an attractive eco-tourism village, the village Punten, Sidomulyo and others. The concept of rural tourism is directed that the village Tulungrejo, expected to be the center of flower production, flower markets and tourist sites, where tourists can enjoy and purchase a variety of flowers. The concept design of forest restoration and the development of rural tourism village area Tulungrejo as flowers include:

1) Development of the flower market "Sekar Mulya" in the village Sidomulyo, as the center of the flower market in Batu.

2) Since 2006, oriented on the arrangement of the area along the road Tulungrejo as a tourist area and flower market.

3) In the next phase, the arrangement of tourist areas and market area relationship will be extended to residential areas.

4) will be held regularly support programs that can attract tourists to come to the area of rural tourism flowers, such as car festival held ornamental, flower exhibitions and competitions, and so on.

5) The model of environmental management flowers is directed at the tourist village of participation (involvement) is active throughout the village residents Tulungrejo by utilizing agricultural land for the development of ornamental plants (flowers) to the maximum extent possible.

The concept of government policy in the management of forest restoration in Batu Town - East Java.

Batu Town has a beautiful panorama, cool with a minimum air temperature of 14.9°C and maximum temperature of 24°C, as well as having a special specification that is surrounded by mountains Panderman, mountain lot, Welirang mountain, the mountain Rump, with the potential of the object and its diverse appeal., Between other:

1) Parks and recreation, including: recreational park plaza thousand and one connection in Batu, East Java Park, recreational park Selecta, Songgoriti recreational parks, and recreational park Tirta Nirwana.

2) Natural attractions, including: Cangar hot baths, hot water baths Songgoriti, waterfalls Rais Coban, Coban Talun terjun water, Cangar campground, campsite Brantas.
3) Historical attractions, including: temple Supo Songgoriti, Torongrejo Gane sha statue, the tomb of the ancient ritual of the Netherlands, Japan Tekung Japan.  
4) Cultural attractions, including: Stone statue of apple town, home town of Stone indurti batik, pottery handicraft home industry, home craft industries Gong, Onyx handicraft home industry, heFLRl industry center Toga Materia Medical, heFLRl industry and home centers Ragil-Mercy.  
5) Special flowers attractions, including: lasing Many mountain sports para gliding, Stone town plaza, and arborium source Brantas.  
6) Agro Attractions / Tourism Village, including: kusuma agro tourism, village tourism, Tulungrejo flowers centre, and apples Punten agro tourism.  

According to the concept of Tourism, the development of Batu Town area for tourism development, the development is divided into three regions, namely:  
1) The northern region, which was developed for agri tourism center, with headquarters in Bumiaji region.  
2) The Central Region, which was developed for the tourist service center, such as hotels, guesthouses, restaurants, etc., With its central region in Ngaglek and Comb.  
3) Southern Region, which was developed for the tourist center of home industry, with headquarters in Junrejo region.  

Specifically related to the development of rural tourism interest, as already explained above that Tulungrejo village areas, has considerable agricultural potential of agricultural crops especially flowers. Therefore, the government town of Batu, set Tulungrejo village area as a regional area that should be improve forest restoration as well as tourist village area of flowers. In addition, in the village there is a flower market "Sekar Mulya" as the center of the flower market in Batu. Development of eco-tourism village area of flowers, directed at the tourist attraction that includes:  
1) Stand flowers in the highway corridor Tulungrejo;  
2) Raising flowers in residential areas;  
3) Cultivation of cut flowers in Tulungrejo village.  

The formulation of the concept management forest of land restoration (FLR) in the ecotourism area at the Batu Town  

In principle, the concept model of forest restoration management of ecotourism in the village of kota Batu, particularly in vilagel ecotourism Tulungrejo, have applied the principles of participation, partnership between the government and the community. Where government has established an environmental policy development, while community-participatory actively involved in the process of environmental management. From the analysis of research data, then a diagrammatic model of the concept of forest restoration management of ecotourism in the Batu Town, particularly in village Tulungrejo, described as follows: Potential Analysis Support Environment & Natural Resources, Social & Cultural Village Region Tulungrejo  

Policy government about the development & management of forest restoration through the environmental determination Tulungrejo Village as the village ecotourism flowers area about the program Development & Management of forest restoration as an area in the illage Tulungrejo Ecotourism village flowers public Participation in the forest restoration as an area in the village Tulungrejo ecotourism village flowers. Process management & restoration forest activities in the village zone Tulungrejo as ecotourism village flowers.  

Model the relationship between humans and the environment at the forest restoration in the village of Batu ecotourism.  

To explain the concept model of the relationship between humans and the environment in the management of forest restoration, based on the analysis of the model of the relationship between humans and the environment in the process of environmental management in the village ecotourism Tulungrejo flowers, namely the relationship between Tulungrejo village community with its environment, including into the concept of relationships in which individuals can use their environment, and the concept of relationships in which individuals can participate with its environment. It is characterized by, for example, communities benefit from natural conditions and environment, village huge potential to make room for the development of rural tourism areas of flowers, other than that the public is also aware of the importance of management and utilization of the environment with the forest restoration and maintaining the beauty and the beauty of the environment, and manage the environment such as agricultural land and areas to be developed as centers of production, marketing and tourist flowers. Reciprocal Benefits between humans and the environment can be explained in the following chart.
Second, based on the concept proposed by Walgito (1994), [6] then the analysis of the relationship between rural communities with its surroundings, the environment in developing rural tourism as an area of flowers, if based on the concept Walgito about patterns of relationships or individual attitudes towards the environment, then the pattern of relationship can be categorized into a pattern of relationships in which individuals receiving environment. It is given that Tulungrejo village environment, with the characteristics of the natural environment and social environment provides support for the life of surrounding communities. The potential is very positive environment for the development of community life.

Third, based on the view Soekanto (1986). [7] Viewed from this Soekanto concept, then the model of the relationship between rural communities Tulungrejo with its surroundings when seen from a symbiotic relationship, then the shape including mutalisme form a symbiotic relationship. It is characterized by a process of mutual benefit between villagers Tulungrejo with its surroundings, where the community can benefit from the use of the environment becoming a developed tourist area of flowers, while the environment is also preserved and properly managed, so that environmental quality is maintained properly. Meanwhile, if diliha of forms of social relations, then the shape is a cooperative social relationships (cooperation), in which people consciously make efforts together to manage and use the environment as optimal as possible to people's lives. Formation of social groups such as the Society of Ornamental Plants Tulungrejo Merchants (PPHTS) is one form of a cooperative social relationships (cooperation) in managing the environment.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion
Based on the description of the research data, it can be concluded matters as follows:

1. Involvement and empowerment in forest restoration program conducted through the stages of the process of engagement, namely the growth of ideas, decision making, implementation and evaluation and distribution of economic benefits. The steps and strategies taken to involve the community through the preparation and implementation stages of deliberation. While the methods used in the methods of community engagement approaches and approaches the target material. While empowerment is done through the facilitation efforts to accompany people in developing their potential, so hopefully they are able to achieve a better quality of life. Mentoring activities are an ongoing effort conducted in the framework of community empowerment. While professional assistants is one of the motivators for the development of the community in running the FLR program.

2. Entire rural communities have an attitude Tulungrejo agree and support the development of rural areas for forest restoration programs and all the people wanting to participate to bring about development in his village.
3. Forms of community participation in development and management of forest restoration in the village Tulungrejo as ecotourism village area of flowers, described as follows: a) Public participation in the utilization of agricultural land, the home page and other areas as an ornamental flower crop farms; b) The arrangement along the village road Tulungrejo as the marketing area of flowers; c) Construction of facilities and infrastructure, such as access roads and flower market, and d) Development of eco-tourism area, the inn, and other flowers ecotourism facilities.

4. The concept of ecotourism village that the village Tulungrejo directed flowers, expected to be the center of flower production, flower market and the area / location of tourist flowers, where the tourists can enjoy and purchase a variety of flowers.

5. Development of village tourism region, aimed at the tourist attraction that includes: (a) Stand flowers in the highway corridor Tulungrejo; (b) Raising flowers in the area of settlements, and (c) Cultivation of cut flowers in Tulungrejo.

6. Forest restoration management model Ecotourism Stone Town area, particularly in rural Tulungrejo, apply the principles of participation, partnership between government and society. Where the government sets a policy development environment, while actively engaging the community participatory in the process of environmental management.

7. The concept of the relationship between humans and the environment in the process of forest restoration Tulungrejo ecotourism in the village, namely the relationship between Tulungrejo village community with its environment, including into the concept of relationships in which individuals can use their environment, and the concept of relationships in which individuals can participate (take part) with its environment. model the relationship between rural communities Tulungrejo with its surroundings when seen from a symbiotic relationship, then forms including forms a symbiotic relationship mutualism.

Suggestion

1. Regional development policy environment Tulungrejo village as a tourist village neighborhood area of flowers, has provided mutual benefits for humans and the environment. Therefore the program of forest restoration very well and should continue to developed.

2. Batu Town government needs to continue to make efforts to promote policy development in the village Tulungrejo forest restoration and eco-tourism as an area of the village to the public interest, which is expected to increase community participation in supporting this program will be better.

3. For further research, it is important to do research on the concept's styling of the forest restoration and environmental management in the area of Batu Town as a Tourism Destination Region major in East Java.

4. Professional assistants are partners for kelompoktani, agricultural extension and field officers in the area. Thus, facilitators need to be increased in intensity in order to increase income and welfare of rural communities in running the FLR program.

REFERENCES