

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT AS A NEW PARADIGM IN THE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Anastasia Reni Widyastuti
Faculty of Law
University of St. Thomas Chatolic
Setia Budi 479 F Medan, Indonesia
Email: widyastutireni@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

The pattern of natural resource management by the government during this implementation is still top-down, meaning that all natural resource management activities ranging from policy making, planning, implementation, evaluation and monitoring is done entirely by the government without involving the participation of local communities/villages. In fact, if viewed in terms of the characteristics of rural areas and the natural resources of the community are complex and diverse, so the management of rural areas should directly involve local communities/villages. The problems studied in this paper are: Why is the management of natural resources have not been able to provide welfare to the local community? And how is the management of natural resources that can improve the welfare of local community? Relating the above problems, the goal of this paper are: Review and analyze natural resource management from the aspect of structural and non-structural. And finding the policy in the management of natural resources in order to improve the welfare of local communities. The discussion is done by looking at the presence of a regulatory order in their entirety, so it is used also socio-legal approach, which examines the law as a social phenomenon that is related to the achievement of the objectives of natural resource management. Relative to this approach would be used against the legal economy. In addition, in accordance with the character of scientific knowledge, practical knowledge of law as the authoritative normologis, also will approach legislation (statute approach), and the philosophical approaches. Through these methods it will be discovered and developed legal establishment/progressive legal reform and the principles in the management of natural resources as well as the setting of affirmative local communities.

Key words: Management, Natural Resources, Indigenous Peoples

Introduction

Natural resources (NR) clearly has a vital role in the development for the improvement of human well-being, because it has three functions, namely, the production function, ecological function and social function. The problem is when the management and utilization of natural resources in the implementation of development more emphasis on production functions and social functions alone, while the ecological functions are ignored, will certainly have a negative impact on the sustainability of environmental capacity in favor of development. In connection with that Principle 2 of the Stockholm Declaration asserts: "The natural resources of the earth, including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystem, must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations through careful planning or management, as appropriate".¹

The message to be conveyed by Principle 2 of the Stockholm Declaration is that the interests of development go hand in hand with environmental interests so that the implementation of sustainable development can take place from generation to generation. The balance between the interests of development and the environment by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in a report entitled "Our Common Future", translated into a concept called sustainable development (sustainable development). In the report defined sustainable development as: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".² To be able to achieve the goal of sustainable development, the Rio Declaration Principle 4 says: "In order to Achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and can not be Considered in isolation from it".³ Although the declaration does not have legally binding force of such a convention, but the spirit as embodied in the Rio Declaration should be the spirit of signatory states to implement them in their national development policies.

Quote some of the principles contained in various documents has become international law above illustrates that the law has a very important role in mewujutkan the principles of sustainable development in all development policies in all the countries in the world. Indonesia as one of the countries that signed the declaration above, also have obligations in mewujutkan

¹ Koesnadi Hardjosoemantri. (2001). *Hukum Tata Lingkungan*. Yogyakarta. Gajah Mada University Press. hlm. 457.

² World Commission on Environment and Development. (1987). *Our Common Future*: UN Documents Gathering a Body Of Global Agreements. hlm. 47.

³ Koesnadi Hardjosoemantri. *Op. Cit.* hlm 548.

development principles in national development policies. This means that the law will be played as one instrument in the framework. This paper intends to discuss the role of law in natural resource management based on indigenous peoples.

The Role Of Law In Creating Public Welfare

Indonesian as state law is aspire to realize the welfare state. The Article 27, Article 33, and Article 34 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 (Constitution of 1945) proved that Indonesia is a country that aspires to realize the welfare state. But in reality the law has not been optimally positioned in the organization of the life of nation, state and society, in particular a law that makes people become prosperous.⁴

Existence of the state law (*rechtsstaat*) Republic of Indonesia as expressed in the Preamble of the Constitution of 1945 is to lead to human happiness in *casu* the people of Indonesia. Therefore, the duty of the state government in this regard is to implement the mandate of the second and fourth paragraphs Constitution of 1945 opening in the legislation. The government should carefully look at the moral message behind the Constitution of 1945.⁵ When the government makes a law, it first has to go back to Indonesia platform that binds the entire nation and the Constitution of 1945. Although it is already a written document, reading of the document needs to be done in a typical, not just as we read the plain text, but a reading significantly, which by Ronald Dworkin as a "moral reading". Meaningful readings or moral reading is reading a moral message behind the written constitution.⁶

Back to the platform it is intended that the legislation produced is not contrary to the moral message of the Constitution of 1945, but instead as a form of manifestation of the implementation of the Constitution of 1945, namely the creation of a prosperous society. Thus, the legislation produced, including the implementing regulations are not problematic when implemented. Problematic in question is contrary to a higher rule, contrary to Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945.

Accordingly, the World Development Report (1997) stated that the country has three (3) function is the function minimum, medium functions and function activists.⁷ Function is the first state minimum; provide public needs, defense, law, and order of private property. Second; macro economic management, public health. third; improve the fairness, and the fourth; protecting the poor. Secondary function is the first state; dealing with external issues and environmental education. Second; monopoly and the third set; improve the quality of education, insurance, financial regulation and social insurance. The function of the state is to regulate activist industrial policy and the redistribution of wealth. Related to the function of the state, the state government as the organizer should be able to create laws that favor the people, laws that will pave the way for the creation of a welfare society.

The birth of modern law⁸ (liberal) is not the end, but a means to achieve goals that further the welfare and happiness of society. People feel less happy when the law only protects and gives freedom to the individual and not pay attention to the happiness of society. In that context Satjipto Rahardjo asserted that the law is for man and not vice versa, and the law does not exist for itself, but for something broader for human dignity, happiness, prosperity, and glory of man.⁹

According Satjipto Rahardjo, there are things and more serious problems to talk about the state of the law rather than its dimensions alone. Behold, cultural exposures more noteworthy. He said the state law, which is the main culture, "the cultural primacy". With the culture here is meant a people's culture *pembahagian*. These circumstances can be achieved when we are not just talking about the country as a manifestation of the law, but the state has *kenuraniaan*. Instead of struggling with "the legal structure of the state", but rather prefer the "state with a conscience".¹⁰ In the form of a question, then it will sound, "state law for what?" And answered with "state law for happy people".

In law country entered a new phase as the state of humanity. Moral humanity pegged as the highest price that must be achieved in state law.¹¹ State law is not completed just by putting signs "state of law". That is just the beginning because much remains to be dealt with, for example, we still need to think about how to arbitrate the ideal that the state law can actually be a happy home people.¹² Government objectives and purposes of the law must be "the greatest happiness of the community" or "public happiness".¹³ Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill to the formula they were very popular is "The greatest happiness of

⁴ Hukum yang legitim adalah norma-norma politis yang para penyusunnya sekaligus juga adalah targetnya. Lihat F. Budi Hardiman. (2009). *Demokrasi Deliberatif, Menimbang Negara Hukum dan Ruang Publik dalam Teori Diskursus Jurgen Habermas*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Fisafat. Kanisius. hlm. 87.

⁵Satjipto Rahardjo. (2007). *Mendudukan Undang-Undang Dasar, Suatu Pembahasan dari Optik Ilmu Hukum Umum*, Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro. hlm. 88-89.

⁶Satjipto Rahardjo. (2008). *Negara Hukum yang Membahagiakan Rakyatnya*. Yogyakarta: Genta Press. hlm. 102.

⁷Francis Fukuyama. (2005). *Memperkuat Negara, Tata Pemerintahan dan Tata Dunia Abad 21*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama. hlm. 9.

⁸ Satjipto Rahardjo. (2009). *Hukum dan Perubahan Sosial : Suatu Tinjauan Teoritis serta Pengalaman-pengalaman di Indonesia*. Jogjakarta: Genta Publishing. hlm. 69.

⁹Satjipto Rahardjo. (2007). *Membedah Hukum Progressi*. Jakarta: Kompas Media. hlm. 151.

¹⁰Satjipto Rahardjo. (2008). *Negara Hukum yang Membahagiakan Rakyatnya*. Yogyakarta: Genta Press. hlm. 76-77.

¹¹Satjipto Rahardjo. "Merencanakan Pembangunan Hukum dalam Era Demokrasi, Transparansi dan Perkembangan Sains", makalah disampaikan dalam Seminar & Temu Hukum Nasional IX Membangun Hukum Nasional Yang Demokratis Dalam Tatanan Masyarakat Yang Berbudaya dan Cerdas Hukum. Yogyakarta. 20-21 Nopember 2008. hlm. 1-2.

¹²Satjipto Rahardjo. "Berhukum dengan Akal Sehat", artikel dalam *Harian Umum Kompas*. 19 Desember 2008.

¹³Jeremy Bentham. (2006). *Teori Perundang-Undangan, Prinsip-Prinsip Legislasi, Hukum Perdata dan Hukum Pidana*. Bandung: Nusamedia & Nuansa. hlm. 2.

the greatest number for the people",¹⁴ said the purpose of the law is to give maximum happiness to the number as much as possible.

Bentham was in line with the opinion of Lord Mansfield asserts that "Law is not an end in itself. It is part in the system of government of the nation in the which it functions, and it has to justify itself by its ability to subserve the ends of government, that is, to help to promote the ordered existence of the nation and the good life of the people".¹⁵ Behold, the law is not the purpose of itself, the law is part of a nation's system of government in which the law works, and must justify itself by its ability to serve the purposes of government, which helped advance the order of the nation and a good people's lives.¹⁶ This is by Satjipto Rahardjo said to be a state law that happy people.

In connection with the primary function of the law to serve human beings to realize the welfare and happiness of the people, then it is related to the theory of public policy. Public policy is a rod that connects to the ethical legitimacy of political philosophy. The purpose of the ethical legitimacy of any policy is not to supply the country just to get the support of the aspects of the very pragmatic.¹⁷

Indonesia is centered social justice requires the production of public policies that lead to the goal of political philosophy, that is ethically justified. A policy will lose its ethical role when recklessly disregard the interest of the people.¹⁸ In the category Conhran and Malone, a policy is defined as public (public policy) when the policy is related to the government's decisions and actions that are designed to save people's problems (public concern). But the most urgent here is all that matters related to the goals of social justice as a political philosophy of the founding of the state, then it responded quickly as the lives of the public.¹⁹

Inauguration of the Constitution of 1945 on August 18, 1945 as the state constitution has opened up opportunities wherever possible state administration to prioritize the welfare of the public. In the course of the Constitution of 1945 the general welfare so far has not become a reality, there are still too many citizens are considered poor. State officials were aware of these conditions then take strategic steps to amend the Constitution of 1945 with the final goal is to create general welfare.

Amendment of Article 1 Paragraph (3) of the Constitution of 1945 further clarify the understanding of law countries is closely related to the welfare state (welfare state) or understand state substantive law in accordance with the sound of the fourth paragraph of the Preamble and the provisions of Article 34 of the Constitution of 1945. Implementation understand state substantive law will support and accelerate creation of the welfare state in Indonesia. For the creation of the welfare state, it must start from the enforcement of the rule of law (supremacy of law) which means that the legal position as commander of the state administration. One important element of understanding the state law is the establishment of democratic principles that compounds with the Constitution of 1945, particularly Article 1 Paragraph (2) "sovereignty vested in the people and exercised in accordance with the Constitution".

Further implementation of democratic principles in question is the formation of civil society. In a civil society, people are given the freedom to take part in accordance with the civilization and values that grow and thrive in the community.²⁰ The existence of civil society will make the formation of a pioneer local institutions cultivate the values of local wisdom in environment conservation-minded. Existence of civil society as a partner in casu the state government in the welfare of society, it can even remind the government to always be guided by the ideals and objectives of the establishment of the state. Therefore, the rule of law, the individual and the state stand in line. State governed by the constitution and laws. By corollary, justice is a *conditio sine qua non* in guiding the life of the nation. Justice for all people, known as "equality before the law". That is the essence and one of the main elements of state law.

Determination Of Ecological Space (Ecoregion) In Relation To Natural Resources

Definition And Principles Ecoregion

According to Article 1 paragraph 29 UUPPLH-2009, which meant the ecoregion is the geographic area that share the common feature of climate, soil, water, flora, and native fauna, as well as patterns of human interaction with nature that describes the integrity of natural systems and the environment. This notion is similar to the notion bioregion is defined by WRI, IUCN, and UNEP (1992) and workshop WALHI 2001 WRI, IUCN, and UNEP (1992) formulated the notion bioregion as a territory of land and water that scope is not defined by political boundaries, but by the geographical boundaries of human communities and ecological systems.²¹ Then in 2001 WALHI workshop that bioregion is defined geographic areas that have similar characteristics of climate, soil, flora, fauna, native and patterns of human interaction with nature that describes the integrity of natural systems and the environment and state of consciousness to live in the region.²² In Law No. 27 of 2007 on Management of Coastal Areas

¹⁴J. W. Harris. (1980). *Legal Philosophie*. London: Butterworths. p. 36. Lihat juga Roscoe Pound. (1989). *Pengantar Filsafat Hukum* (Diterjemahkan oleh Mohamad Radjab). Jakarta: Brahtara. hlm. 42.

¹⁵W. Friedmann. (1960). *Legal Theory*. Fourth Edition. London: Stevens & Sons Limited. p. 454.

¹⁶W. Friedmann. (1994). *Teori & Filsafat Hukum, Hukum & Masalah-Masalah Kontemporer (Susunan III)*. Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada. hlm. 138.

¹⁷Ahmad Erani Yustika. (2003). *Negara vs Kaum Miskin*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar. hlm. 3.

¹⁸*Ibid.* hlm. 8.

¹⁹*Ibid.*

²⁰Hidayat Nur Wahid. (2007). *Bunga Rampai Komisi Yudisial dan Reformasi Peradilan*. Jakarta: Komisi Yudisial Republik Indonesia. hlm.187.

²¹Asbar. (2002). *Konsep Bioregion Dalam Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir, Suatu Tinjauan Filosofi*. Makalah Program Pascasarjana IPB. Bogor. hlm. 2.

²²Hariadi Kartohadiprodo. (2001). *Pendekatan Bioregion Dalam Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam*, dalam Harijanto Suwarsono, dkk (editor), *Di Bawah Satu Payung*. Hasil Konsultasi Publik RUU Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam. Tim Konsultasi Publik RUU PSDA. Jakarta. hlm. 59.

and Small Islands two terms were merged into "bioecoregion". What is meant by bioecoregion in this law is the landscape that are within the expanse of ecological unity established by natural boundaries, such as watersheds, bays, and currents.

The principle is the principle of environmental management ecoregion new UUPPLH confirmed in 2009, although substantially this principle has been reflected in legislation prior environmental management. The principle of ecoregions according to the explanation of Article 2 letter H UUPPLH 2009 was the protection and management of the environment should pay attention to the characteristics of natural resources, ecosystems, geographical conditions, local culture and local wisdom.

Based on these explanations in mind that environmental management can not be limited strictly to the administrative approach the area, because it has characteristics that exceed ecological limits of the administrative region (beyond the boundary administrative).²³ The effectiveness of environmental management requires the application of the principle of regionalization based on the characteristics of natural resources, ecosystems, geographical conditions, local culture and local wisdom.

Observing the above notions, the meaning of ecoregions in UUPPLH-2009 actually took over an agreed understanding bioregion WALHI workshop in 2001 although the two terms can be distinguished, teapi in principle the same approach that the ecosystem approach. On the basis of common characteristics of ecological/ biological ecoregions that the establishment of a region not bound by administrative areas, but are limited by geographical boundaries of community ecology/biology as an ecosystem.

Through the principle of ecoregion or bioregion, the environment can be managed together based on the needs and capabilities of the region in accordance with the complexity of environmental problems faced. Thus through inter-regional cooperation on the basis of ecoregion or bioregion can eliminate selfishness to reveal areas in the implementation of environmental affairs, which often arise conflicts over authority and responsibility throwing each other in the event of environmental issues. Principle ecoregion or bioregion is also useful in overcoming the lack of authority contained in the environmental management agencies in each region.

Zoning Ecoregion

To implement the principle ecoregion, based on UUPPLH-2009 that one of the instruments for environmental protection and management is zoning ecoregions (Section 5). Ecoregions zoning is one of the legal instruments in the protection planning and environmental management. Ecoregion or bioregion zoning is very important in environmental management, especially to prevent the onset of ego autonomy. The similarity of the ecological characteristics as a basis for zoning ecoregions defined pursuant to Article 7 paragraph (2) UUPPLH-2009 includes:

- a. landscape characteristics;
- b. watershed;
- c. climate;
- d. flora and fauna;
- e. social and cultural;
- f. economy;
- g. community institutions; and
- h. environmental inventory results.

On the basis of similarity eight ecological traits above, the determination of an area ecoregion has significance primarily for the preparation and implementation of the integration of environmental management policies, particularly for those areas that are within a given ecoregion region. Through this ecoregion zoning environment can be managed in an integrated manner between land and water areas, between regions upstream and downstream regions, as well as between the components of living organisms (biotic) and non living organism (abiotic). This is consistent with the opinion from Hariadi Kartohadiprodjo, that there are five characteristics and urgency bioregion approach in environmental management. First, because it has the diversity ecosystems but have dependencies to each other. In this regard, then by using the concept of bioregion, allowing it to integrate a variety of ecosystems that now tend to be managed separately. Second, natural ecosystems unite with the community so as to ensure the integrity, resilience, and productivity. Bioregion approach always make room for the growth of the local law in accordance with the characteristics of the area. Third, it is not limited by administrative and ethnicity. Therefore a certain authority in an administrative borders have to adjust to the restrictions in the planning area that has been set in a bioregion. Fourth, it requires research, knowledge, and local knowledge. Fifth, cooperative and adaptive approach, meaning that any existing authority (government, private, public) needs to cooperate in formulating and implementing development planning.²⁴

In line with the principle of zoning ecoregion, the inter-regional cooperation is needed in managing the environment in the region specified ecoregion. Such an approach should have been implemented in the context of regional autonomy, considering that the ego is often the limiting factor of success of environmental management. In addition to consideration of the effectiveness of the application of the principle of ecoregions can prevent the occurrence of conflicts between regions derived from the utilization of natural resources.

²³ Sudharto P. Hadi. (2005). *Dimensi Lingkungan Perencanaan Pembangunan*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press. hlm. 117.

²⁴Hariadi Kartohadiprodjo, dalam Harijanto Suwarno. dkk. (editor), *Op. Cit.*, hlm. 59).

Implications Ecoregion Of The Natural Resources

Institutional management of the environment is a core part of the overall environmental management system and the main pillars of environmental administration in environmental policy-making process. Institutional environmental management that comes with the authority to make "administrative regulations" at the same time enforce the administration in addition to doing "administrative activities" real environmental management. The existence of institutional failed to manage the environment in the area of natural resources management in particular is a structural requirement for administrative formatik functionally utilized. Institutional environmental management is an essential basis for environmental management to optimise achieving environmental protection.²⁵ Basically institutional authority and management of natural resources in the area to be consistent and use the ecosystem approach, so as to facilitate the implementation and supervision. It required the division of authority of each institution stakeholders in the management of natural resources clearly and firmly with the ecosystem approach (ecoregion/bioregion).

The concept of inter-regional cooperation is closely associated with the principle of ecoregion or bioregion in environmental management, especially those in a particular ecosystem. It is as stated Sudharto P. Hadi that environmental management is always demanding beyond the administrative boundary because of its ecological characteristics, so it must be managed with the principles of bioregionalism.²⁶

Natural Resource Management In The Era Of Regional Autonomy

With the presence of regional autonomy in 1999, Indonesia has undergone tremendous changes in the legal system. Natural resource management has changed from central government to local government, and the legislative branch are considered to have a greater role in developing and overseeing legislation. At this time there is a tendency that decentralization is a replication of the sector approach tends to exploit its resources. Existing laws and regulations is more oriented towards the exploitation of natural resources without regard to resource conservation and other regulatory causing physical damage. While awareness of the strategic value of sustainable natural resource management, integrated, community-based and relatively less. In addition, the right of indigenous/local people in natural resource management are still under-appreciated so that space for public participation in natural resource management is still limited.

Various issues are still hanging in the implementation of regional autonomy needs to be responded to and addressed wisely. For the implementation of regional autonomy in the future must be capable of improving public services, the welfare of the citizens and businesses to encourage conditions conducive to the economic development of local/regional. In connection with this, the few things that still need to be improved include:

1. The existence of central sincerity to acquire the rights to process and manage the resource in an optimal region. Before government regulation was issued, the central government should listen and accommodate regional aspirations within the substance of the regulation.
2. To prevent disincentives, governments need to develop a strategy of efficiency in all areas (which the benchmark is not the size of the fund, but how optimal services provided to the public in accordance with the local development priorities)
3. To support the implementation of regional autonomy, the need to develop a strong local economy and systemically would synergize the potential of local resources on the basis of cross partnership development actors (stakeholders). In this way, economic growth will be more evenly distributed between regions and centers of economic growth.
4. Improving national economic fundamentals by providing wider opportunities for small-micro businesses (SMBs) to be developed through a non-discriminatory economic policies.
5. Utilize and manage natural resources wisely and proportionally, so that wealth (endowment resources) can be utilized in an optimal and sustainable (green economic paradigm)
6. Encourage public demand aggregation (public demand) to public services by encouraging community participation in planning, policy-making and oversight of development (economic) regions.
7. Encouraging decentralization and regional development institutions in the region to utilize the authority and independence in making a legal product development in the region.
8. In order to strengthen its financial base, the local government does not have to always and merely add to the types of charges, because it is not appropriately done. Due to the economic independence can not automatically legitimize local government (and Parliament) to make rules that ultimately will increase the burden of society.
9. In this era of regional autonomy, local government bureaucrats should be able to act like an entrepreneur and local government as an institution must also be able to act like a enterprise.

²⁵ Suparto Wijoyo. *Refleksi Mata Rantai Pengaturan Hukum Pengelolaan Lingkungan Secara Terpadu*. Disertasi. Surabaya: Erlangga University Press. hlm. 6.

²⁶Sudharto P. Hadi. *Op.Cit.* hlm. 118.

The era of regional autonomy has encouraged local governments/district to explore the economic potential optimally to finance local development activities. However, it must be aware that the potential for natural resource utilization policies remain lean on the public interest and environmental sustainability. Two things are apparent contradictions must be synergized in an integrated manner. In this regard, the principle of integrated management of natural resources can be focused on four aspects, namely:

1. The integration between the various sectors and the associated private.
2. The integration between the various levels of government, from central, district/ city, township and village.
3. The integration between the use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems.
4. Integration between science/technology and management.

The principle of integrated management is carried out based on the consideration that the current utilization of natural resources should not be sacrificed for the natural resource needs of future generations. This principle can be more effectively implemented when management is democratic, transparent and decentralized to lower levels of government that involves the local community.

Cooperation In Natural Resources Management

To overcome the various problems and issues that appear in the management of these natural resources, it takes a collaborative management model that combines the elements of the user community (a group of farmers, miners, fishermen, businessmen, etc.) and government, known as co-management that avoids role excess of the dominant party in the management of natural resources so that habituation aspirations on the one hand can be eliminated. Through this model, the management of natural resources carried out by bringing together relevant institutions, especially community and the government and other stakeholders in each process resource management, including planning, implementation, utilization and supervision. The division of responsibility and authority between stakeholder can occur in a variety of patterns, depending on the ability and readiness of human resources and institutions that exist in each region. The composition of the management model is not a static structure of the legal rights and rules, but rather a dynamic process in creating a new institutional structure.

In the long term, the implementation of co-management is thought to provide change-change for the better, namely:

1. Increasing awareness of the importance of natural resources in sustaining life.
2. Improving the ability of people, so that they can participate in all stages of integrated management.
3. Increase the income of the people with other forms of sustainable use and sustainable and environmentally sound.

Successful management of co-management model is strongly influenced by the willingness of the government to decentralize responsibilities and authority in the management of the public and other stakeholders. Because co-management requires legal and financial support such as the formulation of supportive policies towards co-management, authorizing and supporting communities to manage and restructure the role of the managers of the natural resources.

Management of co-management combines centralized resource management that has been widely carried out by the government (government-based management) with community-based resource management (community-based management). The highest level of the hierarchy are the mutual relations of cooperation (cooperation), then the consultative and advisory relationships. Cooperative relationships that can be done include cooperation between sectors, between regions, and between the actors involved.

1. Cross-Sector Cooperation

In coastal areas, for example, not only the fisheries sector plays a major role. Sector-other scores also have a major role as inter-related to be able to solve the existing problems. For example, with regard to the economy of coastal communities, industry and services sector, which has become a major contribution in the development of society's productive effort. Related to environmental sustainability is not separated from the role and involvement of industry sectors where industrial waste is usually discharged into the waters. Supporting infrastructure also becomes important to be able to develop the area and protecting the environment. Therefore, cross-sector collaboration was worth noting because each sector has its own interests. Each sector should be mutually supportive. The role of local government in this case is very large so that a good synergy in the development of each sector, so that there is no adverse.

2. Cooperation Inter-region

Coastal areas such as basically can not be restricted administratively. In this regard, the region is included in a region (the existence of homogeneity both ecologically and economically) must work together to minimize conflicts of interest. Cooperation between regions can be raised through the establishment of a forum of cooperation or communication between local government forum which has a coastal and marine areas to anticipate the worst since the early onset of the development of such conflicts among fishermen. Agreement and the establishment of collective norms on the use of local resources in accordance with the spirit of regional autonomy should be widely disseminated and true to the people so they have the same perspective.

3. Cooperation Between Actors (stakeholders)

Efforts to reduce disparities and regional sectoral clearly requires specific strategies for handling a comprehensive and sustainable manner. To that end, policy is required from the Central Government to bridge the gap of poverty and sectoral issues and the area, through the mechanism of cooperation between actors (stakeholders) that involves the elements of society, the private sector / entrepreneurs (Private Sector), and government (Government). As the nation's children are concerned to see that the condition becomes blurred portrait in natural resource management is not to provide welfare for the society, it is necessary to be a serious concern for breakthrough thinking and efforts to accelerate the development of local economic development that involves public participation in the implementation process and its management. Efforts to reduce poverty and sectoral gaps and cored the area which a new paradigm, which is no longer regional development initiatives rolled out from the center, but is a local initiative (area) to decide the best steps to implement area management plan and action plan in accordance with needs and capacity possessed.

Conclusions

In the implementation of natural resource management aimed at socio-economic empowerment of society then society should have greater power to regulate itself in the management of natural resources in the era of this autonomy. The process of transfer of authority from the government to the public should be able to be realized. But there are some things that are still the responsibility of the government as a matter of fiscal policy resources, infrastructure development, spatial planning, and the resource management law. Although it has become part of the authority of government, but does not mean people do not have any contribution and participation in policy formulation. With the contribution and participation of the community that formulated the policy will be to touch the real issue and not detrimental to the public interest.

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