

SOCIAL CAPITAL OF VICTIM COMMUNITY IN THE CONTEXT OF LAND AND FOREST ACQUISITION POLICY IN MALUKU SEA-ISLAND PROVINCE

by Johny Christian Ruhulessin

Submission date: 27-Oct-2021 06:06AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1685049932

File name: Pa_John_Ruhulessin_5-Artikel_Q2.pdf (493.89K)

Word count: 7671

Character count: 45009

1

SOCIAL CAPITAL OF VICTIM COMMUNITY IN THE CONTEXT OF LAND AND FOREST ACQUISITION POLICY IN MALUKU SEA-ISLAND PROVINCE

1

Johny Christian Ruhulessin

Faculty of Theology Universitas Kristen Indonesia Maluku

Email: jchruhulessin@gmail.com

Received: 27.06.2020

1 **ABSTRACT**

This research aimed to understand how the correlation between Land and Forest Acquisitions Policy Products and the Social Capital of Victim Communities in the Maluku Sea-Island Province. The research used a qualitative approach with a phenomenological-descriptive method. Data collection used in-depth interview techniques, FGD, documentary studies, and observations. The research results proved that the Policy on Land Acquisition and Forest Policy correlated very closely with the Destruction of Social Capital of Victim Communities in Two Strategic Environments in the Maluku Sea-Island Province. First, the destruction of the internal environment of social capital includes the categories of structural, relational and cognitive capital, including all its factual dimensions; Second, the reproduction process of the destruction of the environment around social capital in the form of violations of human rights, violent conflicts, prolonged psychosocial trauma, and the integration of the use of ecocentric resources of the Sea-Island Province. Evidently, the destruction of social capital of victim communities is rooted in the typology of public policy, namely: a) focusing on an existential philosophy: To Have versus To Be; b) anthropocentric philosophy, exclusive-conflict building versus ecocentric, inclusive-peace building; c) conservative logic is consciously magical or naive versus progressive logic is consciously critical. Referring to the findings of the research it can be concluded that public policy products in the Maluku Sea-Island Province proved to be prone to destructive impacts, both on the destruction of the social capital of community / community human resources and on the reproduction process of the destruction of the social capital of the community / community human resources in the Sea-Island Province of Maluku systematically.

Keyword: Social Capital, Land and Forest Liberation Policy Products, Maluku Sea-Island Province

INTRODUCTION

1 On the context of P.Besar-Seram. The indigenous people of Sabuai on Seram Island, Maluku, who are trying to defend their customary (ulayat) forest, have instead faced the law. About 26 residents were arrested by the police, two of whom were named suspects. The 26 indigenous people of Sabuai were arrested by the Werinama Police, Monday, 17/2/20. Previously, they were policed by CV Sumber Berkat Makmur (SBM), with accusations of blocking and destroying equipment belonging to the company, which was in the village customary forest area. The people asked the Maluku Government to immediately close down companies suspected of logging illegally in their customary forests. They were worried that if the company continued to operate, the customary forest would be deforested and cause environmental problems. Abraham Tulalessy,

Chairperson of the Maluku One Blood Foundation (Yayasan Satu Darah Maluku), and also an academic at the Pattimura University of Ambon, asked the Indonesian government, including the police, to act fairly towards indigenous peoples who feel that their rights are being taken away.(Tubaka, 2020)

The head of the company did not accept this action, then reported 26 indigenous people to the Werinama Police. Those people were secured by the police. They emphasized that: "The company persists and continues to penetrate our customary forest. This action is solely to defend our customary rights over the forests and mountains that the company seizes. The forest is very sacred. There are graves of our ancestors there, even the location is the old village of indigenous people of Sabuai, "said Niko Ahwalam, Chairman of Saniri Negeri Sabuai.(Tubaka, 2020)

Through **Desa-Merdeka media**, in February 2016, he was informed about the presence of PT Bintang Lima **Makmur** in Negeri Sepa, Amahai District, Central Maluku Regency, to exploit 24,550 hectares of forest. This action poses a threat to the Naulu tribe because of the impact of the degradation of indigenous peoples. The government needs to review the HPH permit. For the Naulu tribe, weather, forests and traditions are an integral part of their culture. The relationship between the forest and the Naulu tribe has maintained a meaning since the tribe inhabited the interior of the island of Seram.(Media Desa-Merdeka, 2016)

PT Bintang Lima Makmur created a company working map by dividing the target forest area into three blocks. The first block covered an area of 19,500 hectares, the second block was 1,435 hectares and the third block was 3,615 hectares, directly adjacent to PT Albasia, which previously operated with the permission of the Waraka Government. For thousands of years, indigenous peoples have lived in unity and dependence on land, nature and the spatial layout of their ecosystem. Forests, plants and animals in the forest are the main source of life.

In the context of Small Islands - Aru Islands. In order to build the economy, Indigenous Peoples in the Aru Islands are based on SDA. Through Policy Paper: Establishment of Local Regulations on Indigenous Peoples in Aru Islands Regency; Efforts to Realize equitable Regional Development, the Principles that pay attention to the 3 Basic Values of Legal Image, namely: Justice, Certainty, and Benefit, among others: Participation, Justice, Equality / Non-Discrimination, Respect for Human Rights, and Sustainable Environment.(AMAN, 2019) There are limitations in the availability of fresh water, land, vegetation, animals, including food sources and housing.

Aru Islands Regency is an area with a cluster of small islands in Maluku Province. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, these islands have 186 small islands which are named and protected by Law No.1 of 2014 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. This place has been inhabited by indigenous people from generation to generation and applies the management of natural resources wisely. Between 1989 and 2013, there were 41 companies from five groups with land-based investment types that

wanted to control customary land and natural forests in the Aru Islands. Feeling threatened, the people of Maluku formed the #SaveAru coalition and invited FWI to join forces to save their natural resource assets.(FWI, 2016)

Through campaign actions at the local, national and international levels as well as the intense resistance of the community, FWI and the #SaveAru Coalition succeeded in driving out three company groups that were about to invest. Building a strong and accountable scientific justification, FWI together with the Center for Planning and Regional Development of the Bogor Agricultural University (P4W-LPPM IPB), and supported by the Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN) and the #SaveAru Coalition, conducted a study on economic activities in October 2015 on the Aru Islands indigenous commun
①.

A lot of research has discussed the implementation of development project policies that focus on the land, forest and community acquisition, which are divided into several trends. **First**, looking at the land and forest acquisition and compensation based on the view that the social capital of local communities is essential in the process of acquiring, integrating and releasing land and forests as the core of social capabilities (Blyler, Maureen and Coff, 2003); **Second**, the impact of the land and forest acquisition for increasing and improving income distribution and overcoming poverty(Chitiga, M and Mabugu, 2008); **Third**, research on land and forest acquisition policies in Indonesia(Affandi, n.d.); **Fourth**, the correlation between land and forest acquisition and improving the role of the government in managing land and forests by integrating stakeholders in land and forest planning.(Samsudi, 2010) **Fifth**, the history of land and forest acquisition in Indonesia related to the decolonization of political and economic disparities in society Stephan, H., Lobban, R., Benjamin, 2010); **Sixth**, research on the capacity of state institutions in the land and public forests acquisition (Appiah, 2007); conflict over land and forest acquisition with politics.(Anseeuw, W and Alden, 2010)

These studies have focused on the correlation between land and forest acquisition policies and the social conditions of land and forest owners, but few studies have specifically focused on the correlation of land and forest acquisition policies on the social

capital of local communities.(Havel, M,Barbara & Zaleczna, 2009)

Public Policy. Public policy in government management and development has three dimensions,(Suharto, n.d.) which are: authoritative choice, as a hypothesis, and as an objective. As an authoritative choice, public policies are made by people who have legitimacy in the government system (public officials). Public policy can be seen as an official response to a public issue or problem.

Community Social Capital: Definition and scope.This section begins by suggesting the following definitions of social capital.(Schuller, Tom., Babon, Stephen., & Filed, n.d.)

Bourdieu: "Social capital is the 'the aggregate of the actual or potential resources which are linked to possession of a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition."(Bourdieu, 1993)

Coleman: "Social capital is defined by its function. It is not a single entity, but a variety of different entities, having two characteristics in common: they all consist of some aspect of a social structure, and they facilitate certain actions of individuals who are within the structure" (Coleman, 1990)

Putnam: "... social capital refers to connections among individuals – social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them...."(Putnam, 2000) "features of social organisation, such as trust, norms (or reciprocity), and networks (of civil engagement), that can improve the efficiency of society by facilitating co-ordinated action" (Putnam, 1993)

Narayan : "...the rules, norms, obligations, reciprocity and trust embedded in social relation, social structure and society's institutional arrangements which enable members to achieve their individual and community objectives." (Narayan et.al, 1997)

Liao dan Welsch (Jianwen, Liaoand & Harold, 2005) argued that there are three main dimensions of social capital, namely: structural, relational and cognitive. **(1) Structural Capital: Interaction and Ties.** This is related to the role of network engagement that provides access to resources and information for the public. The structural and relational dimensions refer to the overall pattern of connections between actors. Whether or not network ties exist among actors and network configuration is important in this context. Cooperative behavior becomes important in terms of facilitating the development of new forms of association and innovation. **(2) Relational Capital: Trust and Trusfulness.**According to Liao and Welsch, the relational dimension of social capital is concerned with the types of people's personal relationships that are developed through the history of community interactions. It focuses on the special relationships that people have, such respect, trust, trustfulness, and friendship. **(3) Cognitive Capital: Shared Norms.**The cognitive dimension according to Liao and Welsch has never been discussed in the social capital literature. This dimension is defined as "they provide resources to share representations, interpretations, and systems of understanding among the parties."

Norman Uphoff (Uphoff, n.d.) argued that social capital generally has a combination of complementary categories, namely between role-based or rule-based with a structural capital perspective and mental or attitudinal perspective on cognitive capital. Sharing values, norms, and expectations are an inseparable part of the overall social structure. Uphoff describes it as follows:.

Table. 1. Complementary Social Capital Category

	<i>Structural</i>	<i>Cognitive</i>
Sources and manifestations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Roles and rules• Networks and others interpersonal relationship• Procedures and precedents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Norms• Values• Attitudes• Beliefs
Domains Dynamic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social organizations• Horizontal linkages• Vertical linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Civic culture• Trust, solidarity, cooperation, generosity

Common elements	Expectations that lead to cooperative behavior, which produces mutual benefits	society relation	firms, states	• Enhance capacity and scale of local organizations
-----------------	--	------------------	---------------	---

Source: (Uphoff, n.d.)

Siiasaainen (Marti Siiasaainen, 2000) explained the two concepts of social capital according to Putnam and Bourdieu. **First, Putnam** saw social capital as a moral resource of the community which can be distinguished into three main components **4** parameters of social capital, namely: *trust, social norms and obligations, and social networks of citizen activity, association.* **Second, Bourdieu** saw the idea of society as a plurality of social fields. Forms of capital, such as economic, cultural and social, are the key factors in defining the positions and possibilities of various actors in various environments.

Social Capital and Public Service Policies. Woolcock and Narayan (Woolcock, Michael & Narayan, 2000) argued in the 1990s, that the concept of social capital was defined as the norms and networks that enable people to act collectively.

Woolcock and Narayan in their study of social capital and economic development categorize four clear perspectives: the communitarian view, the network view, the institutional view, and the synergy view. The full **6** picture can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Four Views of Social Capital.

Perspective	Actors	Policy Prescription
Communitarian view	• Community groups	• Small is beautiful
Local Association	• Voluntary organization	• Recognize social assets of the poor
Network view	• Entrepreneurs	• Decentralize
Bonding and bridging community ties	• Business groups • Information broken	• Create enterprise zones • Bridge social divides
Institutional view	• Private and public sectors	• Grant civil and political liberties
Political and legal institutions		• Institute transparency, accountability
Synergy view	• Community groups, civil society,	• Coproduction, complementary participation, linkages
Community network and state-		

Source: (Woolcock, Michael & Narayan, 2000)

Franke (Franke, 2005) stated the following definition of social capital:

“social capital refers to the networks of social relation that may provide individuals and groups with access to resources and supports.”

Fanke argued that *apart from social capital as an important resource for individual and group development, the government cannot ignore the effects of social capital creation and development, where public benefits explicitly focus on social capital integrated into development policies and programs. This is a sign that public policy makers must be careful in choosing social capital investments for public policy purposes.*

Environment and Sea-Island Spatial Planning.

In dealing with the character of the Environment and Ocean-Island Spatial Planning as a Public Policy Context and the Process of Producing a Contextual Public Policy Formula, I find it important to clarify and ensure the following Basic Philosophy, Spirituality, Ethics and Morals (FSEM).

First. Anthropocentric versus Ecocentric Approach.

Whether we realize it or not, Public Policy Products and Processes Producing Public Policies that are Responsive to Contextual situations have been imprisoned by the conventional legacy of SEM which relies on **Natural Resources Management Options, Environment and Spatial Management Based on an Anthropocentric Approach** where Humans occupy the position as Dominant Subjects for the Functions of all other elements of creation. In the perspective of Environmental and Spatial Management, this domination is translated into a vision and mission and management of government and development that is exploitative and tends to make other elements of creation outside of humans as mere instruments or tools.

Second. The description above is increasingly transparent, affirming how the usefulness of the **Ecocentric Philosophy Approach** in which the position and function of humans strategically as facilitators and mediators of ecosystem coexistence in ecocentric resource governance are intact, integral and sustainable. Humans and

communities in any cluster do not live and develop themselves and their future without appreciating the contribution of natural resources, the environment and spatial planning. Thus, a cultural FSEM with an ecocentric character was born, as FSEM rests closely with Erich Fromm's To Be and To Live Together philosophy.

For example, the Island of the Gods (Bali) FSEM is related to the Ecocentric Philosophy and To Be (to be) which is embedded in the Concept of Padma Bhuana and Tri Hita Karana Bali. (Manoppo, Pieter, 2017)

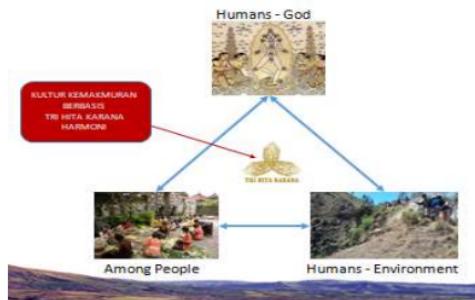
Figure 1. Padma Bhuana in the Concept of Balinese Community Life.



Philosophy or Prosperity Culture Based on Tri Hita Karana:

- a) harmony between humans
- b) harmony with nature or the environment; and
- c) harmony with God.

Figure 2. Prosperity Culture Based on the Tri Hita Karana Philosophy



1 METHOD

Data Collection Methods and Procedures. This research used a descriptive phenomenology method with a qualitative approach. It aimed to seek and find a

comprehensive understanding, interpretation of meaning, and contextual understanding of the phenomenon of "social capital of victim communities" in the context of social processes and interactions through "land and forest acquisition policies" in the Maluku Sea-Island Province. (Saladien, 2006) Descriptive phenomenology, the study of consciousness-based experiences, "refers to experiences that arise in consciousness." This research describes what a person or group of people receives, feels, and knows in conscious experience. (Prianti, Desi, 2012)

Data and data sources. Qualitative data, related to categorization, characteristics are in the form of questions or words. This data is usually obtained from interviews and is subjective because it can be interpreted differently¹ by different people (Riduwan, 2003). Qualitative data is in the form of descriptive, spoken words, or writings about observable human behavior. (Bogdan, 1992)

Data Collection Techniques and Procedures. Data collection techniques and procedures are based on the principles of phenomenology as a qualitative research method, do not use hypotheses in the process, and are not initiated and do not aim to test theories. Data and data collection procedures were carried out through interview techniques, group discussions (FGD), documentation study, and observation. This is chosen based on the triangulation perspective.

Data Analysis Procedure. Data analysis approaches and procedures use the approach proposed by Miles & Huberman¹ (Miles, M. B., & Huberman, 1984). The qualitative data analysis procedure consists of three streams of activity simultaneously: reduction, presentation, drawing conclusions / verification.

Data Checking. Data checking focuses on two main points: criteria and techniques. Criteria. The validity of the qualitative data is based on four criteria: (1) credibility (degree of trust); (2) transferability (transferability or contextuality); (3) dependability (dependability); (4) confirmability (certainty). Data checking techniques. First, on the credibility criteria, with the following techniques: 1) extension of participation (degree of data confidence), 2) persistence of observation, 3) triangulation (through other sources), 4) peer checking (peer discussion); 5) reference adequacy; 6) negative case studies; 7) checking the members / research team. Second,

the transferability criteria, with the following techniques: 8) detailed description; *Third*, the criteria for dependability and certainty, with the following techniques: 9) dependency auditing, and 10) certainty.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

General Description. The documentation study technique was used to answer Sub focus (objective) of research 1: Identify the forms of **government and local government policy products regarding the land and forest acquisition in the Maluku Sea-Island Province** which is sourced from (a) *mass media information* on the Policy for the Land and Forests Acquisition in the Maluku Sea-Island Province, (b) the results of *legal studies and public policies* from several experts and institutions on policies for the land and forest acquisition through: a) PPA Workshop in Masohi, August 2012, b) PPA Workshop in Ambon, 20 June 2012, c) Discourse No. 33/Year XVI/2014, d) Central Maluku Resilience Assessment Report 2017, 22 Nov 2017, e) Strategic Plan of the Director General of Rural Mining 2015-2019, etc.(Saladien, 2006); (Piranti, 2011).

The documentary technique also answered Research Sub-focus (objective) 2, which is still closely related to Research Sub-focus (Objective) 1: Identify and map the **background and objectives of the policy products for the land and forest acquisition in the Maluku Sea-Island Province that take the existing forms**. Interview and discussion (FGD) techniques were used to collect data to answer the research sub focus (objective) research 3: Identify and map the **impact of the social capital of the affected communities from the product of the land and forest acquisition policy in the Laut-Maluk Island Province and its implementation**, and Research Sub Focus (Objective) 4: Identify and map the **efforts of the Government and the victim communities to improve policy patterns and the development of social capital of the victim communities themselves**. (Bogdan, 1992)

The FGD data were obtained from 6 critical discussion groups: 6 in Regencies on Seram Island and 2 in the Regency of Kepulauan PP.Aru (Dobo) which consisted of victim communities and RT/RW and village/sub-district officials. Interview data were obtained from 8 Districts and 16 Villages.

Through observation techniques, data were obtained based on the direct involvement of researchers who observed spatial conditions related to activities, events, incidents, objects, social atmosphere, and emotions of residents affected by the land and forest acquisition.(Miles, M. B., & Huberman, 1984)

Research Findings. *First* **Forms of Policy Products for Land and Forest acquisition in the Maluku Sea-Island Province. (1) The findings of the documentary study information in Table 3 illustrate that the form of land and forest acquisition policy products, are:a) **the form of policy products**, which are predominantly visible in the Presidential Decree and Presidential Decree instruments supported by RT/RW in Maluku Province. b) **content of policy**, in which all the products affirm the position: Regency, Provincial and Central Permits related to the Granting of Management Rights for the Land and Forest Acquisition in the Great Seram Island Area and the Small Islands of Kepulauan Aru Regency. c) **the context of the social process**, in which there is sensitivity and responsiveness of the Government and Provincial Governments to the dilemma of deliberations to determine compensation for land and forest acquisition between Permit-Holder Companies and Community of Ulayat Owner, as well as potential provocation and violent conflicts around the process of land and forest acquisition. (2) **Expert Study.** The findings of a study by experts on “the form and meaning of the products of land and forest acquisition policies in Maluku Province”, by using the Permit of Land and Forest Acquisition as the basis for calculating compensation, refer to: Maluku Province Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Report May 2018 for the cooperation between the Maluku Provincial Government, KLH and Forestry, and the Ministry of National Development Planning / Bappenas.**

The findings of the study “policy level, product, focus, and person in charge” describe public policy products that play a strategic role in the land and forest acquisition; those which are in contact with Customary Social Capital are Laws, Government Regulations and Presidential Regulation (central), Regional Regulations and Governor Decrees (provincial), as well as Regional Regulations and Decrees of the Regent/Mayor

(regency/city). The main actors are the President, Governor and Regent / Mayor.

Table 3. Forms of Policy on Land and Forest Acquisition in Maluku Province.

Policy Level	Policy Products and Related Focus	Legal Subjects	
Center	UU No. 41/ 1999	• All nation	7. Sustainable Food Agriculture Area is an area for agricultural cultivation, especially Sustainable Food Agricultural Land and / or an expanses of Sustainable Food Agricultural Reserves and their supporting elements with the main function of supporting national food independence, resilience and sovereignty.
	UU No.41/2009	• All nation	<small>Legal Objects Without Forest Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land National Security</small>
	PP No.13/2017	• All Provinces	<small>15. Change of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land Acquisition is a change in the function of Sustainable Food Agriculture Island, Mainland, Aru, Maluku Islands in Districts in Maluku Islands RTRW, become non-Sustainable Food Agricultural Land, either permanently or temporarily.</small>
	Perpres No.3/2016	• All Provincial Government • All K/L	<small>National Strategic Projects</small>
	Perpres No.77 /2014.	• Provincial, Regency/City Governments in Mainland & Islands (Arupatahama & Islands (Arupatahama & Islands (Arupatahama etc.).	
	Perpres No.77 /2014.	• All K/L	
	Perpres No.77 /2014.	• Provincial, Regency/City Governments in Mainland & Islands (Arupatahama & Islands (Arupatahama etc.).	
	PP No.10/2010	• All nation	<small>Procedures for Change and Management of Forest Areas</small>
	Lembaran Negara No.177/2014	• Provincial, Regency/City Governments • Related institutions	<small>At the Provincial Level, it is noted in its Public Policy Documents that there is no explicit attitude towards the responsiveness to the position and function of the category elements of investment resources and private companies. The results of the research prove that the practice of Land and Forest Acquisition is carried out by investment elements through private companies that obtain permits and operate in the Seram Sea-Island Cluster and/or the Aru Islands Cluster in a structured, systematic and massive manner in the guidance of local indigenous peoples.</small>
	Renstra Dirjen PKP Tahun 2015-2019	• All nation	<small>Maluku Province RTRW 2015-2933</small>
Provinsi	SK Menteri LH & K No. SK 8599/MEN LHK-PKTL/IPS/SDH/PLA.I/12/2018	• Ministries / Institutions • Provincial, Regency/City Governments in Mainland & Islands (Arupatahama & Islands (Arupatahama etc.).	<small>Indicative Map of Postponement of Investment Areas for Areas of Change of Forest Area Designation & Other Use Areas (X) Rev.00</small>
	Permenhut No.P.14/Menhut-II/2011	• Public • Private	<small>The results of the research prove that the practice of Land and Forest Acquisition is carried out by investment elements through private companies that obtain permits and operate in the Seram Sea-Island Cluster and/or the Aru Islands Cluster in a structured, systematic and massive manner in the guidance of local indigenous peoples.</small>
	Perda RTRW Maluku 2013-2033	• Regional government • Society • Private	<small>Maluku Province RTRW 2015-2933</small>
	Maluku Province Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Report	• Maluku Government • Custom Society • Private / Investor	<small>Second, Arguments for the choice of policy products: Why do the products of land and forest acquisition policies in the Maluku Sea-Island Province take this form? The findings of the research prove that the policy products for the Land and Forest Acquisition in the Maluku Sea-Island Province, in fact, consists of reasons that focus on "Permits for Control and Management of Land and Forests having been pocketed by Related Private Parties." As stated in Article 9 paragraph (1) Provincial spatial planning policies and strategies include policies and strategies for developing spatial structures and spatial patterns. In paragraph (2) Spatial planning policies and strategies as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented using the Sea Island and Island Cluster approach. Article 11 affirms and regulates: Policies and strategies for developing spatial patterns as in Article 9 paragraph (1) which include: a. policies and strategic development of protected area; b. policies and strategic development of; and c. policies and strategic development of provincial strategic areas.</small>
	Pergub No.18/2017	• Service ranks • Custom Society • Private / Investor	

Table 3 confirms the 3 Levels of Public Policy Forms, namely:

a. Central level.

In Law no. 41 of 2009, stated in Chapter I, Article 1 Paragraph

3. **Sustainable Food Agricultural Land** is a field of agricultural land designated to be protected and developed consistently to produce staple food for national food independence, security and sovereignty.

5. **Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land** is a system and process in planning and determining, developing, utilizing and developing, controlling and supervising food agricultural land and its area in a sustainable manner.

7. **Sustainable Food Agriculture Area** is an area for agricultural cultivation, especially Sustainable Food Agricultural Land and / or an **expanses** of Sustainable Food Agricultural Reserves and their supporting elements with the main function of supporting national food independence, resilience and sovereignty.

Legal Objects
Without Forest
Protection of Sustainable Food
Agricultural Land
National Security

15. **Change of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land Acquisition** is a change in the function of Sustainable Food Agriculture Island, Mainland, Aru, Maluku Islands in Districts in Maluku Islands RTRW, become non-Sustainable Food Agricultural Land, either permanently or temporarily.

b. Regional Level.
At the Provincial Level, it is noted in its Public Policy Documents that there is no explicit attitude towards the responsiveness to the position and function of the category elements of investment resources and private companies. The results of the research prove that the practice of Land and Forest Acquisition is carried out by investment elements through private companies that obtain permits and operate in the Seram Sea-Island Cluster and/or the Aru Islands Cluster in a structured, systematic and massive manner in the guidance of local indigenous peoples.

Second, Arguments for the choice of policy products: Why do the products of land and forest acquisition policies in the Maluku Sea-Island Province take this form?

The findings of the research prove that the policy products for the Land and Forest Acquisition in the Maluku Sea-Island Province, in fact, consists of reasons that focus on "Permits for Control and Management of Land and Forests having been pocketed by Related Private Parties." As stated in Article 9 paragraph (1) Provincial spatial planning policies and strategies include policies and strategies for developing spatial structures and spatial patterns. In paragraph (2) Spatial planning policies and strategies as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented using the Sea Island and Island Cluster approach. Article 11 affirms and regulates: Policies and strategies for developing spatial patterns as in Article 9 paragraph (1) which include: a. policies and strategic development of protected area; b. policies and strategic development of; and c. policies and strategic development of provincial strategic areas.

Third, Impact of Community Social Capital. The impact of the social capital of the victim community in the context of Land and Forest Acquisition as a study reference as stated in Table 1 Social Capital Framework and Analysis consists of:a) **Structural Capital Category**, which includes dimensions of: (1) law and role, (2) procedures and role models, (3) coordination of actions or institutional arrangements, (4) empowerment and political action; b) **Relational Capital Category**, which includes dimensions of: trust and mutual acceptance, obligations, civil culture, generosity, communication and information channels, collective action and cooperation, solidarity (social cohesion and inclusion),

communities in the 5 target districts for land and forest conversion projects. The data also provide a fundamental meaning that, the crucial dimensions that matter in all districts in Maluku Province are: law and roles, empowerment and political action, as well as procedures and modeling relating to the **current and future conditions of the victim community**.

Impact of Relational Capital

Dimensions.The findings of the study as shown in Table 6 show the impact of land and forest acquisition on the relational capital category, which is predominantly indicated on the following dimensions:(1) *Lack of trust and acceptance* (00.00%) between the Indigenous Peoples Community and Government Officials

Table 4. Impact of Dimensions of Structural Capital by Regency Target

No	Regency	Impact of Dimensions of Structural Capital			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Seram Barat	V	V	-	V
2.	Seram Utara	V	V	-	V
3.	Maluku Tengah	V	V	-	V
4.	Seram Timur	V	V	-	V
5.	Kepulauan Aru	V	V	-	V
Total of Districts		5=100%	5=100%	0=0,00%	5=100%

synergy, network of relationships; c) **Cognitive Capital Category**, with dimensions of norms, values, attitudes, and beliefs.

Impact of Structural Capital Dimensions. The findings of the research in the Target Regencies (Table 5) illustrate that the dominant dimensions affected by the land and forest acquisition are: empowerment and political action (5 regencies or 100%), followed by the legal and role dimensions (5 districts or 100%), then the dimensions of procedure and modeling (5 districts or 100%). The dimension of structural capital was affected by less than 50% is coordination of actions and institutional arrangements (0 regency or 00.00%).

The table proves that the dimensions of empowerment and political action are dimensions that are evenly distributed across districts (100%), as well as the dimensions of law and role (100%). This means that this is the dimension of structural capital that is most crucial experienced and felt by the victim

and Investment License Holders. (2) Relational Capital in the dimension of *obligations* between the Regional Government and the Company and the Indigenous Peoples of Petuanan Owners (00.00%) or insensitive and responsive to the Economic-Socio-Cultural Rights (Ekosob Rights) of the Indigenous Peoples of Petuanan Owners. This is where the Potential Violent Conflict vertically occurs. (3) Moreover, the dimension of *generosity* towards the existence of Indigenous Peoples is not felt / is not conducive (00,00%). (4) Including the dimensions of *communication and vertical channels of information* between Public Policy Actors and License Holders for the Land and

Forest Acquisition with Indigenous Communities of Petuanan Owners.

Therefore, it can be seen in Table 5 that:

Investors Holders of Permits for Land and Forest Acquisition with Indigenous People Communities of Petuanan Owners Rights.

Table 5. Impact of Dimensions of Relational Capital by Regency Target of Land and Forest Acquisition

No	Regencies	Impact of Dimensions of Relational Capital							
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Seram Barat	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
2.	Seram Utara	-	-	-	-	v	v	v	v
3.	Maluku Tengah	-	-	-	-	v	v	v	v
4.	Seram Timur	-	-	-	-	v	v	v	v
5.	Kepulauan Aru	-	-	-	-	v	v	v	v
Total of Sub-Districts		-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5

Description of the dimensions of relational capital:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (1) Mutual trust and acceptance | (5) Communication and information channels |
| (2) Obligations | (6) Collective action and cooperation |
| (3) Civil culture | (7) Solidarity and synergy |
| (4) Generosity | (8) Network of relationships (social) |

(5) the dimensions of Collective Action and Cooperation, (6) Solidarity, (7) Synergy, and (8) Network Relationships, in all regencies, are more dominated horizontally between Local Indigenous Peoples as Victims of Land and Forests Acquisition in all Target Regencies, which are compared vertically between Central and Regional Public Policy Product Subject Parties, together with Investors (License Holders) Managers of Land and Forest Acquisition. Table 5 clearly proves that the dimensions of Relational Capital (1) to dimension (4) are proven to be more vertical, not conducive, exclusive, and vulnerable to the nuances of conflict building between the ranks of the Central and Regional Government and

Meanwhile, dimensions (5) to dimension (8) are more horizontal, conducive, inclusive and nuanced of peace building among the elements of the Indigenous Community itself.

Impact of Cognitive Capital Dimension.

Table 6 proves that the Land and Forest Acquisition has a 100% impact on all sample regencies related to the dimensions of cognitive capital, namely the destruction of norms, values, attitudes & beliefs of respondents. It is proven that there is a basic and contextual understanding that triggers a change in the values, attitudes and beliefs of the Indigenous Peoples of Customary Petuanan Owners that the Permit-based Land and Forest

Table 6. Impact of the Dimensions of Cognitive Capital by District with the Target of Land and Forest Acquisition

No.	Regencies	Impact of Dimensions of Cognitive Capital			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Seram Barat	v	v	v	v
2.	Seram Utara	v	v	v	v
3.	Maluku Tengah	v	v	v	v
4.	Seram Timur	v	v	v	v
5.	Kepulauan Aru	v	v	v	v
Total of Sub-Districts		5=100%	5=100%	5=100%	5=100%

Description of the dimensions of cognitive capital:

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (1) Norms | (3) Attitudes |
| (2) Values | (4) beliefs |

Aquisition for Investors is proven not to provide a better future change after the land and forest acquisition and its compensation.

conditions of mutual distrust and acceptance, weakening of collective action and cooperation, and solidarity and synergy among the target citizens.

Table 7. Relationship between Environmental Impacts and Social Capital

Form of Efforts	Categories and Dimensions of Social Capital		
	Structural	Relational	Cognitive
Changing the investment license as the basis for compensation	• Law and the role of government		
Providing Minutes of Land and Forest Acquisition	• Law and the role of government • Examples of procedures and examples	• Mutual trust and acceptance • Obligations • Communication and information	• Norms, values, attitudes and beliefs
Facilitating the resettlement of Indigenous Peoples	• Empowerment and Political Action		
Evaluating and controlling the Land and Forests Acquisition on the basis of rights-based, Eco-social and cultural rights owners	• Action coordination and institutional arrangements	• Mutual trust and acceptance • Obligations • Communication and information	• Norms, values, attitudes and beliefs
Overcoming deliberate and act of omission	• Empowerment and political action		

Environmental Impact Around Social Capital. In Table 7, it is evident that the environmental impacts of (external) social capital in the form of: Human Rights Violations, Violent Conflict, and Psychosocial Trauma are closely related to the internal environmental impacts of social capital. *First*, the impact of human rights violations is closely related to the impact of structural capital and focuses on neglecting the dimensions of legal protection and the role of the government, as well as empowerment and state political action. *Second*, the impact of the surrounding environment on conflict and violence is related to relational capital in the form of neglecting the dimensions of mutual trust and acceptance, collective action and cooperation, and solidarity and synergy. *Third*, the impact of psychosocial trauma is related to cognitive capital: dimensions of values, norms, attitudes and beliefs. Among the factors of human rights violations, violent conflicts, and psychosocial trauma, research has proven that psychosocial trauma is proven to be rooted in land and forest conversion policies based on compensation based on investors' permits which have an impact on: (1) *destruction of internal social capital factors*: structural, relational and cognitive, and (2) *reproduction-destruction of external factors* of social capital: neglect of legal protection and the role of the government as well as empowerment and political action of the ranks of government; the emergence of

(4) Efforts to overcome impacts.

Efforts to overcome the impact of the Policy on the Land and Forest Acquisition to the Social Capital of Victim Communities. a)

Government efforts. Table 8 provides an overview of the findings of the study on the aspirations of the participant's conscious experience that five forms of effort that should be undertaken by the Government and Regional Governments in overcoming the impact of land and forest conversion policies are predominantly related to structural capital restoration. Intervention through these five forms of effort focuses on improving the legal dimension and the role of government, procedures and modeling, coordination of action and institutional arrangements, and empowerment and political action. The impact of relational capital shows that there are two forms of government effort in overcoming the impact of land and forest conversion policies related to the dimensions of relational capital, namely "providing minutes (administration) of land acquisition, and evaluating and controlling the process of land and forest acquisition." b)

Efforts of Victim Community. The study findings in Table 10 provide an illustration of how the forms of victimized communities' efforts relate to the impact of the dimensions of social capital.

Form of Efforts	Categories and Dimensions of Social Capital		
	Structural	Relational	Cognitive
Changing the investment license as the basis for compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law and the role of government 		
Providing Minutes of Land and Forest Acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law and the role of government Examples of procedures and examples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual trust and acceptance Obligations Communication and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norms, values, attitudes and beliefs
Facilitating the resettlement of Indigenous Peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowerment and Political Action 		
Evaluating and controlling the Land and Forests Acquisition on the basis of rights-based, Eco-social and cultural rights owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action coordination and institutional arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual trust and acceptance Obligations Communication and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norms, values, attitudes and beliefs
Overcoming deliberate and act of omission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowerment and political action 		

Table 8. Relationship between the form of government business and the reasons for the dimensions of the impact of social capital.

Table 9 illustrates that four forms of efforts of affected communities to overcome the impacts of land and forest acquisition are: a) joint community initiatives, b) mentoring and empowerment, c) facilitation of indigenous

institutional arrangement as well as empowerment and political action.

Table 9. Relationship between Victim Community Business Forms and Reasons for Dimensions of Impact of Social Capital.

Forms of Effort	Categories and Dimensions of Social Capital		
	Structural	Relational	Cognitive
Community joint initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action coordination Empowerment and political action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual trust and acceptance Obligations Communication and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norms, values, attitudes and beliefs
Assistance and empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowerment and political action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual trust and acceptance Obligations Communication and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norms, values, attitudes and beliefs
Indigenous Community Facilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action coordination and institutional arrangements Empowerment and Political Action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual trust and acceptance Obligations Communication and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norms, values, attitudes and beliefs
Perform evaluation and control of land and forest acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action coordination and institutional arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual trust and acceptance Obligations Communication and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norms, values, attitudes and beliefs

communities, and d) evaluation and control over the land and forest acquisition of the impact of the dimensions of structural, relational and cognitive capital. Based on structural capital reasons, the four forms of the program focus on dimensions: action coordination & institutional arrangement, as well as empowerment and political action. The results of the study prove that the four forms of participant efforts related to the impact of land and forest acquisition on the social capital of the victim community focus on the reasons for the reconstruction of the impact of structural capital on the dimensions of action coordination and

DISCUSSION

The form of the policy product for Land and Forest Acquisition. The results of the research prove that the form of the policy product for the Land and Forest Acquisition in Maluku Province, namely: a) *the form of the policy product*: refers to the Presidential Decree, Presidential Decree, and the local Governor/Regent Decree; b) *policy content*: does not explicitly state the position of the Inventor as the Subject for Determining the Basis for Compensation Calculation (See *Public Policy Product Series in Table 4*). c)

Responsibility structure and authority: dominant on Government and Local Government actors in the Maluku Sea-Island Province.

The value of compensation for the land and forest acquisition carried out by new IPK holders is related to land and forest objects, while the relationship between land and forest (as legal objects) and Ulayat owners (legal subjects) is not yet visible.

Policy product arguments.(1) *Reasons for the land and forest acquisition by the permit holder:* refers to Permenhut No. P.14/Menhut-II/2011 as amended by Permenhut No.P.21/Menhut-II/2013 concerning IPK; therefore the IPK holder is the basis for compensation; followed by the Decree of the Governor and the Regent in Maluku Sea-Island Province. (2) *Reasons for non-GPA factors:* Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No.8599/MenLHK-PKTL/IPSDH/PLA.1/2018 dated 17 December 2018 concerning Indicative Maps for Postponing the Issuance of New Forest Utilization Permits, Use of Forest Areas, and Changes in Forest Designations and Other Areas of Use (Revised XV) related to Trangan Island, Aru Island, Maluku.

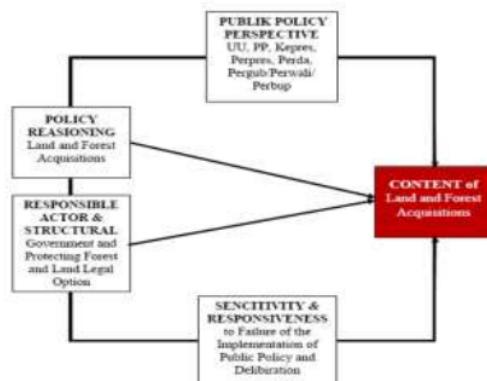


Figure 3. Characteristic of the land and forest acquisition

These reasons essentially put forward the role of actors and state power structures that are hierarchically dominant and are repressive in nature in the conversion of land and forest functions. Therefore, the research finds that the Provincial/Regency Government and Regional Government are very sensitive to the failure of deliberations to determine compensation values that are prone to vertical conflicts based on

community rejection of the Compensation Policy for the Land and Forest acquisition in contact with Indigenous Peoples of Customary Petuanan Owners. In this context, strengthening the capacity of the state / government according to Wallis and Dolerry through the following factors: institutional capacity, technical capacity, administrative capacity, and political capacity(Wallis, Joe & Greer, 2009) becomes important and strategic. In fact, social capital should be used as a tool for public policy.(Dhampi, 2005)

The impact of social capital on the victim community. The results of the study concretely illustrate that (Figure 4) the conscious experience of the participants on the impact of the social capital of the victim community in the context of land and forest acquisition is in two conditions, namely: *First*, the environmental (*internal*) condition of the victim community's social capital, including the category of structural capital, relational and cognitive with all their destructive dimensions. *Second*, environmental conditions around social capital in the form of: human rights violations, violent conflicts, and ongoing psychosocial trauma. The destruction of social capital and surrounding environmental factors is closely related and forms the configuration of the holistic impact of land and forest acquisition. Figure 4 proves that the impact of the surrounding environment is closely related to the destructive conditions of the micro-environment of social capital. The study proves the impact of psychosocial factors, especially lost aversion, because IPK-based compensation is more detrimental to indigenous people in their customary petuanan areas. Therefore, land and forest owners in their customary petuanan areas request that the Compensation Value be above the value determined unilaterally by the IPK Owner (endowment effect dimension or prospect price). The three factors of the surrounding environment have been proven to play a role in the reproductive condition of the destructive social capital of the Victim Community, especially the persistent psychosocial trauma.

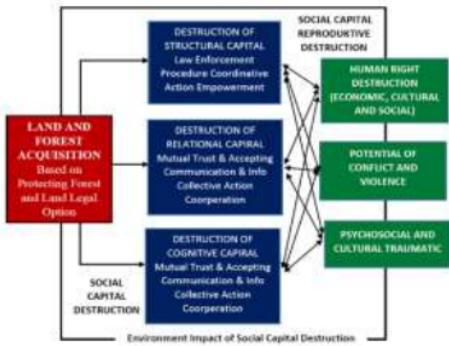


Figure 4. Impact of Social Capital to Victims People

Efforts to deal with impacts. The results of the study found the aspirations (1) of government action to overcome the impact of destruction and reproduction of social capital destruction from land and forest acquisition policies which are: changing the IPK to investors and corporations as a basis for compensation, managing compensation administration, resettlement, evaluation and control of land and forests use change, overcoming the deliberate abandonment of destruction and reproduction of the destruction of the social capital of the victim communities (indigenous peoples who own *ulayat* rights/petuanan); (2) concrete actions of the victim community, which are: joint initiatives of residents, assistance & facilitation of Village/Sub-district officials as well as monitoring, evaluation, control of permits and their implementation.

1 CONCLUSION

It is proven that the form of land and forest acquisition policy in Maluku Province which refers to the Law, Government Regulation, Presidential Decree, Ministry, Governor regulation and Regent, with the main actors in the government ranks, has legitimized the IPK to investors and corporations as the basis for calculating compensation characterized by dominance of government power and repression based on FSEM: Existential To Have and Anthropocentric vertical character Conflict Building.(2) It is evident that the reasons for the IPK and non-IPK factors are more of justifying the role of Investors (Corporations) as the basis for calculating compensation. The IPK and the role of Investors (Corporations) as the basis for calculating compensation for the human rights, social, cultural and cultural rights of indigenous

peoples are contrary to various laws and regulations that emphasize the enforcement and advancement of the indigenous peoples' eco-social and cultural rights.(3) It is evident that the land and forest function conversion policy based on the IPK instrument by the Corporation holding the IPK ¹ has an impact on the **destruction of the social capital of the victim community** in the form of structural, relational and cognitive capital and its crucial dimensions; and **reproduction of the destructive factors of the environment and surrounding communal spatial planning** in the form of violations of ECOSOB rights, holistic natural resource conflicts, and prolonged psychosocial trauma of the victim community.(4) It is proven that the form of effort to overcome the impact of land and forest conversion policies is by: a) the *government* by changing the IPK by the corporation as the basis for calculating compensation by standardizing the value of objective and measurable material and non-material compensation, organizing administration as the basis for recording the historical process of land and forest acquisition in an ecocentric, inclusive, creation integrity across relevant Ministries/Institutions as well as the Government and Local Governments, facilitating resettlement, evaluation and control of the use and effectiveness of implementing IPK and the performance of Government Partner Corporations being tested, not allowing the post-acquisition of land and forest is the problem of the victim community itself.b) *victim communities*: joint initiatives to address the impacts of land and forest acquisition policies and protection of the rights of the Land and Sea, Land and Sea Ecosob, whether on the Main Island or the Islands, encouraging assistance and empowerment of village/sub-district, district and regency officials with clear communication-information and control treatment GPA and the Implementation of Across Levels of Government and Corporation Performance.

REFERENCES

- Affandi, O. (n.d.). *Kebijakan Alih Fungsi Hutan: Suatu Analisis Etika Lingkungan dan Kehutanan*.
- AMAN, N. (2019). Policy Paper: Pembentukan Peraturan Daerah Tentang Masyarakat Adat di Kepulauan Aru. Upaya Mewujudkan Pembangunan Daerah yang Berkeadilan. *AMAN NUSANTARA*.

- Anseeuw, W and Alden, C. (2010). The Struggle Over Land in Africa: Conflicts, Politics & Change. *South Africa: Human Science Research Council*.
- Appiah, D. (2007). *Analysis of State Institutional Capacity for Land Acquisition in Ghana: A Case Study of The Public Land Bureaucracy. Thesis Submitted Partial Fulfilment for The Award of Master of Philosophy in Public Administration*.
- Blyler, Maureen and Coff, R. (2003). Dynamic Capabilities, Social Capital, and Rent Appropriation: Ties That Split Pies. *Strategic Management Journal*, 24 (7), 677–686. <https://doi.org/10.1002/smj.327>
- Bogdan, R. dan T. (1992). *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Terjemahan oleh Arief Rurchan. Surabaya : Usaha Nasional.
- Bourdieu, P. (1993). *Forms of Capital in J.C. Richarrds (ed). Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education* (J. C. Richard (ed.)). Greenwood Press, New York.
- Chitiga, M and Mabugu, R. (2008). Evaluating the Impact of Land Distribution: A Cge Microsimulation Application to Zimbabwe. *Journal of African Economics*, 17. No.4, 527–549, 2008.
- Coleman, J. . (1990). *Fondation of Social Theory*.
- Dhampi, S. (2005). Social Capital as a Public Policy Toll Project Report. *Policy Research Initiative. Cavada*.
- Franke, S. (2005). *Measurement of Social Capital, Reference Document for Public Policy Research, Development, and Evaluation*.
- FWI. (2016). *Membangun Ekonomi Masyarakat-Adat Kepulauan Aru Berbasis Sumber Daya Alam di Pulau-Pulau Kecil*.
- Havel, M,Barbara & Zaleczna, M. (2009). *The Regulatory Framework and Social Capital. A Comparative Study of the Land Development Process in Poland and Finland, International Academic Group on Planning, Law, and Property Rights*.
- Jianwen, Liaoand & Harold, W. (2005). Roles of Social Capital in Venture Creation: Key Dimensions and Research Implication. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 43 (4), 345–362.
- Manoppo, Pieter, G. (2017). *Mengelola Masyarakat dan Keamanan, Pilar Pembangunan BUGG Kintamani di Kabupaten Bangli-Bali. Perspektif Riset Tindakan dalam Konteks BUGG*.
- Martti Siisiainen. (2000). *Two Concept of Social Bourdeau vs Putnam, Departement of Social Science and Philosophy. Paper Presented at ISTR Fourth International Conference "The Third Sector: For What and for Whom,"* 1–26.
- Media Desa-Merdeka, A. (2016). *Situs Adat Suku Naulu Terancam Punah*. Diunggah O.
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1984). *Qualitative data analysis*. London: Sage.
- Narayan et.al. (1997). *Voices of the Poor: Property and Social Capital in Tanzania*.
- Piranti, D. D. (2011). *Petunjuk Praktis Cara Melakukan Penelitian Fenomenologi*.
- Prianti, Desi, D. (2012). *Petunjuk Praktis Cara Melakukan Penelitian Fenomenologi*. Januari 3, 2011. Retrieved 28 November, 2012.
- Putman, L. and N. (1993). *Making Democracy Work: Civic Tradition in Modern Italy*.
- Putnam, R. (2000). *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*.
- Riduan. (2003). *Skala Pengukuran Variabel Variabel Penelitian*.
- Saladien. (2006). *Rancangan penelitian kualitatif. modul metodologi penelitian kualitatif. disampaikan pada pelatihan metodologi penelitian kualitatif. Program Studi Ilmu Ekonomi, Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Brawijaya*, 6-7 Desember.
- Samsudi. (2010). Transaksi Para Pihak Dalam Pengelolaan Hutan. *Forestry Training Center*.
- Schuller, Tom., Babon, Stephen., & Filed, J. (n.d.). *Social Capital: A Review and Critiq*. 1–38.
- Stephan, H., Lobban, R., Benjamin, J. (2010). *Land Aquasition in Ghana: A Case Study of The Publis Land Bureaucracy. Thesis Submitted Partial Fulfilment for The Award of Master of Philosophy in Publis Administration*.
- Suharto, E. (n.d.). *Modal Sosial dan Kebijakan Publik*.
- Tubaka, N. (2020). *Berusaha Pertahankan Hutan Adat, Warga Sabuai Terjerat Hukum*.
- Uphoff, N. (n.d.). *Understanding Social Capital: Learning from the Analysis and*

Experience of Participation.
http://www.exclusion.net/images/pdf/778_ratur_uphoff.pdf

Wallis, Joe & Gregory, R. (2009). Leadership, Accountability and Public Value: Resolving a Problem in "New Governance"? *International Journal of*

Public Administration, 32 (3-4):
Woolcocok, Michael & Narayan, D. (2000).
Social Capital: Implication for Development Theory, Research, and Policy. Vol.2 (2)(Final Version Submitted to the bWorld Bank Research Oberver.).

SOCIAL CAPITAL OF VICTIM COMMUNITY IN THE CONTEXT OF LAND AND FOREST ACQUISITION POLICY IN MALUKU SEA-ISLAND PROVINCE

ORIGINALITY REPORT



PRIMARY SOURCES

- | | | |
|---|--|-----|
| 1 | rigeo.org
Internet Source | 12% |
| 2 | Jianwen Liao, Harold Welsch. "Social capital and entrepreneurial growth aspiration: a comparison of technology- and non-technology-based nascent entrepreneurs", <i>The Journal of High Technology Management Research</i> , 2003
Publication | 1 % |
| 3 | pratamasandra.wordpress.com
Internet Source | 1 % |
| 4 | es.scribd.com
Internet Source | 1 % |
| 5 | zombiedoc.com
Internet Source | 1 % |
| 6 | www.scribd.com
Internet Source | 1 % |

Exclude quotes On

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches < 1%