



## **JURIDICAL REVIEW OF BUSINESS PERMITS FOR COMMUNITY FOREST UTILIZATION (IUPHKM) FOR THE HKM KIBUK GROUP**

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### **ABSTRACT**

**Purpose:** The study aims to explore the formation and environmental conditions of the Kibuk 94 Social Community Forestry (HKM) established in 2017 in Ahung Lawangan Village, South Sumatra Province. **Methodology:** This research analyzes the decree from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, along with geographic and climatic data specific to the HKM area. **Results:** The Kibuk 94 HKM spans 400 hectares in a protected forest area with Andosol soil, located at 1,800 meters above sea level. It experiences high rainfall and humidity, with coffee (Arabica) and avocado being the primary crops. **Findings:** The topography is sloping and wavy, making it suitable for the designated crops, given the climatic conditions of 2,500-3,000 mm annual rainfall, 60%-85% humidity, and temperatures between 15°C-26°C. **Novelty:** This study highlights the unique integration of community forestry with environmental conservation under specific legal frameworks. **Originality:** The research provides an in-depth analysis of HKM's topography, soil, and climate, emphasizing its suitability for sustainable agriculture. **Conclusions:** The Kibuk 94 HKM showcases a successful model of community forestry in challenging topographical and climatic conditions, promoting sustainable agricultural practices. **Type of Paper:** Comprehensive Review Paper

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Kibuk 94 Social Community Forestry (HKM) was formed in 2017 based on the Decree of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry No.5756/MENLKH-PSKL/PKPS/PSL 0/10/2017 concerning the Granting of Business Permits for Community Forest Utilization to Kibuk Farmer Groups with an area of 400 (Four hundred) hectares in the Protected Forest Area in Ahung Lawangan Village, North Dempo District, Pagar Alam City, South Sumatra Province. The topography is relatively sloping and wavy with generally Andosol soil types. The garden area is located at an altitude of about - 1,800 meters above sea level with an average annual rainfall of 2,500 mm-3,000 mm. Wet season for 10 months and dry season for 2 months, has air humidity ranging from 60% - 85% with air temperature ranging from 150C - 260C. Types of plants in the protected debt area in the coffee plantation area (Arabika),

Potted Plants. The Kibuk HKm Group, Agung Lawangan Village, North Dempo District is a protected forest area that is managed or benefited by farmer groups, by planting non-timber crops (coffee, pokat). around Mount Dempo, the positive impact of the economic aspect is the creation of jobs and business opportunities, providing foreign exchange for the region and the country from the non-tax sector, from the social aspect, namely the distribution of the population and accelerating regional development, and from the tourism aspect the existence of the HKm Kibuk Village, Agung Lawangan District North Dempo is one of the tourist destinations

. Then the negative impacts, the HKm Kibuk Ibuk Group, Agung Lawangan Village, North Dempo District, opening new land which results in opening of land reduces water absorption in the ground, and results in landslides. This negative impact is a problem because it disturbs the surrounding community environment because of springs. which has become dry, even though it has not yet or has not reached a lawsuit from the affected community but this has caused environmental problems for the surrounding community, this is in its application a misalignment with the Environmental Management Efforts (UKL) - Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UPL), even though it is not as a

whole, this needs to be followed up by the HKm Kibuk group to mitigate or minimize the negative impacts. From the findings of the dispute over the use of the HKm Kibuk land in its management, the HKm Kibuk group is responsible for social forestry based on applicable regulations.

HKm Kibuk Group, Agung Lawangan Village, North Dempo Sub-district needs to carry out forest management based on applicable provisions, namely Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, Government Regulation Number 27 of 2012 concerning Environmental Permits, Regulation of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 2010 concerning Environmental Management Efforts (UKL) and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UPL) and Statements of Commitment to Environmental Management and Environmental Monitoring Efforts, Regulation of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 05 of 2012 concerning Types of Business Plans and/or Activities Mandatory Completed with Environmental Impact Analysis, Pagar Alam Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2011 concerning the Development of Business Types and Environmental Assessment Activities, Pagar Alam Mayor Circular Letter Number 660/244/BPLH/PP-I/VI/2012 dated 3 July 2012 regarding the preparation of AMDAL, UKL-UPL, SPPL, and Decree of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry No.5756/MENLKH-PSKL/PKPS/PSL 0/10/2017 concerning the Granting of Business Permits for Utilization of Community Forests to Kibuk Farmer Groups Covering an Area of 400 (Four Hundred) Hectares in a Protected Forest Area in Agung Lawangan Village, Dempo District North of Pagar Alam City, South Sumatra Province.

### **The Grand Theory**

The rationale for the need to be given legal protection to an individual in order to obtain a healthy environment (The Right to a Healthy Environment) which is one of the human rights regulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Humans in life are not enough to just pay attention to matter, energy, and information. Although ecology is important, it is not the only input for making decisions on environmental issues, but only one input. Ecology is one of the components in the environmental management system that must be reviewed together with other components to obtain a balanced decision.

Regardless of the type and form of the ecosystem, what matters is how the ecosystem becomes stable so that humans can continue to live in an orderly manner from generation to generation as long and as prosperously as possible. Besides that, it should also be realized that humans must function as subjects of their ecosystems, although they must not ignore the importance of maintaining the stability of their own ecosystems. The changes that occur in the area of his environment. Like it or not, it will affect the human ecosystem, because humans will depend a lot on the ecosystem.

### **Middle Range Theory**

L.L. Bernad in his book entitled Introduction to Social Psychology divides the environment into four types, namely:

1. Physical or inorganic environment, namely the environment consisting of cosmic forces, physiogeography such as land, air, sea, radiation, attraction, waves and so on.
2. Biological or organic environment, namely everything that is biotic in the form of microorganisms, parasites, animals, plants. Also included here is the parental environment and biological processes such as reproduction, growth and so on.
3. This social environment can be divided into three parts:
  - a. The physio-social environment, which includes material culture, weapons, machines, buildings.
  - b. The biosocial environment, human and non-human, that is, humans and their interactions with each other and domestic plants and animals and all materials used by humans of organic origin.
  - c. Psychosocial environment, that is related to the inner human nature, such as attitudes, views, desires, beliefs. This can be seen through habits, religion, ideology, language.
4. Composite Environment, namely an environment that is regulated institutionally, in the form of community institutions, both in regions, cities or villages.

### **Applied Theory**

In Article 2 of Law no. 32 of 2009, it is determined that protection and management are carried out based on 14 (fourteen) principles, namely:

- a. Principles of State Responsibility:
 

What is meant by "principle of state responsibility" is:

  1. The state guarantees that the use of natural resources will provide maximum benefits for the welfare of the people.
  2. The state guarantees the rights of its citizens to a good and healthy environment.
  3. The state prevents activities from exploiting natural resources that cause environmental pollution and/or damage.
- b. Principles of Sustainability and Sustainability:

What is meant by "principle of sustainability and balance" is responsibility to future generations and to each other in one generation by making efforts to preserve the carrying capacity of the ecosystem and improve the quality of the living environment.

- c. Principles of Harmony and Balance:  
Utilization of the environment must pay attention to various aspects such as economic, social, cultural interests, and protection, as well as ecosystem preservation.
- d. Principles of Integration:  
What is meant by "principle of harmony and integration" is carried out by combining various elements or synergizing various related components.
- e. Benefit Principle:  
What is meant by "principle of benefit" is that it is carried out according to the potential of natural resources and the environment to improve people's welfare and human dignity in line with its development.
- f. Precautionary Principle:  
What is meant by "prudential principle" is that limited mastery of science and technology is not a reason to postpone measures to minimize or avoid threats to environmental pollution and/or damage.
- g. Principle of Justice:  
What is meant by "principle of justice" is that it must reflect justice proportionally for every citizen, both across regions, across generations and across genders.
- h. Ecoregion Principles:  
What is meant by "ecoregion principle" is that it must pay attention to the characteristics of natural resources, ecosystems, geographical conditions, local community culture and local wisdom.
- i. Principles of Biodiversity:  
What is meant by "principle of biological diversity" is the diversity and sustainability of living natural resources consisting of vegetable natural resources and animal natural resources which together with the surrounding non-biological elements as a whole form an ecosystem.
- j. Principle of Polluter Pays:  
What is meant by "polluter pays principle" is that every person in charge whose business and/or activity causes pollution/or damage to the environment is obliged to bear the cost of environmental restoration.
- k. Participatory Principle:  
What is meant by "principle of participation" is to play an active role in the decision-making process and implementation of environmental protection and management, either directly or indirectly.
- l. Principles of Local Wisdom:  
What is meant by "principle of local wisdom" is that it must pay attention to the noble values that apply in the governance of community life.
- m. Principles of Good Government Governance:  
What is meant by "principles of good governance" is imbued with the principles of participation, transparency, accountability, efficiency and fairness.
- n. Principles of Regional Autonomy:  
What is meant by "principle of regional autonomy" is that it manages governmental affairs in the field of environmental protection and management by taking into account regional specificities and diversity within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Law No. 32 of 2009 stipulates that environmental protection and management includes:  
Planning Stipulated in Article 5 of the law which reads, planning for environmental protection and management is carried out through the following stages:
  - a. Determination of ecoregions;  
The determination of ecoregion areas is carried out by the Minister after coordinating with relevant agencies, carried out by taking into account:

1. Characteristics of the landscape
2. Watershed area
3. Climate flora and fauna
4. Socio-cultural
5. Economy
6. Community institutions
7. Environmental inventory results

b. Preparation of RPPLH (Environmental Protection and Management Plan), prepared by the Minister, governor or regent/mayor, namely:

1. Diversity of characters and ecological functions
2. Population distribution
3. Distribution of potential natural resources
4. Local wisdom
5. Community aspirations
6. Climate change.

RPPLH (Environmental Protection and Management Plan) is regulated by:

- a. Government regulations for the national RPPLH.
- b. Provincial regulations for provincial RPPLH.
- c. Regency/city regional regulations for regency/city RPPLH.
- d. The RPPLH (Environmental Protection and Management Plan) contains plans for:
- e. Utilization and/or reserves of natural resources.
- f. Maintenance and protection of quality and/or function of the environment.
- g. Control, monitoring.
- h. Adaptation and mitigation to climate change.
- i. Utilization of natural resources

Biological and non-biological resources which as a whole form an ecosystem unit. Utilization of natural resources is carried out based on the RPPLH, and if it has not been compiled, it is carried out based on the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment, namely by:

1. Sustainability of environmental processes and functions,
2. Sustainability of environmental productivity, and
3. Safety, quality of life, and community welfare.

## METHOD

This research will use the type of empirical legal research or field legal research, positive legal research that is not written about the behavior (Behavior) of the community in community life relations Abdul Kadir Muhamad (2004: h.155). Research on the law by observing the facts in the field in order to obtain accurate and accountable data regarding the Juridical Review of Business Permits for Community Forest Utilization (IUPHKm) in the HKm Kibuk Group in Agung Lawan Village, Dempo Utara District. To discuss the problems in this research ethnographic approach. According to Triwulandari ethnographic research is an approach to studying the cultural life of a community or farmer groups at this time. This approach is carried out with the culture and behavior that is carried out and developed in the community or farmer groups (HKm) with their own legal awareness in accordance with the development demands and needs of the farmer group community, in this study what is meant is the culture and behavior that develops in the farmer group community (HKm ) Knock. The research was conducted on the HKm Kibuk Group in Agung Lawangan Village, North Dempo District, Pagar Alam City. The population that will be used as an object in the research is members of the Kibuk HKm group who are permanent members of KHM Kibuk.

Determination of the sample is done by means of non probability sampling. Samples that do not provide opportunities for every element or member of the population to be selected as a sample. Determination of the sample by means of purposive sampling, namely the sample was determined deliberately by the researcher with certain criteria and considerations. Sugiyono (2018: h. 81) The criteria and considerations for determining the sample are:

- a. Community livelihoods
- b. Based on social status in society.
- c. Community needs.

In addition to the sample determined by purposive sampling, it was also determined by the snowball method. Snowball sampling "is one of the methods in taking samples from a population. Snowball sampling is included in the non-probability sampling technique (samples with unequal probabilities). This sampling method is

specifically used for community data from subjective informants/samples, or the sample objects we want are very rare and grouped in a set. In other words, according to Ndaru, Diah, June 26 2021, Snowball sampling is a multi-level sampling method.

Determining the number and qualifications of the sample in legal research is considered adequate, by referring to the opinion of Sulistiowati Irianto, (June 2004: 157), that legal problems and phenomena cannot be reduced into measurable variables. Human legal behavior interpreting law cannot be measured quantitatively. Types and sources of data from this study were obtained from Primary Data, Secondary Data and Tertiary Data. Data analysis in this study used qualitative analysis, namely "by describing, describing, explaining, quality data in the form of regular, coherent and non-overlapping and effective sentences so as to facilitate understanding and interpretation of data. This qualitative analysis is used to analyze phenomena in the field regarding the Juridical Review of Business Permits for Community Forest Utilization (IUPHKm) in the Kibuk HKm Group in Agung Lawangan Village, North Dempo District Fence City.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### The Role of the Kibuk Farmers Group (HKM).

Utilization of Social Community Forest Land Business Permits (HKM) is closely related to development, as one of the dominant elements is the role of the Kibuk Farmers Group in the development process which is based on human rights in this development (The human right to development). The conference on development, human rights and the rule of law organized by the International Commission of Justists in 1981 has established a very important relationship between development and human rights with a postulate that the second (human rights) is the goal of the first (development). In February 1987, the United Nations General Assembly took steps to approach the Declaration on the right to development. The right to development which is an important element is the right to participation. Development activities usually bring high risks, vulnerabilities, dependencies, burdens, harms, costs and benefits for different groups of people. .

Without the effective participation of the Kibuk Farmers Group, development processes have degenerated from the process of distribution to the process of imposition. Development itself then becomes a process of accumulating wealth or expanding the power of a certain group of rich people at the expense of the majority of the poor. The right to effective participation is something that is very crucial if development is able to stop the control of certain groups of people and must be able to guarantee the continuity of development by prioritizing the dignity and welfare of all people.

Several bases for community participation in the framework of environmental protection measures, namely in matters such as the following:

- a. Providing information to the government.
- b. Increase community willingness to accept decisions.
- c. Create legal protection.
- d. Democratizing decision making.

Based on the description above, that with the legal confirmation of the participation of the Kibuk Farmers Group, of course the Kibuk Farmers Group has a strong motivation to collectively address ecological problems and always strives for activities to utilize business permits to increase the level of economic well-being and protection and environmental management is successful and materialized to preserve environmental functions. Law Number 32 of 2009 Article 70 stipulates the role of the community as follows:

1. To play an active role in environmental protection and management.
2. The role of the community can be in the form of:
  - a. Social surveillance.
  - b. Provision of advice.
  - c. Submission of information and/or reporting.
3. The role of the community is carried out to:
  - a. Increase awareness in the protection and management of the environment.
  - b. Increase independence.
  - c. Fostering the capacity and pioneering of the community.
  - d. Fostering community responsiveness to act social control, and
  - e. Develop and maintain culture in the framework of environmental preservation.

Implementation of Business Permits for the Hkm Kibuk Village, Agung Lawangan Village, North Dempo District, Pagar Alam City

The juridical basis for implementing the business permit application for the HKM Kibuk group, Agung

Lawangan Village, North Dempo District, Paagar Alam City, is as follows:

- a. Decree of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry No. 5758/MENLKH-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/10/2017
- b. Pagar Alam Mayor Regulation Number 19 of 2010
- c. Pagar Alam Mayor Regulation Number 19 of 2010 concerning types of businesses and/or activities that must be accompanied by Environmental Management Efforts (UKL) and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UPL), Environmental Management Documents (DPPL) in Pagar Alam City. The following table types of activities:

**Table 1. Type of activity in Pagar Alam City**

No	Type of activity	Unit	Scale/size	Information
1.	Cultivation of food crops and horticulture			Activities will impact ecosystems, hydrology and landscapes
	a. season with or without its management unit	Ha	25	
	1) Spacious			
	b. annually with or without its management unit			
	1) Spacious	Ha	25	
2.	Cultivation of plantation crops			
	a. season with or without its management unit			
	1) In a non-forest cultivation area, wide	Ha	25	
	2) In forestry cultivation areas, wide		All sizes	
	a. Annually or without management unit In non-forest cultivation area, large area			
	1) In a forestry cultivation area, wide	Ha	25	
	2) In forestry cultivation areas, wide		All sizes	
3.	Agrotourism broadly	Ha	25	
4.	Environmental quality testing laboratory for agricultural products		All sizes	

Source: Attachment to Decree of the Mayor of Pagar Alam Number 19 of 2010

on the table. 1. (Type of business) in the attachment to the Decree of the Mayor of Pagar Alam Number 19 of 2010, the Kibuk Farmer Group is included in obtaining a business license in the cultivation of non-timber forest plants such as Arabica Coffee plants and Guava Pokat trees, and the Kibuk HKm Group is not allowed to use the land with a business license in agriculture, because this activity will have an impact on the ecosystem in the form of soil erosion, changes in the availability and quality of water due to land clearing activities, the spread of pests, diseases and weeds during operations and changes in soil fertility due to changes in soil fertility due to the use of pesticides/herbicides, in addition also emerging social potential and the spread of disease.

Business Licensing for the HKm Kibuk Group, Agung Lawangan Village, North Dempo District Purpose Decree of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry No.5756/MENLKH-PSKL/PKPS/PSL 0/10/2017 concerning Granting Business Permits for Community Forest Utilization to Kibuk Farmer Groups with an area of 400 (Four Hundred) ) Hectares in the Protected Forest Area in Ahung Lawangan Village, Dempo Utara District, Pagar Alam City, South Sumatra Province are:

- a. Can be used as a guide in the framework of preparing a more detailed environmental management plan.
- b. Guidance in preparing a more complete environmental monitoring plan.

- c. Identify the main activities that have been, are being and will be carried out, both around community plantations in general and in HKm Kibuk, especially those that have the potential to cause environmental impacts.
- d. Identify environmental components, especially those that are vulnerable to the impact of company activities.
- e. Identifying and estimating environmental impacts, especially those that are categorized as significant impacts.
- f. Formulate alternative environmental management and monitoring.
1. Environmental management aims to eliminate or reduce adverse impacts due to the emergence of activities or businesses.

### Positive impact

Issuance of a business license Decree of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry No.5756/MENLKH-PSKL/PKPS/PSL 0/10/2017 concerning the Granting of Business Permits for Utilization of Community Forests to Kibuk Farmer Groups Covering an Area of 400 (Four Hundred) Hectare in Protected Forest Areas in Villages Agung Lawangan, Dempo Utara District, Pagar Alam City, South Sumatra Province. The HKM Kibuk Farmers Group is accompanied by HAKI (Hutan Kita Institute) and has distributed funds to the Kibuk Farmers Group which is assistance as a form of social, economic and environmental development concern. The following table shows the distribution of HAKI funds to the HKm Kibuk Group

Table. 2 List of Intellectual Property Rights Assistance to HKm Kibuk Pagar Alam

No	Type of Assistance	Years
1	Territory Marking	2020
2	Clean Water Installation	2020
3	Signpost HKm Kibuk (5 Units)	2020
4	Tourist Gate Building (2 Units)	2022
5	Natural Store Building (1 Unit)	2022
6	MCK Building (2 Units)	2022
7	Camping Ground Equipment (Tents, etc.)	2022
8	Installation of Solar Power Generation (2000 Watt)	2022

Source: Document Report of the 2022 HKm Kibuk Group

### Negative impact

Every process of utilizing HKm for the business permit will produce main products, by-products and waste. In the HKm processing process, new land will be opened which will have an impact on erosion.

#### Management of Abandoned Land by the HKm Kibuk Group

From the opening of the new land if it is not handled or processed properly it will have a negative impact and disrupt the continuity of the Kibuk HKm. The threat of negative impacts if the clearing of new land is not managed or handled properly, includes:

1. Disturbing the function of protected forests.
2. Causing disturbance to air quality.
3. Causing disturbance to water quality.

The management and rejuvenation of the HKM Kibuk protected forest uses three (3) approaches, namely:

- a. Technology Approach. Using technological aspects with the right specifications to deal with impacts arising from land clearing and or forest rejuvenation activities (Reforestation)
- b. Socioeconomic Approach. Programs that can increase the income and welfare of the HKM Kibuk Farmer group around the Mount Dempo Area. and coaching related to technical and social issues, HaKI (Hutan Kita Institute) assists in coaching the HKm Kibuk group while fulfilling the rights of all group members in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, namely. Decree of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry No.5756/MENLKH-PSKL/PKPS/PSL 0/10/2017 concerning the Granting of Business Permits for Utilization of Community Forests to Kibuk Farmer Groups Covering an Area of 400 (Four Hundred) Hectares in a Protected Forest Area in Agung Lawangan Village, Dempo District North of Pagar Alam City, South Sumatra Province. HKM Kibuk Farmers Group
- c. Institutional Approach. with research institutions, especially universities Determine institutions related to their interests, by increasing good cooperation with related agencies and non-formal organizations around the area and establishing close research collaborations such as ITBis Lembah Dempo, ITPA Pagar Alam, STIT Pagar Alam and STTP Pagar Alam.

### Legal Protection/Efforts for Communities Around the Area Affected by the Impact of the Kibuk HKm

## Group

In handling business permit conflicts in the management of HKm between the Kibuk HKm Group and the surrounding community who are not HKm members, such as PTPN VII (Persero) Pagar Alam Business Unit, the resolution is carried out outside of court. Both parties resolve the business permit conflict through negotiation between the Kibuk HKm Farmer Group and PTPN VII (Persero) Pagar Alam Business Unit or the community around the protected forest area. The purpose of these negotiations is to reach a mutually beneficial consensus between the parties that accommodates their interests or needs. The underlying principle of negotiation is in accordance with Civil and Business Law, which strives for peace in resolving civil disputes first.

The material or substance proposed by the affected community around the area includes:

### Form and amount of compensation.

Compensation is a right for the aggrieved party to claim their rights from those responsible for the damage. With the development of Jurisprudence, the function of compensation in the Civil Code has evolved, and some scholars argue that compensation can be in the form of:

- a. Monetary compensation.
- b. Material compensation or restoration to the original state.
- c. A declaration that the act committed is unlawful.
- d. A prohibition on performing certain actions.

The obligation to pay compensation applies the Polluter-Pays Principle. According to an interview with a Kibuk HKm Group member, Mr. Rusi Siruadi (a representative informant), the negative impacts of the HKm Management Permit felt by the surrounding community include environmental changes such as the presence of agricultural crops like cabbage, mustard greens, and scallions. The efforts made by the Kibuk HKm group to restore forest function with IUPHKm involve planting trees that produce fruit, such as avocado and Arabica coffee trees, instead of non-tree crops.

### Mitigation and restoration efforts by the Kibuk HKm group.

The mitigation and restoration actions undertaken by the Kibuk HKm Group aim to increase environmentally conscious production based on Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, the South Sumatra Provincial Governor's Decree No. 17 of 2005 on Air Pollution Control, the Minister of Environment Decree No. Kep 50/MEN-LH/11/1996 on Odor Quality Standards, the Minister of Environment Decree No. Kep 12/MEN-LH/3/1994 on General Guidelines for Environmental Management and Monitoring Efforts, the Industrial Research and Development Agency Regulation No. 665/Bd/IV/1995 on Air Quality Control Sampling Methods, the South Sumatra Provincial Governor Regulation No. 6 of 2012 on Emission Standards for Stationary Sources and Vehicle Exhaust Emission Limits, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Decree No. 5756/MENLKH-PSKL/PKPS/PSL 0/10/2017 on the Granting of Community Forest Utilization Permits to the Kibuk Farmer Group covering an area of 400 (Four Hundred) hectares in the Protected Forest Area in Ahung Lawangan Village, North Dempo District, Pagar Alam City, South Sumatra Province.

## CONCLUSION

The implementation of the business permit for the utilization of Kibuk Social Forestry in Ahung Lawangan Village, North Dempo District, Pagar Alam City, is as follows:

- a. The land management by the Kibuk Social Forestry Group is based on the Decree of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry No. 5756/MENLKH-PSKL/PKPS/PSL 0/10/2017 regarding the Granting of Business Permits for the Utilization of Community Forests to the Kibuk Farmer Group, covering an area of 400 hectares in the Protected Forest Area of Ahung Lawangan Village, North Dempo District, Pagar Alam City, South Sumatra Province.
- b. The purpose of the Decree of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry No. 5756/MENLKH-PSKL/PKPS/PSL 0/10/2017 is to provide legal protection for Social Forestry groups affected by the business permit activities by granting rights in the form of compensation (polluter-pays principle) in accordance with the Elucidation of Article 87 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 32 of 2009.
- c. To preserve the environment of the Kibuk Social Forestry area, fruit-bearing trees such as avocado and Arabica coffee are planted, and the planting of agricultural crops is prohibited.

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- UU No. 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup.
- Peraturan Pemerintah No. 27 Tahun 2012 tentang Izin Lingkungan.
- Peraturan Walikota Pagaralam Nomor 19 Tahun 2010 tentang Jenis Usaha dan/atau Kegiatan yang Wajib Dilengkapi dengan Upaya Pengelolaan Lingkungan (UKL) dan Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan (UPL), Dokumen Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (DPLH) di Kota Pagaralam.
- Keputusan Walikota Pagaralam Nomor 125 Tahun 2012 tentang Izin Penyimpanan Sementara Limbah Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun (B3) kepada PTPN VII (Persero) Unit Usaha Pagaralam.
- Keputusan Walikota Pagaralam Nomor 146 Tahun 2012 tentang Izin Pembuangan Limbah Cair kepada PTPN VII (Persero) Unit Usaha Pagaralam.
- Surat Edaran Walikota Pagaralam Nomor 660/244/BPLH/PP-I/VI/2012 tanggal 3 Juli 2012 tentang Penyusunan AMDAL, UKL-UPL, SPPL, dan Izin.
- SK Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan No. 5756/MENLKH-PSKL/PKPS/PSL 0/10/2017 tentang Pemberian Izin Usaha Pemanfaatan Hutan Kemasyarakatan Kepada Kelompok Tani Kibuk Seluas 400 Hektare di Kawasan Hutan Lindung di Kelurahan Ahung Lawangan, Kecamatan Dempo Utara, Kota Pagar Alam, Provinsi Sumatera Selatan.

