

Forest Management through Implementing Strengthening Policy and Community Counselling Strategies in National Park of Ujung Kulon, Banten Indonesia

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Management of Ujung Kulon Banten National Park becomes ineffective, when the forest resources have not been reached because of existing regulations. The long-term object of this research is to create harmony and balance between forest conservation efforts in the National, Ujung Kulon Park through forest resources, so that forest management needs to be revitalised through the adoption of more flexible policies and to improve the living standards of local communities. Specific research objectives include the following: 1) to raise awareness of the importance of protecting the environment around the forest; 2) reduce conflicts between the community and the Ujung Kulon National Park forest manager; 3) And for the application of the Ujung Kulon National Park forest management policy. This study uses a survey method with a quantitative approach, which uses mixed analysis (quantitative and qualitative). The results of this study explains the existence of an appropriate relative conservation policy implementation and the security of Ujung Kulon national park which is quite strict, including in the traditional zone can be utilised by the surrounding community. Revitalisation of Ujung Kulon national park management still needs to be improved, both from experts in the internal conservation of fauna and flora as well as support for community empowerment around the area. Thw policy implementation, counselling by officials, independent education counselling on revitalisation of Ujung Kulon National Park forest management is only 45%, this figure is relatively small. So, as a whole can be declared inadequate or not significant. This research can theoretically contribute to the development of policy formulation and

implementation of policies in an integrated manner with the reality of social needs and the problem of placing the community not only as a policy target but also the subject of policy consumers. Another contribution of the results of research to the development of organisational theory, related to the strengthening of public institutions and effectiveness in the management and implementation of tasks based on formal rules.

Key words: *Management, forest resources, extension strategies, policy implementation.*

Introduction

The phenomenon in communities around the forests of Ujung Kulon National Park, Banten, in term of implementation of policies in forest conservation management becomes meaningless, when dealing with surrounding communities that are fully dependent on forest areas. Existing management becomes ineffective when the daily needs of communities to extract forest resources directly are not met, due to conflicts with existing regulations. National park management policies cannot yet provide the rights and roles of local communities according to the principle of justice, because they are still based on national or even international interests. Determination and management of national parks by closing access to primary needs so far, has actually led to the preservation of forests as a conservation goal not achieved. The reality of Ujung Kulon National Park forest area is the struggle over space and economic assets, both by local governments who are encouraged to make fast-food investments and business-motivated businesspeople. Issues that arise include human rights, customary rights, and forestry issues clashed with social problems that trigger horizontal conflicts.

The local community around the forest must be positioned as a subject and part of the conservation area management solution. Resort-based management pattern encourages staff to work in the midst of the community. Local people are involved in protecting and managing conservation areas. While the Minister of Forestry Regulation is the umbrella of partnership initiatives. The pattern of management of conservation areas with such a background needs to be done by involving the community. The research will have a contribution to community in increasing awareness of protecting the environment around the forest; reduced conflict between communities and Ujung Kulon national park managers; the community accepts the application of Ujung Kulon national park forest management policy while still paying attention to their living needs. With reference to previous studies, among others, in 2010: Dirlanudin's research, that an appropriate counselling method is needed to change people's mindsets so that they are more developed; that for community empowerment counselling must be done; 2018: Diyati research, that the Wakatobi National Park as the centre of the

world's biosphere reserves, is determined by local wisdom, environmental sustainability and the economic interests of the people. Moving on from thoughts and realities in the field as described above, it is very interesting to conduct more in-depth research, especially related to the implementation of forestry policies, extension (awareness and change of mindset of the community), and patterns of institutional management in dealing with these issues.

Theory Study

This research refers to public policy theory, extension theory and institutional theory. These three theories go their separate ways, while the reality on the ground needs to be synergised in its application, so that even though the central government has set the forestry policy, its application needs to pay attention to the situation and conditions of the local community, so that the application of the policy does not experience resistance.

Public Policy

The concept of modern democracy views state policy as not only containing the thoughts or opinions of officials representing the people, but needs to provide an adequate portion of public opinion in state policy. Anderson in Nugroho (2012) argues that state policies must always be oriented to the public interest. The leaders of public institutions, not just formulating policies, but also trying to overcome problems (problem solving) and meet the desires and demands of all members of the community. According to the experts of public policy contains aspects of public policy made by the government in the form of government actions; Public policy, whether to do or not do something, has a specific purpose; Public policy is aimed at the public interest; and Public policies are binding decisions for the public at the strategic or outline level made by public authority holders.

The Role of Extension Agents in the Forestry Sector

Counselling essentially is a process of communication and education for adults to change their attitudes and mindset. According to Asngari (2001), "counselling is a non-formal education system to change HR-client behaviour as desired or planned." Furthermore, it was stated "extension activities are educational activities, rather than forcing changes in HR-client behaviour." Whereas Misra (1981) argues that development occurs when there is an increase in the achievement of cultural value goals which results in a better quality of life, marked by four conditions, namely: (1) the fulfillment of various needs for sustainable living for all people in better conditions, (2) Appreciation and recognition for all people (according to their position and role) and self-esteem, (3) free from tyranny in any form, and (4) social life that is felt and owned by everyone (Misra: 1981). While the development process will succeed and have a positive impact on society, if supported by a variety of capital, including: human,

physical and natural capital (Thomas, 2001), In this case Fukuyama (2002) and Senge (1999) add that development capital is not only third of this capital, but also need social capital and financial capital.

Revitalisation

Organisations in carrying out activities always try to maintain their existence and development occurs gradually. Therefore, each organisation continues to strive for creativity and change, this can be done by implementing the overall revitalisation process. The definition of revitalisation according to Gouillart and Kelly (1995) is the ability of organisations to connect themselves with their external environment. Another opinion suggests that revitalisation is an effort to revive an area that was once vital / alive, but then suffered a setback / degradation. Revitalisation scale has macro and micro levels. The revitalisation process of an area includes improvements in physical, economic, and social aspects. The revitalisation approach must be able to recognise and utilise the potential of the environment (location uniqueness and place image). Revitalisation itself is not something that is only oriented to the completion of physical beauty, but also must be equipped with an increase in the economic community, as well as the introduction of existing culture.

Empowerment of Communities around Forests

What is essential in empowerment is when individuals or communities are given the opportunity to talk about important things about the changes needed. This involves discussing the supply and demand sides of development, the changes in the environment in which the poor live, and ways and means to help build and develop their own character. In context of community around the forest the meaning of empowerment is defined as a continuous learning process aimed at giving strength to the people of the Ujung Kulon National Park forest area so that they : (1) have awareness, confidence and ability in all aspects of their lives; (2) are able to make decisions, solve problems, and be creative in their daily life patterns; (3) are able to cooperate and foster relationships in the environment of its business activities and social environment; and (4) are better able to access resources, information, opportunities, knowledge and skills for the survival of their families in the future (Syahyuti, 2006). Someone is said to be empowered if he has been able to improve socio-economic well-being, through improving the quality of human resources (HR), increasing ability in business activities, developing joint business institutions by applying the principle of mutual cooperation, self-reliance, and participation (Ismawan, 2001). Furthermore, Friedmann in Ismawan (2001) emphasises that empowerment is characterised by social strengths regarding access to certain production bases, for example information, knowledge and skills, participation in social organisations, and financial sources.

Thinking Framework and Hypothesis

Thinking frameworks describe a researcher's thinking flow in explaining conceptual models about the relationships of various variables that have been defined as important issues to be studied.

Research Methods

The method used is a survey method with a quantitative approach, using mixed analysis (quantitative and qualitative). For quantitative analysis, the scope of the population is the community with activities around the forest, local nongovernmental organisations, community leaders, village heads, sub-district leaders, extension workers, and managers of the Ujung Kulon National Park. The research uses a quantitative approach, while the method used is a survey of people in Ujung Kulon national park. Quantitative data analysis based on primary data collected through a questionnaire, as well as qualitative analysis also uses primary data from the results of in-depth interviews, in addition to collecting secondary data and documents that are relevant to the variables of this study. The population of the community around the Ujung Kulon National Park forest is 2,219 people spread over two (2) subdistricts namely Cimanggu Subdistrict consisting of 12 villages and Sumur Subdistricts 7 villages, so there is a total of 19 villages. In this study, the relevant sampling technique was proportionate random sampling based on community distribution in villages in the area around Ujung Kulon National Park, so that each village obtained a sample of 12 people. Data collection techniques used was questionnaires, in-depth interviews, and observation.

Results and Discussion

History of Ujung Kulon National Park

A German botanist, F. Junghun in 1846, while gathering tropical plants, first introduced the Ujung Kulon National Park Hall. There are not many records about Ujung Kulon until the eruption of Mount Krakatau in 1883. But the awesomeness of the Krakatau eruption produced tsunami waves as high as about 15m, has devastated not only the settlement of residents in Ujung Kulon, but also the wildlife and existing vegetation. Although the eruption of Krakatoa has wiped out the Ujung Kulon area, but a few years later, the ecosystems and vegetation in Ujung Kulon grew rapidly. The area of Ujung Kulon National Park narrowed, due to the revision of the zoning from the original 120,000 Ha to 105,694 Ha (according to the Ministerial Decree). Ujung Kulon National Park is one of the World Heritage Sites in Indonesia, because it is the last habitat for the rarest mammals, the Javan Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*). At the World Heritage Congress in 1999 in Paris, UNESCO was committed to helping increase the capacity of managing national parks in World Heritage

Sites, especially in Indonesia and Latin America. In mid-2002, a collaborative program between the Ujung Kulon National Park Office and UNESCO began. Forest management in Ujung Kulon National Park is based on Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning conservation of living natural resources and ecosystems, emphasising that management of conservation forests must be carried out by zoning, to facilitate forest management, supervision, accuracy of treatment and control of forest use, all of this is solely to preserve the conservation and preservation of the forest and the ecosystems in it. In addition, the Ujung Kulon National Park Office has the main task of maintaining the survival of the one-horned rhino, which is one of the rare animal species in the world that is threatened with extinction if it is not managed properly and consistently.

Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of community research sample respondents utilising the area around the Ujung Kulon National Park forest dominated by men, this shows that many households whose daily needs really come from the area, because men can certainly be the backbone for meeting family needs. Meanwhile, women who use the area in addition to being relatively small in number, are also not the main source of family needs, except for single parents. If examined further shows that the majority of respondents are really very dependent on the area around the national park, while the policies adopted by the Ujung Kulon National Park, they may use these lands but may not expand their arable land, may not be traded, cannot be inherited, so only up to the current generation cultivates the land. This is indeed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and most important for the preservation of the environment around the national park, is supporting the sustainability of conservation of biological resources, both flora and fauna in it. The age of the community managing the area around the forest is the majority of productive age (26-45 years) as much as 61.40%, meaning that the community is still very eager to manage the area, certainly with all its limitations and shortcomings, their future life is in the area. This should be the concern of all parties, both the Ujung Kulon National Park hall, Banten Provincial Government and Pandeglang Regency Government, to think about their future destinies by providing alternative livelihoods or other land that can be cultivated by them.

Descriptive Analysis

1) Descriptive Test Variable Results of Policy Implementation The application of policies can encourage the development of community activities or hinder their business activities, both agricultural, forestry and business activities related to tourism activities. To find out the extent of the policies implemented by the government for the community around Ujung Kulon National Park Forest, it can be known based on data collected. The results of data processing collected found that the responses of respondents as a whole question items about

forest conservation and management policies have been implemented at 70.26%. This means that the Ujung Kulon National Park has carried out their duties well, however there are still around 29.74% who stated that the policy implementation is not good, this phenomenon shows that the Ujung Kulon National Park still needs to improve the application of conservation and management policies more right on target, transparent, consistent and firm, but still pay attention to human values in their treatment of the community, so that they can still benefit from processing forest products for their living needs. The results of interviews with village heads and community leaders, argued that forest rangers in applying policies in the field were too strict and even rude, which resulted in losses for the community planting trees, they considered certain elements to be inhumane by cutting down trees that had been planted by the community, the reason being that this is because people have planted not according to their designation. It is better to discuss this with the village head and community leaders first, so the ranger does not directly cut down the trees planted by the community, because they have also pay for the planting.

2) Descriptive Test Results of Institutional Extension Education Officers. In order to increase knowledge, experience and change mental attitude to be more beneficial to the community around the forest, it is necessary to have more intensive extension activities in accordance with the problems and potential they have. This is in line with the opinion of Setiana (2005) that counselling as a non-formal education system for community members in order to improve their knowledge, skills, and mental attitude to be more productive, so as to increase the income and standard of living of their families. This is reinforced by Law Number 16 of 2006 which states that: "Counselling is a learning process for the main actors and business actors, so that they are willing and able to help and organise themselves in accessing market information, technology, capital and other resources, in an effort to increase productivity, business efficiency, income, and welfare, and increase awareness in the preservation of environmental functions." This opinion shows the importance of counselling activities for the progress of individuals and groups in society, as well as the existence of the surrounding 6 environments. Government officials of Ujung Kulon National Park carried out the counselling activities to the communities around Ujung Kulon National Park, with the highest number of respondents being 64.07%. This data shows that efforts to provide counselling to communities around the forest have not been maximised and are categorised as "sufficient", and the remaining 35, 93% stated "inadequate".

The data above shows that the Ujung Kulon national park party needs to provide training to its officers on competencies, human relations skills, approach methods and attitudes of instructors in carrying out their duties, because there are still people who think that extension workers are less intensive in conducting counselling and less close to the community, For this reason, the leadership needs to monitor and supervise both directly and indirectly the officers in the field and this monitoring must be a routine and ongoing task by the related leadership

in stages, so that they feel that concerns in carrying out counselling tasks and lack of correct behaviour on the community can be immediately known and a solution sought.

3) Descriptive Test Variables for Self-Education Counselling Data in the field was obtained that counselling by the community (self-help extension) reached 69.19%. This was in the sufficient category, however the existence of the community's own involvement in raising awareness and encouraging changes in community behaviour around the forest would have been much better, because it had helped the government, based on field observations and in-depth interviews with village heads, as well as community leaders, they say that due to lack of effective treatment. The fact is that people often go into destructive reactions, but these self-help extension workers are able to prevent these conflicts. Therefore, efforts to establish self-help extension workers need to be continuously developed and fostered.

4) Revitalisation Variable Test Results: the results of data processing can be seen that the efforts to revitalise the management of Ujung Kulon National Park reached 67.94%, this figure is included in the sufficient category, meaning that according to the community, the Balai is still not optimal enough in revitalising its institutions and programs. Ujung Kulon national park has the right to manage conservation and forest preservation. For this reason, efforts to revitalise the management of Ujung Kulon national park continue to be sought for solutions and creativity that is more striking and prospective for all parties, so the figure of 67.94% is still far from what is required. It is necessary to increase and innovate efforts by jointly inviting in depth community thinking to understand what could be developed in agreement with the community and its natural potential without having to damage the conservation area.

Table 1: Application of Conservation and Forest Management Policies

Variable	Score of observation	Score of criterium	achievement
X1	7690	10944	70,26 %
X2	6428	10032	64,07 %
X3	6942	10032	69,19 %
Y	6816	10032	67,94 %

Thus the implementation variable of conservation policy is relatively good in its implementation, while the extension variable, both by Ujung Kulon national park officials and self-initiative counselling (by the community) still needs to be maximally increased, as well as the revitalisation variable of forest management which cannot be separated from the presence of surrounding communities. This still needs to be sought out and thought through creatively with the community in relation to empowerment programs capable of encouraging the development of their lives, as well as being integrated with the creation of forest conservation and conservation. This is a major factor and is the responsibility of the

office in preserving one-horned rhinos, however the office of Ujung Kulon national park cannot run alone, it needs the support of other parties especially the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, both related to the availability of professional human resources fulfilled adequately, the support of infrastructure facilities and financing for creating all-out rhino breeding efforts.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Based on the analysis and discussion described above, conclusions can be made, as follows:

- a) The implementation of conservation policies is relatively good
- b) The security of Ujung Kulon national park is quite tight, including in traditional zones that are utilised by the surrounding community
- c) Revitalisation efforts in the management of Ujung Kulon national park still need to be improved, both with the support of experts in the internal in handling the conservation of fauna and flora and the ongoing commitment to support the empowerment of communities around the area
- d) Counselling activities by Ujung Kulon for national park officers still need to be increased as according to the community the officers are not close to the community, there are even indications that the community does not like this (the case with forest rangers)
- e) Simultaneously the effect of policy implementation, counselling by officials, self-education extension on the revitalisation of the Ujung Kulon National Park forest management is only 45%; this figure is relatively small.

So overall it can be stated that the efforts to manage the conservation and preservation of Ujung Kulon national park forests are still not as expected. The conflict between Ujung Kulon national park and the community does not seem to have ended yet, although it has begun to diminish; Rhino conservation, still lacks good expectations, when viewed from the support of human resources and their handling efforts (e.g. efforts to realise captive breeding, there is no bright spot); Maximum commitment and support from the relevant ministries is still not optimal, especially the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (both for the addition of experts and rhino captive breeding efforts).

This research can theoretically contribute to the development of policy formulation and policy implementation in an integrated manner with the reality of evolving social needs and problems, which positions the community not only as a policy target but also as a subject of policy consumers. In addition, this research can contribute to the development of development counselling theory through the approach of human dignity in exploring awareness, problem solving, social interaction and improving living standards.



Another contribution of the results of this study is for the development of organisational theory, especially related to strengthening public institutions and effectiveness in the management and implementation of tasks based on formal rules but in practice taking into account the phenomenon of conditions, needs, and problems that develop in the local community.



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