

Article

Participatory Democracy Model in Natural Resources Management in Rural Areas

Junior Hendri Wijaya

Sekolah Tinggi Pembangunan Masyarakat Desa APMD, Jl. Timoho, Yogyakarta City, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Correspondence: jrhendriwijaya@gmail.com

Abstract: Natural resource management in rural areas faces significant challenges, particularly in ensuring community participation and long-term sustainability. In Indonesia, the participatory democracy model has emerged as a strategy to enhance community involvement in decision-making, potentially improving management outcomes. However, despite its potential, there is a knowledge gap regarding the effectiveness of this model in diverse rural contexts. This study aims to explore the application of the participatory democracy model in rural natural resource management through case studies in Indonesia. Using qualitative methods, including interviews and document analysis, the research identifies both successes and obstacles in its implementation. The findings highlight improved community engagement but also reveal challenges such as power imbalances and resource limitations. These results underscore the need for more inclusive governance structures and capacity-building to ensure sustainable outcomes.

Keywords: Participatory democracy, Natural resources, Community participation, Rural areas, Sustainability

1. Introduction

Natural resource management in rural areas is an important issue in sustainable development. Natural resources such as forests, water, agricultural land, and mines have a strategic role for the welfare of village communities that depend directly on the availability and sustainability of natural resources. However, improper management often results in overexploitation, social conflicts, and environmental degradation that are detrimental to local communities and future generations [1].

In the midst of challenges, a participatory democracy approach has emerged as an alternative in natural resource management in rural areas. This model emphasizes the active involvement of the community in decision-making related to the management of natural resources owned by the community [2]. Participatory democracy allows local communities to not only be policy beneficiaries, but also as the main actors who have a voice in the process of planning, implementing, and evaluating natural resource management policies [3]. This approach is aligned with the principle of environmental justice, where access and control over natural resources are not only monopolized by economic and political elites, but are also equally divided among communities that coexist with nature.

Various studies show that management models based on community participation are proven to be more sustainable and able to create a balance between the use of resources for economic development and environmental conservation. Active community

Citation: Junior Hendri Wijaya. Participatory Democracy Model in Natural Resources Management in Rural Areas. Modern Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities 2024, 3(3), 76-83.

Received: 2nd Agst 2024

Revised: 8th Agst 2024

Accepted: 19th Agst 2024

Published: 27th Agst 2024



Copyright: © 2024 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license

(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

participation can also encourage transparency and accountability in natural resource management, reduce potential conflicts, and strengthen a sense of ownership and responsibility for resource sustainability [4,5,6].

However, while the participatory democracy model has great potential, its implementation on the ground does not always go smoothly. Challenges such as low levels of community education, power inequality, and limited access to information and technology often hinder the full involvement of the community in natural resource management. In addition, top-down policies and the dominance of the private sector in the exploitation of natural resources are also obstacles to the realization of an ideal participatory democracy model.

Therefore, it is important to study the participatory democracy model in natural resource management in rural areas. This study not only aims to understand the concept and implementation of the model, but also to explore the opportunities and challenges faced. By understanding this dynamic, it is hoped that a more effective strategy can be formulated in realizing inclusive, fair, and sustainable natural resource management for rural communities

2. Materials and Methods

The method used in this paper is qualitative research with article analysis is an approach used to examine texts and articles with the aim of gaining a deep understanding of the topic being researched. In this study, data was taken from secondary sources in the form of scientific articles, reports, or other relevant written documents. This technique is used in literature review or literature study to identify patterns, themes, or trends related to the problem being studied.

3. Results and Discussion

The Concept of Participatory Democracy

Participatory democracy is a model in which citizens are directly involved in decision-making, not just through elected representatives. Its main principles include openness, inclusivity, and collaboration [7]. Participatory democracy is a model in which citizens are directly involved in the political and social decision-making process, especially in matters that affect people's lives. In the context of natural resource management in rural areas, participatory democracy provides space for local communities to be involved in all stages of decision-making, from planning, implementation, to evaluation. This model differs from the more general representative democracy, where policy decisions are taken by elected representatives. The concept of democracy can be seen in figure 1.

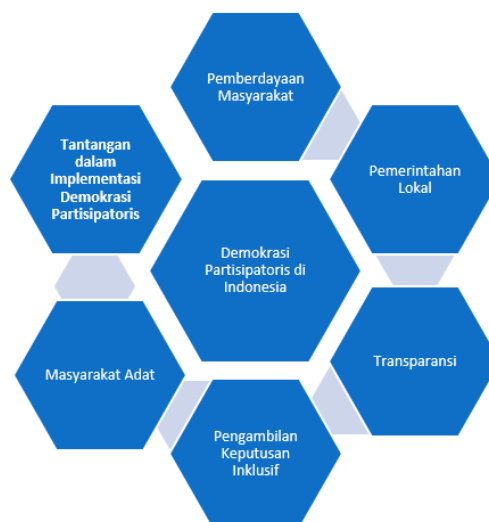


Figure 1. The Concept of Participatory Democracy in Indonesia

The concept of Participatory Democracy in Indonesia, with a focus on key elements such as Community Empowerment, Local Government, Transparency, and Inclusive Decision Making, is connected to the main concept of Participatory Democracy. The main principle of participatory democracy is through openness, a transparent decision-making process so that the public can access relevant information. This openness also includes a space for public discussion that allows all parties to provide their views.

Furthermore, inclusivity shows that participatory democracy must include all elements of society, without exception. This includes vulnerable or usually marginalized groups, such as women, indigenous peoples, and other minority groups. The next principle is collaborative decision-making, in which all parties in the government, society, and the private sector work together to achieve mutually agreed goals. This collaboration also increases shared responsibility for the decisions taken [8].

There are key aspects of participatory democracy such as active participation, participatory democracy encourages citizens to be directly involved in the political process through public forums, citizen councils, referrals, deliberations, and public consultations. The goal is to ensure that the voice of the public is heard directly in policymaking. Another key aspect is the involvement of every level of society, this concept seeks to involve all levels of society, including groups that may be marginalized or do not have access to the formal political process. This aims to create a more inclusive and fair representation.

In participatory democracy, decision-making is often directed at the local level, as it is considered that citizens better understand the needs and challenges in the community. This decentralization of power allows for decisions that are more in line with the needs of the local community [9]. Participatory democracy also aims to increase awareness and political literacy among the public. When citizens have a better understanding of the political process, people will be better able to make meaningful contributions. In contrast to representative democracy which is based on decisions by elected officials, participatory democracy emphasizes collective decision-making by the community itself. For example, the participatory model is used in participatory budgeting, where citizens play a role in determining the allocation of the public budget [10].

This concept seeks to overcome some of the weaknesses of representative democracy, such as the distance between representatives and voters and low accountability. One example of the implementation of participatory democracy is in some cities in Brazil through participatory budgeting mechanisms, where citizens are directly involved in decision-making related to local budgets. Participatory democracy does not completely replace representative democracy, but complements it by ensuring citizen involvement in important decisions that affect people's lives.

Implementation of Participatory Democracy in Natural Resources Management

The implementation of participatory democracy in natural resource management in rural areas has proven to present a number of benefits. The participation of local communities in natural resource management, for example in forest conservation projects or clean water management, has been proven to be more effective in preserving resources compared to a more bureaucratic top-down model. Local communities have invaluable local knowledge about the environment around them, and are more motivated to maintain the sustainability of resources because of their direct impact on people's daily lives.

Several studies have shown that community participation-based programs have succeeded in reducing deforestation rates, improving community welfare, and creating more equitable management mechanisms [11,12]. For example, community-based forest management programs in several countries, including Indonesia, have proven the effectiveness of this model in preventing overexploitation while increasing community income from forest resources.

Natural resource management based on the principle of participatory democracy in Indonesia has been carried out in various forms, although its implementation still faces

challenges. Here are some examples of the application of participatory democracy in natural resource management in Indonesia:

1. Community-Based Forest Management (PHBM)

Community-Based Forest Management (PHBM) is a concrete form of the application of participatory democracy in natural resource management in the forestry sector. This concept allows local communities to manage the forests around the community directly, with the aim of maintaining ecosystem sustainability and improving community welfare [12].

In PHBM, local communities play an active role in designing forest management plans, monitoring, and utilizing forest products wisely. PHBM also often involves indigenous groups that have local wisdom in protecting forests. One example is the Village Forest program which gives authority to village communities to manage state forest areas for a certain period of time. Through this program, communities can use forest products sustainably without damaging the ecosystem.

PHBM also involves women's participation in natural resource management, where local women often have an important role in traditional natural resource management. Through this approach, environmental sustainability is more guaranteed because local communities have a direct interest in maintaining forest sustainability.

2. Participatory Budgeting in Natural Resources Management

Participatory budgeting is one of the mechanisms of participatory democracy that can be applied in natural resource management. In this process, local communities are directly involved in determining budget priorities for activities related to natural resource management in community areas. Through participatory budgeting, communities can propose programs that are in line with local needs, such as forest rehabilitation, restoration of ex-mining land, or water conservation.

For example, in some regions in Indonesia, this mechanism has been implemented in village budget management, where communities participate in formulating budgets for environmental activities such as tree planting, waste management, and water resource maintenance.

3. Participation of Indigenous Peoples in Natural Resources Management

Indigenous peoples in Indonesia have a very close relationship with natural resources, and communities often have traditional sustainable management systems [13]. Recognition of customary rights in natural resource management is a concrete form of participatory democracy. Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry provides recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples in managing forests in their customary territories. In addition, Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages provides space for indigenous peoples to manage natural resources in community areas independently.

A clear example of natural resource management by indigenous peoples is the management of customary forests in the Kalimantan and Papua regions. Indigenous peoples in this region have developed various forms of sustainable forest resource management based on local wisdom. The participation of indigenous peoples in the management of natural resources not only maintains environmental sustainability, but also preserves local culture and traditions that have existed for centuries.

4. People's Deliberation in the Decision-Making Process Related to Mining

Indonesia has abundant mining wealth, but this sector is also one of the most conflict-prone sectors. The application of participatory democracy in mine management can be seen from the efforts of local communities to be involved in deliberations related to mining exploitation in community areas. For example, in

areas with large mines, such as in Kalimantan and Sulawesi, communities often hold deliberations to voice their opinions on the environmental and social impacts of mining operations [14].

These people's deliberations are often a forum to demand transparency from mining companies and the government regarding permits, environmental impacts, and compensation for affected communities. Although these deliberations often face challenges, such as differences in power between communities and companies, it is an important step in strengthening participatory democracy in natural resource management.

Challenges in the Implementation of Participatory Democracy in Indonesia

Participatory democracy, with the basic principle of active community involvement in political decision-making, has become a growing concept in Indonesia, especially in natural resource management, regional development, and public policy. However, despite its enormous potential in improving the quality of policies and social justice, the implementation of participatory democracy in Indonesia still faces various challenges. These challenges come from political, social, economic, and cultural factors that interact with each other, thus forming complex dynamics in their implementation [15].

In detail, the main challenges faced in the implementation of participatory democracy in Indonesia include power gaps, limited access to information, limited resources and capabilities of the community, conflicts of interest, bureaucracy and corruption, as well as cultural and social challenges.

Power Gap between Society and Government/Corporations

One of the main challenges in the implementation of participatory democracy in Indonesia is the significant power gap between communities, especially indigenous or local peoples, and the government and large corporations. Local communities, who are often most affected by natural resource management policies, tend to have a weak position in terms of bargaining power.

Factors Affecting the Power Gap

Although participatory democracy wants public involvement in decision-making, in practice, such access is often limited by bureaucracy and decisions made at the central level [17]. People in remote areas may not have access or mechanisms to effectively voice people's aspirations.

In sectors such as mining, plantations, and forestry, large corporations have much greater economic and political power than local communities. Companies often have direct connections with policymakers, while local communities have little access to the same process. Although several community participation programs have been initiated, many of them are only formalities, where input from the community is not meaningfully integrated in the final decision. The process of participation is often a symbolic ritual without any real influence on policy.

This power gap creates frustration among the public, who often feel that the voice of the community is not heard or ignored in decision-making related to natural resources. In addition, large companies tend to be heard more because the economic contribution of the community is greater, so the government often prioritizes the interests of companies over the public.

Lack of Access to Information

Limited access to information is another major challenge in the implementation of participatory democracy in Indonesia. Participatory democracy assumes that citizens involved in the decision-making process have full access to relevant information. (Syam et al., 2024; Tarigan, 2020) However, in practice, local communities often do not have enough information about natural resource management policies, impacts, or processes.

Governments or companies are often not transparent in providing information to the public. This is especially true in natural resource projects such as mining or logging, where information on permits, environmental impacts, and compensation is often not available to the public. A lot of information is presented in technical form or language that is difficult for the general public to understand, especially in remote areas with low levels of education. This makes it difficult for the public to understand the real situation and provide informative input in decision-making.

In many remote areas of Indonesia, access to technology such as the internet and communication devices is still very limited. This exacerbates the information gap between people living in urban and rural areas. In this condition, public participation in information-based decision-making becomes very limited.

Limited Capabilities and Community Resources

To be actively involved in the decision-making process, communities need adequate capabilities, including knowledge of the issues being discussed, advocacy skills, and access to the necessary resources. However, in many regions of Indonesia, local communities have limitations in this regard. Factors Causing Capability Limitations, low levels of education in several rural and remote areas are the main obstacles to effective community participation. Without an adequate understanding of community rights and the impact of natural resource policies, it is difficult for communities to actively participate.

To ensure meaningful participation, the government or civil society organizations (CSOs) must provide training to the community on the decision-making process, advocacy, and management of natural resources. However, these training efforts are often inconsistent or do not reach all communities in need. Participation in the decision-making process often requires resources, either in the form of time, money, or access to transportation. Poor people who depend on daily work may not have the time or ability to be actively involved in deliberations or policy meetings.

Conflict of Interest between Parties Involved

In the management of natural resources, there are many parties who have different interests, ranging from the government, companies, to local communities. These differences in interests often lead to conflicts that hinder the implementation of participatory democracy. The government often prioritizes economic interests in natural resource management, especially to increase state revenue through taxes or royalties from large companies. This is often contrary to the interests of local communities who are more concerned about environmental sustainability and the fulfillment of basic needs of the community.

Companies tend to have a short-term focus on obtaining maximum profits through the exploitation of natural resources. This interest is often contrary to the desire of local communities who want to maintain environmental sustainability in the community's area. Indigenous peoples often fight for their traditional rights to land and natural resources, which are contrary to government policies or corporate exploitation. Such conflicts are often a major obstacle to the implementation of harmonious participatory democracy.

Bureaucracy and Corruption

Complex bureaucracy and corruption are major challenges in the implementation of participatory democracy in Indonesia. Slow and often convoluted bureaucratic processes hinder public participation in decision-making. Complicated administrative procedures make it difficult for people, especially in remote areas, to follow the formal processes necessary to participate in decision-making. This includes the requirement to attend meetings, submit proposals, or submit complaints.

Corruption at the local and national government levels often hampers the implementation of participatory policies. In some cases, decisions that should involve community participation are dictated by certain interests that profit through corruption.

Social and Cultural Challenges

The very diverse social and cultural conditions in Indonesia are also a challenge in the implementation of participatory democracy. Differences in culture, values, and norms in different regions often affect the way people understand and engage in the decision-making process. In many communities, especially in rural areas, there is a hierarchical social structure, where decisions are often made by certain figures without involving all members of society. Patriarchal culture, for example, can limit women's participation in decision-making processes.

Distrust of the government: In some areas, people have a high level of distrust of the government due to bad experiences in the past, such as agrarian conflicts, forced evictions, or injustices in the distribution of benefits from natural resources. This distrust hinders community participation because people feel that public input will not be heeded.

Challenges in the implementation of participatory democracy in Indonesia include various aspects, ranging from power gaps, limited access to information, to conflicts of interest and complicated bureaucracy. To realize effective participatory democracy, strategic steps are needed to address these challenges, including increased access to information, strengthening community capacity, bureaucratic reform, and increased transparency and accountability in decision-making.

4. Conclusion

The application of the participatory democracy model in natural resource management in rural Indonesia has great potential to improve environmental sustainability and the welfare of local communities. By involving communities in every stage of natural resource management, from planning to evaluation, this model can create policies that are more fair, sustainable, and in accordance with local needs. However, challenges such as low community capacity, the influence of local elites, and a lack of government support need to be overcome to achieve full success. Efforts to strengthen local capacity and better regulatory support from the government are key to ensuring that the participatory democracy model can function optimally in rural Indonesia.

REFERENCES

- [1] W. Brontowiyono, R. Lupiyanto, and D. Wijaya, "Pengelolaan Kawasan Sungai Code Berbasis Masyarakat," *Jurnal Sains & Teknologi Lingkungan*, vol. 2, no. 1, Article 1, 2010. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.20885/jstl.vol2.iss1.art2>
- [2] T. K. Fasya, "Heavy Burden of Participatory Democracy (Case Study of Aceh Besar)," *Jurnal Transformasi Administrasi*, vol. 3, no. 2, Article 2, 2013.
- [3] E. Firmansyah, "Pengelolaan Hutan Berbasis Masyarakat (PHBM) di Kawasan Hutan Lindung Desa Mandalamekar Kecamatan Jatiwaras Kabupaten Tasikmalaya," Other, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, 2013. [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10/S_GEO_0807020_APPENDIX.pdf
- [4] F. Ivalerina, "Demokrasi dan Lingkungan," *Jurnal Hukum Lingkungan Indonesia*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 55–73, 2014. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.38011/jhli.v1i1.165>
- [5] S. Koem, R. J. Lahay, S. K. Nasib, and M. Ismail, "Best Practice Berbasis Komunitas dalam Mewujudkan Ketahanan Masyarakat terhadap Bencana," *Dinamisia: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, vol. 5, no. 5, pp. 1255–1263, 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.31849/dinamisia.v5i5.7259>
- [6] I. Nurlinda, "Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam dan Dampaknya terhadap Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan Indonesia," *Bina Hukum Lingkungan*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–9, 2016.

- [7] D. Prasongko, "Mengambil Jalan Lain: Praktik Diskursif dan Hadirnya Demokrasi Partisipatoris (Potret Diskursus Demokrasi dalam Media Indoprogres Sebuah Pendekatan Analisis Diskursif)," Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2016. [Online]. Available: <https://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/penelitian/detail/107575>
- [8] Y. Prianto, B. Djaja, R. Rasji, and N. B. Gazali, "Penegakan Hukum Pertambangan Tanpa Izin serta Dampaknya terhadap Konservasi Fungsi Lingkungan Hidup," *Bina Hukum Lingkungan*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 1–20, 2019.
- [9] I. D. Rafiqi, "Pembaruan Politik Hukum Pembentukan Perundang-Undangan di Bidang Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam Perspektif Hukum Progresif," *Bina Hukum Lingkungan*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 319–339, 2021.
- [10] R. Ramziati and H. M. A. Hasani Mohd Ali, "Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Perlindungan Sumber Daya Air bagi Pemegang Izin Pengusahaan Sumber Daya Air di Indonesia," *Respublika Menegakkan Demokrasi dan Keadilan*, vol. 15, no. 1, Article 1, 2016.
- [11] A. T. M. Sihombing and R. Banke, "Politik Hukum Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam di Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmiah Simantek*, vol. 7, no. 1, Article 1, 2023.
- [12] T. Sihombing, "Analisis Pengaruh Pergantian Manajemen, Financial Leverage Perusahaan dan Opini Audit terhadap Pergantian Auditor pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar dalam Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2014-2018," *Jurakunman: Jurnal Akuntansi dan Manajemen*, vol. 13, no. 1, Article 1, 2020. [Online]. Available: <http://jurakunman.stiesuryanusantara.ac.id/index.php/jur1/article/view/42>
- [13] J. Syam, F. Faridah, and T. Thanwain, "Pemanfaatan Teknologi Informasi untuk Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam Berkelanjutan di Desa Bonto Masunggu Kabupaten Bone Sulawesi Selatan," *Abdi Daya: Jurnal Pengabdian dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, vol. 2, no. 1, Article 1, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.52421/abdidaya.v2i1.551>
- [14] H. Tarigan, "Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Pertanian pada Era Disrupsi: Upaya Mendukung Agribisnis Inklusif," *Forum Penelitian Agro Ekonomi*, vol. 38, no. 2, pp. 89–101, 2020.
- [15] A. Weningtyas and E. Widuri, "Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air Berbasis Kearifan Lokal sebagai Modal untuk Pembangunan Berkelanjutan," *Volksgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum dan Konstitusi*, pp. 129–144, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.24090/volksgeist.v5i1.6074>
- [16] P. R. Yuniarto, "Partisipasi, Dependensi dan Interelasi Masyarakat dalam Pembangunan Berbasis Komunitas di Papua," *Jurnal Ilmiah Hubungan Internasional*, pp. 96–113, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.26593/jihi.v0i00.5976.96-113>
- [17] U. Zakiyah and I. A. Idrus, "Strategi Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam Desa Ponggok," *JIP: Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, vol. 2, no. 2, Article 2, 2017. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.24905/jip.2.2.2017.84-95>