

Analysis of Laws on Plantations, Functional Apparatus, Public Collaboration, and the Role of Communities on Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province

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ABSTRACT

In the economic cycle of a region, it shows the level of development of each region that has different growth patterns, both economically. It is very visible from one region to another, therefore development planning must first recognize the regional character and its potential as a whole based on its economy, its social character and the character of the physical itself. According to Adi Suminto. 2017. Page. 231. Book of Social Existence in Community Diseases Against the Human Rights Perspective. Said that: "Economic development is the character or origin of the character and level which includes the social habitat in the economic stages of an area itself". But its involvement with the main objective is about its welfare and the economy. The purpose of this study: (1) Analyzing the Effect of Analysis of Laws on Plantation and Service Rights for Business Use in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, (2) Analyzing the Effect of Functional Apparatus and Quality of Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, (3) Analyzing the Effect of Public Cooperation and Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, (4) Analyzing the Influence of the Role of Community and Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang, East Kotawaringin, Central Kalimantan, (5) Analyzing the Effect of Analysis of Laws on Plantations, Functional Apparatus, Public Collaboration, and the Role of Communities Together Against Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. This research belongs to the type of Descriptive Studies and analytic quantitative research. The sample collection used the proportionate stratified random sampling technique with a sample of 488 people and data analysis with simple and multiple linear regression. Conclusions: (1) Effect of Analysis of the Law on Plantations has a positive and significant influence (76.8%), and Service Rights for Business Use in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. The Influence of the Analysis of the Law on Plantation is a reinforcing factor of the Right to Use Business Service in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. (2) Functional Apparatus and Services for Business Use Rights in Biru Maju Village, Telawang Sub-District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province has a positive and significant influence (75.8%), because Functional Apparatus is a reinforcing factor of Business Use Services in Biru Maju Kecamatan Village Telawang, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. (3) Public Collaboration and Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province has a positive and significant influence (72.2%), with Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Kalimantan Province Central, Public Collaboration is the main factor of Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang Subdistrict, East Kotawaringin

Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, (4) Community Roles and Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang, East Kotawaringin District, Central Kalimantan Province has a positive influence and significant (90.6%), the role of the community is a supporting factor of the Right to Use Business Service in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, (5) Effect of Analysis of Laws on Plantation, Functional Apparatus, Public Collaboration, Role of Communities jointly have influence positive and significant (68.2%), and Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.

Keywords: Law on Plantation, Functional Apparatus, Public Collaboration, and Role of Society, Towards Services for Business Use Rights.

CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY

1.1. Background. In a nation's civilization, the tips for its development include: the development of human resources, the construction of facilities and mental development as spiritually because the community is a group of human lives that have different roles of diversity and culture in a development, or in the flow of civilization. community a place that is interconnected and mingling with one another, with all activities in a tolerant manner and with a contradictory relationship that daily can give the kalimah-kalimah, and provide an application-application in an enthusiastic manner of adaptation and can minimize a good and bad action, and have interpretations in scientific knowledge and towards welfare thinking, peace, and being able to think have a sense of peace, in a solidarity relationship between citizenship, nationality, and statehood. In the economic cycle of a region, it shows the level of development of each region that has different growth patterns, both economically. It is very visible from one region to another, therefore development planning must first recognize the regional character and its potential as a whole based on its economy, its social character and the character of the physical itself. According to Adi Suminto. 2017. Page. 231. Book of Social Existence in Community Diseases Against the Human Rights Perspective. Said that: "economic development is the character or origin of the character and level which includes the social habitat in the economic stages of an area itself". But its involvement with the main goal is about its welfare and its economy. However, society can be distinguished by culture and called levels, degrees both socially and in the eyes of the creator of God Almighty who is very closely related, related to God who according to philosophy can be interpreted philosophically that humans are interconnected with God, and also mutually human relating to humans, which means that they relate to each other (Humans), then it is clear that: Humans are the most perfect creatures that exist on this earth, it looks humans who have or endowed with reason and mind to be able to distinguish this and that, so that humans are able applying a judgment of right and not, good and bad, and with human thought capable of creating power and reasoning, so as to be able to animate, be able to influence his psyche and be able to have morality and ethics, in the rules of humanity. Humans according to the philosophy of science in the process of scientific inquiry, human beings are shaded by reason and thought, proven from philosophy itself, because humans in their lives are based on the teachings, schools and religions. From the principles of thinking, humans have views in a reasoning, and essential, capable of proceeding on beliefs and natures, which are caused by humans as a whole theoretically, as well as practically. Culture from humans is also called society, which can be distinguished into social variables having different cultures from human communities

that can be noticed and can be observed and can be shown, clearly and plainly, that humans can socialize by: A. Citizenship. Citizenship community is a community of people who are capable and applying, and capable of having a high sense of solidarity, influencing relationships, both internally and externally dedicated, community with closeness within the scope of diversity that is able to communicate in harmony and so forth. B. Nationality. Nationality is a community that is committed to a process that is directly related in the direction of the level of development, both in behavior, the integrity of the contemporaries to implement the rights of the community itself. Unstable thought so that the mapping process, nationality is highly expected and supports the characteristic variables of the community itself. C. State. State society is a culture or community development of citizenship and national society so that the concept of thought arises systematically able to explain and influence the foundations or foundations of nationality and citizenship. A cause of relationships in the repertoire of national life so that the creation of future growth can be built with the pillars of population. D. Ethnicity. This community has its identity and its original characteristics, it can be seen from SARA (Tribe, Teachings, Race and Customs) why is that ?, so that the community is capable and has the concept of customs and tribes, teachings and races, religious views, internal harmony and ethnicity and in racial terms, this very clearly has the principles contained in it which if the community is able to compensate for citizenship, society, which is very significant that can influence the mapping of a region and the whole culture. E. Madani (Old Javanese "The Book of Bethal Jemur Adam Meaning"). Madani is the words or Javanese "Tembung" from "Modho" which means "the same" while "Uni" which means "the release of the same words" so, this sentence phrases "equality in perception", so that the civilized society is the same society, although from different cultures but can be described from the presence of cultural and customary influences. The custom itself is characterized by a variety of social as well as a variety of cultures and habitat in a tribal group in Indonesia. An example is Java which is clearly Javanese and cultured in the East. The meaning of the east is that it is refined and civilized by the palace and kingdom, it can be seen by Sri Susuhunan Paku Buwono (Keraton Solo), and Kings Brawijaya (Majapahit Kingdom). Morallity values in the social system are very much in accordance with its provisions, both in the application of science and cultural teachings. The condition of the community in Biru Maju village, especially in the location of this geographical area in general, is that this ethnic community can be proven from the culture of the local population, the majority of whom are immigrants and various tribes, both tribes in other parts of Indonesia. These tribes include Java, Madura and Dayak and other tribes in Indonesia, other minority populations that can be seen are Chinese tribes who are much trying by trading and from the native inhabitants of the Dayak tribe who earn from gardening, farming and even farming. Dayak tribes can include various kinds of Dayak tribe, namely Dayak Punan, Dayak Katingan, Dayak Tanjung and Dayak Kenyah, there are also Dayaks who are native inland who do not know Indonesian writing, letters and languages fluently and fluently, these Dayaks also do not recognize formal education and only recognizes education naturally and ghoib and mysticism, this is also evident in its application which believes, adheres to the beliefs, teachings or religion of kaharingan, whose culture is represented by the traditional leaders of the Dayak tribe itself. There are some Kalimantan Dayaks who are still very bumpy, there are things we can find dayak kaharingan, whose daily lives are on the banks of

the downstream and upstream katingan rivers, while dayak are found on the banks of the Arut river in Kotawaringin Regency (Kobar) Dayak strongholds are on the banks of the Kuburaya River and others. As intended from the tribe, ethnicity, race and who belong to the community there and while the population who came there the majority seemed to be very significant, the tribes from Madura and Java by means of independent asylum complaining for economic problems on the island of Borneo, especially the Province of Central Kalimantan. The island of Borneo which is also known as "Borneo Lamin Etam" or called "Borneo Land Etham" hence the development of developments in the form of socio-cultural even from the influence of good integrity arising from various academics and also from the observer sectors and even from the sector the researches that are seen from the same or different views in conveying an opinion in general and even in terms of the views of the local population in a predictable manner from sources appear the research treatises from the thoughts of various groups namely Central Kalimantan, the traditional culture is the most prominent for example the culture of traditional ceremonies, which until now make tourism and foreign and foreign attention. Stimulation of the population that citizens are residents who are domiciled or who reside in a place in the area with the regulations stipulated by the government which essentially collaborate between people with one another, in socialism one with the other as well and This can be applied through research in the field that the population here can be categorized into 3 (three) different types of categories including: 1. In-depth residents. These indigenous people who live far from the hustle and bustle of the modernization era both from the education sector, the health sector and also even the development sector of development access to advanced technology in particular, therefore also these residents often move around in farming and do not settle in the previous community, from Long-term residential land moved to new residential land, thus the community like this patterned on the people who are still very bumpy who earn from cultivated land, farming, farming and here the question arises from us why do people deepen moving around? there are even other interpretations on this matter that have arisen in various research circles and scientists and academics, because these rural people do not know education formally and naturally. And only being able to think logically (real world) is very clear with the trading system, namely by means of barter or exchanging which is not produced by money, but for example, their harvest of rice is exchanged for rice or chillies, etc., this strongly reflecting that people in deepening or inland communities especially with weak formal education, so many of them do not understand writing, reading and not knowing letters. 2. Villagers. These residents are villagers, why are they called rural residents? because the standard of living is more developed than the inhabitants of the interior, these factors from the population in their lives socialize, socialize and with the influencing of structuring from the government in the village sector, they can recognize education and show the system and style of its application through its governance arrangements and its relation to the pattern of thinking starts towards overall modernization of cultural factors and their factors and culture in familiarity with its teachings, so that this pattern greatly influences the paradigm of a small government system or government at the village level. Which does not affect the leadership of tribal and customary leaders and culture, namely a village head and is assisted by a secretary. This stigmat is the direction of modernization which refers to the development of village government with no longer a leader of a tribal or customary leader. 3.

City Residents. Residents who have patterned thinking are very advanced and those who pay attention will be able to be influenced and have an impact on decreasing productivity of the developmental development goals in the sector that has made provisions from the previous subject matter. This method is very valid in influencing the implementation of new competition policies both politically and theoretically, with a background in the application of credibility. To give a direction to this background, the service in the application of the Right to Cultivate is very influential on the community of Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. With the existence of plantation policies which are based on Law Number 18 Year 2004 article 21 which binds regulations concerning plantation business actors and Business Use Rights in particular, namely: 1. Dynamics of plantation policies that occur in communities in Biru Maju Village. It does not contribute to the community members of cultivators, gardeners and cultivators of oil palm agriculture with maximum agricultural land for the formation of oil palm farmers and affluent planters to their citizens who are still selectively engaged in the equal distribution of rights and authority set by the regional government the local government tends to contribute to plantation companies in companies / corporations that enter the area, so that the impact on plantation business actors such as corporations / corporations has not been carried out substantially or more intact and evenly distributed to the community at its core. 2. It can be seen that in the case of irregularities that occur and are carried out for business use rights by plantation companies, including companies / corporations that enter the area, what is clear is that the land is being planted for residents in Biru Maju Village, Telawang, Kotawaringin District East with the struggle for Inlaving land with an area of 657.77 Ha (Hectares) of the total area of forest land that gets permission to release forest area from the Ministry of Forestry Number: 364 / Kpts-II / 1990, and Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture Number: 519 / Kpts / hk.050 / 7/1990, as well as the Decree of the Head of the National Land Agency Number: 23 / VIII / 1990 in a joint decree (SKB) Three high-ranking state officials weighed: "That in order to support the development of agricultural enterprises, it is deemed necessary to simplify regulations relating to release of forest areas and granting rights to their business ". 3. Based on the land area of 2,324.77 Ha (Hectares) which was used as the business area of the oil palm plantation, so on September 6, 2010 ago. The poll took place on the second floor (II), the Regional Secretariat (SETDA) building in East Kotawaringin Regency which was also attended by regional officials and related agencies in the East Waringin City Regency, also attended by the plantation business party namely the company / the corporations in the area specifically express problems in the fact that: A. The plantation business actor, namely the company / corporation does not yet have a permit to release the forest area from the Ministry of Forestry and Business Use Rights from the Central National Land Agency. B. On the other side, part of the land area requested for recommendation is inlaving with an area of approximately 657.77 hectares (hectares of land). Which is allocated to the Transmigration land for residents in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan, in this case according to the explanation based on: 1) Official explanation from the Head of the Forestry Service Office of East Kotawaringin District Number: 522/1/841 / 3.01 / IV / 2011 dated April 18, 2011 concerning Analysis of Forest Area Status. 2) Official explanation from the Head of the Transmigration and Manpower Office of East Kotawaringin Regency Number: 595.1 / 405 / P4-Trns / IV / 2011 dated April

19, 2011 concerning Analysis of the Status of Transmigration Areas. 3) Recommendation on the results of a public hearing of the Regional Representative Council (DPRD) of East Kotawaringin Regency Number: DPRD / 282/005/2011 dated May 18, 2011 whose quotation is as follows about his discussion of land disputes with plantation business actors namely companies / corporations in the area. With the licensing process that does not comply with the rules and regulations apply. 4) Report on the results of inspection of the coordinates of the transmigration area of Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency on May 6, 2011 by the Head of land legality and land settlement of the Manpower and Transmigration Office in East Kotawaringin Regency, and Two (2) Implementing Officers at the Office The East Kotawaringin District Forestry, which confirmed evidence in overlapping locations and fields, belonged to the Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency. C. The plantation business actors, namely companies / corporations in this area have not yet carried out land acquisition in accordance with the following provisions: Presidential Regulation Number 36 of 2005 concerning the implementation and procurement of land for development for the public interest of course for the citizens. Climate is one of the supporters in the success of production, these climate elements include rainfall, temperature and humidity. The average monthly temperature in East Kotawaringin Regency is estimated to range between 27 ° C - 35 ° C. Monthly rainfall in Sampit City (2007) ranged from 12 mm (September) to 790 mm (April). The dry months in the city of Sampit range from June to October. Kotawaringin Timur Regency is characterized by one large river and five river branches which have only been utilized as transportation infrastructure and a small part for agriculture.

Rivers There are in East Kotawaringin

No	Rivers Name	Long (Km)	Can Be Run (Km)	Average Depth (m)	Average Width (m)
1.	Mentaya	400	270	6	400
2.	Cempaga	42			
3.	Sampit	46			
4.	Tualan	48			
5.	Kuayan	18			
6.	Kalang	21			
7.	Seranau	20			

Source: Transportation Agency of East Kotawaringin Regency (2006)

1.2. Identification of problems. Based on the background stated, the problems in the research can be identified as follows: 1. The neglect of Law Number 18 Year 2004 Article 21 concerning Plantation, which only has an interest in a group in the process of policy formulation, so that policies made by the government are felt not to meet or harm their interests. 2. The role of the community is still not optimal, because there are still many community aspirations or opinions that are ignored by local government officials. 3. Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Autonomy has not guaranteed the empowerment of the

people in the area, because it is still found that there is a loss of state revenue in the region because the regional apparatus is not yet clean. 4. Functional Apparatus that is still unclear, so that the apparatus is difficult to translate every task given by the boss to him. 5. The quality of employees is still low because education and training are not optimal so it is not anticipatory in increasing regional autonomy. 6. Employees are often hesitant and have no commitment in providing services that are community-focused. 7. The authority granted has not fully supported the main tasks of the work unit concerned. 8. Not yet fully developed the same cooperation / perception concerning the mechanism and procedures for service and operationally carried out.

1.3. Restricting the problem. Because of the many factors that influence and relate to the Service of Business Use Rights, this research will focus on the quality of the Service of Business Use Rights, which is linked to the Analysis of Laws on Plantation, Functional Apparatus, Public Collaboration, and the Role of Society. In addition, this research is also limited to the object of research, namely in the Village of Blue Maju, Telawang Subdistrict, Kotawaringin Timur Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, in the provisions of 2018 and 2019. This research was first made and has not been studied by others, and can contribute to development of economics specifically and can also be used at other scientific levels.

1.4. Formulation of the problem. Based on the background of the problem, identification and limitation of the problems stated above, the problems in this study are: 1. The Impact of the Analysis of the Law on Plantations and Business Use Services in the Village of Biru Maju, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province? 2. Functional Influence of Apparatus and Services for Business Use Rights in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province? 3. Effect of Public Cooperation and Service Rights for Business Use in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province? 4. The Influence of the Role of the Community and Services for the Right to Cultivate Business in the Village of Biru Maju, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province? 5. Influence of "Analysis of Laws on Plantation, Functional Apparatus, Public Collaboration, and the Role of Communities Together Against Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province".

1.5. Research Objectives. The purpose of this study is to examine and review the Effect of Plantation Policy Implementation, Coordination of Apparatus, Public Perception, Community Participation. The objectives to be achieved in this study are: 1. Analyze the Effect of Laws on Plantations and Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. 2. Analyzing the effect of Functional Apparatus and Service Rights for Business Use in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. 3. Analyze the influence of Public Cooperation and Service Rights for Business Use in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. 4. Analyze the influence of the Role of the Community and Service Rights for Business Use in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. 5. Analyzing the Effect of "Analysis of Laws on Plantations, Functional Apparatus, Public Collaboration, and the

Role of Communities Together Against Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.

1.6. Usability of Research. The usefulness of this research can basically be divided into two categories, namely: 1. Theoretically, it is highly expected that the results of this study will be useful for the development of science, especially economics regarding the success of regional autonomy and economy as an embodiment in improving economic prosperity and progress of regional government, in addition to contributing ideas in the form of Analysis Concepts About Laws Plantations, Functional Officers, Public Collaboration, and the Role of Communities on Business Use Services in the Village of Biru Maju, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. 2. Practically, it is expected to be able to provide input to the Regional Government and Village Government, especially in terms of factors that further support the success in the quality of Business Use Rights Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.

1.7. Framework. Departing from a series of views and judgments that have been put forward by the experts above, it can be drawn an understanding that what is meant by the implementation of democratic governance in realizing an economy for prosperity is governance which in constitutional practice focuses on how resources and political institutions sustain the life of a democratic and empowered society towards change, namely building its civilization according to Adi Suminto (2018. Page. 111) Book: The Style of Leadership Motivated by Job Satisfaction. Stating that "With motivation will have the effect of job satisfaction" the meaning is manifest in real practice. Rasyid (2000: 21) argues that the government is always seen as a combination of: (1) rules of the game namely constitution, law, ethics; (2) institutions authorized to manage a series of powers, namely executive, legislative, judicative; (3) as well as a number of bureaucrats and political officials as perpetrators of and responsible for the implementation of these authorities. Because the capabilities provided by these thoughts will stimulate a pattern of actions that lead to influencing the climax of implementing everything, it is said here is about interpreting the meaning of service quality and effectiveness that affects what it does both in its personal and external actions. The thinking framework in the study is presented in Figure.

1.8. Hypothesis. The hypothesis in this study is formulated as follows: 1. There is an influence of the Law Analysis on Plantation and Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, where the Effect of Analysis on Laws concerning Plantation, the higher the Business Use Rights Service in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. 2. There is the effect of Functional Apparatus and Service Rights for Business in Biru Maju Village, Telawang Sub-District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, where the higher the quality of Functional Apparatus, the higher the Business Use Rights Service in Biru Maju Village, Telawang, East Kotawaringin District, Central Kalimantan Province. 3. There is the influence of Public Cooperation and Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, where the higher the Public Cooperation, the higher the Business Use Rights Service in Biru Maju Village, Telawang, East Kotawaringin District, Central

Kalimantan Province. 4. There is the influence of the Role of the Community and the Service of Business Use Rights in Biru Maju Village, Telawang Subdistrict, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, where the higher the Role of the Community, the higher the Right to Use Services in Desa Biru Maju, Telawang, East Kotawaringin, Central Kalimantan. 5. There is the influence of the Law Analysis on Plantations, Functional Apparatus, Public Collaboration, and the Role of Communities Together Against Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang Sub-District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, where the effect of Analysis of the Law on Plantation, the more quality the Functional Apparatus, the higher the Public Collaboration and the higher the Role of the Community, the higher the Business Use Rights Service in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Economic Theory

2.1.1. Economics. The meaning of thinking that is patterned with reason and belief or a healthy and intelligent mind and expressed with proof that is logical or empirical according to its description, can be mentioned in other words, namely "Knowledge". While the knowledge intended here is interpretation which is obtained from "The Meaning of the World and the World of Meaning". This context is the paradigm shift in the progress of civilization on this planet, namely the face of the earth. The word science in philosophy is a knowledge that is finalized by human reason, so that humans can think good and bad with logical, empirical evidence in their phenomenological attitude. After yesterday we learned about actions, motives, and economic principles, then we can conclude that it is necessary to describe economics and its distribution, before we have to understand what economics really is. So, in Adi Suminto's view. 2018: 78. Book: "School Financial Management in Administrative Theory" states that: "The concept of economics is a study of all human behavior that aims to obtain and manage limited resources can also be understood as an effort to make an alternative goods or services to satisfy the unlimited needs of human life".

2.1.2. Regional Economy. According to Suradinata (2008: 6) there are differences in understanding between government and government. The government is an institution or public bodies that have the function of making efforts to achieve the goals of the state. Whereas the government is all activities of these institutions or public bodies in carrying out their functions for the purpose of the state. Government can be distinguished in a broad sense and in a narrow sense. Government in the broadest sense is all activities of public bodies which include legislative, executive and judicial powers in an effort to achieve state goals.

2.1.3. Regional Economic Cycle. Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Regional Government, which came into force since January 1, 2001 and was amended by Law No. 32 of 2004 and Law No. 33 of 2004 is a constitutional basis for regional autonomy. Regional autonomy is the authority of the autonomous region to regulate and manage the interests of the local community according to their own initiatives based on the aspirations of the community in accordance with the laws and regulations (article 1h). Thus, regional autonomy in principle is the provision of autonomy to the people of a region to organize their own government. In other words, autonomy means that power and decision-making processes are brought closer to the people, namely those who will be subject to decisions as objects of power which are at the same time asked to finance power, as well as their decisions. The people are the object and sole sponsor of the operation of politics. According to Law Number 32 Year 2004 concerning Regional Government which is the basis for the implementation of regional autonomy has limited the definition of: 1. Decentralization, is the transfer of government

authority by the government to the autonomous region within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (article 1 paragraph e). The authority of the government that was handed over was aimed at covering the authority of all fields of government, except authority in the fields of foreign politics, defense security, justice, monetary and fiscal, religion. The authority of other fields includes macro national policies, financial balancing funds, state administration systems and state economic institutions, fostering and empowering human resources, utilizing Natural Resources (SDA) and strategic high technology, conservation and national standardization. 2. Autonomous regions, hereinafter referred to as regions are legal community units having certain regional boundaries authorized to regulate and manage the interests of local communities according to their own initiatives based on the aspirations of the people in the bond of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (article 1 paragraph i). 3. Regional Autonomy is the authority of the autonomous region to regulate and manage the interests of the local community according to its own initiative based on the aspirations of the community in accordance with the laws and regulations (article 1 paragraph h). 4. Deconcentration, is the delegation of authority from the government to the Governor as the representative of the government or central equipment in the region (article 1 paragraph f). Law No. 32 of 2004 provides autonomy to the regency and city based on the principle of decentralization in the form of broad, real and responsible autonomy. This means that politically as an instrument to realize regional independence, strengthening civil society and democratic life. In accordance with the sound of the law, regional government is an activity of public bodies together with the Regional Representative Council (DPRD) in an autonomous manner, in order to achieve the objectives of the regional government in accordance with the principle of decentralization. In paragraph (e) it is stated that decentralization is the transfer of authority by the central government to the autonomous region within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). In accordance with the runway.

2.2. Analysis of Laws on Plantation. Statement of the President of the Republic of Indonesia on 11 August 2004 in Jakarta and promulgated in Jakarta by the Minister of State of the Republic of Indonesia and recorded by the Republic of Indonesia State Gazette Number 84 Year 2004 as follows, namely: a. That the earth, the water of wealth contained in it as a gift and message of God Almighty bestowed on the Indonesian people is a huge potential in the development of the national economy including the development of plantations in realizing prosperity and prosperity in a just manner as mandated in the Law Basic State of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945. b. That in order to realize equitable welfare and prosperity of the people, plantations need to be guaranteed to be sustainable and their functions and roles will be increased. c. That plantations as a form of natural resource management need to be carried out in a planned, open, integrated, professional and responsible manner. d. Whereas the existing laws and regulations have not been used as the basis for the implementation of plantations in accordance with the strategic development of the environment. e. That based on the considerations above, the plantation needs to be regulated in a law. Those who are familiar to the community, for example, are oil palm plantation companies that are still operating there, of course, but with the existence of a power / security force there are also indications that can be ruled out rather than the aspects of the community's value which ultimately lead to polemic triggers which healthy of course at all parties. The importance of conformity than Law No. 18 of 2004 the amendment to Law No. 39 of 2014 concerning Plantations has a mandate that must be adhered to together both before the law and its regulations. However, there are also so many people who have their teran because their rights are seized by a company / corporation, for example, which is happening up to now which is at the level of testing the truth with research up to this moment, indeed the reality is happening in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District East Kotawaringin Regency, Central

Kalimantan Province, which disputes land rights with companies / corporations that are active actors in plantation businesses that operate as oil palm plantations, namely PT. Buana Artha Sejahtera (PT. BAS). This social uprising arising from this difficult polemic of trust has finally had a very negative impact to its roots so that what is contained in Article 20 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia (Law-RI Number 18 Year 2004 changes to the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 39 of 2014) About Plantation seems to open up opportunities for plantation businesses who gradually dare to eradicate violations for plantation business actors, so that it will clearly affect certain aspects, such as violations with community members so that they will retain the customary rights of traditional law intimidated meaningfully broad, so that it will give rise to its effects clearly and clearly.

2.3. Functional Apparatus. Functional is a word of emphasis in language that must be done on the task command, so that the meaning can be taken, namely the equation of vocabulary from "Coordination". While coordination includes the meaning of the word coordination comes from co and ordinare which means to regulate. Viewed from an empirical approach, associated with etymological aspects, coordination is defined as activities carried out by various parties that are equal to "Functional" (equal in rank or order, of the same rank or order, not subordinate) to inform each other and organize together (agree) certain things, so that on the one hand the process of carrying out the tasks and the success of one party does not interfere with the implementation process and the tasks and success of the other, while on the other hand one directly or indirectly supports the other. If viewed from a normative angle, coordination is defined as the authority to move, harmonize, harmonize and balance specific or different activities, so that everything is directed towards achieving certain goals at the time set.

2.4. Public Collaboration. Collaboration is the same assumption "Perception" in the experience of objects, events or relationships that are obtained by deducing information and interpreting the message, Rahmat (2005: 36). Whereas according to Walgito (2001: 66), arguing that perceptions are processes in organizing, interpreting the stimuli received by organisms or individuals so that it is something meaningful and is an integrated activity in the individual. Cooperation is the power to recognize goods, the quality and relationships and differences between these things through the process of observing, knowing or interpreting after the five senses get stimulated.

2.5. Role of the Community. It is common knowledge that the community is a public policy stakeholder in the area, in addition to the regional government and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). Community participation is also considered important in policy making. Because it is the people who know the most and feel the reality and needs. This is the basis of sociology that is important for the preparation of a public policy, in addition to the juridical and philosophical basis. Adi Suminto (2017: 67) Book "Strategic Management in Organizing Administration". Said that "Various studies, project documents, and guidebooks showed very diverse interpretations of the meaning of role words" namely: □ The role is the contribution of the community to the project without participating in decision making. □ The role is "sensitizing" (sensitizing) the community to increase willingness and ability to respond to development projects. □ The role is an active process, which means that the person or group concerned, takes the initiative and uses his freedom to do so. That the role is to strengthen dialogue between the local community and staff who prepare, implement, monitor projects, to obtain information about the local context, and social impacts. □ The role is voluntary involvement by the community in self-determined changes. □ The role is community involvement in the development of themselves, their lives, and their environment. Adi Suminto (2017: 56) suggests that the role of society, includes: □ Mind; □ Power; □ Mind and Power; □ Expertise; □ Goods; and □ Money.

2.6. Towards Business Use Services in the Village of Biru Maju, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. Mangku Negara (2004: 67) defines service as the quality of work that is performance and quantity performance achieved by an employee in carrying out his duties according to the responsibilities and functions given to him. Andre F Sikula in Hasibuan (2005: 15) also states that quality assessment is a systematic performance evaluation of the work done by an employee and aimed at development. Dale in Hasibuan (2005: 96) defines quality assessment as a formal performance procedure carried out in organizations and governments to evaluate employees and contributions and interests for someone. Job appraisal according to Sumarto (2003: 231) is an activity carried out by management or supervisors, appraisers to assess, performance for labor by comparing the quality of performance with descriptions or with job descriptions in a certain period usually at the end of each year. Based on the aforementioned understandings, it can be concluded that the service has a starting point in the following basic understanding: 1. Quality consists of product features both attractive balance that meets the customer so that it can provide satisfaction with the use of the product. 2. Quality consists of everything that is free from deficiencies and / or damage. 3. Quality is always focused on the customer. Considering the Service of Business Use Rights. Government in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia (Law-RI Number 18 Year 2004 amendments to Law-RI Number 39 of 2014) has established this Law, namely both individual business actors and companies concerning plantations. As has been regulated article by article contained in it there are Business Use Rights or which regulates the use of business in plantations which is very extraordinary regarding violations of a number of permits for Business Use Rights and land use, businesses that are "used rights" for corporations (companies) However, the violation referred to was one of them that occurred in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. Part of the influence of violations of the corporation's use rights (corporations) has greatly invited various groups to be able to find out further into the intended ones who after conducting the violations that have been tested by the Constitutional Court (MK-RI) which is still unclear or uncertain which binds huku about violations committed by corporate business people (companies), an inlaving land, this happens a lot of people who can be categorized as affected and a sense of injustice, this is what people feel with intimidation caused by security carried out by POLRI and TNI officers who are supposed to uphold the law and a sense of security are protected for the community. The practice of violence and even torture still occurs in dealing with cases of land conflict, ironically it is precisely the police and other competent apparatuses, many of which neglect groups or business actors of corporations that are very radical in their violence and human rights violations occur. against citizens of civil society. For a work management cycle process that is standard and adhered to to work together, namely: 1. Planning, several determination of performance indicators complete with various strategies and work programs needed to achieve desired performance. 2. Implementation, where the local government moves according to the plans made, if there are changes due to new developments then make these changes. 3. Evaluation, which is analyzing whether the realization of performance in accordance with the plan that has been previously set all this must be all quantitative. 4. The existence of a constructive and consistent system of reward and punishment, this reward concept does not always have to be financial, but it can also be other forms, reward and punishment is given after seeing the results of the realization of performance, whether in accordance with planned performance indicators or not yet. Of course there must be a performance appraisal or performance appraisal before reward and punishment, the application of this punishment must be careful, because in many cases coaching is far more useful. 5. There is a relatively objective performance appraisal mechanism, which involves a variety of parties, a very well-known concept is 360 degree assessment, where performance

appraisal is carried out in order to obtain quality in Business Use Services, for citizens and colleagues, service users, because in principle humans are subjectively thinking that it is approaching objectively rather than thinking independently this is the spirit in the concept of 360 degree assessment. 6. There is a leadership style that leads to the formation of high-quality quality of business use rights, the core of leadership like this is the existence of a process of coaching, counseling and empowerment to corporations (companies) and citizens or human resources inside human. One other aspect in leadership style is the attitude of followership or how to become followers if all people stay away from leaders or heads of government agencies? not high performance is achieved, but chaos exists, basically chaos is basically a lack of overall coordination but in other situations it must understand that it is doing part of a business service rights system in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency Province Central Kalimantan, is a goal model of "Quality" that must be owned and followed and apply the management concept of Human Resources (HR) in line. Functional The general apparatus for the sake of the creation of supervision as well as the Service of Business Use Rights that performs, recruitment, selection, employee development education and promotion. This coordination includes coordination aimed at Business Use Services, the management of Human Resources (HR) activities will be more transparent, qualified, and the head / head of licensing rights for Business Use is also easy to know through what functions need to be improved to bring quality in Rights Services To become a high-performing business, prioritize excellent service because basically the leader / licensing head of a person must truly have the soul of his leadership or propriety to carry out the leadership spirit itself, so that the wider community believes in functions rather than government apparatus.

CHAPTER III

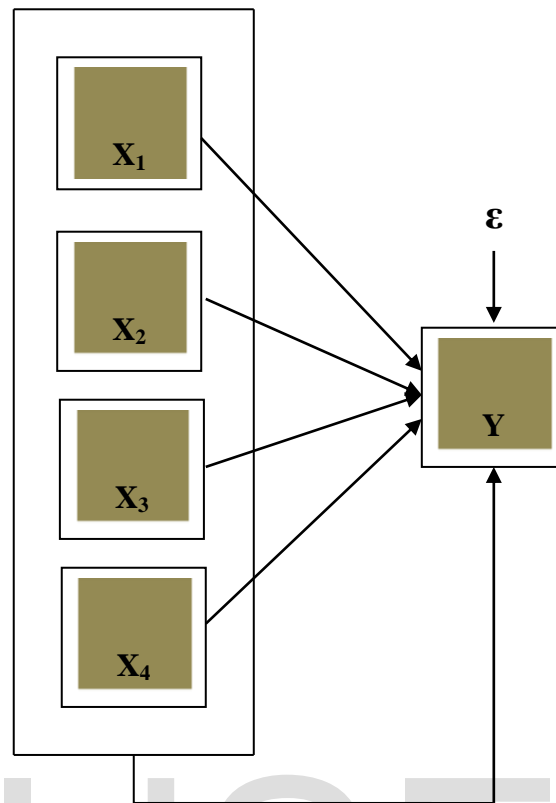
RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Research design. Design is a method of refinement to conduct research that must be measured and directed towards analysis and the method used in this study is a quantitative analysis method, which aims to determine the Analysis of Laws on Plantation, Functional Apparatus, Public Collaboration, Role of Society as independent variables. Towards the Service of Business Use Rights In Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province as a dependent variable, both individually and collectively. Determination of independent variables (predictors) must be based on the theory or results of previous studies, but for explanatory research, the researchers' experience is needed as a handle for choosing non-independent variables. This research was carried out according to the level of explanation that revealed the variables studied and explained the objects through descriptive analytical data collected. In this study, quantitative data in the form of numbers are used, or qualitative data is estimated. Thus the data obtained is complementary and integrated with each other, so that it can be accounted for and can solve problems as formulated in chapter I.

3.2. Research model

The research model uses simple and multiple linear regression analysis with the model as shown in Figure :

Figure Research Analysis Model



Information : X_1 = Analysis of the Law on Plantation. X_2 = Functional Apparatus. X_3 = Public Cooperation. X_4 = Role of Society. Y = Against Business Use Services in the Village Biru Maju District of Telawang Regency East Kotawaringin - Central Kalimantan Province. ϵ (Epsilon) = Factors outside of X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , and X_4 which affect Y , but are not examined. In the research analysis model a two-stage analysis was carried out, namely: 1. Simple liner regression $\hat{Y} = a + b_1X_1$. $\hat{Y} = a + b_2X_2$. $\hat{Y} = a + b_3X_3$. $\hat{Y} = a + b_4X_4$. 2. Multiple Liner Regression. $\hat{Y} = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4$.

3.3. Operational Definition of Variables. According to Effendi and Singarimbun (2002: 17) variables are the most important research elements and are definitions used by researchers to describe abstractly a social phenomenon, or natural phenomenon. The research variables that will be operationalized in this study are the variables contained in the proposed hypothesis. The research variables are classified into five parts, namely the independent variables Analysis of the Law on Plantation (X_1), Functional Apparatus (X_2), Public Collaboration (X_3), Role of Society (X_4), and the dependent variable on Business Use Services in the Village Biru Maju Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province (Y). For each research variable described in: Table. Law Analysis is an action that leads to a goal proposed by a person, group or government in a particular environment, in connection with the existence of certain obstacles while looking for opportunities to achieve goals or realize the desired goals, namely related to the analyzing category.

3.4. Data Collection Techniques and Tools

3.4.1. Data collection technique. To obtain complete data in the object of this study, the authors use 2 (two) ways in the data collection techniques used in this study are: a. Library research, which is carried out to support theoretical and conceptual ideas about research variables, which in this case are supported by techniques: 1) Library research, in the form of research in textbooks or literature that can be used as study material in this study. 2) Documentation study, briefly this technique can be said as an observation of the symptoms of

the object under study, by examining existing documents in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. b. Field research, which is done by going directly to the field by: 1) Observation. With observation techniques allow researchers to see and observe themselves, then record behaviors and events as they did in the real situation, and allow researchers to record events in situations related to knowledge directly obtained from the data. 2) Questionnaire. The questionnaire is a tool or technique of collecting data in the form of questions that ask questions about the factors that affect the Right to Use Services in the village of Biru Maju, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. 3) Interview. It is a technique of collecting data in the form of verbal question and answer between two people or more directly. In this study the authors used data collection techniques with structured interviews to be interpreted as directed and systematic question and answer to collect relevant data using interview guidelines as a basic guideline for systematic questions, so that they are easily reprocessed.

3.4.2. Data Collection Tool. Data collection will be done by distributing questionnaires to respondents, namely: a. The closed questionnaire is a question submitted to the respondent along with the answer. Respondents only choose one of the answers provided. b. Interview is to do question and answer directly with several respondents. This interview is only to strengthen the answers to closed questions.

3.5. Population and Samples.

3.5.1. Population. According to Sugiyono (2006: 90) population is "Region generalization of objects / subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics that have been determined by researchers to be fully studied thoroughly and then drawn conclusions". The population in this study were the Sub-District Head, Deputy Sub-District Head, Regional Secretary (SETDA), Head of Office (KADIS), Section Head (KASIE), Section Head (KABAG), Staff, Community Leaders, Village Heads (KADES) as Pembalal (Indigenous leaders)) in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, there were 791 people. Comprising 450 men and 341 women in the village of Biru Maju, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.

3.5.2. Sample. According to Sugiyono (2006: 91) the sample is "part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. To determine the size of the sample, the proportionate stratified random sampling method is used, which is random sampling, where each subject of the population is seen to be proportionally equal to the level of the strata. So that the sample results from the population error rate of 10% (percent), which is in the Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.

3.6. Data analysis technique. The collected data is then processed and analyzed with the package Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 16.0 for Windows. The processed data is presented in tabulation form with descriptive explanation and quantitative analysis. The steps taken by the authors in this study are as follows: 1. Descriptive Statistics. Descriptive statistics only provide information about data that is owned and does not attract inferencing at all, or any conclusions about the larger parent group. Examples of descriptive statistics that often appear are, tables, diagrams, graphs and other quantities in magazines and newspapers. With descriptive statistics, the collected data will be presented concisely and neatly, and can provide core information from existing data sets. Information that can be obtained from descriptive statistics include the size of the concentration of data, the size of the data distribution, and the tendency of a data group. Descriptive statistics pertain to how data can be described (described) or inferred both numerically (eg calculating averages and standard deviations) or graphically (in the form of tables or graphs) to get a glimpse of the data so that it is easier to read and meaningful. 2. Test Validity and Reliability. Test Reliability is done to measure the reliability of the questionnaire as a research instrument. This can be shown by the Cronbach Alpha coefficient

which is the magnitude of the comparison between the pure score and the score variance in a test. Test Validity is needed to measure the accuracy of questionnaire items that are used as a data collection tool, which is to express something that will be measured. This can be shown by the correlation coefficient (r) moment product Pearson.

3. Test of Classical Assumptions.

a. Data Normality Test. Normality tests are used to test in a regression model, dependent variables, independent variables or both have a normal distribution or not. A good regression model is a normal, or near normal distribution. The data normality test was carried out by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z Test One-Sample test. The basis for decision making is that if the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z value is greater than 0.05 (5%), then the data is said to be normally distributed, or meet normality requirements.

b. Multicollinearity (multicollinearity). Multicollinearity is done to show that between independent variables, have a direct relationship (correlated). The consequences of multicollinearity will cause the regression questionnaire to be of small value, if the regression standard error is large, then the individual testing is not significant. The characteristic of multicollinearity is high R², significant F-test but many t-tests are not significant. The steps in multicollinearity testing are carried out as follows: a = There is no multicollinearity. Ha = There is multicollinearity. By using these decisions as follows: 1) If Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) > 10 then a is rejected (there is multicollinearity) 2) If Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) < 10 then Ho is rejected (no multicollinearity).

4. Determination Coefficient Analysis. To test the suitability of multiple regression models, the Determination Coefficient (R²) is used to explain the variability of the dependent variable from the regression equation model used, especially from the independent variables used.

5. Linear Regression Analysis. Regression analysis is a procedure in which through the formulation of mathematical equations, we want to predict the value of random variables based on the value of other known quantitative variables. In this case the independent variables are the Analysis of Laws on Plantation, Functional Apparatus, Public Collaboration, Role of Society, in realizing the dependent variable on Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, then using simple linear regression equations and multiple with the following formula:

a. Simple linear regression equation $\hat{Y} = a + b_1X_1$. $\hat{Y} = a + b_2X_2$. $\hat{Y} = a + b_3X_3$. $\hat{Y} = a + b_4X_4$.

b. Multiple linear regression equation $\hat{Y} = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4$

Where : a = constant. b₁ = variable regression coefficient X₁. b₂ = variable regression coefficient X₂. b₃ = variable regression coefficient X₃. b₄ = variable regression coefficient X₄. \hat{Y} = Enclosure Services for Cultivation Rights Biru Maju Village, Telawang District East Kotawaringin Regency Province Central Kalimantan. X₁ = Analysis of the About Law Plantation. X₂ = Functional Apparatus. X₃ = Public Cooperation. X₄ = Role of Society.

3.7. Draft Hypothesis Test. Based on the research hypothesis stated in the previous chapter, the hypothesis test design is stated as follows:

1. First hypothesis. H₀: There is no positive influence on the Analysis of the Law on Estate Crops Against the Right to Use Services in the Village of Biru Maju, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. a: There is a positive effect of the Analysis of the Law on Plantations on the Right to Use Services in the Village of Biru Maju, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.

2. Second Hypothesis. H₀: There is no positive effect on the Functional Apparatus of the Right to Use Services in the Village of Biru Maju, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. a: There is a positive influence on the Functional Apparatus Against the Right to Use Services in the Village of Biru Maju, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.

3. Third Hypothesis. H₀: There is no positive influence on the Public Collaboration on Business Use Services in the Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. a: There is a positive influence on the Public Collaboration on Business Use Rights Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East

Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. 4. Fourth Hypothesis. H0: There is no positive influence on the role of the community on business use services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. a: There is a positive influence on the role of the community on business use services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin, Central Kalimantan Province. 5. Fifth Hypothesis. H0: There is no positive influence Analysis of the Law on Plantation, Functional Apparatus, Public Collaboration, the Role of the Community Together Against Business Use Services in the Village of Biru Maju, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. a: There is a positive influence on the Analysis of Laws on Plantation, Functional Apparatus, Public Collaboration, and the Role of Communities Together on Business Use Services in the Village of Biru Maju, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.

3.8. Location and Research Schedule

3.8.1. Research sites. This research was conducted at certain points that were most influential in observations (observations) of researchers. Precisely in the Blue Maju Village, Telawang Subdistrict, Kotawaringin Timur Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, the duration of this research is running, requiring a time range of 6 (six) months from December 2018, from the beginning of the activity in the form of preparation time to the completion date research and scheduled time in this dissertation exam. In conducting this research the researcher made observations, also the researchers came directly to the object of this research both with the residents and the local government apparatus, namely at the Village, Subdistrict and District levels to obtain the available evidence and valid in reality the field data, which is in the location of the study which is used as one of the research objects for researchers. So that analytical descriptive data as the basis / basis for making decisions about the research.

3.8.2. Research schedule. The schedule of this study was with community members and companies and was located in Biru Maju Village, Telawang Sub-District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, as follows with the time of the study as loaded on the table.

Table
Research Schedule

Activities	Des 2018	Jan 2019	Feb 2019	Mar 2019	Apr 2019	Mei 2019	Jun 2019
Preparation							
Proposal							
Data Collection							
Research Proposal							
Research Result							
Evaluation :							
1) Journal - Journal							
2) Publication Book							
3) Dissertation							

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Description of Research Object. This research is located in Biru Maju Village, Telawang Subdistrict, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, as an object of research and carried out by observing (observations) in the field and face to face and coming to the points of what was done in this study by researchers. So that what is done will produce results to the fullest with the actual situation and valid statement, of course.

Variable Frequency Distribution.

Valid		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	2.00	1	.2	.2	.2
	2.47	1	.2	.2	.4
	2.67	2	.4	.4	.8
	2.80	1	.2	.2	1.0
	2.87	3	.6	.6	1.6
	3.07	2	.4	.4	2.0
	3.13	3	.6	.6	2.7
	3.20	1	.2	.2	2.9
	3.27	6	1.2	1.2	4.1
	3.33	8	1.6	1.6	5.7
	3.40	6	1.2	1.2	7.0
	3.47	9	1.8	1.8	8.8
	3.53	15	3.1	3.1	11.9
	3.60	10	2.0	2.0	13.9
	3.67	14	2.9	2.9	16.8
	3.73	18	3.7	3.7	20.5
	3.80	27	5.5	5.5	26.0
	3.87	38	7.8	7.8	33.8
	3.93	47	9.6	9.6	43.4
	4.00	42	8.6	8.6	52.0
	4.07	32	6.6	6.6	58.6
	4.13	39	8.0	8.0	66.6
	4.20	32	6.6	6.6	73.2
	4.27	18	3.7	3.7	76.8
	4.33	25	5.1	5.1	82.0
	4.40	18	3.7	3.7	85.7
	4.47	18	3.7	3.7	89.3
	4.53	16	3.3	3.3	92.6
	4.60	8	1.6	1.6	94.3
	4.67	9	1.8	1.8	96.1
	4.73	8	1.6	1.6	97.7
	4.80	4	.8	.8	98.6
	4.87	4	.8	.8	99.4
	4.93	1	.2	.2	99.6
	5.00	2	.4	.4	100.0
Total		488	100.0	100.0	

Source: Processed Data

4.1.1. Test Requirements Analysis. In order for regression analysis to be carried out, both for the purposes of prediction and for the purposes of testing hypotheses, then the analysis requirements test must first be conducted. Testing the analysis requirements that will be applied in this study is the validity and reliability test, as well as the classic assumption test.

Recapitulation of Value r to Test Instrument Validity

Variable Research

Number questionnaire	r-item	r-table	information
1	0,292	0,088	Valid
2	0,300		
3	0,231		
4	0,389		
5	0,201		
6	0,418		
7	0,268		
8	0,205		
9	0,193		
10	0,548		
11	0,394		
12	0,341		
13	0,227		
14	0,489		
15	0,417		

Source: Processed Data

4.1.2. Hypothesis testing. After the data from respondents and the questionnaire results from the filling collected are described, and based on the results of testing the requirements of the analysis indicate that all requirements have been fulfilled. The characteristics of the two types of variables that will be correlated have a form of normal and linear distribution showing significant, then the next step is testing the research hypothesis.

4.2. Discussion. Based on the results of testing of the four hypotheses above, it turns out that all hypotheses are acceptable and of a significant nature. To clarify all the results of the above research, it is necessary to discuss the existence of each variable.

4.3. Findings and Implications of Research Results. In the findings and implications of the results of this study there is an Analysis of Laws on Plantations, Functional Apparatus, Public Collaboration, the Role of Communities on the Right to Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. So that the aspirations of all parties both from the aspirations of the community, especially citizens in Biru Maju Village, Telawang Subdistrict, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, and the community's role in the implementation of Regional Government will also make an initial relationship in determining descriptive foundations formed by analytical. Practically described with bonded variables as follows: □ Analysis of the Law on Plantation (X1), its contribution is influential with policies on Functional Apparatus (X2), Public Collaboration (X3), Role of Society (X4) Against Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province (Y). □ Functional Apparatus (X2), its contribution is as a target of regional government apparatus to pay attention to business actors in the Analysis of the Law on Plantation (X1), Public Cooperation (X3), Role of Society (X4), Towards Services for Right to Cultivate Village in Blue Forward Telawang District East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province (Y). □ Public Collaboration (X3), its contribution to the problems that occur is caused by plantation businesses to always pay attention to the Analysis of the Law on Plantation (X1), Functional Apparatus (X2), Role of the Community (X4), Towards the Right to Cultivate Services in Biru Maju Village Telawang District East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province (Y). □ Role of the Community (X4), its contribution is as a means and analysis arising from the Analysis of the Law on Plantation (X1), Functional Apparatus (X2), Public Collaboration (X3), Against Business Use Services in the Village of Biru Maju, Telawang District, Kotawaringin Regency East of Central Kalimantan Province (Y). Towards the Service of Business Use Rights in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province (Y), its contribution is to achieve one of the objectives, namely quality in service that prioritizes the interests of the community above the interests of the group and the regional economy. so on in the development of the Analysis of the Law on Plantation (X1), Functional Apparatus (X2), Public Cooperation (X3), and the Role of the Community (X4). The description above makes the form of programmed and quality research results for plantation business actors in the context of the formation of prosperous farmers / planters for citizens and the government in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. The substance of which refers to the conformity of Law Number 18 Year 2004 Article 21 concerning Plantation and changes to Law Number 39 Year 2014, so that the creation of the rights of community members and plantation business actors is guaranteed legal certainty. In the wheels of the development of the next development civilization. And the Regional Government should propose about its courage to take one of its actions in a theoretical and political change to the Central Government regarding this issue, regarding the suitability of Law No. 18 of 2004 Article 21 concerning Plantation with the amendment of Law No. 39 of 2014 namely: Require and establish a Special Tribunal for various violations arising from the problems of its businessmen, its plantations, and service rights to business in Biru Maju

Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. □ Addressing the problems of violations of business actors, their plantations, and service rights to business use. Specifically in the Special Court that exists / has been formed. So that its contribution provides positive aspects for its function and benefit according to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. □ And do not mix up the problems in the case in general with their specificity, for example about plantation / forestry violations and should not be processed in the General Court / District Court, because the context that has occurred so far is the lack of a public policy "policy of public" wide so that it is still restrained and previously the "Open To Open" openness of the form of policy. □ Impact of Value (aspiration) of an aspiration for community members / Village Government especially in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, with PANCASILA Sila Fifth (V) conformity, namely; "Social justice for all the people of Indonesia".

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion. 1. Analysis of the Law on Plantation has a positive and significant effect (76.8%), on the Right to Use Services in the Village of Biru Maju, Telawang Sub-District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, Analysis of Laws on Plantations is a reinforcing factor for Use Rights Services Business Enterprises in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, are related to objectives, problem solving, results, strategies, policy performance, attention, communication, goals, implementers, division of labor, power distribution, criteria, problems, facilities and influence. 2. Functional Apparatus Against Services for Business Use Rights In Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province has a positive and significant influence (75.8%), because Functional Apparatus is a reinforcing factor towards Business Use Services in Biru Maju Village Telawang District East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, related to authority, supervision, effectiveness, capability, cooperation, relations, programs, approaches, objectives, direction, structured, mechanism, goals, harmonious and activities. 3. Public Collaboration on Services for Business Use Rights In Biru Maju Village, Telawang Sub-District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province has a positive and significant influence (72.2%), Towards Business Use Rights Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang, East Kotawaringin District Central Kalimantan Province, Public Collaboration is a major factor in the Service of Business Use Rights in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, related to attention, goals, memories, materials, guidance, verbal information, intellectual skills, cognitive strategies, attitudes, indicators, physical motion, categorization, capability, internal and external. 4. The Role of the Community Against the Service of Business Use Rights In the Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province has a positive and significant influence (90.6%), The Role of the Community is a supporting factor for the Service of Business Use in the Advanced Biru Maju Village Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, is related voluntarily, in the social field, participation, decision, target, serving the community, mind, energy, mind and energy, expertise, results, knowledge, creation of policies, increased trust and efficiency. 5. Analysis of Laws on Plantations, Functional Apparatus, Public Collaboration, Role of the Community together have a positive and significant influence (68.2%), Towards Business Use Rights Services in Biru Maju Village, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Kalimantan Province Middle, related to skills, knowledge, job description, participation, training, responsibility, discipline, encouragement, ability, self-development, exemplary, recruitment process, learning process approach, organizational strengthening and professionalism formation.

5.2. Suggestions. In line with the conclusions drawn from the results of this study, several possible suggestions can be taken to improve the quality of the business use services in the village of Biru Maju, Telawang District, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province as follows: 1. The local government apparatus must give full attention in implementing the policies that have been set so that it will have an impact on the targets set and achieve the objectives in improving the quality of one-door licensing services will be achieved if the policies that have been determined, implemented properly by competent apparatus. 2. Functionally, work can be arranged into an integrated roundness in the most effective way possible, and there is harmony in procedures for structured and systematic tasks. 3. Exsternal working conditions should refer to various ways that are designed to facilitate internal processes within employees when working. 4. The role can be facilitated by efforts to strengthen institutions through civil education, in building awareness and honing skills to participate effectively and provide a better foundation for policy making and ensuring a more effective implementation. 5. The existence of a learning process approach will give a great tolerance for bureaucracy in the process of forming and perfecting professionalism and the development of bureaucratic resources must be carried out jointly to improve performance on microstructure and institutional reform. Those who pay attention to development factors that have high integrity with technology and pay attention to wide network access for a better future, develop capital market share in overall business and trade, and immediately pay attention to aspects of overall development locally and long distance, this principle is wrong one access to the development of the urban sector population who see from the side of the movement of the factors of the quality of progress of a region, through the perspective of Human Resources (HR) through the level of education in particular. so that the rate of development is very rapid compared to rural populations who have more access to networks at a glance, thus sustaining the pace of development in general rather than the purpose itself, this greatly illustrates the system of the era of rapid growth and development to develop civilization in its entirety.

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