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Study of Farmers' Characteristics and Land Utilization to Develop Synergistic and Productive Collaboration

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Abstract:

Kutai National Park (the so-called TNK) is the largest National Park in East Kalimantan and contains various natural and biological resources. However, the condition and function of TNK have been increasingly degraded due to encroachment by the community since the 1980s until now, especially along the left and right of the Bontang-Sengatta Main Road. Several ethnic groups that opened the TNK area are Bugis (since the 1980s), Dayak, especially Dayak Kenyah (since 2007) and various other ethnic groups such as Kutai, Toraja, etc. 2007. The land that is controlled is generally planted with oil palm, dryland rice, rubber, durian and mixed gardens.

From a forestry perspective, the presence of these settlers is considered "illegal" because they are opening up forest areas. However, the community also argues that they need land for farming and gardening that has good access to the city because, so far, they have lived in villages that are far from the city.

Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a study of all parties/stakeholders who are active in the TNK Area to identify the activities and programs of each party. The aim is to formulate a Collaboration Pattern between the parties so that settlers can increase their economic level and the functions of the TNK are maintained and sustainable. The research was conducted in September and October 2023. The research location was Kutai National Park, with the object of the community living in the TNK area, especially those on the left and right of the Bontang-Sengatta main road. The data source or respondents were settler respondents representing the Bugis, Dayak, Banjar, Kutai, and Toraja ethnic groups. Other sources of information are the Head and Staff of the TNK Office, Sub-district Head, Village Head/Lurah in the research area and surveys of the research objects. The data analysis used was descriptive qualitative.

Research results showed that the number of settlers who opened this area is not known for sure, but based on the area of land opened, it is estimated to be 250-350 people. The allocation of land use is divided into 3 stages where in Stage 1 all land is opened for fields, in Stage 2 some are planted with fruits and some for farming and some are not planted with anything (diberokan), and Stage 3 is maintenance of fruit plants. Some collaborative programs between TNK and settlers have already been concluded in this research.

Keywords: TNK, Dayak, collaborative, Kutai Timur, Bontang

1. Introduction

Kutai National Park (TNK) is a national park located in East Kutai Regency and a small part of Bontang City, covering an area of 198,629 ha, where the TNK Management Office is located in Bontang City.

A brief history of Kutai National Plants began with the Dutch East Indies Government through Decree (GB) No. 3843/Z/1934 with the status of a reserve forest covering an area of 2 million ha. After that, several decrees were issued by the Minister of Agriculture, followed by the decree of the Minister of Forestry concerning the function and area of TNK. In 1997, Decree of the Minister of Forestry No.997/Menhut-VII/1997 was issued concerning the Principle Permit for the Release of the TNK Area covering an area of 25 ha for the purpose of developing Bontang regional government facilities which set the area of TNK at 198,629 ha.

TNK stretches along the equator, starting from the coast of the Makassar Strait as the eastern boundary towards the mainland for less than 65 km. This area is also bordered by Sangatta River to the north, to the south by Bontang Protected Forest and HTI PT Surya Hutani Jaya, and to the west by ex-HPH PT Kiani Lestari and HTI PT Surya Hutani Jaya.

Geographically, TNK is located at 0o7'54" - 0o33'53" N and 116o58'48" - 117o35'29" E, while in terms of government administration, this area with an area of 198,629 ha is located in East Kutai Regency (\pm 80%), Kutai Kartanegara Regency (\pm 17.48%) and Bontang City (\pm 2.52%). Based on the results of radar image processing in 2005, information was obtained that, in general, Kutai National Park has flat topography spread almost throughout the area (92%) and undulating to hilly topography spread in the central part of the area that stretches north and south (8%). Most

of the area has an altitude between 0-100 m above sea level (61%), which is spread in the eastern and western parts of the area. The altitude level of the central part of the area is between 100-250 m above sea level (39%).

The most recent land cover description was produced from the interpretation of Landsat imagery conducted in September 2005. Based on the results of this Landsat image interpretation, the area of Kutai National Park increased to 198,803 ha ([wikipedia.org/wiki/Taman_Nasional_Kutai](https://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taman_Nasional_Kutai)).

A glimpse of the settlement of residents who entered the TNK area began with the construction of the Bontang-Sengatta main road access around the 1980s. The TNK area began to be inhabited by the Bugis ethnic group from South Sulawesi and other ethnic groups such as Kutai, Toraja, etc., with the aim of opening it as agricultural land and cocoa plantations and logging. Then, in 2006/2007, the Dayak Kenyah ethnic group from various villages in East Kutai and Kutai Kartanegara Regencies, even from Samarinda, began to open and encroach on the TNK area starting from the Sangkima Bridge, the TNK Office towards Sengatta on the left and right of the Bontang-Sengatta Main Road.

The function of TNK as a National Park is as a water reservoir, as a genetic reservoir to develop genetic resources, and functions as a life support, preservation of plant and animal diversity, research, education, and nature tourism.

The opening of the TNK area encroachment "illegally" has, of course, damaged and reduced some of the area's functions and has also become a dilemma for the TNK Office because it has damaged the TNK area. On the other hand, these encroaching farmers/settlers argue that they need land for farming with good access by opening fields and gardening along the Bontang-Sengatta main road.

The problem is that the encroachment of the TNK area is increasingly widespread. There is no collaboration or synergistic cooperation between the settler farmers and the TNK Office, so if left alone, the park's functions will be increasingly degraded.

Therefore, there needs to be a study on the characteristics of settler farmers and a study on the TNK Office Program so that synergistic collaboration can be formed between the various parties involved in the TNK.

The fact in the field shows the activities of opening areas by the community, which are generally not in accordance with the function of the TNK and even cause more massive degradation of the TNK function. For example, clearing land for ladang or oil palms causes the function as a water reservoir to decrease, wild animals such as orangutans lose their habitat, and the research function in the primary forest area is lost, etc.

Therefore, there is a need to develop collaboration between the two parties so that there is synergy between the two parties and even all parties/stakeholders in the TNK Area.

The objectives of the study are to (1) examine the profile, characteristics and settler farmers and land allocation in the TNK area; (2) review the TNK Program to preserve the function of TNK and the obstacles faced in connection with the presence of settlers of various ethnicities such as Bugis, Dayak Kenyah and other ethnicities in the TNK area; (3) formulate alternative solutions for collaboration between settlers and the TNK Office to increase land productivity in synergy with the TNK conservation program.

2. Methodology

2.1. Time and Location

The research will be conducted for 3 (three) months, August-September 2023. The research location is the TNK area, especially along the Bontang-Sengatta Main Road, which is inhabited by Dayak Kenyah, special settler farmers and starts from km 14-km 22 of the Yellow Bridge. In this case, the TNK area that was opened before the arrival of Dayak settlers around 2008/2009 is not included in the study area.



Figure 1

2.2. Data Sources and Types of Data Required

The data sources and types of data in this study were:

- Farmers/settlers: Primary data was obtained from farmers/settlers of various ethnicities in the TNK area on the Bontang Senggata Main Road, which consists of Dayaks, especially Dayak Kenyah (including other ethnicities who also opened land together with Dayak Kenyah). Sampling was carried out purposively, namely from settlers/farmers who were still actively cultivating their land.
- Village Head: Selected purposively from all Village Heads within the TNK area, especially those on the Bontang-Sanggata Main Road.
- Kutai National Park (TNK) Office: Primary data from the TNK Office was taken from the TNK Office by interviewing the Head of the Office and Staff regarding the TNK Management Agency Program and collaboration plans with residents to achieve a win-win solution
- Secondary Data: From references and reports from the TNK Office, local Sub-districts and Villages.
- Direct surveys in the field document ongoing community activities in the form of plantation agriculture and other social facilities that have been built in the TNK area

The types of data and information collected in this study include ethnicity, residential status in TNK, whether living permanently in TNK or only opening land/gardens, when settling in the TNK area, the area of land controlled, allocation of land use, agricultural and non-agricultural activities, results of plantation agriculture, and any cooperation that has been carried out as well as the hopes of resident farmers towards the TNK Office, and the TNK program for settlers so that agriculture/gardens continue to run and the conservation function of TNK also continues to run.

The data analysis was descriptive qualitative (Rijali, 2018; Moleong & Leksi, 2000), a research method that utilizes qualitative data and compiles it descriptively. Qualitative descriptive data analysis is used because this study will analyze events, phenomena or social conditions that occur at the research location. In addition, this researcher wants to describe the conditions that will be observed in the field more specifically, transparently, and in-depth with the following steps:

- Data collection based on questions or problems that have been formulated
- Data reduction and categorization according to each topic
- Displaying data in the form of tables, graphs, percentages or nominals
- Analyzing and interpreting data displayed in the form of tables or graphs, images, photos, etc.
- Drawing conclusions and recommendations

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. History and Characteristics of Settlers in TNK Area

This study specifically discusses the existence of the Dayak ethnic group, with the dominant Dayak Kenyah opening the TNK area in 2007/2008, starting from KM-14 to KM 22 of the Senggata-Bontang main road.

The background to the claiming of land in the Kutai National Park (TNK) area actually emerged in 2005/2006. The action to open land in the TNK area was then carried out from 2007 to 2009. Community leaders who brought residents to open land in the TNK area were two customary leaders, Mr. Pejalung Njuk (72 years old) and Mr. Pala Ingan (70 years old). The community leaders mobilized the Dayak Kenyah ethnic group from several villages in East Kutai Regency, Kutai Karta Negara and West Kutai, Mahakam Ulu Regency, Pampang Cultural Village, and even from North Kalimantan Province.

However, before the community opened the land, several community leaders first met with the Regent of East Kutai Awang Farouk Ishak to report and, at the same time, ask for consideration so that the community is allowed to open some parts of the TNK area as part of the orangutan conservation area with various urgent considerations and a sense of humanity.

On that occasion, Regent Awang Farouk Ishak answered the request of community leaders with a statement like this: "If I asked to choose, I would prioritize preserving people/humans rather than preserving orangutans." It means the community was allowed to open TNK but not kill orangutans, and the forest was opened to a maximum of only 500 m from the main road.

This statement by Regent Awang Farouk indicates that there was no prohibition or explicit approval from Dayak residents to open part of the TNK land to develop the community's socio-economics.

Since then, the Dayak (Kenyah) community began to influx into the TNK area. Some of the villages of origin of the settlers of the TNK area are as follows:

No	Villages of Origin	Regents
1	Samarinda	Samarinda
2	Miau Baru	Kutai Timur
3	Merata	Kutai Timur
4	Rita Baru	Kutai Kartanegara
5	Tukung Ritan	Kutai Kartanegara
6	Mekar Baru	Kutai Timur
7	Long Lees	Kutai Timur
8	Long Pejeng	Kutai Timur
9	Data Bilang Ulu	Mahakam Ulu
10	Data Bilang Ilir	Mahaam Ulu

No	Villages of Origin	Regents
11	Batu Majang	Mahakam Ulu
12	Sungai Bawang	Kutai Kartanegara
13	Pampang	Samarinda
14	Sengatta	Kutim
15	Data Bilang Baru	Mahulu
16	Data Bilang Ilir	Mahulu
17	Sajau	Kalimantan Utara Province
18	Other villages	East and North Provinces

Table 1: The Village of Origin of Settlers

Source: Field Survey and FGD (2023)

If we look at the village of origin of the settlers, it is quite far, about 1-2 days by car or river travel by ship. Of course, there is a strong enough reason why they opened land and even settlements in the TNK area. From the results of the FGD, some of the reasons why the community came to TNK area are as follows:

- **Economic Aspects:** In their respective villages of origin, people work as farmers, field farmers, fruit farmers, vegetable farmers, hunters and fishers. The results of these agricultural activities are quite a lot and even exceed family/personal needs. However, the problem is that the agricultural and garden products are difficult to sell due to the lack of buyers. The lack of buyers is also caused by the long and damaged road access, which can only be passed during the dry season. As a result, it is difficult for people to get cash from agricultural and garden products to buy family basic necessities or to finance their children's education. By opening land and settling in the TNK area, it is hoped that agricultural and garden products can be sold. The fact in the field is that it is easy for residents to sell agricultural, garden or livestock products. Note: The condition of road access to several villages until 2007/2008 was still very difficult. However, the current condition in 2023 is better, and road access to several villages no longer depends on weather conditions.
- **Accessibility and Communication Aspects:** Until 2008/2009, most of the villages mentioned above did not have adequate communication access. For example, there were no communication facilities or Telkomsel towers, so parents had difficulty contacting their children who were continuing their education in the city. The land and river road accessibility, which was completely inadequate, was one of the driving factors for people to want to open land and settle in the TNK area.
- **Health Aspects:** Health facilities in several villages mentioned above are still very limited. There are several villages that do not have Health Centers, so if a family member is sick, they must be taken to the District Capital or to Samarinda. In several cases, patients could die while on the way to the hospital because of the difficult road conditions and the long time it takes with expensive transportation costs. This condition strengthens the determination of the community to settle in TNK.
- **Educational Aspects:** Just like the health aspect, education is also a driving factor for residents to open land and settle in TNK. Educational facilities in the village of origin are mostly only at the Elementary School (SD) level, while junior high or senior high school levels are only available in the District Capital. However, residents still feel that education in the District is still lacking (also due to housing difficulties), so there is still a desire to send their children to school in the District Capital or to study at Mulawarman University. In order to supply the needs of their children in the city, the best choice is to open land in TNK, which has easy access to Sengatta and Samarinda.
- **Development of Socio-Cultural Aspects:** The Dayak ethnic group in general, especially the Dayak Kenyah, has a wealth of cultural arts such as dances, traditional ceremonies, fine arts/carvings, bead crafts, traditional clothing and various types of cultural arts. In addition to being hidden wealth, this cultural arts wealth can also be used as a source of income for the community apart from the agricultural sector. However, because they live in quite remote villages, this cultural art is limited to annual performances on religious holidays such as Christmas and New Year or during traditional ceremonies. However, it cannot be sold as a cultural arts "commodity" that can generate cash income for the community.

For example, the Pampang Cultural Village in Samarinda City has made dance and cultural arts attractions a commodity that can increase community income. This income comes from entrance tickets to watch, sales of traditional clothing knickknacks, and sales of agricultural and plantation products such as typical Dayak vegetables, fruits, and various types of cakes and foods.

Several types of dance and cultural arts, typical Dayak handicrafts that can be sold as commercial commodities include:

- Dayak Kenyah dances such as Datun Julut (same movement dance), kancet lasan (men's/women's single dance), kancet tebangang madang (reluctance to fly dance), pepatei dance (war dance), kancet punan leto (dance to fight for the dream woman, kancet ajei (war preparation dance), etc.
- Typical Dayak Kenyah handicrafts: Taa gilep, taa aban, uleng inoq, ileng aban, tapung aban, tapung pek, beluko, taa sapei talun, sua puk, kelempit, tabit, lekoq inoq, selendang aban, kelempit.
- Traditional ceremonies/rituals: Mamat bali akang, umen/mecaq undat, harvest party (pelas years).
- Traditional longhouse or Lamin: As a center for traditional community activities including traditional ceremonies and cultural arts performances, and can also be used as a place to sell handicrafts.

As an initial initiative to develop arts and culture, as mentioned above for the tourism industry, the community has taken the following actions:

- Since 2009, building residential areas concentrated in one location, namely in Rindang Benua Village (Km-10 Jalan Poros Sengatta-Bontang), so that residents do not settle illegally in the TNK area and are easier to guide;
- Based on community proposals, Rindang Benua Village has been designated as one of the Cultural Villages of East Kutai Regency in 2021;
- The construction of Lamin Adat with ironwood construction located in Rindang Benua Village has begun;
- Appointing the management of the Dayak Kenyah Traditional Institution in 2022, who will later take care of various aspects of the development of arts and culture;

The community really hopes for assistance from third parties, such as CSR PT. KPC or anyone, to build a place, for example, a stall to sell typical Dayak Kenyah crafts and also local agricultural products from residents who are generally farmers. Actually, there are many local craft products that can be sold, but because there is no adequate place, they are only sold in their respective homes.

- Land control: One of the positive characteristics of the Dayak ethnic group is that they obey the rules, both government rules and customary rules. However, if someone else violates government regulations but is not prohibited and not punished, the Dayak ethnic group usually does the same thing but remains under the control and direction of the Traditional Leaders. For example, the Dayak ethnic group did not want to open land in the TNK area until 2008/2009 because they loved the forest and realized that this area must be protected. However, because the opening of the TNK area by other ethnic groups is getting wider every day without being prohibited, the Dayak Traditional Leaders decided to open the TNK area, but still under the rules made by the Traditional Leaders. This is also intended as a "warning" to the TNK Manager to be stricter in defending the TNK area.

3.2. Alternatif Solusi Kolaborasi Yang Sinergis Antar Pemukim Dengan Balai TNK

By the presence of around 300-500 people (the exact number is not yet known because there is no official data) who have opened the TNK area, it is difficult to evict these residents from the land they have worked on. For this reason, there needs to be an alternative solution so that the community can develop socio-economically and culturally. On the other hand, the TNK Center's program for area conservation is still being developed. Alternative solutions for collaboration between the TNK Center and settlers in the area are reviewed based on several Targets and Functions of the TNK Center combined with the aspirations of the community living in the area. Absorption of community aspirations in the area has been carried out through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with representatives of the community, especially Dayak Kenyah, who live in the area from Km 12 to Km-17 at Jembatan Kuning. Several alternatives for managing and conserving the area through collaboration with the community are described from several Targets and Functions of the TNK as follows:

- Biodiversity protection: Sustainable use of wild plant and animal species and genetic resources based on traditional knowledge in the national park: Collaborative alternative: Since ancient times, the Dayak Kenyah community has been knowledgeable about various types of traditional medicinal plants taken from the surrounding forest. With the advancement of health facilities, the use of these medicinal plants has decreased. However, this traditional knowledge can be used as an alternative for cooperation between TNK and the community to preserve the area. This program can be in the form of cooperation with the community to identify medicinal plants and plants with medicinal properties. If it turns out that these medicinal plants with medicinal properties are found in the TNK area, the community can be involved and feel responsible for protecting the area.
- Improving the management of environmental services in conservation areas and sustainable use of TSL: Collaborative alternative: In the TNK area, various potential natural tourist attractions have been identified, such as the waterfall tourist attraction located about 15 km straight behind Rindang Benua Village, where 6 km can be passed by motorbike, then 9 km on foot. This tourist attraction can be developed to increase added value and environmental services for residents. The location of this waterfall is also close to Sengatta City, so it has the potential to be developed.
- To prepare business space for communities around the conservation area: Collaboration alternatives: related to the provision of space for communities around the area, the TNK Office has provided ample opportunity for residents to open and cultivate land that has been open since 2008//2009 until now. However, from the field survey, it can be seen that the utilization of the area has not been maximized in the sense that the economic value obtained has not been maximized.

One of the community's desires to be able to obtain greater benefits in the TNK area without damaging the conservation forest is to utilize the strategic position of the community on Jalan Poros Sengatta - Bontang, which connects Kaltara and East Kalimantan to the IKN with the volume of vehicles and people passing through it, so some of the community's needs that need to be built are:

- Building a Lamin Adat in Rindang Benua Village as a center for arts and culture performances and all activities related to social and culture. As a Tourism Village, this Lamin Adat has begun to be built but has not been completed due to cost constraints;
- Building a Rest Area on the Sengatta-Bontang main road where a Gallery needs to be built in the Rest Area to sell Dayak Kenyah cultural handicrafts. In addition to this gallery, food stalls or stands can also be built to sell organic agricultural products from residents. If this facility is built, it will be easier for residents to sell agricultural products in the form of vegetables and fruits so that they can increase their income, and of course, the local community will no longer encroach on the TNK area because they have received economic benefits from the

existence of the TNK. This has been discussed together with the Chairman of the East Kutai Dayak Customary Council, who is also a former member of the East Kutai DPRD, Mr. Arfandi, involving the Dayak Kenyah Customary Institution (DAD Kutim and PDKT Kutim) in preparing a program to manage the TNK, specifically how to increase economic activities for the community who currently live in the TNK area. In this case, the TNK needs to prepare strategic land on the edge of the Sengatta-Bontang main road to build these facilities.

- Controlling forest fires in national parks: Controlling forest fires in the TNK area must involve all parties, especially those who are active in clearing land in and around the TNK area. One of the parties that is very important to involve is the Dayak community, which is clearing TNK land starting from KM-14-22. The importance of involving the community is because some residents still clear fields as an important part of the Dayak agricultural and socio-cultural system. For example, it is necessary to form a Fire Aware Community (MPI) that involves residents who live in the TNK area. When the community is going to burn fields, coordination with the TNK management is needed so that the fire does not spread into the area.
- Empowerment of communities in and around the national park: Alternative solutions: The empowerment of communities in and around the TNK area is very important because the involvement of the community will synergize with the TNK commitment to maintaining the conservation area. As mentioned above, there is much alternative collaboration with the Dayak Kenyah community, which is now opening the TNK area. One of them that is considered very potential is opening a "ONE STOP REST AREA."

With the presence of the IKN in East Kalimantan, the volume of vehicles that will pass through this main road will increase, so there needs to be a special "rest area" with a concept combining a place to rest and arts and culture entertainment. This ONE-STOP REST AREA will function as:

- In this rest area, vehicles passing from several cities in the province of East Kalimantan or from North Kalimantan to the capital city of the archipelago or vice versa can rest and enjoy food and drinks.
- Farmers can sell agricultural products in the form of vegetables, fruits and other horticultural products. From the results of the field survey, farmers plant various types of vegetables but face problems selling them, especially in large quantities.
- It is a showroom for typical Dayak crafts where people can sell handicrafts of various types of Dayak Kenyah cultural accessories. From the results of the field survey, many types of typical Dayak crafts were found, including cultural arts crafts and agricultural and forest-based crafts. However, they are difficult to sell because there are no meeting facilities between sellers and buyers.
- Visitors can shop and enjoy Dayak dance arts and culture in general and Dayak Kenyah in particular.

4. Conclusion

- This study specifically examines the characteristics of the Dayak Kenyah community living in the TNK area starting from KM 14-km 22 (8 km). The TNK area along this route was opened by the Dayak Kenyah community in 2008/2009. The Dayak people who opened the TNK area came from more than 15 different villages, both from East Kutai Regency, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, West Kutai Regency, Mahakam Ulu Regency, Berau Regency, Senggata City, Bontang, and even from North Kalimantan Province. The number of people who opened this area is not known for sure, but based on the area of land opened, it is estimated that 250-350 people. The allocation of land use is divided into 3 stages. In Stage 1, all land is opened for fields; in Stage 2, some are planted with fruits; some are planted with fields, and some are not planted with anything (Siberian); and in Stage 3, maintenance of fruit plants. Although there is no accurate data, it is estimated that around 60% of the cleared land is simply left or abandoned, meaning that it is no longer planted with fruit or food crops because the "owners" have returned to their respective villages of origin and only occasionally come to check on their land.
- The TNK Office's program to preserve the function of the TNK has identified 14 programs. Among these programs, there are around 5 programs that are considered to be synergized with the community that opens the TNK area, namely: protection of biodiversity, improving the management of environmental services in conservation areas, providing business space for communities around the concert area, controlling forest fires in national parks, empowering communities in and around national parks.
- The obstacles faced related to the presence of new settlers are the lack of complete data (names, addresses, etc.) about farmers who opened the TNK area, making it difficult to foster. In addition, farmers have not been able to fully accept the reforestation program carried out by the TNK in areas that have been opened/managed by the community.
- Alternative solutions for collaboration between settlers and the TNK Office to increase land productivity that synergizes with the TNK conservation program include: building production centers for products that are in accordance with local potential, both agricultural and garden/vegetable products, and Dayak Kenyah arts and culture products. For example, plantation commodities that are in accordance with the conservation function of TNK are genjah aren, tiwai onion/Dayak onion, durian, and other fruits. Meanwhile, art and cultural products that are considered very potential to be developed because of their strategic location are carved Mandau, traditional Dayak Kenyah clothing, *Beluko*, *super talon*, carved shields (*kelpie*) and various Dayak Kenyah accessories.

5. Recommendation

- The Dayak Kenyah community opens the TNK area for agricultural activities that are close to the social facilities available in the surrounding city. Therefore, it is undeniable that their existence needs to be accommodated by

facilitating socio-economic agricultural activities so that they become an inseparable part of the TNK Center conservation program. For example, the Rindang Benua Village community still finds it difficult to enjoy social facilities from the government or even the private sector because the village status is still in the TNK or KBK Area.

- If there is a TNK Center Program, for example, reforestation or other activities in the TNK area, it is necessary to involve the community in Rindang Benua, who are the representatives of the community that opened the TNK area.
- By considering the strategic position of the land opened by the community in TNK on the Sengatta-Bontang main road and even connecting the North Kalimantan Province-East Kalimantan Province-IKN National Capital, one way to empower the community is to build a special area on the side of the road, namely "ONE STOP REST AREA". Its function is to rest for vehicles passing through the area as well as a "showroom" for Dayak handicrafts and as a place to sell agricultural products. This method can increase farmers' income so that they no longer need to clear forests for agriculture.

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