

**PRESIDENT'S SOCIAL FORESTRY IN IMPROVING
COMMUNITY WELFARE****Imelda Sapitri , M . Alpi Syahrin**

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ABSTRACT

Indeed, Indonesia is a country that adheres to the notion of a "welfare state" with a "participatory welfare state" model which in social work literature is known as welfare pluralism. This model emphasizes that the state must continue to take part in handling social problems and the implementation of social security, although in its operation it still involves the community. The method used in this paper is normative juridical legal research. The main goal of social forestry is the welfare or prosperity of the people. Locally, social forestry in Riau Province has an Indicative Map of Social Forestry Allocation (PIAPS) of 1.2 million hectares. However, the realization of social forestry achievements in Riau is far from the number of PIAPS. This achievement covers an area of 121,464.36 hectares with a total of 77 decrees and 24,136 households. Barriers to social forestry other than land conflicts, Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships (PSKL), Working Groups (POKJA), the Environment and Forestry Service (DLHK) and the Forest Management Unit (KPH) have different ideas in accelerating social forestry. If the achievement of social forestry is realized in accordance with the number of PIAPS 1.2 million hectares, it can help the community's economy so that the realization of community welfare in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Keywords: *Social Forestry, Welfare, Community.*

Journal History

Received : August 13, 2021;
Reviewed : September 19, 2021;
Accepted : September 23, 2021;
Published : October 1, 2021.

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INTRODUCTION

Reform has produced many things, one of which is related to social forestry. So many people who cannot access the forest, it has been categorized as a state forest. Moreover, residents have always made the forest their living space, before the Indonesian government was born. Social forestry is a forestry activity that involves the community in and around the forest to improve their welfare and increase the function and use of the forests actively and dynamically without forest conservation. It is still necessary to improve the approach to the community so that the desired program in the forestry sector is more successful.¹ The main objective of social forestry is the welfare or prosperity of the people, this is by the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which is regulated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which reads: "Earth, water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people". And then, In the Law No. 32 year 2009

concerning Environmental Protection and Management, give protection for forestry.

Usep in Eka NAM Sihombing and Irwansyah argue that State Law is another term used as the equivalent of the term Constitutional Law. Both terms are translations of the Dutch term "*staatrecht*". In Dutch literature, *staatrecht* has 2 (two) meanings, namely *staatrecht in ruimere zin* (in the broad sense) and *staatrecht in engere zin* (in a narrow sense). *Staatrecht in engere zin* or constitutional law in a narrow sense is usually called State Administrative Law, while *staatrecht in ruimere zin* or constitutional law in a broad sense includes State Administrative Law and State Administrative Law.²

In increasing prosperity so that people can manage their forests, the government issues a social forestry program. Nawacita often becomes a reinforcement in implementing social forestry programs, even in visualization materials made by the Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership (KLHK) which are also very clearly stated. Briefly explained that 1 where the State is present to provide a sense

¹ Arief Arifin, *Hutan Dan Kehutanan*, (Yogyakarta: Kansius, 2001). p. 158

² Eka N.A.M Sihombing, Irwansyah, *Hukum Tata Negara*, Medan: Enam Media, 2019. p. 1.

of security to communities in and/or around forest areas, Nawacita 6 to increase the productivity of communities living around and/or in forest areas, and Nawacita 7 to realize economic independence. communities around and/or in forest areas.³ The implementation of forestry development currently requires a basic direction, such as clarity on who will benefit, the technology applied must be locally specific so that it is compatible with local cultural conditions, can be accounted for, and be open to the role of small, medium-scale enterprises and cooperatives. In 2007 recorded a new history for this country's forest management system. More than a decade ago, forest management finally fully sided with the community with the existence of Community Forests through a social forestry scheme. Social forestry schemes are certainly not born out of nowhere. There is a long process to go through until there is a paradigm shift in forest management. Indonesian forestry was born from the paradigm shift of the global community in

³ WALHI, *Studi Efektivitas Implementasi Kebijakan Perhutanan Sosial Selama Periode Pemerintahan Jokowi- Jusuf Kalla*, Cet 1, 2019. p. 34.

conventional forest management to a more modern system. In the past, forest management was only controlled by a few people, including the government, and ignored the existence of the people in it. As a result, forests are increasingly damaged by unsustainable management. This paradigm is changing along with the increasing widespread deforestation. Like a breath of fresh air, the perspective of forest management has finally changed, from forest management by the state to joint management of the community, namely joint management of the community, namely forest management that must involve and prosper the community around the forest.⁴ Of course, in this case, the author thinks it is true that social forestry will bring prosperity to the community.

METHOD

This research is normative research. Normative legal research itself is legal research carried out by examining library materials or secondary data.⁵ The nature of the

⁴ Idham Malik dan Ramdha Mawadah, *Jelajah Kisah Perhutanan Sosial Perjuangan Gerak Ekonomi Dari Hutan Sulawesi*, Sulawesi Community Foundation, Makassar, 2019. p. 9.

⁵ Salim HS dan Erlies Septiana Nurbani, *Penerapan Teori Hukum Pada*

research in the preparation of this journal is descriptive-analytic, which is an attempt to collect and compile data, then analyze and interpret it.⁶ This means that the author describes and explains things related to the President's Nawacita Social Forestry in the Context of Improving Community Welfare.

In normative legal research the data and data sources used are secondary data which can be grouped into:

- a. Primary legal materials are the main sources of research. The primary legal materials in this research are: the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.83/MENLHK/SETJEN/KU M.1/10/2016 concerning Social Forestry.
- b. Secondary legal materials are mainly law books including theses, theses and dissertations. In addition, there are also legal journals or scientific magazines

published by educational institutions.⁷

- c. Tertiary legal materials are materials that have a function to explain primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. Tertiary legal materials include legal/ language dictionaries, encyclopedias, and others.

Research in the field of law uses normative legal research methods, and the data is analyzed qualitatively. Qualitative analysis is an analysis by describing/illustrating, then comparing the data with the provisions of laws and regulations or the opinions of legal experts. Conclusions are drawn by deductive inference from things that are general to specific things.

DISCUSSION

President's Nawacita Social Forestry To Improve Community Welfare

Historically, the birth of social forestry policies was motivated by the following conditions:

1. National political demands and encouragement for the rights of the people around and within forest areas;

Penelitian Tesis dan Desertasi, PT Raja Grafindo, Jakarta 2013, p. 12.

⁶ Winarno Surahcmad, *Pengantar Penelitian Ilmiah, (Dasar, Metode, Teknik)*, (Bandung: Tarsito, 1990). p. 139-140.

⁷ Suratman, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2014). p. 77.

2. Social conflicts (agrarian-based) of rural/ indigenous communities around forests that continue to increase and expand so that a comprehensive solution is needed;
3. Criticism of the dominant paradigm of forestry management which has the character of scientific forestry and still ignores the provision of social space for communities around and within forest areas;
4. Efforts to improve the socio-economic welfare of the people living around the forest are very significant in each region.

Social forestry is defined as a form of industrial (conventional) forestry that is modified to allow the distribution of benefits to local communities. The concept of social forestry can be implemented on traditional forest lands, namely state forest areas and other lands, such as yards, fields, or gardens. Therefore, first of all, we see that the purpose of developing social forestry is to involve the communities living around and within forest areas to participate in empowering existing forest resources.⁸

⁸ Slamet Edi Sumanto, *Kebijakan Pengembangan Perhutanan Sosial Dalam Perspektif Resolusi Konflik (Social Forestry Development Policy In Conflict Resolution*

The scope of social forestry is as regulated in Article 4 of the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.83/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/10/2016 concerning Social Forestry, namely Village Forests, Community Forests, Community Plantation Forests, Forestry and Forest Partnerships, custom. According to this regulation, a village forest is a state forest managed by the village and used for village welfare. Applicants who can apply for HD management rights are one or several village institutions which can be in the form of: village cooperatives or Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), if the application is approved, a village forest management right (HPHD) will be issued.

Meanwhile, a community forest is a state forest that is used to empower the community. Community Forest Development was created to create positive interactions between communities and forests through participatory management and fostering the production of non-timber forest products that can be directly benefited by communities

Perspective), Jurnal Analisis Kebijakan Kehutanan Vol. 6 No. 1, April 2009. p. 14.

living around the forest. A community forest is a form of exploitation of land and planted with various types of plants (food, medicine, plantation, forestry) both inside and outside the forest to support the function of the forest as well as to support the interests of the community without compromising the function of the forest itself. The measurement of the success of community forestry is determined based on the benefits to the community in the form of increasing income, skills, abilities, absorption of technology, increasing land productivity, and improving forest areas. Community forestry is community empowerment to live a better life by actively participating in developing environmentally sound forests. The parties who can become applicants for this HKm are the head of the community group, the chairman of the joint forest farmer group, the head of the cooperative. Applicants whose applications are approved will then obtain a community forest utilization business permit (IUPHKm).

A community plantation forest is a plantation forest in production forest built by community groups to increase the potential and quality of production

forest by applying silviculture in order to ensure the sustainability of forest resources. Parties who can apply for this HTR are individuals (forest farmers), forest farmer groups combined with forest farmer groups, forest farmer cooperatives, or individuals working with local communities. Applicants whose applications are granted will obtain a business permit for the utilization of community timber forest products (IUP HHK-HTR).⁹ Another form of social forestry is customary forest, which is a forest located within the territory of customary law communities. And finally, forestry partnerships, namely cooperation between local communities and forest managers, holders of business permits for the use of forests or forest services, permits for borrowing and using forest areas, or holders of business permits for primary forest products. Community plantation forest must to protect by the government to

The four years that the Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla administration and his working cabinet have expected, have recorded

⁹ Asep Yunan Firdaus, *Panduan Praktis Penerapan Kebijakan Perhutanan Sosial: Kerangka PENCEPATAN Reformasi Tenurial Hutan*, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bogor, 2018. p. 5.

achievements in social forestry covering an area of 2,048,359.05 hectares and 28,206 hectares with customary forest schemes. This achievement is quite significant, when compared to the significant achievement target when compared to the 2007-2014 period during the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono administration which only achieved legal access to an area of 455,838.87 hectares. Although it looks quite significant, when compared to the social forestry achievement target as determined in the 2015-2019 Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) covering an area of 12.7 million ha, the social forestry achievement area for this period has only met 16.15% of the total national target. Overall, this condition shows that the implementation of social forestry programs has not been maximized.¹⁰

Locally, social forestry in Riau Province has an Indicative Map of Social Forestry Allocation (PIAPS) of 1.2 million hectares. To find out the realization of social forestry achievements, see the table below.

Table I.1 Realization of Social Forestry in Riau Province in 2020

N o.	distric t	Sch eme	KK area	Nu mbe r of SK	Nu mbe r of KK
1.	Bengk alis	HD	6325.00	2	617
		HK m	583	3	227
		HT R	1,400,000	2	80
Bengkalis Total			8,308.00	7	924
2.	Indragi ri Hilir	HD	7,664.00	4	3,503
		Indragiri Hilir Total			7,664.00
3.	Indragi ri Hulu	HK m	1.079.00	1	260
		Indragiri Hulu Total			1,079.00
4.	Kampa r	HD	8,492.00	2	1,027
		HK m	6,275.00	3	1,166
		HT R	2,792.00	5	415
		AD . Forest	19.113.82	2	5,246
Kampar Total			36672.82	12	7,854
5.	Meranti Islands	HD	9,960.00	7	2,397
		HK m	6,375.00	21	1,642
		HT R	1,477.54	3	-
Meranti Islands Total			17,812.54	31	4,039
6.	Kuantan Singin gi	HK m	4,731.00	6	467
		Kuantan Singingi Total			4,731.00
7.	Pelala wan	HD	13,436.00	3	1,813
		HK m	1.379	1	130
Total Warrior			14,815.00	4	1,943
8.	Rokan Downs	HK m	477	1	168

¹⁰ WALHI, *Op.Cit*, p. 1.

	tream	KU LIN KK	4,000. 00	1	-
Rokan Downstream Total			4,477. 00	2	168
9.	Rokan Hulu	HD	15,53 8.00	5	2,90 7
		HK m	3,354. 00	3	1,29 0
Rokan Hulu Total			18,89 2.00	8	4.19 7
1 0.	Siak	HD	7,013. 00	2	781
Siak Total			7,013. 00	2	781
Riau Total			121.4 64.36	77	24.1 36

Source: Working Group (POKJA)

Riau Province

In the table above, it can be seen that the realization of social forestry achievements in Riau Province is 121,464.36 with a total of 77 SKs and 24,136 KKs. Of course, this number is very far from expectations because Riau has a PIAPS of 1.2 million hectares. Then can the social forestry program realize social welfare by the mandate of the opening of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia "to protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia and to promote public welfare". In the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, social welfare is a special title for Chapter XIV which contains Article 33 concerning the economic system and Article 34 concerning the state's concern for the weak (poor

and neglected children) and the social security system. This means that social welfare is a platform for the economic system and social system in Indonesia. So if you want to be honest, actually Indonesia is a country try that adheres to the concept of a "welfare state" with a "participatory welfare state" model which in the social work literature is known as welfare pluralism. This model emphasizes that the state must continue to take part in handling social problems and the implementation of social security, although in its operation it still involves the community.

Social welfare has several relatively different meanings, although the substance remains the same. Social welfare includes three conceptions, namely:¹¹

1. Living conditions or a state of well-being, namely the fulfillment of physical, spiritual and social needs;
2. Institutions, arenas or fields involving social welfare institutions and various humanitarian professions that

¹¹ Edi Suharto, *Membangun Masyarakat Memberdayakan Rakyat Kajian Strategis Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Sosial dan Pekerjaan Sosial*, (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2014). p. 2.

carry out social welfare efforts and social services;

3. Activities, namely an organized activity or effort to achieve prosperous conditions.

The author considers the social forestry program to have many positive impacts, namely: 1. Communities can manage forests located in state forest areas; 2. The existence of a partnership scheme can minimize conflicts between corporations and the community; 3. The existence of a customary forest scheme in social forestry is a solution for customary law communities who have not submitted a permit for the determination of the status of customary forest to become private forest to the ministry of environment and forestry; 4. The existence of a village forest scheme in social forestry can make cooperatives and BUMDES effective in the village concerned; 5. The existence of a community forest scheme is a form of community empowerment so that community solidarity is formed to work together in managing forests. If the achievement of social forestry is realized by the number of PIAPS 1.2 million hectares, it can help the community's economy so that the realization of community welfare by

the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

WALHI's view is that social forestry is not only in areas (PIAPS) and social forestry is not only in clean and clear areas but also in company concession areas which have been a source of conflict with indigenous peoples, local communities, indigenous peoples as well as other areas which is a potential source of conflict. So social forestry is a solution to elevate the agrarian concept. The government's role in social forestry is facilitating business development, supplying seeds, increasing the capacity of the community in this case opening a marketplace to distribute the products of social forestry. WALHI's encouragement in social forestry is not only to share the land but the community must be sovereign over their land. The community must own the land, know where the land is and also have ways to manage it. Barriers to social forests try other than land conflicts, Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships (PSKL), Working Groups (POKJA), the Environment and Forestry Service (DLHK) and the Forest Management Unit (KPH) have different ideas in accelerating social forestry. For example,

Non Government Organization (NGO) proposed several places for social forestry but the government did not respond by reasoning that they were not involved, not by their LPJP and so on. After they were involved, they were returned to the NGO.¹²

Social forestry is, in principle, a policy to stop corporate domination of over 33 million hectares of Indonesian forest area. This policy is relevant as an intermediate objective towards people's sovereignty over the management of natural resources. Every policy is always distant from its implementation practice as well as social forestry policies that have not been able to achieve the targets desired by the government due to various obstacles and problems. Given that there are still needs and obstacles to the implementation of social forestry, a special study of this policy is needed, so that it can be used for improvement and evaluation. For this purpose, this study will explore the various perceptions of social groups in the community as actors in social forestry. Thus, it is hoped that this study can contribute to the

improvement of policies and practices of implementing social forestry so that it is in line with its main objective, namely improving the welfare of communities around the forest.¹³

Palm Oil In Social Forestry

The palm oil industry is one of the leading sectors for Indonesia. Together with Malaysia, Indonesia accounts for more than 85% of the world's palm oil production. This is because the geographical conditions are suitable for the development of oil palm plantations. In Indonesia's macroeconomic economy, the palm oil industry has a strategic role, including the largest foreign exchange earner, the locomotive of the national economy, energy sovereignty, driving the populist economic sector, and employment. Indonesia's oil palm plantations are growing fast and reflect the oil palm revolution. The rapid development of the Indonesian palm oil industry has attracted the attention of the world community, especially the world's main vegetable oil producer.¹⁴ The bright

¹² Interview with Fandi Rahman Deputy WALHI Eksekutif Daerah Riau, 6 Januari 2020.

¹³ WALHI, *Op.Cit.* p. 4.

¹⁴ Jan Horas V. Purba, Tungkot Sipayung, *Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Indonesia Dalam Perspektif Pembangunan*

prospect of palm oil commodities in the world vegetable oil trade is marked by the increase in palm oil prices in recent years, which has prompted the government to spur the development of oil palm plantation areas. However, impressive stories from the palm oil sector nationally do not always mean the same story for each actor in palm oil. The significant increase in world palm oil prices is not always enjoyed by all actors in the oil palm sector, especially oil palm producers, and more specifically small farmers. This of course relates to the forces involved in it.¹⁵

Although oil palm brings many benefits, the monoculture of oil palm cultivation cannot be separated from the use of chemicals, especially fertilizers and pesticides. Generally monoculture systems will absorb nutrients very quickly and in large quantities in the soil. As a result, the exploitation of this system is ensured by the use of fertilizers on a large scale. Meanwhile, if insecticides are sprayed, in addition to pests and diseases becoming immune or immune to their derivatives, it also

hurts the soil and the surrounding environment. As in the case of agricultural and plantation ecosystems, this system is very vulnerable to pests and diseases due to the lack of diversity of plant species. Finally, development with a monoculture system can change the living order of animals and has an unbalanced biological element. For example, *Milotonia basalis* was attacked by *Merhusii* pine stands, stem borer on *Parasirioanthes* and many are still due to the application of the monoculture system.¹⁶

In addition, the development of areas with a monoculture system or one type of tree will have a significant impact on soil erosion. The canopy on one type of plant is generally not able to cover the opening of space or leaves that are wide enough to accommodate rainwater, which eventually the water droplets hit the ground heavily. The monoculture system will eventually provide input material in the form of similar litter, which of course will affect soil organisms and in the end, the process of forming soil from decomposition is very slow. Productivity will experience a decline if there is no organic return for long-term stand

Berkelanjutan, Jurnal Masyarakat Indonesia, Vol. 43 No.1, Juni 2017.

¹⁵ Revisond Baswir Dkk, *Pekebun Mandiri Dalam Industri Perkebunan Sawit Di Indonesia*, Sawit Watch, Bogor, 2010, p. 9.

¹⁶ Arief Arifin, *Op.Cit.* p. 107-108.

growth and development, such as a decrease in stand diameter and height.

Herbicides are the type most widely used in oil palm plantations. In the use of herbicides, women are preferred over men and women are used more for spraying pesticides because they are considered more painstaking and diligent. This work is very dangerous for women because of the complexity of their reproductive system. The threats they face may not be visible now, because the effects of limited pesticide exposure are only felt in the long term. The suffering of women workers who are in charge of spraying pesticides every day. They suffer from symptoms of paraquat poisoning such as nosebleeds, eye irritation, skin infections, skin irritation and blisters, discolored and easily discolored nails, and sores in the stomach area. According to several studies in Asia and Europe, exposure to pesticides in women's bodies is more dangerous than in men's bodies, because the reproductive system and female hormones are more complex.

Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number

P.83/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/10/2016 concerning Social Forestry Article 65 Letter H which reads: This is enforced, it is allowed for 12 (twelve) years from the planting period and among the oil palm plantations, at least 100 (on 100) trees are planted per hectare. Based on Article 65, it can be concluded that oil palm is allowed in social forestry as long as oil palm has been previously planted on the land, but on the Contrary to the clearing of new land it is forbidden to plant oil palm in social forestry areas.

CONCLUSION

Social forestry is a forestry activity that involves the community in and around the forest to improve their welfare and increase the function and use of the forest actively and dynamically without neglecting the aspect of forest conservation. Locally, social forestry in Riau Province has an Indicative Map of Social Forestry Allocation (PIAPS) of 1.2 million hectares. However, the realization of social forestry achievements in Riau is far from the number of PIAPS. This achievement covers an area of 121,464.36 hectares with a total of 77 decrees and 24,136 households. Barriers to social forestry other than land conflicts,

ISSN (Print) 2723-3413 - ISSN (Online) 2722-3663

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ISSN (Print) 2723-3413 - ISSN (Online) 2722-3663

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Jokowi- Jusuf Kalla, Cet 1,
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