

THE ANALYZE OF INTEREST CONFLICT IN THE FIRE PRONE AREA OF THE FOREST AND THE LAND IN RIAU PROVINCE OF INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The issue about governance interest conflict of peat moss land has been started in 2007 and strengthened more after the fire in 2014. The research goal is to analyze the interest conflict in five villages especially the fire prone area of the forest and the land because the peat moss degradation and its location are near with the company. The kind of this research is descriptive qualitative with purposive sampling. The research was implemented in five villages that were grouped to be 4 study locations. The writer interviewed 15 subjects in five different areas that consisted of the village head, neighborhood association/citizens association, MPA, Private, and Society. The research result identified 19 interest actor in five study areas. For the study location 1 of Lukun village and Sungai Tohor village, the interest conflict occurred between the company and the local society. The study location 2 of Kampung Rawa Mekar Jaya area, the interest conflict occurred horizontally namely Village Government and Fire Caring Community. The study location 3 of Lubuk Keranji Timur village, the interest conflict occurred between the concession company with the society related their land acquisition that was claimed was in the concession map of that company. And the study location 4 of Dombas village, the interest conflict occurred between the local actors in keeping the peat moss restoration continuity. The mechanism of conflict solving used the solution model of tread level namely deliberation and law enforcement officers. The special uniqueness was in the study location 1 and 3, there were massive rebellion and social movement that such as demonstration, sewing mouth, self burning, posts making, until using the custom sanction like village feast.

Keywords: Interest Conflict, Peat moss Ecosystem, Peat moss Restoration

INTRODUCTION

The peat moss ecosystem restoration was degraded more massive since the forest and land fires occurred in 2014. In the point with the most critical and susceptible area was burnt to be one focus for the restoration by various sides under the government, the private, and the community organization or NGO. The map of the ecosystem peat moss recovery in Riau was implanted in various points such as Meranti Island, Siak, Pelalawan, and Bengkalis. Those areas enter into the prone area of land and forest fires because of the nature factor and high economic activity specially that are implemented by the company through the concession permission of industrial forest or

cultivation rights that is given by Riau's government and the concession company is two knife eyes that can't be separated. Thus, with their activity, it doesn't only border with one are of non peat moss but also the peat moss land use change to be the plantation of Industrial Forest or Cultivation rights by the unfriendly management against the peat moss.

According to the data of WALHI, the peat moss area is also included to the easy target for the fertile company both with the land allotment of Industrial forest and Cultivation rights, as presented in the following table:

Table
The Concession Spread in The Peat moss Area

Nr	Allotment	Large (Ha)	Spread
1	HGU	164.287	50 companies
2	HTI	1.408.308	51 companies
Total		1.572.595	101 companies

(Indriani, 2019)

As many 101 companies with the concession total as large 1.572.595 Ha are sad portrait moreover their activity tends to ignore the environment sustainability aspect. The local society that has never involved and intervened in the permission giving process must accept that the area where they live has been the promising business target by the financier that quibbles to do the activity suitable with the environment law provision. The guess about the company's activity that is not suitable with the laws and regulations has been proved slowly by the determined suspect and the pulled out concession permission by the government namely PT. LUM that operated in Meranti Island in 2016. Next, Walhi is one organization that pays attention to the environment sustainability aspect also has reported as least 7 companies suspected to do the environment destruction specially the peat moss in Riau Province, as presented in the following table:

The Report of 7 Companies of Environment Concession Destruction in Riau

Nr	Year	Corporation	Location
1	2017	PT. Citra Palma Kencana	Indragiri Hilir
2	2017	PT. Setia Agrindo Mandiri	Indragiri Hilir
3	2017	PT. Indogreen Jaya Abadi	Indragiri Hilir
4	2017	PT. Indrawan Perkasa	Indragiri Hilir dan Indragiri Hulu
5	2018	PT. Sumatera Riang Lestari	Rokan Hilir, Bengkalis, Indragiri Hilir dan Kepulauan Meranti
6	2018	PT. Teguh Karsa Wana Lestari	Siak

7	2018	PT. National Sagu Prima	Kepulauan Meranti
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(Indriani, 2019)

The commitment of government and related interest side always becomes the interesting discussion to be reviewed because some companies that enter into the report until now still operate. This thing also signals that the business in the peat moss land runs structured through certain pattern that gets fertile. The invasion and expansion of Concession Company on the peat moss area is hard to be avoided by the local society where they become one object that is forgotten in the permission process. The society is weak to attack the corporation because it's not a secret that the corporation always involves the people who has power that they are hard to be attacked with the power of local people based on heart scream and loud voice. (Edwards & Heiduk, 2015).

About the issue of the peat moss land degradation, this thing doesn't only become local problem where the fire occurs, but also it can be told as global problem especially because Indonesia becomes the world lung. But, it's hard for us to face the smoke disaster because every year Indonesia faces the dry season from the nature condition even in five annual cycle, we also face El Nino phenomenon. Riau as one of fire prone province also can't make its area free from the fire yet. In 2019, since January until March, the forest and land fires have burnt 791, 53 hectares in 10 subdistricts/cities as this following table:

Table 1.2

The Rekapitulation of Large Forest and Land Fires per Subdistrict/City Rekapitulasi in Riau Since 1 January-1 March 2020

Nr	Subdistrict/City	Large Forest and Land Fires (Ha)
1	Rokan Hilir	35,25
2	Dumai	98,55
3	Bengkalis	162,1
4	Kepulauan Meranti	24
5	Siak	165,06
6	Pekanbaru	10
7	Kampar	19,37
8	Pelalawan	22,6
9	Indragiri Hulu	45
10	Indragiri Hilir	215,6
Total		791,53

(Dewi, 2020)

The hope in 2020, Riau can be free from the smoke, it's just an unreal dream. From the first month until the beginning of march 2020, 791,53 ha of area has been burnt and majority is peat moss land. This situation is hard to be accepted but it's also hard to be avoided because besides

it's caused by the broken land, this year is also predicted that the hot temperature increase will occur. All of us must be ready to face the worst possibility like five years ago at the same time with pandemic Covid 19. The government as the policy holder related the management and using of the environment especially the peat moss is demanded to apply all applicable rules by avoiding someone's status. There is no trade off against the rules and laws implementation of all structural stakeholders and must have the same perception that the peat moss is important ecosystem that must be kept thorough monitoring and prosecution against offending party (Wibowo, 2019).

The permission giving to the company for doing its activity in the peat moss area if it's necessary to be stopped and prioritizes more the processing and the using towards the governance of local society, the intervention of interest side is done in order to prepare the rule that is really siding to the society by guaranting the law certainty for the fires subject if it's one time found. It's not on the permission giving to the concession company by referring the past experience where it tended to the damage and the tenurial conflict. The government structural from the center until the region in this case is demanded to understand about the peat moss governance by giving unfreedom for everyone to explore the maximum economy benefit without seeing the sustainability and the positive impact for the society. It's not only limited to the same perception about peat moss governance, monitoring and evaluation in local level but also it's to be done more detail, because so far in some points of restoration that is implemented hampered by convoluted and troublesome local bureaucracy, moreover when speaking about the budget allocation. It often becomes beginning disturbance point in the restoration activity of local level that doesn't run well, the district head and local elite put forward more who can give more and ignore the side who can't give the material benefit. Like it or not, it's real situation in local level related with the restoration policy that is done for the porne area of forest and land fires, so it doesn't become one mistake and prolonged loss so that thing should be made the evaluation material. (Widanto & Widowaty, 2019).

One of all ways to reach the ecology justice is by controlling the center and local actor for fiving the concession permission and the application of sanctions for breaking rules. It's very pity when the ecology justice campaign in the peat moss area that is accompanied by the demonstration supporting the peat moss recovery is not followed with the perception similarity and ideal beaurocracy in the level of center, region, until local. (Purnomo et al., 2019).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The discussion in this research uses classic sociology perspective. The classic perspective sees a conflict that occurs in the society is caused by the want to conquer certain set of natural resource and becomes more dominant from another groups. There are thoughts about the conflict that occurs in the society's life teoritically caused by the dissatisfaction towards the structural-functional that doesn't run suitable with each status and the role. Although the conflict is natural and normal occurring in the society's life dynamic but in certain point, the conflict will cause the chaos because one side who doesn't feel to be able to take worthed sources struggles to do the

resistance with all the ways. Meanwhile, the big financier side is enough to secrete a little bit of power to guarantee their position in the social class.

Related with the problem of peat moss ecosystem governance, this thing can't only be seen from one aspect but the dynamic multi-aspect. We are not enough to speak up that what is implemented by the corporation and the interest elite is a harmful action in the ecology side but also that thing can be meant as the resource scramble between the financier side with the society or in the term of Karl Marx's thought called borjuis and proletar. The invention and the expansion that are done massively become one indicator that there is an effort from the elite group of the big financier that dominate the natural resource that is become the living source of local society. Although the fact is the applicable rules often occur the smooth collaboration in the domination process between city and local borjuis. It is a fact when the discussion about a conflict that fights over the economical product also speaks up how the instinct wants to dominate from that person. It means the governance of an ecosystem is not related with the strict ryle that is made structurally but closely related with individual's desire to dominate everything that is often caeled the interest conflict. (Singapore Institute of International Affairs, 2017).

The desire of having power and dominating on certain resource by Dahrendorf is called as the first cause of interest conflict. The strong group uses its authority for realizing the goal or the mission that wanted to be reached. One thought that is famous enough from Dahrendorf is when talking that the real human has two sides namely can make a conflict and also create a compact integrated order, this perspective is called as the conflict dialetics. Two faces namely the concencuss and the conflict become unique side accompanying the society life dynamics, where one side dominates more from the others. (Ritzer & Goodman, 2004).

The theory of Dahrendorf is actually one lower level in the theory group of structural functional and has two important parts namely:

1. Basic theory preposition: the role structure will make the contradiction and contemporary interest.
2. About the general description that the conditions can cause a conflict (Baut & Effendy, 1986).

The normal condition is understood that every interest contradiction is normal condition filling the society's life in the social structure. It's latent and manifest where it's followed with the resistance from the group under the group domination structurally and the capital owner is not stronger. The ruler group palces themselves on the top structure or minimum, they will get closer with the elites in the structure besides having the big capital. They will struggle to create a domination with various ways so that the resource that is had by the proletar group or in an area can be dominated in maximum.

METHOD

This research uses the descriptive qualitative approach as the scientific method that is often used by a group of research in the social aspect, such as anthropology, sociology, and amount of

other behavior researchs, included the education knowledge. Through the qualitative approach, the writer collects the information overall by putting forward the subjective information from the actor or the subject that is become the data source. Besides that, the research problem is understood and described suitable with the given meaning by the informant or the research subject. This qualitative method is used to analyze every the social behavior and society's culture in the daily activity and also to get the data deeply about the informant's life or the bsuject in the research (Moleong, 2005).

The writer uses the research in five villages or residence from four subdistricts in Riau Province that enter into the porne area of forest and land fires, showed with the following table:

Table
The Location Distribution of The Research and The Subject Sum

Nr	Location		Subject Sum
1	Kepulauan Meranti Subdistrict	Lukun Village	3
		Sungai Tohor Village	3
2	Siak Subdistrict	Rawa Mekar Jaya Residence	3
3	Bengkalis Subdistrict	Tanjung Leban Village	3
4	Pelalawan Subdistrict	Lubuk Keranji Timur Village	4
Total			15

Source: The Processed Research Data, 2022.

The location election is based on the specific characteristic that is closely related with the fire point distribution, company, socio-cultural, and unique land governance. The subject in this research is as many 15 chosen figures based on purposive sampling, and the main criteria is the local figure that has deep understanding about the research goal namely about the interest conflict. So the chosen subject that consists of formal figure such as the village head, neighborhood associations, citizens associations, and structural position under them. For getting the relevant research result, the data collecting technique that is implemented namely through participative observation, deep interview, documentation, literature study and also equipped by the Discussion Group Focus. The result is analyzed using the descriptive qualitative approach by starting the data reduction, the data presentation, and the conclusion making.

RESULT AND THE DISCUSSION

1. The Interest Actor in The Tread Level

Based on the research result in the field, there are at least 19 interest actors that spread in 4 study locations. They have each role based on the institution specification or position in a structure. The actor identification result is explained in this following table:

Table
The Actor Identification in The Tread Level

Nr	The Identification of Interest Group in The Study Location
1	The center government
2	The Environment and Forestry Ministry included inside Manggala Agni
3	The Inteior Ministry
4	The Peat moss Restoration Dispute
5	The Riau Province Government
6	The Environment and Forestry Dienst of Riau Province
7	The Local Governemnt of Subdistrict of Meranti Island, Bengkalis, Siak, and Pelalawan.
8	The Regency Government of Tebing Tinggi Timur, Bandar Petalangan, Sungai Apit, and Bandar Laksamana
9	The Village Government of Village of Lukun, Sungai Tohor, Rawa Mekar Jaya, Lubuk Keranji Timur and Tanjung Leban
10	The Dispute of Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics
11	The Region Disaster Tackling Dispute of Riau
12	The Concession Company
13	The University or Disaster Institution namely The Disaster Study Center of Riau University
14	The Law Enforcement Officer and Region Security (Police and Army) and stryctural under itself.
15	The Society Self-support Institution, NGO, and The self and private citizenship organization namely CIFOR, Walhi Riau, JMGR, etc.
16	The Public Figure, religion figure, custom figure, an intellectual, woman figure, youth figure
17	The Boss
18	The Fire Caring Community or local institution related with Bumdes and Bumkam.
19	The Public Society in the research location

Source: Research Result, 2022.

The interest from 19 actors is different, who acts formally by reconciling to the main task and fuction according to the applicable rules and laws, who moves by itself based on the carity and humanity soul. Although some groups or interest sides are on the hierarchy with the task and the function that are arranged by the laws and the rules but that thing doesn't guarantee that the coordination or the task implementation runs well. Especially in the level of Riau Province

Government and the structural under themselves. The long bureaucracy often becomes a hindrance when it comes to the tread level (village), the anomaly of main task and function of each interest group comes up. The simplicity is when the instruction of center and local policy is arranged neatly so it often will change until in the tread level. The lousy elite of village government will be found and there is no good cooperation in the institution of village level that is given task to prevent and handle the forest and land fires namely the Fire Caring Community. The related policy dynamic of peat moss ecosystem governance in each region basically is different and depends on the social culture of local society. (Adiansah et al., 2019).

In the position, the side's existence outside government bureaucracy such as University, Citizenship Self-Support Institution, NGO and other kinds has important role speaking up about the unrest and the problem in the tread level. This thing has run well according to the hope where they (the side outside government bureaucracy) has been able to create the good coordination and even it will be better than the past government structural. The problem that becomes the hindrance of governance or peat moss ecosystem restoration in the tread level because each side or interest group has not yet wanted to the restoration as the solution to solve the degraded peat moss. They still feel that the restoration doesn't bring the significant impact against the peat moss ecosystem recovery also with the smoke problem that still occurs until this time. Besides that, the inconsistent government in giving the permission and the law enforcement against the environment breaker also causes the negative assumption and it keeps developing.

2. **The Study Location 1 (Lukun Village and Sungai Tohor Village of Tebing Tinggi Timur Subdistrict)**

The land domination pattern in these both areas namely individual and group that has been since a long time ago with the knowing of the village head or the local custom head. The land possession of the society and the group with the sum above the average (2ha) is caused by the past forest pioneer because at that time, there was not limitation about the land domination. Hence, by seeing the inhabitant growth rate that can cause the land needs increases so there are some limitations namely the reason of processing of group or individual must be clear, individual or group only may manage the minimum land 2,5 ha and maximum 5 ha, meanwhile the group may be more than that with the requisite is a local villager by showing the formal document from the village, unoverlapping land or unclaimed yet by other people, and given permission by the village government. (Syahrudin et al., 2017).

The actor has influence in these two areas namely the village head, the custom figure, the society figure, the formal figure under the structural of village head, religious leader, woman figure, and boss. But, the most dominant is the boss in the case of land domination and natural resource processing that can be living source namely sago palm and rubber. The domination of the boss in both area is so clear even defeats other actors because he becomes the administrator of the commodity for many years that is produced by the farmer included the price controlling. The boss characteristic in these both areas is dominated by the inhabitant outside the village that is used to

be called with “the China Boss”. The local government is not able to create the commodity processing system of agriculture or plantation that gives more benefit for the farmer. This case clearly inflicts financial loss because as long as that commodity is bought by the boss so the farmer will keep experiencing the pressure condition with the price controlling by the boss (Amady, 2017).

These both village faces almost same problem, besides the main commodity is controlled by the boss, his area is also closed with the company. Two companies are PT. Lestari Unggul Makmur and PT. National Sagu Prima. Hence, since 2016 The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has pulled out the concession permission of PT. Lestari Unggul Makmur because it forbids against the peat moss area governance namely the canalization making which it makes the great dryness. At the permission revocation around 2.500 ha of the former land of PT. Lestari Unggul Makmur’s concession is returned to the society for being processed especially in both villages. The next problem, until this time one company, PT. National Sagu Prima still stands around their area, and this means that the obstacle against the peat moss damage is still there although Walhi Riau has reported the company to the police side with the accusation doing the environment damage activity. The follow-up has not been seen yet and the final phase from the report. (Indriani, 2019).

The structure disfunction or stopped task and function fro the society structure part in the study location is seen with the weak coordination especially about the law enforcement and society’s economy interest. The society participation is still hard to be created being an indicator that their perception towards the process and the use of the land by the society doesn’t run well yet. The society’s voice for the sago palm processing centra development that is not basic on the boss has not showed yet the good point until this time. Thus, it can be the conflict potency some times blowing up because of the society’s unsatisfication because their vital aspiration is not heard. Meanwhile the government seems slowly to respon the society’s complaint. (Kane et al., 2018).

3. **The Study Location 2 (Rawa Mekar Jaya Residence of Sungai Apit Subdistrict)**

The restoration in Rawa Mekar Jaya Residence runs well. The Fire Caring Community shows the significant role in preventing the forest and land fires. They cooperate with the law enforcement officers such asa Army, Police, and structural under it like Bhabinkamtibnas. This area has some problems related with the land governance namly unclear border poulitce between Rawa Mekar Jaya Village and Penyengat Village. Although this thing disturbs undirectly the prevention process of forest fires or restoration but at one point, the fires occurs in the unclear border poulitce area will cause a serious problem. Each part may be possible to shift the responsibility each other to extinguish the fire and to be responsible in law.

The next problem is the weak coordination between village government and the Fire Caring Community that seems to be separated although they have same goal to create zero fire. The unharmony relation of both side becomes an obstacle to move doing the action of the fires prevention. The village government as the highest top leader in the tread level can’t be the fasilitator about their complaint of the Fire Caring Community especially related with their food

security. The Fire Caring Community or shortened MPA of Rawa Mekar Jaya Residence can be told as the best institution of the forest and land fires handling in Sungai Apit Subdistrict of Siak Residence with the sufficient equipment and the clear program. But, that thing doesn't mean that they don't have a complaint for the village head and especially the structural above itself. The Fire Caring Community wants the land giving to be managed together so the result can be used by them for the living requirements when there is smoke and they can't work. But, this thing can't be fulfilled yet until this time. (Putra et al., 2015).

Besides, there is no company in Rawa Mekar Jaya Residence that does the processing of peat moss land like in two villages. The majority land domination belongs to local with the individual system here. Moreover, the land processing is still traditional with the commodities such as pineapple, rubber, sago palm, and crops planted. Thus, the society that works as farmer and it is one of the oldest job in spite of being the farmer. The selling result from the commodity of farmer and fisherman is relative easier because the road access and the buyer applicable can be sufficient.

4. The Study Location 3 (Lubuk Keranji Timur Village of Bandar Petalangan Subdistrict)

The area of Lubuk Keranji Timur has border with the company of PT. Arara Abadi. Even, a part of the land that is made by the society as the garden is a part of the company concession and it hasn't been given yet to the society, the sum is about 16 hectare. Generally, Lubuk Keranji Timur faces two problems. First, the flood in the wet season, they experience the flood of the company's closed blocking canal. And then, in the dry season, the society's lands are also influenced by the canal and it causes the dryness. The interest conflict potency in this area is very big specially related with the society's land acquisition into the company concession. Meanwhile, in this case, it's impossible for the company to give its area for the society with many reasons. And CSR of the company should be given for the society but it's still less and it tends to stop. Besides the company, the dominant actor in this area namely the village government, the custom figure and subdistrict head, and The Peat Moss Restoration Dispute through its facilitator. The coordination and the communication under the village government, the custom figure, and the subdistrict head run well specially about their right as the society who live in the concession area. Meanwhile BRG through its facilitator is in the position to strengthen the society's capacity and push the independence in the aspect of prevention and controlling of the forest and land fires.

The big part of land domination of the company becomes one dilemma moreover the fires often occurs both in the concession land and the society's land. One side, PT. Arara Abadi is the big concession company with the sufficient human resource, but another side, the society doesn't have enough power to the rebellion. So the land acquisition problem is just a discourse and unreal desire that is not known to come true. The problem is not in the society's demand but also the relative slow company's behaviour in doing the land fires handling effort in their area.

Because the claim of society's land is in the company's concession area, they can't handle the land legality. The society is reliable in struggle that they have done with the land before the concession company is there. Thus, the company is still guided by the concession map that they have and consider that their land is on the company concession area. The local custom society's struggle for the land acquisition still occurs until this time. They hope the village government and another interest side can give the land acquisition aspiration so that all land legality document can be arranged so it eases the society to process the land. Until this time, that will still become the hindrance for the local government and like it or not as a part from the government apparatus, the society's right struggle especially the custom society must be done for the justice. (Hergoualc'h et al., 2018).

5. The Study Location 4 (Tanjung Leban Village of Bandar Laksamana Subdistrict of Bengkalis Regency)

Based on the interview with the society in Tanjung Leban Village, the biggest land fires disaster occurred in 2014 and 2015 in the big scale that was also experienced by part of villages in Bandar Laksamana Subdistrict and it influenced against the society's life and shook the economy of Tanjung Leban Village. The sum of burnt land in that village was about 10 hectare from 2014 until 2015 that was obtained from the participative mapping 2021 in Tanjung Leban Village. (Maisaroh & Kasman, 2021). The event of this fires also caused the victim of smoke, and brought the material loss like they lost their living source from their plantation. The burnt land is in the north village that was used as the mix garden land, palm oil garden, and rubber. Besides the material loss, the land fires also causes various kinds of illness such as fever, diarrhea, hard to breath, and cold based on the collected data from village health post in Tanjung Leban Village.

The influencing actor is the actor or someone that has the influence and the role in the society both in aspect of social, economy, culture, position and trust or religion. The influencing actor also has the traditional and charismatic leadership type whose opinion/suggestion is always asked by the society. Generally, the most influencing actor in Tanjung Leban Village is the Village Head. The village head or called as the leader is looked not only as a leader but from the village government but also as the protector and the guidance of the society when the society has a problem. Besides that, the leader has big responsibility to bring the villager of Tanjung Leban Village into the prosperous and safe life. Other politic actors are people who have structural position in the residence government such as village head, orchard head, citizenships association head, neighbourhood association head, and region government dispute. The village head is considered because he has the position that can influence every decision in the village. Besides that, the region government dispute head as the controller of the governance and the aspiration donator in Tanjung Leban Village. Moreover, the orchard head, the neighbourhood association head and the citizenships association head are looked as the important persons in each work scope namely the orchard, the neighbourhood association, and the citizenships association in implementing the service task to the society. Meanwhile in the economy sector, there is a boss in the village that has role in distributing the goods from the producer to the consumer with the

hope, the commodity of the residence can be sold from inside to outside. Besides that, there is also saving and loan cooperative head for managing the village government financial and providing the business capital for those who need.

In the thing of peat moss restoration in Tanjung Leban, this time there is an obstacle like the decreased forest sum and it changes to be the palm oil that produces more. In Tanjung Leban village area, there are three companies namely PT. Sekato Pratama Makmur and PT. Bukit Batu Hutani Alam which operate in the sector of the industrial plant forest and PT. Sumber Tani Agung in the palm oil plantation give a little supports in strengthening the economy and the local potency development. The economy revitalization in the peat moss restoration movement doesn't seem real. We find that the support in developing the friendly commodity of peat moss such as the pineapple and its derivative products are very low. The condition pushes the household industry that processes the pineapple product is bankrupt and the farmer that cultivates the pineapple also decreases. Another found in the daily life context, the social capital in the peat moss restoration effort is weak enough. The solidarity of interest actors is not strong enough to build the prosperous society's life from the peat moss commodity use. The weak social capital becomes one hindrance that has potency to disturb the peat moss restoration activity especially from the economy revitalization side. Because it's for supporting the program smoothness and the strong social capital is needed especially from the side of trust and solidarity (Jalil et al., 2021).

6. **The Mechanism of Interest Conflict Solving**

Majority of problem related with the interest conflict of land domination and processing is solved in the tread level. The village head and the figure have influence there like the custom head has important role in the solving of the conflict or dispute. But, this thing doesn't miss from the conflict solving mechanism according to the state law when the problem is not solved in the tread level, they will involve the law enforcement officer. (Hutagaol et al., 2017).

The most dominant and unique conflict solving mechanism is in the study location 1 and 3, explained as followings:

- The social movement and through the petition protest action

This model occurs in the Meranti island area when they struggled the concession permission revocation of PT. Lestari unggul Makmur before 2016. They has implemented the demands struggle through the bureaucracy path but its process is very slow and they evaluate that the region policy doesn't siding to the society's rights. The protest is not implemented by two villages namely Lukun and Sungai Tohor. But also, other five villages also do the same thing namely Sungai Tohor Barat, Nipah Sendanu, Tanjung Sari, Sendanu Darul Ihsan, and Kepau Baru. The society from seven villages demand the concession permission revocation that was published by the government in 2007 through the Letter Number 217/Kemenhut-II/2007 About The Business Permission Giving of Forest Wood Result use of Industrial Plant in PT. lestari Unggul Makmur.

Since in the beginning, the government gives the permission, the society doesn't agree and does the action. Until the permission revocation was implemented in 2016, the society does the action for many times to demand PT. LUM to revoke the permission. They go through various

ways from the demonstration on the street, building the battle posts, until they do the meeting with the side of government and the company. All sides of society also participate from the society figure, woman figure, youth figure, etc. According to the review result, the action have been done for many times namely the massal demonstration in 30 december 2009 until 30 December 2011. The action of sewing mouth in 13 December 2011, the action of self burnt in 22 Mei 2013 and 14 February 2014, and the last was the creation of the inequality monument. (Hidayat, 2018).

The protest was also done with the petition making that consists of the solution demand of ecosystem damage problem and asked Presiden Jokowi to observe the smoke condition in Meranti Island especially Sungai Tohor Village. This petition was a more modern protest movement and could collect thousand supporters from various regions and backgrounds. Abdul Manan or friendly called Cik Manan was the leader that had initiative to make the petition until it was signed by 14.754 people. (Suartika, 2014).

- Reviveing the custom sanction

This model occurred in the study location 3 namely Lubuk Keranji Timur Village of Bandar Petalangan Subdistrict. The mechanism of prevention and the suspect prosecution of forest and land fires used the custom sanction such as village feast. This region is the custom village and the problem solving used the custom from a long time ago. But, the sanction application of village feast for the new perpetrator of forest and land fires was determined around 5 years ago. The local society believes that the custom sanction can give deterrent effect and make someone afraid that will do the land fires. The applied custom sanction doesn't mean that it makes them free from the smoke problem, but the social control becomes stricter. There is no society yet that is proven guilty and does the land fires then sentenced by the village feast, it can occur when the society is afraid to burn or the burnt land sum is far from the standard that can be sentenced by the village feast.

CONCLUSION

1. Conclusion

Four study locations have different characteristic related with the land governance problem. The dominant actor in each study location also have the difference. For the study location 1 of the area of Lukun Village and Sungai Tohor Village, the interest conflict occurs between the company and the local society. The study location 2 of the area of Rawa Mekar Jaya residence, the interest conflict occurs horizontally namely the village government and the Fire Caring Community. The study location 3 of the area of Lubuk Keranji Timur village, the interest conflict occurs between the concession company and the society related with their land acquisition that was claimed in the map of the company concession. Last, the study location 4 of the area of Tanjung Leban Village, the conflict characteristic is horiozontal. For the mechanism, the conflict solution tends to use the solution model of local level namely the deliberation, but if it doesn't finish in this level so it continues to the law enforcement officer. The special uniqueness was in the study location 1 and 3, there were massive rebellion and social movement that such as demonstration, sewing mouth, self burning, posts making, until using the custom sanction like

village feast. Besides those problems are pointed to be solved, this effort has also goal to prevent the forest and land fires in their area.

2. Recommendation

Based on some results, the writer gives the recommendation as followings:

- a. Giving the legal certainty for the society on hacing and processing the natural resource in their area.
- b. Strengthening the instituton and the solidarity in keeping the environment through the socialization and the field action, and the matery supporting.
- c. Reviving the local values in the problem solving of the land governance and the prevention of forest and land fires in each area.
- d. The government needs to support and cooperate in struggling the society's rights on their own land.

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