

Analysis of Conflict between the Society and Perhutani (Company of Indonesian Forestry) As a Result of Taking Forestry Land

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Abstract—This research is motivated by the growing proliferation of settlements in protected forest land. The issue became a challenge for all parties, both of public, forestry, local government, etc. This study describes the conflict between society who occupies the forest land protected by Perhutani in Sukawana orchard, Karyawangi village, Parongpong subdistrict, West Bandung Regency. This study uses a qualitative approach and method of case study. The approach and methods are used to understand the conflicts between society and Perhutani as a result of land conversion through comprehensively describing. Technique of collecting data is carried on by interview, observation and documentation. The findings of this study are: (1) a major factor of the people of Commune 13 in Sukawana Orchard occupied protected forest land due to economic constraints and the omission of certain parties; (2) The conflict is caused by land conversion of protected forest land into residential land, the amount of people raise more, there is a semi-permanent home even permanent home, and there are many small and livestock enclosures. While Perhutani want protected forest land free of settlements; (3) many efforts of conflict resolution in this study has not been completed, because the local government does not have the land to relocate human settlements. As a temporary solution that is banning the addition of the residential area in the protected forest land.

Index Terms—Conflict, society, forestry, land occupation.

I. PREFACE OF RESEARCH

Indonesia is one of countries with vast forests. Based on observations conducted by researchers at Karyawangi Orchard, Sukawana Village, Commune of 13, Parongpong Sub-district, West Bandung Regency, there are protected forests of 850 hectares which contain pine trees. The location of protected forest adjacent to the tea plantations influence the tea garden workers who have retired or workers who are out of the tea plantations began to occupy land and build a house in a protected forest land.

The agreement between the society and Perhutani causes its own polemical for the society. They are confused about where to move because they were dependent on the protected forest area. Perhutani also asked them to provide land for their residence, but from Perhutani cannot provide replacement

land for them. Finally, to this day, people still live in the protected forest area.

The difference of interests between Perhutani with the society raises its own contradictions. The transfer functions of the land mean the difference of interests between the government concerned to preserve the protected forest area and economic interests of society.

In terms of the sociological, the issue is a conflict between society and Perhutani. Seeing from the source of the conflict, it was including vertical conflict.

II. THEORY OF RESEARCH

Maftuh (2008)[1] explained that the vertical conflict is “a conflict between the two parties which have different social standing”. In this study, a conflict occurs between different social positions that are between Perhutani with the society, where Perhutani has the authority thus has a higher position than the society. This opinion is in line with Maftuh (2008) who stated that different social positions among “between the authority with which does not have the authority, or the subordination with the subordinate”.

As stated by Coser in Ritzer and Goodman (2011)[2]: Conflict realistic is the conflict that comes from disappointment towards the special demands that occur in the relationship and supposition of the possible benefits of the participants as well as shown on an object that is considered disappointing.

The theory used in this research is the theory of conflict. Wirawan (2010)[3] mentioned several sources of conflict include “limited resources, different goals, interdependency of tasks, the diversity of social systems, differentiation organizations, ambiguity jurisdiction, a private person, the reward system is not feasible, the communication was not good and treatment humane”. The limited resources become a source of conflict because people always experience limitations of the resources needed to support life. Limitations that lead to a As noted by Maftuh (2008, p. 1), which argued that “Conflict is a form of social interaction when two individuals have different interests, and the loss of harmony among them”. Meanwhile Narwoko and Suyanto (2007)[4] explained that “Conflict is a social process that takes place with the involvement of the people or groups who challenge each other with the threat of violence” competition between people to get needed resources and this often creates a conflict. Additionally different goals also lead to conflict because every human being has a purpose and a different way of life.

Coser (in Johnson, 1986)[5] also discussed the safety valve.

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Safety valve is a special mechanism that can be used to defend a group of social conflict. Safety valve lets the overflow of hostility channeled without destroying the whole structure, conflict helps “cleaning up the atmosphere” in the group who were in disorder. Coser seen safety valve serves as a way out that placate the situation, which without it the relations between the conflicting parties will increasingly sharpened. Safety valve is one of the specific mechanisms that can be used to defend a group of social conflict. Safety valve is an institution disclosure of dissatisfaction on a system or structure. As stated by Coser; “Through the safety valve, hostility will be inhibited from being turned against the original object. But such reimbursement also covers the cost of the social system as well as for individuals: reducing the pressure to enhance the system to meet the conditions being changed and stem the pressures within the individual, creating possible growth of destructive explosions”.

Maftuh (2008) described five basic assumptions of conflict resolution education that is a positive perception of conflicts, respect for differences, developed in the context of cooperation, problem solving is the core, and conflict resolution education as a prevention and intervention program. Fifth assumptions are summarized as follows: First positive perceptions of the conflict. Positive perceptions of the conflict see the conflict as something that naturally occurs in the society.

Indonesian society is a multicultural society, so that the assumption of an appreciation of the differences should be implemented. Society must be tolerant, appreciate and respect the differences. The third is the developed cooperation. Conflicts can be resolved by cooperation or competitions, the two things determine a constructive or destructive conflict.

Conflict will be constructive if resolved with cooperative in accordance to the assumption of conflict resolution education which develops cooperation. Cooperation is necessary because of conflicting parties must cooperate in solving the problem so that both sides no one harmed. Fourth, problem solving is the core. The core of the conflict resolution education is problem solving. The problem solving process has two basic parts as stated by Weitzman and Weitzman (in Maftuh 2008.), namely diagnosing conflict and develop alternatives solution to the problem. The stages of problem solving by Crawford and Bodine (in Maftuh 2008), namely: (1) organizing the circumstances / situations, (2) collecting views, (3) identifying interests, (4) making a choice, (5) evaluating choices and (6) producing an agreement. The fifth is conflict resolution education as a prevention and intervention program. Conflict resolution education can be used as the prevention because educating behavior and understanding will cause conflicts and can be used as a solution to the current conflict occurs (intervention) for educating students to think critically seek alternative solutions to the conflict.

III. METHOD'S OF RESEARCH

This study used a qualitative approach because of research on public conflict with forestry-related using land forestry has not relied on the results but stressed the process. Researcher

used the case study method to answer problems in this study. The case study method is a method that examines a case in detail. Instruments of this research used in qualitative research is that the researcher herself. Techniques of collecting data in this research are through interviews, observation, literacy study, documentation study and recorded observations.

Researcher uses techniques of sources triangulation and member checks to verify the data. Sources triangulation lead to the various involved parties, they are the people of commune of 13 in Sukawana Orchard consisting of leaders of commune, neighborhood, society leaders, society organizations, and society elders.

In this study, researcher will recheck the data that has been obtained by researcher to various stakeholders including local society, Perhutani, government, LMDH, and tea plantations. Data from the society will be checked its validity to Perhutani, government, LMDH, and tea plantations until the saturation values. It is conducted to avoid misunderstandings that will affect the conclusion by researcher. Analyzing data which was done by researcher is a reduction data, display data, and conclusion drawing / verification.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

People living in protected forest land belongs to Perhutani is not a local society, but they had come from different regions. The majority of these migrants had come still from West Java regions like Tasikmalaya, Sumedang, Sukabumi, Garut, and so forth. But there are also people who had come from outside West Java such as Solo and NTB. The newcomers migrated from different areas to work in the tea plantations. They work on a tea plantation in various regions under the auspices of PTPN VII. Tea plantations under the auspices of PTPN VII were located in various regions in West Java. Tea plantations itself is divided into several section. PTPN itself always pass over the employees to other areas as needed jobs. The first society who living in protected forest land belongs to Perhutani is a retired tea plantation Bukit Unggul namely Sukawana Orchard section.

Based on the interview, there are several factors that lead to people for living in protected forest land belongs to Perhutani. The first factor is because of economic limitations. Most of the people who lived in protected forest belongs to Perhutani is a retired employee of the tea plantations. Income as an employee of a tea estate was minimal and was under local UMR (regional minimum wage). As for their retirement income a day is just Rp.2000. With a minimal income, they do not have money to buy land even less to build a house. So reluctantly, elderly people lived in protected forest land belongs to Perhutani. The second factor is the location of the job.

Most of the people who have retired they keep working as a freelance employee or employees daily tea plantation where it is adjacent to protected forest land belongs to Perhutani. They are increasingly forced to stay there to save the cost of accommodation and transportation. As for the small percentage of people do not work back in the tea plantations, they work as laborers or farmers around their residence. The third factors, they did not have a hometown. The immigrants

in Sukawana Orchard of commune of 13 cannot return to their hometowns, because of various factors. There are people who cannot return to his home because the house in the village had already been sold for the provision of his early work in the tea plantations. There is also people who had been at house in Sukawana Orchard, because after decades of leaving the hometown and work in the tea plantations that choose not to return to his village.

They still want to work as daily employee tea plantations, because they do not have sufficient expertise due to their level of education is low and they have been accustomed to working in a tea plantation despite of their income is minimal. The fourth factors, the existence of culture 'Mental of Garden'. The society here has a 'mental of garden' means that they always thought to their children for what the school, as they will surely be working as an employee of a tea plantation same as their parents.

Therefore, there are some families that had historically worked as an employee of a tea plantation with minimal income anyway. Nonetheless, there are some families who are willing to fast for the sake of her children's educations they do not want their children to work like their parents. Every parent would want their children to be more successful than their parents. Fifthly is the omission of Perhutani. The first society who built a house on land protected forest belongs to Perhutani formerly is not strictly prohibited by Perhutani. As if Perhutani let people build houses in the protected forest land. In addition, there are informants who said that when they wanted to build a house on protected forest land, they requested permission from the rangers on duty here while they regaled the "coffee" and "cigarette" to them. There's even a person who sells the house to someone else when the house occupied land that does not belong to him in other words is illegal. However, because it takes place to stay, the people were willing to buy even without certificates. Sixthly is the omission of the tea plantation.

The main factors causing conflict between society and Perhutani is about grabbed lands. The grabbed land in question is from protected forest land into residential land. However Perhutani acted when the population was already a lot of even one RW whereas society cannot be moved elsewhere because of economic factors. On August 20, 2014 there are agreement related tenure conflicts between society and Perhutani. Perhutani prohibits settlements in protected forest land. Meanwhile, the society objected to the agreement. Because they've relied live in protected forest land for decades and even generations. Party of society also is on the defensive, why Perhutani just prohibited settlement lately, why not do it sooner when the society wanted to build homes on protected forest land belongs to Perhutani. When, the settlement has been a lot of, there are actions from Perhutani. Society cannot afford to move or vacate the protected forest land, because they do not know where to stay except here.

Perhutani could vacate the protected forest land from residential using heavy equipment, but Perhutani not have the heart to evict people forcibly. Perhutani feel sorry for people who had long lived in protected forest land. However, this Perhutani compassionate attitude makes people had increasingly risen. Formerly home was built by society is simply home as a shelter which was built only perfunctory, the

important things is society are protected from wind and rain. But with the growing number of people, the house which was built by the society no longer be just a simple home but there are some homes that semi-permanently even though a permanent home. Whereas in protected forest land it should not be any simple house or even non-permanent house. Let alone to house, if there is a fallen tree, a fallen tree wood should not be taken. Wood of fallen trees should be left to rot. The problems become more complex, when the government cannot provide a substitute for the loss of this land conversion. Most of the people there who feel uneasy with this regulations of Perhutani, but they could not move to another place. People feel afraid because if Perhutani really drive them, they are confused to move anywhere because it is hampered by the economy. They could have moved jobs from plantation workers become farmers, villa employees or others who are still nearby Parongpong region but for a place to stay that is a staple of the society cannot be substituted or moved.

There are several alternative ways to reduce conflict. Among them are the number of people in Sukawana Orchard commune 13 who lived in protected forest land belongs to Perhutani should not be increased. There were several informants namely SR, H, L and S which states that people who already lived in protected forest land is allowed to remain on the land. Society cannot move to another place according to the regulations of Perhutani due to economic constraints. The second alternative is a home which was built by the society in protected forest land belongs to Perhutani should be a simple home. This means that there should be no semi-permanent home or even a permanent home. Nevertheless there are some semi-permanent homes in protected forest land belongs to Perhutani and they do not want to dismantle the homes into a simple home.

Based on research data shows that people who had been living in protected forest land belongs to Perhutani come from different regions but with the same job that retirees tea plantations Bukit Unggul of Sukawana section. Retired tea plantations occupied protected forest land belongs to Perhutani because of several factors, including economic factors, the location is close to the work, have no homeland to return to their hometown, their culture of garden mental, their omission from both the government and private sector Perhutani and tea plantations. The main factor is because of economic limitations. These economic factors related to other factors that are close to the job site, has no homeland to return to areas of origin as well as their mental gardens.

The shift in land use in the society because of economic necessity cause conflicts between the parties concerned with the society itself. Referring to the opinion Coser (in Ritzer, 2011, p. 65) conflicts realistic is the conflict because of the differences and disagreements over how to achieve goals or the goals to be achieved. In line with Maftuh (2008, p. 1) argued that "Conflict is a form social interaction when two individuals have different interests, and the loss of harmony among them". The conflict between the people of commune 13 Sukawana Orchard with Perhutani is caused by differences in the interests of the land used by the society.

Wirawan (2010, p. 5) states that "conflict is the opposition that is expressed between two or more parties that are dependent on the object of conflict, using patterns of behavior

and interaction conflicts that produce output conflict". Referring to the opinion of Wirawan, the conflict between the people of commune 13 Sukawana Orchard does not just happen, but rather, it requires time of occurrence of the difference to the solution of the conflict. The process of conflict due to land conversion here does not happen instantly but has been prolonged. Society has for decades occupied protected forest land belongs to Perhutani.

Meanwhile Lewis Coser viewed the conflict in terms of functionalism conflict. Setiadi and Kolip (2011)[6] explained that Coser stressed the functions of conflict for the social system or society. One of the things that distinguish Coser from other proponents of conflicts theory is that he stressed the importance of the conflict to maintain the integrity of the group¹. Coser (in Poloma, 2004)[7] discussed the hostility in intimate social relations, functionality of conflicts and conditions that affects conflict with outside groups and the structure of social groups. Coser's statement was in line with the facts on the ground. With the existence of conflict between society and Perhutani, it can increase the solidarity of society in Sukawana Orchard commune 13. The society will unite and equalize opinions related problems that occur with Perhutani.

Conflicts of this land conversion must be found its solution in order to divergence of interests between the society and Perhutani does not happen again. As stated by Maftuh (2008, p. 56) the core of the conflict resolution education is problem solving. The problem solving process has two basic parts as stated by Weitzman and Weitzman (in Maftuh 2008, p. 59), namely diagnosing conflict and developing solutions alternatives to the problem.

Conflicts between the people of commune 13 Sukawana Orchard with Perhutani must be seen from the situation. How to the shift of land occur, the extent to which people use the protected forest land and for what purposes society used the protected forest land. After that, efforts to resolve the conflict are not only done by people with Perhutani alone, but must involve other relevant parties. Maftuh's statement is in line with Coser (1986, p. 69) which look at the safety valve serves as a way out that placate the situation, so that the conflict does not become more complex. The safety valve in the conflict between the people of commune 13 Sukawana Orchard with Perhutani is certain social groups which is the government and NGOs. Government in the village, in the district and local governments together are involved directly in handling conflicts. Not only the governments, but also the NGO that is the Community Institutions Neighborhood Forest (LMDH) helped in addressing the issues of conflict as a result of this land conversion. Having collected the views of various parties, the subsequent efforts are identifying interests. Interests in question are interests of people of commune 13 Sukawana Orchard with Perhutani. Society has an interest for the necessities of life, while Perhutani should enforce rules regarding protected forest. Then, these interests should be made an option or an alternative solution. Parties associated discussed in concerning the resolution of conflicts between the people of commune 13 Sukawana Orchard with Perhutani. Having held discussions, there are few alternatives in reducing conflict. Firstly, the number of people in Sukawana Orchard commune 13 who live in protected forest land belongs to Perhutani should not be increased. The second

alternative is a house that is built by the society in protected forest land belongs to Perhutani have to be a simple house. This means that there should be no semi-permanent house or even a permanent house. The settlement alternatives must be evaluated, whether done well or not. The second alternative is not be done by the society well, because there are some semi-permanent house in protected forest land belongs to Perhutani and they do not want to dismantle the house into a simple house.

V. CONCLUSION

Referring to the findings and discussion of research results that have been described, some conclusions can be formulated in accordance with the formulation of the problem as follows: First, the people who had been living in protected forest land belongs to Perhutani originally came from retired employees of the tea plantations Bukit Unggul of Sukawana section. The main cause they had been living in protected forest land belongs to Perhutani is due to economic factors. The other cause is due to the close location of the job, no having a homeland, their culture of 'mental garden', the omission of Perhutani as well as the omission of tea plantations. Forest land in Block Sukawana cabin 62 RPH Cisarua Bandung BKPH Malayang is a protected forest land. Protected forests have several functions for human life, one of which is to regulate the water system, prevent flooding and erosion. Protected forests must also be free from human settlements that will result in negative impacts on the environment. Most of society is realized and acknowledged that the occupied land is state property. However, due to economic constraints force them to stay there.

Second, the essence of conflict is the result of land conversion. This problem come from the limitations of the local economy as a retired employee of the tea plantations cannot buy land elsewhere to build houses on protected forest land belongs to Perhutani. While Perhutani tolerate them build houses there because of compassion. But over time people grow a lot with building a semi-permanent and permanent houses, stalls and stables for livestock. Then the people of the tea plantation and also the government did not socialize with the society about the problem of land conversion. Third, efforts to resolve the conflict over the land that occurred in the people of Sukawana Orchard, commune 13 not come to fruition. Because, the government does not having the land to relocate settlements in protected forest land. A temporary solution is done by prohibiting the increasing population in the protected forest land and they can only build a simple house or a non-permanent house.

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