

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST AMONG STAKEHOLDERS  
IN TESSO NILO NATIONAL PARK (TNNP)  
(KONFLIK ANTAR PEMANGKU KEPENTINGAN  
DI TAMAN NASIONAL TESS NILO (TNTN))**

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Received Article: 20 September 2017

Reviewed Article: 27 November 2017

Accepted Article: 20 December 2017

**Abstrak**

Di kawasan hutan tropis dataran rendah terbesar di Pulau Sumatra Taman Nasional Tesso Nilo telah berlangsung proses pengalihan fungsi hutan yang semula sebagai sumber kekayaan plasma nutfah dan keanekaragaman hayati, habitat satwa khas, penghasil oksigen, mengatur iklim mikro maupun makro, menyerap gas-gas perusak lapisan ozon penyebab efek rumah kaca yang menaikkan suhu bumi, melindungi tanah serta air tanah, penghasil produk hutan seperti getah, madu, buah-buahan, obat-obatan, protein hewani, rotan, damar dan kayu serta sumber mata pencaharian penduduk perdesaan sekitar kini mengalami berbagai benturan kepentingan. Rantai panjang proses benturan kepentingan tersebut meliputi fakta penebangan hutan secara besar-besaran untuk industri kayu, pengalihan fungsi hutan primer yang heterogen menjadi hutan tanaman homogen dan pembukaan perkebunan besar sangat tidak hanya mengancam pelestarian keanekaragaman hayati, tetapi juga telah menimbulkan dampak negatif bagi eksistensi masyarakat lokal.

Penelitian ini merupakan studi kasus dan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, maka pengambilan informan dilakukan berdasarkan tujuan tertentu, yaitu untuk memperoleh gambaran seluas-luasnya tentang konflik antar pemangku kepentingan di seputar Taman Nasional Tesso Nilo. Informan dalam penelitian ini adalah tokoh-tokoh terkait dengan masyarakat, otoritas pemerintah pengelola kawasan, perusahaan dan pemerintahan daerah.

Situasi sosial ekonomi desa-desa sekitar TNTN masih ditandai dengan terdapatnya kesenjangan sosial ekonomi antara desa asli/tempatan yang umumnya lebih miskin dibandingkan dengan desa-desa transmigrasi. Keberadaan perusahaan-perusahaan besar sekitar desa-desa sekitar TNTN ternyata belum memberikan kontribusi berarti bagi perbaikan ekonomi masyarakat desa. Terdapat hubungan yang berkonflik antara penduduk desa-desa sekitar TNTN dengan perusahaan-perusahaan perkebunan kelapa sawit yang berkenaan dengan konversi kebun plasma kelapa sawit. Di desa-desa yang berbatasan langsung dengan kawasan Tesso Nilo, serangan gajah cukup intensif yang menimbulkan kerugian terhadap perekonomian penduduk. Sosialisasi program konservasi TNTN, khususnya sosialisasi program konservasi gajah ternyata masih minim dan belum merata diterima masyarakat sehingga pandangan pro kontra tentang program-program konservasi ini berpotensi meluas dan cenderung kontra produktif bagi upaya menggalang partisipasi masyarakat perdesaan dalam rangka pembangunan TNTN itu sendiri.

Kata-kata Kunci: konflik kepentingan, taman nasional Tesso Nilo

**Abstract**

In the area of lowland tropical forests of the largest on the island of Sumatra Tesso Nilo National Park has been ongoing process of transfer of forest functions initially as a source of genetic wealth and biodiversity, wildlife habitats typical, producing

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oxygen, regulate the climate micro and macro, absorbing gases ozone causes of the greenhouse effect that raise the temperature of the earth, protect the soil and groundwater, producer of forest products such as gum, honey, fruits, medicines, animal protein, rattan, resin and wood as well as the livelihoods of the rural population around now experiencing various conflicts of interest. The long process of conflict of interest include the fact logging on a large scale for the wood industry, the transfer function of heterogeneous primary forests to plantation forests and plantations homogeneous large is not only threatening the preservation of biodiversity, but also has a negative impact on the existence of local communities.

This research is a case study and qualitative approach, the decision informants is based on a specific purpose, to obtain a description of the possible extent of the conflict between stakeholders surrounding the Tesso Nilo National Park. Informants in this study are figures associated with community, regional manager of government authorities, companies and local authorities. Socio economic situation surrounding villages Tesso Nilo National Park (TNNP) still marked by the presence of socio-economic gap between rural indigenous/local is generally poorer than the transmigration villages. The existence of large companies around the villages around TNNP apparently does not make a meaningful contribution to the improvement of the economy of rural communities. There are conflicting relationships between the residents of the surrounding villages TNNP with company's oil palm plantations with regard to the conversion of oil palm smallholdings. In the villages immediately adjacent to the Tesso Nilo, quite intensive elephant attacks that cause harm to the economy of the population. Socialization TNNP conservation program, in particular socialization elephant conservation program is still minimal and uneven accepted by society so that views of the pros and cons of conservation programs have the potential to expand and tend to be counterproductive to the efforts to raise the participation of rural communities in the development of TNNP.

Keywords: conflict of Interest, Tesso Nilo national park

## A. INTRODUCTION

**T**esso Nilo National Park (TNNP) was originally part of the Limited Production Forest (HPT) group is located in the Tesso Nilo Forest Block. Then with Decree of Minister of Forestry No: 255 / Menhut-II/2004 dated July 19, 2004, a part of Tesso Nilo Forest Block of 38,576 Hectare. It was upgraded to conservation area, National Park. But its managing the organization, Tesso Nilo National Park Hectarell, was started in October 2006 and started to run effectively in early 2007. In 2009. Tesso Nilo expanded to 83,068 Hectare through Decree No. Menhut Number. SK. 663/Menhut-II/2009 dated October 15, 2009.

Tesso Nilo National Park several buffer areas spread over 4 districts and 22 villages in Riau Province. The 22 villages that are buffer zones, almost all of them are in conflict with the National Park, whether it was illegal logging, encroachment for plantation, encroachment of land and sale of national park land in the name of customary

land and so on. An interesting feature of Tesso Nilo National Park is in addition to direct boundaries with 23 conflict-prone villages, Tesso Nilo also directly borders on 21 areas of companies engaged in Forest Tenure Rights, Palm Plantation and Industrial Plantation Forest. Supported by a situation where on the one hand people are faced with tenurial conflicts that never find a bright spot. Relying on the above background then the formulation of this research problem is How the form of tenurial conflict that occurred in the community in the buffer zone of Tesso Nilo National Park?.

## B. METHODS

**T**his research is done through several stages by applying the methods and techniques of data collection for each stage are as follows: *Step I*. Secondary data is collected through previous research reports, relevant agencies and agencies and relevant documents. *Step II*. Primary data collection on social structure, socio-cultural

life, livelihood patterns, economic activity in terms of types of rural enterprises, tenurial conflict conflicts and family survival strategies in TNNP areas Data were collected by direct observation, Depth interviews). *Step III.* Crosscheck through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the parties (multi-stakeholders/actors).

In conducting in-depth interviews and FGDs, between 5-10 people consisting of formal leaders, informal leaders and farmers in each of the target research villages visited have been key informants in the study.

**C. RESULT**

**1. Communal Claims**

In the vicinity of TNNP, there are still active HPH licenses, namely HPH PT. Siak Raya Timber covering 38. 650

hectares, HPH PT. Hutani Sola Lestari covering 45,990 hectares, HPHTI PT RAPP (Riau Andalan Pulp And Paper), PT Rimba Lazuardi, PT Rimba Peranap Indah, PT. Putri Lindung Bulan and oil palm plantations are PT Inti Indosawit Subur, PT Peputra Supra Jaya, PT Mitra Unggul Perkasa etc. Seeing the ecosystem in PT Hutani Sola Lestari and PT Siak Raya Timber working area is a compact area with TNNP should be managed in the form of protected area that serves as a buffer zone.

In the Tesso Nilo region is generally claimed by 3 ethnic groups as ulayat land. The three ethnic groups are Mount Sahilan, Logas Tanah Darat and Petalangan. Of the three ethnic groups, the Petalangan group claims almost all land ownership in TNNP.

**Table 1. Distribution of Claim Ulayat in Tesso Nilo**

Ulayat Group	Ethnic Groups	Consession of HPH/TNNP
Batin Muncak Rantau	Petalangan	TNNP and PT. Siak raya Timber
Batin Mudo Langkan	Petalangan	TNNP, PT Siak Raya Timber and PT. Hutani Sola Lestari
Batin Hitam Sungai Medang	Petalangan	TNNP and PT. Siak raya Timber
Batin Pelabi	Petalangan	PT. Siak Raya Timber
Datuk Rajo Malayu	Logas Tanah Darat	TNNP dan PT. Hutani Sola Lestari
Mandailing	Gunung Sahilan	PT. Hutani Sola Lestari
Gunung Sahilan	Gunung Sahilan	PT. Hutani Sola Lestari

Source : WWF Indonesia- Riau Program Community Units 2007

The table above and the map below illustrate the division of ethnic Groups which can be divided into 3 groups of tenure ownership rights over ulayat rights. The three largest land holdings are owned by Batin Muncak Rantau, Batin Hitam Medang River and Mudo Langkan Batin. All areas of TNNP have been claimed by 7 pebatinan administratively in 9 villages in 6 sub-districts in 3 districts. The existence of claims of village areas and customary territory (ulayat land).

**2. Communal Conflict with Oil Palm Plantation Company**

There was a conflict between some residents generally 22 neighboring villages of TNNP with oil palm plantation companies. Residents have taken collective actions to express their protest against corporate behavior even since the start of the land clearing process. Although there are local residents who commit violent acts to protest and demand rights such as harvesting palm oil without the company's permission, in general residents engage in peaceful tactics such as writing to and coming to the company's management to lobby them to grant their requests.

### 3. Communal Conflict with PT. RAPP

From local residents' view, the land exploited by PT. RAPP is included in their customary land area consisting of two classifications. First, the land planted with acacia by PT. RAPP is a forest land of a company's former logging concession, which has never been cultivated by local people. However, according to local conception, this land belongs to the ulayat area of the community tribes of villages which at some time may be able to be cultivated as generation reserves of posterity. There is no compensation or other form of payment is received by the ulayat land owner of PT. RAPP. Second, land planted by PT. RAPP is a land used by local people who in local terminology is called *sasok*. So that, the demands made by the community are generally the surrounding villages of TNNP to PT. RAPP is not returned to ulayat land, but rather assistance for the construction of village public facilities and economic improvement of the underprivileged population.

### 4. Communal Conflict with the Company

The causes of conflict can be divided into two. First is the essence of the conflict. Without this cause the actors have no basis for conflict. Second is the factor that gives an opportunity for the emergence or for the development of conflict (change of reform era belongs to this factor). This study focuses on the cause of the conflicting essence among stakeholders around TNNP, because without touching this cause the conflict solution will not last long. There are two causes of conflict between local people and corporations, i.e. the status of land used by the company is the *ulayat* land of the village community and the process of land acquisition that is not aligned with the village community. The two causes are interrelated and, therefore, cannot be understood apart from one another.

### 5. Vertical Conflict

TNNP is one of a national park that interacts with local government in 4 districts (Pelalawan Regency, Indragiri Hulu, Kampar and Kuantan Singingi) and

Riau Province government. On the one hand, provincial and district governments make policies that can affect local communities and companies as well as TNNP, such as policies related to land use. One example is the Riau Provincial Forestry Office issued a Decree on the utilization of forest products by PT. RAPP and affirmed that the Riau Forestry Service should monitor and control the activities of PT. RAPP because the activity of this company spread in some area of Regency. On the other hand, both local communities and companies seek help from local governments to solve the problems they face. For example, formal and informal leaders of communities of conflicting villages with companies seek the help of the Bupati, the District DPRD and the local Sub-district Heads to resolve their conflicts.

### 6. Population Takes Wood to Forest

There is a group of inhabitants of the surrounding villages who take timber into the Tesso Nilo forest for sale. Their practice is called by the authorities as illegal logging. These are male locals who generally have no gardens; either rubber or palm oil plantations as a source of income or those who own rubber plantations but their children are old or the old rubber plantation is only 1 to 2 Hectare. The villagers around TNNP are farmers, not farmers. This livelihood is conditioned by the natural state of their swampy village and the lowland forest hills. As a result, the potential source of income of the population rests on the fields (mostly rubber plantations and recently palm oil). For those who do not have gardens by various causes such as lack of land, lack of capital to build gardens or accustomed for wood forests, from the 1980s taking timber to forests is an alternative source of livelihood. According to the recognition of both the formal and informal leaders of the village community, the number of villagers looking for timber into forests for sale has recently diminished, not consciously conserved, but because timber is already difficult.

## 7. Selling Forest Land in Ulayat Land Area

### A. Land Acquisition Process Proposed by TNNP

PT. RAPP hectares a major impact on forest areas. To expedite its production activities primarily to transport acacia wood from the plantation site to the factory, this large company creates a pivot road connecting one village to another. There are almost no villages around TNNP that are not connected by the PT. RAPP. Usually the roads made by this company used to include a forest area far enough from the village residents. The opening of forest area by PT road, PT.RAPP makes forest areas more economically viable, as they are likely to be transformed into rural areas and shifting cultivation as it is easy to mobilize people and goods.

All this raises the commodification of forest land. In the eyes of local people, forest areas on their tribal land are seen as commodities, as valuable commodities to be sold to others. Creative and entrepreneurial village actors seize this opportunity as a business opportunity. They organized the sale of forest land over ulayat land that caused land occupancy in TNNP development proposed area. The problem is shown by land occupation cases in Toro Hectaremllet Village Lubuk Kembang Bunga Kecamatan Ukui Pelalawan District and Dusun Bukit Kesuma Kesuma Village Pangkalan Kuras Subdistrict Pelalawan District. The following will describe the occupation process of TNNP's proposed land in Bukit Kesuma Hectaremllet.

### B. Local Government Gives Opportunity for Occupation of Land

Not only the traditional leaders of Desa Bukit Kesuma who legitimize occupational land, but also the village government apparatus. On the wall of a small shop in the center of Bukit Kesuma village was posted an announcement addressed to the buyers of forest land in the area. The announcement was signed by the village head, the head of the RW and the head of RT Kesuma Village. The contents of the announcement is that the village government asked the buyers of forest land to take care of the village

apparatus Kesuma to get permit for the opening of the garden, because the permit pocketed by the buyer so far is only a letter of purchase of forest land. This announcement, in effect, states that the Desa Kesuma government Hectares legitimized the sale of forest land in Bukit Kesuma to outsiders. As a result of the Determination of the Considered by the Community this causes horizontal conflicts are common. In the name of indigenous people consider the TNNP area is their custom. While the government with the rule of law set the Teso Nilo area is a conservation or protection area that must be maintained its existence.

## D. DISCUSSION

The structural explanation of the social conflict phenomenon that occurred in the Teso Nilo region refers to the conflict perspective of Ralf Dahrendorf which emphasizes elements of social structure as the basis for the creation of social conflict. Conflict is constituted by certain structural arrangements, which by its very nature always tend to give rise to the structural arrangement as existing. Thus Dahrendorf relates conflict to a particular social structure; rather Hectaren assumes it relates to psychological variables (aggressive properties) or descriptive and accidental variables (Poloma 2003).

Regard to the limited sources of the fulfillment of living necessities, there are at least three factors that are the source of conflict between the two parties, namely interests, power, and rights, which:

- 1) Interest as the object of need and desire that is the source of conflict. Both parties have the same needs and desires for the disputed object, such as goods, money, services, etc.
- 2) Power as an object of need and desire that is the source of conflict. Both parties have the same need and desire to obtain status and role so that it Hectares dominant authority.
- 3) Right as the object of need and desire this is the source of the conflict. Both sides have the same need and desire to obtain their demands, as each feels

that the claim relates to its rights and responsibilities.

violence mentioned by Galtung (Galtung 1990).

Johan Galtung introduces three dimensions of violence, namely structural violence, cultural violence, and direct violence. Table below, the typology of

**Table 2. Galtung's typology of violence**

	<b>Survival needs</b>	<b>Well-being needs</b>	<b>Identity needs</b>	<b>Freedom needs</b>
<b>Direct Violence</b>	Killing	Maiming, siege, misery, sanction	Desocialization, resocialization, second citizen	Repression, detention, expulsion
<b>Structural Violence</b>	exploitation	Exploitation	Penetration, segmentation	Marginalization, fragmentation

Source: Johan Galtung (1990).

The power of resources and structural power reinforce each other. Galtung reveals that structural, cultural, and immediate violence can hinder the fulfillment of basic needs. These basic needs are sustainability needs, well-being needs, freedom (needs, freedom needs), and identity needs. If these four basic needs are subjected to pressure or violence from personal and structural power, then violent conflict will emerge (Galtung 1973; Susan 2009).

## E. CONCLUSION

1. Historically TNNP areas were sourced mostly from the areas of former HPH and HTI, plus the customary land area of Batin Petalangan. Because of the unclear boundaries resulted in overlapping of land. This overlapping of land is the main source of conflict.
2. Tenurial conflicts that occur not only involve the community with the company, but also involving the community with the TNNPHall, the Community with migrants who buy land to indigenous people and also the group of encroachers.

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