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BACKGROUND OF ICOGPA2021

Recent research indicated that public administration will be facing grand challenges in the year of 2020s and onwards due to a rapidly evolving international, economic, social, technological, and cultural environment (Gerton & Mitchell, 2019). One of the grand challenges identified is about managing intergovernmental relations including public affairs especially within the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2nd ICOGPA 2021 will focus on this issue to help governments at all levels to improve their operations so that they can confront new public problems in new ways and earn the public's trust. New approaches need to be discussed to further strengthen the relationship between government institutions and the public, especially in relation to government services and the re-evaluation of the people's responses to the emergence of the Industrial Revolution 5.0.

Objectives 2nd ICOGPA 2021 are:

1. To provide a platform for academicians, practitioners, professionals and students to discuss and exchange key and current issues associated with government and public administration as well as efficient bilateral relations between government and society.

2. To encourage public discourse among academicians, practitioners, professionals and students on the importance of public and government relations and the need for good relations between these entities.

PC008

Implementation Policy in Management Conflict of Forestry in Pelalawan District, Riau Province

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Abstract: *This study analyzes the implementation of policies in resolving forestry conflicts in Pelalawan District. Forestry sector conflict is something that commonly happens in Indonesia. One of them is in Pelalawan Regency, one of the districts in Riau Province where there are many conflicts between the community and the Company. The conflict is the result of the operation of many Industrial Plantation Forest (HTI) companies in Pelalawan Regency. This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. . The results of this study analyze the factors that cause conflict to occur. There are historical-sociological factors, economic disparity, the clash of customary forests and state forests, as well as policy inconsistencies in the forestry sector. Then, the Grindle Policy Implementation Theory is also used to analyze the phenomena that occur. This study found the fact that the Government had been seemingly ignorant of the conflict. The Regency Government, the Provincial Government, and the Central Government throw together responsibilities in resolving conflicts between the community and the Industrial Plantation Forest (HTI) companies. Suggestions for the FOREST Model are expected to resolve forestry conflicts in Pelalawan District. The Head of Government in the Region, in this case the Riau Governor, is the main actor in charge of resolving future forestry sector conflicts. In its implementation, conflict resolution is carried out by maximizing the rules on the exchange of forest areas, employment and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs that are well targeted by Industrial Plantation Forest (HTI) companies.*

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Forest Conflict, and Industrial Plantation Forests

1 INTRODUCTION

Forest management policies in Pelalawan Regency have led to conflicts that continue to this day. land use conflicts between communities and companies holding industrial timber concessions (HPHTI) in Riau in general and in Pelalawan Regency in particular have started since the issuance of the Minister of Forestry's Decree on Agreement on Forest Use (TGHK) in 1986 in riau province, which has been established as a permanent production forest area.

Community demands for guarantees for the rights to plantation land, villages, and forests. Their livelihoods have also been explicitly regulated in regulations as stated in point 4 points 1 of Minister of Forestry Decree No. 743 / Kpts-II / 1996, Decree of the Minister of Forestry to PT.Arara Abadi and No. 137 / Kpts-II / 1997, To PT. RAPP, which reads "If within the HPHTI

area there are lands that belong to, villages, fields, fields, rice fields or have been occupied and cultivated by third parties, then the land is excluded from the Company's HPHTI working area. Furthermore, in point 4 points 2 is mentioned; if the land referred to in paragraph 1 (one) is intended to become an HPHTI area, the settlement shall be carried out by the company holding the HPHTI with the relevant parties in accordance with applicable regulations. If only the company and the government are consistent with the legal provisions in accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Forestry, the issue of land conflicts between the community and the company can actually be resolved peacefully.

On the one hand, forestry management that has been decentralized is expected to be able to become a new source of life for the local community to work in the company or hope for an increase in Regional Original Revenue (PAD). Not to mention the problem of community empowerment, which for the most part has been managed by the district / regional forestry service, and is certainly expected to provide direct positive value to the local community. But on the way there are concerns among activists of community empowerment institutions in the area of the occurrence of a centralized tendency that all activities will be centered near the central government starting from the involvement of planning activities and programs to the budgeting which has implications for local wisdom and potential of each region increasingly undirected and not managed well.

Conflicts in land use arise because of differences in perceptions between several parties regarding land use. The different perceptions referred to in this conflict become the basis of action for each party in carrying out land use. Land conflict in Riau Province is a problem that almost occurs in all regions and this conflict is a big problem that is difficult to solve. The impact of land use conflicts that have not been resolved to date is the incomplete preparation of the Riau Provincial Spatial Plan (RTRWP). This is due to the absence of a meeting point in the settlement of land status. Conflicts that occur in land use have many dimensions, both legal, socio-economic and political. So to resolve the conflict it is necessary to map the conflict to the root of the conflict problem. In resolving these conflicts, information is also needed on how to resolve them in different cases, whether the legal, social or political approaches are used as a basis for conflict resolution.

Land use conflicts that occur in Pelalawan Regency have characteristics that are almost the same as land use conflicts that occur in Riau in general. This conflict has a destructive power that can hamper development and disturb harmony in relationships in society. For example, conflicts between Industrial Plantation Forest (HTI) entrepreneurs and the community are related to the land status that has a different legal basis, as well as between the community and oil palm plantation entrepreneurs. Therefore the existence of this conflict needs to be known to find solutions to problems that could be the essence not from land use.

Based on data that the number of social conflicts in areas, especially forests in Pelalawan District, increased from 2012 to 2014, namely that in 2012 there were two conflicts in forest land area between communities and companies, in 2013 increased to 5 times compared to 3 times land conflicts in the plantation sector and there was a sharp increase in 2014 of 10 forestry sector conflicts and 5 plantation sector conflicts. The area of conflict that occurred in Pelalawan district also experienced an increase in 2012 of 300 Ha, and increased to 42,021 Ha in 2013 and decreased to 39,550 Ha of the forestry sector conflict area between communities and companies operating in the field of forest management.

Conflict in social reality has two sides, namely positive and negative values, from the positive side the conflict has an important role in shaping more mature social change in society, building dynamics, strengthening solidity or new forms of integration patterns at the community level. But on the negative side, conflict can lead to social insecurity in society, disintegration, crisis, chaos and disharmony in the short and long term.

As a social reality, society will never be sterile from a state of conflict, Coser (1956: 78) states that conflict and consensus, integration and division are fundamental processes that although in different portions and mixes are part of every social system that can be understood. Based on this, it can be seen that an open and loosely structured society has a fortress that will stem the conflict not to endanger the basic consensus value of a group that will attack at the core level, and tries to prevent not changing the basic value order of the group. Conflicts are developed more to the values that are not fundamental, which does not endanger the social structure of a group. The division of dimensions of conflict that occurs can be explained by, the extent of the conflict, the intensity of the conflict and the appearance of the conflict (Cobb

and Elder, 1972: 43), the extent of the conflict shows the number of people and groups involved in the conflict or points to the scale of the conflict (example: conflict local, ethnic, national, religious, etc.), the intensity of conflict is the breadth of social commitment that can be built up due to a conflict, conflict with high intensity will be able to build broad social commitment and make the conflict expand. The appearance of conflict is the level of awareness and knowledge of a group outside the group that is in conflict with the conflict event that occurred.

This study also emerged after researchers saw a research gap from various previous studies with similar themes. Research on forestry has been carried out, including those relating to policy implementation and also forestry conflicts. In previous studies, it is known that it is still limited to explaining the phenomenon of implementation and forestry conflicts without being able to provide an appropriate framework or model to solve the problem. Here, researchers see that there needs to be a general model that can be used to resolve existing forestry conflicts. Discussion of the theoretical model has not been touched on in previous studies (gap theory). Surely this is a research gap that must be filled. This research leads to the creation of a forestry conflict resolution model that will contribute positively to the resolution of forestry conflicts in Indonesia. Then, the majority of studies use a single theory to explain the phenomenon of forestry conflict. Researchers see that it is important to look at forestry conflicts from at least two theoretical perspectives. This is important to make the analysis sharper in research. The researcher uses Grindle's policy implementation theory and applied theory to help researchers explain the policy implementation in resolving forestry conflicts specifically in Pelalawan Regency and Indonesia in general. These two theories are considered capable of comprehensively explaining this phenomenon.

Forestry industrialization policies that began in the new order era are the source of forestry sector conflicts between communities and companies. A concept in which the industrialization of forestry can be a source of state revenue, in which the welfare of the community does not fully occur. Only a few people enjoy foreign exchange from forest industrialization. Most of the others, especially those around the forest who also make the forest as a source of life, even feel otherwise. Their freedom in managing the forest and making the forest as a source of life has been slowly taken away because of the presence of the companies as if they had been given full legitimacy by the government to manage the forests. You could say this is a practice gap.

On this basis researchers feel there needs to be a study that can truly answer and solve this problem.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concept Conflict

Conflict in Ritzer (2010: 153-160), basically is something that is unavoidable in our lives, Conflict is part of social interaction that is dissociative. This conflict if left unchecked and protracted and not immediately dealt with will lead to the social disintegration of a nation. A situation that has a great opportunity for conflict is a difference.

Max Weber believes that conflicts arise from social stratification in society. Each stratification is a position worth fighting for by humans and their groups (Susan 2009: 42). Weber believes that the relations that arise are efforts to obtain a high position in society. Weber stressed the importance of power in every type of social relations. Power is a generator of social dynamics in which individuals and groups are mobilized or mobilized. At the same time power (power) becomes the source of conflict, and in most cases, there is a combination of interests of each social structure so as to create conflict dynamics. Emilie Durkheim in one of his theories of social movements mentions collective consciousness that binds individuals through various social symbols and norms. This collective awareness is a fundamental element of maintaining group existence. Members of this group can create altruistic suicides to defend their group's existence (Susan 2009: 45). Although not implicitly discussing conflict theory, Weber's theory basically seeks to analyze social movements and conflict. Social movements for Weber can bring up conflicts such as those which occurred during the French Revolution.

For Mark, conflict is something that is necessary because it is the cause of change (Ahmadin, 2012: 225). Mark's famous conflict theory is a class conflict theory in which there are two classes in society, namely the class of capital owners (the bourgeoisie) and the working poor class (proletariat). The bourgeoisie always exploits the proletariat in the process of production. The exploitation carried out by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat continuously will eventually raise the awareness of the proletariat to rise up against it so that there will be a great social change, namely the social revolution. (Ahmadin, 2012).

Ibn Khaldun said that how the dynamics of conflict in human history is actually determined by the existence of social groups (obi ashobiyah) based on identity, class, ethnicity, or tribal. Social groups in any social structure in the world community contribute to various conflicts (Susan 2009: 34). From this, we can see how Ibn Khaldun who lived in the 14th century also noted the dynamics and conflicts in the struggle for power.

2.2 Concept of Implementation

Review Etymologically, implementation comes from the English term "to implement", which means implementation and application (Adiwisastra, 2008). This understanding is reinforced by Hill and Hupe (2002: 3-4) in Pranoto (2005: 45) and Pressman and Wildavsky (1984: xxi) who formulate shortly that "to implement" or implement means "to provide the means of carrying out "or provide a means to do something; "To give practical effect to" have an impact or effect on something, or to accomplish, to fulfill, to produce, to complete, even Pressman and Wildavsky (1984: xxi) say that the word implementation besides as a verb (verb) must also have an object (object) that is policy (policy). So basically implementation is implementing something, in this case, a policy that can have an impact on the achievement of a policy or not by using the means to implement the policy.

Tachjan (2006: 24), further emphasizes that: "... then the word implementation of public policy can be interpreted as the activity of completion or implementation of a public policy that has been established/approved by the use of tools (tools) to achieve policy objectives". This opinion explains that every policy implementation requires carrying capacity of tools (tools) in achieving policy objectives. Studying the implementation of public policy is very crucial and complex in the perspective of public administration and public policy, this is related to aspects of the policy itself that is inseparable in relation to various institutions in a system of government and aspects of society as policy objects, as stated by Edwards III, (1980: 1), that: The study of public policy implementation is crucial for the study of public administration and public policy. Policy implementation, as we have seen, is the stage of policymaking between the establishment of a policy - such as the passage of a legislative act, the issuing of an executive order, the handing down of judicial decision, or the promulgation of a regulatory rule - and the consequences of the policy of the problem whom it affects.

Furthermore, Van Meter and Van Horn, (1975: 447) explicitly emphasized the notion of implementing policies as follows: "Policy implementation encompasses actions by public or private individuals (or groups) that are directed at the achievement of objectives set forth in prior policy decisions. This includes both one-time efforts to transform decisions into operational terms, as well as continuing efforts to achieve the large and small changes mandated by policy decisions".

3.   RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research in this study uses qualitative research methods, Creswell (2007: 73) case study research includes the study of issues in one or several cases in a limited system (setting. And specific context) Further according to Creswell (2007: 74), Case study type Qualitatively distinguished by the size of the boundary of the case, for example whether the case involves one individual, several individuals, a group, a large program or an activity. Case studies can also be distinguished in terms of the objectives of the case analysis.

The method is a way related to the workings in achieving the targets set for its users so that it can understand the desired target object in an effort to achieve the goals or objectives of conflict/problem solving. While research is an attempt to find what is done with a particular method in a careful, systematic, and perfect way to the problem so that it can be used to solve or answer the problem.

Qualitative research with a case study approach is the right method to be used in this research. The implementation of forestry conflict resolution policies in Pelalawan District is an appropriate research focus to be integrated with case studies. This, of course, is also related to the existence of Industrial Plantation Forest (HTI) which then causes conflicts between the communities in it. With case studies, it is expected to answer the problem formulations in this research.

3.1   Data Collection Technique

According to Sugiyono (2005: 62), "Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research because the main purpose of research is to get data". So basically the technique of collecting data is how the technique of extracting data by researchers in detail, detail and in a fairly long span of time. Data collection techniques used in this study were observation techniques, interview techniques, and documentation. The following will explain the data collection techniques used by researchers with observation techniques, interview techniques, and documentation.

3.2   Data Validity Check

Researchers use triangulation as a method of checking the validity of data. Triangulation is a plural method used by researchers to check the validity of data in qualitative research. Checking the data wetness by using something other than the data for comparison is the essence of data triangulation.

Hamidi (2004: 82-83) says that there are several techniques that can be used, namely:

1. Researchers can get adhesive or helpers in the context of extracting data from residents at the study site.

2. In a research report, checking the correctness of information to the informants can be a technique.

3. Trying to discuss with colleagues to correct the results of research.

4. Extension of research time can be done to obtain more complete research results.

This study uses three types of triangulation, the first is triangulation of data sources in the form of information from places, events and documents as well as archives containing records relating to the intended data. Second, triangulation of techniques or data collection methods derived from interviews, observations. Third, triangulation of data collection time is when the triangulation of data collection method is carried out.

4.   RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1   Historical-Sociological Factors

To implement the UUPK the government has issued a series of implementing regulations. If we examine the provisions in the UUPK and the implementing regulations, it can be understood that the existence of the law and its implementing regulations prioritize economic interests over environmental conservation efforts. The need for development capital was the main priority at that time. Tropical forest exploitation has in some ways been successful in sustaining national development in terms of national income, employment, growth of regional development and the development of forest product industries. Natural resources (forests, mines, water, minerals) are seen in the context of economic sense and are not yet understood as ecological and sustainable sense (KPH KemenLHK, 2014).

Entering the reform era in 1998, the reorganization of the life of the nation and state took place by carrying out constitutional reforms, legislative reforms, and bureaucratic reforms. As a result of legislative reforms, many of the New Order's laws and regulations were replaced and adjusted to the spirit of reform. One of them was revoked by Law Number 5 of 1967 concerning Basic Forestry Provisions, which was replaced by the enactment of Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry (UUK) (KPH KemenLHK, 2014). Since the Reformation Era, the development and management of forests have faced new challenges. There is a dilemma in forest policy. On one hand, the Central Government is considered to dominate decision making in forest management. However, on the other hand when the district and its people were given wider opportunities to manage the forests in their area, in some areas there were explosions in granting small scale concession licenses which resulted in an increased rate of forest destruction. This was proven, during the years 1997-2000, at the beginning of the era of regional autonomy, the rate of forest destruction increased from 1.87 million hectares to 2.83 million hectares due to the euphoria of reforms that caused massive deforestation. However, from 2002 to 2005 the rate of forest destruction has begun to fall to 1.18 million hectares per year (KPH KemenLHK, 2014). The real cause of the emergence of conflict can be easily traced by looking at it from the historical and sociological aspects. This aspect can tell about the root of the conflict which then becomes "exploded later on. In general, there are two frictions that occur in cases of conflict in the community. This happens between the local community and the migrant community.

Local people are a group of people who have lived in an area for a long time and are usually homogeneous in character. This single custom and tribe rarely result in dissent or friction between members of the community. The local community is a unit that is difficult to be released from the forest. Forest for them is a source of livelihood that is very meaningful. This habit has long been passed down by their ancestors to manage various forest products to make a living.

Over time, the presence of companies holding HPHTI licenses began to disturb their lives. The New Order era policy indeed makes the forest as a source of state revenue. Forests can provide substantial foreign exchange for Indonesia, especially at the time when the development agenda was being encouraged by the government. The presence of the company certainly brings a large number of workers. But almost the majority, the workforce comes from outside, not from the local community. So that the presence of outside laborers gave rise to a new category of society commonly referred to as migrant communities. Not infrequently, the migrant community then settled and settled into families and gave birth to offspring. The number is increasing from year to year to make these migrant communities stronger.

As an entity that relies on forest resources to meet their daily needs, local people naturally feel disturbed by the presence of HPHTI companies that not only plunder their forests but also bring new communities, namely migrants. Local people who have rarely interacted with migrants have naturally become resistant to the presence of new people, which is certainly a new culture. In the Pelalawan district itself, the majority of migrants come from Java Island.

The existence of the forest in their village suddenly began to be threatened. The behavior of the majority of the community was gardening, farming, looking for quality wood, looking for sialang honey, fishermen in the river. The results of an interview with the Pulau Muda Village Community Leader namely Atan Bandit on July 1, 2017, at a private residence, said that: `We were happy before. We manage the forest by not destroying it and taking what is necessary. If the company just brushes everything. We used to be able to easily enter and exit the forest. Our

forest is large, we have a lot of honey, and we have lots of fish. Back then we together guarded the forest. Now the company is destroying our forest. We are sad..'

Along with the reduced space for them due to the extent of permits granted by the government to HPHTI companies. Limited space, reduced income and increased people in the local community caused tremendous unrest. Local people began to feel squeezed and could not do much apart from having to accept increasingly difficult conditions. This condition accumulates continuously so that at one point it explodes and causes conflict.

On the one hand, the migrant community, in general, has started to become established economically because their income as a HPHTI company employee is promising in terms of income. Coupled with certain skills that make them able to "be creative" in increasing the coffers of his income. This unequal economic condition causes social jealousy. Local people feel colonized in their own area. The presence of the company does not provide anything meaningful but only makes them more troublesome. The results of the interview with Rustam Bindu on July 3, 2017 at a private residence, said that:

`The company brought in workers from outside. Mostly from the island of Java. We who are confused here are looking for money. We have taken the forest, we are not given work. Poor our lives. The migrants can be richer than we are native here. We feel jealous because they prosper, whereas we are increasingly destitute'

These conditions are the things that are the root of the problem that builds the conflict. The condition of the community that was previously peaceful and peaceful, especially in terms of economy, began to be disrupted by the presence of HPHTI companies which were followed by economic progress obtained by the migrants. Tjahjah in the area itself is a psychological expression that is embedded in the minds of local communities.

4.2   Economic Inequality Factors

The forestry conflict that has occurred has to do with the interpretation of local communities about the presence of companies operating around them. The community interpreted that the company's presence around them only ruined what they had maintained for a long time. This destructive perception is built by the community from time to time due to the lack of communication that is built with them both from the company that was given the permit and the government as the licensor. The results of the interview on July 3, 2017 with Darwis (Community Leader of Segamai Village) in a private residence, said that:

`We are tired of protecting the forest. They come immediately to spend. It hurts us. We people do not want to destroy the forest. Danger. Can be our quality. They just cool to change into HTI. We became dizzy. Our economy has deteriorated as a result of the forest area that we have has diminished. Our fate is that of the villagers'

The main focus is more on the government as the party that gives permits to companies. The government in granting licenses tends to be ignorant in conducting socialization to local communities. Local people are not directly involved by the government, even though the permit has a wide impact on their lives later. Then, the community is not absorbed to be submitted to the company to take part in the company. Local people only become spectators in their own land. Many companies enter by participating in bringing in workers from outside. Of course, this is very unfair from the perspective of the local community itself. So it is not wrong if they interpret that the company will only destroy their forests and not have a positive impact on their lives going forward. The results of an interview with Petrus Joko (Employee of the Riau Environment and Forestry Service) on August 1, 2017 at the Riau LHK Service office, said that:

We try to keep asking HTI companies to be sensitive to the condition of the community around HTI. Don't just take as much profit as possible, but also pay attention to them. Poor them. We always try to remind the company. Only they often ignored our appeal. While we are also difficult because of that the authority of the high officials up there to pressure HTI companies.

The results of an interview with Suryanto (Employee at the Directorate for Complaints of the Tenurial Conflict and Indigenous Forest of the Ministry of LHK) on September 5, 2017 at the Office of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, said that:

What we see is that the average conflict occurs because of an economic gap between the company and the local community. Companies are getting richer while the economic community is squeezed. This makes conflict vulnerable around HTI. At least that is as far as my observations in seeing the forestry conflicts that exist.'

The government here tends to stand on the logic of making the most foreign exchange from the forest sector. The forestry sector is indeed a strategic sector that the government has relied on to carry out massive development especially in the New Order era. The government is not sensitive to the conditions that will cause conflicts in the future. Local people are not given a proper position which leads to a bad community interpretation of the company or the government.

4.4 Conflict of Customary Forest and State Forest

Customary forests are forests that are in the area of customary law communities. Customary forest based on Law no. 41 of 1999 is a state forest whose management is left to indigenous peoples. However, based on the Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 35 / PUU-X / 2012 says that customary forests are not state forests whose management is left to indigenous peoples but forests that are wholly owned by indigenous peoples. The state phrase was eliminated there so that now indigenous peoples are positioned to become more powerful, especially from the forestry tenure sector.

In addition to customary forests, there are also forests that have the status of production forests. If customary forests become the authority of customary law communities, production forests are forests whose authority is in the hands of the government or private parties that have been given permission by the government to produce various forest products. This production forest estuary is to meet the needs in the fields of development, industry, and export. True production

forests are to meet various human needs that are indeed closely related to forestry resources. Production forests are included in the category of state forests.

In relation to the conflict, the status of customary forest and production forest are two entities that often clash. Many HPHTI (production forest) companies whose lands often overlap with customary forest areas. This has caused local (adat) communities to become even more inflamed because they feel that their land has been blocked by the company. But companies usually rely on area permits granted by the government. Slices often occur between customary forests and production forests in the field. This resulted in considerable horizontal conflict because the forest involved matters of economic needs on both sides.

Many occur, customary forest areas are located in areas that are surrounded or surrounded by company land. In forestry, this event is called an enclave. In relation to enclaves, communities and companies can exchange forest areas that can easily ease disputes. Exchange can be done by taking into account various applicable laws and regulations. In essence, customary forests are a source of community livelihood that must be preserved, besides there is state revenue that is obtained from operating companies.

4.3   Policy Inconsistency

In terms of regulations, there are many laws relating to forestry in Indonesia. But specifically, Law No. 41 of 1999 is a law that specifically and specifically regulates the forestry sector in Indonesia. UU no. 41 of 1999 is a special legal umbrella commonly referred to as a lex specialist in forestry matters. So when talking about the forestry sector, the law must be the main reference that must be referred to first.

The forestry sector is a sector that is very vulnerable to conflict. Especially when it comes to diagramming. Generally, the community around the forest always conflicts with companies that have been granted a forest concession right (HPH) by the government. The people who felt they did not accept the arrival of the company which in fact had been issued a permit by the government were in conflict with the private sector. Conflicts that occur ranging from small

scale to large scale, even often also cause casualties on both sides. Conflict is a necessity when talking about forest resource management.

The government, of course, in accordance with its tasks and functions, is an intermediary who can ease the conflicts in the field. But of course, the reality is not that easy. In self-government so far there are 3 main levels, namely the central government, provincial governments, and district governments. Clearly the three actors are institutions that are legitimized by the people. They are obliged to resolve appropriately and quickly the conflicts that exist between the private sector and the community so that they do not become more widespread and make the situation worse.

The slow resolution of the forestry sector conflict is an estuary from the government's readiness and preparedness. Throwing responsibilities between levels of government is often found in various forestry conflict cases in Indonesia. Conflicts between levels of government are predominantly between the provincial government and the central government. District/city governments are rarely involved because indeed the authority in the forestry sector has now been drastically reduced by the Local Government Law. The Provincial Government considers that the resolution of forestry sector conflicts is the authority of the central government, in this case the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The basis of the provincial government argument is that in the law, the central government is an institution that has almost full strategic authority in the forestry sector. While the provincial government is more on the things that are "trivial" in the forestry sector. It is the foothold of the argument that forms the basis of delegation of forestry conflict resolution to KLHK.

In regulation there is a misunderstanding that is quite basic for the provincial government in resolving forestry conflicts. In the Regional Government Law, it is explained in the article that forestry matters are mostly focused on the central government. It is important to underline that the social conflicts in the regions are related to general government affairs. The affairs of general government clearly exist in the president as head of government. But in its implementation, it can be delegated to the regional government, in this case, the governor as

the representative of the central government in the area or even the regents and mayors. Then in the solution it must involve the vertical intention contained in the area in accordance with the main tasks and functions achieved. If it is related to social conflicts in the forestry sector, of course coordinating and synergizing with agencies or representative offices of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in the regions. This is because in Law Number 23 Year 2014 it is clear that handling conflicts are included in the part of general government which is indeed the authority of the president. Interview with HM. Harris (Pelalawan District Head) on 30 August 2017 in the Pelalawan District Office, it was said that:

`To resolve this forestry conflict it should be the domain of the provincial and central government. We in the district of authority in the field of forestry have been tested. So regarding the issue of forestry conflicts, we cannot intervene too much. Only provinces and centers have that authority.'

Not only that, this argument is strengthened by the results of an interview with Ari Prayitno (Employee at PHPL Ministry of Environment and Forestry Ministry) on September 5, 2017, at the Office of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, said that:

`Forestry conflict can actually be managed by the region because it can enter related to social conflicts that are taken care of by the general government. Indeed, structurally the authority of the president, but its operations can be handed down to regional heads both governors and regents mayors. The confusion of interpretation of the law linked to forestry makes the conflict unresolved. Conflicts will continue to occur and even get bigger when there is no direct intervention from the state because its agent, namely the government itself, still does not fully understand its task in mitigating conflict. The interpretation must actually be clarified if you want the conflict to be resolved. Moreover, conflicts in the forestry sector are conflicts that usually consume tremendous energy, both from a material and psychological perspective.'

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