

Social Conflict Management Amongst Community and Company in the Palm Oil Plantation Location Kinande Village, Lembah Bawang, Bengkayang

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Abstract

Social conflicts that occurred and are not managed can have an impact on low productivity community and related parties, because the climate of the social environment is not conducive. Conversely, if the potential for social conflict can be managed properly could a positive impact on efforts realizing social welfare, but if it is unable to manage it, it can have a negative impact on the peace, disharmony social life. This paper focuses on aspects of social problems which could be the potential to emerge, namely the potential for conflict and the problem of economic access gaps among local communities and migrants, smallholders and companies, and between communities and large plantations. This type of research is classified as descriptive research with a qualitative approach that is to describe the situation and conditions and the existence of oil palm plantation companies in Kinande Village, Lembah Bawang District, Bengkayang district. The results obtained that the conflict between the two parties was managed in a way such as holding negotiations to reach a win-win solution agreement, such as forming a plasma farmer, and allowing the company to use the land on the agreement among Kinande people and palm oil plantation company.

Keywords:

Social Conflicts, Plasma Farmers, Community, Oil Plantation Company, Manage

Abstract

Konflik sosial yang terjadi dan tidak terkelola dapat memberikan dampak pada rendahnya produktifitas masyarakat dan kelompok terkait, karena iklim lingkungan sekitar tidak kondusif. Sebaliknya, jika potensi konflik sosial dapat dikelola dengan baik dapat memberikan manfaat bagi upaya peningkatan kesejahteraan sosial, tetapi jika tidak mampu dikelola, dapat memberikan dampak negatif bagi perdamaian dan kehidupan sosial yang tidak harmonis. Tulisan ini memfokuskan kajian pada masalah sosial yang dapat memicu konflik sosial dan masalah gap akses ekonomi antar masyarakat setempat dan pendatang, pedagang kecil dan perusahaan, serta antara masyarakat dan perkebunan besar. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif yang berupaya menggambarkan situasi dan kondisi dan keberadaan perusahaan minyak kelapa sawit di Desa Kinande, Kecamatan Lembah Bawang, Kabupaten Bengkayang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konflik antara dua kelompok dikelola melalui negosiasi untuk mencapai perjanjian solusi yang memenuhi kebutuhan kedua belah pihak. Seperti memberi peluang petani plasma dan memperbolehkan perusahaan menggunakan lahan yang terdapat dalam perjanjian antara warga Kinande dan perusahaan.

Kata kunci:

Konflik Sosial, Petani Plasma, Masyarakat, Perusahaan Kelapa Sawit, Pengelolaan

INTRODUCTION

The development of oil palm plantations is aimed at advancing and improving the economy of the country, nation, community and entrepreneurs, and especially for rural development. But often in its matters management because it is not in accordance with the agreements that have been established between the company and the community, in this case the farming community.

The problem that often arises is that the company often does not keep its promises, both objectively because of the limited power possessed by the company or because of the elements of deliberation that do not care about the people around the oil palm plantation area. On the other hand, problems often arise from the community itself in the form of subjective and objective demands. Subjective and categorized claims violate agreements like a child in a family who was once classified as a child while now an adult also demanding his right to want to be treated like his parents or as other adults who are entitled to land allotment.

The problem can be understood that the person concerned is only natural if he makes a claim because he also wants to live properly, especially if he is married, of course, requires sources of livelihood. However, if the claim violates rules or agreements that were previously agreed upon, of course it cannot be tolerated just like that, unless there are new rules which are then agreed upon together.

As for demands that are objective as mentioned earlier that often the company does not keep its promises either intentional or unintentional. For example, when seedlings or planting are not started on time, the distribution of fertilizers or other facilities that have been agreed but do not come to the farmers.

Things like this, both macro and micro that sometimes trigger the emotions of farmers so that they protest policies or

programs that will and have been implemented by the company. Emotions that are triggered are still going on naturally, meaning only in the form of loud and harsh noises raised by farmers. But it is not uncommon in the form of acts of violence that burn down gardens or camps belonging to companies.

Maybe anarchist actions are intended to give lessons to the company, but for whatever reason such brutal actions are classified as vandalism and anyone certainly does not agree with these anarchist actions. All parties might understand the frustration often experienced by farmers and it is natural for them to speak loudly and harshly, but do not act out of the ordinary.

Land disputes and various things that disappoint farmers are generally known to occur everywhere, both in various regions and in various countries. It is not surprising if there are known peasant uprisings in several countries, really the problem is made a coming experience.

Likewise, there was a protest activity by the Bengkayang farmers community against the oil palm plantation companies there. It is only natural that the Bengkayang community casts such protest because they feel disadvantaged and disappointed. All of that must be learned by the company as a lesson so that in the future improvements can be made in the management of oil palm plantations. Thus all parties can feel benefited, therefore perhaps the right step taken by the two parties is to hold negotiations at one table to reach a win-win solution agreement.

From its background description, the problem is formulated as follows: how is protest action carried out by the farming community against policies and programs made by the oil palm plantation company in Kinande Village, Lembah Bawang, Bengkayang district?

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is classified as descriptive research that is to describe the situation and conditions and the existence of oil palm plantation companies in Kinande Village, Lembah Bawang, Bengkayang district. It will also describe the situation and condition of the farming community around the plantation location.

The data collection techniques are: 1) Observation, direct observation in the location of oil palm plantations and surrounding areas; 2) Interview, conducting interviews with managers and other officers in the oil palm plantation company. Likewise, farmers in the surrounding area, including village and sub-district government officials; 3) Documentation study, studying documents in the company and Kinande apparatus and Lembah Bawang District officer. Meanwhile the data collection tool for observation techniques in the form of field notes and interview techniques in the form of guidelines consisting of a detailed grid as a guide to ask questions in the field. For the documentation study, the tools used were camera and photocopy.

The data analysis technique is descriptive-qualitative analysis by categorizing data according to its type, then linked to each other between the categories, the following are interpreted which lead to verification where the results will appear at the conclusion and the findings will appear in this research.

DISCUSSION

The location of the construction of the Palm Oil Mill and a small portion of the location of the plantation by the company is considered to be done over the Godang Damar Village area. Even though up to now the boundaries of the Godang Damar village area have not been determined in the legal regulations. Even if it is based on an old map made in the old order with the basis of determining the

area for the Dayak (Binua) community, the Godang Damar region is included in the area of Kinande Village. This condition seems to be able to be used to pitting the two parties. This was proven during the discussion of the boundary between the two villages, at sub-district office.

Where both parties representing each village insist that the area (PKS location and part of the plantation) is above their village. "The discussion on yesterday's boundaries has been deadlocked so that a meeting point has not yet been obtained," said Lembah Bawang Sub-district chief. According to him, each village representative insisted that the data held was correct. From the village of Godang Damar insisted that the sketch of the boundaries resulting from the 2006 expansion was a strong basis in determining the village area. While the Kinande village representatives thought that they had never signed / agreed to the boundaries of the area as explained by the village head Godang Damar.

"In addition to never signing the boundaries in the sketch, we also refer to the map of the area that existed before Godang Damar was released in 2006. It was added based on the area determination of Dayak community, the area that their claimed was still in our Binua (Kanayatn) region" said Kinande's village chief, Pilipus.

As a result of the lack of a solution to the solution, Lembah Bawang Sub-District Head said that his party would report on the results of the meeting and ask the regency to mediate a meeting between the two village representatives.

In the field there are also some obstacles that can be described as follows including a broken bridge. After the meeting discussed the boundary, it turns out that one of the parties behaved less sporty. Where according to a report received from a member of the NGO Information Society (LIRA) Bengkayang

Regency, Damianus Eko, said that a bridge that connects Kinande Village with Seluang (Kelurahan Mayasopa) was deliberately cut off. "The breaking up of the wooden bridge in the disputed area has caused the disruption of four-wheeled vehicles that want to enter or exit Kinande Village," Eko explained. He also asked the police, so that they could thoroughly investigate the perpetrators who had committed acts that harmed the general public so that they could be taught a lesson so that in the future such actions would not be repeated.

The process of resolving the demands of the people of Kinande Village, Lembah Bawang Sub-district on plasma plantations on their land that has been planted with oil palm is expected to be seriously facilitated by Bengkayang Regional Government. "We hope that this process can run well. Bengkayang Government as part of the highest organization in the Regency can facilitate this settlement seriously. Don't fool the community," said the Village Head of Kinande. He revealed that this was related to the absence of Bengkayang National Land Agency (BPN) employees at the time of the survey and land measurement. The presence of the BPN, according to him, meant that the settlement process could be carried out as soon as possible until the community's right to plasma estate was immediately fulfilled and legal without any problems in the future. The settlement is also intended to assist the government in maintaining a conducive investment climate, he added. The process of measuring the land belonging to Kinande Village planted with oil palm is expected to be the basis for determining the area of plasma plantations for the Kinandi Village community. We hope that the land area data obtained is not manipulated. This means that everything must be done transparently, stated by Jumiat, one of the activists who has been actively assisting

the community. It is expected that the government in this regard, Bengkayang Local Government can be in a neutral position while still prioritizing the interests of its people while maintaining a good investment climate in the region. The entry of investments in Bengkayang is something positive, it's just that the investment must be balanced with the interests of the welfare of the community where the investment is located.

Six years have passed and since 2010 investment in oil palm plantations in the village of Kinande has entered a harvest period. However, during a meeting between the community and the company on Bengkayang Office, Thursday (4/10) the government (TP3K) was unable to explain the permits that had been pocketed by the company such as the Right to Business Permit (HGU), Analysis of Environmental Impact (Amdal), Timber Processing Permit (IPK), Plantation Business Permit (IUP), Location Permit and even Building Permit (IMB) to Kinande Village community representatives who attended the meeting. "It is impossible for Bengkayang local government not to know the licensing data which has been investing for years in this area," said Secretary of the People's Information Barn (LIRA), Rodianus Tumpok. According to Tumpok, even though the leadership in Bengkayang district government organization has changed, both the Regent, the Head of Bappeda?, the Head of the Forestry and Plantation Service and other related agencies, it is not possible for such data to be lost. He said, if the Government was more willing to disclose licensing data, it would certainly make it easier for the Government to explain the rights and obligations that the company must comply with. There was no decision, the community was ready to take action. Regarding the meeting that had been held at the Regent's Office, the community had

agreed, if within one week after the meeting would take action as it was deemed best.

In accordance with the agreement that was signed by the residents, they were able to plot the plasma plantations on their land which the company planted with oil palm. However, this action was nevertheless carried out because on that day another meeting between the community and the company was mediated by the Government (TP3K). He said that the efforts to be carried out by the Kinande people were a natural thing because basically they were trying to claim their land rights that had been managed by the company. "People are also tired of waiting for the good intentions of the company to immediately determine the area of plasma plantations," added Kristianus.

Meanwhile, adding to what had been said by the Chairman of DAD Lembah Bawang District, Kades Kinande, Pilipus said that if there had not been any decision from the company related to the plasma plantation, he as the community representative asked the company to stop all activities occurring in the plantation area.

At the end of this article, it is explained from the respective thoughts of the conflicting parties including;

From the village side, it is stated that the majority of the population are farmers / plantations, that is, this estate is a relic of PTP 13 (rubber), but in Kinandi village there are also 10 civil servants / PNS teachers themselves scattered everywhere. In this oil palm plantation problem from the community side often holds meetings with the company by proposing several things, including, the existence of plasma plantations; There is a program or direction for community empowerment activities Improvement of rural facilities and infrastructure known as village development (although the

company has also held road hardening) and then can borrow heavy equipment or building equipment but it is complicated.

The oil palm plantations themselves are located in several areas of Kinandi, Tempapan Village, Lembah Bawang Village, so that the community is no longer given a location for plasma plantations because it has already become the location of the company (their company location permit is 18-20,000 hectares. with the company that there are areas or areas that should not be planted but in reality from the Kinandi river area as far as 50 meters are still being cultivated and planted, namely the Bekuan River and the Nangap River, the company (staff / employee) is no longer in the company. moved to Sajingan area (that company too)

Supervisor comes from this village, monthly workers also while employees are guaranteed health and food and housing. This year, October 23, 2013, the community and the company held a meeting regarding the conflict over oil palm plantations and was also mediated by the Bengkayang Regency Government, from the Bappeda, the Integrated Licensing Agency and the Land Agency. The results of the meeting included that there was still no final agreement because it had to bring in from the central companies both from Jakarta and Pontianak, which could finalize the agreement. During this meeting, the area manager was present who in fact could not give a final decision, so spontaneity triggered people's anger through demonstrations, such as the conflict between Kinandi and Sambas with demands to suspend the oil palm plantation. The community's demand is actually that the existence of a plasma farming community is not too large and complicated because of bias through credit or stages in its realization and many transmigrants are willing to do so. At the

meeting it was said that one of the community's requirements in organizing plasma plantations was through cooperatives, with requirements including KK, KTP and others that had been collected by the village head.

The thoughts of the company are also described below including; The company in Kinandi is PT. Darmed, the trigger for conflict is basically that the community demands the existence of plasma farmers. after repeated demonstrations and conflicts the demands were finally met with an average area of 2 hectares of plasma plantations. Within the company itself there are many employee mutations, especially managers and between divisions in their structure. The office itself is still hitching a ride in the employee housing area.

The community itself sometimes protests by burning and dismantling as warehouses and workshops are dismantled and burned making it difficult for the company to operate again. Like warehouses and workshops were burned down in November 2012 and division 1 offices were demolished. From this incident the fruit bunches were finally brought to my buffer led and this was very difficult because the roads are high hills because there are factories or warehouses to process them. The company has also built houses of factory employees so that the CPO operates no longer outside but within the environment itself.

CONCLUSION

Research has shown that in fact certain cases have led to a better understanding of key and specific issues both from the community itself and the company. It is good to achieve sustainable development based on respect for human rights and although some improvements or procedural guidelines point to resolve conflicts such as the provision of land for smallholders, there are also some

companies that respect land rights, use land without consent or violate an agreement. It recommends that governance and legal reforms protect the rights of communities from deprivation and provide fair (equality) compensation for on its violations. Equally important is the development process achieved through legal, policy and government reforms to protect equitable land rights, build community capacity and ensure mechanisms for land settlement.

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