

Land Claim, Perception of Community and Interest-Power of Land Use Change in the Production Forest Area Utilization in Forest Management Unit (FMU) of Meranti Musi Banyuasin-South Sumatra

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Key words: Forest, claim, perception, interest, power, actor position

Abstract: Land claims caused the utilization conflicts because of community occupation to the concession area permit. Community perception about the claims have been caused by different interests and using the actors power. This research is using Convergent Parallel Mixed Method (CPMM) which is a combination of quantitative and qualitative data to give a comprehensive analysis. The results explained that the claims of community in FMU Meranti were estimated 94,016 ha or 38.53% of the total area. There are three forms of the claims from the community, i.e.: full ownership of the land, environmental cares and economic improvement. Perception of the community was affected by the different point of views to utilize the land and the different interests. The power of actors can influence other actors in the struggle for utilizing the land in forest areas. The positions of the key player are actors which have strongly related interest and hard power to influence the communities, i.e., owner of the industrial plantation forest (HTI), ecosystem restoration (RE), government and village heads. The recommendations are the institutionalization of the village heads role in governing forest utilization, determining the users, determining the property rights of withdrawal and management and determining a contribution of the forest product provision.

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INTRODUCTION

Forest loss in Indonesia reached 91 million ha (49.8%) and the heavy losses occurred after 1970^[1]. The

forest losses are not slightly altered into oil palm and rubber plantation by the local community^[2]. The land conversion by local community was a form of land claim based on their knowledge of local traditional land use

which is inherited from ancestors^[3-6]. Besides that, land claims are also a condition where forest areas are occupied by migrant and transmigrant or local community and then the land was transacted^[7]. The motivation of land claim i.e.: the limitation of the plantation areas which used to the local community livelihoods, job unavailability and damaged environment condition^[8]. The claim of land on the forest area in the context of the community perception has been usually constructed from a sense of injustice because there is no contribution from the company about the utilization of production forests^[9, 10].

According to the theory of consumer choice, perception is the process of individual understanding to interpret the information in order to create a meaningful new sense^[11, 12]. Perception is also the received impressions through the sense from the analysis of the activities relationship which is evaluated and giving rise to the meaning from of the playing of sense^[13, 14]. The meaning differences of the individual perceptions give selective attention and/or memory^[15, 16]. Selective attention is a new understanding of the significant activity changes, meanwhile, memory is the understanding of history or the past evidence of the land utilization. Selective attention and memory are important drivers of strategic behavior within the scope of farm adaptation processes that are supported by policy schemes^[17]. Selective memory can be understood before there is the consession permit. Therefore, a selective memory has a high potential to provide subjective emotional responses and lead to conflict^[18, 19, 16] because perceptions are influenced by i.e.: structural, situational and personal factors. Personal factors in selective memory will influence behavior, interest and motivation of the community^[20]. Individual or groups motivation appeared from the cognition and condition which generated the actor roles^[21]. Four stages of perception and motivation, i.e.: exposure, attention, comprehension and retention^[22]. Therefore, the aims of this study are: to understand the community perceptions from the forest change in their villages and to analyze the actors interest, power and position in the decision making of land use.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is using Convergent Parallel Mixed Method (CPMM) which is a combination of quantitative and qualitative data to give a comprehensive analysis^[23]. Data were collected collection by the Focus Group Discussion (FGD). In-depth interviews use the key informants to understand of the real problem. The perception data was presented in percentage to measure

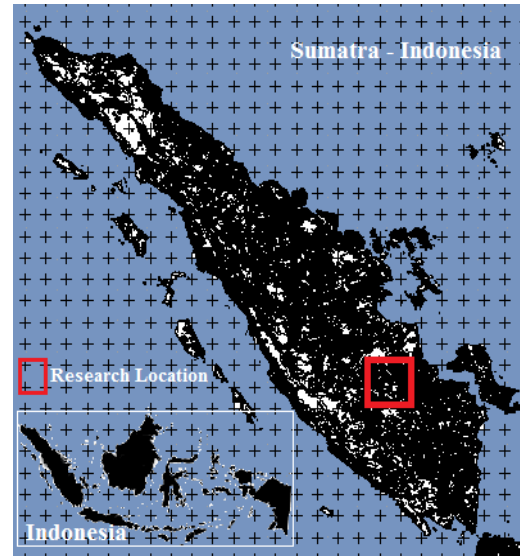


Fig. 1: Research location-FMU merant

opinions and perceptions of individual or group on the forest change in FMU Meranti (Fig. 1) in the context of economic, environmental and social phenomena. To explain the result, we make tables, graphs, and pictures. The analysis framework of stakeholder related to use of land, i.e.: how many people to use, ownership, status and position user, perception, and modal of power (financial capital, social and culture). The analysis was conducted as a step-rare work done^[24] included: actors identification, grouping and category, relationship among the actors. Furthermore, the analysis of the interest and influence uses the matrix of analysis stakeholder interest-power^[25]. To diagnose the interest-power, we presented in Table 1.

Classification of actor: The actors who are involved in the utilization of FMU Meranti were classified into four groups, i.e.: community, concessions company, government and NGOs. The actors could be explained, i.e: community leader, concessions permit holders, forestry permit holders (izin pinjam pakai kawasan hutan), the central government, provincial and regency governments and NGOs.

Linkage of interest and power: The relatedness of the interests and power are found in motivation. This linkage could be divided as follow: based on the overlapping of the village administration and the concession boundaries, related to modal (finance, social, culture, symbolic power) and interest^[26], the similarities of business type, the similarities of purpose to access the land. Different of interest and power caused the different characteristic

Table 1: Diagnosis interests-power of actor

Community classification	Activities	Diagnosis	
		Interests	Power
Local community	How are norm and rules?	Outcome, benefit, timber log, rubber	Power of social capital,
Migrant community	What is the activity?	plantation, oil palm/ rubber plantation,	financial capital, culture,
Transmigrate community	How be action and claim?	environment and social care, etc.	etc.
	What is reaction from the corporate and government?		

Modification from matrix Interest and power (Eden and Ackermann, 1998; Reed *et al.*, 2009)

Table 2: Identification interest and influence

Interest/Score	Description
Strong related (4)	When the activity of the actors is in forest area and will be directly affected by land use change in settings of forest utilization or there is a new access based on access mechanism (rights or structure). Example: Access from given concessions to corporate, tenant farmers, plantation owners, mine owners, the head of the village and related government institutions
Related (3)	Activity of the actors is in the forest area but will be not directly affected by land use change in settings of forest utilization or there is no a new access based on access mechanism (rights or structure). Example: indigenous people, people plantation forest holders, FMU, illegal loggers, illegal miners and sellers of land
Weak related (2)	Activities of the actors have not conducted in forest areas but will be directly affected by land use change in settings of forest utilization or there is a new access based on access mechanism (rights or structure) but can influence regulation or can help community in the problem-solving. Example: NGOs, Police, Head of a region, forest and agricultural extension
Unrelated (1)	If the actor's activities are not conducted in the forest area and will be not directly affected if there is a land use change and the new access mechanism (rights or structure) but cannot help the community in the problem-solving Example: BP2HP, BPKH
Power	
Hard power (4)	If the actors statement will be heard or the actors policy will influence to the other parties or may provide direct influence in the field action. Actors influence is not affected by the strength of financial capital. Example: the governor, the police head, head of a village, community leaders, influential community leaders
Middle power (3)	If the actors statement or policies will give an effect to the field action and will be influenced by the strength of financial capital owned by the actor. Example: the forest service, Head of a region, the big concessionaires, mining holders
Soft power (2)	If the actors statement or policy gradually will give an effect to the field action and can be influenced the strength of financial capital owned by the actor. Example: Local NGOs, corporate manager, forest permit of lease, FMU
No power (1)	The actors statement of policy gives an effect to the field action and will be influenced finite financial capital owned by the actor. Example: people plantation forest holders, tenant farmers, smallholder, etc

Modified matrix interest and power (Eden and Ackermann, 1998)

of users and caused complicated problems on the governing of forest areas^[27]. Assessment of the actor interest is conducted through its motivation and activities related potential transforming in conflict to the utilization of forest areas, i.e., livelihood, business and bureaucracy^[28]. The assessment of the actor interest could be seen in Table 2.

Stakeholder classification: The actor roles in stakeholder classification use the Classification Stakeholders Method (CSM) which is divided into, i.e.: key players, subjects, context setters and crowds. Key players have strong interest and high power. Subjects have high interest and soft power to support the activities. It might be have no impact but it will be supported by other actors. Context setters have high power and weak related interest. Crowds have weak related interest to unrelated and soft power to unpowered^[25, 24, 29]. Specifically, this study explained each of the classification into four criteria stakeholder classification, as showed in Table 3.

Table 3: Stakeholder classification

Classification	Criteria of Interest	Criteria of power
Key player 1	Strong related	Hard power
Key player 2	Strong related	Middle power
Key player 3	Related	Hard power
Key player 4	Related	Middle power
Subject 1	Strong related	Soft power
Subject 2	Strong related	Unpowered
Subject 3	Related	Soft power
Subject 4	Related	Unpowered
Context setters 1	Weak related	Hard power
Context setters 2	Weak related	Middle power
Context setters 3	Unrelated	Hard Power
Context setters 4	Unrelated	Middle power
Crowds 1	Weak related	Soft power
Crowds 2	Weak related	Unpowered
Crowds 3	Unrelated	Soft power
Crowds 4	Unrelated	Unpowered

Modified from Eden and Ackermann (1998); Reed *et al.* (2009)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Land ownerships of community: The production forest area of FMU Meranti is located in the territory of eleven villages. We selected to observe eight villages around in

Table 4: Property of community land

Land ownership (ha)	Family head (people)	Percentage
1-2	143	57
3-4	77	30
5-6	21	8
7-10	9	4
>10	2	1
Total	252	100

Field collecting from FGD in (2015)

Table 5: Concession permit

Corporate	Ministry decree	Areal on the FMU (ha)
PT RHM (IPFI)	90/2007	12.131
PT.REKI (ER)	293/2007	50.153
PT.BPP -I (IPFI)	337/2004	38.187
PT.BPP-II (IPFI)	79/2009	24.283
PT.SBB (IPFI)	249/2009	53.639
PT.WAM (IPFI)	252/2009	6.547
Ex PT. Pakerin (IPFI)	226/1998	23.375
Sarolangun (CPF)	386/2008	89.5
Wilayah Tertentu	689/2012	35.641
Total Luas		244.045.50

FMU Meranti in (2015)

Table 6: Land use forest areas

Villages	Land user						
	S	Rp	Im	Lm	CF	CA	T
Sako Suban	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓
Lb.Bintialo	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓
Pkl Bulian	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓
Talang uluh	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓
Tp.Baru	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓
Pagar Desa	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓
P.Bayat	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓
Bayat Ilir	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓

Field collecting from FGD in (2015)

the working area FMU Meranti, i.e., Sako Suban, Lubuk Bintialo, Pangkalan Bulian, Talang Uluh, Pagar Desa Pangkalan Bayat, Bayat Ilir and Tampang Baru (Fig. 2). Ownership of land from 252 informants (household) is presented in Table 4.

Concession permit: The concession of the forestry sector is presented in Fig. 3, namely Ecosystem Restoration (ER), Industrial Plantation Forest (IPF) and People Plantation Forest (PPF). The total of concession area is 307,479.50 ha and in the FMU Meranti areas is only 244.045.50 ha. Total area of concessions permit is shown in Table 5.

Bundle of right and position user: Bundle of right and position user in forest areas consist of, i.e.: Settlement (S), community and business scale of oil palm and Rubber plantation (Rp), illegal mining (Im), Legal mining (Lm), Concession Areas (CA), Community Forest or *hulayat kubu* (CF) and Tenant/rent (T). Users of land in production forests areas in FMU Meranti are shown in Table 6.

Above tables and figures shown the overlapping of concession permit with village administration area. The overlapping will be a problem on FMU Meranti. Unclear of boundaries and condition open access contribute in the problem.

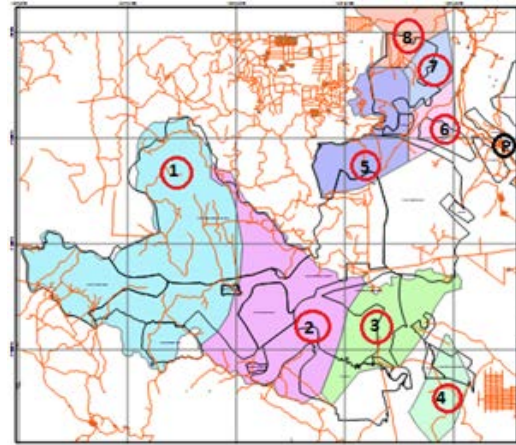


Fig. 2: Administration village areas. Modification of FMU Meranti Map (2015)

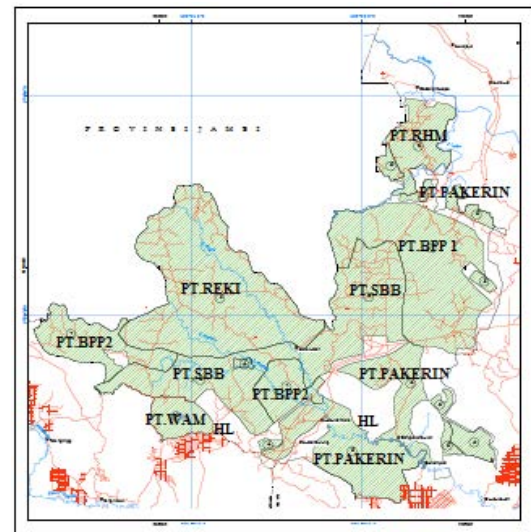


Fig. 3: Concession permit in forest areas. Modification of FMU Meranti Map (2015)

Identification of community: Community identification of land uses in village is understood from the shape of the individual and community group activities to fulfill their needs and profit. This study explained, i.e.: ethnic origin, activities and the motivation of land uses (Fig. 4 and Table 7).

Land claim community: Land claim of local community forest in production forest area of FMU Meranti around 94.016 ha or 38.53% of total areas. Study results explained that there are three reasons for the claims i.e.: The assertion to take over forest enclave, because local community claimed full ownership of the forest inherited from their ancestors, especially Kubu and Musi ethnic.

Table 7: Stakeholder Identification in village

Identification of groups community				
Villages	Community	People/Ethnic	Activity	Motivation
Sako Suban	Local	Kubu	Manage the forest areas in related to culture and rubber plantation (para rimbo)	To protect their culture, environmental care
		Musi	Manage the forest areas in related to culture and rubber plantation (para rimbo)	
	Migrant	Komering	Illegal logging, sale of land (kaveling/lot) and rubber plantation	Environmental care and profit Profit
Lubuk Bintialo	Local	Musi	Rubber plantation, sale of land (kavelingan/lot)	Environmental care and profit
	Migrant	Komering, Java	Illegal logging, sale of land (kavelingan/lot), rubber plantation	Profit
Pangkalan Bulian	Local	Musi	Rubber plantation	Profit
	Migrant	Komering, Java	Sale of land (kavelingan/lot), rubber and oil palm plantation	Profit
Talang uluh	Local	Kubu, Musi	Manage the forest areas in related to culture and rubber plantation (para rimbo)	Protect their culture, environ-mental and profit
	Migrant	Komering, Java	Sale of land kavlingan and rubber and oil palm plantation	Profit
Tampang Baru	Local	Kubu, Musi	Rubber plantation	Profit
	Migrant	Komering, Batak, Java, etc	Sale of land (kavelingan/lot) and rubber and oil palm plantation	Profit
Pagar Desa	Transmigrate	Java	Rubber and oil palm plantation	Profit
	Local	Musi	Rubber plantation	Profit
	Migrant	Komering, Java	Sale of land kavlingan, rubber and oil palm plantation	Environmental care and profit
Pangkalan Bayat	Local	Musi	Rubber plantation	Profit
	Migrant	Komering, Batak, Java, etc	Sale of land kavlingan, rubber and oil palm plantation	Profit
Bayat Ilir	Transmigrate	Java	Rubber plantation	Profit
	Local	Musi	Rubber plantation	Profit
	Migrant	Komering, Java	Sale of land, rubber and oil palm plantation	Profit
	Transmigrate	Java	Rubber plantation	Profit

Field Collecting (2015)

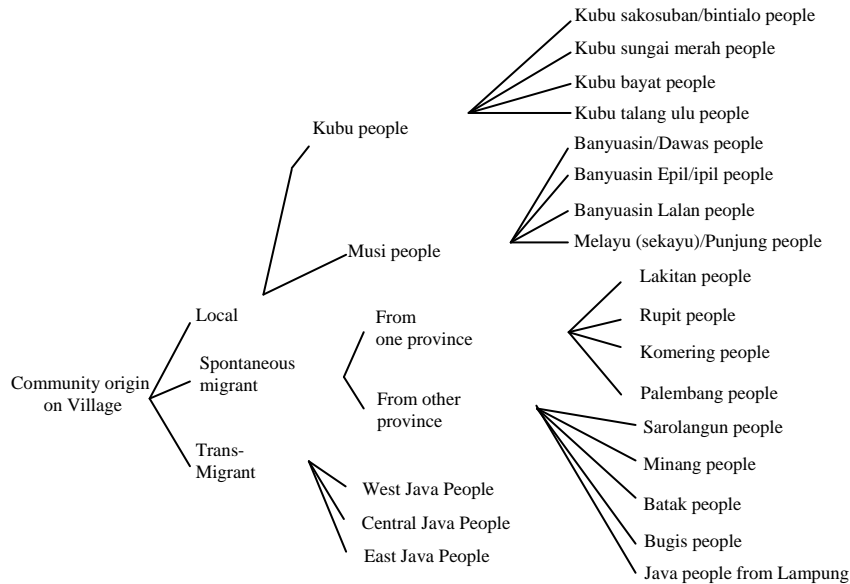


Fig. 4: Origin of community on village; Field collecting (2015)

The assertion of land allocation because of in justice from corporate domination on the production forest areas, needs for plantation and agriculture areas to increase their

economic income and job opportunity. Environmental care because of the impact of land use changes, i.e.: forest fire, loss of fresh water resources and uncomfortable

Table 8: Claim of land prediction

Concession areas	Area in FMU (ha)	Claim prediction (ha)	Percentage
REKI	50,153	2,500	1.02
BPP-I	38,187	4,300	1.76
BPP-II	24,283	6,400	2.62
RHM	12,131	9,600	3.93
SBB	53,639	10,200	4.18
WAM	6,547	2,000	0.82
Ex.Pakerin	23,375	23,375	9.57
PT Samhutani	58,88	58,88	0.02
Wil.Tertentu	35,641	35,641	14.60
Total	244,015	940,741	100.00

Field collecting (2015)

Table 9: Community perception

Informant perception aspect	Before and after permit concession (IFP/ER/CFP)			
	Selective memory		Selective attention	
	Before	Informant (%)	After	Informant (%)
Social aspect				
Education service	Bad	80.2	Unchanging	100
Health service	Bad	87.9	Unchanging	100
Traditional/Culture	Good	100	Decreasing	100
Ownership customary forest	Good	70.7	Decreasing	75
Ecology aspect				
Forest condition	Good	90.5	Decreasing	100
Living comfortable	Good	69.8	Decreasing	100
Water availability	Good	83.6	Decreasing	100
Economic aspect	Good	Bad	Increasing	Unchanging
Job opportunities	35.5	64.7	18.1	50
Income opportunities	35.5	64.7	18.1	50
Business opportunities	35.5	64.7	18.1	50

Field collecting (2015)

environment caused by the effect of noise and dust of company transportation activities. The percentage of the assertion in claim community as shown in the pie graph (Fig. 5).

Figure 5 explained that the assertion of the local communities tends to the land acquisition in related to their cultures and environmental problems, meanwhile the assertion of the immigrant and transmigrant communities tends to welfare and income generation and improvement of environment damages. Prediction of area for a claim of land in production forest area of FMU Merantiis shown in Table 8.

Community perception: Perception from 116 informants to the concession areas (IFP/ER/CFP) in this study had three aspects, i.e.: social, economic and environmental. The assessments of perception to the three aspects use bad and good categories for before consession and increasing, unchanging and decreasing categories for after consession (Table 9).

In Table 9 shows differences of community perceptions before and after the concession given to the company. Assessment of social aspect, i.e.: education and health services are very bad, meanwhile the local culture and ownership of customary forest are good. But the assessment after the given concession to company in three

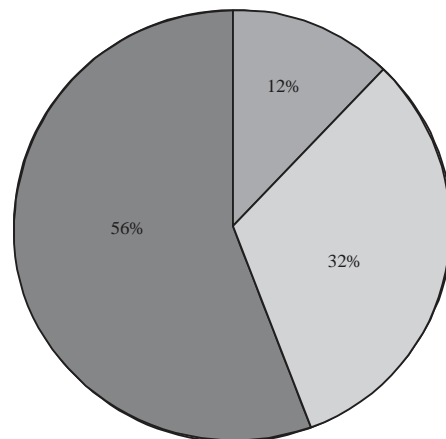


Fig. 5: Percentage of the assertion

criteria are unchanging and decreasing. Perception assessment to ecological aspects shown that the condition is still good (69.8-90.5%) for before the consession and decreasing for after consession. In criteria economic aspects before consession, informants explained that the condition is bad (65.5%) and the rest (35.5%) on the contrary. After consession, the condition is unchanging, only 18.1% of informant said increasing especially from migrants and transmigrant community.

Interest and power of stakeholder: The results of field research shown that dilemma in forest management is caused by different perspectives among users, in seeing opportunity and taking advantage of the forest area. This involved in their various roles of the users and participants in influencing another actor for the outcomes.

The influence of the involved actors is determined by the modal of power, i.e.: financial, social, culture and symbolic power to change of information and used to drive another actor to get outcomes. Actor interest and power is used to influence the relation and to change another power as shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Diversity of interest and power actors

Involvement of Actors	Code	Interest	Power			
			S	F	C	Sym
Sako Suban village						
The group that want to logging (anak kapak)	A1	Illegal logging	✓	-	-	-
The group interest to companies (partnerships)	A2	Getting of project	✓	✓	-	-
The group struggle for customary rights (ethnic Kubu)	A3	Customary land	✓	✓	✓	-
Lubuk Bintialo village						
Evicted community from plantations areal	B1	Full ownership	✓	-	✓	-
Personal/community leaders once helped land acquisition of plantation companies	B2	Sale of land	✓	-	✓	-
Migrant communities to buy off land from ex-village head	B3	Full ownership	✓	✓	-	-
Local community and migrant who worked to corporate and industrial plantation forest	B4	Job interests	✓	✓	✓	-
Pangkalan Bulian village						
Migrant communities buy off the land for agricultural/plantation	C1	Full ownership	✓	✓	-	-
Migrant communities buy off the land for forest areas	C2	Full ownership	✓	✓	-	-
Local community who participated in the eviction of an occupation of the plantation areas	C3	Sale of land	✓	-	-	-
Indigenous peoples relocation (Kubu ethnic) to Sako Suban III (sub-village)	C4	Full ownership	✓	-	-	-
Owner of community mining	C5	Full ownership	-	✓	-	-
Pagar Desa village						
Local community who do not own land	D1	Environment cares	✓	-	-	-
Local community who own land in forest areas	D2	Full ownership	✓	✓	-	-
Village attendant and the advisory board	D3	Sale of land	-	✓	-	✓
Bayat Ilir village						
Migrant community and Indigenous people (ethnic Musi) who own land in forest areas	E1	Full ownership	✓	✓	-	-
Migrant community and Indigenous people who do not own land in forest areas	E2	Environment cares	✓	✓	-	-
Java community from Lampung Province familiar be said to be "orang lampung"	E3	Full ownership (purchase of land)	✓	✓	-	-
The community of worker on the mining	E4	Job interest	-	✓	-	-
Owner of community mining	E5	Full ownership	-	-	-	-
Pangkalan Bayat village						
Local community who own land in forest areas	F1	Full ownership	-	✓	✓	-
Java community from Lampung Province familiar be said to "orang lampung"	F2	Full ownership (purchase of land)	✓	✓	-	-
Peoples who sale land in forest areas	F3	Sale of land	✓	-	✓	✓
Tampang Baru village						
Community groups mixed up in conflict with BPP-I Co. and SJ Co.	G1	Full ownership	✓	-	-	✓
Community groups/indigenous people who claim land ownership of "para rimbo"	G2	Full ownership	✓	-	-	-
Migrant community who uses land	G3	Full ownership	✓	✓	-	-
Community mining groups	G4	Full ownership	✓	✓	-	-
Community groups who want to logging (familiar be said, "anak kapak")	G5	Illegal logging	✓	✓	✓	✓
Owner of community mining	G6	Full ownership	-	✓	-	✓
Talang Uluh village						
Community groups/agent who want to logging familiar be said to "anak kapak"	H1	Illegal logging	✓	✓	✓	✓
Migrant community who uses land	H2	Full ownership	✓	✓	-	-
Java community from Lampung Province familiar be said to "orang lampung"	H3	Full ownership	✓	✓	-	-
Indigenous peoples who sale land in forest areas "ulo tanah/biong tanah"	H4	Sale of land	✓	✓	✓	✓
Industrial plantation forest						
BPP -1 (SM Groups)	BPP-1	Area concession	-	✓	-	✓

Table 10: Diversity of interest and power actors

Involvement of Actors	Code	Interest	Power			
			S	F	C	Sym
BPP –II (SM Groups)	BPP-2	Area concession	-	✓	-	✓
RHM (SM Groups)	RHM	Area concession	-	✓	-	✓
SBB	SBB	Area concession	-	✓	-	✓
WAM	WAM	Area concession	-	✓	-	✓
People plantation forest						
Sarolangun farmer group	HTR	Permit user of land		✓		✓
Forestry permit						
(Ijin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan)	IPPHK	Oil and mineral		✓		✓
Government						
Ministry of forestry	M-F	Legitimation land	-	-	-	✓
Ministry of energy and mineral resources	MEMR	Mining	-	-	-	✓
Governor	Governor	Legitimation land	-	-	-	✓
South Sumatra Forest Service	FSP	Legitimation land	-	-	-	✓
Musi Banyuasin Forest Service	FSR	Legitimation land	-	-	-	✓
Forest Management Unit/FMU	FMU	Legitimation land	-	-	-	✓
Stabilization of forest area office	BPKH	Legitimation land	-	-	-	✓
Production forest management office	BPHP	Legitimation land	-	-	-	✓
Head of regional	H-R	Regional safety	-	-	-	✓
BP3K (forest, agricultural extension)	BP3K	Information	✓	-	-	-
Village Head	H-V	Community welfare	✓	-	✓	✓
NGOs						
Bird Ind,	Bird	Conservation	-	-	-	✓
Bio claim	BC	Conservation	-	-	-	✓
Lamai	Lamai	Conservation	-	-	-	✓

Field collecting (2015) Information: S= Social; F = Financial C = Culture; Sym = Symbolic Power

Table 11: Related interest and capacity of power actors

Related interest	Statement (%)	Capability of power actors			
		Social (%)	Financial (%)	Culture (%)	Symbolic (%)
Full ownership of land on forest areas	35.85	41.67	37.50	20.00	11.54
Sale of land	7.55	11.11	5.00	30.00	11.54
Legalization of logging activity	5.66	5.56	5.00	10.00	7.69
Getting project	1.89	2.78	2.50	-	-
Customary land	1.89	2.78	2.50	10.00	-
Job interests	3.77	2.78	5.00	10.00	-
Environment cares	3.77	5.56	2.50	-	-
Area concession (not bothered)	9.43	-	12.50	-	19.23
Legalization land use	15.09	19.44	17.50	-	26.92
Human capacity building and information	1.89	2.78	-	-	-
Local community welfare	1.89	2.78	-	10.00	3.85
Conservation	5.66	-	7.50	-	11.54
Legalization mine (owner illegal mining)	3.77	2.78	-	10.00	11.54
Permit user land	1.89	-	2.50	-	3.85
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Total Item		11	11	7	9

Field collecting (2015)

In Table 10, we explained the actors and stakeholder involved in the governing, utilization and ownership of forest areas which have different influence from owned power. The power of actors used to influence users each other or can determine the utilization of forest areas in FMU Meranti. According to actor capabilities, they are widely using or dominant having the social powers and financial powers (11 items) and the lowest is a cultural and symbolic power (7 and 9 item).

The relations of interests and power shown that the social and financial power (41.67 and 37.57%) are more related to “full ownership of land on forest areas”, the culture powers (30%) are related to interests of sells of land, meanwhile the symbolic power (26.92) used to more on legitimated land (Table 11).

Mapping position of actors: There are ten actors in the position of the first key players or having “strongly related interests” and have “high powers” to use and direct the community actors to the utilization of production forest areas in FMU Meranti. The position of the key player consists of three categories, i.e. : the first key player, the second key player and fourth key player. There are eleven actors in first key player, i.e.: five are owners of concession permit of Industrial Forest Plantation (IFP), one is owner of concession permit of Ecosystem Restoration (ER) and the rest are Ministry of Forestry, South Sumatra Forest Service Provincial, Musi Banyuasin Forest Service Regency, Governor and Village Head. Five owners of IFP (total area 158,162 ha), i.e.: three which are owned by the company SM-Group with

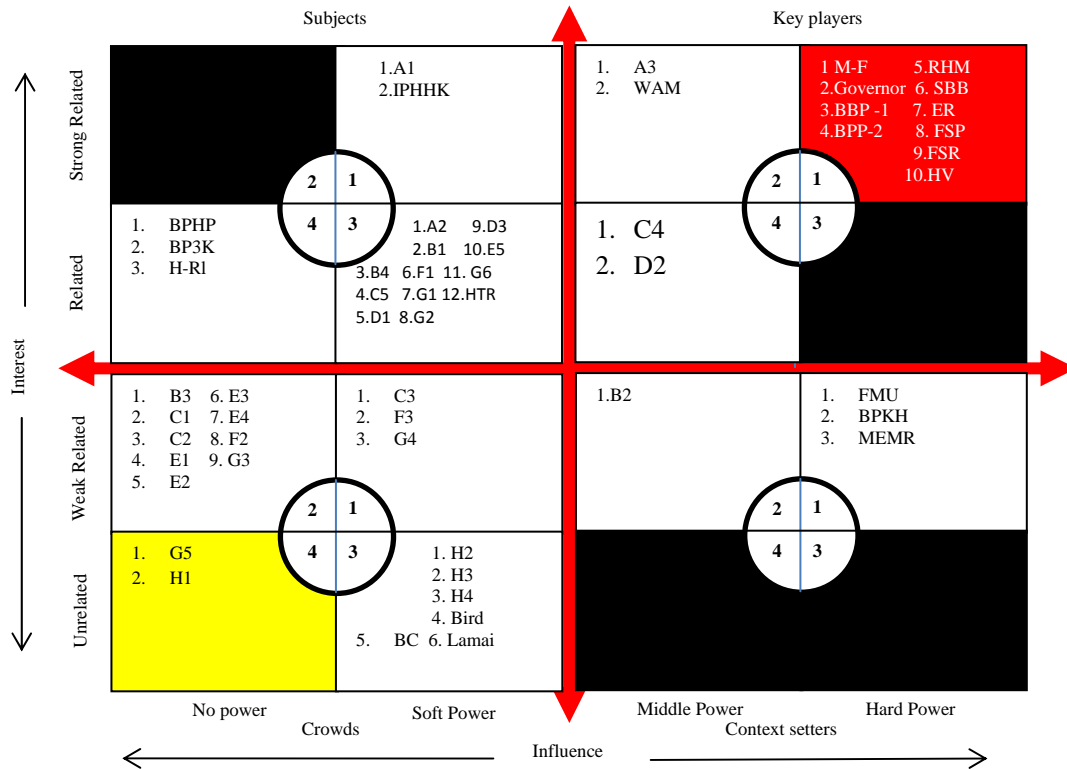


Fig. 6: Actors position in interest and influence

total area 74,601 ha (47.16%) and the rest is SBB (33,91%), WAM (4,14%), and open access condition (14,77%) is ex-Pakerin areas (Fig. 6).

The second key player, i.e.: the group struggle for customary rights (ethnic Kubu) (A3) and concession permit areas (WAM). The fourth key player position are: indigenous peoples relocation (Kubu ethnic) to Sako Suban III (sub-village) (C4) and local community who own land in forest areas (D2).

Position of actors in “subjects player” categories related to interest up to strongly related interest, but have no power up to soft power. The “subject players” positions are seventeen actors and there are two actors at the position the first subject power, i.e.: the community group that want to logging (anak kapak) (A1) and permit to borrow forest areas (izin pinjam pakai kawasan hutan/IPPKH) (34 permits) to mine petroleum (oil and gas) or mineral mine and other permits, i.e.: network of electrical power, irrigation, etc. The position at the third subject player are twelve actors which related to interest of full ownership of land in forest areas and larger from migrant and transmigrant. The position of the fourth subject player are the Office of Stabilization of Forest Areas at South Sumatra (BPKH) and the Office of Agriculture and Forestry Extension at Musi Banyuasin Regency (BP3K).

Actors are more involved in the position of “Crowds Player”, as many as 20 actors. Generally, the involved actors are community groups of migrants or transmigration which have land with the motive for a profit.

CONCLUSION

The perception and the role of actors in utilizing and determining the users of forest areas in FMU of Meranti are diverse. Theory of actor can explain social dynamics which influenced the role of actors. The power strength, particularly social capital and symbolic, determined the role and actor position. The power modal theory who was described by Bourdieu^[26] could explain the description of how the actor interest and power related to the forest utilization. Analysis of perception explained that the village head are influenced by the community decisions to support the claiming land. Besides that, the interest of village head also come from the key players perception, i.e., community leaders, village board (BPD, a secretary) and the role of a village chief on claiming land by community. The results of analysis of the interest revealed that the ambition to occupy the land, the intention of village board to gain the personal benefit sharing from CSR funds and company assistant operations, the intention to negotiate with concession

owner of IPF/ER and forestry permits (pinjam pakai kawasan hutan) related to standing compensation (one of the license requirement).

The analysis of stakeholders and actor in action explained that how the actor could be influenced in determining decisions. Notwithstanding, the concession permit holder, the ministry of forestry, provincial forestry service and district forestry service have relevance and hard power to influence but can't control the forest area, so that unlegitimate. Also, the role of village head to determinate users of the forest area is big. The power of village head will become strong if the government make irresolute and fuzziness alignments of the decision making. Each actor uses influence in playing the interests. Government (Ministry of forestry) always uses the rules of law (constitutional) and concessionaires owner uses the financial power to influence all parties and based on their permit. For the village head, the influence of the wishes of the community actors use social capital and cultural capital to defend their rights.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Prioritize the institutionalization of community in forest management related to users and governing utilization; decision making in determining users and area utilization should perceive the field condition, i.e., biophysical attributes, attributes communities and the rules in use in the community. Governing of forest resources not only improves the short-term economic but also consider the forest sustainability. In the fact, the forest destruction such as fire, loose of fresh water, etc., will absorb the economic revenue.

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