

Public Participation in the Implementation of Forest Fire Control Policy and Land in Rokan Hilir Distric The Province of Riau

Febri Yuliani¹

¹Lecturer of Social and Political Science Faculty, Riau University

ABSTRACT

Public participation in forest and land fire control starts from the planning phase of land and forest fire control, fire prevention stage, the stage of fire suppression and phase refresive handling. Participate in fire control and forest land, meaning co-reducing impact of fire on the people residing around the area, such as the presence of smoke that interferes with health and their daily activities as well as the loss of their livelihoods in the region. Further, communities can monitor and supervise the area in the village and in fire-prone forests in the quest for the prevention of forest fires and land at a time when that will come. Public participation as an important role in achieving the goals and objectives of a development program. Community participation is a means to obtain information about the conditions, needs and attitudes of local people, if they feel involved in the process of preparation and planning and democratic rights. Society has the power to inhibit the activity if they are not involved in the decision making process. Catastrophic forest fire is a serious problem that must be faced by Indonesia almost every year during the dry season. Forest fires are the cause of forest destruction disadvantage because in a short time can cause both a loss in economic, ecological, aesthetic, and political. Riau forests and lands have huge potential to develop the plantation sectors, agriculture, settlement and forestry. According to Regulation (No. 10 of 1994), about Spatial Riau province of Riau's forest area was 9.5 million hectares (ha). Covering an area of 1.9 million reserved as protected forest and 4.9 million hectares (ha) is planned as a non-forestry cultivation area and the remaining 2.7 million hectares (ha) is plotted as an area of forestry sector development. Based on the resource potential of forest and gardens Riau Province Year 2008-2009 of the Ministry of Forestry and Plantations (of the Ministry) Riau mainland territory has been divided into Forest Tenure (HPH), the number is 3.481.868 hectares (ha), timber estates (HTI) 1.621.693 hectares (ha). With a total area of 9.456 million hectares Riau province (Ha), the remaining land in Rau just stay 3.035.837 hectares (ha). Utilization of peatlands and forests for coal development, land clearing for plantations and agriculture and logging activities (logging), identified as the activities of surface fires. Forest and land fires or not it can occur naturally, but can also be caused by the combustion procedure ignores that area fires become uncontrollable. Land and forest fires in Riau are often starts 1997 with widespread forest fires 26153.466 hectares (ha) to 2009, the total area of land and forest fires in Riau Province reached 121,051.55 acres. Forest fires, but can cause economic loss, damage soil surface and damage the health, also can reduce Indonesia's image in the eyes of the international community. Forests are one of the life support system, welfare, genetic resources, regulating water management, ecosystems, and habitats of flora and fauna. Forest damage caused by theft, natural disasters including forest fires (approximately 50,000 ha / year, 90% due to human activity). There are several reasons that an activity to include the community in environmental and resource management including control of land and forest fires, it is possible to: (1) formulate the problem more effectively, (2) obtain information and understanding of the world beyond the reach of science, (3) formulate alternative problem solving be socially acceptable, and (4) establish a plan and a sense of belonging to the settlement, so as to facilitate the application. Although this participatory approach may require more time in the early stages of planning, but the subsequent processing that this approach would minimize or avoid any conflict.

Keywords: public policy, government regulation, public participation, land and forest fires.

INTRODUCTION

Community participation in forest fire control starts from the planning stage of forest and land fire control , fire prevention stage , stage fire fighting and handling pascakebakaran stage. Participate in the activities of forest and land fire control , means also reduce the impact of fire on the people who are around the area , such as the presence of smoke which interfere with their health and daily activities as well as the loss of their livelihood in the region . Further, communities can monitor and control areas in the village and in those areas prone to forest fires in an effort to prevent forest fires and land at a time when that will come.

In this study the authors use the theory developed by Van Meter and Van Horn referred to as A Model or The Policy Implementation Process , which suggests the presence of six variables that form the bond (linkage) between the policy and achievement (performance). Therein include Basic Measures and Policy Objectives, Policies sources, inter-organization communication, Characteristics of Implementing Agencies, Economic conditions, Social and Trends Executive (Implementors).

Land and forest fires in Rokan Hilir including the types of fires under (ground fire). Under this type of fire usually consumes fuel in the form of organic materials that are below the surface of the land / forest floor . Under fire is very difficult to detect and running very slow because it is not affected by wind speed . Signs that the area burned is white smoke coming out from under the soil surface . Because it is below the ground surface , so many dead trees because the roots are burned.

Land and forest fires in Rokan Hilir occur on dry land that has not been utilized economically . In 2011 Rokan Hilir dry land totaling 803 109 hectares . From the observation, fire forests and land in Kabupaten Rokan Hilir almost occurred at the same location, namely, dry land untapped economically. Wildfires blaze caused the new process can occur if the presence of three elements, namely fuel, air and heat / high temperature. fire form of forests, among others : Under Fire , which occurred on peaty forest , Soil Minerals (coal) , Surface Fire , occurred when a fire burned the bushes , litter and tree saplings , Editorial fire is a fire in the crowns of trees , the fire originated from litter and then spread to the tree . Based on the research results of various root causes of forest and land fires in Rokan Hilir on various physical conditions different study sites are the direct cause of forest fire and indirect causes of forest fires and land. Some of the immediate causes of forest fires and land . There are four direct cause of the fire : (1). The Fire is used to clear the land, (2). Fire is used as a weapon in a land conflict issues, (3). Accidentally fire spread, (4) Fires related to natural resource extraction.

Main problems that cause forest fires and land in Rokan Hilir is an integral and mutually integratoin, these problems include: poverty , infrastructure limitations , the low quality of human resources and other issues such as Land , Illegal Logging , Boundaries , Burning Forest and Land include: weather, time and topography. The efforts that have been made for the prevention and control of forest fire Rokan Hilir 2014, covering Prevention:

- a. Monitoring and information dissemination areas prone to forest fires and land

- b. Cooperation with the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) and the Islamic Propagation Institute (LDI) through lectures Friday and Friday bulletin containing materials on prevention of forest fires and land.
- c. Instructions Regent Rokan Hilir to the government at the district level and to immediately report to prevent land and forest fires through the Secretariat BAPEDAL Rokan Hilir and Rokan Hilir Forestry Service .
- d. Socialization of land and forest fires in sub-districts are prone to forest fires and land which aims to raise public awareness of the environmental impacts caused by land and forest fires .
- e. Group Formation and the Forest Fire Volunteers care in every land Kepenghuluan or fire-prone village
- f. Dissemination of printed information in the form Pamfletp , Leaf letp , and brochures.

The constraints or obstacles are encountered , particularly in law enforcement obstacles include problems proving the crime of material in case of forest fire , the lack of regulations on standards and criteria for environmental damage caused by forest fires and land but it is also in the field of environmental law enforcement insufficient, the low public awareness about the dangers of forest fire disaster in which the source of one of the fields of cleaning activities (land clearing) the burning , most companies have not been up in the early detection of fire prevention , has not seen any serious effort was a community group that active fire control in the Village / Village Prone Karhutla , peat burning conditions , complicate the efforts to overcome, facilities, infrastructure and human resources to control kebakara still very limited at all levels , especially for the benefit of extinguishing the fire. Rokan Hilir is one of the districts prone to forest fires and land.

From the observations and interviews (including the Head of Department and Head of Forestry BAPELDA Rokan Hilir) found bahwa in general there are several factors that can lead to forest fires and land include social factors , economic factors, natural factors Policy issues related to the allocation of land use and tenure (conflict) of land is very important in the effort to reduce the danger of forest fires and land . Fires due to inadvertence or actual spread to other land not because of human negligence , but also because of the lack of incentive for the community in terms of fire management problems caused by the lack of strong businessmen status of the land .

Changes of land for large -scale enterprises and companies that have connections to the political alit tend to often use fire to drive away the people who have worked the land to move to another place . Instead people often use fire to burn the land and assets of the company in an effort to acquire their land rights , other causes can also be caused by the erosion of indigenous knowledge on fire control skills and waning local culture harmonize the relationship between man and nature into a phenomenon that can also cause forest fires and land . Erosion of knowledge and waning of the local culture as culture firebreaks , as described above can not be separated from government policy that tried to break the habit of

farming moves from indigenous peoples who have always been blamed for forest and land become settled farmers .

Another aspect that needs to be examined as a driving factor of land and forest fires , among others, are factors of incentives and disincentives for employers and communities , lending and insurance factors , production and investment targets , funding prevention and suppression of forest fire .

The cause of forest fires can not be separated from the three (3) components causes of forest fires , namely fuel , fire and oxygen (O₂) , also known as the fire triangle . The fire will not occur if one component is missing . So we have to decide to control either of these components . Oxygen is a component whose existence is abundant in the air is included in the forest , so we can not control it . Fuel can be litter , plants or other materials are not burned . Fire can occur naturally from the scorching heat of the sun or can be derived from human activity itself . To prevent forest fires or the human menanggulangi working on to 2 (two) of these components (fuel and heat / fire) .

Community Participation In Forest Fire Control and Land Community participation in forest fire control and land in the Regional Regulation stated that : " People who live in or near forests and land areas particularly prone to fires , are required to always be vigilant / alert and actively make efforts : (a).Precaution against the possibility of forest fires and land , either individually or through groups of people, (b). In case of forest fire fighting operations shall voluntarily , either individually or through community groups, (c). Early forest fires reported to the nearest agency .

In the provisions of the chapter , the public demanded proactive either individually or in groups to directly take action to prevent and control forest fires and or land and shall report to the nearest government officials.

Formation Care Forum Fire performed at each kepenghuluan are prone to forest fire Fire Peduil Forum Membership consists of undertaking , the chairman , secretary and members . Undertaking chaired by Chief Kepenghuluan , by LMD Chairman and members comprised of youth leaders , Ulema , NGOs , traditional leaders , and so forth . Duties and functions of the Care Forum Fire is the prevention and control of forest fires and land , while functions provide guidance and counseling to the public about the impact of forest fire and how the implementation of rotational burning or controlled burning and fighters early (initial attack) against forest fires and land and report to the local government is unable to control the fire when Formed a Task Force on Land and Forest Fire (Satgasdamkarhutla) , the task is beginning to fire fighters and forest or land and if it is unable to control the fire or the fire can not be resolved, then the head of sub-district head Kepenghuluan report to the District as a responsible Satgdamkarhula. Concerned Citizens Fire (MPA) Concerned Citizens Fire (MPA) is a group of people with different professions owned and / or people who dwelt around the forest area , which is determined based on an agreement with the local government community as volunteers in helping to control land and forest fires . Damage caused by forest fires in Rokan Hilir , happens every year rampant illegal logging activities greatly influence the level of peatland drought

compounded with trench-making by illegal loggers to facilitate the issuing of timber from the forest with an average length of ± 3 km. This condition would greatly affect the water level, which in turn related to the drought.

To prevent land and forest fires Regional Government in collaboration with NGOs form a forest fire brigades in villages Ark Makmur as the main guard of forest and land fire control at the village level. Criteria for a village fire brigade teams will be formed village level are (1). Village is located in an area prone to fires, (2). Village is located around the forest (3). Villagers often use the technique of clearing land by burning, especially in the preparation of land for their agricultural activities (4). The environment of the village no control organization (5). Forest and land fires, so that people feel the need for the existence of organizational control of forest fire. Guided by Satlakdalkahutla in collaboration with the Forest Service and the NGO conducted a meeting to be given a description of the organizational structure and division of tasks. MPA group formation is also intended as a forum for other activities such as capacity building activities of its members. In this case the team could have held activities oriented collaborative productive, as did plants develop green bulkhead have economic value, selling skills in the field of fire fighting to concessions, plantation companies, savings and loans among groups, social gatherings, and even the development of agriculture, which leads to a system of permanent agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery and other businesses. The scope of activities of the Fire People care there are three stages, which include: (1). Prevention of fire (before the fire).

Covers: developing human resources, education / prevention campaigns forest fire, making fire breaks, surveillance / patrol in fire-prone areas, land preparation Settings, Installation of signs, Development Cooperation with other institutions, dissemination of information, identification of fire-prone areas, Development of local rules of society, Planting green firebreaks, fire-fighting simulation, Preparation of equipment outages (condition tools, including manual tools). (2). Extinguishing Fire Measures in case of fire extinguishing operation or forest land, among others: To coordinate internal teams, personnel Preparation, Preparation of equipment (both manual and machine tool), Preparation of operational funding field, field team mobility Preparation, Implementing outages, coordination with related parties (3). Handling after fire After conducting burnout operations, and fire can be controlled, any activity carried out starting from the point of railway teridentifikasinya, preparation samapai the extinguishing operation must be reported in writing to the coordinator knows lianas along with the commander of the outage. The next coordinator to make a report in writing to the Trustees of the organization, and made as an archive. In the prevention phase, in addition to training and education in order to develop human resources, MPA member has made the manufacturing firebreaks in the village or in the forest. Firebreaks have been made on a regular basis so that the cleaning is done during the dry season firebreaks bias function properly to prevent the spread of fire by fire. Surveillance or patrol activities are held on the forest fires that have occurred. Patrol was organized by the forestry service and Mangala Team. This activity is usually only attended by 3 members of MPA in turn, joined the forest service and Mangala Team Agni, this is

what causes not all MPA members the opportunity to participate in patrol activities , while patrolling activities in the village .

Suggestions :

1. to optimize the participation of forest fire control needs a policy that includes basic measures and objectives are clear policies along with other sources of policies that include incentives (incentive) who encourage and facilitate the implementation of policies and forest fire control land, human resources, especially satgasdamkalthutla who is spearheading the control of land and forest fires, as well as inter-agency coordination in the control of land and forest fires. Sources of other policies are allocated increased funding for control efforts forest and land fires.
2. because the communication between the organization and implementation of activities, the characteristics of the implementing agencies, Economic conditions, Social and Political Trends Implementation (Implementors) can affect people Participation then any policies made necessary: first conceived and promoted by optimal before the policy was enacted, supported by the relevant human resources and professional affairs as with existing demands and spirit followed by adherence (compliance) of the policy implementers.
3. Need for law enforcement to corporate and public land clearing by fires that cause forest fires and or land. Law enforcement on forest and land fires are not only focused on persuasive measures but also on the actions of criminal or civil law, and for the need for technology support and competent human resources and commitment of law enforcement and government.
4. Need for effective technology development, rapid and inexpensive and environmentally friendly land clearing without burning. So that would be obtained profits - profits include land clearing can take place quickly, inexpensive and environmentally friendly outcomes and thus may reduce the economic burden of the family or the costs incurred by the company.
5. There needs to be awareness of the environment and the strong desire of the authorities and the community to control land and forest fires. Even awareness should start from individual communities, embodies in the form of participation and develop independence patterns in each individual community.

REFERENCES

- Bardach, Eugene, 1997, *A Practical Guide For Policy Analysis : The Eightfold Path to More Effective Problem Solving*, New York: Chatham House Publishers.
- Chandler C, P. Cheney, P. Thomas P, L. Trabaud L, D. Williams. 1983. *Fire in Forestry*, Canada: John Wiley and Sons Publishers.
- Creswell, John W. 1994. *Research Design: Qualitative & Quantitative Approaches*. California: Sage Publications.

- Davis, Keith & John W. Newstrom. 1996. *Human Behavior At Work:., Organizational Behavior, 7th Edition*. USA: McGraw-Hill Inc.
- Dunn, William N. 1994. *Public Policy Analysis : An Introduction*, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc
- Dunsire, Andrew. 1978. *Implementation in Bureaucracy*. Oxford: Martin Robertson.
- Dye, Thomas R. 1972. *Understanding Public Policy*. New York: Prentice-Hall. Inc.
- , 1976. *Policy Analysis :what Governments Do, Why They Do It and What Difference It Makes*, Alabama : The University Of Alabama Press
- Edwards III, George C 1980. *Implementing Public Policy*. Washington: Congressional Quarterly Inc.
- Edwards III, George C and Sharkansky Ira, 1978. *The Policy Predicament: Making And Implementing Public Policy*, San Fransisco : W.H. Freeman and Company
- Goggin, Malcolm L., 1990, *Implementation Theory and Practice: Toward a Third Generation: Scoot*. Illinois: Foresman and Company.
- Grindle, Merilee., 1980., *"Politics and Policy Implementation In The Third World:.*, New Jersey: Princetown University Press
- Hoogwood, Brian W. & Lewis A. Gunn 1986. *Policy Analysis for the Real World* Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Howlett, Michael and M. Ramesh, 1995, *Studying Public Policy : Policy Cycles And Policy Subsystem*, Oxford : Oxford University Press
- Jones, Charles O. 1984. *An Introduction To The Study Of Public Policy*, Monterey, California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company
- Katz, Daniel & Robert L. Kahn. 1978. *The Social Psychology of Organizations*. New York: John Willey & Sons.
- Lane, E.J, 1993, *The Public Sector: Concepts, Models, And Approaches*, London: Sage Publications
- Lilik Ekowati, Mas Roro, 2004, *Perencanaan. Implememasi dan Evaluasi Kebijakan Atau Program*, Surakarta: Penerbit Pustaka Cakra,.
- Mazmanian, D. A. & Paul. A. Sabatier. 1983. *Implementation and Public Policy*. London: Scott, Forestnan and Company.
- Meter, Donald Van dan Carl Van Horn, 1975, *The Policy Implementation, Process, A Conceptual Frame Work Dalam Administration and Society , 1975*, London: Sage Publications
- Mulles, Mathew B & A. Michael Huberman. 1992. *Qualitative Data Analysis*. London: Sage Publications Inc.
- Porter, Robert, W dan Irvin Hicks, 2003, *Knowledge Utilization And The Process Of Policy Formulation : Toward A Frame Work For Africa*, SARA Publishing.