

Conflict Mapping Communication in an Effort to Reduce Social Conflict to Overcome Social Problems in Riau Province, Indonesia

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Abstract

Communication on Participation in Conflicts in an effort to reduce social conflict to overcome social problems in Riau Province, basically there are several things that are potentially conflict-prone in Riau, among others: Division of villages, sub-districts, districts and provinces. The issue of regional expansion is therefore necessary for monitoring and the main actors of horizontal conflict. While the potential for SARA conflict still occurs, namely internal and inter-religious conflict, this is due to the low level of tolerance with the refusal to build houses of worship. This research uses the Sipabio method and according to this method conflict mapping involves mapping conflict parties and various aspirations from existing parties. Mapping is a technique used to describe conflict graphically, connecting parties with problems and with other parties. The multidisciplinary conflict mapping model developed by sociologists from the United Nations-University for Peace, the SIPABIO model. SIPABIO is an abbreviation of Source, Issue, Parties, Attitudes, Behavior, Intervention, and Outcome. It is necessary to monitor and the main actors of horizontal conflict. Sedangkan potential racial conflicts still occurred, ie internal conflict and inter-religious, this was due to the low level of tolerance with their rejection of the construction of houses of worship. The simultaneous local election stages of Riau Province entered the campaign period, which took the form of dialogical campaigns, limited meeting campaigns, and discussions on the market and house-to-house discussions. During the campaign situation

Keywords: Communication mapping social conflict, reducing, social problems

Introduction

For those of you who like to intervene in conflicts it is necessary to make the conflict map as carefully and as detailed as possible. If not careful, your intervention targets will fall apart, and it is quite possible to turn into a boomerang.

Mapping is the first step in *conflict management*. In conflict resolution text books, it is stated that conflict mapping makes conflicting parties and *intervenors* (who intervene - in the positive sense of mediators, in the negative sense of provocateurs) gain a clearer understanding of the roots of conflict, the *nature* and dynamics of conflict and the various possibilities for end or extend conflict.

In this research, a multidisciplinary conflict mapping model developed by sociologists from the United Nations-University for Peace, the SIPABIO model. SIPABIO is an abbreviation of Source, Issue, Parties, Attitudes, Behavior, Intervention, and Outcome. Being the basis for communicating conflict mapping in reducing social problems, while in Riau Province it was found that basically in Riau Province, several potentially conflict-prone matters related to the discourse of pemekaran, among others: The division of villages, sub-districts, districts, and provinces. Issues of regional expansion, such as the formation of Kab. Mandau which is separate from the parent district of Kab. Bengkalis and Kab. South Inhil separated from the parent district of Kab. Inhil. It is necessary to monitor and the main actors of horizontal

conflict. Sedangkan potential racial conflicts still occurred, ie internal conflict and inter-religious, this was due to the low level of tolerance with their rejection of building houses of worship in the district. Inhil, Kuansing, Dumai, etc. The simultaneous local election stages of Riau Province entered the campaign period, which took the form of dialogical campaigns, limited meeting campaigns, and discussions on the market and house-to-house discussions. During the campaign the Kamtibmas situation in the Riau region was still under control. Some violations of post-conflict local elections during the implementation of the campaign, such as the presence of children in the campaign arena and the use of Campaign Props (APK) are not in accordance with PKPU regulation No. 7 of 2015. Destruction of candidate Billboards in several regions in Riau such as Dumai, Kuantan Singingi, etc. The use of state facilities and involving civil servants by Petahana. The covert campaign was carried out by the regional head Paslon campaign team to influence voters with intimidation, provocation and distribution of brochures / pamphlets. This research uses the Sipabio method and according to this method of conflict mapping includes mapping of conflicting parties and various aspirations from the parties.

With the problem of social conflict in Riau Province, in this study the researcher wanted to see how the communication of mapping social conflict in an effort to reduce social conflict to overcome social problems.

Literature review

Conflict Mapping

Conflict mapping is one of several techniques and tools, which are very helpful in analyzing and solving conflicts. It should be noted that each analysis tool has a different angle of precision of shooting from one another in explaining or photographing a conflict.

Through conflict mapping, it can be known more easily and accurately the following matters:

1. Identities of the parties involved either directly or indirectly directly in conflict
2. Types of relations between the parties involved in the conflict

3. Various interests involved in the conflict

4. Various issues involved in the conflict

5. Parties that can be encouraged in carrying out conflict resolution

Mapping is a technique used to represent conflict in the form of images (graphics) by placing the parties involved in the conflict both in relation to problems and between the parties themselves. When people with different points of view map their situation together, they learn about other people's experiences and perceptions. Through this technique, a conflict that has been narrated but still very abstract picture can be easy to be known and dibac a.t eknik borrowing from a technique to read and understand a region that is very broad and complex with through drawing maps of the area.

The conflict mapping has several purposes. First, that is to understand the conflict situation better. By presenting matters related to conflict - such as the parties involved in the conflict (both the main party and the parties in the next circle (including third parties who are trying to handle the conflict), how are the relationships between the parties, what are the issues being disputed, which or who of the parties has greater potential to resolve conflicts, and others in the form of symbols such as straight lines, thick straight lines, wavy lines, arrows, rectangular images, or other symbols then the description and understanding of conflict will be easily captured.

Second, is to see more clearly the relationship between the parties involved or related, either directly or indirectly in the conflict, even where we are (third parties) who sought to mediate located, and another another. Because the circumstances and nature of the relationship between the parties involved in the conflict are varied, reading of the relationship through the visualization of symbols will be easier to grasp and remember than if only explained narratively. In addition, in line with the nature of conflicts that are always moving or changing (dynamic and changing), the relationship map represented in certain symbols (according to information about all symbols used in conflict maps that

are made) will be easily replaced or adjusted to changes and the actual developments that occur in conflict. How the development and change of conflicts that occur in the field can be easily followed by third parties who handle conflicts. Thus, the current condition (up to date) of the conflict is always under his observation.

Third, namely to clarify where the strength (main) is located. That is, with the mapping of the parties and the relationship between them in the conflict map, it is also easy to know the strength of each party in influencing (both positive and negative) towards the situation and development conflict.

Fourth, namely to check the balance of one's own activities or contacts. Through the conflict map that also presents how the relationship between the parties involved in the conflict, the frequency and intensity of communication and activities between the parties (including third parties handling conflicts) can be monitored. This will also help third parties to find gaps and paths that can be traversed and used appropriately to maximize efforts to take action in handling conflicts from the point of view of the traffic relations between the conflicting parties.

Fifth, that is to see where allies or alliances or potential allies are. Tergambarkannya how the nature and circumstances of the relationship between the parties involved in the conflict, automatically will facilitate pemetaan the parties in groups or certain categories, for example, where the allies and which opponents of the parties involved in the conflict. The discovery of which allies and opponents in this context, will facilitate the work of practitioners who deal with conflict to utilize them in handling conflicts in accordance with their respective positions and potential in relations between them.

Sixth, to identify openings for intervention or action. When is the time to intervene and where the intervention will be carried out will also be known more simply through this conflict map. As practiced in the military, strategy determination and attacks against enemy positions along with all the anticipation will be the response the enemy

can be designed easily through visualization in a map image.

Finally, that is to evaluate what has been done. Everything that has been done by the party handling the conflict regarding the conflict being handled will also be monitored through the symbols given in the conflict map. Thus the evaluation can also be done properly.

Meanwhile, when the right time to use conflict mapping is two possibilities. First, it can be used early in the concurrent process with other conflict analysis tools. Here, conflict mapping and other analytical tools will function combinatively. As explained previously, that each of the analysis tools has a certain angle to capture the reality of conflict that is not possessed by other tools. The combination of several analytical tools including conflict mapping will help provide a more adequate analysis of the conflict being analyzed.

Second, conflict mapping can also be used later, to identify possible entry points for an action or to assist in the strategy building process.

How to make a conflict situation map? To make a good conflict map, there are several principles that must be considered, namely:

Determine what conflicts you want to map, when and from what point of view. Choose a special moment in a special situation. If one wants to map out all regional political conflicts in detail, the results may be very time-consuming, so extensive and so complex that the conflict map is of little use. It is often more useful to make several maps of the same situation from different points of view and how the various parties involved in the conflict perceive it. In summary, do a mapping of perspectives, moments of conflict that are indeed feasible.

Do not forget to put yourself and the institution or organization where you take part in handling conflicts in the map of conflict that you create. The goal is to remind that you and your organization are part of the situation, not on it.

Mapping is dynamic. This reflects a certain point regarding the changing situation and the point to action. Offer new possibilities, what can be done? Who is good

at it ? When is the right time to do it? What should be prepared beforehand? What kind of structure needs to be developed in the future?

It is also important to ask , what is the object of conflict from the parties?

In practice, making conflict maps should include and present in them (1) geographical maps that show the areas and parties involved in the conflict; (2) pictures of disputed problems (mapping of issues); (3) power mapping (mapping of power alignment) which illustrates the strength map of the parties; (4) mapping of needs and fears (mapping of needs and fears), which describes what is desired and avoided by the parties (Fisher and Co., 2000: 23).

In essence, conflict mapping communication is very important in conflict resolution efforts. While in conflict mapping there are several expert opinions related to conflict mapping such as Fisher (2001), Miall, Romsbotham and Wood (2003), Coser (1957), wehr and Bartos (2003) and Amr Abdalla (2002), as quoted by Su san (2009). Fisher , conflict mapping provides an initial overview of the various attitudes, behaviors and situations that develop in conflict dynamics. This conflict mapping includes mapping of conflicting parties and various aspirations from the parties that exist. Mapping is a technique used to describe conflict graphically, connecting parties with problems and with other parties. When people who have different points of view map their situation together, they learn from each other's experiences and views.

Meanwhile, Miall, Romsbotham and Wood mapped the conflict based on the parties to the conflict and related issues as well. There are several questions raised in mapping this model, namely:

- a. Who is the core of the related party? What are their internal subgroups and on what do they depend?
- b. What is the problem of conflict? Is it possible to distinguish between positions, interests (material interests, values, relationships) and needs?
- c. What is the relationship between the parties involved? Are there qualitative and quantitative asymmetries?
- d. What is the perception of the causes and nature of the conflict between the warring parties?
- e. What is the attitude of the parties to the conflict lately? (Is the conflict in the escalation phase or the deescalation phase)?
- f. Who is the leader of the warring parties? At the elite or individual level ? What are their relative goals, policies, interests, strengths and weaknesses?

Meanwhile, Wehr and Bartos in Susan (2009) also propose conflict mapping techniques as follows:

- a. *Specify the context.* The first step, someone who does conflict mapping must explore information about the history of conflict and the physical form and conflicting organizational structure. Conflicts can be in various contexts such as, state politics, family, company, and ethnic and religious communities.
- b. *Identify the parties.* In this case a conflict mappers must identify the parties related to the conflict. There are main parties and secondary parties. The main parties are those who use coercive action and have a direction of interest from the outcome of the conflict. While the secondary parties are those who have an indirect interest in the outcome conflict.
- c. *Separates causes from consequences.* At this stage, a conflict leader must separate what is the root cause of the conflict and the side effects of the conflict. For example, the cause of marital conflict is an economic problem.
- d. *Separate goals from interest goals.* But this requires that a separate purpose and interests of the conflict be carried out, for example in the case of Aceh, the Government of Indonesia requests that GAM lay down weapons so that there is no need for violence. While GAM hopes that after the conflict GAM can be independent.
- e. *Understand the dynamics.* In this case, it must be understood very well about the dynamics of conflict that includes situations as a form of various models of the conflicting parties' actions.
- f. *Search for positive functions.* At this stage, it is necessary to find forms of behavior that can lead to conflict resolution.

- g. *Understand the regulation potentials*. This is related to the legal potential that exists where the regulation can intervene or oversee the conflict process.

Complementing these mapping techniques, it is important to pay attention to the multidisciplinary conflict mapping technique known as SIPABIO (Amr Abdalla, 2002 in Susan, 2009), as follows:

- a. *Source* (conflict source).
- b. *Issues*.
- c. *Parties* (parties to the conflict).
- d. *Attitude / feelings* (attitude; feelings and perception).
- e. *Behavior* (behavior / action).
- f. *Intervention* (intervention / interference from other parties).
- g. *Outcome* (outcome / impact of conflict).

Method

In analyzing a conflict and mapping social conflict, we are required to refer to several conflict theories, such as individual level theory, socio-biological theory, social learning theory, social identity theory, community theory and theories of basic human needs.

In relation to conflict analysis, there is a method called conflict mapping. According to Fisher conflict mapping involves mapping conflict parties and various aspirations from existing parties. Mapping is a technique used to describe conflict graphically, connecting parties with problems and with other parties. Based on the existing literature, there is a multidisciplinary conflict mapping model developed by sociologist from United Nations-University for Peace, Amr Abdalla, namely the SIPABIO model and also SPITCEROW namely (Source, Parties, Issue, Tactics, Changes, Enlargement, Resources, Outcome, and Winner / Loser).

SIPABIO model

This SIPABIO stands for Source, Issue, Parties, Attitudes, Behavior, Intervention, and Outcome. Following is an explanation of each element of the SIPABIO:

1. Source (source of conflict).

Conflict is caused by different sources so that gives birth to different types of conflict. If we return to the analysis of conflict sociology, the various sources of conflict can arise from social relations models (social construction analysis), values such as identity and religion (analysis Coser), and structural dominance (positivist and critical structural analysis).

2. Issues.

The issue refers to the interrelation of objectives which are not in line between the parties. This issue was developed by all parties in conflict and other parties who were not identified about the source of the conflict.

3. Parties.

Conflict parties are groups that participate in conflicts, both the main conflict parties that are directly related to interests, secondary parties that are not directly related to interests, and tertiary parties who are not related to conflicting interests. These tertiary parties are often used as neutral parties to intervene in conflicts.

4. Attitudes / feelings (attitude).

Attitudes are feelings and perceptions that influence patterns of conflict behavior. Attitudes can appear in a positive and negative form for conflict.

5. Behavior (behavior / action).

Behavior is an aspect of social action from a conflicting party, both appearing in the form of coercive action and noncoercive action.

6. Intervention.

7. Outcome (final result).

Outcome is the impact of various conflicting parties' actions in the form of situations.

In the case of resolving conflicts, models of conflict resolution are often used, with this model we are required to analyze conflicts using one of the methods, both SIPABIO and SPITCEROW. In the case of the Rwandan conflict using the SIPABIO model in other words the case example is the ethnic conflict that occurred in Rwanda using

the SIPABIO model. Use the SIPABIO method to analyze the conflict

Results and Discussion

Communication on Conflict Mapping in Riau Province

Basically in Riau Province, several potentially conflict-prone matters relate to the discourse of pemekaran, including: Village, sub-district, district, and provincial divisions. The issue of regional expansion, such as the formation of Kab. Mandau which is separate from the parent district of Kab. Bengkalis and Kab. South Inhil separated from the parent district of Kab. Inhil. Need to be monitored and the main actors of horizontal conflict. While the potential for SARA conflict still occurs, namely internal and inter-religious conflict, this is due to the low level of tolerance with the refusal to build houses of worship, this can be seen and illustrated by conflict mapping communication.

1. Dumai

Potential of Local Election Conflict and Organizers' Readiness

The City of Dumai has complete electoral organizers, namely:

- Dumai City KPU, located on Jl. HR. Soebrantas Kel. Teluk Binjai Kec. Dumai Timur Dumai City.

Vulnerability:

- Vulnerable data manipulation occurs
- The organizer is not neutral in favor of one of the candidate pairs
- Unprofessional election organizers
- A vote of no confidence in the local election organizers
- Misuse of the local election budget
- Dumai City has a complete election organizer, namely the Election Supervisory Committee. Kota Dumai which is located on Jl. Sei Mas Kel. Buluh Kasap Kec. Dumai Timur Dumai City.

Vulnerability:

- The organizer is not neutral in favor of one of the candidate pairs

- Unprofessional election organizers
- Misuse of the local election budget
- Kota Dumai has established PPK in each District.

Vulnerability:

- There are still families related to passions
- Not professional in carrying out tasks
- Vulnerable to political money
- Vulnerable data manipulation occurs

History of the Conflict

- Problems in recalculating the results of the 2010 Kada Election
- Dumai City Panwaslu Recommendation Number: 46 / Kada-KD / V / 2010 Panwaslu on 8 June 2010 regarding the recount of ballot papers .
- Riau Province KPU Letter Number : 158 / KPU-Prov-004 / V / 2010 dated June 8, 2010 regarding instructions on recounting ballot papers.

- Peaceful actions related to the vote count of the 2010 Kada Election.

Demonstrations for 5 (five) days 5 (five) nights by the United People's Coalition Team Volume II candidate pair number 1 ZURO who demanded that the Dumai Regional Election Commission open all ballot boxes for recounting ballots.

- Lawsuit to MA

United People's Coalition team Volume II ZURO number 1 pair led by Zulkifli Sunday, S.Sos, they will take legal action to the Constitutional Court (MK) related to their demands for a recount of ballot papers,

Potential Conflict Paslon

AMRIS, Sy: TTL Bukit Tinggi, 29 December 1957 (58) year, Retired, address Jl n . Struggle RT.10 Ex. Bumi Ayu Kec. East Dumai.

Its vulnerability:

- Br. Amris is an Independent Wako candidate whose ethnicity is Minang while Warkah Maklumat Lamr Dumai states that the Dumai Leader must be the best Malay Son.

- Future candidate bases in East Dumai District, Dumai City and Sungai Sembilan.
- Characteristics of candidates for mayor are retired military officers and former members of the Dumai City DPRD from 2009-2014, calm.

Management of Dual Political Parties

Golkar Party

Golkar DPP Decree No. Kep: 02-A / DPP / Golkar / XI / 2014 signed by HR Agung Laksono and SK Golkar DPW Decree No: KEP-121 / DPD / GOLKAR-R / VII / 2015 and Golkar DPD SK DumaiNo: B-001 / DPD / GOLKAR -DMI / VII / 2015 stipulates the Decree of the management of the Dumai City Golkar Party Regional Leadership Board as follows:

Chair : HM. SATURDAY THAHER

Secretary : ABDUL KADIR

Previously on June 15, 2015 the Dumai City KPU also received a decree from the DPD of the Golkar Party in the Dumai City stronghold of Abu Rizal Bakrie with SK Number: 042 / DPD-PG / D / VI / 2015 with management:

Chairperson : H. ZULKIFLI AHAD, S. Sos

Secretary : H. KHAIDIR INDRA, SE

Community Characteristics

Kec. East Dumai:

The majority of the population consists of ethnic Malays, Chinese, Javanese, Bataks, Minang. Livelihoods / Professions: Traders, Civil Servants, Unloading Labor.

Karaektistik:

- Open society
- Calm down

Kec. West Dumai:

The majority of the population consists of ethnic Malays, Chinese, Javanese, Bataks, Minangs, Bugis, Nias. Livelihoods / professions: Traders, Civil Servants, Workers

Characteristic:

- Open society
- Calm down

Kec. Limestone:

The majority of the population consists of Javanese, Malay, Minang, and Batak tribes. Livelihoods / Professions: Traders, farmers, PNS, TNI.

Characteristics:

- Open society
- Calm down

Kec. Sungai Sembilan:

The majority of the population consists of Javanese, Malay, Bugis, and Minang tribes. Livelihood / profession: Traders, fishermen, farmers, laborers.

Characteristics:

- Open society
- Calm down

Kec. Medang Kampai:

The majority of the population consists of Malays, Javanese, Bataks. Livelihood / profession: Traders, farmers, laborers

Characteristics:

- Open society
- Calm down

Kec. Dumai City:

The majority of the population consists of ethnic Malays, Javanese, Bataks, Minangs, Chinese. Livelihood / profession: Traders, civil servants, laborers.

Characteristics:

- Open society
- Calm down

Kec. South Dumai:

The majority of the population consists of ethnic Malays, Javanese, Bataks. Livelihood / profession: Traders, civil servants, laborers.

Characteristics:

- Open society
- Calm down

Borderline

Dumai with Rohil

RT 97 Senepis, RT 08 Teluk Dalam and RT 09 Teluk Dalam Kel. Batu Teritip Kec. Sungai Sembilan with Kec. Community Sinaboi Kab. Rohil.

Solution:

So that the Riau Provincial Government always monitors the related documents that have entered the Ministry of Home Affairs to be immediately signed by the Minister of Home Affairs regarding the boundary area.

Dumai with Bengkalis

Community RT 22, 23 Bukit Abas Village Kel. Bukit Kayu Kapur with the community RT 03 Desa Sumbung Kec. Mandau Kab. Bengkalis.

The solution

The issue of boundary lines between Dumai City and Bengkulu Regency is just waiting for the issuance of a Permendagri on the Regency Boundaries. Bengkalis with Dumai City based on memorandum of agreement No: 40 / BA-PERM / CHAPTER II / X / 2014.

Incumben candidate

dr . Agus Widayat, MM: TTL Bojonegoro, August 27, 1954 (61 years old) The position of Deputy Mayor of Dumai, the address of Dumai Mayor's Deputy Office Jln. Putri Tujuh Kec. East Dumai.

Its vulnerability:

- Base Period Kec. Dumai Kota, Kec. Sungai Sembilan and Kec. East Dumai.
- Influencing civil servants to support
- Prior to assuming the position of Vice Mayor Dumai dr . Agus Widayat is the Head of Health Office in Dumai City.

Conducting activities that lead to campaigns that utilize the State budget and facilities.

Interview with Yudi Adha (2015) potential for conflict in the local elections in Dumai voter list, logistics, regulation, double poarpol and the presence of candidate participants violating the law

2. Bengkalis

Potential of Local Election Conflict

Bengkalis Regency has complete election organizers, namely KPUD, Panwas, PPK, PPS.

Vulnerability:

- Election organizers are not independent, not professional and do things that are not in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and local election regulations.
- Conduct KKN
- Unras Action by NGOs / OKP / Students / Mass supporters of passion towards the Supervisory Committee
- KDP still has family ties.

History of the Conflict

- PT. Arara Abadi with residents of Five Villages (Tasik Serai, Tasik Serai Timur, Meribur, Beringin, Muara Basung) which led to clashes with Company Security and Police Officers on May 16, 2006. No indication of a similar clash has occurred in the near future.
- PT. Sumatra Ruang Lestari with the community of Pegam Village, Tanjung Kapal Kec. Rupert Kab. Bengkalis which led to actions by Anak Unhas and the burning of heavy equipment owned by PT. SRL, the stop of heavy equipment by the masses, the masses planting rubber seeds in the SRL land.
- Land conflict between businessman Hengky Wijaya Cs and the people of Sungai Cingam Village, Kec. Rupert
- Land conflicts between the community and PT. Sinar Sawit Sejahtera in the village of Bandar Jaya Kec. Siak
- Border conflict in the Bukit Abas area between Kab. Bengkalis with Dumai City.
- Boundary issues in the Seludung hill region between Tanjung Leban Village, Kec. Bukit Batu District. Bengkalis with Ex. Selinsing

Kec. Medang Kampai City of Dumai where there are Voters who live in the Hamlet region electing at the polling station of Pelintung Village, Kec. Medang Kampai City of Dumai.

Potential Conflict Paslon

- Ir. H. Herliyan Saleh, M.Sc. TTI: Lubuk Muda Kec. Siak Kecil March 25, 1959. Position of Bengkalis Regent period 2010-2015 (Pertahana). Address Jln. Gatot Subroto Gg. Budiman Kel. Rimasekampung Kec. Bengkalis Kab. Bengkalis.

Her vulnerability / character

- The suspect has been determined in the Bansos District corruption case. Bengkalis
- Balloon mass base in Kec. Bukit Batu, Kec. Little Siak, Kec. Mandau, and Kec. Rupat
- Influence village officials, civil servants to support
- Conduct activities that lead to Campaigns that utilize the budget of State facilities
- H. Emery Faithful, SE, MM. TTL : Muara Basung Kec. Pinggir 05 March 1973. Position of DPRD Member Regency. Bengkalis period of 2014-2019 from the Golkar party.

Vulnerability / Character

- Balloon mass base in Kec. Mandau and Kec. Edge
- Characteristics of Regent's Balloons: Appointed Members of the District Parliament. Bengkalis for 2 (two) periods. Friendly and always go to the field, especially in his constituency in the district. Mandau and Perir. A calm and sociable personality.
- DR. H. Sulaiman Zakaria, Dipt. PS, M.Sc. TTL : Bengkalis September 8, 1950. Position of DPRD Member Regency. Bengkalis 2014-2015 period from the Democratic Party.

Characteristics / Character

- Balloon mass base in Kec. Bangkalis and Kec. Bantan
- Balloon Characteristics of Former Regent District Secretary. Bengkalis. Friendly and always down. A calm and sociable personality.

Dual PARPOL Management

There are no dual Political party management in the Regency of Bengkalis Regency.

Community Characteristics

- Population composition based on ethnicity: Malay, Chinese, Batak, Javanese, Banjar, Flores, Akit Jaya, Minang, Native, Sakai, Bugis
- Occupation: Fishermen, Farmers, Traders, Laborers, Ship Dock Workers, Civil Servants, Private Employees

Borderline

- Regional Boundaries between Kab. Bengkalis with Kodya Dumai:

The problem of the boundary in the Bukit Abas area between Bumbung Village, Kec. Mandau Kab. Bengkalis with Kelurahan Kayu Kec. Bukit Kapur in Dumai City.

Solution: The local government immediately resolves the boundary issue that occurs

The problem of the boundary in the Bukit Selundung area between Tanjung Leban Village, Bukit Batu Regency, Bengkalis and Kel. Selinsing Kec. Medang Kampai City of Dumai.

Solution: The Regional Government has checked the field and sent a letter to the Governor of Riau No: 100 / Tapem / 29 date. January 12, 2010 regarding the follow-up to the resolution of problems between districts. Bengkalis with the City of Dumai whose contents Bengkalis Regency Government still guided by the agreement dated October 2, 2006.

- Regional Boundaries between Kab. Bengkalis with Kab. Rohil:

The problem of boundary lines between Sebangar Village, Kec. Mandau Kab. Bengkalis with Sintong Village, Tanah White Subdistrict, Kab. Rohil

Solution : Immediately have to solve the boundary problem

Incumbent candidates

- Ir. H. Herliyan Saleh, M.Sc

History of Bengkalis Regent Position Period 2010-2015

Its vulnerability:

- Balloon mass base in Kec. Bukit Batu, Kec. Little Siak. Kec. Mandau, and Kec. Rupert
- Influence village officials, civil servants to support
- Conduct activities that lead to Campaigns that utilize the State budget and facilities.

3.Indragiri hulu

Potential of Local Election Conflict

Organizers' Readiness

Upstream regency regency completeness of election organizers namely KPUD, Supervisors, PPK and PPS is available.

Problems that are expected to arise are:

- Most KDPs in each Kecamatan are new officials, it is estimated that most KDPs do not understand the implementation of the tasks because the Bimtek for the new PPK is very short.
- A letter from the public that disputed the status of the KPUD Chairperson who was also a civil servant in the civil registry of the Inhu District Government.
- The non- neutrality of the organizers of the elections in this case KPUD, Panwas, PPK and Panwascam in the implementation of the Inhu Regional Election in 2015.

History of the Conflict

- Clash of supporters of the candidate for Regent Alm. H. Soegianto (parent of the Incumbent Regent candidate) with Balloon of Inhu Regent H. Thamsir Rahman in the 2005 elections ended with an attack on the KPU Office by a mass of supporters of Alm. H. Soegianto.
- In the 2010 Inhu Regent Election there was a violation of the Campaign by the Yarahman Candidate Pair Team in the form of installing the Campaign stage on the Garuda Kec Sand Turtle field that was not on schedule so that the Supervisory Committee took action to dismantle the stage.

- In the 2014 Legislative Election on Wednesday, April 9, 2014 around 10:00 a.m. at TPS V1 Pincuran Emas village, all the roles were made by the KPPS members on behalf of Guntur on the grounds of representing their children who were not available. The results of deliberations, namely the results of the vote on behalf of Guntur declared valid, while on behalf of the child is invalid.

Pontiff Conflict Paslon

- The existence of a conflict between the pairs of candidates during the series of implementation of the Inhu elections in 2015
- Violations at the time of the implementation of the campaign in the form of installation of attributes and violations of the schedule, where the Campaign has been determined.

Prospective Regent

- Drs.H.Tengku Mukhtarudin: TTL Peranap, November 5, 2015, Kep Anambas Regent position, male, married, Islam, Address Jl.Kakap No 14 Pekanbaru.

His vulnerability:

- Balon Bupati mass base in kec. Role, Kec Kelayang and Kec. Kulim Raft
- Is a son of the Inhu Regency which is quite well known by the people of Kab. Inhu for having served as Regent of Kep. Anambas
- Did not rule out dawn attacks prior to the voting.

- Vice Regent Candidate, Hj Aminah Susilo, SE: TTL Rengat, 27 December 1963, Entrepreneur, Woman, Ever married, Islam, Address Jl. Narasinga RT. 012 RW. 004 Ex. Kampung Besar Kota Kec. Rengat Regency Inhu

His vulnerability:

- The mass base of the Deputy Regent's Balloon in the district. Rengat, Kec, Rengat barat and kec.Seberida.
- Has a loyal mass base because Balloon Deputy Regent has served as a member of the district

parliament. Inhu Is the daughter of the district. Inhu, known by the district community. Inhu

- Does not rule out the possibility of political money during the Campaign.
- Prospective Regent

Yopi Arianto, SE: TTL Rengat, April 10, 1980 (34 years) position of Regent of Inhu, Male, ever married, Islam, Address Jl. Ahmad Yani RT.001 RW.001 Kel Sekip Hilir Kec. Rengat Regency of Indragiri Hulu

His vulnerability:

- Balloon Bupati mass base in Kec. Batang Gansel, Kec. Seberida, Kec. Batang Cinaku, Kec. Lubuk Batu Jaya and Kec. Batang Paranap
- Influencing civil servants to support
- Conduct activities that lead to Campaigns that utilize the State budget and facilities
- Did not rule out the possibility of Political Money during the Campaign
- Did not rule out dawn attacks prior to the voting.
- Candidate Vice Regent: H. Khairizal, SE ,. M.Sc: TTL. Role, August 7, 1965. Civil servants. Male. Marry. Islam. Address Jln. Labor Intensive No. 35 RT. 005 RW.003 Ex. Kampung Dagang Kec. Rengat Regency Inhu

Its vulnerability:

- Balloon mass base of Deputy Regent in Kec. Peranap, Kec. Kelayang, Kec. Raft Kulim and Rengat.
- Is the son of the District. Inhu, known by the district community. Inhu because he had served as Kadistamben District. Inhu
- Conduct activities that lead to Campaigns that utilize the State budget and facilities
- Did not rule out the possibility of political money during the Campaign
- Did not rule out dawn attacks before the voting took place.

Dual Political Party Administrators

Dualism of PPP party leadership

Community Characteristics

Heterogeneous communities cause a lack of public awareness in terms of democracy so that it is easily provoked by certain parties who want to create security instability during the election.

Territorial Border Conflict

The district boundary of Inhu District is vulnerable due to the shifting of the border area of Inhil Regency in KM. 17 entered the District of Inhu District.

Selunak Village Kec. Role of Kab. Inhu with Jambu Island Village Kec. Cerenti Kab. Kuangsing.

Pesajian Village, Kec. Batang Peranap with Desa Sungai Besar Kec. Pucuk Rantau Kab. Kuansing.

Air Putih Village, Lubuk Batu Jaya District, Inhu District with Bagan Limau Village, Kec. Ukui Kab. Pelalawan.

Desa Tanjung Danau Kec. Lala River with Batu Sawar Village, Kec. Kulim Raft.

Alim Village with Balai Rajo Village Kab. Tebo Jambi

Land Conflict

Talang Village Society 7 pieces Kec. Raft Kulim with PT. Bukit Batabuh Sungai Indah related to land grabbing of 400Ha of residents, as well as doubts about PT. BBSI

The community demands 400 Ha by the people who are members of the Indragiri Mahkota Gading Cooperative in Malang Bongkal Village, Pasir Kelampian and Kula Lala Kec. Sungai lala which is controlled by PT. Perkebunan Nusantara V Air Molek.

Incumbent candidates

Paslon Regent Inhu Yopi Arianto, SE with the Khairizal Couple, M.Sc (still serving as Head of Tamben Village) Regency Government.

SARA conflict

Rejection of the establishment and renovation of the HKBP Church by the community in the village of Pontian Mekar Kec. Lubuk Batu Jaya.

4. Kuansing

Potential of Local Election Conflict and Organizers' Readiness.

Has the completeness of the election organizers for the Election Commission, Panwaslu, PPK, PPS

History of the Conflict

Conflict over the results of the 2011 Kuansing Regional Election between Balon H. Sukarmis-Drs. Zulkifli, M.Sc with Drs. H. Mursini, M.Sc-Gumpita, SP, . M.Sc., which was won in the post-conflict election by H. Sukarmis-drs.Zulkifli, M.Sc.

At the district level plenary meeting. Kuansing there was an anarchist demonstration in the form of destruction and burning of public facilities by a mass of balloon supporters Drs. H. Mursi, M.si-Gumpita, SP, .M.Si.

Potential Conflict Paslon

Balloon Imran, SH-H. Mukhlisin, S.Pd.I who has not received support from political parties will go forward using the Golkar political party version of Agung Laksono, which is predicted to be rejected by the Kuansing Election Commission so that it can provoke mass action by supporters of Imran, SH-H. Mukhlisin, S.Pd.I to carry out anarchist actions at the time of registration.

Management of Dual Political Parties

There is a dual management of the Golkar party in Kuansing.

Its vulnerability:

Mass clashes between supporters of Indra Putra, ST-Komperensi, SP, M.Si in Kec.Sentajo Raya with supporters of Imran, SH-H. Mukhlisin, S.Pd.I Kenagarian Kari Kec. Central Kuantan Kab.Kuansing.

Community Characteristics

- Easily provoked to carry out anarchist actions
- The community is divided as supporters of several candidate pairs

- Prone to clashes between paslon supporters in one area / village
- Customs that are still thick so it is easy to collect and move
- Some areas are ex-transmigration with Javanese customs which are still thick, very compact in facing a problem and fanatical about the paslon who are supported and the majority of the population are local residents.
- The majority of the population works as rubber, palm oil farmers and some owners of dompeng
- The low level of education of the community so that it influences the political mindset that is very fanatical in supporting one of the paslon

Borderline

There are no territorial conflicts with other districts.

Incumbent candidates

1. Not an incumbent candidate
2. The support Regent H. Sukarmis to balloon Indra Putra, ST-Komperensi, SP, . M.Sc.
3. Support of Deputy Regent Drs. Zulkifli against balloons Drs. H. Mursini-H. Halim
4. Relations between the Regent and Deputy Regent are not harmonious from the beginning of the position in the 2011-2016 period

Vulnerability:

Influencing civil servants to support activities that lead to campaigns that utilize state budget and facilities

Problems:

- The existence of a member of the District Parliament. Kuansing from the Golkar party, Br. Muslim, S. Sos who advanced in the elections became a deputy regent Balloon carried by other parties.

Prediction: The existence of displeasure from the Regent of Kuansing as Chairman of DPD II Golkar Regency. Kuansing because of the impact on the outbreak of the Golkar vote.

- Circulation of Non-Electricity KTP in Kecamatan Pucut Rantau and Kec. Kuantan Mudik.

Prediction: With the circulation of Non-Electricity KTPs for migrants who already have E KTPs from other regions with different NIKs, they will potentially be vulnerable to the DPT during the election.

- The progress of Drs. H. Mursini, M.Sc as a candidate for the Regent of Kuansing in the 2015 simultaneous local elections.

Prediction: Can be repeated history of conflict / mass unrest between the mass sympathizers Mursini as a candidate for Regent VS H. Sukarmis in the period 2011-2016.

- There are differences in decisions issued by DPP Hanura (Indra Kota) and those proposed by DPC Hanura Kab. Kuansing (Drs. H. Mursini, M.Sc).

Prediction: There were protests by supporters of the mass during the registration of candidates to the KPU Kab. Kuansing for rejecting the decision of the Hanura DPP

Plantation Conflict and HPH

Kec. Singingi Hilir: Party I Sei Buluh village community Kec. Singingi Hilir Total 600 people Many Minorities Javanese, Muslims with Part II Pt. Wana sari Nusantara. Cause of conflict: Land area + 905 Ha in Sei Buluh Village Kec. Singingi Hilir, which has been managed by the Sei Buluh Village community since 1996-1997, overlaps with PT. WSN.PT. WSN has held a HGU certificate on the land since 1986.

5.Rokan hilir

Potential of Local Election Conflict

- Unclear boundaries between Kab. Rokan Hilir with Dumai and the boundary between the District. Rokan Hilir with Sum Province Atera ut fig .

The prediction: Currently there are still citizens who have multiple KTPs, this will potentially double voters and cause conflict in the future and become a gap for the losing candidate to sue related to the results of the vote count.

- The advance of the incumbent H. Suyatno as a candidate for Rohil Regent in the 2015 simultaneous local elections.

Prediction: the regent's conditioning to all ranks (Kadis, camat, lurah and village head) as an effort to win the election. Potential to make deviations by using its authority to influence the elements of the organizers and voters to provide support to him.

Organizers' Readiness

Regency. Rokan Hilir has complete election organizers, namely: KPUD, Panwaslu, PPK, PPS

Vulnerability:

- Destruction of Panwas office
- Intimidation and terror of Panwas members
- Panwas are not neutral in resolving Pilkada dispute problems
- There are still related to family
- Not neutral in carrying out the vote count
- Intimidation of the family
- Terror
- Destruction of city votes during plenary at PPK
- Loss of ballot papers

History of conflict

Past SARA conflicts that had occurred in Bagansiapiapi in 1999 (Malay tribe) vs. Chinese descent

SARA conflict that occurred in Bagansiapiapi in 2001 (Melayu vs. Batak)

The plan to relocate the capital of Kab. Rokan Hilir to Ujung Tanjung is based on Law No.53 of 1999 from Bagansiapiapi by the people of Ujung Tanjung Kec. White Land

Potential Conflict Paslon

Vulnerable because it influences the civil servants to support and carry out which leads to the Campaign that utilizes the budget of the State facilities.

Plantation Conflict and HPH

Kec. Pasir Limau Kapas: Party I of the Panipahan Army Land and Kep. Panipahan Sea community. Party II PTPN IV Panai Jaya Kebun Ajamau. Cause of conflict PTPN IV Panai Jaya Kebun Ajamu's plantation area development that did not heed the boundaries of Labuhan Batu Regency and Rokan Hilir Regency until it entered the people's plantation area in Kepan Panahan Laut and Kep. Land Panipahan Kec. Sand Limau Cotton Kab. Rokan Hilir.

Kec. Kubu Babussalam: Party I PT. SRL Party II community Kec. Kubu Babussalam (Kep. Teluk Nilap, Kep. Sungai Majo, Kep. RTP Left, Kep. Sei Pinang, Kep. Jojol. Cause of Conflict of PT SLR Winner of 2007 PT Esa Share Tender Tender with Legalistas Permit of the Minister of Plantation, Permit for Governor of HGU the Rohil local government principle permit, in which the land of PT SRL is largely managed by the community as a plantation.

Kec. Save Right. Party I Ahun Als Happy Riyadi. Party II community Kec. Kubu Babussalam (Kep. Teluk Nilap, Kep. Sungai Majo, Kep. RTP Kiri, Kep. Sei Pinang, Kep. Jojol. Cause of the conflict Ahun claimed that he had 200ha of land bought from Suyono (former Head of Kepenghuluan Simpang Kanan village) who where at the time the land would be managed by a party from the Bukit Sembilan Farmer Group to stop and stop the work on the land because there was a part of the work being done including the area of the Bukit Sembani Farmer group.

Kec. Middle Right. Party I Aan Party II Dsn Ampaian Rattan community Kep. Kota Parit Kec. Right Intersection. Cause of the Conflict Aan claims that he owns 450 hectares of land in the Parain City rattan Ampain Dsn but at the time the land will be managed by some people of the City of Paret also claims that the land that Aan is working on is partly owned by the people of Paret City.

Kec. Sinabol. Part I community Kep. Darussalam Party II PT. Diamond Raya Timber. Cause of Conflict Certificate of Land Ownership issued by the Head of Desa Kep. Darussalam in the claim by PT. Diamond Raya Timber is located in PT. Diamond Raya Timber Paret.

6. Pelalawan

Potential of Local Election Conflict

The problem of boundary lines between Mekar Jaya Village, PP. Kerinci Kab. Palalawan with Bukit agung village Kec. Kerinci Kanan Kab. Siak.

Prediction: Due to unclear boundaries, there are currently residents who have multiple KTPs, this will potentially double voters and lead to conflict in the future and become a loophole for the losing candidate to sue over the vote count results.

The incumbent forward HM Harris as a candidate for Pelalawan Regent candidate in the 2015 simultaneous local elections.

Prediction: the conditioning of the Regent to all of his staff (Head of District, Sub-District Head, Village Chief and Village Head) in an effort to win the election. Potential to make deviations by using its authority to influence the elements of the organizers and voters to provide support to him.

The loss of logistical elections in Pelalawan Regency (voting booths) as many as 1062. Prediction: if the shortcomings of the voting booths are not quickly resolved, it can hamper the smooth implementation of the elections.

Potential Conflicts in Plantations and Forest Concessions

Kec. Palalawan. Village customary holders of ponds with the group Omrah Cs. The cause of the conflict was the protests of the Tambak Village adat holders against the Cs omrah group who had sold 304 hectares of ulayat land to PT. RES without the consent of Ninik Mamak and the Village Community of Tambak District. Kab. Pelalawan.

Kec. Langgam. Kani Sri Gumala Sakti Farmer Group, Desa Pkl. Gondai with PT. Peputra Supra Jaya Kec. Langgam Jaya Kab. Pelalawan. Conflict Location Area of KKPA KUD Sri Gumala sakti Desa Pkl. Gondai Kec. Kab. Pelalawan. The emergence of a motion of farmers' distrust of the management of the SGS KUD which was then led by H. Alwizar was due to the actions of the old management regarding the addition of new debt / take over from Bank Provit to DBS as much as 25

billion plus a 7 billion short term debt (HJP) without approval of the decision of the member meeting. The cause of the conflict has not been paid off by the KUD SGS farmer debt over the KKPA oil palm plantation to PT. PSJ within 16 years since 1997.

Mamahan Jaya Village Community Kec. The style that owns the land is in the concession of PT. NWR with PT. Nusa Wana Raya (NWR) Kec. Langgam. The cause of the conflict of Batin Palabi customary stakeholders on the pretext of land is the customary land of Batin Palabi and asks PT. Nusa Wana Raya stopped its activities.

SARA conflict

Rejection of the establishment of places of worship for Buddhist and Buddhist temples of ethnic Chinese by the Sorek Satu community in Kec. Kuras Base. There is no IMB building, the temple is located in a Muslim settlement.

7. Siak

Potential of Local Election Conflict

The existence of the Golkar party Kubu Agung Laksono who opened the screening of candidates for the simultaneous local elections. Siak Year 2015.

Prediction: there will be protests from candidates who have registered if Golkar Party Kubu Agung Laksono does not propose the name of the candidate to be promoted.

The progress of incumbent H. Syamsuar as a candidate for the Regent of Siak in the 2015 simultaneous local elections

Prediction: the conditioning of the regent to all levels of the elections .

Plantation Conflict and HPH

Between party I PT. KTU Party II Teluk Rimba Village Community Kec. Kota Gasib. Party III Kuala Gasib community. Party IV Buntan village community I. Party V Rimba Mutiara Cooperative. Causes of conflict Community protests in 3 (three) villages, namely Teluk Rimba Village, Kuala Gasib Village, Desa I made against the KKPA Pattern plantation land division by PT. KTU

and the request to dismiss Rimba Mutiara management which is considered not a consequence in the management of the Cooperative.

SARA conflict

Party I, Rawang Kao Village, Kec. Lubuk Dalam (Muslim). Party II, Church of HKBP, Rawang Kao Village Kec. Lubuk Dalam and its surroundings (Christian). Prediction: HKBP Church members in Rawang Kao Barat Village carried out renovations without support from the surrounding Muslim community and there was no IMB from Siak Regency so that the Muslim community around the Church rejected the renovations.

8. Rokan hulu

Potential of Local Election Conflict

Border conflict between Rokan Hulu Regency and Kab. Kampar is located in 5 (five) villages, namely Tanah Datar Village, Intan Jaya Village, Muara Intan Village, Rimba Jaya Village and Rimbo Makmur Village.

Prediction: Currently there are citizens who have multiple ID cards, this will be a double voter and become a colon gap that fails to sue.

The issue of the expansion of Kab. Rokan Darussalam. Prediction: the use of the moment by prospective candidates to attract sympathizers and support from the community.

Forward incumbent (Deputy Regent) Hafith Syukri as a candidate for Rohul Regent in the 2015 elections simultaneously.

Prediction: the regent's conditioning to all ranks in an effort to win the election and the potential for deviation by using his authority to influence the organizers and voters to provide support to him.

9. Kep . Meranti

Potential of Local Election Conflict

The progress of the incumbent, drs . H. Irwan Nasir, M.Sc as a prospective Regent candidate Kep. Meranti at the simultaneous local elections in 2015.

Prediction: the regent's conditioning to all ranks in an effort to win the election and the potential for deviation by using his authority to influence the organizers and voters to provide support to him.

10. Kota Pekanbaru

Potential of Local Election Conflict

There are camps in the Golkar Party and the struggle for the management of the Golkar Party. Prediction: Seizure for Chair of Golkar Party in Pekanbaru City.

SARA conflict

The Ahmadiyah Congregation Worship House in the Unnasir Mosque. Cause: there is a deviation of the teachings of the Ahmadiyah congregation with other Muslims .

Administrators of Pekanbaru Thionghoa Family Association with the Riau Riau Unity Community (KMRB). Cause: Development of the Thionghoa Gafura.

11 .Kampar

Potential of SARA Conflict

Party I Ahmadiyah sect. Party II village of the city of Bangun, Kota Baru Kec. Tapung Hilir. Causes of Conflict / Ahmadiyah sect.

Public rejection of the existence of Christian worship activities carried out at the Kubang Jaya Resort HKBP Church Trinitatis Kec.Siak Hulu. HKBP Church building there is no permission for the establishment and legality of places of worship.

Boundary

Party I Bandur Picak Village District XIII Koto Kampar. Party II Community of Kabul District, Rulul. Cause of boundary conflict between Kab. Kampar and Kab. Rokan Hulu and the seizure of the adoption land of the Oil Palm Plantation by PT. The work of Tama Bakti Mulya

12. Indragiri hilir

SARA conflict

Rejection of GBIS Church development by the people Jl n . Harapan Ujung Pekanbaru

Kec.Tihahanan indicated falsification of the community's approval documents made by the church and the absence of permission to grant the church and the house of worship.

Rejection of the establishment and renovation of the HJBP Paniel Church by the community in RT 12 RW 5 Mekar Jaya Hamlet Sei Ara Village km 4 Kec. Kampas because it has not yet completed the permit for the construction of a house of worship.

Rejection of the establishment and renovation of the GPIB Church by the community on Jl n . Tanjung Harapan RT. 01 RW 01 Kel.Sei Beringin Kec.Tembilahan because it has not yet completed the permit for the construction of places of worship.

Plantation Conflict and HPH

Between the Tanjung Karya and Desa Karya farmer groups, Kec. Pemelangiran and Andi Azis Group Chairwoman II PT. THIP The cause of the conflict PT. THIP is considered to have taken over 7500 hectares of community land and it has been decided by the Supreme Court that the legal neglect of the community is declared community-owned, but the company has not yet released compensation.

Factors affecting and causing social conflict in Riau

In Riau Province, several potentially conflict-prone matters relate to the discourse of regional splitting, including : Village, sub-district, district and provincial divisions. The issue of regional expansion, such as the formation of Kab. Mandau which is separate from the parent district of Kab. Bengkalis and Kab. South Inhil separated from the parent district of Kab. This is necessary for monitoring and the main actors of horizontal conflict

In addition to the above factors other causes of conflict:

Conflicts between religious adherents. Differences in interpretation of religious teachings, blasphemy, dispute penderian places of worship.

Ethnic conflict. Primordial sentiment, extreme attitude on the different habits, ways of view and customs.

Political conflict or local election. Seizure of influence with provocation, lack of understanding of the rules, the neutrality of the organizers and the bureaucracy in the regions, money politics and cheating cadindat and supporters.

Socio-economic conflict. Socio-economic jealousy, struggle over economic resources, labor costs and others.

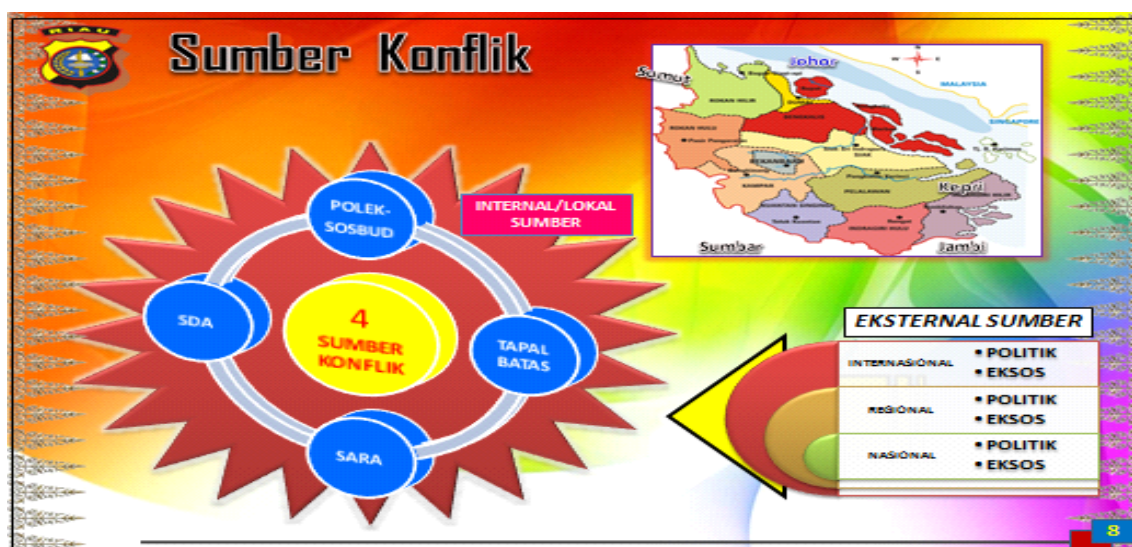
Agrarian and land conflicts. Overlapping regulations, permits, territorial disputes, land rights disputes, land grabbing.

Conflict over natural resources. Seizure of Natural Resource Sumbrr (SDA) between the community and / or the community with business actors, as well as the unequal distribution of natural resource products.

Other conflicts. Scuffles between supporters, fights between groups, between villages, between tribes, spontaneous events with trivial causes as trigger factors and others.

Prevention of Social Conflict

Table 1 Conflict Sources



Source: Processed data from the field and polri

Countermeasures are carried out through creative breakthroughs with strategic efforts, and tactical steps. Strategic efforts include compiling software in the form of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for handling land conflicts so as not to shift toward horizontal or conflict conflicts by involving cross-functions. Make a policy to hold conflict at a negotiable level that emphasizes layers of ability.

Building the synergy of functions in tackling disputed land conflicts. Building a layer of land conflict management capabilities. Create a policy of tiered land conflict subscription.

While tactical steps include the form of an integrated team with the decision of the Governor, Bupati, Mayor with relevant SKPD members, BPN, POLRI, forestry and community leaders with the task of arranging ulayat land and making maps of ulayat land by BPN with the APBD budget so that overlapping land ownership can be overcome. The formation of an Ad Hoc institution in the field of land disputes by the local government by involving adat stakeholders, and also forming an integrated team to handle other social conflicts related to ipoleksosbud.

Table 2. RESULTS Mapping Potential Conflicts



Source: Processed data from the field and polri

Conclusion

Handling and prevention of social conflict all elements of society must have the will and commitment to jointly maintain security and order in order to create conducive conditions.

The handling and prevention of social conflict will not be realized if without the support of the people, especially the political elite not to take advantage of certain groups.

In the conflict mapping in Riau Province, the number of potential conflicts was 109 with the details of Poleksosbud 20, boundaries 21, sara 5 and natural resources 63. Whereas the potential for conflict distribution in Pekanbaru was 11 potentials, 1 potential Dumai, INHU 10, Kampar 19 potential, INHIL 5 potential, Bengkalis 16 potential, Meranti 1 potential, Pelalawan 20 potential, Rohil 9 potential, Rohul 7 potential, Siak 11 potential and Kuansing 4 potential.

In preventing conflicts it is necessary to form an integrated team to handle social conflicts and increase the number of mental revolution cadres in handling social conflicts in all cities and regencies of Riau Province

and be given funding in accordance with social conflict mitigation action programs.

Basically in Riau Province, a number of potentially conflict-prone matters relate to the discourse of pemekaran, including: Village, sub-district, district and provincial divisions. Issues of regional expansion, such as the formation of Kab. Mandau which is separate from the parent district of Kab. Bengkalis and Kab. South Inhil separated from the parent district of Kab. Inhil. It is necessary to monitor and the main actors of horizontal conflict

While the potential for SARA conflict still occurs, namely internal and inter-religious conflict, this is due to the low level of tolerance with the rejection of the construction of places of worship in Kab. Inhil, Kuansing, Dumai.

In this mapping in Riau Province the number of potential conflicts was 109 with the breakdown of poleksosbud 20, boundaries 21, sara 5 and 63 natural resources. Whereas the potential for conflict distribution in Pekanbaru was 11 potentials, 1 potential Dumai, INHU 10, Kampar 19 potential, INHIL 5 potential, Bengkalis 16 potential, Meranti 1 potential, Pelalawan 20 potential, Rohil 9 potential, Rohul 7 potential, Siak 11 potential and Kuansing 4 potential.

In preventing conflicts it is necessary to form an integrated team to handle social conflicts and increase the number of mental revolution cadres in handling social conflicts in all cities and regencies of Riau Province and be given funding in accordance with social conflict mitigation action programs.

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