

Land Conflict Between Companies and The Community in Pari Island, Thousand Islands

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Abstract

This research examines the land conflict that has arisen between a company and the residents of Pari Island in the Thousand Islands. The research addresses the following research questions: 1) What has been the prevailing model for resolving land conflicts between the company and the community of Pari Island in the Thousand Islands up to this point? 2) What is the ideal concept of land ownership and usage envisioned by both the company and the residents of the Thousand Islands? The research employs a sociolegal research methodology. Research Outcomes: 1) The author's analysis suggests that the prevailing approach to resolving land conflicts between the company and the Pari Island community in the Thousand Islands has largely relied on government administration and political conflict resolution, namely "Government Administration and Political Conflict Resolution. This category of conflict resolution can guide one's thought process towards government administration and political solutions through legislative decisions." The resolution was achieved through conflict resolution efforts involving the local government in a non-litigious manner, specifically through mediation where the government acts as the mediator. Mediation has occurred on three occasions, two of which were held at the village level and one at the district level. 2) In the ideal concept that the author intends to propose for addressing the issue of conflict, one of the essential approaches that should be incorporated is the conflict resolution approach. The concept of conflict resolution prioritizes non-violent methods as the final recourse. The objective is to address conflicts in a constructive manner, with the ultimate goal of meeting the requirements and needs of all parties involved. Mediation, carried out by the parties involved in the land dispute on Pari Island, represents one form of conflict resolution. However, if mediation has not yielded success thus far, it becomes imperative to explore alternative conflict resolution

models. Among these alternatives are negotiation and facilitation.

I. Introduction

Land, serving as a fundamental source of sustenance, holds significant importance, embodying a dual role as both a social and capital asset. Its role as a capital asset pertains to its function as a pivotal factor in development, with an emphasis on maximizing its utilization for the equitable welfare of the populace.¹

The evolution of shifts in community mindset and lifestyle is also evident in the realm of land, particularly concerning land ownership, control, legal certainty, and land rights. In the context of land, it is the government's responsibility to ensure legal certainty regarding community or business entity land ownership status, thus preventing land disputes or conflicts. When it comes to natural resource management, the state's control, as defined in the 1945 Constitution, entails the state assuming the role of the primary manager of enterprises. The state delegates its authority to the government, which acts as a regulator overseeing the operations of these enterprises or business entities, and may also delegate authority to legal entities established by law.

Land on islands can be allocated land rights, including property rights, to individuals or the private sector. However, according to "Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 17 of 2016 concerning Land Arrangement in Coastal Areas and Small Islands," it stipulates that land rights, including property rights, can be granted on small islands. Land tenure and ownership on small islands must not close public access² which includes:

- a) The access of individuals or groups of people for purposes of seeking shelter, safety, and assistance during travel.

¹ Arief Rahman et al., "Socialisation of the Importance of Formal Legality in Land Ownership in Senteluk Village, Batu Layar District, West Lombok Regency," *Abdi Insani* 8, no. 1 (2021): 100–110, <https://doi.org/10.29303/abdiinsani.v8i1.382>.

² Siti munawiriyah, 2020, LEGAL CERTAINTY OF LAND RIGHTS FOR TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES IN THE COASTAL WILLS, p. 9.

- b) The access granted to individuals or groups of people with official authorization to engage in activities related to education, research, conservation, and preservation.

Furthermore, the granting of Land Rights in small islands must also fulfil other requirements³ including:

- a) The designation complies with the spatial plan at the provincial, district, or city level, or the zoning plan for Small Islands.
- b) Seek guidance from the provincial, regency, or city government if land allocation has not been addressed in the Regional Spatial Plan.
- c) Satisfy the licensing requirements imposed by specific agencies.

Conflict is a situation involving a clash or interaction among multiple parties. Conflicts can manifest on various scales, including conflicts between individuals, conflicts between groups, conflicts between groups and the state, and conflicts between nations.⁴

The conflict over land ownership in Pari Island, part of the Thousand Islands, emerged between the local community and private companies. This conflict, which also involved PT Bumi Pari Asri, commenced in 1993 when PT Bumi Pari Asri claimed to have legally acquired land on Pari Island through official sale and purchase transactions facilitated by the village. In 2014, the Field Coordinator of PT Bumi Pari Asri visited the Pari Island community and recognized the community's residency rights to the land by presenting a Certificate of Ownership. The Field Coordinator provided an explanation regarding the land ownership of PT Bumi Pari Asri. In 1992, the land on Pari Island was purchased from the local community by one of the founders of PT Bumi Raya Utama, Herman Susilo. Herman Susilo compensated the community with Rp 1.3 million and was granted 200 square meters of land on Tidung Island in 1995. The community returned to Pari Island in 1998. According to the records of the South Thousand Islands Sub-district, PT Bumi Pari Asri holds ownership of 40.6 hectares of land. This includes rights to buildings with 14 certificates, 61 certificates of private ownership, and a sub-district sale and purchase deed encompassing 62 land parcels.⁵

The area of Pari Island is 41.32 hectares. This has led to conflicts related to statutory regulations, namely: DKI Jakarta Regional Regulation Number 6 of

³ Ghufrani Kusuma, 2018, Can Small Islands be Given Land Rights? <https://www.dictio.id/t/bolehkah-pulau-pulau-kecil-diberikan-hak-atas-tanah/59728>

⁴ Dedi Ilham Perdana and Yuliana, "Analysis of Conflict or Dispute over Customary Land Ownership Rights of Betang Sangkuwu in Tumbang Marak Village," *Journal of Sociology Nusantara* 1, no. 1 (2015): 1-16.

⁵ metro tempo, "Pari Island Dispute Land Case, Who Owns It," [metrotempo.co](https://metro.tempo.co/read/1021871/kasus-lahan-sengketa-pulau-pari-siapa-pemiliknya), 2017, <https://metro.tempo.co/read/1021871/kasus-lahan-sengketa-pulau-pari-siapa-pemiliknya>.

1999 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan⁶ and the 1991 Governor's Decree⁷ that 40 per cent of Pari Island land is used for settlements, 50 per cent for the economy, and 10 per cent is used for the development of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI).

In 2020, the Pari Island community, in collaboration with the Coalition to Save Pari Island, conducted a peaceful protest both at the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia office and the DKI Jakarta City Hall. These actions were taken with the purpose of issuing a warning and urging the aforementioned institutions to expedite the resolution of the land seizure case involving the Pari Island community by PT Bumi Pari Asri and PT Bumi Griya Nusa, which are affiliated with the PT Bumi Raya Utama Group.⁸ The Ombudsman, in response to a report from the Pari Island Community, conducted an investigation and identified instances of maladministration related to the issuance of sixty-two Land Title Certificates and fourteen Building Rights Title Certificates (SHGB) registered under the names of PT Bumi Pari Asri and PT Bumi Griya Nusa. The maladministration practices were documented in the Final Report of Inspection Results (LAHP) by the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia, Representative of Greater Jakarta (Ombudsman Jakarta), dated 9 April 2018. The LAHP detailed outcomes of procedural irregularities, abuse of authority, and a failure to uphold legal obligations by the Land Office of the North Jakarta Administrative City.⁹

The presence of land conflicts as described above "undoubtedly creates turmoil for all involved parties. Therefore, it is essential to put an end to the conflict and channel efforts towards outcome effective solutions through conflict resolution. These efforts should be collaborative, aiming to achieve an agreement and render a just decision between the parties involved." In the process of conflict resolution, various methods for resolving land disputes can be employed. Some dispute resolutions include ¹⁰ , Consultation, Negotiation, Conciliation, Mediation, Arbitration.

Conflicts pertaining to land ownership and certificates between the community and companies asserting their ownership of land on Pari Island have not shown any significant resolution to date. The author's awareness of this situation is derived from research interviews conducted with the Deputy Head of RW Pari Island. As of now, the lands remain abandoned, and no construction

⁶ metro tempo.

⁷ Martini Martini and Efridani Lubis, "Juridical Analysis of the Transfer of Girik Land to Cultivation Rights Based on Bad Faith in Pari Island, Thousand Island Dki Jakarta," *Veritas* 7, no. 1 (2021): 19–35, <https://doi.org/10.34005/veritas.v7i1.1253>.

⁸ wahana lingkungan hidup, "Restore Constitutional Rights and Land Rights to the CommunityPari Island masyarakathttps://www.walhi.or.id/kembalikan-hak-konstitusi-dan-hak-atas-tanah-kepada-masyarakat-pulau-pari.

⁹ environmental vehicle.

¹⁰ Putu Darmika et al., "Efforts to resolve land disputes through mediation as an alternative route" 10, no. 3 (2022): 327-36.

is permitted, resulting in a substantial number of vacant lots on Pari Island. The significance of researching, documenting, and suggesting solutions related to this issue is as follows:

1. What has been the model employed for resolving land conflicts between the company and the residents of Pari Island in the Thousand Islands?
2. What is the envisioned ideal concept for land management between the company and the community of Pari Island in the Thousand Islands?

2. Research Method

The conducted legal research falls under the category of socio-legal research. The primary rationale for this choice is that the land conflict on Pari Island is situated within a social context, involving interactions among companies, indigenous communities, and local governments. The research of law can be examined within the framework of socio-legal studies, which is empirical and non-doctrinal in nature. Sociological legal research emphasizes empirical observation and analysis, and it is commonly referred to as sociological research. This research approach is based on the perspective that law represents a collection of symbolic meanings attributed by social actors, as observed in the interactions among various communities. Therefore, the collected data comprises both primary and secondary data. The data was subsequently subjected to qualitative descriptive analysis, involving the process of elucidating, describing, and presenting a range of issues along with their respective explanations in the context of the "Research of Land Conflict Resolution Between the Company and the Pari Island Community in the Thousand Islands." The research methodology employed by the author, based on the research problem, is a sociological approach or socio-legal research. This approach investigates the perceptions and legal conduct of individuals (both human and legal entities) within the research field. The subjects involved in this research are: Pari Island Village, the Company, and the Pari Island Community. The primary focus of this research is the Land Dispute. Primary Legal Materials, which encompass library resources, consist of laws and regulations, including their content. Secondary Legal Materials refer to legal resources or documents that provide explanations and insights regarding the Primary Legal Materials. These materials are sourced from law books, legal journals, doctrinal works, legal experts' opinions, research outcomes, or other literature relevant to this research. Tertiary Legal Materials are supplementary legal resources that offer further clarification or guidance regarding primary and secondary legal materials. The method used to gather legal materials involves a literature review, encompassing primary, secondary, tertiary, and non-legal materials. Interviews with various sources were conducted through direct or virtual online question-and-answer sessions, involving researchers and parties relevant to this research. Respondent interviews were carried out either in person

or face-to-face, or through virtual online interactions, again involving researchers and the parties relevant to this research. The collected data and legal materials are then analyzed in a descriptive manner. Subsequently, a set of data was gathered and analyzed to present an overview of the issues within this research. The objective of this descriptive analysis is to furnish an examination of the occurrences in the field, determining whether the encountered facts align with the relevant laws and regulations.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. A Framework for Resolving Land Disputes Between Companies and the Pari Island Community in the Thousand Islands

Pari Island is one of the islands located within the Thousand Islands archipelago in Jakarta. Within Pari Island, there is a prominent tourist destination known as Pasir Perawan Beach, which has undergone notable development. Originally, the inhabitants of Pari Island were fishermen from Tidung Island who engaged in fishing activities around Pari Island. Over time, they gradually settled on Pari Island due to its abundant natural resources, which had remained unmanaged. Presently, the population residing on Pari Island consists of a diverse blend of various ethnic groups. There are five majority tribes from a number of regions that now occupy Pari Island, namely the Javanese, Betawi, Sundanese, Bugis and Bima tribes. The religion adopted by the inhabitants of Pari Island is 100% Islam. Therefore, there are a number of forms of socio-cultural acculturation of the Pari Island community with Islamic elements.

The land conflict on Pari Island in the Thousand Islands has not seen a significant resolution. According to information obtained from an interview with Mr. Ardiansyah, a native of Pari Island and former Lurah (village head) of Pari Island, he mentioned that the origins of the land conflict between the Company and the Community stemmed from the sale and purchase of land on Pari Island. The reason is, the sale and purchase of land is carried out by the heirs or legal owners of the island's land with the company PT Bumi Pari Asri. Additionally, Mr. Ardiansyah explained that, from a legal perspective, the sale and purchase were considered lawful. However, it became evident that the sale and purchase process had adverse consequences for another group, namely the inhabitants of Pari Island. These individuals had long been entrusted with the responsibilities of land maintenance or had worked as farm laborers for the landowners before the lands were inherited by subsequent generations and subsequently traded. The conflicting desires of both the community and the company to assert control over the island have exacerbated the conflict. Different mindsets and perspectives, rooted in various cultures, can give rise to conflicts among individuals. People are born, raised, and mature within diverse cultural contexts. They inevitably acquire

cultural values that are intrinsic to their identity, setting them apart from individuals from other cultures. These divergences can create friction and, in some cases, even lead to conflicts during social interactions. Hanna F. Pitkin's concept helps elucidate the pattern of conflict distribution on Pari Island because the conflicts there extend beyond interactions solely between the community and the private sector; they also involve conflicts between communities and local authorities. In the conflict that took place on Pari Island, it is evident that various parties serve as representatives for the interests of others, forming the foundation of the representation system. As described by Hanna F. Pitkin, representatives are typically viewed as individuals who act or speak on behalf of others. Their actions align with the expressed desires and interests of the party they represent. Moreover, the concept of representation is primarily built upon the trust that the represented party bestows upon the representative.

Ralf Dahrendorf posited that conflict dynamics emerge when specific issues provoke disputes between two groups. This implies that conflicts arise due to social interactions within a system. Consequently, conflicts cannot occur in the absence of participation from relevant individuals or groups operating within the system's framework. According to Dahrendorf, conflicts of interest are an inherent aspect of the interactions between those who wield power and those who lack it. This statement aligns with the social circumstances prevailing on Pari Island in the Thousand Islands. The conflict on Pari Island has unfolded gradually, commencing when a company asserted its land ownership rights on Pari Island with intentions to construct a resort. Subsequently, it encountered opposition from the Pari Island community.

Upon examining the points presented above, it becomes evident that Pari Island has been inhabited since 1950. The inhabitants of Pari Island originally consisted of fishermen from Tidung Island who engaged in fishing activities in the vicinity of Pari Island. As time passed, due to the abundant untapped resources and a lack of oversight, the community gradually settled on Pari Island, with some individuals also remaining to fulfill their mandate of safeguarding the landowner's property on the island. Then, in 1992, a land sale and purchase transaction occurred on Pari Island, in which the landowner initially engaged in individual transactions, subsequently forming a consortium to establish a company with the goal of constructing a resort on Pari Island.

According to information obtained from the author's interview with Mr. Ardiansyah, the sale and purchase process is legally recognized. However, the extent to which it aligns with the well-being of individuals who have long served as land custodians on Pari Island, spanning generations, remains uncertain. This includes Mr. Ardiansyah himself, who is the son of a land custodian under the

authority of a landowner on Tidung Island. Mr. Ardiansyah's parents reside on Pari Island under an oral agreement to protect the land, which was originally cultivated with coconut and other crops.

During the sale and purchase process, each household head received 2 million and was granted 200 square meters of land on Tidung Island. As a result, some members of the community returned to Tidung Island, vacating Pari Island. However, it was observed that only a portion of the community left Pari Island, while others chose to stay. Mr. Ardiansyah confirmed this, as he was one of the individuals who opted to remain on Pari Island. The reason behind this decision was that the land granted on Tidung Island could not be formalized legally, and the housing conditions were less suitable since they were constructed using bamboo. In actuality, there would be no issue with constructing houses that are different from their structures on Pari Island, such as using bricks, as long as the land is legalized and owned by the community. This would provide the community with legal certainty regarding their property.

With their considerable authority, local governments (LGs) and corporations employ assertive strategies to ensure community compliance with policies. Over time, this approach becomes integrated into the collective consciousness of the community within the socio-political context. Consequently, the initially state-centric awareness guides the community's social behavior toward a more discriminatory path. Conflict started to surface in 2012 when the company escalated several actions that posed a threat to the residents. These actions included deploying security personnel to monitor the community, despite having issued prior warnings to the residents in 1998. Consequently, the residents of Pari Island found themselves divided into two factions: those who supported the issue and those who opposed it. Part of the community's resistance to the company stems from the fact that the tourist attraction on Pari Island was established by the community itself, and they are concerned about the potential full control exerted by the company over the area. The resistance from the Pari Island community is rooted in the fact that, despite being only caretakers of others' land for generations, they have established respectable homes on Pari Island. Hanna F. Pitkin's theory of representation is employed to elucidate the pattern of conflict distribution on Pari Island. The conflict on the island extends beyond conflicts solely between the community and the private sector; it also encompasses conflicts among different community groups, occasionally involving local officials. Within the conflict on Pari Island, certain parties are recognized as representatives of other parties, reflecting the foundation of the representation system as articulated by Hanna F. Pitkin. In a broader context, a representative is perceived as an individual who acts or speaks on behalf of another, carrying out actions in alignment with the stated desires and interests of the party being represented. Moreover, the trust that the

represented party instills in the representative constitutes the fundamental underpinning of the representation concept.

In addition to the factors previously mentioned, such as cultural, interest, and belief factors, there are additional factors contributing to conflicts, as indicated by prior research. These additional factors encompass structural aspects, as well as conflicts arising from emotional excesses, misperceptions, and ineffective or erroneous communication accompanied by negative behaviors. Based on the conflicts that have arisen on Pari Island in the Thousand Islands, specifically the conflicts involving the community and the company, as well as conflicts among different segments of the community residing on Pari Island, it becomes evident that the patterns of interaction and relationships among the conflicting parties are highly strained. This constitutes one of the reasons why the conflicts on Pari Island persist and remain unresolved.

In essence, "the consideration of various forms of conflict resolution should be regarded as alternative options for the conflicting parties to explore." Consequently, "these alternatives encompass a range of choices for resolving conflicts." Kees Schuyt has introduced the theory of 'conflict resolution' as a framework that offers explanations and alternatives for parties engaged in disputes. Thus far, the approach to resolving land conflicts between the company and the Pari Island community in the Thousand Islands, as proposed by the author, leans towards administrative and political conflict resolution. This category, referred to as "Administrative and Political Conflict Resolution," directs attention toward administrative and political solutions achieved through legislative decisions. This resolution method involves conflict resolution efforts with the local government in a non-litigious manner, primarily through mediation in which the government acts as a mediator. Mediation has occurred on three occasions, with two of them taking place at the Kelurahan level and one at the Kecamatan level. Throughout the mediation process, representatives from each of the conflicting parties consistently participated. However, both parties remained resolute in their respective positions. The community aimed to protect their land and refused to collaborate with the company, resulting in a lack of common ground during the mediation sessions.

Local governments, as representatives of the state with authority over local communities, have a crucial role to play in resolving disputes that arise, particularly in cases involving land disputes, which are fundamentally significant for human existence. In the land conflict on Pari Island, researchers identified the recipients of formalist representation and power as individuals occupying official positions within the government or as the focal point being the local government. This is because the authorization, from a formalist perspective, characterizes

representation as the delegation and exercise of authority by representatives, who are individuals "authorized to act." The concept of authority "emphasizes the formality of the relationship, and as such, formal representation is conceived as political representation that transpires within a formal representative system." According to the author, individuals falling under the formalistic representation category include local government officials who act as mediators in the conflict resolution process on Pari Island. The mediation process takes the form of negotiations aimed at reaching an agreement that serves the interests of both parties. In practice, the local government has indirectly favored one of the parties and pressured the community to adhere to the decisions put forth by the company. Furthermore, the community also aspires for the tourist attraction on Pari Island to be a self-sustained tourist destination, devoid of private sector intervention.

During the mediation process, the local government, acting as the mediator, urged the community to adhere exclusively to the company and government's decisions regarding the allocation of natural resources on Pari Island. This approach "does not align with the principles of mediation, where mediation is intended to foster a sense of equality between the parties, and the determination of the final negotiation outcome is based on mutual agreement without any form of coercion or pressure." This pressure and coercion then triggered the failure of the previous mediation process. The partisan nature of the government is another factor in the conflict on Pari Island. Conflicts are not only caused by interests, but also by "structural conflicts resulting from destructive patterns of behaviour and interaction, as well as unequal distribution of resources and power". Both local governments and companies, wielding their considerable authority, do not hesitate to employ coercive tactics to compel communities to comply with their desires. Such approaches become ingrained in the socio-political consciousness of individuals. An unjustifiably biased consciousness favoring the nation can result in discriminatory social behavior. When the government experienced a deficit of authority, especially when the emergence of reform, it gave people more space to express their opinions, especially through various activities involving various elements carried out by the community in the resistance movement. The resistance undertaken by the community represents a form of symbolic representation, as representation is not exclusively centered around the state or limited to formal channels. Representation can also become institutionalized through various avenues, including the media, social movements, community leaders, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), political parties, and academic institutions.

In this scenario, the resisting community is the one opposing the Company. The type of resistance exhibited by the opposing community is inherently linked to its underlying context. In this context, the primary cause of the conflict on Pari Island is the competing interests regarding substantive matters, particularly

agrarian resources, which encompass land. Initially, the communities opposed to the company did not mount resistance against the company's claims. Nonetheless, following the unsettling move by the company, which involved stationing security personnel at various locations on Pari Island and even initiating a lawsuit against one of the Pari Island residents accused of land encroachment, the Pari Island community eventually initiated their own resistance. This resistance encompassed the community's opposition to the company's presence and activities, along with their concerted efforts spanning from the village level to the provincial level to seek justice. Importantly, this resistance received significant support from several non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including WALHI, IFC, and FPPP.

Moreover, individuals who support corporations are labeled as descriptive representation, implying that they are seen as representing the absent or non-existent interests, effectively serving as substitutes for the corporations. This perspective is typically fostered by proponents of proportional representation, with the goal of ensuring that the representative body reflects, to some extent, the numerical proportion of constituents. Individuals who endorse this perspective are regarded as advocates of descriptive representation. The fundamental tenet of descriptive representation lies in the idea that the representative can effectively stand in for, substitute, or closely resemble the individual they represent. Olle Tornquist supports this viewpoint by explaining that descriptive representation manifests when the representative shares a strong resemblance to the represented individual. In this context, the representative lends support to the represented, and those who support the company are perceived as the company's representatives on the field. Representation is essentially characterized as "presenting the absent or non-present to comprehend various political activities." Following the mediation process, the community aligned with the company began to make annual rent payments to the company. The rent amount is contingent on the land area utilized and the total count of homestays owned by the community. However, communities opposing the company were hesitant to comply with the rent requirement.

3.2. The Ideal Concept for Resolving Land Conflicts between Companies and the Pari Island Community in the Thousand Islands

Based on the causes of conflict and the model for resolving land conflicts on Pari Island in the Thousand Islands, it becomes apparent that the community is divided into two factions: the contra community and the pro community. The author classifies the contra community as a form of symbolic representation, while the pro side is seen as a type of descriptive representation. This division within the Pari Island community into two distinct camps is corroborated by the respondent, Mr. Ardiyansyah. He explained that the people on Pari Island have varying preferences for resolving the conflict. There are contra communities who

desire to have sole ownership of the land, while the pro community, although they share this desire, also seek to assume full responsibility for the land or attain legal clarity regarding land rights on the island. There are fewer pro-company parties than contra parties, so pro-company parties tend to be ostracised.

The residents of Pari Island were initially united, with both those in favor of and those against the company refraining from endorsing the company's actions at first. They shared concerns that the company might assume control, particularly since many of them already operated substantial businesses on Pari Island. However, over time, some community members who initially supported the company changed their stance, citing compliance with regulations as their rationale. The change in attitude of the supporters, who were initially silent and then fully supported the company, especially since they own various businesses on Pari Island, shows the political communication that the company has carried out with the supporters. This aligns with the understanding that politics in Indonesia is intricately linked to political representation, as political representation typically entails one party representing another. Representation extends beyond just elections and encompasses the domain of civil society as well. According to the author, both the company and its supporters share common interests, as evidenced by the company's recruitment of its supporters as employees. The shift in the community's attitude, from initially being passive to subsequently supporting the company, triggered strong emotional reactions within the opposing community. This not only has an impact on the negative feelings of these communities, but also affects their behaviour, which tends to be negative.

The prevailing model for resolving land disputes on Pari Island has been mediation facilitated by the government. During the mediation process, the company proposed an agreement and land lease contract to the community in attendance. Despite receiving backing from the local government, the opposing community consistently rejected it. The reason is that the community actually does not want the company, especially when the company wants to collaborate to manage tourist attractions on Pari Island. Achieving success in the mediation process proved to be challenging because each party engaged in the conflict remained resolute in their intentions and goals. Meanwhile, the local government persisted in pressuring the opposing community to adhere to the decision made by the company. From the author's perspective, an ideal representation system should ensure the inclusion of all interest groups, particularly those who are politically marginalized. Therefore, it is imperative to acknowledge that both the opposing community and the pro community, along with the company and the government, should work towards constructing an ideal representation concept where all parties are regarded as equals, meaning that no one gains an advantage or suffers a loss.

To address the conflict at hand, the ideal concept that the author intends to propose entails the utilization of the conflict resolution approach. The conflict resolution approach underscores the importance of mitigating severe and intricate conflicts, including those that have escalated into wars, in order to achieve resolution. Several theoretical underpinnings related to conflict resolution, as outlined by Wallensteen, define conflict resolution as a scenario wherein conflicting parties reach agreements that address fundamental disputes, acknowledge each other's legitimate existence, and refrain from all forms of violence against one another. In an alternative definition, conflict resolution is characterized as the act of mutual problem-solving. Nevertheless, this perspective diverges from Fisher's viewpoint, who elucidates that conflict resolution entails addressing the underlying causes of conflict and forging new, enduring relationships between conflicting groups. According to Killen, Ardila-rey, & Barakkatz, as conveyed in Gayle Mindes' work, conflict resolution is described as an effort to discover solutions to two or more disparities, with a focus on cultivating social and moral dimensions. It encompasses both the skill and judgment required for negotiations, reaching compromises, and fostering a sense of justice. Conflict resolution is also defined as a social situation in which parties to an armed conflict voluntarily choose to live peacefully side by side or resolve the root of their differences so that violence can cease.

Conflict resolution approaches prioritize the latter option, which is non-violent resolution. The primary objective is to resolve the conflict in a constructive manner, allowing all involved parties to meet their respective demands and needs. Mediation conducted by the parties involved in the land dispute on Pari Island represents one form of conflict resolution. However, if mediation has not yielded success thus far, it becomes imperative to explore other conflict resolution models. Some of these models include :

1. Negotiation. Negotiation is an informal process where the conflicting parties voluntarily engage in discussions about possible resolutions. It requires a mutual agreement on the suggested solution. The process can be formal in some cases, depending on the approach of the involved parties. If the conflict persists without resolution, the author suggests providing a platform for negotiations and finding a middle ground between the overall community's desires and the company's interests. Negotiation is the most commonly used approach by states or conflicting parties. The goal of the negotiation process is to create and build relationships where conflicting parties try to reach an agreement on issues of interest to all involved parties.

2. Facilitation. Facilitation is an appropriate tool to use when a conflict cannot be resolved, and each conflicting party remains steadfast in their

perspectives, as seen in the case of Pari Island in the Thousand Islands. The basic principle in this action is to use mutual consensus at every step. The goal is not necessarily to resolve all debatable issues. Success is considered achieved if the parties can listen to each other, understand each other's positions, openly express their interests, and describe their views on the situation

4. Conclusion

- 4.1. Up to this point, the author suggests that the method for resolving land conflicts between the company and the Pari Island community in the Thousand Islands primarily involves government administration and political conflict resolution, namely "Government administration and political conflict resolution refer to a category of conflict resolution that focuses on utilizing government administration and political solutions, often through legislative decisions, to address conflicts" the resolution that has been implemented involves conflict resolution efforts with the local government, utilizing a non-litigation approach, specifically through mediation, where the government assumes the role of a mediator. The mediation process has occurred three times, with two instances occurring at the sub-district level and one at the district level. During the mediation process, representatives from the conflicting parties consistently participated, but they were unable to reach a consensus because each party maintained its respective position. The community wishes to retain the land they consider their rightful property and is unwilling to collaborate with the company, while the company remains determined to achieve its objectives.
- 4.2. Considering the causes of conflict and the land conflict resolution model on Pari Island in the Thousand Islands, it becomes evident that the community is divided into two groups: the opposing (contra) community and the supportive (pro) community. The author classifies the contra community as a symbolic representation and the pro community as a descriptive representation. The land dispute resolution model that has been implemented on Pari Island up to this point involves mediation facilitated by the government. Within this mediation process, there exists an agreement and a land lease agreement presented by the company to the community, who are in attendance during the mediation sessions. These agreements are backed by the Regional Government. However, the opposing (contra) community consistently opposes and rejects them. This opposition stems from the fact that the community does not actually desire the company's presence, particularly when the company seeks cooperation in managing tourist attractions on Pari Island. Instances like these often lead to an unsuccessful mediation process. The author's proposed ideal concept for addressing these conflict issues includes the

incorporation of conflict resolution approaches. The concept of conflict resolution prioritizes non-violent means as the ultimate goal. Its purpose is to resolve conflicts in a constructive manner, ensuring that the demands and needs of all parties involved can be addressed. Mediation, carried out by the conflicting parties on Pari Island, is one form of conflict resolution. However, if mediation has proven unsuccessful thus far, it becomes imperative to explore alternative conflict resolution models, such as negotiation and facilitation.

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