

**KONFLIK PEREBUTAN WILAYAH ANTARA
MANUSIA DAN “DATUK GODANG”
(Studi Kasus : Pada Kantong Habitat Gajah Sumatera Di
Kelurahan Balai Raja, Kecamatan Pinggir, Kabupaten
Bengkalis, Provinsi Riau)**

SKRIPSI

**Sebagai Salah Satu Syarat untuk Memperoleh Gelar
Sarjana Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik dalam Bidang
Antropologi Sosial Strata Satu (S-1)**

Oleh

**FAJAR RAMADHAN
BP. 1710823018**



**Pembimbing I : Dr. Sri Setiawati, MA
Pembimbing II : Dr. Zainal Arifin, M.Hum**

**DEPARTEMEN ANTROPOLOGI SOSIAL
FAKULTAS ILMU SOSIAL DAN ILMU POLITIK
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2023**

ABSTRACT

Fajar Ramadhan. 1710823018. THE CONFLICT OVER TERRITORY BETWEEN HUMANS AND "DATUK GODANG". (The Study of Case: Population of Sumatran Elephant in Balai Raja Village, Pinggir District, Bengkalis, Province of Riau). Supervisor I : Dr. Sri Setiawati, MA. Supervisor II: Dr. Zainal Arifin, M. Hum. Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Andalas

The elephant are the animal whose population and habitat are be protected. There are groups of wild elephants that often pass through the residential areas, the community gardens and the highway roads, thus resulting a conflict between elephants and humans in Balai Raja village, Province of Riau. Based on the conflict that occurred, there is a myth that is believed by the ethnic of Sakai and the migrant community regarding that wild elephants called *Datuk Godang*. This study will discuss and explain how the myth of *Datuk Godang* affects the community, and also how the conflict between elephants and humans occurred as well as the strategy for dealing with it.

In this case study approach, the research uses qualitative and descriptive methods. Data collection was conducted by observation, interviewis, documentation and study of literature. The selection of informant used a purposive sampling, that is; the community leader, the garden worker or community society, and the conservation institution. The writer conducted interview with the informant more deeply, with the supporting data that is observation dan field documentation.

The results showed that *datuk godang* is a myth or folklore owned by the Balai Raja community, where the story is believed for generations. The myth of *datuk godang* has an implicit meaning for the Balai Raja community in controlling behavior in daily life, so that people will maintain the oral speech that will be conveyed. The community believes that the grandfather will be angry when the community issues negative or inappropriate sentences to the grandfather. In addition, there is a conflict that will never be resolved between elephants and humans when the food in the protected forest area runs out, so that elephants must continue to walk in search of food to settlements and community gardens. As for strategies to resolve conflicts, conservation organizations and communities conduct patrols and monitor wild elephants through GPS collars mounted on the elephants' bodies. In addition, conservation organizations and the community also conducted conflict resolution using firecrackers directed around the elephants.

Keywords: *Myth, Conflict, Wildlife Reserve, Conservation, Sumatran Elephant*