

## INTISARI

Pengembangan perkebunan kelapa sawit pada tingkat regional mampu meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat dan secara khusus pada tingkat lokal berpengaruh langsung pada perubahan sosial ekonomi masyarakat sekitarnya. Tulisan ini merupakan hasil penelitian untuk mengungkap perubahan sosial ekonomi masyarakat akibat kegiatan perkebunan kelapa sawit swasta di sekitar kawasan penyangga Taman Nasional Bukit Tigapuluh, di kecamatan Seberida, Kabupaten Indragiri Hulu, Propinsi Riau. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengkaji pengaruh pemanfaatan kawasan penyangga sebagai perkebunan kelapa sawit terhadap luas lahan garapan petani, kesempatan kerja, mobilitas petani, pendapatan petani dan konflik sosial yang terjadi dan menyusun rekomendasi pengelolaan kawasan penyangga Taman Nasional Bukit Tigapuluh dengan adanya intervensi pihak swasta.

Metode yang diterapkan adalah metode survei. Sampel wilayah penelitian diambil secara '*purposive sampling*' dengan pertimbangan desa-desa yang lahannya di gunakan untuk kegiatan perkebunan kelapa sawit dan berada di kawasan penyangga TNBT. Sampel responden 89 kepala keluarga diambil secara acak pada para petani ladang dan kebun karet yang tergusur di desa Pejangki, desa Kuala Kilan dan desa Aur Cina. Analisa data menggunakan tehnik statistik terutama analisa tabulasi silang, uji beda rata-rata, statistik deskriptif, dan penyajian peta menggunakan *software Arc Info* dan *Arcview*.

Hasil penelitian ini mengungkapkan secara umum perubahan sosial ekonomi masyarakat yang telah terjadi akibat keberadaan kegiatan perkebunan kelapa sawit swasta. Kegiatan perkebunan kelapa sawit swasta berpengaruh terhadap pengurangan luas lahan garapan, yakni rata-rata luas lahan garapan petani sebesar 5,2 Ha per kepala keluarga menjadi 2,65 Ha. Selain itu kegiatan perkebunan kelapa sawit swasta mampu meningkatkan kesempatan kerja, namun dalam tingkat penyerapan tenaga kerja lebih banyak tenaga kerja pendatang daripada tenaga kerja lokal. Dalam hal arah tujuan mobilitas, masyarakat lebih cenderung memiliki tujuan aktivitas ke hutan setelah adanya kegiatan perkebunan kelapa sawit. Rata-rata pendapatan petani sebelum adanya kegiatan perkebunan kelapa sawit sebesar 3247 kg beras/thn menjadi 2814 kg beras/thn. Akibat lainnya adalah terjadinya timbul beberapa konflik sosial antara masyarakat dengan pihak perkebunan kelapa sawit swasta.

Dalam kenyataannya dengan adaptasi strategi yang diterapkan masyarakat terhadap perubahan sosial ekonomi, masyarakat melakukan kegiatan-kegiatan yang lebih memanfaatkan sumberdaya dengan pengambilan hasil hutan berupa kayu dan non kayu berupa penangkapan satwa secara ilegal. Artinya ini berpengaruh terhadap kelangsungan ekologis Taman Nasional Bukit Tigapuluh.

Rekomendasi yang penulis berikan yaitu perlu ditinjau ulang terhadap pemberian ijin lokasi dan hak guna usaha terhadap kedua perusahaan swasta. Kegiatan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit yang memanfaatkan lahan yang cukup luas di kawasan penyangga yang merupakan kawasan konservasi telah mendatangkan pengaruh negatif terhadap kondisi sosial ekonomi masyarakat sekitarnya.

**THE INFLUENCE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF PRIVATE OIL PALM PLANTATIONS ON SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITY IN THE BUFFER AREA OF BUKIT TIGAPULUH NATIONAL PARK SIBERIDA SUB-DISTRICT, INDRAGIRI HULU DISTRICT, RIAU PROVINCE**

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**ABSTRACT**

The development of oil palm plantation on the regional level is able to improve the welfare of the society and, especially on the local level, has the direct influence on the social-economic change of the surrounding community. This writing is the research result meant to reveal the community's social-economic changes due to the activities of the private oil palm plantation surrounding the buffer areas of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park, Sub-district Siberida, Indragiri Hulu District, Riau Province. The Objective of the research is to know the influence of the exploitation of the buffer area as oil palm plantation on the extent of farming land, employment, community mobility, community income and social conflict that happened and to set up a recommendation of the management of the buffer areas of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park with the existence of private sector's intervention.

The method applied is the survey method. The sample of the research area is taken using purposive sampling by considering the village in which their lands area used for the oil palm plantations and area located in buffer areas Bukit Tigapuluh National Park. The respondent sample of 89 heads of households villages of Pejangki, Kuala Kilan and aur Cina. The analysis, mean difference test, as well as descriptive statistics, and the map representation is done using the Arc Info and Arcview.

The result of the research shows that in general the social-economic change in the community that have happened were due to the activities of private oil palm plantations. The activities influenced the decrease of the extent of farming land, that is, from average farming and width of 5,2 ha per head of household to 2,65 ha. Although, the activities are able to enhance the employment opportunities, but they absorb more newcomer labors than local labors. In case of mobility, the community has more tendency to forest-related activities after the establishment of the activities of oil palm plantations. The average income of farmers before the establishment of the activities was 3274 kgs of rice/year and after the activities it is 2814 kgs of rice/year. Another impact is occurrence of several social conflicts between the community and the private oil palm plantations.

In reality, in relation to the strategic adaptation of the community toward the social-economic change, the community conducts activities that exploit more natural resources by extracting forest product in form of timber and non-timber such as illegal animal catching. Those activities influence the ecological perpetuity of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park.

The recommendation that the researcher suggest is the necessity of rereviewing of location permit and the business rights conferrals for the two private companies. The activities oil palm plantations that use the relatively vast land in supporting areas, which is conservation areas, have produced negative influence of the social-economic conditions of the surrounding community.