



## GROUP CO3-ABS FUND

### Suku Anak Dalam (Sad) Communities, Their Institutional Transformations And Their Impacts On Environmental Changes (Research on SAD Community around TNBD)

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The Police of Government at Jambi Provinces has resettled the SAD, once living semi-nomadic inside the forest. The SAD live in Pematang Kabau Village, One group resides at Jl. Singosari /KOPSAD and the other at Jl. Kutai Ujung. The locations are around one kilometer from TNBD. Each location is held by "Temenggung" who serves as a political authority or a customary leader .

This research study will try to answer to the questions, what impact of the SAD resettlement in the immediate neighbourhood of transmigrant communities and how far their environmental interactions with their oil palm plantations. On the other hand the research clarifies how the economic and ecological changes influence the SAD life and their value systems in general.

Institutional transformation has occurred in the existence of settled/sedentary SAD which will be followed by the transformation of their environmental values. The changes of land use perception and institutional paradigm will have further consequences on the life of SAD.

The research methods include the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) approach and direct interviews with SAD groups who live in Kutai and Singosari Streets. Descriptive analysis is applied by using the "Delphi Methode Analysis". The sources of the data are primary and secondary data. Primary data is directly collected from SAD community informants using in-depth interviews and participant observation methods during the fieldwork. Literature (journals, books) and unpublished reports are used as secondary data.

The impact of economic changes seen from the activities carried out by the SAD to support their life. There are 27 household resettlement In Singosari area, 55,55% of SAD activities are planting and harvesting the rubber inside the area of the National Park Bukit 12. 25,93% of the SAD are working in the oil palm plantation company. the other 18,52% work as farmers in the oil palm plantation on the boundary area at the National Park Bukit 12. In Kutai area there are 44 SAD 77,27% of SAD activities are planting and harvesting the rubber inside the area of the National Park Bukit 12, and 22,73% work as farmers in the oil palm plantation on the boundary area at the National Park Bukit 12. Although the government assistance is not sufficient to fulfill the need, SAD still have opportunities to earn income from the National Park Bukit 12. It is a positive thought to locate the resettlement adjacent to the National Park.

Social activities such as education is considered substantial for SAD. 90,14% of SAD mentioned that they need education for their families. They want their children go to school. 9,86 % of SAD did not give their answers. Education for SAD children is held twice a week. Some of SAD family go to elementary school in Pematang Kabau Village. The adat is still running together with the governmental regulations.

Environmental impact is shown the changes of their perception that they are not only dependent on the forests but also plant oil palm on their land. They own the house but not the land. Orchard is around the housing but there is no activity for utilise it. The other environmental impact is poor quality of water from the river around their houses. This happens because the use of detergent and disposal of domestic waste into the river.

Environmental problems still exist because the SAD has not been able to adapt to the new environment. In addition, the health department has not fully empowered the SAD regarding environmental health.

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