



The Impact of the Existence of Palm Oil Company (PT. Sinar Mas) on the Community Social Welfare in Mansaburi Village Masni District Manokwari Regency West Papua Province

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out the impact, the level of community social welfare, and to determine the relationship between the impact of clearing oil palm land on the community welfare in Mansaburi village, Manokwari Regency. It utilized quantitative methods with the population of all people in Mansaburi village totaling 169 people. By using purposive sampling technique, 50 samples were obtained. The results of the research demonstrate that after the existence of the company, there is a decrease in the level of interaction, mutual cooperation, and so on. Oil palm company has a profound impact on the social conditions of the community, such as the existence of educational facilities in Mansaburi village, fights between villages, decreased levels of community interaction and mutual cooperation, and many improvements and provision of public facilities. Before the existence of the company, the economic conditions of the community could be said to be in a poor condition in their respective areas of origin since their property and houses were burned due to the riots. The existence of oil palm company greatly affects the economic conditions of the community, including an increase in the economic level and facilities of the community in Mansaburi village which are very helpful in improving the community's economy, increasing land prices, and the presence of a side job; working as teachers.

Keywords: *Company, oil palm, community, Mansaburi Village, Manokwari regency.*

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INTRODUCTION

It is broadly believed that social welfare as a relief activity has existed since primitive community, even in the form of helping to overcome problems faced by its members. Social welfare, historically, has long roots in the Chinese, Indian, Ancient Egyptian, Greek, and Jewish traditions [1]. However, it is starting to become very popular in the European tradition.

[4] affirmed that in Indonesia, social welfare as a service activity has been started since Indonesia was not yet independent. During the Dutch colonial era, poverty affairs ("Armwezen") were included in the Department of Justice ("Departement van Justitie"). According to Statsblad 1934 No. 26 jo. Statsblad 1939 No. 255, the arrangement of compensation for the poor ("Armenzorg") is included in the affairs of city and district governments in Papua and West Papua and in areas outside Papua, including the central government and regional governments.

Besides social welfare factor, as a developing country like Indonesia, plantation factor is also important. The contribution of the plantation sector always occupies a very vital position, so that it is placed as a mainstay of national development supported by elements of strength owned. Development always develops in line with the development of society/community and science. Plantation development has a substantial meaning to increase national economic growth and improve the standard of living of farmers [7]. Changes due to development are changes which are planned and desired. Development in general is the will of the community manifested in decisions or policies taken by the government.

Development in the plantation sector at a certain stage creates quite a large opportunity for agribusiness development since it relies on a foundation of comparative advantage in producing various raw materials in the form of plantation, horticultural, livestock, and fishery commodities as well as market opportunities both domestically and abroad [5].

With technology, many entrepreneurs have established new factories to produce various facilities. As a result, there are new job opportunities that absorb labor. This includes companies engaged in the plantation sector, including oil palm companies. The agribusiness opportunities created will stimulate investment in the agribusiness sector, which will be

followed by the establishment of companies engaged in oil palm plantations. The establishment of companies in a certain area will certainly have a macro effect on the condition of the national economy and have an impact on the conditions of social welfare in which the companies are founded.

Based on the aforementioned description, the establishment of PT. Sinar Mas, as one of the oil palm plantation companies in Manokwari Regency, certainly has an influence on the socio-economic life of the community around the plantation location. Changes that occur as a result of the establishment of oil palm plantation will have positive impacts or, conversely, negative impacts that actually harm the surrounding community.

RESEARCH METHODS

According to [10], research method is basically a scientific way of obtaining data for specific purposes and uses. Referring to this notion, there are four keywords that need to be considered including scientific method, data, objectives, and use. Scientific method indicates that the research is based on scientific characteristics, namely rational, empirical and systematic. Rational means that research is carried out in ways that make sense so that human reasoning can accept it. Empirical means that the methods can be observed by the human senses in which other people can observe and know the methods used. The last one, systematic, is the process used in the research using certain steps which are logical.

This research utilized a survey research method to explore the main elements that need to be found in accordance with the points of research problems, objectives, and research uses. It is a research that used a questionnaire as a research instrument [10].

This research was conducted in Mansaburi village, Masni District, Manokwari Regency, West Papua Province. Population is basically a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and then draw conclusions [10].

The population in this study were all people in Mansaburi village totaling 169 people. Accordingly, all people in Mansaburi village is a unit of analysis. In simple terms, [10] explains that the sample is part of the total characteristics of the population. Considering large number of population and limited funds, time, as well as energy, a sample was then taken. By using purposive sampling technique, 50 samples were taken as a unit of research analysis based on the research objectives.

There were two sources of data used in this study: secondary and primary data sources. Primary data sources were used as references by studying the amount of information obtained and reports or texts related to the condition of the area in the people in Mansaburi village. Additionally, data collection techniques using primary data sources included interviews, questionnaire, and observations. In the data collection process, two techniques were agreed upon simultaneously. It means that a questionnaire distributed to respondents to be answered according to the options was accompanied by interviews to complete the answers. Additional explanation from the interview was considered important as an effort to give "meaning" to the questionnaire filled in.

After the data were collected entirely, the researcher then performed the data processing. There are three stages of activity: 1) editing, 2) coding, and 3) tabulating. Editing is "looking back" answers including the respondent's additional explanation of the question item. If there is an error in choosing an answer, unclear information, or an error in assigning value to the answer item, the researcher could make improvements and complete it. Meanwhile, coding was more focused on symbols in the form of values assigned to each question item. It gets careful attention in the sense of performing uniformity while avoiding errors in the option value of each question item. After editing and coding the respondent's answers, tabulation was then carried out. Tabulation is actually categorizing the data; moving the respondents' answers based on options into a table so that they are ready for analysis.

Data analysis is an activity after data from all respondents or other data sources have been collected. It is grouping data based on variables and types of respondents, tabulating data based on variables from all respondents, presenting data for each variable studied, and performing calculations to test the proposed hypotheses [10]. The data analysis technique used in this research was qualitative analysis combined with simple qualitative data based on the development of problems in the population being studied. It was then minimized by analyzing the variables and research samples that had been determined.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Variable of Impact of the Existence of Oil Palm Company

1. The Impact on the Physical and Biological Environment

Several construction activities will gradually create a micro climate in Mansaburi village or in the area around which the oil palm plantations are established. The impact on the microclimate component was changes in air temperature and

humidity. This happened because of physical and biological changes that occurred as a result of plantation construction activities such as land clearing and construction of plantation facilities in Mansaburi village. Based on research data processing, the results can be seen in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Retribution of Respondents on the Impact on the Physical and Biological Environment

No	Question Items	Answers		Percentage (%)
		Yes	No	
1	Do you think that opening an oil palm company will have an impact on the surrounding environment?	35 (70%)	15 (30%)	50
2	Do you think that opening an oil palm company has an impact on the surrounding forest?	34 (68 %)	16 (32 %)	50
3	Do you think that opening an oil palm company will affect your plantation?	36 (72 %)	14 (48 %)	50
Average Percentage		35 (70%)	15 (30 %)	100 %

Data in Table 2 above demonstrate that 35 respondents (70%) gave positive responses to the impact of the company on the physical and biological environment for the surrounding community, while 15 respondents (30%) stated that the company's existence had no impact on the environment.

2. The Impact on Agro-industry

Industrial development in Mansaburi village had impacts such as narrowing agricultural land, increasing migration flows, opening up villages for economic activities, and creating job and business opportunities in non-agricultural sector. Furthermore, policy to increase investment in agro-industrial sector will certainly have a greater impact in increasing household income, reducing poverty levels, and improving household income distribution if it is allocated to priority agro-industrial sectors (rubber industry, plywood, bamboo and rattan industry, cigarette industry, beverage industry, and food processing industry in fishery sector). Based on research data processing, the results can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Retribution of Respondents on the Impact on Agro-industry

No	Question Items	Answers		Percentage (%)
		Yes	No	
1	Do you think that opening an oil palm company will have an impact on community agriculture?	33 (66%)	17 (34%)	50
2	Do you think that opening an oil palm company has an impact on air pollution?	32 (64%)	18 (36%)	50
3	Do you think that opening an oil palm company has caused natural damage?	37 (74%)	13 (26%)	50
Average Percentage		34 (68%)	16 (32%)	100 %

Table 2 above shows that 35 respondents (68%) gave positive responses to the impact of the company on agro-industrial waste for the surrounding community, while 15 respondents (32%) stated that the existence of the company had no impact on waste pollution for the local community.

Variable of Community Welfare

1. Community Income

Income can be interpreted as all types of income earned including the proceeds provided by oil palm company to the communities working on plantations in order to improve the welfare of the people in Mansaburi, Masni, Manokwari villages as an attempt to meet family and personal needs. Based on research data processing, the results can be seen in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Retribution of Respondents on Community Income

No	Question Items	Answers		Percentage (%)
		Yes	No	

1	Do you think that the existence of a company can reduce the level of community unemployment?	38 (76%)	12 (24%)	50
2	Do you think that the existence of an oil palm company can increase the level of community income?	42 (84%)	8 (16%)	50
3	Do you think that the existence of a company can change the community's economy?	39 (78%)	11 (22%)	50
Average Percentage		40 (80%)	10 (20%)	100 %

Data in Table 3 above indicates that 40 respondents (80%) gave positive responses to community income by the existence of oil palm company, while 10 respondents (20%) stated that there was no change by the existence of oil palm company.

2. Level of Education

In terms of education for the people of Mansaburi, Masni, Maanokwari, educational facilities used to support community life in order to achieve quality human resources consisted of elementary and junior high schools. Thus, whether there was a special concern from oil palm company to help the community to improve education can be seen in table 4 below.

Table 4: Retribution of Respondents on Educational Facilities

No	Question Items	Answers		Percentage (%)
		Yes	No	
1	Do you think that the oil palm company can contribute to community educational facilities?	16 (32%)	34 (68%)	50
2	Do you think that the oil palm company has provided facilities in the form of school uniforms for the community?	19 (38 %)	31 (62%)	50
3	Do you think that the oil palm company has provided educational facilities such as schools or so on?	18 (34%)	32 (64%)	50
Average Percentage		18 (36%)	32 (64%)	100 %

Data in Table 4 above shows that 18 respondents (36%) gave positive responses to educational facilities by the existence of oil palm company, while 32 respondents (64%) stated that there was no change on educational facilities by the existence of oil palm company.

3. Health Facilities

Health is directed to low-income families in the village and urban areas. The existence of an oil palm company can support the provision of health insurance for the community around the company, especially the people of Mansaburi, Masni, Manokwari which cover environmental and physical health. The following is the distribution of respondents based on health insurance in this study:

Table 5: Retribution of Respondents on Health Facilities

No	Question Items	Answers		Percentage (%)
		Yes	No	
1	Do you think that opening an oil palm company will have an impact on the surrounding environment?	35 (70%)	15 (30%)	50
2	Do you think that opening an oil palm company has an impact on the surrounding forest?	34 (68 %)	16 (32 %)	50
3	Do you think that opening an oil palm company will affect your plantation?	36 (72 %)	14 (48 %)	50
Average Percentage		35 (70%)	15 (30 %)	100%

Data in Table 5 above shows that 13 respondents (26%) gave positive responses to health facilities by the existence of oil palm company, while 37 respondents (74%) stated that there was no change in health facilities for the community by the existence of oil palm company.

DISCUSSION

Analysis of the Impact of the Existence of Oil Palm Company

1. The Impact on the Physical and Biological Environment

Some construction activities will gradually create a micro climate in the area around which the oil palm plantations are established. The impact on the microclimate component is changes in air temperature and humidity. This occurs because of physical and biological changes that occur as a result of plantation construction activities such as land clearing and construction of plantation facilities.

Activities during the construction phase that have an impact on land use result in changes in land development, which were originally in the form of secondary forest and bushes turned into plantation land, facilities and supporting facilities for plantations. Activities that have an impact on components/parameters of river and ditch water are plantation operations/maintenance of immature oil palm in the form of fertilization, pest and plant disease control. In fact, fertilizers and pesticides have impacts on the life of aquatic biota in Mansaburi village.

Moreover, the existence of an oil palm plantation company will change the biological components (flora and fauna) of the secondary forest in the location of the Mansaburi village plantation. This resulted in a change in the composition of vegetation and animals in the forest due to the development of oil palm plantations in Mansaburi village, Masni, Manokwari. The concept of impact is defined as the influence of the emergence of human activities in development on the environment, including humans. In this case, [11] explained that the target of development is basically to increase the level of people's welfare, but development activities cause unplanned side effect beyond the target which is called the impact. Impact can be biophysical, social, economic, and cultural which affect the goals to be achieved.

The results of this research showed that 35 respondents (70%) gave positive responses to the impact of the company on the physical and biological environment for the surrounding community, while 15 respondents (30%) stated that the existence of the company had no impact on the environment.

2. The Impact of the Existence of Agro-industry

Industrialization, especially in Mansaburi village, has certainly caused various impacts from the presence of industry which has led to changes in the socio-economic sector, such as changes in land ownership and use, changes in professions, and changes in population income. Industrial development in Mansaburi village will have impacts such as narrowing agricultural land, increasing migration flows, opening up villages for economic activities, and creating job and business opportunities in non-agricultural sector.

Results of a research conducted by [6] mentioned that the presence of industry has led to various changes in the socio-economic field of society. In this research, change is an increase in non-agricultural employment opportunities and in-migration. For non-industrial respondents, before industry most of them did not work and after industry most of them worked in the transportation, warehousing, and communication sectors. The income levels of the agricultural and non-agricultural groups increased after the presence of industry.

Changes in the social and economic aspects are not only influenced by large industries but also by the presence of small and household industries which cause various impacts. [9] affirmed in their research that small and household industries play a very important role in poverty alleviation because of their labor-intensive nature, requiring relatively small capital with a simple level of technology so that it is possible for the lower-class people to work, both in urban and rural areas.

Result of a research conducted by [8] concluded that the presence of PT. PMKS has an effect on regional development in the form of increasing community income, absorbing the workforce of Talikumain village community, increasing the market for community's production, and making marketing easier. It also contributes to local governments in reducing the number of unemployed and contributes to the community by providing assistance to build mosques, bridges, providing compensation to the poor, fostering sports, and providing participation funds on Indonesian Independence Day. Contribution to the environment was also made by PT. PMKS by reducing the existing noise, using sound absorbers in the factory and reducing black smoke by moving the waste recycling process to another place or partially selling it to those who need it.

The results showed that 35 respondents (68%) gave positive responses to the impact of the company on agro-industrial waste for the surrounding community, while 15 respondents (32%) stated that the existence of the company had no impact on waste pollution for the local community.

Analysis of Community Welfare

1. Community Income

Income from an economic activity is the difference between the revenue obtained from an activity and the costs incurred to carry out that activity. The success of an activity can be seen from the level of income received. The ultimate goal of a person in managing their activities is maximum income [2]. In life, humans need to meet their material needs to carry out their lives which can be realized through their institutions by utilizing limited natural resources, capital, and labor. The study of this topic is called economics. One of the factors influencing the community's economy is the level of community income. The results showed that 40 respondents (80%) gave positive responses to community income by the presence of oil palm company, while 10 respondents (20%) stated that there was no change by the presence of oil palm company.

2. Educational Facilities

In the framework of implementing national development as the Practice of Pancasila in the field of education, national education strives for: firstly, the formation of Pancasila people as high-quality human beings and capable of being independent, and secondly, providing support for the development of the Indonesian society, nation, and state which is manifested in a strong national resilience containing the meaning of the realization of the nation's ability to ward off any teachings, understandings, and ideologies that are contrary to Pancasila.

National education system is a tool and a very important goal in the struggle to achieve national goals and objectives carried out universally, thoroughly, and in an integrated manner. Universally means that the education system is open to all people and applies in all regions of the country; comprehensive means covering all levels and types of education; and integrated means that there is an interconnection between national education and all national development efforts [3].

The social function of the procurement and utilization of educational resources, both those provided by the government and the community, needs to be maintained, and does not lead to seeking material benefits (Law on the National Education System/UUSPN, Elucidation). To realize the seriousness of the implementation of society as a partner of the government in the implementation of national education, it is necessary to create a condition of reciprocal relationship that is truly intimate on the basis of equal status, and based on the spirit of dedication and the gain of mutual benefits (mutual benefit oriented). The results showed that 18 respondents (36%) gave positive responses to educational facilities by the existence of oil palm company, while 32 respondents (64%) stated that there was no change in educational facilities with the presence of oil palm company.

3. Health Facilities

In Indonesia, health development can be said to be quite successful in the past few decades. It can be seen from the infrastructure development for health services, that most of the facilities have reached several sub-district and rural areas. However, this success has not been able to solve public health problems as a whole. On the contrary, the challenges faced by the health sector are increasing, including the inadequate number of health facilities and infrastructure, the distribution of health facilities that are centralized in urban areas, and lack of preventive measures to prevent disease. Moreover, health department is less involved in striving for good quality public health and in providing qualified hospital service facilities for the community.

The Indonesian government seems negligent about the level of public health. They prioritize other things such as infrastructure development, new job opportunities, and other investments that can increase GDP growth. In fact, health has an important role in all of those activities. In fact, health is actually related to the economic development of a country. It can be explained through various mechanisms, including through aspects of development, poverty, and demography.

In terms of the relationship between health and development, discussing development means talking about the economy, both from a micro and macro perspective. From a micro perspective, at the individual and family level, health is the basis of productivity for work or going to school. A workforce or labor that is physically and mentally healthy has more energy and strength, is more productive, and generates a higher income. It has been demonstrated in developing countries, where the proportion of the workforce with low level of health is quite large.

From a macro perspective, at the overall population level in a country, the role of health is also very important since a good level of health plays a crucial role in reducing poverty, helping economic development and supporting long-term economic growth. It has been proven from the experience of several developed countries in the world with good

economic conditions. In other words, high and fast economic growth is supported by important breakthroughs in the field of public health, for example improving nutrition and eradicating disease. One of the examples is England whose economic growth increased rapidly in the era of the industrial revolution. Another example in Asia is Japan whose post-war economy was devastated due to the atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki but its economic condition was then able to recover quickly in just a few decades. Surprisingly, the level of public health was also much better than before as a result of many discoveries and innovations in the health sector that have increased the lifespan of Japanese people. The results showed that 13 respondents (26%) gave positive responses to health facilities by the existence of oil palm company, while 37 respondents (74%) stated that there was no change in health facilities for the community by the presence of oil palm company.

CONCLUSION

Social conditions are supported by the similarity of the ethnic backgrounds of the indigenous people in Mansaburi village. After the existence of the company, there is currently a decrease in the level of interaction, mutual cooperation, and so on. Oil palm company has a profound impact on the social conditions of the community, such as the existence of educational facilities in Mansaburi village, fights between villages, decreased levels of community interaction and mutual cooperation, and many improvements and provision of public facilities.

Before the existence of the company, the economic conditions of the community could be said to be in a poor condition in their respective areas of origin since their property and houses were burned due to the riots; including those from the East Nusa Tenggara and Ternate areas. With their economic conditions that are still far from prosperous, they decided to flee to Papua. After the existence of the company, those who were less prosperous now become very prosperous. Most of those who came with zero economic conditions now earn an average of tens of millions of rupiah. The existence of oil palm company greatly affects the economic conditions of the community, including an increase in the economic level and facilities of the community in Mansaburi village which are very helpful in improving the community's economy, increasing land prices, and the presence of a side job; working as teachers.

Suggestions

To prevent the worsening level of community cooperation in Mansaburi village, the researcher suggests that village officials should re-invite residents to work together. Before the company existed, the intensity of mutual cooperation in Mansaburi village was very good. On the other hand, when there was a company, the intensity of mutual cooperation in Mansaburi village experienced a very significant decrease.

Today's indigenous people can be said to be prosperous. However, in line with the progress of the village, there are also more and more immigrants, the majority of whom are not prosperous. There are 269 family heads in Mansaburi village, 170 of whom work as laborers. Therefore, the researcher suggests the company to help farm workers to become farmers like indigenous people by providing capital loans to open new land for farming.

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