

**IMPACT OF OPERATING COMPANY HOLDERS  
FOREST EXPLOITATION (HPH) COMMUNITY  
VILLAGE AROUND FOREST SIMEULUE**

***Hasbi Ali, S. Pd, M.Si<sup>1</sup>***

<sup>1</sup> *Lecturer Prodi PPKn FKIP Unsyiah Banda Aceh  
National Resilience Science Assessment  
E-mail: [asbysagita@yahoo.co.id](mailto:asbysagita@yahoo.co.id)*

**ABSTRACT**

*Effort to improve people welfare were one of the first and primary program from government to be realized in Activity Plan of Logging Concession Company in order to from welfare society, so they can participate actively in every development established by government. Active participation of the people will be greatly determined by their prosperity level.*

*In this matter, this study used descriptive method that described operational system and attitude and behavior of employee of Logging Cocession Company operated in Simeulue Regency and observe response of the people. This study was conducted in two district and two villages that significantly defferent, that is Kuala Makmur Village of East Simeulue District and Labuhan Bajau Village of South Teupah District with population of 3.022 people. Sample was taken with simple random sampling method, while determination of smple location was conducted with area sampling method. Number of sample was defined using purposive sampling that result in 60 people with concist of 35 people from Kuala Makmur Village and 25 people from Labuhan Bajau Village. Data was collected using instrument questioner, interview, observation, and documentation that is semi-pen structure accordance with guidance of research instrument making. For instrument validity it was conducted content validity test and instrument realiability it was conducted paralel test. Processing and analyzing data used combination between quantitative and qualitative analysis using simple frequency distribution formula.*

*The result of the study showed operational system the company have not reflected any attempt to improve people welfare and tend to threat concervation and safety of Forest Nnatural Resource, ecosystem within the forest, and environment; attitude and behavior of part of employee also broke norms and values that have growth and developed in the people's life, so part of the peole responded negatively on existency of Logging Cocession Company in their villages by doing any social reaction.*

*Keyword: Operational Impact, Logging Concession Company in order to, and People.*

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Efforts to increase the level of welfare of rural communities, both in and around the forest is the first program and key government realized in the Work Plan of companies holding forest concessions (HPH) in order to realize a just and prosperous society, so that they can actively participate in every program development endorsed by the government. The active participation of the community will be largely determined by the level of their welfare.

Simeulue community initially responded positively to the company's existence forest concession holders (HPH) operating in their villages with hopes for accelerated development of the region in an effort to increase the level of social, economic, and cultural development. However, after the operation of the public response tends to be degraded.

Based on the above issues, the formulation of the problem in this research is how the operational impact of companies holding forest concessions (HPH) to rural communities around the forest in the district of Simeulue, both beneficial to the community, the public reaction, as well as forms of reaction raised by the public against company. This study aims to determine the benefits of the operation of the company's forest concession holders (HPH) for rural communities around the forest, knowing the triggers of conflict between the company and know the form of the public response to their disagreement with the operation of the company. Therefore, the results of this study will be useful for policy-making on the management of Natural Resources Forest, so that the management and utilization can improve the welfare of local communities. In addition, the results of this study can also be a contribution to theoretical thought in order to address any development program launched by the government.

Law Number 5 of 1967 which was amended by Law Number 41 of 1999 regarding Basic Provisions of Forestry and Government Regulation Number 22 of 1967 in conjunction with Government Regulation Number 21 of 1970 which was amended by the Government Regulation Number 6 of 1999 concerning Forest Exploitation and Voting forest products in production forests is a cornerstone of the company's operations holders of forest concessions in Indonesia. Law Number 5 of 1990 on Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems hinted that the company in its operations should still pay attention to the conservation of Natural Resources Forest in order to preserve the biodiversity of ecosystems and the environment.

Furthermore, Fandeli (1993: 3) explains further that: "The company will have to produce the wood region, but also must arrange for Plantation Forestry and build a wood processing plant and provides ports for export interests". However, although the company will have most of the forest areas to be managed and administered within the framework of operational production, but for the smooth operations of companies are also required to undertake reforestation in the form of exploitation of industrial timber estates, build their own plant for the elimination of log shipments and increase the added value of production, and the port of loading and unloading itself.

Logging System Select and Selective Logging in Indonesia has set its provisions, especially for logging by companies holding forest concessions (HPH) must meet the requirements of 70 years of growth rotation, 35-year cutting cycle, > 50 centimeters minimum diameter, and 0, 8xV / 35 annual allowable cut (annual allowable cut). (Government Regulation Number 6 of 1999). However, according to research results Alqadri, et al, 1994: 357) that: "after the operation of the reality on the ground shows that the operating permit from the competent authorities often misused".

In this case, the results Rintuh (1991: 205) suggests that: "The company just purely business oriented and tend to neglect the preservation of Natural Resources Forest and environment. On the field, it still happens logging ignore the reforestation process and Selective Logging in Indonesia in order to cover the costs incurred by the company ". Today,

more forestry practitioners focus their attention on the condition factor of standing timber from forests that have been exploited by the company. Condition after exploited forests will never recover because some aspects of the ecosystem can not be recovered again as in the past, both in the composition of the type, density, and volume per hectare. As a result of forest conditions, according Fandeli (1993: 6) that: "As a result of exploitation by companies that tend to ignore this aspect of environmental sustainability, there silting of the river as a logical consequence of siltation (eutrophication)".

When observed and followed continuously, it is seen that the operational systems of companies holding forest concessions (HPH) at a macro scale is considered that the management of wet tropical rain forest that are outside the island of Java has been a change in their utilization, especially in the selective logging silvicultural system Indonesia has turned into Selective Logging system in Indonesia. , Temporarily, according Fandeli (1993: 3) that: "At the national level there is a change of ownership over forest concessions (HPH) of individual companies into ownership stake holders with a conglomeration".

## **II. RESEARCH METHODS**

The approach in this study is to determine the qualitative variables to be studied. This type of research is descriptive because it only wanted to describe the Operational Impact of the holder of forest concessions (HPH) to the Village Community Neighborhood Forest Simeulue. This research was conducted in the village of Kuala Makmur District of Simeulue Timur sub-district and village of Labuhan Bajau South Teupah Simeulue. While the data source is the people of these two villages of 60 people with a ratio of 40:60. Subjects in this study tend to be homogeneous in terms of the research objectives. Subjects in this study is limited by its characteristics such as age, roles, and socioeconomic status.

To obtain the data in this study used an instrument interview. Interview by Nasution (2000: 113) is: "A form of verbal communication that aims to obtain information". Interviews were used in this study are in-depth interviews (depth interview) to explore detailed information guided by the guidelines for the interview.

Once the data is collected, then the data were analyzed qualitatively. After the data collected through interviews, then the data were analyzed qualitatively. Qualitative analysis is done by describing on the Impact of Enterprise Operations forest concession holders (HPH) to the Village Community Neighborhood Forest Simeulue.

## **III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Operational impacts of companies holding forest concessions (HPH) to rural communities around the forest in the district of Simeulue, both beneficial to the community, the public reaction, as well as forms of reaction raised by the public against the company. Holders of forest concessions (HPH) operating in Simeulue operating license to collect forest products from the Forest Service of Aceh Province on behalf of the Minister of Forestry and Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia which further realized by the Forest Service Simeulue district on behalf of Local Government. To deposit funds Contribution of Forestry and Forest Levies Contribution by the company in accordance with Decree Number 13 of

2001 concerning Termination Event Logging While in Aceh, which was issued on March 7, 2001 by letter No. 511/4505. Wherein, the moratorium does not prohibit logging for GPA scale (Timber Utilization Permit) and the like, and also does not prohibit the operation of the industry and a sawmill in Aceh. This moratorium policy is conceptually a management approach to reduce and prevent the continuation of forest damage caused by logging activities by companies holding forest concessions (HPH). Therefore, Simeulue district government has shut down while the operational activities of the company for the violation permits, especially on arable acreage.

Holders of forest concessions (HPH) Simeulue in operational systems tend to ignore efforts to improve the welfare of the residents of rural communities around the forest and threatens the safety and Natural Resources (SDA) which is feared could destroy forest ecosystems in the forest. This condition is not only visible from any violation of arable forest areas, but also the companies ignore this aspect by not implementing reforestation programs Selective Cutting and Cutting and Planting in Indonesia that has been determined by the government.

The results showed that the company's forest concession holders (HPH) operating in Simeulue is not declared in the Work Plan of the company's efforts to improve the welfare of the residents of rural communities around the forest. In this case, the company prefers profits than the welfare of citizens on the pretext because they have to pay the fee of Forestry and Forest Levies Contribution to the government, so that social responsibility is fully covered by the government Simeulue.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

From the results of research and discussion, then as the conclusions of this study are as follows:

1. On the positive, the benefits perceived by the villagers around the forest of the company's existence forest concession holders (HPH) operating in their village is the creation of new jobs and the availability of wood material to build a simple house. Negatively, the degradation of the forest Natural Resources (SDA) and the erosion of social values in society.
2. The trigger conflicts between companies holding forest concessions (HPH) with villagers around the forest is shrinking as more and (degradation) Natural Resources (SDA) of forest that can threaten the lives of ordinary villagers around the forest.
3. Residents of rural communities around the forest respond negatively to the existence of companies holding forest concessions (HPH) in their village because the company's operational system which tends to undermine the sustainability and safety aspects of Natural Resources (SDA) of forest and environment.

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