



SUKU ANAK DALAM (SAD) COMMUNITIES, THEIR INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION AND ITS IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

(Research on SAD Community around TNBD)

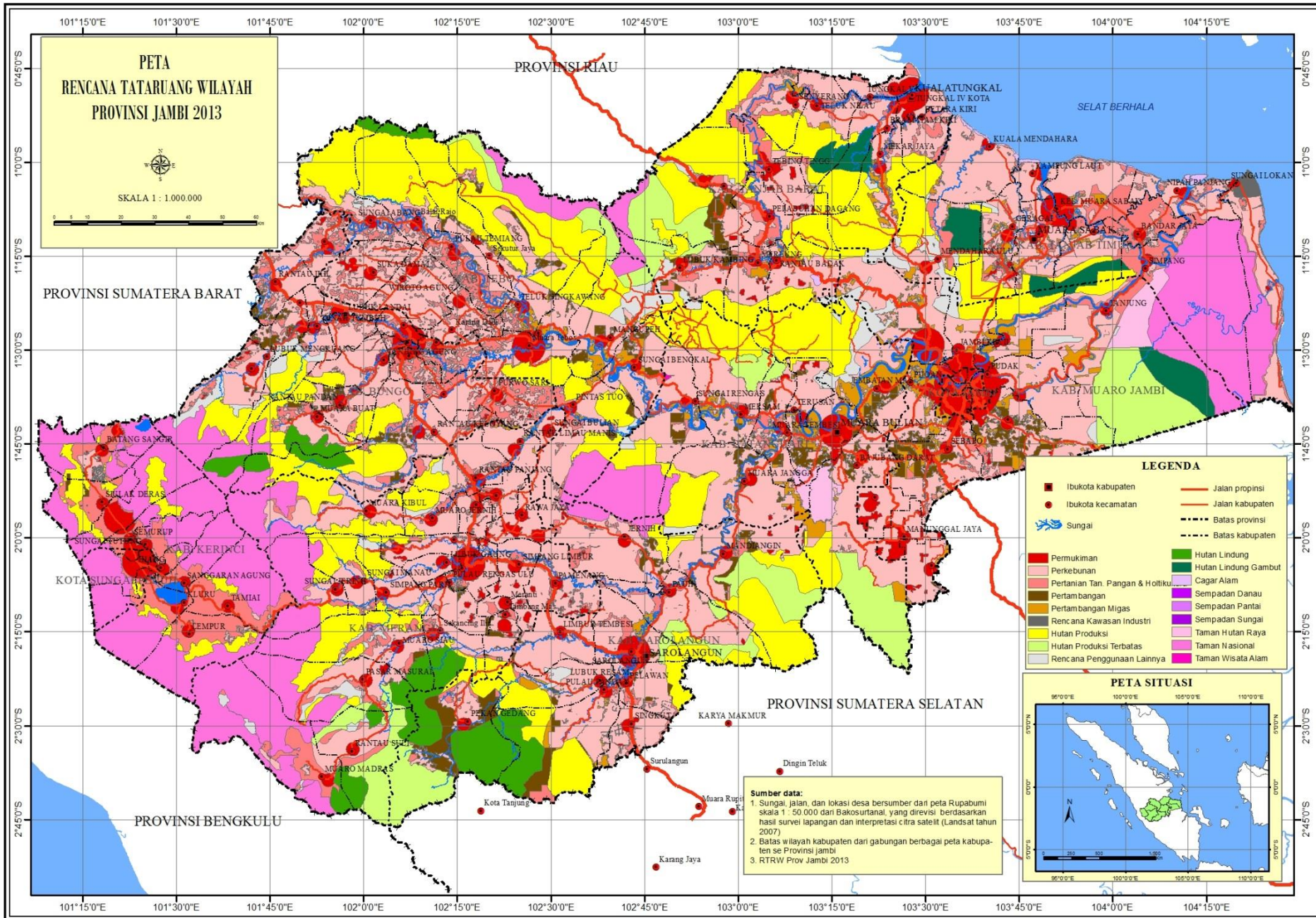
Rosyani

Sub Project

**C03: Cultural Diversity and Culture Specific Interactions with Tropical Lowland Rainforests in Transformation
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BackGround

The Police of Government at Jambi Provinces, has resettled the SAD, once living semi-nomadic inside the forest in two areas, of Pematang Kabau Village. One at Jl. Singosari /KOPSAD and Jl. Kutai Ujung around one kilometer from TNBD. There are now two locations each with the office holder of “Temenggung” – political authority or customary leader .





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Research Question

This research study will try to answers to the questions, what impact the resettlement of the SAD in the immediate neighbourhood of transmigrant communities and their oil palm plantations has far their interaction with the environmental, and on the other hand the research will illuminate how the economic and ecological changes influence their life and value system in general.





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Hypothesis:

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





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Methods and Analysis.

- Conduct Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
- Descriptive analysis is applied by using "Delphi Method" in which 30 people is required to be interviewed. Using in-depth interviews.
- Secondary data from literature and other literature such as journals and other reading materials.
- Data collection is conducted during the three or four phases.





List of Data Collecting

The major research questions are:

1. How do the relocated SAD (how many families) adapt to the new situation?
 - a) How do SAD households interact with transmigrants?
 - b) How do the head and other members (male and female) of a household provide the family with a living? Is it by relying on the resources of the Bukit Dua Belas, or by working as daily labourers on, for example, oil palm or rubber plantations?
 - c) What was their subsistence economy previously?
 - d) How do they spend their money (how much on, for example, food, clothing, TV, housing)?
 - e) Who (husband or wife) administrates the money?
 - f) How do the SAD react to their new placement?





2. What are the motivations and expectations of the officials, mainly village heads:

- a) Why did they want to have the SAD moved to the village area?
- b) What are the *kepala desa*'s and other transmigrants' expectations?
- c) What are the official (the government's) expectations?
- d) Is land allocated to the SAD rented or *hak milik*, according to legal documents? Who are the owners of the land? Do the SAD need to pay rent (document from the Department of Social Affairs in Jambi and Sarolangun needed)?
- e) Are any of the SAD employed by transmigrants?
- f) In what way do the *kepala desa* assist the newly relocated SAD?





3. What are the perspectives of the SAD?

- a) Did the SAD themselves want to be moved? What expectations did they have?
- b) Did they receive any incentives or suggestions from outsiders to move?
- c) What are the SAD’s perceptions after being moved, that is, does their actual way of life fit their former expectations? Does the perspective differ according to men or women?
- d) How do the SAD (men and women) experience their relationship with the transmigrant settlers?
- e) What relations do they have to their community of origin?
- f) What relations do they have to other resettled SAD communities?
- g) Why did they elect a new *temenggung*? What are his tasks?
- h) What is the relationship between the *temenggung* and the *kepala desa*?
- i) Are the *temenggung*’s functions the same as those in Bukit Dua Belas?
- k) Is the *adat* running in the same way as it was in Bukit Dua Belas? In what way did it change if it did change?
- l) Is their *adat* in conflict with the SAD’s new way of life (oil palm plantation work)?
- m) What is their perception of the transmigrant villagers’ reaction to the SAD *adat*?



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Children of the SAD want to have Education.





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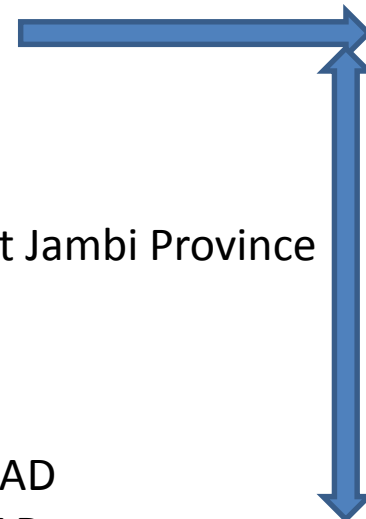
The Process of Resettlement

Head of Village of Pematang Kabau

Tamenggung

Sosnakertran Departement at Jambi Province

Agreement of SAD
Capability of SAD





Impact of Environmental Changes

- Social: 5% of SAD have relationship with the transmigran around there
- The Adat still running because the Tamengung still have a power
- The Tammengung requirement with the group of SAD is stable
- There are “Tamengung and Neighbourhood/RT

Ecöconomic: 80% -----TNBD----- also “ Activities in National Park Bukit 12 “ Harvesting Rubber”

10% Take TBS Oil Palm Plt

10% has changes with the oil palm plantation activities.

There are Jadub for 3 year:

6 month-----9 month and -----6 month: rice, sugar, and so on

Nothing activities for planting plant

Their perseption is hunting on the forest (better)





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In Jl. Singosari there are 27 household resettlement now have 33 Households

There are 3 households of transmigrant

The moved there since 1997 there were living need for three years: since For three year KOPSAD carrrieng there Jadub/living need

There are edution for SAD KID and children in location twice time a week At the New Location there are two regulation:

Village Goverment, and Adat Regulation

Living Need:

Income:

Food, :

Water :

Eelectricity





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Economic Changes:

80%: There are no land for SAD outside the National Park, They Harvesting Rubber on the boundaries of NP, SAD said that the land belong to them, and SAD still hunting and gathering in National Park.

10% :working to COMPANY OF OIL PALM PLANTATION

10%: Take the TBS at the oil palm plantation area





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Jl. Kutai Ujung there are 51 KK have resettlement , 7 households are empty.
Not Adat changes, the Adat still running.
No electricity, No Water at Jl. Kutai Ujung
They SAD said” Kami Tidur dalam Kelam “ We are sleep on the Dark” SAD
complain because not far from their house, the tranmigrants housing with
the good electricity set up.



Jadub For SAD



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Thank You



Bogor Agricultural University



University of Jambi



Tadulako University Palu



Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft
DFG