

**BEREBUT LAHAN UNTUK SAWIT
(Studi Kasus di Nagari Lingsuang Aua Ila, Kecamatan
Pasaman, Kabupaten Pasaman Barat)**

TESIS

**Diajukan Sebagai Tugas Akhir Untuk Mencapai Gelar Magister (S2)
Antropologi
Pada Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik
Universitas Andalas**



**PROGRAM MAGISTER (S2) ANTROPOLOGI
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ABSTRACT

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Thesis Title : **Fighting for Land for Palm Oil
(Case Study in Nagari Lingkuang Aua Ilia, Pasaman District,
District West Pasaman).**
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Today the demand for land continues to increase. Starting from the integrity of the community for settlements and agricultural land to plantation land for other interests. Economic improvement, foreign investment, social and political on land. All of this happens in human relations with land, one of which occurs in oil palm plantations. Human relations discourse in the issue of oil palm plantations often intersect with community land (ulayat land). The intersection between the dialogue of plantation interests and community interests in land often leads to prolonged conflicts.

Researchers believe that land problems between communities and oil palm plantations are the result of dialogue between actors' interests in them. Making human relations more complex to land and the dialogues of interests attached to it. The reality that shows that land is an important commodity that is wanted and contested by many parties. An example of this case has often occurred repeatedly in Nagari Lingkuang Aua Ilia, namely the grabbing of community land for oil palm plantation companies that the community refused. On the other hand, the community's refusal is also considered by the company to be unreasonable and hinders development.

This research uses qualitative methods with ethnographic studies, especially critical ethnography. Data collection techniques through interviews, participatory observation, literature study and documentation to support the data obtained from the field. Selection of informants using snowball sampling. The case that occurred in Nagari Lingkuang Aua Ilia is seen from the point of view of ecological anthropology, especially in terms of ecological politics. It is interesting to see discourses (oral and written) in ecological politics. Where land issues do not just happen, but there are many actors/parties with certain knowledge and backgrounds who build discourses to justify their actions. Acts of resistance to the discourse of the other party.

Field findings show that many parties are involved. Conflicts with companies that arise from efforts to take customary lands that have been seized by companies are shrouded in the interests of actors. Starting from the "big capital" actors who move the community. Actors who want to get economic benefits. Actors who have strong relations with regional authorities. Conditions of mutual suspicion and lack of transparency in the dissemination of information make actors attack each other Weak existing dispute resolution mechanisms are also used by actors to "delay" the completion of the existing discourse dialogue.