

**KAJIAN PENGHIDUPAN RUMAH TANGGA
GENERASI KEDUA PEMUKIM KEMBALI DI KAWASAN
PLTA KOTO PANJANG PROVINSI RIAU**

DISERTASI



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Kajian Penghidupan Rumah Tangga Generasi Kedua Pemukim Kembali di Kawasan PLTA Koto Panjang, Provinsi Riau

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji : a) profil akses dan kontrol terhadap usahatani dalam penghidupan rumah tangga generasi kedua pemukim kembali di Kawasan PLTA Koto Panjang, Provinsi Riau; b) tingkat kesejahteraan rumah tangga generasi kedua di Desa Koto Masjid dan di Desa Pongkai Istiqomah. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Desa Koto Masjid dan Desa Pongkai Istiqomah, dalam wilayah Kecamatan XIII Koto Kampar, Kabupaten Kampar, Provinsi Riau. Lokasi penelitian dipilih secara sengaja (*purposive sampling*). Populasi dalam penelitian adalah seluruh rumah tangga generasi kedua yang melakukan pernikahan di Desa Koto Masjid dan Desa Pongkai Istiqomah. Jumlah sampel di Desa Koto Masjid 62 rumah tangga, di Desa Pongkai Istiqomah 30 rumah tangga. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: 1) terdapat perbedaan akses dan kontrol terhadap aspek sumberdaya dan tahapan kegiatan usahatani antara laki-laki (suami) dan perempuan (istri) ; dan 2) sebagian rumah tangga di Desa Koto Masjid dan Desa Pongkai Istiqomah tergolong rumah tangga miskin. Berdasarkan lokasi pemukiman kembali, tidak terdapat perbedaan akses dan kontrol terhadap sumberdaya dan tahapan kegiatan antara rumah tangga generasi kedua di Desa Koto Masjid dan rumah tangga di Desa Pongkai Istiqomah. Dampak pemukiman kembali menyebabkan akses perempuan (istri) terhadap lahan menjadi berkurang, yang disebabkan oleh kehilangan kegiatan usaha tani di lahan sawah sebagai akibat dari pembangunan bendungan Koto Panjang. Kemiskinan yang dialami rumah tangga di Desa Koto Masjid sebagian besar disebabkan oleh keterbatasan luas pemilikan lahan, sedangkan kemiskinan yang dialami oleh rumah tangga di Desa Pongkai Istiqomah disebabkan karena ketergantungan rumah tangga pada hasil kebun karet, disamping terbatasnya lapangan usaha lain di desa tersebut.

Kata kunci : generasi kedua, penghidupan, kesejahteraan, pemukim kembali, akses, kontrol

***Livelihood Study of the Second-Generation Households of Resettlement in
Koto Panjang Hydropower Region, Riau Province***

by: Tince Sofyani; Syafruddin Karimi; Melinda Noer; Suardi Tarumun

Abstract

The objectives of this study were to assess : a) the profile access and control on household farming livelihood of second generation of resettler; and b) the level of household welfare of the second generation in Koto Panjang Hydropower Region, Riau Province. This study was conducted in Koto Masjid Village dan Pongkai Istiqomah Village of Subdistrict XIII Koto Kampar, Kampar district, Riau Province. Location in this study was selected by purposive sampling technique. Population used in this study were all second generation of married household in Koto Masjid Village and Pongkai Istiqomah Village. The number of samples in Koto Masjid village were 62 households and in Pongkai Istiqomah village were 30 households. The result of this study showed: 1) there is difference between access and control to resources aspect and stages of farming activities between men (husbands) and women (wives) ; and 2) some of the households in the Koto Masjid and Pongkai Istiqomah villages were classified as poor households. Based on resettlement sites, there is no difference between access and control to resources and stages of activities between second generation households in Koto Masjid village and households in Pongkai Istiqomah village. The resettlement impacts caused the women's (wife) access to the land to be reduced, caused by the loss of farming activities in the paddy fields as a result of the Koto Panjang dam construction. The poverty experienced by households in Koto Masjid village was largely due to limited land ownership, while the poverty experienced by households in Pongkai Istiqomah village was due to the dependence of livelihoods on rubber plantation products, in addition to the limited field of other businesses in the village.

Keywords : *second generation, livelihood, welfare, resettlement, access, control.*

