



# The Social Impact Of The Existence Of A Palm Oil Company

Muhammad Yasin<sup>1\*</sup>, Kasyful Anwar<sup>2</sup>, Atma Hayat<sup>3</sup>, Rahma Yuliani<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>University of Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarmasin, Indonesia

[muhammad.yasin@ulm.ac.id](mailto:muhammad.yasin@ulm.ac.id)

\*Corresponding Author

## ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out the impact and the level of community social welfare and to determine the relationship between the impact of oil palm land on the community welfare in Kapuas District, Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. This research employed qualitative descriptive analysis. The data were analyzed using data triangulation techniques. The findings of this study indicated that, based on observations and interviews conducted with 30 respondents from the community of Anjir Kalampan Village, West Kapuas District, Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan, and with the support of other sources, it is known that the establishment of PT. Kapuas Sawit Sejahtera has had a socio-economic impact on the surrounding community. The Socio-Economic Condition is a condition that reflects the economic position of society in its social structure, with an impact that can be structured or unstructured. However, the impact is minor because there is no direct contribution or influence on the village's existing infrastructure/facilities, such as repairing roads, schools, and health centers. This is due to the company's ongoing conflicts and inability to operate normally, as a result of which the company has always suffered losses.

**Keywords:** Community Welfare, Corporate Social Responsibility, Operational Performance of Company, Palm Oil Company, Social Impact

## INTRODUCTION

The export value of palm oil products in Indonesia as a whole has increased from year to year. According to data from the BPS in 2017 from the category of palm oil and other palm oil (CPO and Other CPO), it reached an export value of 27,353,337 tons. And, for the category of Palm Kernel and Other Palm Kernel, it reached 1,717,595 tons (Directorate General of Plantations, 2017). With a fairly high export value is also accompanied by high production. The success of national oil palm plantation development stems from the successful development of oil palm plantations carried out in various provinces. According to a study conducted by Krishna & Qaim, (2012); Kubitz, Krishna, Alamsyah, & Qaim, (2018); Qaim, Sibhatu, Siregar, & Grass, (2020) one of the challenges faced is that the issue of oil palm expansion has contributed to increasing people's incomes, creating structured jobs and reducing poverty directly among agricultural and non-agricultural households. This phenomenon occurs in

**Table 1. The largest palm oil producing provinces in Indonesia**

Province	Production (thousand tons)			Percentage of national production
	2019	2020	2021	
Riau	9.512	9.984	8,629	18.66%
Central Kalimantan	7,664	7,685	8,600	18.60%
West Kalimantan	5.235	5.471	5.835	12.62%
North Sumatra	5,647	5.776	5.310	11.48%
East Kalimantan	3,988	3.823	3.808	8.23%





Table 1 shows that the production of palm oil in the province of Central Kalimantan is the second largest production at 18.60 % of the national palm oil production. The increase in the amount of production is also seen as in 2019 and 2020, the palm oil production of Central Kalimantan province was only 7.66 and 7.69 million tons, while in 2021, there was an increase to 8.6 million tons. This is in accordance with data that agriculture in Central Kalimantan accounts for 20.8 % of Central Kalimantan's GRDP, and the palm oil sub-sector is the largest (BPS Central Kalimantan Province, 2021).

**Table 2. Income per Capita (BPS RI 2019-2021 Data)**

Province	Applicable Price		
	2019	2020	2021
East Kalimantan	180,259	161.756	182,540
Riau	111.227	143.657	155.080
Central Kalimantan	56,625	57.145	62,912

Furthermore, the massive development of palm oil production growth in Central Kalimantan province, in fact, does not directly contribute to the welfare of society in general. The per capita income of Central Kalimantan Province is far from provinces that also rely on oil palm plantation sub-sectors such as Riau and East Kalimantan (Table 2). So it is interesting to conduct a study considering that there are differences in business status between oil palm plantations in Central Kalimantan and other provinces. Riau Province has oil palm land, which is mostly controlled by smallholder plantations, while in Central Kalimantan Province, most of the land is controlled by large private companies (PBS). The status of Central Kalimantan's oil palm plantations, which are mostly owned by private companies, is the basis for the need for research on how high production of palm oil cannot be balanced with good community welfare.

The balance of the growth of oil palm plantations with the welfare of the community can be illustrated in the conditions in East Kutai Regency, East Kalimantan. As of 2021, the existence of oil palm plantations in East Kutai, in general, is able to improve the welfare of the community. Almost all residents spread over 18 sub-districts have felt the results of oil palm plantations and their multiplier effect. Through the partnership plasma plantation development scheme, the community receives assistance directly from operational funds. This scheme also directly provides an increase in the area of plantation from the previous 7 to 8 tons per hectare in 2019 so that it can produce 20 tons per hectare per year as a result of the implementation of a partnership pattern with the company (East Kutai Regency Plantation Service Data 2018-2021).

This condition illustrates how, ideally, a palm oil company can become one of the drivers in the main sector in the economic order of a region. Oil palm plantation companies, in most cases, have a dominant position in socio-economic development. The plantation sector has a very significant impact in both positive and negative terms. In a positive impact, the plantation sector is able to increase Regional Original Income (PAD), create jobs for the community, improve the economy and development, reduce rural community unemployment, create new jobs, have means of communication, increase community income, and open access to other villages.

Meanwhile, the negative impacts in the social, environmental, political, and cultural spheres caused by this industrial sector are also extraordinary, namely, from the social and environmental perspective, oil palm land clearing is carried out using the land clearing method which causes damage to forest ecosystems, environmental pollution from agricultural activities. Palm oil plantations, mills, landslides, narrow agricultural land, and flooding. Meanwhile, in terms of politics and culture, the emergence of horizontal and vertical conflicts emerged. For example, conflicts between local workers and migrants or conflicts between plantation owners and the government. This happened because of the government's lack of attention to save the interests of preserving life and the interests of local residents. Community welfare can be defined as the



condition of meeting the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens so that they can live properly and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions.

The measure of the level of welfare can be assessed from the ability of individuals or groups in their efforts to meet their material and spiritual needs. We can connect material needs with income which will realize the needs for clothing, housing, food, and health. Spiritual needs can be related to education, security, and peace of life. Palm oil companies are intended to create and expand job and business opportunities, so palm oil companies have a strategic meaning that is expected to increase people's income, prosper the community, and support a balanced economic structure. This palm oil company is established to support the economy in the vicinity and the area. Starting from the underlying problem, this study intends to examine the impact of the existence of oil palm companies on the welfare of the people of Anjir Kalampan Village, Kapuas Barat District, Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.

## LITERATURE STUDY

### Social Impact

Social impacts are changes in behavior patterns, social relations, institutions, and social structures at a certain time ((Sztompka, Alimandan, & Santoso, 2011). In general, several factors contribute to bringing about social change which can be classified into internal factors and external factors (Martono, 2018). One of the factors within society that encourage change is conflict, which can occur when a group insists on following its norms. Social problems that occur due to conflict can produce social change, or vice versa social change produces social problems (Sajogyo, 1985)

### Forms of Social Impact

Both traditional and modern societies will always experience social impacts on an ongoing basis. However, the shape based on the speed of change of the social impact between one community and another is not the same. Several forms of change from social impacts according to (Sztompka et al., 2011) can be distinguished into the following main components and dimensions: (1) Changes in composition (eg, migration from one group to another, membership of a particular group, reduction in population due to hunger, demobilization of social movements, dissolution of a group); (2) Changes in structure (for example, the creation of inequality, the crystallization of power, the emergence of friendly ties, and the formation of cooperative or competitive relations); (3) Changes in function (for example, specialization and job differentiation, the destruction of the family's economic role, and the acceptance of roles indoctrinated by schools or universities); (4) Boundary changes (eg, amalgamation of several groups, or one group by another, relaxation of group membership criteria and democratization of membership, and subjugation); (5) Changes in the relationship between subsystems (eg, control of the political regime over an economic organization, control of the family, and the whole of private life by the totalitarian government); (6) Environmental changes (eg, ecological breakdown, earthquakes, emergence of the HIV epidemic or virus, collapse of the international bipolar system)

### Social Welfare

Law No. 11 of 2009 concerning social welfare states that social welfare is a condition of fulfilling the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens so that they can live properly and be able to develop themselves so that they can carry out their social functions. One of the crucial aspects of social welfare is social welfare development (Adi, 2018). Social welfare development is a planned and directed effort that includes various forms of social intervention and addressing social problems, and strengthening social institutions. The goal of social welfare development is to achieve a prosperous life in the sense of achieving basic living standards such as clothing, housing, food, health, and social relations that are harmonious with their environment and to achieve good adjustment, especially with the people in their environment, for example by exploring sources, improve, and develop a satisfactory standard of living (Suharto, 2014)





According to the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), there are 14 criteria for determining poor families/households such as building area, type of floors, walls, toilet facilities, sources of lighting, source of drinking water, type of fuel for cooking, frequency of consuming meat, milk and chicken, the frequency of buying clothes in a year, the frequency of eating every day, the ability to seek medical treatment, the area of farming land, the education of the head of the family, and savings/goods that are easy to sell with a minimum value of Rp. 500,000, - such as credit/non-credit motorbikes, gold, and livestock.

## METHOD

The research was conducted in Anjir Kalampan Village, West Kapuas District, Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. The location selection was made based on the consideration that the village is the closest village and likely to be impacted by the oil palm plantation sector of PT. Prosperous Palm Oil Headquarters.

The data in this study came from two different sources: primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data are information obtained directly from data sources pertinent to the research subject (Sekaran & Bougie, 2017). The sources are data obtained from direct interviews with the sources. Whereas secondary data is data obtained through a certain media as an intermediary (Sekaran & Bougie, 2017) where the data is obtained from the relevant agencies, literature studies, documentation, or is derived from the relevant results of previous studies. Data collection techniques include interviews and observation.

The population in this study involved the entire community of Anjir Kalampan Village. Meanwhile, the sample was selected through *purposive sampling* and *incidental sampling*. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations based on people who are considered to know the most or have a lot of information related to the problems to be studied (Laing, 2016). This study gathered 8 respondents from PJ, the village head, and company employees. A total of 22 people were used in the incidental sampling technique, which is based on anyone who accidentally encounters the researcher and is deemed suitable as a sample for data sources.

This is a study that employs qualitative descriptive analysis. The analysis was carried out to determine the impact of the company's existence on the community, particularly on their economic and social conditions. The data collected will be in the form of written and spoken sentences, phenomena, behavior, and knowledge. The qualitative approach focused on the researchers' perspectives on a specific phenomenon. The results of this research approach can come in the form of a theory, thought, or applied knowledge. Data triangulation techniques were used to analyze the data in this study. According to Moleong (2018), data triangulation is an analytical technique that aims to check or check the validity of data through other things than data that serves as a means of checking or comparing data. The data itself is triangulated in several ways, including method triangulation, inter-triangulation, data source triangulation, and theoretical triangulation. The data analysis technique used in this research is the data analysis technique in the field of the Miles and Huberman model, which is also known as the interactive data analysis technique where data analysis is carried out interactively and takes place continuously until complete so that the data is saturated. The data analysis process according to the Miles and Huberman model includes data collection activities, data reduction (data reduction), data display (data presentation), and conclusion drawing or concluding/verification (Miles & Huberman, 1992).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### General Condition of Research Site

Anjir Kalampan Village is a village located in the West Kapuas District, Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. When viewed from an astronomical location, this village is located right at the point 2°49'40,698"S - 2°45'34,565"S, 114°17'55.928"E - 114°20'57,178"E. This village area is classified as a lowland area with a height of 3 meters above sea level with no





mountains or hills. Even so, Anjir Kallampan became a canal connecting the region because it was located between two major rivers, namely the Kahayan River and the Kapuas River.

The potential of human resources in Anjir Kallampan Village is supported by the potential of the existing land. Based on the results of participatory mapping in 2019, the area of Anjir Kalampan Village is around 8,239.54 hectares (Ha) or equivalent to 82.39 (Km<sup>2</sup>). With this total area, villagers can utilize several potentials which are divided as follows.

**Table 3. Table of Potential Distribution of Land in Anjir Kallampan Village**

No.	Description	Area (Ha)
1	Palm oil plantation	3,268.08
2	Rubber Garden	3,174,40
3	Shrubs	1,265.43
4	Mixed Garden	370,39
5	Sengon Garden	64.11
6	Field	11.69
7	Garden	4.41
8	Banana Garden	0.64
9	Garden	0.33
10	Forest	42.01
11	Settlement	37.79

Source: Anjir Kalapan Peat Restoration Agency (2022)

From the distribution of the above potential plus the tropical weather climate and the type of peat land that is classified as fertile, it is not surprising that the majority of the residents are farmers and ranchers (34.61 %). This agricultural business includes agricultural activities for food crops, rice, vegetables, fruits, planting oil palm, sengon, and rubber. Meanwhile, the livestock businesses recorded are household-scale farming businesses, such as raising fish, chickens, goats, cows, and swallows that are starting to develop. Another field of work that many people have begun to engage in is the business of collecting halaban and gelam wood. The majority of the Halaban and gelam wood collection business activities are involved as transport and felling workers. Another business type that has begun to be carried out in Anjir Kallampan Village is the palm oil collection business.

### Socio-Economic Condition

Based on observations and interviews conducted with 30 respondents from the community of Anjir Kalampan Village, West Kapuas District, Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan, and with the support of other sources, it is known that the establishment of PT. Kapuas Sawit Sejahtera has had a socio-economic impact on the surrounding community. The Socio-Economic Condition is a condition that reflects the economic position of society in its social structure, with an impact that can be structured or unstructured. Regarding the (impact) on different aspects of Anjir Kallampan Village, specifically:

### Education

Human resources are the main supporting factor in the success of a country's national development. If the quality of human resources is acquired, undoubtedly, it will have a positive effect on the progress and success of the country.. Quality human resources are resources that have good insight and competence in reading an opportunity. Education is a means of creating a quality human generation. The adage that says "pursue knowledge to China" reflects the importance of education in society. This is also because education is an important requirement in the social system of society. Field facts in Anjir Kallampan Village, with the establishment of PT. Kapuas Sawit Sejahtera did not have any structured or unstructured contribution in the village. The level of community education is still relatively low because the company itself does not have a target or





plan to improve the quality of education in Anjir Kallampan Village. The following is data on the distribution of educational facilities in Anjir Kallampan Village:

**Table 4. Distribution of the availability of educational facilities before and after the existence of the company**

No	Educational Facilities	Before (Units)	After (Units)
1	Playground/TK	2	2
2	Elementary School/Mi/Equivalent	4	4
3	Junior high school/MTs/Equivalent	2	1
4	High School/Man/Equivalent	0	0
5	University	0	0
	Total	8	7

Source: Primary Data (Processed), 2022

Based on observations and interviews, it is known that in Anjir Kalampan Village, there is 1 Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) which is closed because there is only 1 teaching workforce. So, when the teacher dies, the learning activities also stop. Other problems such as the unavailability of SMA-Equivalent or Universities in this village as well as the number of accommodation spaces and teaching staff are still relatively few so that many village people who want to study have to go to other villages/districts. In the interview conducted. Of the 30 data samples, the average level of education taken is only 2 of the total sample who have studied up to university level. This shows that there is still a lack of public awareness about education and motivation to have the level of education they have. In addition to the lack of awareness and availability of existing educational facilities, economic factors also indicate why many people do not have higher education.

### Livelihood and Income

Livelihood and income are an inseparable unit. This is because with a qualified livelihood will significantly affect the amount of income earned. For example, like some residents in Anjir Kallampan Village. When only relying on the natural surroundings, most of the people have a livelihood as farmers of rubber, oil palm, and the like. When nature does not support them, their livelihoods are hampered, and their opportunities to earn a living are diminished, and vice versa.

The existence of PT. Kapuas Sawit Sejahtera has a direct contribution impact for the surrounding community, one of which is Anjir Kalampan Village. According to several workers at the company, through the interview process, they said that the existence of the company could provide them with a livelihood. Getting a job as a freelancer is also very easy for the village community. This access is sometimes used by some residents to make the work of casual daily laborers as a side income when their main job is not conducive. One of the workers at Mr. Supiansyah's company also added that the existence of the company had a big impact on his income.

On the other hand, residents who do not work for the company stated that the company has no impact on their livelihoods and income. This view is very reasonable because there is no flow of funds or income if the resident does not work. The following is the number of residents of Anjir Kallampan Village who work at PT. SSC.

**Table 5. Number of Residents Working in the Company**

No	Number of Working Population	Person
1	PR	1
2	Permanent Worker	5
3	Security guard	2
4	Freelance	15
	Total	23

Source : Primary Data (Processed), 2022





The operation of the palm oil company has also resulted in the emergence of new livelihoods for residents in the form of palm oil collectors as described in the general description. Therefore, the conclusion that can be drawn from the description above is that the presence of PT.KSS has an effect on increasing the number of side livelihoods and reducing unemployment in the workforce in Anjir Kalampan Village. This is in accordance with what was stated by Abdina (2019); Nawiruddin (2017), in which the presence of an oil palm plantation company has an influence on the income of the surrounding community. Although in Anjir Kalampan Village, the influence of the income given does not affect the growth of the village.

### Health

The condition of health facilities and infrastructure is inseparable from supporting indicators of how good or bad the socio-economic conditions of the community are. The reason is that health is the foundation of a human resource that can produce products, ideas, or other outputs. If a person's health is disturbed, there will be a decrease in the performance of the HR. Although there is no development carried out by PT. SSC to health facilities such as making facilities, repairing health infrastructure. However, indirectly with the establishment of PT. Kapuas Sawit Sejahtera in West Kapuas Regency led to the addition of 1 health facility in the form of a sub-health center by the local government. That's because with the company and the emergence of several workers from companies outside the region, additional benefits for more health infrastructure are needed. The distribution of health facilities in Anjir Kalapan Village are:

**Table 6: Distribution of the availability of health facilities before and after the existence of the company**

No	Medical facility	Before (Units)	After (Units)
1	Auxiliary Health Center	1	2
2	Integrated Healthcare Center	3	3
3	Poskesdes	1	1
4	Posbindu	1	1
5	Hospital	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

Source: Primary Data (Processed), 2022

The majority of respondents during the interview stated that they complained that the existence of oil palm operations caused river water to become toxic which was marked by the death of the fish ecosystem in it so that river water was not healthy for drinking purposes.

Through confirmation to the company. They revealed that it was true that there was no company contribution to the health infrastructure in the village. However, they indirectly assist in a form of concern for residents around the village to provide easy borrowing access to transportation to the hospital when needed. One of the samples interviewed also revealed that in the form of public facilities in infrastructure, the company did not contribute anything in this regard. However, several times when the Covid-19 pandemic rose rapidly, the company had distributed masks and several other medical devices. Apart from that, no other contributions were found.

### Infrastructure

Ease of access is the fulcrum of the speed of mobility of an area. Not only accelerating mobility, but access to infrastructure also affects increasing the flow of population economic growth. According to Hidayah, Widuri, & Maryam (2020), infrastructure is all types of facilities needed by the community to support various activities in daily life. Almost the same as the research conducted at PT. Prima Mitrajaya on Loleng Village infrastructure (2020). The company PT.Prima has no contribution to other village infrastructure, only participating in constructing roads that are passed to the plantations. At PT. Kapuas Sawit Sejahtera itself also has no contribution to much of the village's infrastructure, only once taking part in repairing the existing bridge in Anjir Kalampan Village.





**Table 7. Infrastructure Development before and after the company**

No	Infrastructure	Before	After
1	Road Condition	Well	Well
2	Road repair	Not	Not
3	Bridge construction	Not	There is
4	Other Public Facilities	There isn't any	There isn't any

Source: Primary Data (Processed), 2022

Even so, the existence of a company has resulted in other economic facilities not being spared from its indirect contribution, such as the emergence of banks, public transportation, workshops, and many grocery stores, especially around the company. For example, as one of the respondents, Mrs. Lenny, who in the last 2 years started to open a small shop or grocery store right next to the entrance of PT. Prosperous Palm Oil Headquarters. This positive impact was also experienced by Nasurur, Tahitu, & Kakisina, (2018) and Hidayah et al., (2020) that palm oil companies have an impact on the growth of economic facilities such as banks, salons, restaurants, and others. This shows that the company's project activities will affect the opening of business opportunities (Helviani, Kasmin, Juliatmaja, Nursalam, & Syahrir, 2021)

### Other Social Impact

According to Roanuddin (2016) social impacts can be seen from changes in community behavior, potential conflicts, and population migration. After the establishment of PT. SSC, the 3 social impact indicators are closely related. The company employs people who used to be thugs in the village to become PKs (Contract Employees). As time goes by and accompanied by work demands, their behavior and thoughts also change. get better. Employing these people also minimizes the potential for external conflicts for the company. Because those who are usually thought of as troublemakers should have responsibility for the company. With the change in behavior in a positive direction, besides making the potential for conflict smaller, it also creates a sense of security for other local communities. Indicators that become social impacts after the establishment of the palm oil company PT. SSC is the emergence of population migration. The large absorption of labor from outside the Anjir Kalampan Village area has made people from Kalimantan, Sumatra, Java and other areas come to Anjir Kalampan Village to look for work in the company.

## CONCLUSION

For the people of Anjir Kalampan Village, the establishment of PT. SSC has given an indirect impact on socio-economic conditions. Although the impact is not significant because there is no direct contribution and influence on the existing infrastructure/facilities in the village. Both in the form of repairing roads, schools, health centers and so on. This is due to the condition of the company that continues to have conflicts and has not operated normally so that so far the company has always experienced losses. Nevertheless, the company's presence has a positive effect on people's livelihoods and income because the community has easy access to employment opportunities. Additionally, the company's presence indirectly encourages the surrounding community to take economic actions, such as opening grocery stores and motorcycle repair shops.

The result discussion shows that there is still a lack of public awareness about education and motivation to have the level of education they have that can be drawn from the description above is that the presence of PT.KSS has an effect on increasing the number of side livelihoods and reducing unemployment. Having the same conditions as education, in the health sector, the company also tentatively contributes to some assistance for the Covid-19 pandemic without any special program as a form of concern for the community. So it can be concluded that the company's project activities will affect the opening of business opportunities.







## References

- Abdina, M. F. (2019). Analisis Dampak Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Terhadap Sosial Dan Ekonomi Masyarakat di Kabupaten Asahan. *Journal of Education, Humaniora and Social Sciences (JEHSS)*, 2(2), 286–306. <https://doi.org/10.34007/jehss.v2i2.109>
- Adi, I. R. (2018). *Kesejahteraan Sosial: Pekerjaan Sosial, Pembangunan Sosial, dan Kajian Pembangunan* (3rd ed.). Jakarta, Indonesia: PT RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Helviani, H., Kasmin, M. O., Juliatmaja, A. W., Nursalam, N., & Syahrir, H. (2021). Persepsi Masyarakat terhadap Dampak Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. Damai Jaya Lestari di Kecamatan Tanggetada Kabupaten Kolaka, Sulawesi Tenggara, Indonesia. *Agro Bali : Agricultural Journal*, 4(3), 467–479. <https://doi.org/10.37637/ab.v4i3.773>
- Hidayah, U. N., Widuri, Ni., & Maryam, S. (2020). Dampak Perusahaan Kelapa Sawit terhadap Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat (Studi Kasus PT. Prima Mitrajaya Mandiri di Desa Loleng Kecamatan Kota Bangun Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara). *Journal of Agribusiness and Agricultural Communication*, 3(2), 63. <https://doi.org/10.35941/jakp.3.2.2020.3314.63-70>
- Krishna, V. V., & Qaim, M. (2012). Bt cotton and sustainability of pesticide reductions in India. *Agricultural Systems*. Retrieved from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308521X11001764>
- Kubitza, C., Krishna, V. V., Alamsyah, Z., & Qaim, M. (2018). The Economics Behind an Ecological Crisis: Livelihood Effects of Oil Palm Expansion in Sumatra, Indonesia. *Human Ecology*, 46(1), 107–116. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10745-017-9965-7>
- Laing. (2016). *Dampak Keberadaan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit terhadap Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat Desa di Desa Badak Mekar Kecamatan Muara Badak Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara*. 3–5.
- Martono, N. (2018). *Sosiologi Perubahan Sosial: Perspektif Klasik, Modern, Posmodern dan Poskolonial* (5th ed.). Jakarta, Indonesia: PT. Rajagrafindo Persada.
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1992). *Analisis Data Kualitatif: Buku Sumber tentang Metode Metode Baru*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Penerbit Universitas Indonesia (UI -Press).
- Moleong, L. J. (2018). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Nasurur, U., Tahitu, M. E., & Kakisina, L. O. (2018). Dampak Keberadaan Perusahaan Kelapa Sawit PT. Nusa Ina Group Terhadap Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat (Studi Kasus Desa Kobi Mukti Kecamatan Seram Utara Timur Kobi). *Agrilan : Jurnal Agribisnis Kepulauan*, 5(1), 72. <https://doi.org/10.30598/agrilan.v5i1.317>
- Nawiruddin, M. (2017). Dampak Keberadaan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit dalam Peningkatan Pendapatan Masyarakat di Kecamatan Long Kali Kabupaten Paser. *Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 5(1), 1–14.
- Qaim, M., Sibhatu, K. T., Siregar, H., & Grass, I. (2020). Environmental, Economic, and Social Consequences of The Oil Palm Boom. *Annual Review of Resource Economics*, 12(July 2021), 321–344. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-resource-110119-024922>
- Sajogyo, P. (1985). *Sosiologi Pembangunan*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Fakultas Pasca Sarjana IKIP Jakarta.
- Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2017). *Metode Penelitian untuk Bisnis : Pendekatan Pengembangan-Keahlian* (6th ed.). Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
- Suharto, E. (2014). *Analisis Kebijakan Publik : Panduan Praktis Mengkaji Masalah dan Kebijakan Sosial*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sztompka, P., Alimandan, & Santoso, T. W. B. (2011). *Sosiologi Perubahan Sosial*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Prenada Media.