

Final Report

Socio Economic Impact Study of Koto
Panjang Hydra Electric Power Plant Project

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1. Introduction

The objective of this research is to analyze how people were affected by the resettlement program and provide recommendations on how to improve the program as well as the current situation of the displaced people. Analysis is based on the field survey which covers 500 hundred households in ten resettlement villages. This introduction is followed by the survey methodology in section 2. The analysis and findings appear in section 3. This section is divided into analysis on: [a] socio economic impact; [b] relocation process; [c] musyawarah; [d] compensation; and [e] perception and satisfaction. This report is closed by a section on conclusion and recommendation.

2. Methodology

2.1. Household Interviews

This report is based on a sample survey in 10 resettlement villages of Kecamatan XIII Koto Kampar, Kabupaten Kampar in Riau province affected by the Koto Panjang Hydra Electric Power Project. This study has sampled 500 of 4159 households. The selection of sample is done purposively by taking 50 households from each of all ten villages. The first household in every village is selected randomly. The next one is selected by using a systematic interval according to the approximate proportion of sample in the total population. When the sample interval is 1:10, one household is selected for every 10 households. The sample interval in this study ranges from 1:4 to 1:10 as shown in Table 0.

Field survey to interview 500 households has been conducted from 14th to 25th of July. All 500 filled questioners has been processed and analyzed. The results are presented in Table 1 through Table 15.

Table 0. Interval of Systematic Sample Selection by Village in the Koto Panjang Resettlements, Kecamatan XIII Koto Kampar, the Province of Riau.

Old Village	New Village	Households	Samples	Interval
1. Pulau Gadang	Koto Ranah	592	50	1-10
2. Muara Mahat	PIR Bangkinang X/G	447	50	1-10
3. Tanjung Alai	Ranah Koto Talago	313	50	1-6
4. Batu Bersurat 1	Selatan Bt Surat	700	50	1-10
5. Batu Bersurat II	Ranah Sungkai	557	50	1-10
6. Pongkai	Sel. Siberuang	200	50	1-4
	PIR Sungai Pagar	259	50	1-5
7. Koto Tuo	Selatan M Takus	599	50	1-10
8. Muara Takus	Selatan M Takus	244	50	1-5
9. Gunung Bungsu	Selatan Siberuang	241	50	1-5

2.2. Group Interviews

We have done two group interviews. The first group interviews was on the 25th of July at Pulau Gadang (Koto Ranah), and the second was on the 26th of July at Tanjung Alai (Ranah Koto Talago). Both group interviews were attended by village head, ninik mamak, religious leaders, and others. Total number of attendance was 12 persons at each group interviews.

3. Findings and Analysis

3.1. Social Economic Impact

3.1.1. Source of Income

There are 17 types of economic activities which provide income source to the people in the villages of Koto Panjang. Respondents are asked to select one type of activity which ranked as the first income source, the second income source, and the third income source. The selection of economic activities refers to the situation before relocation as well as after relocation. A comparison of the two situation will give a picture if the people experienced a shift in the structure of economic activities due to relocation. The results are presented in Table 1.

3.1.1.1. Before Relocation

It is evident from the data that people used to depend very much on rubber for their living. Rubber was the first source of income for almost 50 per cent of sampled households. Non-rubber activities were very well diversified. The most important was retailed trading which accounted for almost 9 per cent of sampled households. Then, it is followed by rice farming and wage labor which each accounted for 8.2 per cent and 7 per cent of sampled households. Other non-rubber activities, carpenter was the most important which accounted for 3.2 per cent of sampled households. Then it is followed by non-rice food farming fishery, transportation, and wood collecting which each comprised of less than 3 per cent of sampled households. The rest like fruits, agricultural processing, coffee and palm each gave as the first source of income to less than 1 per cent of all sampled respondents. All respondents occupied main economic activities for living before resettlement. None of them were unemployed.

Almost 80 per cent of respondents were having a second source of income. Rice farming is the most important second source of income. It is more than 28 per cent of all respondents surveyed were receiving income from rice farming. Then it is

Table 1. The Distribution of Respondents by the Rank of Income Source Before and After Relocation

Source of Income	Before						After					
	First		Second		Third		First		Second		Third	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Rice	41	8.2	141	28.2	52	10.4	40	8	70	14	19	3.8
Non-rice food	12	2.4	38	7.6	45	9	21	4.2	102	20.4	53	10.6
Rubber	245	49	49	9.8	24	4.8	124	24.8	35	7	20	4
Palm	1	0.2	1	0.2			8	1.6	4	0.8		
Fruits	4	0.8	21	4.2	27	5.4	7	1.4	15	3	7	1.4
Coffee	1	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.4			1	0.2		
Fishery	11	2.2	33	6.6	21	4.2	10	2	15	3	12	2.4
Livestock			8	1.6	21	4.2			4	0.8	10	2
Agriculture processing	3	0.6	2	0.4	1	0.2	1	0.2	5	1		
Transportation	6	1.2	2	0.4			10	2				
Collecting wood	6	1.2	11	2.2	5	1	8	1.6	1	0.2		
Forestry	1	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.4	3	0.6	1	0.2		
Carpenter	16	3.2	2	0.4	3	0.6	19	3.8	5	1	3	0.6
Wage Labor	35	7	23	4.6	7	1.4	36	7.2	19	3.8	2	0.4
Retail trading	44	8.8	30	6	11	2.2	41	8.2	28	5.6	7	1.4
Other	74	14.8	44	8.8	21	4.2	172	34.4	73	14.6	23	4.6
Nothing			93	18.6	258	51.6			122	24.4	344	68.8
Total	500	100	500	100	500	100	500	100	500	100	500	100

followed by rubber, non-rice food, fishery, retailed trading, wage labor, fruits, collecting wood, and livestock.

The number of respondents who owned a third source of income at the old villages is less than those who owned a second source of income. More than 48 per cent of sampled households received third income. At this category, rice is the most important source of income. More than 10 per cent of respondents received income from rice production. Other third income activities include fruits, rubber, fishery, and livestock.

The source of income classified under "other" varies from one respondent to another, and from village to other villages. Under other source of income includes activities such as government works, gambier picking, cow trading and slaughtering, haircutting, canoe making, hunting, gravel and sand digging, and brick making.

3.1.1.2. After Relocation

Relocation affects the economic structure by reducing activities in some sectors and expanding them in some others. Therefore, there are contracting sectors as well as expanding sectors. As a first source of income, rubber decreased its share after relocation. Actually, rubber in the new villages are not yet productive, but the role of rubber is still important as a source of living for the people in the area. It is possible because some people still continue to tap rubber in the old villages. The authority allows the tapping of rubber until the dam is operated. However, rubber is now the first source of income for about 25 per cent of respondents. It is 25 per cent lower than the situation before relocation.

Other contracting activities in the area include fishery, agriculture processing and retailed trading. People used to catch fish from the river which was closed to their home. Right now it is still possible for them to catch fish in the same location, but it is far from their new villages. Fishery is still providing as first income to 2 per cent of respondents. It is only 0.2 per cent less than before the relocation. Although

agricultural processing is small as the first income source, its role is significantly reduced. This contraction reflects the absence of agriculture produce to process in the new location and other supporting facilities. Retail trading is only slightly reduced. Buying and selling do not get affected very much, because these activities take place in the village market. Public facilities are available in the new villages like what they used to exist in the old villages. One of them includes market places to facilitate trading in the villages.

Other activities such as non-rice farming, fruits, palm tree, transportation, collecting wood, forestry, carpenter, and wage labor are expanding. However, individual share of those activities is relatively small. Every household is now possessing 4,000 m² dry land for non-rice agricultural activities which are closed to their house. People have begun to cultivate their dry land by growing non-rice farming such as corn, chili, and vegetables, and by planting fruit trees. Some of these activities have enabled those people to earn income. Few people received sufficient amount of money from compensation which some used them to rebuild their house. This type of activities increased the demand for carpenter and wage labor in the new villages. There are who used their money from compensation to buy trucks to transport goods from their villages to other location such Kuok and Bangkinang. The effect is evident from an increased share of transportation as a first source of income.

Before relocation, undefined activities grouped as others provided a first source of income for about 15 per cent of respondents. After relocation, these activities increased drastically to 34 per cent of total respondents which indicate the importance of economic support 'jadup'¹. The authority provided the household members relocated with monthly financial allowance and rice for a one year period. Some households also used the compensation received to support their living.

¹ Jadup refers to jaminan hidup, a living support provided to household members for a year period after relocation. Every relocated household got rice: 17.5 kgs for father as a family head, 10 kgs for mother as a housewife, and 7.5 kgs for every child. Every household relocated also received 50.950 rupiahs as monthly allowance.

The number of respondents with second and third income sources dropped after the relocation. Before relocation, more than 80 per cent of respondents received income from second source, and 48 per cent of them also received income from third source. After relocation, the role of second and third income dropped significantly. The number of respondents with second income dropped to less than 75 per cent, while those with third income source reduced to 31 per cent. The role of rice, rubber, fruits, fishery, livestock, agricultural processing, transportation, collecting wood, forestry, wage labor, and retailed trading show a reduction or a complete absence as a second or third income for sampled households. Only non-rice food agriculture and wage labor show an increased trend as a source of second or third income.

After relocation, activities classified under 'other' increased drastically as the first and second source of income. Actually, this indicates the importance of monthly living allowance. Activities such as government works, gambier picking, cow trading and slaughtering, haircutting, canoe making, hunting, gravel and sand digging, and brick making still exist. Even new source of income appear such as hair salon, traditional healer, nurse, security guard, auto repair, music showing, battery recharging, chain- saw renting, and plant breeding.

3.1.2. Expenditure

Relocation does not affect only the structure of income received, but also affects the pattern of expenditure. In this survey, family expenditure is categorized into food, fertilizer, seed, medicine, fire-wood, kerosene, and clothing. Respondents are asked to compare their present expenditure on those items to the condition before relocation. It is evident from Table 2 that food expenditure is very important. Most respondents reported that an increase in food expenditure. This is confirmed by 65 per cent of respondents. A decrease in food expenditure got confirmation from less than 11 per cent of respondents, while those who found that there is no change in food expenditure cover only 21 per cent of respondents.

Table 2. The Direction of Change in Household Expenditure.

Expenditure	Increase	Decrease	No Change	Not relevant	Total
Food	65.00%	10.80%	21.40%	2.80%	100.00%
Fertilizer	13.80%	1.00%	5.20%	80.00%	100.00%
Seed	19.40%	1.00%	7.00%	72.60%	100.00%
Medicine	14.60%	3.20%	23.20%	59.00%	100.00%
Fire-wood	18.60%	5.20%	31.60%	44.60%	100.00%
Kerosene	19.40%	6.00%	33.20%	41.40%	100.00%
Clothing	38.00%	7.00%	43.80%	11.20%	100.00%

Unlike food expenditure, expenditure for fertilizer, seed, and medicine is found mostly irrelevant. Only 20 per cent of respondents spent for fertilizer, 27 per cent for seed, and 41 per cent for medicine. For those who spent for the three types of expenditure, almost 14 per cent of respondents found an increased expenditure for fertilizer; 19 per cent for seed, and 15 per cent for medicine. It is very few of respondents who found a decrease in expenditure for fertilizer, seed, and medicine. Expenditure for medicine has no change for 23 per cent of respondents. Expenditure for seed does not change for 7 per cent of respondents, and for fertilizer 5 per cent of respondents.

Most respondents spent for fire-wood, kerosene, and clothing. Expenditure for fire wood did not change for 32 per cent of respondents. It increased for 19 per cent of respondents, and decreased for 5 per cent of them. A similar pattern is also found in the expenditure for kerosene and clothing. Expenditure for kerosene did not change for 33 per cent of respondents, increased for 19 per cent, and decreased for 6 per cent of them. Almost 90 per cent of respondents spent for clothing. Of those respondents, 44 per cent found no change in expenditure, 38 per cent reported an increased spending, and 7 per cent confirmed a decreased spending.

3.1.3. Household Assets

The possession of assets often indicates the stock of wealth accumulated by an individual or a household. The more wealthy household is often associated with those who possess more assets. This survey does not go to the level of measuring the stock of wealth accumulated by respondents. It only checks the possession of sampled households to certain assets which are normally considered as necessities. It is interesting to know how relocation affects the holding of consumer assets. The survey asked respondents to say their possession on the following assets: color TV, black-white TV, radio, bicycle, motor-bike, refrigerator, bathroom, carabao, goat, and kerosene stove. Interviewers asked whether they have or do not have those assets. The question refers to the present condition as well as to the past.

Some assets increased their possession, while some others decreased (Table 3). The respondents possessed more consumer goods rather than productive assets. The ownership of consumer goods such as color TV, black TV, radio, motor-bike, refrigerator, bathroom, and kerosene stove increased between 3 per cent to 7 per cent. The increase in the ownership of color TV is the largest. Before relocation, only 10 per cent of respondents owned color TV, now it became 17 per cent of them. Color TV and satellite dish often go together as observed in the field. This is very obvious in villages which already have electric facility. Having a satellite dish is a trend for an Indonesian family from the urban to the rural areas. The new villages of XIII Koto Kampar are not exception. The people is sufficiently entertained by color TV with satellite dish. There is no information on how the TV trend affects productivity of those villagers. Black TV is becoming inferior. This is obvious from a slow increase in its ownership. Before relocation, 20 per cent of respondents had owned black-white TV. Now its ownership only increased by 1 per cent. Although the ownership of motor bike increased after relocation, having a motor bike seems to be nothing new to the people in Koto Panjang area. Before relocation, the ownership of motor bike had reached 24 per cent of all respondents. Now it only increased to 28 per cent.

Table 3. Types of Asset Owned by Sampled Household

Assets	No		Yes	
	Before	Now	Before	Now
Color TV	90.20%	82.60%	9.80%	17.40%
Black-White TV	79.60%	78.80%	20.40%	21.20%
Radio	33.40%	29.00%	66.60%	71.00%
Bicycle	40.00%	43.60%	60.00%	56.40%
Motor-bike	75.60%	72.20%	24.40%	27.80%
Refrigerator	96.20%	94.00%	3.80%	6.00%
Bathroom	94.00%	88.60%	6.00%	11.40%
Carabao	78.20%	92.60%	21.80%	7.40%
Goat	78.00%	97.40%	22.00%	2.60%
Kerosene Stove	58.80%	55.60%	41.20%	44.40%

Having a refrigerator is less popular than having color TV or motor bike. Before relocation, only 4 per cent of respondents owned refrigerator in their home. No it increased to 6 per cent. Refrigerator is a luxury for many Indonesians, particularly the villagers. Villagers rarely store raw food like meat and fish in the refrigerator. Instead, they have them alive and take them when needed. In the villages, having a refrigerator is associated with the urban life.

In old villages, life is very familiar with river which provided the main source of living. It is not less important that the river played its role as a public bath. Taking a bath in the river was a daily routine for the people in XIII Koto Kampar region. They did not have to build their own private bath room at home. Now the situation changed, the river as a bath facility for public is no longer available. Kampar river is becoming further from their new home. It is not as easy to find water source for daily use near their home. Therefore, it is now becoming a need for them to build their own bathroom. Although having a bathroom at home is still scarce, more people are now building their own bathroom. Before relocation, it was only 6 per cent of respondents who owned private bathroom. Now it almost became double.

Before relocation, livestock was a second or a third income source for the people in the Koto Panjang area. Almost 6 per cent of respondents used to receive income from livestock. Relocation cut the role of livestock as a source of income to

half. This is consistent with the increasingly small number of respondents who owned carabao and goat. Before relocation, having a carabao and a goat at home was common among the people. Because those animals are productive, people considered them as a kind of investment. Relocation largely affected the ownership of carabao and goat. More than 20 per cent of respondents used to own carabao and goat. Now the ownership of carabao decreased to 7 per cent of respondents, while the ownership of goat decreased to less than 3 per cent.

3.1.4. Public Infrastructure

The presence of public infrastructure in a location affects the utilization of other resources available. Better public infrastructure normally leads to a better use of it. This survey asked the presence of public infrastructure such as water facility, electricity, road, health services, school, mosque, housing, village location and general facilities (Table 4).

Water is considered as necessity to support an appropriate life. Many people in the new villages found that the condition of water facility is worse. More than 60 per cent of respondents answered that the present water facility is worse than before. Actually, drinking water facility is one of basic facilities that the relocated people should have got in the new villages. Before relocation, the presence of drinking water facility was made certain. However, 25 per cent of respondents reported that they found an improved water facility. The rest found that the condition of water facility just the same.

In addition to water, electricity is also basic to continue daily activities. At present, more than one-third of respondents do not receive electricity. The other two-third has received. Almost 45 per cent of respondents receiving electricity found that the condition is better now than before. The electric services is just the same for 11 per cent of respondents. However, it is found worse by less than 8 per cent of respondents.

Table 4. Condition of Public Infrastructure in the New Resettlements.

Type of Facilities	Better	Worse	Same	Not relevant	Total
Water	25.00%	66.00%	9.00%		100.00%
Electricity	44.80%	7.60%	11.00%	36.60%	100.00%
Road	68.20%	23.40%	8.20%	0.20%	100.00%
Health services	56.00%	19.20%	22.00%	2.80%	100.00%
School	59.40%	19.00%	20.00%	1.60%	100.00%
Mosque	58.60%	32.60%	8.00%	0.80%	100.00%
Housing	51.00%	35.20%	12.80%	1.00%	100.00%
Village location	64.80%	25.20%	9.40%	0.60%	100.00%
All facilities	56.00%	31.00%	13.00%		100.00%

As a whole, most people found that the condition of public facilities such road, health services, school, mosque, housing, village location, and general facilities got improved. The largest number of respondents found an improved road condition. Then, it is followed by the number of respondents who confirmed an improved facility in village location. The next rank, in the number of respondents saw an improvement, is school, mosque, health services, and general facilities. In contrast, there are also plenty of respondents who felt that those facilities are worse. More than one-third of respondents found that the condition of house and mosque is worse. More than one-fourth of respondents reported that the village location is worse. Health and school facilities are found worse by 19 per cent of respondents. However, a general impression for public facilities is better, except for water.

3.1.5. Agriculture Environment

Majority of people in the new villages are farmers. It is evident from Table 5 that 73.2 per cent of respondents admitted that they are living from agriculture. Only 26.8 per cent of respondents are not related to agriculture activities. At present, more than 71 per cent of all respondents do not have rice field, 68 per cent of them do not have access to irrigation facilities, and 9 per cent of them do not have upland

Table 5. Condition of Agricultural Infrastructure

Condition	Rice Field	Upland	Irrigation
Not farmer	26.80%	26.80%	26.80%
Better	0.20%	19.20%	1.40%
Worse	1.00%	31.00%	3.20%
Same	0.40%	14.00%	0.60%
Not relevant	71.60%	9.00%	68.00%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

agriculture. Rice field is not a common agricultural activity in the area. Only 1.6 per cent of respondents owned rice field and 5.2 per cent have irrigation facilities. The condition of the presently small size of the rice agriculture seems to require further attention, because the people in the region rice remains dependence on rice for the main foodstuff. It is almost impossible to change the habit of eating rice for those people. If there is no effort to improve the small rice field, which is reported as worse than before, local food supply might become another problem in the fur. Furthermore, as a source of income rice field used to be the most important after rubber. Closely related to rice field is the availability of irrigation facility. More than 3 per cent of respondents who got access to irrigation found that the condition is getting worse.

Upland agriculture such as rubber plantation is dominant. More than 64 per cent of respondents have upland agriculture. Every household in the new villages got two hectares of dry land for rubber plantation. The people understood that they would have those rubber already planted. The rubber should have reached the age of 2 years when they occupied their houses in the new villages. Only in Pulau Gadang, the people got the rubber planted. However, it is learnt from the group interview that the number of rubber tree is found alive only 30 per cent of the number supposed to grow. The condition in other villages are not better than Pulau Gadang. In Muara Takus for

instance, rubber trees are not yet planted. Here, people do not even know yet the exact location of the two hectares land for rubber they are going to receive.

The field survey found that 31 per cent of respondents reported a worse condition for their upland agriculture. Only 19 per cent of respondents who found their dry land is better than before the relocation. Whereas another 14 per cent of respondents found the condition of their upland agriculture is just the same as before. However, the number of respondents whose upland agriculture worsening is still very dominant. Therefore, the condition of dry land agriculture in the new villages needs further improvement. Because majority of people in the area are farmers which depend upon agricultural activity for their living.

3.1.6. Social Environment

The people in the area are Minangkabau by tradition. This is reflected in the social life of the people in the area. They follow matrilineal system like in West Sumatra, the heartland of Minangkabau. They maintain the fundamental system of Minangkabau tradition. For instance, an inter-clan marriage is still a standard norm. Neighborhood in the Minangkabau village normally belongs to the same clan member. Clan members are considered as extended family members. Collective and cooperative works are normally clan based. Here, 'ninik mamak' as a clan leader plays an important role.

Relocation to the new villages affects the order of neighborhood. There is no certainty that every clan maintains its members to reside in the same neighborhood. The people was allowed to choose their neighborhood . The committee allocated a house to a household by using ballot. People had to accept. At present, the members of neighborhood do not necessarily belong to the same clan like it normally was. Certainly, the traditional bond of neighborhood tends to reduce. Ninik mamak may find his clan members scattered to several neighborhoods which is no longer so easy to reach. This might reduce the power of ninik mamak in the future to coordinate his

Table 6. Sampled Households by How Relocation Affects Social Relationship.

Indicators	No	Yes	Total
Extended family is separated?			
Count	196	304	500
%	39.20%	60.80%	100.00%
Religious activity is hampered?			
Count	458	42	500
%	91.60%	8.40%	100.00%
New neighbor is difficult?			
Count	486	14	500
%	97.20%	2.80%	100.00%
Social activity disconnected?			
Count	430	70	500
%	86.00%	14.00%	100.00%

members. It is evident from Table 6 that 61 per cent of respondents are separated from their extended family.

In the society influenced by the Minangkabau cultural values, the teaching of Islam played a central role. Cultural values follow what religious values say. This seems to be evident from the reality in the resettlement villages. Newly built mosques appear in every new villages. This is consistent with the plan that every facility that existed in old villages should be available also in the new villages. Relocation does not seem to hinder religious activity. The results of field survey show that 92 per cent of respondents feel that religious activity is not hampered by relocation. Religious activity might have strengthened neighborhood interaction so far in the new villages. Religious discussion group is a new trend in Indonesian Muslim community nowadays, particularly in the city. The trend is also observed in the new villages of Koto Panjang area. The people in the area seems to show a collective awareness to learn more Islam. In all new villages, there is at least one Islamic discussion group. There is also a separate group for women. In the future, religious solidarity within neighborhood might compensate the decline dominance of ninik mamak. This will stabilize the neighborhood relationship. The data collected from the field survey

supports the view of stable neighborhood relationship. According to 97 per cent of respondents, there is no difficulty with new neighbor. This implies that there is no difficulty with neighbors which belong to a different clan.

In the rural society of Indonesia, social capital is often more dominant than monetary capital to start every effort for development. Monetary power alone does not work in the rural society. Social capital such as the principle of mutual help and gotong royong (cooperative working) is often more powerful to mobilize the participation of the rural society. But once the kind of social capital is allocated to activities which do not prove beneficial for the society, then it becomes a handicap to encourage further participation. In the new villages of Koto Panjang area, social relationship within the society does not seem to change. It is observed that musyawarah desa (rural consensus) and gotong royong still continue to play their role in handling social activities. The field survey shows that relocation does not much reduce social activity. It is supported by 86 per cent of respondents.

3.2. Relocation Process

3.2.1. Information and Response

It is found from the field survey that some of the villagers, especially the older ones, had heard the information of relocation process since early 1970s. So as a matter of fact this information had been heard since the first planning of The Hydra Electric Power Plant project. There are also some who heard it only in 1996. It is also found that there are a lot of variations of the exact time the people in the area heard the news. However, majority of respondents had heard the information about relocation before 1990 (Table 7).

The relocation news seems to vary across respondents since 1990. It is less than 10 per cent of respondents who knew the information in 1990. The distribution of respondents who just recently knew decreases through times. The proportion of respondents who got information in 1991 is only 5.2 per cent. The percentage went down continuously to 2 per cent in 1992, 0.6 per cent in 1993 and 1994, 0.4 per cent

in 1995, and only 0.2 per cent in 1996. There are also respondents who admitted that they never know the news at all, but they are less than 9 per cent.

The data collected from households led to the conclusion that generally the inhabitants had known the relocation planning much earlier before the relocation itself took place. Although there are some of them who knew it only 1 or 3 years before the time of relocation, or even those who did not know it at all, more than two-third of respondents had learnt it earlier. It indicates that the people actually has received the information of the new places to live much longer before the relocation.

In order to realize the process of transfer, the government held a meeting with a few delegates of each village and also officers from the project. In 1991, the government invited ten delegates of each village to conduct musyawarah on issues related to the relocation process. The problems talked about in the meeting were concerning with the new places to live, the process of compensation, and the pola (patterns; forms or ways) of relocation. The government offered three pola of relocation to choose. They are Pola I, Pola II, and Pola III. Under Pola I, the people are free to choose where they are going to move. Whoever chooses Pola I will get compensation and they are free to determine where they are going to move to without any direction from the government.

Under Pola II, the people are moved to the resettlement. The people will also get the same compensation, but they move to the areas directed by government. In the new villages of resettlement, the government is committed to prepare every facilities available in the old villages. The government will build new house each family, free electricity, and prepare free fresh water facility through the Drinking Water Authority (PAM). In addition, each family will also get two hectares of rubber plantation and a half hectare of field.

The third, Pola III, is Pola PIR (Perkebunan Inti Rakyat or People Nucleus Plantation). Under Pola PIR, people joined the transmigration program which provided palm plantation of two hectares for each household. The people still got the same compensation as in Pola I and Pola II, but in the new place they will get mixed

Table 7. Distribution of Respondents by the Year Relocation
News Heard and Agreement to Relocate Signed

Year	News Heard		Agreement Signed	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Before-1990	371	74.2	19	3.8
1990	43	8.6	25	5
1991	26	5.2	99	19.8
1992	10	2	61	12.2
1993	3	0.6	57	11.4
1994	3	0.6	35	7
1995	2	0.4	24	4.8
1996	1	0.2	2	0.4
No Answer	41	8.2	178	35.6
Total	500	100	500	100

with transmigrants from other parts of Indonesia. Following Pola PIR, people had to give up the cultural tradition, and they had to adjust with the existing system under Pola PIR.

Two weeks after the first relocation meeting, the government sponsored a group visit --delegates from each village, village heads, and ninik mamak (clan leaders)-- to Cilata, Bandung. The main objective was to visit the successful transmigrants in the area. It was expected to refresh the people about the relocation. The group got excited by what they saw in the transmigration area. Social and economic living condition there very much persuaded the group to relocate. They got a reflection what their future resettlement villages would be.

At first almost all of them did not want to leave for various reasons. Generally, the reasons were they had have a nice living, they had plantations, fish ponds, rice fields, and breeding-animal. These made them averse to move to the new villages. But promises seemed to work effectively to change the people attitude. It turned out that the people got convinced to relocate. Unfortunately, at last those promises almost frustrated the same people. But they were not able to change any more.

Before accepting to relocate, a family normally stated an agreement by signing a form handed by the relocation committee. Majority of respondents stated that they signed the agreement before the relocation. Unlike the relocation news, the agreement

to relocate is mostly signed after 1990. Before 1990 the respondents signing it are less than 4 per cent. In 1990 it increased to only 5 per cent of total respondents. In 1991 the proportion of respondent signing the agreement increased drastically to cover almost 20 per cent. Thereafter, the number of respondents signing it continued to decrease. As a whole until 1996, more than 64 per cent of respondents have signed the agreement to relocate.

It is interesting to note that more than one-third of all respondents do not answer the question when they signed the agreement to relocate. It is likely that they do not know exactly whether or not they signed the agreement to relocate. It is also possible that they just agreed without having to sign anything or other people did it for them. Because it is also popular among the people that 'agree or do not agree you have to relocate'. Those who do not answer whether or not they signed the agreement might belong to that category. Nevertheless, the reality indicates that they have agreed to relocate and are now living in the new villages.

3.2.2. Motivation

What is the motivation to relocate? This survey classifies the motivation to relocate into: economic benefit, community influence, external pressure, or money. Respondents are asked to express their reasons by choosing one of possible reasons. The motivation is directly related to how they respond to the news about relocation. The response to the news is grouped into: [a] happy, [b] unhappy. Table 8 shows sampled households by reason to relocate and response to the relocation news.

It is evident from the data that individual decision is dominantly shaped by the community at large. In the rural society, harmony becomes a norm which makes an individual go with community. It is understood from the group interview that community decision will lead an individual decision. An individual starting with a disagreement will end up with an agreement to follow the majority. It is true even if the individual knows that he is right. A strong minority view is often considered as stubborn and encouraging disharmony, particularly if it originates from below.

Table 8. Sampled Households by Reason to Relocate and Response to the Relocation News

Reasons	Response		Total
	Happy	Unhappy	
1. Economic Benefit	70	41	111
(%)	63.1	36.9	22.2
2. Community Influence	96	217	313
(%)	30.7	69.3	62.6
3. External Pressure	9	25	34
(%)	26.5	73.5	6.8
4. Money	1	3	4
(%)	25	75	0.8
5. Other	13	25	38
(%)	34.2	65.8	7.6
Total	189	311	500
(%)	37.8	62.2	100

Therefore, it is often safe to follow the community decision. Because following a minority view minority in the rural community often results in the social isolation which is costly. In Koto Panjang, a community decision still strongly shapes the decision of an individual, particularly the decision related to public issues such relocation. The data collected from the household interviews seem to support the view that community decision dominates individual decision to relocate. Almost 63 per cent of 500 respondents admitted that their reason to relocate was community influence.

Economic benefit is found to be the second most important reason for the people to relocate. More than 22 per cent of respondents relocate for the sake of economic benefit. Other factors such as external pressure and money are not very important. External pressure influenced less than 7 per cent of respondents to relocate. Money even played a much weaker push to encourage people relocating. Less than 1 per cent of respondents relocated due to money. All other unidentified reasons motivated more than 7 per cent of respondents.

The relocation of 8 traditional villages in Koto Panjang area is not voluntary. It is a government program which conditioned the people in the region. Certainly, it is

not a choice of the community to relocate. In the Minangkabau influenced society like in XIII Koto Kampar, having one kampung (original village) is something to dream of and to be proud of. If one ignores his original kampung, he or she is considered as arrogant and disrespectful. If one once has to leave the kampung for merantau (voluntary migration), it is to return home sometime for the welfare of the kampung. Therefore, it is not a surprise if majority of respondents are not happy to hear the news about relocation. Because relocation means to leave the kampung forever. It is evident from the survey that the less voluntary the respondents to relocate, the more unhappy they are to hear the news about relocation. The least voluntary relocation is due to external pressure. More than 73 per cent of respondents relocating due to external pressure admitted as unhappy. Then respondents relocating due to community influence which are not happy 69 per cent. Only those respondents relocating due to economic benefit confirmed that 63 per cent of them are happy.

3.3. Musyawarah

3.3.1. Participation

Ninik mamak, village head, and relocation committee are involved to ask the people agreement to relocate. Village head asked more than 50 per cent of respondents to give their agreement (Table 9). The next is the committee themselves. Almost 17 per cent of respondents were asked their agreement by the relocation committee. The role of ninik mamak is very minimal. Only 8 per cent of respondents admitted that ninik mamak asked their agreement. Information obtained from the group interview is consistent with the minimal role of ninik mamak. Often ninik mamak follows the will of village head. Then clan members often just follow the wisdom of ninik mamak. For the sake of harmony, clan members are not supposed to go beyond the consensus of ninik mamak with outsider. If this happens, it is considered as an insult to embarrass ninik mamak. Therefore, the role of ninik mamak is less obvious as a representatives of their clan members. It might happen that ninik mamak acts as a channel of the authority to their clan members.

Table 9. Sampled Households by Whom Agreement Asked and Participation in the Relocation Committee Formation

Agreement Asked by	Participation Asked		Row Total
	Yes	No	
1. Ninik mamak	7	33	40
(%) in row	17.5	82.5	8
(%) in column	5.7	8.7	
(%) from total	1.4	6.6	
2. Village head	67	187	254
(%) in row	26.4	73.6	50.8
(%) in column	54.9	49.5	
(%) from total	13.4	37.4	
3. Committee	29	55	84
(%) in row	34.5	65.5	16.8
(%) in column	23.8	14.6	
(%) from total	5.8	11	
4. Other	19	103	122
(%) in row	15.6	84.4	24.4
(%) in column	15.6	27.2	
(%) from total	3.8	20.6	
Column Total	122	378	500
(%) from total	24.4	75.6	100

Musyawah is often associated with people participation in the process of decision making. The formation of the relocation committee did not reflect a sufficient participation of the people. It is evident from Table 9 that more than three-fourth of respondents were not asked their participation. The people participation was less for every type of agreement asked. Village head seems to be relatively influential in asking the people participation. Of 122 respondents asked to participate in the formation of the relocation committee, 67 respondents were asked the village head. Whereas only 7 respondents were asked their participation by ninik mamak. The role of the relocation committee was even higher than ninik mamak. Actually, in the system of musyawarah, the role of ninik mamak is important to ask the participation of clan members. Ninik mamak voluntarily listens to the concern of his people. However, the role of ninik mamak in asking the people participation in Koto Panjang area seems to contradict the real nature of musyawarah.

Table 10. Sampled Households by Musyawarah Organizer and Attending Musyawarah

Organizer	Attending Musyawarah		Total
	Yes	No	
1. No Idea	6	14	20
(%)	1.2	2.8	4
2. Ninik mamak	18	25	43
(%)	3.6	5	8.6
3. Village head	152	102	254
(%)	30.4	20.4	50.8
4. Committee	54	35	89
(%)	10.8	7	17.8
5. Other	23	71	94
(%)	4.6	14.2	18.8
Total	253	247	500
(%)	50.6	49.4	100

3.3.2. Attendance

It is evident from Table 10 that village head is the most popular organizer of musyawarah. Almost 51 per cent of respondents informed that village head organized the musyawarah. The relocation committee also had an important role in organizing the musyawarah. More than 17 per cent of respondents reported that musyawarah is organized by the relocation committee. Ninik mamak seems to have no power as the organizer of musyawarah. Less than 9 per cent of respondents reported that ninik mamak organized the musyawarah. As a whole other unidentified organizer of musyawarah is more important than ninik mamak. More than 18 per cent of respondents informed that musyawarah was organized by others. This also means that there were many unimportant organizers of musyawarah which respondents are not able to identify. It is also interesting to note that 4 per cent of respondents do not have any idea on who organized the musyawarah.

Normally, the strength of musyawarah is judged from its attendance. People participation is reflected in the attendance of musyawarah. Larger attendance is normally associated with wider participation to support the outcome of musyawarah. It is evident from Table 10 that respondents attending the musyawarah are almost

balanced with those not attending the musyawarah. It is not clear why the attendance not so large. One may speculate that ninik mamak does not have enough power any more to mobilize their clan members to participate in the musyawarah. Perhaps, ninik mamak does not get enough opportunity or support to organize musyawarah. Of less than 9 per cent of respondents mentioning ninik mamak organized the musyawarah, only less than 4 per cent of them attended that musyawarah.

Village head as the government representative at the lowest administrative level seems to have enough power to mobilize the people. About 60 per cent of 51 per cent of respondents reported village head as the organizer of musyawarah attended that musyawarah themselves. The relocation committee also seems to have enough power to mobilize the people. More than 60 per cent of respondents reporting the committee as the organizer of musyawarah attended that musyawarah.

Although only 51 per cent of respondents attended the musyawarah, 85 per cent of respondents have knowledge about who were the attendance. Almost 44 per cent of respondents mentioned that certain villagers were the attendance of musyawarah. Less than 29 per cent informed that the musyawarah was attended by almost every villager. There are also 13 per cent of respondents who reported that every villager attended the musyawarah. Only 15 per cent of respondents do not know the attendance of musyawarah.

The field survey shows various information dealing with the frequency of musyawarah. Those ranges from there have never been musyawarah to more than eight times as seen from Table 11. It is evident that musyawarah was frequently held. More than 41 per cent of respondents reported that musyawarah was held more than eight times. Less than 9 per cent of respondents answered that musyawarah was held between four to eight times. There are 4 per cent of respondents knowing only once musyawarah was held. But more than 38 per cent of respondents reported that there was never musyawarah.

Table 11. Sampled Households by Who Attended Musyawarah and Number of Musyawarah Held

Attendance	Number of Musyawarah Held					Total
	Never	Once	Twice-Three Times	Four-Eight Times	>Eight Times	
Every villager	4	5	1	5	48	63
(%)	6.3	7.9	1.6	7.9	76.2	12.6
Almost every villager	25	10	20	23	65	143
(%)	17.5	7	14	16.1	45.5	28.6
Certain villager	103	7	10	13	86	219
(%)	47	3.2	4.6	5.9	39.3	43.8
Do not know	62		2	3	8	75
(%)	82.7		2.7	4	10.7	15
Total	194	22	33	44	207	500
(%)	38.8	4.4	6.6	8.8	41.4	100

3.3.3. Decision

What people remember about the final decision of the musyawarah was to relocate. Some people even mentioned that there were no choice, but to relocate. Whether people liked it or not, relocation became a must. They were convinced that they should sacrifice for better living in the future. It was often mentioned that their sacrifice was appreciated by the government. The government would not let them suffer in the new villages. Everything left behind would be compensated by the government. The government would provide facilities to the people with easiness. All promises would be paid in the new villages. The government would provide trucks to transfer all the properties to the new villages. These were the main messages the people would never forget from the last musyawarah.

At the time of the field research, there was no but few of the facilities promised was realized. This drove the people's complaints. This situation very much influenced the life of villagers. The crux of the complaints seem to originate from too many unrealized. The only remedy is to realize all ever promises offered to the people before the relocation took place.

3.4. Compensation

3.4.1. Recipient and Distribution

This survey asked whether the respondent is a recipient of compensation. The results show that not all respondents admitted that they received compensation. There are almost 37 per cent of respondents do not answer the question about compensation. It does not really mean that they do not receive compensation. However, majority of respondents admitted that they received compensation. These respondents do not mind to reveal the amount of money they received as compensation.

It is evident from the results presented in Table 12 that 40 per cent of the recipients got more than 10 million rupiahs. This group of recipients acquired more than 70 per cent of the total compensation received. The distribution is not so equally distributed. Because 40 per cent of recipients got 70 per cent of the total compensation. The rest 60 per cent of respondents received only less than 30 per cent of the total compensation. This group of recipients got less than 10 million rupiahs each household.

Since the compensation is mostly based on the value of properties owned by each household, then the distribution of compensation gives a reflection on the distribution of wealth among the people before the relocation. The question is how good the record of properties prepared to calculate the compensation. From the group interview, it is learnt that people gave a list of their properties to the relocation committee. This list was not written in an official form signed by the property owner for approval. The committee would transfer the list of properties into an official form which has been signed by the owner. The main reason for this practice was to make work faster and more efficient. It is possible that the committee unintentionally transferred the list of properties to the wrong person. This practice might produce incorrect figure for the compensation. It is then just possible that some people received less than their own estimation. It is also possible as well that some people

Table 12. Sampled Households(HH) by Compensation Classes

Compensation Classes	Compensation		Respondents	
	%	Rp000/HH	HH	%
<1000	0.2	489	11	2.2
1000-1500	0.4	1,094	12	2.4
1500-2500	1.1	1,883	18	3.6
2500-5000	5.5	3,583	49	9.8
5000-10000	20.3	6,583	98	19.6
10000-15000	20.6	11,260	58	11.6
15000-20000	14.4	16,350	28	5.6
20000-30000	15.4	21,248	23	4.6
30000-40000	12.0	31,833	12	2.4
40000-50000	6.8	43,200	5	1.0
50000>	3.2	51,500	2	0.4
not answered			184	36.8
Total	100.0	10,043	500	100.0

received more than their own estimation. There were a lot of complaints heard in the field about compensation. Because people normally compared the compensation they got to each other. Some people reported that they have to receive less than they expected, while they knew other who used to be poorer than they are received more.

People do not complain much about the unit price of compensation. They are concerned more with the correct calculation for their properties. This is very complicated. It is not reasonable to just accept what ever list of properties submitted by the people. Because there is a tendency for the people to overestimate their own properties. In order to result in a fair process for compensation, an independent body should have been formed to assess the properties owned by the people involved. Still this body needs to be monitored.

3.4.2. Utilization

The compensation is not a small amount of money for some people. Where did the money go? This section is concerned with the utilization of compensation. Of course, it is expected that the compensation becomes more productive. But the reality

seems to depend upon the objective condition of those who received the compensation. Educational level of respondents might determine someone's ability to make available resources more productive. Therefore, the use of compensation is crosstabulated with the level of education as presented in Table 13.

It is evident that majority of respondents received compensation. It is only 14 per cent of them admitted that they do not receive it. There are three alternative possibilities they can utilize the compensation. They can consume them all, save them, or invest them. It is found that more than 46 per cent of recipients used the compensation to finance investment. Rebuilding their house and sending their children include in the category of investment as well as retailed trading and building patin fish ponds. The presence of many beautiful new houses in the resettlement villages resulted from the compensation money. It is also reported that more children from the resettlement went to the universities. Even many of them have graduated from universities due to the compensation. Building fish ponds for *patin* (specific fish in Kampar) now become a new trend for investment, particularly in Koto Ranah and Ranah Koto Talagö.

In addition to investment, consumption also took a great portion of the compensation. Almost 42 per cent of recipients consumed the compensation. The compensation is a sudden shock that changed their consumption pattern instantly. New product and new life style attracted them to join. While they had some quick money which made them confused on how to use them. It was easy for them to just spend. Some villagers used the compensation to purchase motorcycle, color TV, and satellite dish. There were also who used the compensation to entertain themselves in Pekanbaru such in the hotel bar and restaurant. It was an unfortunate that some of them received the compensation long before they really moved to the resettlement. There was no any supervision on how they should manage their money. Beside those who consumed the compensation for the sake of life enjoyment, some of them really had to use the compensation to support daily life. This is even more obvious now because their source of income is narrowing.

Table 13. Sampled Households by the Use of Compensation and Educational Attainments

Education	Consumption	Saving	Investment	No Compensation	Total
Unfinished elementary (%)	89	18	64	19	190 38
Elementary (%)	51	15	79	19	164 32.8
Unfinished secondary (%)	10		6	5	21 4.2
Secondary (%)	18	9	16	12	55 11
Unfinished high school (%)	2		4	3	9 1.8
High school (%)	9	10	25	11	55 11
Unfinished college (%)			1		1 0.2
College (%)			4	1	5 1
Total (%)	179 35.8	52 10.4	199 39.8	70 14.0	500 100.0

Of the recipients, there are only 10 per cent who saved the compensation. This group of respondents might come from those who were not well off in the old villages. For some people, receiving the compensation was a great luck which deserved their respects. They took care of the compensation by not consuming before they really understand what to do with it. This might be true for many people who considered themselves as non-indigenous in the area, like those who used to live in Muara Mahat. They used to live hard. Therefore, they saved the compensation. However, the number of this group is not large.

Although, the use of compensation does not prove so bad since most of recipients used it for investment, educational attainment might affect the way recipients used the compensation. The number of respondents is largest in the category of unfinished elementary school as seen from Table 13. More than half of this group consumed the compensation, 37 per cent of them used it to finance investment, and less than 11 per cent of them saved it. Those who finished elementary

school and high school mostly used the compensation to invest. Whereas those who did not finish secondary and finished secondary school mostly consumed them. Only those who happened to be in college and those who finished college used the compensation entirely for investment. Saving is only higher among recipients who finished high school. Table 13 seems to suggest a positive association of educational attainment with saving and investment at the higher level of education. However, the association still needs further investigation.

3.5. Perception and Satisfaction

3.5.1. Perception

Ninik mamak, village head, and the relocation committee might have worked hard to achieve success in the relocation process. However, personal perception of the people affected by the project might turn out the opposite way. This is not to evaluate the works of those responsible for the project, but this is an attempt to understand how those people affected by the project expressed their own subjective perception. Respondents have their own perception on how officials in charge are dealing with them. It is just natural for those people to express a positive or negative impression.

Officers working as the committee made them deal a lot with the villagers whom they would relocate. Dealing with people in this kind of relationship is of course not an easy task. An art might play more important than merely a skill. A deep understanding of the people feel might determine whether a success is perceived by the people or not. More the committee understood the will and the interest of people more they would do the best for them. More they appreciated themselves more they appreciated others. These two phrases might benefit those officer in running the relocation project in order to result in the satisfaction of people affected. An attempt to just make the people accept to relocate might not produce satisfaction, instead it might result in the people resentment.

Table 14. Sampled Households by Perception on Officers and Satisfaction in Living.

Perception: Did Officers Work Properly		Satisfaction: Is Living Improved?		Total
		No	Yes	
No	Frequency	225	56	281
	Row %	80.1	19.9	56.2
	Column %	64.3	37.3	
	Total %	45	11.2	
Yes	Frequency	125	94	219
	Row %	57.1	42.9	43.8
	Column %	35.7	62.7	
	Total %	25	18.8	
Total	Frequency	350	150	500
	%	70	30	100

A subjective perception of people affected by the relocation project to those officers dealing with them appears in Table 14. Less than 44 per cent of respondents perceived that those officers worked properly. Majority perceived that officers did not work properly. The reasons to the negative impression are presented in Table 15. Most respondents answered that officers are having no commitment to promise. Another reason is that officers are not sensitive to people complaints. Almost 25 per cent of respondents justified the reason. Whether or not officers conveyed relevant information do not appear as very important for people to have a negative perception to the officers. Less than 8 per cent respondents gave negative impression because officers did provide relevant information.

In the field research, it is learnt that many people got disappointed due to miscalculating the compensation, improper public facilities received such as water, inner village road, promised rubber plantation, and living allowance. Many who dreamed a better life in the resettlement villages are not patient to face a new reality.

In the first year they were in the location they still believed in that all the promise would be in truth. It might be because of their positive thinking about the committee and because of their still getting jadup. At the last month of the year more of them were going to get worry. Condition of street, the uncertainty of rubber plantation, no electricity, and no fresh water began to rise a question in their mind;

Table 15. Sampled Households by Reasons For Why Officers Do Not Work Properly And Whether Living is Improved

Reasons	Improved Living		Total
	Yes	No	
Insensitive to people complaints	11	59	70
	19.6	26.2	24.9
No commitment to promise	34	131	165
	60.7	58.2	58.7
Do not provide relevant information	5	17	22
	8.9	7.6	7.8
Other	6	18	24
	10.7	8	8.5
Total	56	225	281
	19.9	80.1	100

where is the promise. Actually, the contradiction and negative image on the committee commitment had started when compensation had been distributed. Nevertheless, most of them still had an expectation to get it after relocation. The attitude is more or less relevant with their satisfaction on living improvement.

3.5.2. Satisfaction

In economic theory, a higher level of satisfaction may come from an increase in real income. The income recipient might not feel an increase in their satisfaction level, but economists judged an increased satisfaction. This survey is not using the economic approach to judge satisfaction level, but is asking those people involved whether found their living improved or not. A standard measurement is used to judge. It is left to those people affected by the relocation process to express their own subjective valuation. The result is presented in Table 14 and Table 15.

It is evident from the household interview that majority of respondents felt that their living is not improved in the new villages. Only 30 per cent of respondents who found their living improved. 64 per cent of those who found their living not improved expressed that officers did not work properly, while 63 per cent of those who found their living improved also expressed that officers worked properly. However, those respondents who perceived that officers worked properly only 43 per cent found their

living improved. Majority of them also found that their living not improved. This is also true for respondents who perceived that officers did work properly.

It is interesting to understand the reasons of respondents who felt an improved living, but they had a negative perception on officers. The most dominant reason is that officers do not have commitment to what they promised. Insensitive to people complaints stays in the second rank. The same conclusion is also true for respondents who found that living is not improved after the relocation. More than 58 per cent of respondents belong to the disappointed group expressed that officers did not have commitment to what they promised.

4. Conclusion and Recommendation

The relocation project has changed the life of the people affected by the Koto Panjang Power Plant Project. The most important change is their daily life environment. They have left their own original villages for life. They are now living in completely new established villages. Those people used to live closer to the river which benefited them for a source of living. There were very familiar with water transportation. They used to catch fish from the river. They used to work in the rubber plantation to which most of them used to depend upon. Their houses used to cluster near the river. Their social interaction within the clan used to be very intense. All these ways of life have changed for them permanently. Soon their old villages will transform into a lake of water to operate the electric power for the benefit of national economic development in which they are part of it.

New life has started for those people in the new villages. They got new simple houses which are beautifully arranged. Every house is connected by inner village road. Every new village is also connected to the main road which leads to the center of the province. Some of the villages are even connected to inter-provincial road. For outsiders who visited the resettlement villages of Koto Panjang area will envy them. Those ten villages will soon become modern villages if they are touched by people

endowed with good quality of human resources. Unfortunately, the much needed human resources are not sufficiently present in the new villages. Therefore, challenges often turned out to threats and complaints which further weakens their motivation to work productively.

However, outsider views might turn different from the views of affected people themselves. This survey has attempted to ask a direct evaluation from the people affected. Household interviews as well as group interviews were undertaken. Economic activities are very important to support a living for the people. Before relocation, people used to have various sources of income. Beside rubber as the first source of income, people received income from rice field, fish, and fruits as the second source or the third source. Rubber was very dominant as the first source of income. It was more than 50 per cent of respondents depending upon rubber to support their living. No respondent was unemployed before the relocation.

Relocation drastically changed the structure of economic life. Rubber in the new villages is not yet capable to support a living. Beside it is not yet productive, rubber plantation itself is not so certain for the people. The rubber plantation is not yet fully transferred to the people. However, their dependence on rubber has reduced. But it remains dominant. Right now, around one-fourth of respondents still depend upon rubber. This is going to be an immediate problem, because when the power plant is running, the present rubber trees in the old villages will disappear. For those who are still living from rubber will be seriously affected. Their source of income will suddenly stop.

Beside rubber, right now some people are living from the jadup (living allowance) provided by the government. They support their life with jadup which will also end soon. Some others are using the left-over compensation to support their life. These people do not seem to prepare themselves for future changes in economic activities. Majority of population has not attained a high school level to enable them

improve alone and find new opportunities for living. The present general basic skill, rubber tapping, does not sufficiently empower the people to explore every possibility. It is unrealistic to expect them to improve alone by themselves. Outside intervention is required to equip those people with what ever human resources necessary to prepare them for changes in economic activities. Economic developmental training is needed to empower those people in the new villages. In the absence of improved human resources, those people living in the new villages will not improve their standard of living. Except, if sudden success happens to the rubber plantation promised to them. If it happens, at least it will take five years to come. Whereas they need to adjust themselves immediately. The question is who has prepared something for them.

Another problem is the timing of compensation transfer. It is considered as too earlier the real relocation. After receiving the compensation, people got the time to enjoy their life. Leisure became superior to working in the field. Demand for traveling to the city and recreation rose instantly. People were competing to spent their instant money. As a consequence, there were many of them running out of money even before getting relocated. In villages like Batu Bersurat, Muara Takus, Koto Tuo, and PIR Bangkinang, they rushed to purchase motorcycle. With sunglasses on their eyes, they rode the motor cycle. The villagers seemed to prefer spending their for leisure rather than preparing themselves to develop new productive interest. Often they wasted their time to play card in coffee shop rather than cultivating their lands. These attitudes should change if those have to raise their standard of living. Again they need a special training which enables them to change their attitude to face new environment.

The way people behaving due to the sudden change in their monetary wealth does not work alone. It is a product of several factors which involved almost

everybody. The government, village leader, and clan leader might missed to prepare their people about what to do next with their life. Much time was spent to persuade the people to accept the relocation. It was not fully realized that people were endowed with low quality of human resources. As it is evident from the field survey, majority of respondents do not even finish elementary school. It might not be wise enough to just let those people organize themselves without any serious preparation from the responsible authority. The people in the area do not have enough human resources from their level of educational attainment to improve their living and adjust properly with new changing environment.

Developmental training is necessary for those people to prepare them economically with improved basic skills. Those people need various kinds of training to enable them cultivate the existing agricultural land. Home based industrial training is needed by women the new villages as well as small business training for men. In the absence of such training, their ability to raise the standard of living will remain limited. Therefore, a success of the relocation project should not be measured merely from the reality that everybody has relocated and the power plant has run. It means that their task is not only how to make them leave for the new area with a great deal of money in their pockets.

It is a fact that everybody is now living in the new villages. And the power plant is soon going to start. It is not wise if the people in the new villages are let alone with a feeling that their living are not improved due to the project. It is also a fact from the household interviews that only 30 per cent of respondents experienced an improved living condition. The rest is majority which felt impoverished by the project. Also majority of respondents do not have a positive perception to officers

who dealt with them during the relocation process. The main reason was that those officers do not commit to what they promised those people. The uncertain status of rubber plantation might be one case which is related to promises. Every household should have controlled that rubber plantation by now. This study was not able to list every promise ever offered to the people to accept the relocation. However, it is necessary to identify the validity of such promises. If they are valid and legitimate, an immediate effort should be made to fulfill them all.

An independent body might be necessary to monitor the dealing between the officers and the people. In the absence of a monitoring body, it is difficult to expect all parties involved to reveal their preferences. There is a tendency for each party to behave selfishly in order to protect his or her interest by asking more for giving less. Conflicting interests are potential to arise. Although it is very subjective, the low level of living satisfaction and the large number of negative perception found among respondents might result from a miscommunication among involved parties. In the presence of an independent monitoring body, a potential game theoretic dealing can be controlled. It will not be as easy for the people affected to just put the blame on officers being in charge if they do not get what the officers promised to give to the people. The presence of an independent monitoring body is also potential to reduce the negative perception of the people toward officers. It is also necessary to protect a just implementation of commitment, promises and non-discriminatory rules. Therefore, transparent rules are required to regulate all parties involved. Regulator should implement rules as it is understood by every party. An independent body should be authorized to monitor how the rules are implemented.

Appendix I:

Monthly Average Price of Estate Crop Products
in Riau Province, 1990-1994 (Rupiah/Unit)

Year/month	Coconut (piece)	Coffee (Kg)	Rubber (Kg)	Clove (Kg)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1990	172.77	2779.26	544.58	7613.33
1991	194.25	2730.46	541.04	3347.11
1992	195.77	2463.88	517.10	2425.80
1993	218.72	2499.93	500.81	2395.48
<u>1994</u>	<u>210.71</u>	<u>3078.32</u>	<u>674.94</u>	<u>2000.00</u>
January	197.29	2371.93	509.61	2000.00
February	205.34	2371.93	544.26	2000.00
March	205.34	2371.93	615.35	2000.00
April	217.42	2371.93	617.14	2000.00
may	213.39	2371.93	627.30	2000.00
June	213.39	2371.93	633.27	2000.00
July	213.39	3421.80	633.27	2000.00
August	213.39	3810.64	651.19	2000.00
September	213.39	3888.41	758.72	2000.00
October	209.36	3810.64	806.51	2000.00
November	213.39	3888.41	848.33	2000.00
December	213.39	3888.41	854.30	2000.00

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Riau Province

Appendix II:

Average Retail Price of 9 Essential Commodities in Rural Markets
of Kampar Regency by Kind of Goods 1990 - 1994

Kind of Goods	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Rice	Kg	623.49	658.54	692.50	716.67	795.85
2. Salted Fish	Kg	3695.00	3666.67	3500.00	5000.00	5000.00
3. Cooking Oil	Kg	1327.28	1204.16	1563.33	1583.33	1618.06
4. Sugar Cane	Kg	1152.78	1191.67	1256.72	1366.67	1400.00
5. Salt	Kg	222.22	241.67	250.00	250.00	250.00
6. Kerosene	Ltr	287.50	328.97	347.50	415.57	416.67
7. Soap	Btg	402.78	400.00	400.00	400.00	416.67
8. Shirts	Mtr	1094.44	1083.33	1207.41	127.41	1625.00
9. Batik	Hli	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	5500.00	5500.00

Source : Central Bureau of Statistic, Riau Province

Appendix III:

Average Retail Price of 11 Essential Commodities in Bangkinang Municipality
by Kind of Goods 1990 -1994

Kind of Goods	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Rice	Kg	621.25	699.27	704.17	659.90	757.29
2. Salted Fish	Kg	3041.67	3822.92	3922.91	3672.92	5239.58
3. Cooking Oil	Btl	1276.67	836.21	1620.83	1477.08	1684.17
4. Sugar Cane	Kg	1100.00	1226.04	1263.96	1350.00	1375.00
5. Salt	Kg	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
6. Kerosene	Ltr	190.00	220.83	300.00	397.92	400.00
7. Soap	Btg	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
8. Shirting	Mtr	1200.00	1414.07	2104.17	2382.30	2700.00
9. Batic	Hli	3947.92	4000.00	5500.00	7102.08	7895.83
10. Wheat Flour	Kg	804.79	804.38	803.96	894.79	887.50
11. Cement	Zak	5743.75	5845.00	6200.00	6926.04	7306.25

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics, Riau Province

Appendix IV

Average Retail Price of Rice in Bangkinang Kampar Regency 1994 (in Rupiah/Kg)

Month	Kind of Rice			
	Mundam	B.1	SKB	Siam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January	850.00	750.00	650.00	600.00
February	862.50	756.25	650.00	600.00
March	900.00	770.00	650.00	600.00
April	900.00	750.00	650.00	600.00
May	850.00	750.00	650.00	600.00
June	900.00	750.00	700.00	700.00
July	1100.00	900.00	812.50	762.50
August	1190.00	1060.00	900.00	850.00
September	1175.00	1000.00	887.50	800.00
October	1150.00	1000.00	850.00	850.00
November	1150.00	1000.00	850.00	850.00
December	1150.00	1075.00	887.50	850.00

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics, Kampar Regency

Appendix V:

GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF KAMPAR REGENCY AT CURRENT MARKET PRICE
BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN 1988 - 1993 (IN-MILLION RUPIAH)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*	1993**)
Industrial Origin						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01 Agriculture	140582.54	181686.67	171823.5	196077.62	222125.4	262730.21
02 Mining and Excavation	2824.04	3610.57	4207.47	4570.94	5178.56	5883.94
03 Manufacturing Industry	22705.49	28671.82	38463.9	47588.32	56048.96	63331.59
04 Electricity, Gas, and Fresh Water	317.33	421.37	546.72	711.61	931.86	1201.84
05 Building	7206.25	9125.12	12007.15	14582.36	15964.25	17348.33
06 Trade, Hotel, and Restorant	40119.93	48884.84	62314.93	79604.63	88353.26	99975.73
07 Transportation and Communication	19407.05	23582.65	26981.61	31722.88	3520318	38715.08
08 Bank and Other Financial Institutions	828.75	1203.48	1584.54	1973.73	2446.78	3032.51
09 House-Rental	15299.54	17767.21	19720.96	24598.53	26180.16	28588.81
10 Government and Defense	26194.8	30483.36	34466.5	40113.61	45149.05	49730.71
11 Services	4917.59	5592.63	6467.41	8752.79	10188.94	11973.5
Total	280613.34	331140.73	378884.69	452277.12	507771.52	582312.38

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics, Kampar Regency

Notes : *) Corrected Numbers

**) Temporary Numbers

Appendix VI:

GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF KAMPAR REGENCY
AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICE BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN 1988 - 1993
(In Million Rupiah)

Industrial Origin		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*	1993**
		2	3	4	5	6	7
01	Agriculture	100291.89	106281.6 ⁹	110911.23	121757.19	131575.63	143627.34
02	Mining and Excavation	1758.45	1881.68	2069.26	2187.18	2394.36	2612.49
03	Manufactural Industry	14554.8	17272.18	21854.49	24531.44	27427.98	29972.98
04	Electricity, Gas and Fresh Water	199.21	243.99	312.41	375.37	485.27	587.47
05	Building	4966.76	5852.33	7220.61	8030.07	8857.82	9225.79
06	Trade, Hotel and Restorant	25708.49	30459.42	37056.93	40744.98	43875.14	46988.66
07	Transportation and Comunication	13195.85	14493.16	16352.49	16973.29	18130.85	19394.6
08	Bank and Other Financial Institutions	661.47	780.2	873.83	907.44	1167.8	1347.04
09	House-Rental	9486.96	10093.88	12053.64	13690.96	14535.88	15476.76
10	Government and Defence	14348.58	15388.62	15757.1	16264.34	17372.97	19071.85
11	Services	3531.43	3921.35	4460.29	5735.72	6340.16	6910.28
Total		188671.69	206669.5	228922.29	251287.96	271943.88	295195.06

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics, Kampar Regency

Notes : *) Corrected Numbers

***) Temporary Numbers

Appendix VII:

REGIONAL INCOME OF KAMPAR REGENCY
AT CURRENT MARKET PRICE 1988 - 1993

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*)	1993**)
	2	3	4	5	6	7
01	280813.34	331140.73	378664.69	452277.12	507771.52	582312.4
02	25900.61	30564.29	34950.75	41745.18	46867.31	53747.43
03	254712.73	300576.44	343713.94	410531.94	460904.21	528564.9
04	10045.96	11854.94	13556.2	16191.52	18178.22	20846.78
05	244686.77	288721.6	330157.74	394340.42	442725.99	507718.2
06	493,401	524,007	556,513	391,035	627,119	655,609
07	568732.82	631939.52	680423.8	765229	809689.26	888200.9
08	495878.14	550988.06	593261.51	667203.16	705968.07	774422.2

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics, Kampar Regency

Remarks : *) Corrected Numbers

**) Temporary NUMbers

Appendix VIII:

REGIONAL INCOME OF KAMPAR REGENCY
AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICE 1988 - 1993

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*)	1993**)
	2	3	4	5	6	7
01	188671.69	206669.5	226922.29	251267.96	271943.66	295195.06
02	17414.4	19075.59	21129.53	23193.88	25100.42	27246.5
03	171257.29	187593.91	207792.76	228094.1	246843.44	267948.56
04	6754.45	7398.77	8195.42	8996.11	9735.59	10567.98
05	164502.84	180195.14	199597.34	219097.99	237107.85	257380.56
06	493,401	524,007	336,313	591,036	627,119	656,609
07	382390.17	394402.17	411351.2	425165.99	433639.96	450260.84
08	333405.97	343879.26	358657.1	370702.23	378090.88	392582.44

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics,

Kampar Regency

Remarks : *) Corrected Numbers

***) Temporary NUmbers

Lembaga Pengkajian Ekonomi dan Pembangunan

Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Andalas

Penelitian Dampak Sosial Ekonomi PLTA Koto Panjang

Juli 1996

SANGAT RAHASIA

Daftar Pertanyaan: A

- P.1

Nama Pewawancara	<i>P. 1/1996</i>
------------------	------------------
- P.2 Nomor Responden:

--	--	--

 01
- P.3

Nama Desa Penelitian	<i>Desa. Batu Pasareh</i>
----------------------	---------------------------

0	1
---	---

 04
- P.4

Nama Desa Sebelumnya	<i>Batu Pasareh I</i>
----------------------	-----------------------

0	1
---	---

 06
- P.5

Kapan dipindahkan ke desa ini?	<i>1 Jam Tahun 85</i>
--------------------------------	-----------------------

9	6
---	---

 08
- P.6

Nama	
------	--
- P.7

Kelamin	<i>1 laki-laki 0 perempuan</i>
---------	--------------------------------

1

 10
- P.8

Suku	<i>Melayu</i>
------	---------------

4

 11
- P.9

Umur (tahun)	<i>30</i>
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3	0
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 12
- P.10

Pendidikan (yang ditamatkan)**	<i>2</i>
--------------------------------	----------

2

 14
- P.11 Susunan Keluarga:

	Nama	Status*	Umur	Laki-laki	Perempuan	Pendidikan**
01.		1	30	1	0	7
02.		2	25	0	1	2
03.		3	3	1	0	0
04.		3	1,5	0	1	0
05.		4	62	0	1	0
06.						
07.						
08.						
09.						
10.						
11.						

* Isikan: suami=1 isteri=2 anak=3 lainnya=4

**Isikan: tak tamat SD=0 tamat SD=1 tak tamat SLP=2
 tamat SLP=3 tak tamat SMA=4 tamat SMA=5
 tak tamat PT=6 tamat PT=7

Ringkasan P.11:

Jumlah ART

0	5
---	---

 15

Jumlah anak kandung

0	2
---	---

 17

Jumlah anak yang menetap di rumah ini

0	2
---	---

 19

P.12 Urutan 3 sumber pendapatan terbesar yang anda terima!
(Isikan tanda: * pertama; ** kedua; ***ketiga)

Sumber Pendapatan	Sebelum Pindah	Setelah Pindah
01.Tanaman padi
02.Tanaman makanan lainnya
03.Karet	*.....	*.....
04.Sawit
05.Buah-buahan
06.Kopi
07.Perikanan / Menangkap Ikan	***.....	***.....
08.Peternakan
-Kerbau
-Kambing
-Ayam
09.Pengolahan hasil pertanian
10.Pengangkutan
-Becak
-Truk
-Sepeda
11.Peminjaman uang
12.Pengumpulan hasil hutan
-Damar
-Rotan
-Bahan	**.....
13.Kehutanan
14.Kerajinan
-Tukang cat
-.....
15.Memburuh
16.Perdagangan
-.....
17.Lainnya
-.....
Jadip	**.....

Sebelum pindah

0	3	20
1	2	22
0	7	24

Sesudah pindah

0	3	26
1	7	28
0	7	30

P.13 Bagaimana pengeluaran anda sekarang dibanding tempat asal untuk barang-barang berikut?
(jawab dengan melingkari nomor yang relevan)

Jenis Pengeluaran	Naik	Turun	Tetap	Tidak Berlaku
1.Makanan	①	2	3	4
2.Pupuk	1	2	3	④
3.Bibit	1	2	3	④
4.Obat-obatan	1	2	3	④
5.Bahan-bakar	1	2	3	4
....kayu	1	2	③	4
....minyak tanah	1	2	③	4
....
6.Pakaian	①	2	3	4

1	32
4	33
4	34
4	35
3	36
3	37
1	38

Waktu Kerja

Pekerjaan apa yang lebih memakan waktu setelah pindah?

Mengapa?
(jelaskan)

pekerjaan karet
dan jam 7-4 (tempat ukur)

Kekayaan Rumah Tangga:

Barang barang apa saja yang anda miliki sebelum dan setelah pindah?

(Isikan: 1- untuk barang barang yang dipunyai responden; 0- untuk barang barang tidak dipunyai)

Keadaan	TV Warna	TV H-Putih	Radio	Sepeda	Sepeda Motor	Kulkas	Kamar Mandi	Kerbau	Kambing	Kompas M.Tanah
Sebelum	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Setelah	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bagaimana anda merasakan perubahan beberapa fasilitas berikut sejak pindah?

(Pewawancara melingkari angka yang relevan pada tabel di bawah)

Keadaan	Sumber Air	Listrik	Jalan	Pelayanan Kesehatan	Sekolah	Mesjid	Perumahan	Lokasi Desa	Semuanya
Membaik	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Memburuk	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sama	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Tak berlaku	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67

Apakah pertanian sumber pendapatan utama anda?

Ya -1 Tidak -2

Bila ya, bagaimana keadaan tanah pertanian yang anda miliki sekarang?

(Pewawancara melingkari nomor yang relevan)

Keadaan	Kesuburan Sawah	Kesuburan Ladang	Irigasi
Membaik	1	1	1
Memburuk	2	2	2
Sama	3	3	3
Tidak berlaku	4	4	4
	4	3	4
	68	69	70

Keadaan mana yang tepat untuk menggambarkan pertanian anda?

71

terlalu kering -1
tidak subur -2

tanaman tak tumbuh -3
tak cocok -4

tak ada pengalaman dengan tanaman baru -5
lainnya -6
(jelaskan)

Bagaimana keadaan tanah ulayat?

Keadaan	Parsil	Suku	Nagari
Bertambah	1	1	1
Berkurang	2	2	2
Tetap	3	3	3
Tak berlaku	4	4	4
	4	4	4
	72	73	74

Bagaimana kehidupan sosial kemasyarakatan sejak pindah?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Saudara sesuku terpisah | Ya ¹ | Tidak 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 75 |
| Kegiatan agama terganggu | Ya ¹ | Tidak 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 76 |
| Tak cocok dengan tetangga baru | Ya 1 | Tidak ⁰ | <input type="checkbox"/> 77 |
| Kegiatan sosial terputus | Ya ¹ | Tidak 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 78 |

Proses relokasi

Kapan anda mendengar bahwa akan ada pemukiman baru? Tahun: 91 79

Apakah anda senang ketika mendengar kabar pemukiman baru itu?
Ya -1 Tidak ⁰ 90

Apakah pendapat anda diminta untuk menentukan pemuka kampung yang akan duduk dalam panitia pemindahan?
Ya -1 Tidak ⁰ 91

Kapan anda menandatangani persetujuan pindah? *Tidak ada* Tahun: 92

Siapa yang meminta persetujuan anda?
Kepala suku ⁻¹ Kepala desa -2 Panitia -3 Lainnya -4 93
(sebutkan:.....)

Apa yang mendorong anda memberikan persetujuan pindah?
Kelihatan menguntungkan -1 94
Semua orang sudah setuju ⁻²
Ada yang menekan -3
Ada tawaran uang -4
Lainnya -5

Musyawaharah
Apakah anda ikut serta dalam musyawarah kepindahan? 95
Ya ⁻¹ Tidak -0

Siapa yang mengorganisir musyawarah? 96
Ninik Memah + Aparat Desa
Berapa kali musyawarah tersebut diadakan? 5 kali 97

Siapa yang ikut dalam musyawarah?
Setiap orang -1 98
Hampir semua penduduk ⁻²
Hanya orang tertentu -3
Tidak tahu -4

Apakah kesepakatan dalam musyawarah terakhir? (jelaskan!)
Caranya pemilihan us. Rumah, teknis keberangkatan

Kompensasi
Adakah anda mendapat uang penggantian/kompensasi? 99
Ada ⁻¹ Tidak -0
Bila ada, melalui pihak mana kompensasi itu diperoleh? 100
Bank ⁻¹ Pejabat Desa -2 Lainnya ⁻³

P.33 Berapa nilai kompensasi? Rp. 900000,-

Objek	Satuan	(Rp ribu)		
		Nilai Resmi	Nilai Pasar	Nilai Bersih
Tanah	m ²			
Pohon	batang			
Rumah	m ²			
Lainnya	...			

P.34 Untuk apa saja uang kompensasi digunakan?

Ditabung -1 Dipakai untuk konsumsi -2 Dipakai untuk investasi -3 101

P.35 Bagaimana menurut anda besarnya uang kompensasi secara keseluruhan?

Wajar -1 Karena 102
 Tak Wajar -0 Karena

*Banyak tanaman Indris tidak diperhitungkan
 Harga tidak pantas*

P.36 Apakah menurut pendapat anda pejabat yang mengurus kepindahan itu sudah bekerja sebaik-baiknya?

Ya -1 Tidak -0 103

P.37 Bila jawaban pada P.35=tidak, karena:

- Mereka tidak mempedulikan keluhan kami -1 104
- Mereka tidak menepati janji -2
- Mereka tidak memberi penjelasan yang lengkap -3
- Lainnya -4

P.38 Apakah anda ada merasa penghidupan membaik setelah pindah?

Ya -1 Tidak -0 105

P.39 Apakah yang menjadi perhatian anda sebelum pindah?

Aspek ekonomi

P.40 Apakah yang menjadi perhatian anda sekarang?

*Kelelahan di jalan raya. Mata pencarian yang mem
 are belum ada keuntungannya di daerah baru.
 Hama babi*

P.41 Apa harapan anda terhadap pemukiman baru sebelum pindah dulu?

Fasilitas yang diinginkan serta kesetiaan tanah

P.42 Apakah harapan itu menjadi kenyataan?

Tidak
