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The Impact Of Nutmeg Company Closure On Workers Social, Economic And Environmental Changes (Case Study Of PT.Ollop, Hila Village, Leihitu Sub-District, Central Maluku District)

Ali Abdila Tatisina[1], Jeter D. Siwalette[2], Noviar F. Wenno[3]

[1,2,3,]Agribusiness Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Pattimura University
Jln. Ir. M. Putuhena, Poka Campus, Ambon, 97233

E-mail : aldi.tatisina@gmail.com siwalettej2017@gmail.com noviarfwenno@gmail.com

Abstract

The closure of a nutmeg company that has been established for 10 years can have an impact on social, economic and environmental life, especially workers who have been dependent on the company to be able to fulfill aspects of their lives. This study aims to determine the social, economic and environmental impacts of PT Ollop workers in Hila Village due to the closure of PT Ollop. And whether there are changes for PT. Ollop workers in Hila Village related to the presence of the company until the company stopped operating in 2016. This research was conducted for two months, namely in August-September 2023. this research uses a qualitative approach with a case study strategy. In determining informants in this study, purposive sampling with snowball technique was determined. The data analysis method used is qualitative descriptive analysis. The impact of PT Ollop's cessation of operations can be seen from changes in interactions between communities, family values, increased knowledge and access to education, health, changes in livelihoods, income, expenses, work environment and living environment.

***Keywords*: PT Ollop, Social, Economic, Environmental**

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, with its rich natural resources, plays a significant role in the global market for natural resources. As one of the major producers of nutmeg and coconut, the

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plantation industry plays a strategic role in contributing to the national economy. At the same time, the country is currently challenged to manage its natural resources sustainably and accommodate global market demands with various requirements. The global situation with various complex market needs also
has an impact on the plantation sector in Indonesia, especially nutmeg export policies that need to be adjusted to market demand. One of the adjustments that needs to be made is the quality standard of nutmeg products.

Hila Village is a village located in Leihitu District, Central Maluku Regency, Maluku Province. People in Hila Village earn their livelihoods mostly as transport workers, farmers and village employees. The location of Hila Village in the northern part of the island of Ambon with a distance of about 37 km from the city center of Ambon with a travel time of about 50 minutes, the distance between the two is relatively close and the impact that is felt is the pattern of community behavior that is more consumptive of industrial goods, in addition to patterns of community behavior, external cultural influences also appear to affect the social and economic life of the Hila village community itself.

PT Ollop is a company that was established in Hila Village in 2006 with the type of business is the export of Maluku spices outside the village such as nutmeg and its derivatives. In its development, the Hila Village community, which was originally a farming and fishing-oriented community, experienced a fundamental change in its life. The surrounding community was recruited as workers in the nutmeg exporting company, especially those from Hila village. After becoming a worker, a salary is obtained which certainly affects the economy of the workers, besides that the routines and habits carried out before and after work have changed. In addition to workers, ordinary farmers have also experienced changes since their affiliation with PT Ollop. They receive assistance, guidance, empowerment on farmers' land, especially land with nutmeg plants. This certainly has an influence on the ways farmers manage their land, the impact of which can be seen from changes in the daily culture of farmers and the environment of their gardens.

The problem occurred in 2016 for 3 consecutive months the company suffered losses. This was due to the quality of nutmeg and its derivatives not meeting European standards as the company's market. Aflatoxins in nutmeg and its derivatives were too high and did not meet the aflatoxin threshold set by Europe. Shipment failures occurred

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and as a result, operational costs, salaries, benefits and profits could not be obtained as a result, in August 2016 the company stopped operating completely.

People who initially worked as workers in the company returned to their original routines. The women who had worked returned to being housewives, some also sold bread, opened shops and various other businesses. This change was also experienced by farmers who were once affiliated with the company, they returned to the way they were before the company was established, like a *reset factory,* or even worse. Nutmeg plants in the forest, in farmers' gardens, began to go unnoticed because farmers had difficulty managing their land without assistance from the company. The decline in nutmeg production, the small profits earned, caused farmers to lose confidence in their agricultural products so they began to work as motorcycle taxi drivers, transport workers at ferry ports and others. This, of course, affects the time they have to take care of their crops, resulting in a decrease in yield due to lack of care.

This research is interesting because previously it was difficult to find research that discussed the impact of a company's stop on the community. Because the establishment of the company itself certainly provides changes to the community and certainly causes dependence by the community. Based on these facts, this study aims to determine the social, economic and environmental impacts of Hila Village due to the cessation of PT Ollop's operations and whether there are changes for the Hila Village community related to the company's presence until the company closes.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted for approximately two months, namely in August-September 2023 where this research used a qualitative approach with a case study strategy. In determining informants or sources in this study, *Purposive sampling* with *snowball* technique was determined.

Data collection was obtained in several ways, namely; 1. Interview, The informants are former workers of PT Ollop, farmers who live in Hila village and have been affiliated with PT Ollop, former managers of PT Ollop. 2. Observation, Unstructured participant observation was carried out by observing the activities of the Hila Village community socio-economically and paying attention to the environment in accordance with the problems studied. Documentation, Documentation used in the research is documents of records of events that have passed both writing, pictures and data provided by informants as supporting other instruments. This document can be in

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the form of notes, photos and so on. In this case the author uses qualitative descriptive analysis, where qualitative descriptive analysis is a method of analyzing, describing and summarizing various conditions, situations of various data collected from interviews or direct observations regarding problems that occur in the field to be studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research involved 22 former workers of PT Ollop who had worked for 5 years and above. As well as 8 farmers who have partnered with PT Ollop. Of the 22 former workers interviewed, they discussed the social, economic and work environment impacts, this was done because the most affected by the cessation of PT Ollop's operations socially, economically and work environment were PT Ollop workers. This is different from what is felt by farmers where the relationship between farmers and PT Ollop is only limited to a partnership relationship without a contract. Farmers will do the harvesting in their hamlets after which they will sell to PT. Ollop. Therefore, the social, economic and work environment impacts are not really affected by farmers, instead what is felt is the current environmental changes. Therefore, data on the environment was obtained from interviews with 8 farmers who had partnered with PT Ollop.

Changes in Interactions that occur between Communities

When seen from Table 1, after PT Ollop stopped operating, there was a change in the pattern of interaction in the Hila Village community. This pattern has changed because all workers in it come from Hila Village itself. Initially, when they were still working at PT.Ollop, it was difficult for workers to interact with their neighbors or with the wider Hila Village community, this was due to the working hours that limited these interactions to occur except for people who worked in PT.Ollop.

Table 1: Interactions between communities before and after PT. Ollop ceased operations

No.	Before	After
1	Lack of interaction with neighbors.	Interaction with neighbors is more frequent.
2	Lack of involvement in community activities in Hila Village.	More often involved in community activities in Hila Village.

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3	The level of public trust is high.	The level of public trust is reduced.

For involvement in events or celebrations held in Hila Village, it is difficult to attend unless permission has been obtained by PT Ollop. This permission can be obtained unless there is an event or celebration organized by a close family, such as permission because a family member got married or died or other events organized by the closest family. If workers do not obtain permission, efforts to engage in community activities are carried out after returning home from work from PT Ollop. Workers will go to the location of the activity or celebration at night. In addition to participating only at night or after returning from PT. Ollop, workers can also be involved in events or celebrations by giving money or goods as a contribution given to the owner of the event or celebration, because in Hila there is a community custom to help the owner of the celebration by giving money, staples, vegetables and various other things or the village term is *Bataru, Bataru* itself is a habit of helping each other between communities in organizing celebrations, this is often found in events or celebrations such as weddings, circumcisions or the 9-day tahlilan tradition to remember and pray for people who have died.

This is different from the current situation, where interactions in the community are getting better if seen from the intensity of meetings that are increasingly frequent. Likewise, community involvement in events or celebrations held in Hila Village has become more active in participating because now their involvement is no longer limited by work time or the need to obtain permission from PT Ollop.

In line with what was conveyed by Ramiah and Hewstone, 2013 Contact between groups and between individuals in society, in the form of frequency of physical interaction in the form of face-to-face arrangements will minimize the social identity of each member of the community group. So that several different groups or individuals can have a better relationship and can merge. In this melting situation, the attitude of each group or individual becomes more positive, because prejudice is reduced or even lost, so that the quality of the relationship between the two becomes better.

The impact felt after no longer working at PT Ollop is the loss of routine income obtained every month, the loss of routine income must be quickly overcome by former PT Ollop workers because expenses continue to occur at any time. One of the efforts to overcome the loss of income is to take out a loan to fulfill daily needs as well as to start a new business. On the other hand, because former PT Ollop workers no longer receive

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a fixed monthly salary, public confidence in lending money to former workers has decreased. The new business that is being carried out is seen as unclear in terms of income, causing the community to hesitate to lend money. This indicates a decrease in the level of public trust in former PT Ollop workers.

Family values that are built between family members

While still working at PT Ollop, there is little interaction between family members, which is a result of the activities of workers who start working from 08.00-16.00 WIT. This is in addition to overtime, which can be as late as 20:00 WIT or even 21:00 WIT if the nutmeg delivery time is approaching. Most of the workers are women and married, which means that they have to do more activities every day. Before going to work, for example, the workers must first prepare breakfast and lunch for their family members. During the day, between 12:00-13:00 WIT, workers only rest around the company, except for workers whose houses are close by. This pattern is carried out continuously from the first day of work until the company stops operating. Domestic work at home is divided between parents and children according to what has been agreed between family members.

Table 2: Family Values Before and After PT Ollop Ceased Operations

No.	Before	After
1	lack of Interaction with family members	Interaction with family members is more frequent
2	Less free time with family	More free time with family
3	Division of labor in the home	Division of labor in the home

This has changed since the company ceased operations. More time is spent with family members. The parenting of parents to children has improved because the interaction has become more active.

According to Dunst, Trivette and Deal, in Fahrudin, 2012 in the family there are values which are systems, attitudes and beliefs that unite the family. This value can also be a guideline. So family values are values that are believed, embraced, and practiced by each family member. In the interview process, the researcher found that there are values or systems that apply in the families of PT Ollop workers, namely; commitment

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to welfare, habits in the family, sharing responsibilities, mutual support between families, togetherness and finally developing together.

The values or system contained in the family of PT Ollop workers are obtained from how interactions are established and formed in the family and it turns out that the closure of PT Ollop has a positive impact on family values which are felt to be closer and more developed between family members' relationships, because while working at PT Ollop the time spent with family is very limited. Because they have to work from the morning at 08.00 WIT until the afternoon at
16.0 IT, and when working overtime even until around 20.00 WIT or 21.00 WIT.

Improved Knowledge and Access to Education

The company PT.Ollop is a company engaged in the export of agricultural products such as cloves, cocoa and nutmeg. the leading commodity exported by PT.Ollop is the Nutmeg commodity. The average worker who works at PT.Ollop is mostly placed in the nutmeg sorting section, so the knowledge and abilities that have increased are knowledge about the type and quality of nutmeg in accordance with export standards.

Table 3. Improvement in knowledge before and after working at PT Ollop

No.	Before	After
1	No knowledge of nutmeg quality standards	Knowledge of nutmeg quality standards
2	Do not know how the work system in the company	Work system in the company
3	Not understanding the importance of product hygiene and sanitation	Product hygiene and sanitation

Since joining and working at PT Ollop, workers are first given training on what work is done in PT Ollop. The training is carried out for at least 1 month after which they are placed in the positions that have been prepared. The only knowledge that the workers developed was that of nutmeg, although this was also limited due to the division of labor system. With the cessation of PT Ollop's operations, there was no impact on the

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knowledge of former workers. This can also be seen in the way former workers on average return to their jobs before joining PT.Ollop, namely service businesses, selling and others. These are not related at all to the nutmeg commodity.

It was found that while PT Ollop was operating in Hila Village, it never provided education-related assistance in the form of scholarships, pocket money or any other form to workers or workers' families. In addition to no direct dependence on education when former workers quit PT.Ollop, it was also not found that the families of former workers experienced problems in education due to the loss of their daily livelihoods. So changes were not felt as a result of the cessation of PT.Ollop's operations.

Access to Occupational Health and Protection

When PT Ollop was still operating various efforts to protect the occupational health and safety of workers were made. Routine health checks were provided, workers were protected through Jamsostek and workers received personal protective equipment (PPE) when working.

Table 4. Access to Occupational Health and Protection Before and After PT Ollop Ceased Operations.

No.	Before	After
1	Free monthly medical check-ups.	Health check-ups no longer exist and need to pay at health facilities
2	Social Security Protection.	Social Security is no longer available.
3	Personal protective equipment (PPE).	No more personal protective equipment.

Routine examinations provided by the company in order to find out the current condition of workers are carried out once every 1 month with the examinations carried out being basic examinations. These company-initiated check-ups usually bring in health workers from the nearest community health center. Workers also receive personal protection by being registered in the jamsostek program. They are also given PPE provided by PT Ollop in the form of head protection cloth, gloves and masks. In the event of a work accident, PT Ollop will be responsible for the problem that occurs. These things are the obligation of every company to protect workers. Which is indeed stated in article 86 of the labor law; every worker/laborer has the right to obtain protection for

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occupational safety and health, final morals and decency, treatment in accordance with human dignity and religious values. And article 87 of the labor law; every company is obliged to implement an occupational safety and health management system. With the cessation of PT Ollop's operations, the facilities and access to health are no longer available to former workers.

Change of livelihood

Changes in livelihoods or commonly called job transformation in this paper are seen from the main elements described in previous studies. The main elements contained therein are first, occupational transformation is usually characterized by a change in the community's orientation regarding livelihoods. Changes in livelihood orientation here are defined as changes in people's thinking that will determine and influence their actions in the future, in terms of livelihood or main job (Fajar Hatma, 2003). Secondly, occupational transformation usually occurs because there are internal factors (such as interests, talents and opportunities), external factors (social and economic environment conditions) or a combination of both factors that encourage it (Supriyadi, 2003).

The table below shows how the livelihoods of workers who initially worked at PT Ollop have changed and are now engaged in various jobs.

Table 5. Employment Before and After PT Ollop Ceased Operations

Before			After							
Type of Work	2010-2016		Type of Work	2017		2018		2019		
	Number of Informants (30 people)	Percent 100%		Number of Informants (30 people)	Percent 100%	Number of Informants (30 people)	Percent 100%	Number of Informants (30 people)	Percent 100%	
PT. Ollop workers	22	73	Not working	5	16	5	16	6	20	
			Selling bread and cakes	8	27	8	27	7	24	
			Rice preparations	4	13	4	13	5	16	
			Service business	2	7	2	7	1	3	

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			Cold drinks	2	7	2	7	2	7
			Gardening	1	3	1	3	1	3
Farmers affiliated with PT. Ollop	8	27	Farmers	8	27	8	27	8	27
Total	30	100	Total	30	100	30	100	30	100

The people of Hila Village before the presence of PT Ollop were mostly farmers. They were subsistence farmers who farmed only to fulfill their daily needs. Farming is a profession that is owned by men or husbands and only occasionally women or wives and their children go together to follow the village. Women mostly work as housewives although there are also those who trade to earn additional income.

Since its operation in 2006, PT Ollop has opened *recruitment* three times, namely in 2006, 2008 and 2010. In the 3 stages of recruitment carried out, most of those who entered and joined as workers at PT Ollop were women who wanted to help supplement their husbands' income, namely 70 people and only 5 men. The women who worked at PT. Ollop on average before working at the company had previously owned private businesses such as trading, selling food to sewing services.

After working for 5 years or more (starting from *recruitment in* 2010), workers had to stop working at PT Ollop because in August 2016 PT Ollop ceased operations. The changes that occurred were responded to by former workers in various ways. Starting from making sales, trading, service businesses to some who have to borrow money in order to meet their daily needs.

Revenue

Based on its classification, the Central Bureau of Statistics (2008) in Intan Sri (2019) distinguishes population income into 4 groups, namely:

a). Very high income group. The very high income group is if the average income is more than 3,500,000.00 per month.
b). High income group. The high income group has an average income of between 3,500,000 and 2,500,000 per month.
c). Medium income group. The medium income group is if the average income is between 1,500,000.00 - 2,500,000 per month.
d). Low income group. The low income group is if the average income is below

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1,500,000.00 per month.

The Central Bureau of Statistics uses the term wage in describing the payment received by workers. For workers who are laborers, the payment for their labor uses the term wage, while for non-labor workers or those who have their own businesses and *freelancers* use the term income.

Below is a table of wages received by workers who work at PT Ollop and the income earned after no longer working at PT Ollop.

Table 6: Nominal Income Before and After PT Ollop Ceased Operations

Before			After		
Nominal/ month	Number of Informants	Percentage (%)	Nominal/month	Number of Informants	Percentage (%)
1.500.000 - 2.000.000	30	100	500.000	7	23
			500.000- 1.500.000	16	53
			1.500.000- 2.500.000	6	21
			2.500.000-	1	3
	30	100		30	100

The table above illustrates that the wages earned while still working at PT Ollop ranged from Rp.1,500,000-Rp.2,000,000, depending on the working time plus overtime of each worker. The wages earned are received once a month. This is different from when they were still at PT Ollop whose wages were fixed. There are differences in income between individuals. Based on the results of field findings where the data obtained for monthly income for each person is between 0 and Rp.5,000,000, this amount is due to differences in the work carried out by former PT. Ollop workers. If using the classification from BPS, only 1 person is classified as very high income, 6 people are classified as medium income, and the remaining 15 people are classified as low income.

The impact of the cessation of PT Ollop's operations on workers is the loss of regular monthly income. The change in income forced former workers to make various efforts in order to obtain other income. The dependence of former workers who have

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worked at the company for approximately five years and above initially caused difficulties but slowly improved with various schemes carried out ranging from taking loans, opening businesses, selling food merchandise, to opening service businesses.

For those who own a business, over time it has become their regular source of income until now with the income received fluctuating, because the business built is privately owned and the profit from the business made is small and depends on consumer demand.

There were also former PT Ollop workers who chose not to work after being dismissed from PT Ollop. Those who choose not to work anymore have various reasons, namely that their income has been fully covered by their husband and children, they no longer have dependents, the age factor, and they are no longer able to work because they are sickly.

Spending

Based on what was found by the author, consumption expenditures made to meet the needs and desires while still working at PT Ollop came from the wages received plus income from spouses or children. Because the expenses incurred are in accordance with what is obtained from income, the nominal amount spent is also the same. This is in line with the consumption theory put forward by JM. Keynes in Hanum (2018) says that the size of consumption expenditure is only based on the size of the community's income level.

While still working at PT Ollop, former workers earned a salary that ranged from Rp.1,500,000-Rp.2,000,000. The wages earned were used to fulfill daily needs. Shopping for food supplies, payment of electricity, water, home repairs and used for children's education. Because of the limited amount of income that is only enough to meet the needs, excessive spending or becoming more wasteful does not occur. When they are still working, they cannot buy expensive items such as motorcycles or jewelry. So the amount of expenditure of workers at PT Ollop is in accordance with what they get each time.

Work Environment

The work environment is one of the important aspects needed for the development of a company. As long as PT Ollop is still operating, the working time to start production starts at 08.00 WIT and is given a break from 12.00 WIT-13.00 WIT. And may

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go home at 16.00 WIT and occasionally added with overtime if the time of transportation of nutmeg to the ship is approaching. This can last until 20:00 WIT or 21:00 WIT.

Workers are required to work from Monday to Friday, and if they are unable to attend, a doctor's note is required for those who are sick, as well as a clear reason for permission if there is an urgent need that cannot be abandoned.

Table 7. Workers' Working Time Before and After PT Ollop Ceased Operation

No.	Aspects	Before	After
1	Time Number of working hours	8 hours of work a day. From 08.00 WIT-16.00 WIT not to mention overtime in a month 3 / 4 times. Overtime 2-3 hours.	More variety
2	Work Break Time	1 hour break from 12.00 WIT-13.00 WIT	It is freer because it can be done between jobs according to their needs.
3	Monoton o us work	The work done is drying nutmegs, sorting out the quality of nutmegs, which is done during work.	There are many other activities besides business.
4	Fatigue	Lack of rest because the break is only 1 hour	Take more time off.

After PT Ollop ceased operations, the average former PT Ollop worker returned to their original job at the business ownership that had been created. In it, there is no work pressure imposed like when they were still working at PT.Ollop. Where working time also becomes more flexible and can be adjusted to the needs.

Environment

Zero Waste as a commitment from PT.Ollop in operating the company. No waste is produced and can pollute the environment. It is avoided as a step to maintain the sustainability of the company itself and the sustainability of the surrounding nature. The efforts made are certainly good, but there are other things that need to be considered in the company's operating system that need to be reviewed. PT.Ollop as a nutmeg export company needs to have its own plantation in order to maintain the quality and trust of

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buyers in the European Union and of course the standards need to be met so that the nutmeg commodity traded can be widely accepted by companies outside the village.

In the process of maintaining and improving the quality of its products, PT Ollop has made efforts to improve the quality of their products. Socialization to farmers, training to farmers, the implementation of a monitoring system for nutmeg plants, especially those that have partnered with farmers, this certainly has an impact. When looking at the definition of partnership according to (Kamil, 2006), it can be defined as a long-term commitment between two or more organizations with the intention of achieving certain business objectives by maximizing the effectiveness of the resources of each participant. The partnership efforts built between PT Ollop and Nutmeg farmers in Hila Village have caused changes, especially in farmers who are more business-oriented. Opening new land, dismantling unproductive nutmeg plants, maintaining nutmeg plants with the aim of increasing production are efforts made by PT. Ollop in order to obtain good quality nutmeg and the end result is profit.

The people of Hila Village were originally mostly subsistence farmers, or in the writings of (Eric Wolf, 1983) used the term *peasant* when referring to agricultural producers whose main goal was subsistence, producing agricultural products solely to survive and maintain their social status.

This can be seen from the cropping system in the hamlet which still uses local wisdom-based cultivation patterns and has not been in contact with modernization. Not yet utilizing technology, not massively clearing forest areas for planting crops, planting patterns that still follow the village system, harvesting to post-harvest still use old habits that are more traditional. farmers cultivate nutmeg from land clearing to post-harvest based on the local wisdom they have following hereditary traditions. (Siwalette, 2018).

However, this has changed. The planting pattern that is applied follows the commercial plantation pattern in which only one type of plant is planted or commonly called monoculture, namely nutmeg. Nutmeg farmers in Hila Village themselves prepare an area of nutmeg crops ranging from 1 to 1.3 hectares per farmer. The area was originally a forest area that was cut down and cleared to open new planting areas. And of course this has an impact on changes in the ecosystem in the area of opening the new area. In addition, in order for this effort to be successful, PT Ollop also provides nutmeg seeds to be planted by farmers to support changes in farmers' planting patterns. This change in farmers' patterns has led to a business orientation. The term used by (Eric Wolf, 1983) with a business style is *farmer* which is associated with those who

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produce agricultural products with the aim of re-investing and expanding their production business, in short: accumulation. which in modern terms has an 'entrepreneurial' feel to develop its business. The change in the orientation of farmers from subsistence agriculture to business-oriented agriculture has an impact on the environment. Agriculture itself can be defined as part of an agroecosystem that is inseparable from the subsystems of health, natural environment, people and culture. These four things are interrelated in a production process for mutual survival. Salikin (2003). Changes in cropping systems, opening of planting areas will certainly affect the surrounding ecosystem because of the interdependence between one another. Ecosystems can be said to be an order of unity as a whole and as a whole between all elements of the environment that influence each other.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the research and discussion that has been presented above, it can be concluded:

PT Ollop, which has been established since 2006, has influenced the social, economic and environmental aspects of Hila Village. After ceasing operations, it turns out that the impact given to the community has changed in terms of inter- family interactions that are increasingly frequent and interactions in community groups that are increasingly intense, this has led to close family relationships that had slackened due to busy work at PT.Ollop to improve. in education and health, there is no significant impact on the cessation of PT.Ollop.

In the economic aspect, the changes felt were quite large because they lost a permanent source of income that could be obtained every month. The impact of this is that former PT.Ollop workers return to the business they were involved in before working at PT.Ollop.

On average, former PT Ollop workers returned to their previous jobs. The changes in work pressure, working time, and work environment are very noticeable to them. Self-controlled work provides more freedom and free time to be able to interact with other people.

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