

Research Lifescope: social economy in the village of Tanjung Jabung Timur and Muaro Jambi Districts in Jambi Province

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Abstract: There are 10 (ten) intervention villages studied, there are 4 villages located in Muaro Jambi regency such as Rondang Village, Londrang, Rukan and Desa Manis Mato. While 6 (six) villages studied and located in Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency include: Parit Culum Village, Koto Kandis Dendang, Rahayu Catur, Jati Mulyo, Rawa Sari and Dawam Bay Village. The aim of study is to determine the condition of rural land around Londrang peatland, the socioeconomic condition of local villagers, the value income of the villagers associated with the Food and Non Food Poverty Line, and the value of the Community Contingent on the basis of willingness to pay/WTP and willingness to accept/WTA. The data of research were obtained from secondary data collection, followed by primary data collection, visiting villagers to conduct interviews packaged in group discussion activities and direct observation of the socioeconomic phenomena of the villagers. Based on the results of research, it is found that generally have the same livelihood from the agricultural sector. They are still in the primary sector and have not moved in the secondary stage in the form of agricultural processing activities. The economic condition of the villagers in the villages of Tanjung Jabung Regency Timur is relatively better than the economic condition of the villagers in Muaro Jambi Regency. The villagers researched and located in Tanjung Timur Regency are generally transmigration residents, at the same time villagers residing in Muaro Jambi District are local indigenous people with the condition of natural carrying capacity or land between 2 (two) areas in regency also different physical condition. Almost all of the studied villages above the poverty line according to BPS criteria, except for 1 village that is Manis Mato village in Muaro Jambi Regency is still below the poverty line. On average, all villagers still want the value of environmental sustainability, if measured is still from the high value of willingness to accept/WTA compared to willingness to pay/WTP.

Keywords: food and non-food poverty line, value of willingness to accept, value of willingness to pay, contingent value.

INTRODUCTION

Economic development encourages economic growth, and conversely, economic growth expedites the process of economic development. Economic growth is the process of increasing the production capacity of an economy which is realized in the form of an increase in national income. The measure of the success of economic growth is more quantitative, the increase in the standard of income and the level of output produced, while the economic development is more qualitative, containing the changes in the structure of production and allocation of inputs to various sectors of the economy such as institutions, knowledge, social and technique.

Sustainable development includes three aspects, there are economic development, social development and environmental protection. Economic aspect as one of the aspects considered in sustainable development. Sustainable development aims to increase

the welfare of society, to fulfill human needs and aspirations. Sustainable development is essentially aimed at finding the equitable distribution of intergenerational development at present and in the future.

To achieve sustainable development in a country, a qualified component of the population is required. The quality population makes it possible to process and manage the potential of natural resources properly, precisely, efficiently, and maximally, while maintaining environmental sustainability. So it is expected to occur balance and suitability between the population with the capacity of the carrying capacity of nature and environmental capacity.

Strategy for empowering rural communities, the economic system should be supported by the following measures: 1) mobilization of financial resources (financial resources mobilization); 2) Terms

of Trade; 3) the Income Parity Program, by maintaining equilibrium income levels between rural and urban areas; 4) improvement of appropriate technology capability; 5) empowerment of community functional groups in rural areas into "*Receiving Systems*" capable of accessing and adopting innovation opportunities from various sources of innovation generally located in urban areas.

Development with all the process, placing humans as objects and development project. Some of these components are: organization, value, attitude, perception, distribution of power, and structure of stratification. Cultural organizations and everyday way of life concerning the types of institutions existing within a community, customs, norms and procedures, and grouping of people. The interaction patterns between subcomponents. Values, attitudes and perceptions, both between groups and on planned activities. Distribution of power and political life - the division of power prevailing in certain societies as well as the shift of power in society.

On the other hand, the economic component of society will be related to some changes. Changes in income will cause changes in the purchasing power of the population so as to change the way of daily living. Absorption and composition of labor in various economic sectors, affecting the structure of stratification and life of local communities.

Economic growth, equity of income, and poverty alleviation are key issues facing any development effort aimed at improving the welfare of the people. High economic growth in a development area should be accompanied by an increase in the quality of the social environment and the reduced population living below the poverty line, and the limitation of depreciation of natural resources and environmental damage resulting from the development process. The negative impacts of economic development will result in environmental degradation. Industrialization results in reduced agricultural land and loss of natural habitat, either biological or animal.

Empowerment is a translation of empowerment, while empowering is the translation of empower. Merriam Webster and Oxford English Dictionary, the word empower contains two meanings, namely: (1) to give power or authority to or give power, divert power or delegate authority to other party; (2) to give ability to or enable or effort to give ability or capabilities. Community economic empowerment is strengthening the ownership of production factors, strengthening the distribution and marketing, strengthening the community to get adequate salary, and strengthening the community to obtain information, knowledge and skills, which must be done multi-aspect,

both from the aspect of society itself, even the policy aspect.

Whatever the meaning of sustainable development, the strategy of improving environmental conditions and efforts to reduce poverty then economic empowerment, normatively must put the social economic conditions of all communities including villagers to be more powerful leverage and not just on the conceptual order alone. This condition makes the reason researchers are interested in exploring and analyzing the real situation and the phenomena contained in rural communities in particular.

Research Purpose

This study aims to identify the state of land resources of villages in the Londrang Jambi Peatland Protected Forest after the peatland fire disaster some time ago; knowing and analyzing the social economic situation (livelihoods of the people) in intervention villages and finding the right alternative policy solutions for their economic empowerment.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Economic Development and Economic Growth

As stated Arsyad [1] economic development is process. The process involves establishment of new institutions, development of alternative industries, improvement of existing manpower capacity to produce better products and services, identify new markets, transfer knowledge, and develop new companies.

Based on that economic development occurs continuously from time to time and always leads positive to the improvement of things to be better than ever. Industry and trading will realize all creativities in economic development with the use of industrial technology and with the trade created economic competition. Economic development is a multidimensional process that involves all major changes both to changes in economic structure, social change, reduce poverty, reduce inequality (disparities) and unemployment [2].

Economic development is inseparable from economic growth, economic development encourages economic growth, and conversely, economic growth facilitates the process of economic development [3]. Economic growth is the process of increasing the production capacity of an economy which is realized in the form of an increase in national income. Assumption as stated in Sadono Sukirno [4] in every period of society will usually increase the ability to produce goods and services, due to the increase of production factors.

The difference between both is that the economic growth of its success is more quantitative, that is an increase in the standard of income and the

level of output produced, while the economic development is more qualitative, not only the increase of production but also the changes in the production structure and the allocation of inputs in various economic sectors such as institutions, knowledge, social and technical [5].

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is a principle development process "fulfill the necessary nowadays without sacrificing the needs of future generations" Irawan and Suparmoko [6]. One of the factors that must be faced to achieve sustainable development is how to improve environmental destruction without sacrificing the need for economic development and social justice.

Sustainable development includes three aspects, namely economic development, social development and environmental protection. Economic aspect as one of the aspects considered in sustainable development. Sustainable development aims to improve the welfare of society, to meet human needs and aspirations. Sustainable development on literature aimed to find the equity of development between generations at the present and future. Sustainable development is closely linked to economic growth and how to find ways to advance the economy over the long term, without depleting natural capital. However, the concept of "economic growth" itself is problematic, because the resources of the earth itself are limited. The more economic development, the more natural resources will be limited, without considering the benefits of environmental sustainability.

Residents or communities are an important part or a central point in sustainable development. A large population with rapid growth, but with low quality, will slow the achievement of ideal conditions between the quantity and quality of the population with the carrying capacity of nature and the increasing capacity of the environment limited. They have a narrow alternative to the choice of life as a livelihood. Qualified residents make it possible to process and manage the potential of natural resources properly, precisely, efficiently, and maximally, while maintaining environmental sustainability. So it is expected to occur balance and harmony between the population with the capacity of the carrying capacity of nature and environmental capacity. If increased production activities are used as inputs to produce outputs as satisfiers of the needs of human life, then the goods or services produced in question will be able to bring pollution.

Rural Development and Economic Empowerment

Strategies for empowering rural communities, economic systems should be supported by the following measures: 1) mobilization of financial resources (financial resources mobilization); 2) Village Trade

Rate (Terms of Trade); 3) the Income Parity Program, by maintaining equilibrium income levels between rural and urban areas; 4) improvement of appropriate technology capability; 5) empowerment of community functional groups in rural areas into "Receiving Systems" capable of accessing and adopting innovation opportunities from various sources of innovation generally located in urban areas.

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Contingent Valuation

The value or price used is net result or net lease. Value determination can be reached by direct or indirect means [7]. Direct assessments are made at market prices or productivity, i.e changes in environmental conditions affect production capability. In other words, we can see how productivity changes affect and expenditure to defend (defensive expenditure) of natural resources sustainability. Missing outcomes in terms of changing environmental quality have a significant impact on human health. This approach is intended to estimate the cost of deteriorating environmental conditions or the estimated benefits of improving the quality of the environment. A willingness to pay or potential expenditure approach can be estimated by calculating the costs incurred to replace the environmental services lost or damaged or assessing willingness to pay for environmental protection and / or paid replacement costs if good environmental services can not be enjoyed. In this context, the value of willingness paid or willingness to accept will be greater than the value of pay (WTP)

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Location

The study was conducted in 10 intervention villages affected by environmental damage caused by forest and land fires in Muaro Jambi and in Tanjung Jabung Timur, Jambi Province, which is directly adjacent to the Peat Protected Forest (HGL) of Londerang. There are 4 (four) villages as research sites in Muara Jambi regency, namely: Rukam village, Rondang village, Londerang village and ManisMato village. While 6 (six) villages entering the district of

Tanjung Jabung Timur, include: Dendang village, Parit Culum village, JatiMulyo village, CaturRahayu village, Teluk Dawam village and Rawasari village.

Data Type

The type of data used in the study consisted of primary data and secondary data. The primary data according to Sarwono [8] is data originating from the original or first source. The data collected directly from the research object, then processed and presented in tabular form. Primary data types include: Community income data, production costs of commodities and or livelihoods of villagers, data on the selling price of commodities produced by the community.

Secondary data obtained in the form of reports or publications such as: the area of the village; total

population; livelihoods; population density data (soul / km2); level of education.

Sampling Methods

Community Income Value Analysis

According to Pasaribu [9] and Esmara [10] to see the poor or not poor can be done their income comparison with minimum living needs. Another way can also be taken by household income survey per head of the family. Sampling is done by using purposive sampling method. Purposive sampling as intentional sampling in accordance with the required sample requirements. The sample villages of 10 villages were selected. In the village the respondents were drawn for each village. Retrieval of respondents using Slovin formula.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+(Ne^2)}$$

N	=	size/number of samples
N	=	Population
e	=	the error rate

Based on the application of formula calculation as already stated, the number of samples obtained for each village is obtained. Muaro Jambi regency includes: Rukam Village 85 KK, ManisMato Village 61 KK, Rondang Village 74 KK, and Londerang Village 80 KK. Tanjung Jabung Timur District consists of villages: Parit Culum Village 82 KK, Desa Jati Mulyo 67 KK, Koto Kandis Village 71 KK, TelukDawam Village 77 KK, Rawasari Village 69 KK and Rahayu village 87 KK.

Data analysis method

To calculate the value of community commodity production based on agricultural land used with the approach of production function with the formula:

$$Q = f(TK, L, C, T)$$

- Q : production
- TK : labor
- L : land
- C : capital
- T : technology

Calculation of community income lost due to land damage, then used the following formula:

$$TR = P \times Q$$

- TR: total income
- P: price
- Q: production

Calculation of revenues per capita per village is done on an average basis and subsequently reduced the value of losses incurred due to environmental

damage from forest and land fires. Based on the income revenues assumed as the acceptance of the village community, each type of revenue earned from various business sectors is reduced by the average dependent load cost per village from the total of ten villages studied. Subsequently, there was an average net income per household income per household and compared with the poverty line in the food and non-food category in Rp per capita per month (publication of BPS-Statistics Indonesia).

To find out more about how villagers' response to drought or forest and peat fires to economic and social life is approached by a contingent value appraisal approach. This approach is used only in the form of hypothetical questions to villagers about their willingness to pay/WTP and the value of their willingness to accept/WTA as compensation for their losses.

The wtp and wta values are generated within a certain interval, then the mean middle values of wtp and wta are taken. Based on the data collected, the number of respondents' recapitulation was done. The reference value of the respondent is multiplied by the mean mean of wtp and wta. From the value of wtp and average data per respondent's preference then calculated cumulatively to get the cumulative value of each groups preferences of respondents choice.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Land Resources and Characteristics of Villagers' Economics

Most of the land conditions are peat swamp land, making the land management policy must be based on the concept of sustainable natural resource development based on the conservation rules.

Utilization of natural resource land can be managed by combining the protection, utilization and conservation effort in an integrated manner. Thus, in addition to swamp land is seen as an ecosystem that needs to be protected. The degraded peatlands are at risk of flammability and also produce CO emissions. Currently the most rapid peatland degradation occurs in Southeast Asia and most (83 percent or 22.5 million ha) are present in Indonesia. In some cases, degradation occurs due to deforestation, dried and burned for the development of oil palm plantations, industrial timber plantations, agriculture and illegal logging. In addition to CO emissions, these activities also pose a threat to the biodiversity that remains as peatlands are an important habitat for many endangered species.

Manis Mato Village

Livelihoods of Manis Mato community almost 90% worked as fishing fishermen, both in the fish can be from ex-paddy fields that almost 30 years is not tilled anymore or fish caught from the waters of the river Batanghari. Especially for the processing of rice fields, if the work is only 3 KK - 7 KK, such efforts may not be proportional to the results that will be obtained, because the cost of prevention and / or pest control is larger and inefficient. On the other hand, although floods and droughts are almost equally ravaged by villages (6 dry months and 6 months dry) the potential for land use can still be pursued - provided they are given coaching, counseling, training and so on regarding land suitability with seeds and marketing.

Other livelihoods of Mato Manis villagers are oil palm gardening (15 KK). The average land area of oil palm is 1 to 1.5 ha with yields ranging from 300 to 400 kg. Average net output per KK of 150 kg FFB per 2 weeks or about 600 kg per month is equivalent to Rp 600,000 per month if average oil price is assumed to be Rp 1000, - / kg. The main Livelihood and the mainstay for the people of Sweet Mato as a traditional fisherman fish catcher. Types of fish they catch such as: baung, fish sepat and seabinya mostly made into salted fish and then sold to the merchant collector village, then brought the city of Jambi. Salted fish sold in the village market generally range Rp 25.000, - / kg to Rp 30.000, - / kg. Wet fish sell between Rp 10.000, - to Rp 15.000, - / kg.

From the side of the fulfillment of life needs, the living conditions of the villagers sweet Mato sad. The need for food such as rice for daily use is purchased, while the source of income is only from fishing. Holtitukura plantations such as corn, chili, long beans are not much help. Although there are other commodities besides rice that can still be left planted, but they are constrained on aspects of marketing that they do not know the segments and opportunities. Goat or epileptic cattle are only cultivated in small parts of the population and are subsistent. After the disaster of forest and land fire that hit Jambi in 2015, PT. Wira

Karya Sakti (WKS) has formed the Community Care Concern Group (KMPA). Members of this group are temporarily paid Rp 60,000 / day.

Rukam Village

Rukam Village is located in sub-districts Taman Rajo, Muaro Jambi District, with an area of 130 km², with 35 ha of paddy fields and 11,965 ha of non-rice fields. Rukam Village consists of two hamlets with eight neighborhoods. The village is 70 km from Jambi City. The majority of Rukam Village communities work as fish seekers around Batanghari river to PT WKS canals. They set out to fish from 7 am to 2 pm. The heads of these households perform activities using rowing boats to search for fish, but some also use motorized boats (*ketek*) to walk along the Batanghari river, followed by a small boat to get to the canals. Average *ketek* fuel requires 2 liters to go round during fishing. Every day they can get fish about 5-10 kilos depending on the state of the river and the season at that time.

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People in Rukam village rely on fish income in the Batanghari river but there are also laborers in PT Makin and PT EWF plantations, some of which are pure laborers or fertilizer with a bulk system with a salary of about 1-2.5 million every month or there also who become laborers when the fish catch can not meet the needs of households with wages per day around Rp 40,000-Rp60.000 per day depending on how many hours they work each day. While harvesting toman fish in fish cages, usually can reach 100 kg gross weight with sale price Rp 40.000,0 / kg. That is, 100 kg is converted to Rp 4,000,000, - gross income or about Rp 1,000,000, - to Rp 1,500,000, - million per harvest production (9 months).

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Villagers are also cultivating long bean plants, with an average size of 0.25 ha will yield about 4 tons. With the selling price of Rp 4000, - / kg, the total gross income of Rp 16,000,000, - per planting period (3 months) or approximately Rp 10,000,000, - net income. But since the prolonged fires and droughts such as the year 2015, this result is almost zero. Land can not be planted, because if water spraying (10 drums per day) from the well, then the water directly seeps into the dry soil in the dry season.

Corn species can also be cultivated by residents, but should start around the beginning of the dry season (June). Today the cropping pattern is difficult to predict because of the impact of climate change that is difficult to estimate. Most goat farming business is only done about 5% of the total citizens and of course traditionally. Seeing the flood-prone land topography and the availability of grasses in Rukam village, buffalo cattle business is very potential. But the cattle business is still very few who do it.

The availability of road infrastructure is needed by the people to transport agricultural products / plantation or fishery to Jambi. Transportation Rukam - Jambi city can already be done, but the road surface condition is not good. If the rental of four-wheeled vehicles (cars) is relatively expensive, which is about Rp 300.000, -.

Food crop farming in this village is done with the pattern of planting 1 times a year that relies on natural irrigation (rainfed). Rice fields can only be cultivated at the beginning of the dry season until the coming flood season.

Londerang Village and Rondang Village

The typology of Londerang and Rondang villagers is almost as good. The population of Londerang village reaches 400 families, while Rondang village is 289 households. Both Londerang and Rondang villages almost all of its citizens (99%) grow rice (paddy) to meet rice consumption needs. Average paddy field ownership is about 1 ha per household. Residents in two villages who work as fishermen also reached 99%. Average rice yield per KK reached 70-80 cans or equivalent to 525 kg equal to 350 kg per KK / harvest.

The business of fish is the same as in the village of Manis Mato and Rukam. Wet fish are tired like fish toman, fish and baung fish. Toman fish culture is usually made in fish cages 1 times 2 meters, while other fish are only sought in natural expanse of Batanghari river water and rice field waters.

Almost all businesses agriculture and / or service sectors such as speedboats have decreased yield reach 50% to 90% of the original result of last dry season 2015. Food crops business has decreased 90%, fishery business reaches 80% relative. Rice fields with an area of 1 ha can produce at least 1.5 tons, due to the dry season and the fire has decreased production to 70 kg. Potential land for integrated use with duck, buffalo, other young plants is very large.

The touch from government (Distan, Disbun through PPL) and counseling or development assistance from NGOs or corporations are highly anticipated. Community economic activities such as corn crops for livestock, long beans, chili, buffalo and cattle can be recommended for economic empowerment of citizens. The creation of blocking canals, economically viable productive environmental restoration crops and the opening of market communication channels of products need to be considered in more detail for that. Blocking canal construction must be separated from the company's primary trench located in Londerang and Rondang villages. New primary production is required along the 9 km of the production forest area (HP).

Koto Kandis Dendang Village

The village of Kuala Dendang is a village bordering on HLG and is listed as a village that has been economically successful. Almost 90% of villagers depend on oil palm plantations. Area of rice field 400 ha, enough to be the mainstay of life of the villagers with the frequency of harvesting 2 times a year. But due to drought and fire that hit Jambi, rice harvest failed. Land is relatively unprofitable due to drought. The livelihoods of the areca nut grows around 15% of the total number of households.

Palm oil production has declined due to the dry season and forest fire / landfire of 2015 ago. Palm oil usually per plot can produce 3 ton of FFB down to 80 kg. Normal (pre-drought and fire) salmon can produce 500 kg down to 5-10 kg. For people who have business cattle, the cost of grass sick grew to rise. The swampy jelutung trees that many people planted were all burned down.

Learning from experience, in the future people expect the intercrops as complementary from existing plants to be cultivated by residents such as superior seedlings, jelutung swamp and jabon, lemon, watermelon. All types of plants can be planted and have land suitability but for the marketing aspect is still faced

with its own obstacles. As an effort to increase the economic empowerment of the community, each farmer group can be provided with 1 or 2 pest spraying tools, production media and product marketing of villagers as well as efforts to create blocking canal on the primary channel to maintain the soil / land temperature.

Jati Mulyo Village

Almost all villagers of Jati Mulyo village cultivate their land for rice crops. Most of its citizens (almost 99%) own oil palm plantations with an average ownership of 2 ha per household. Those who have the widest area of oil palm plantations above are only about 5 families only. As a side, these villagers planted their land with areca nut, pineapple and jelutung marshes. This jelutung wood tree in the dry season and almost all of them burned to death. Most planted palms (almost 30%) are 0-7 years old. Their average FFB production is Rp 1,600,000 per month per household. Status of ownership of oil palm in the form of self-owned that they generally get from buying their own land. For villagers who also have areca nut trees will be helped by their family's economic condition on average close to Rp 3.900.000, - per month per KK. Residents who cultivate areca palm oil combined with about 50% of the total existing households.

Rawasari Tanjabtim Village

The main livelihoods in Rawasari Village are farming / gardening. The main commodities of Rawasari Village are oil palm, paddy and jelutung. Other commodities such as rubber, areca nut, corn, and others. The profession as a farmer / planter is the main profession of this village whose percentage is 90%. As for other professions in Rawasari such as, traders, entrepreneurs, teachers, midwives / nurses, laborers, fishermen, and others. On average each household in Rawasari Village has a land area of 1-2 ha with the dominant land plot of palm and rice.

For people with larger agricultural land they usually employ other people (who have little or no land on their own land) to assist in planting or harvesting. They are employed in return for Rp.80.000, - / day (male) and Rp.50.000, - / day (female). In this village known known system "Bawon". If a worker harvests landlifter rice, for every 4 sacks he will be rewarded with a sack (4: 1).

In addition to rice and palm, a more promising commodity and has become the hallmark of Rawasari Village is Jelutung. But things did not last long only 5-7 years ago. This jelutung history started from a greening project held by the Forest Service to Rawasari Village community. The initial phase of the community is given seeds, 1 Ha 1 HH land for the right to manage, planting costs, maintenance, and in marketing / sales facilitation. At this stage, KK gets a chance of about 70 people which means total area managed by 70 Ha. Further

activities continue until the area of land managed for jelutung this reaches 150 ha for planted jelutung > 30 cm high. This is intended as a greening effort in Rawasari Village itself. Since the last two years the Forest Service has ceased to be a partner for the sustainability of this jelutung by unknown cause.

Teluk Dawam Tanjabtim Village

Dawam Bay Village located in Tanjabtim Regency is inhabited by 347 families. Their main livelihoods in oil palm plantations (almost) account for 60% of the total population of the Dawn Bay Village family. Some small number of them also damaged rubber plantation, Profession as laborer of pinag peasants and laborers who work in oil palm plantation reach 40% from number of KK existing. The average ownership of oil palm area of Teluk Dawam village is 2 ha per household. If 1 KK gets 2 tons of CPO harvest, an average monthly villagers earn Rp 4,000,000, and an estimated net yield of Rp 3,000,000 to Rp 3,500,000 per household per month. The income of the residents as laborers is received Rp 60.000, - per day so that in a month they can receive about Rp 1.500.000, -. The villagers who planted areca nut found only as many as 5 families or about 17.35% of the existing number of household.

Community Income Value Analysis

Another way can also be taken by household income survey per head of the family. To see the poor or not poor can be done their income comparison with minimum living needs. Another way can also be taken by household income survey per head of the family. Referring to the results of the survey, 4 (four) villages in Muaro Jambi Regency were studied: Rukam, Manis Mato, Rondang and Londerang. The calculation of the average income of the villagers of Manis Mato is only Rp 740,000 per KK per village.

Among the 6 (six) villages located in Tanjung Jabung Timur District, Dendang village has the highest record of Rp 11,750,000 per KK if viewed on average. Average rice production per ha can reach 2.5 tons per ha with a yield of Rp 5.950.000, -. The income from the areca garden business reaches an average of Rp 3,900,000 per month. Areca harvested every 20 days. While pengahsilan palm around Rp 1,600,000, - the average per plot / plot, with an average area of 2 ha of ownership.

If the village of Jati Mulyo Rp 5.500.000,- per KK per month, then the village of Catur Rahayu sebesar Rp 5.797.000, -. In the village of Jati Mulyo there is no income from paddy rice, because the physical nature of soil chemistry does not have a match. It should be possible to intervene in the introduction of seeds of rice crops to be sought by the parties related to food crop agriculture.

The main source of income of Parit Culum villagers is from food crops, oil palm plantations and rubber trees. The results of palm oil in Parit Culum Village is estimated to have reached 1.7 tons per 2 harvests with the value of Rp 2.000.000, - after deducted by all processing costs such as fertilizer, extraction / weeding and so on. With the current price of rubber plummeting today at the price of Rp 5000, - / kg at the farm level), the livelihoods of rubber tappers in the village of Parit Culum can only receive an average of Rp 1.250.000.

Efforts to prevent environmental damage such as fires, floods and others should be accompanied by activities containing the economic value of productive value for the community. The Jelutung tree that grows well in this village has not been accompanied by a comparable extension by the parties about the Jelutung wood market segment. Villagers do not know the information about the marketing of Jelutung wood.

Rural Poverty Line

One of effort to see the welfare picture of the villagers studied is to compare the per capita income they receive with the poverty line. The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) [11] has a poverty line consisting of 3 (three) criteria, 1) Poverty Line (GK), 2) Food Poverty Line (GKM) and 3) Non Food Poverty Line. The Poverty Line (GK) is the sum of GKM and GKNM. The Food Poverty Line (GKM) is the minimum food expenditure value equal to 2100 calories per capita per day.

In 2014, GKM and GKNM Kabupaten Tanjung Timur amounted to 293,057 (Rp / Capita / Month) and Muaro Jambi District 238,617 (Rp / Capita / Month). By reading the results of comparison between per capita income per month for each village in 2 (two) districts, 9 (nine) villages are above the poverty line according to BPS criteria. The village of Manis Mato in Muaro Jambi district is slightly below the poverty line.

Contingent Valuation Approach

The contingent value approach in this study is intended to determine the willingness to pay (WTP) value and the value of willingness to accept (WTA) willingness to accept to the consequences of deteriorating environmental conditions affecting citizens' lives. The value of willingness to pay and be paid is submitted within a certain interval, which is taken by the average value. Calculation is only approached from the absolute value of the number of respondents' willingness to choose, either paid or paid on average with the calculation of the cumulative value in rupiah.

Based on the questions asked to the villagers the information about the value of their willingness to pay for the full environmental services on an average

basis with the selected cumulative value of Rp 5.392.425, -. This value is lower than the value of their willingness to pay or receive compensation in case of natural disasters in the form of drought and / or forest and land fire disaster. The average total value of their willingness paid or received more compensation, which amounted to Rp7.132.100, -.

This means that villagers who are asked for their opinions are actually more accepting or wanting a sustainable natural state - not disturbing the economic, social, cultural, physical, even chemical and biological aspects. All of these negative impacts are enough to feel with the additional cost of social cost (social cost) is greater.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

CONCLUSIONS

In terms of income, as many as nine villages are above the poverty line and only Manis Mato village (Muaro Jambi district) are below the poverty line. Relatively there are no villagers who damage the Peat Protection Forest including after the peat landfire disaster that occurred in Jambi some time ago.

The value of environmental sustainability is still desirable to remain high by citizens, as evidenced by the high value of willingness to accept (WTA) compared to the value of their willingness to pay (WTP).

RECOMMENDATION

The activities of economic productivity should always be given counseling, coaching, by stakeholders, so that their activities do not reach into the Protected Forest of Peat. The local villagers are very much waiting for the various options for the realization of infrastructure and facilities that are appropriate to their needs. The expected value of high environmental sustainability within the village group should be balanced with real policies and programs in the field with a productive economic load integrated with the commodity marketing aspect.

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