

**Penyelesaian Konflik Sosial Akibat Kerusakan Lingkungan Berbasis Masyarakat (Studi Pada Wilayah Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit di Kecamatan Subah, Kabupaten Sambas, Kalimantan Barat) =
Community-Based Resolution of Social Conflicts due to Environmental Damage (A Study in the Oil Palm Plantation Areas in Subah District, Sambas Regency, West Kalimantan)**

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Abstrak

Kegiatan perkebunan kelapa sawit banyak memberikan keuntungan ekonomi, tetapi memunculkan kerugian lingkungan. Masalah dalam penelitian ini yaitu adanya kerusakan lingkungan akibat perkebunan merugikan masyarakat dan memicu konflik sosial. Tujuan penelitian adalah menyusun strategi penyelesaian konflik sosial akibat kerusakan lingkungan berbasis partisipasi masyarakat. Metode yang digunakan adalah gabungan kuantitatif untuk analisis statistik dan analisis deskriptif kualitatif menggunakan kuesioner skala Likert terhadap 101 responden dan wawancara kepada 7 narasumber. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan penyelesaian konflik sosial akibat kerusakan lingkungan dapat dilakukan dengan menurunkan nilai konflik sosial sebesar 67,7%, serta meningkatkan kerusakan lingkungan sebesar 33,2%, partisipasi masyarakat sebesar 33,7%, kemampuan masyarakat sebesar 11,3%, dan pengelolaan lingkungan sebesar 63,6% agar terjadi 1 peningkatan pada upaya penyelesaian konflik sosial, disertai dengan pemanfaatan pendekatan sosial oleh perusahaan dan bantuan dari pihak pemerintah. Kesimpulan penelitian ini yaitu peningkatan masing-masing nilai variabel yang signifikan dan bantuan pihak ketiga sebagai strategi penyelesaian konflik sosial akibat kerusakan lingkungan.

.....Oil palm plantation activities provide many economic benefits, but cause environmental losses. The problem in this study is that environmental damage caused by plantations harms the community and triggers social conflicts. The research objective is to develop a strategy for resolving social conflicts due to environmental damage based on community participation. The method used is a combination of quantitative for statistical analysis and qualitative descriptive analysis using a Likert scale questionnaire to 101 respondents and interviews with 7 resource persons. The results showed that solving social conflicts due to environmental damage can be done by reducing the value of social conflict by 67.7%, as well as increasing environmental damage by 33.2%, community participation by 33.7%, community capacity by 11.3%, and environmental management by 63.6% so that there is an increase in efforts to resolve social conflicts, accompanied by the use of social approaches by companies and assistance from the government. The conclusion of this study is a significant increase in each variable value and third-party assistance as a strategy for resolving social conflicts due to environmental damage.