



HISTORY OF BANYUWANGI KALIKLATAK PLANTATION AND ITS IMPACT ON SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Mahfud¹, I Kadek Yudiana², Sariyanto³

^{1,2,3}University of August 17, 1945 Banyuwangi

Email: ¹mahfud@untag-banyuwangi.ac.id, ²ikadekyudiana@untag-banyuwangi.ac.id,
³sariyanto45@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose and object of this paper is a relationship between the existence of the Kaliklatak plantation, as a European plantation, and its impact on the people of Onderafdeeling Kaliklatak during the colonial period 1900-1942. The method used in this study is a historical method to reconstruct the history of plantations and their impact on community development in Onderafdeeling Kaliklatak. The data collection technique used refers to the first stage in the historical method, namely the heuristic process, searching for and collecting historical sources. Data analysis techniques relate to the second, third and fourth stages in the historical method which include source criticism, interpretation and historiography. Based on research results and conclusions, then the opening of coffee and rubber plantations during the colonial era in Onderafdeeling Kaliklatak is very much related to the natural condition of this area and also to changes in colonial politics, open the door. The first company to expand was NV Maatschappij owned by van E. Moormann&Co, producing the main crop of Robusta coffee which is in high demand worldwide. The relevance of opening large plantations to the people of Onderafdeeling Kaliklatak can be seen in several ways. First, there is a change in the position of local elites as landlords close to the colonial. Second, helping to create "improvement" of community infrastructure facilities and infrastructure around the Kaliklatak plantation. Third, encourage the development of economic activities and have an extraordinary impact on the surrounding community. Fourth, the large number of connecting road builders for the purpose of transporting coffee and rubber products has a broad and profound impact on traditional community patterns, not only for the people around the plantations but also for aspects of life in Banyuwangi. The creation of assimilation was due to a change in the orientation of their thoughts because their areas began to open up from the influence of the outside world.

Keywords: *History of Plantation, Kaliklatak, Impact on Society*

1. INTRODUCTION

The history of plantations in developing countries like Indonesia cannot be separated from the development of colonialism and capitalism. In developing countries, plantations generally exist as an extension of the development of western agrarian capitalism, which was introduced through the colonial economic system. One of those affected by the plantation expansion is the Besuki residence with Banyuwangi district as one of its areas. Banyuwangi Regency is known as one of the leading areas in the agricultural sector in Indonesia. In the pre-colonial era, it was reported that this region exported food ingredients outside Java, and was even the main exporter of bananas to Australia. Interestingly, when the Dutch colonial government, with its political liberalism, during the period 1870-1900, and especially during the open the door policy,

In such politics, according to Day (2009: 68), the Dutch Colonial Government adopted a *laissez faire* attitude in which the government's dominant role in the economy, including the plantation business, decreased its role. The Besuki residency, with Banyuwangi as part of its residency, is an area that has also been affected by the large-scale development of private

HISTORY OF BANYUWANGI KALIKLATAK PLANTATION AND ITS IMPACT ON SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Mahfud, I Kadek Yudiana, Sariyanto

plantations owned by Europeans. Plantations were the most important aspect of the economic outlook in Indonesia during the colonial period.

The integration of the Besuki region into Dutch power and the creation of political stability opened up opportunities for expanding economic exploitation, especially the opening of colonial plantations from state-run (Cultuurstelsel) to private parties since 1870. This process continued to accelerate and raised Banyuwangi's position as part of the Dutch East Indies region. Besuki's career. The phenomenon of land clearing for plantations in Banyuwangi appears to be an exception to the general pattern prevailing in Java. In Java, the development of commercial plantations was seen as responsible for the decline of smallholder agriculture, but in the context of the Banyuwangi region, the expansion of colonial plantations did not hamper smallholder agriculture, on the contrary, it contributed to increased production in this sector.

The opening of this large plantation in Banyuwangi was very broad, covering almost all areas which then came into direct or indirect contact with this coffee, rubber, tea and cotton plantation business. The area which is also an area for expanding plantations in Banyuwangi is the Kaliklatak plantation area located in Gombengsari Village, Kalipuro District, known as the paradise of Banyuwangi coffee. Plantation PT Kaliklatak manages a land area of 1,013.53 Ha, plantation land with coffee, rubber, cacao cloves, horticulture. Initially, the ownership of the Kaliklatak plantation was owned by a Dutchman named Meyer, but over time, precisely in 1957, this garden was transferred and changed hands to become the property of an indigenous businessman engaged in cocoa, coffee and rubber, namely R.

In the end, the presence of Western companies in the world of plantations has created a very complex local trade order, the development of infrastructure facilities and infrastructure supporting the modern Western plantation industry that connects the traditional world of local communities to the "outside" world which is then much more complex and dynamic, as well as the introduction of the economy a new type that they rarely knew before, namely the money economy. The emergence of these "progresses" then led the local community where these large plantations were located towards a transformation, which was not only social-economic in nature, but also political, social and cultural, including in the Kaliklatak plantation area, Gombengsari Village. The relevance between the emergence of the modern world via large estates,

Based on the background above, in this paper the following problems are formulated: 1. What is the history of the existence of the PT Kaliklatak plantation? 2. What is the impact of the existence of the Kaliklatak plantation on the people of Gombengsari Village?

2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

The method used in this study is a historical method to reconstruct the history of the Kaliklatak plantation and its impact on community development in Gombengsari Village, Kalipuro District. The data collection technique used refers to the first stage in the historical method, namely the heuristic process. Heuristics is an activity in searching for and collecting historical sources consisting of written sources in the form of archives, government publications, books and articles that are relevant to the focus of research, contemporary newspapers or daily newspapers, journals, magazines, periodicals, statistical reports. , etc.

Data analysis techniques relate to the second, third and fourth stages in the historical method which include source criticism, interpretation and historiography. Source criticism, according to Gottschalk (1986: 80-111), is an activity that aims to investigate and test whether the historical sources found are authentic and trustworthy, credible, both in form and content. To test



the authenticity of sources, internal criticism is carried out, credibility, namely determining the nature of the source and external criticism, authenticity, namely to determine the authenticity of the source, whether the source is original, derivative or even has been modified. According to Pranoto (2010: 22), interpretation activity is to determine the meaning and interrelationships between one fact and another according to the topic in this study based on chronological and causal relationships by imagining, interpreting, and analyzing and synthesizing. The historical facts about the plantations at PT Kaliklatak in the past that were obtained must be linked or linked to one another so that they form a harmonious whole, according to chronological sequences and cause-effect relationships. While the process of historiography or historical reconstruction relates to the activity of reconstructing past events regarding plantations at PT Kaliklatak in the form of historical stories as outlined in writing. The historical facts about the plantations at PT Kaliklatak in the past that were obtained must be linked or linked to one another so that they form a harmonious whole, according to chronological sequences and cause-effect relationships. While the process of historiography or historical reconstruction relates to the activity of reconstructing past events regarding plantations at PT Kaliklatak in the form of historical stories as outlined in writing. The historical facts about the plantations at PT Kaliklatak in the past that were obtained must be linked or linked to one another so that they form a harmonious whole, according to chronological sequences and cause-effect relationships. While the process of historiography or historical reconstruction relates to the activity of reconstructing past events regarding plantations at PT Kaliklatak in the form of historical stories as outlined in writing.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The condition of the research area

Kaliklatak Plantation is the company chosen as the research site. Kaliklatak Plantation is located in Banyuwangi Regency, Kalipuro District, Gombengsari Village. The Kaliklatak plantation is located in the Gombengsari Village area consisting of 5 Neighborhoods, 11 Neighborhood Units (RW) and 42 Neighborhood Units (RT).

1. Gobeng Environment
2. Beautiful Peanut Environment
3. Kaliklatak Environment
4. Lerek Environment
5. Sukho Environment

This village is located in the west of Banyuwangi Village. Because it has the status of a sub-district outside the Kota sub-district, the Gombengsari sub-district is considered a buffer zone for the City of Banyuwangi. This village is a target area of PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III, because many woven crafts and other crafts are produced from this area. The area consists of residential areas, agricultural land and plantations. Residential settlements can be found in the Gombeng Neighborhood and Suko Neighborhood. Residents' settlements in the Gombeng neighborhood consist of closely packed houses and are concentrated on the side of the village road. Meanwhile, in the Suko neighborhood, residents' settlements are generally housing in separate plantations. Many residents' plantation land is planted with coffee, while their agricultural land is planted with rice and coconut. The roads in this village in 2015 are quite good. There are three intersections with a monument built by the Ministry of Social Affairs in the middle of the intersection. This intersection leads to the Suko Neighborhood and the other leads to the Kaliklatak Plantation. The Gombengsari Lurah office is located at the corner of the intersection, precisely on the road that leads to

HISTORY OF BANYUWANGI KALIKLATAK PLANTATION AND ITS IMPACT ON SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Mahfud, I Kadek Yudiana, Sariyanto

Kaliklatak Plantation. The Suko environment itself has a tourist area that is often used as a camping site.

The majority of the population in this sub-district are Osing and speak Osing, although there are other tribes such as Javanese and Madurese. Most of the population is Muslim although there are adherents of other religions. And the jobs of the residents of this sub-district are farmers, entrepreneurs, craftsmen, and commuters to Banyuwangi City and the Ketapang Industrial Area.

Based on urban village monograph data for 2021, the urban village with an area of 12.29% of the total area of this district, has a population of 7,103 people, consisting of 3,452 men and 3,651 women. This means that this sub-district has a sex ratio of 94.57. This total population consists of a composition of 1,541 people aged 0-14 years, 1,578 people 15-29 years, 1,711 people 30-44 years, 1,501 people 45-59 years and 782 people 60 years and over.

Residents work in agriculture with 967 people, plantation with 1,051 people, forestry (303 people), fishery and animal husbandry (1,383 people), mining (14 people), industry (186 people), trade (154 people) and the service sector with 90 people.

PT. Kaliklatak is located on the slopes of Mount Merapi with an altitude of 450 meters above sea level. The area is around 1013 hectares with various types of plants such as coffee, cloves, cinnamon, vanilla, pepper, rubber, cinnamon to forehead.

History of Kaliklatak Plantation

In fact, before the Dutch colonial government came to Indonesia, the indigenous people were already familiar with farming systems. Interestingly, the plantation sector in colonial Indonesian history cannot be separated and has a very important meaning for the economy and social life of people in various parts of Indonesia. The plantation system brought by the colonial government was basically a European plantation system which was different from the garden system that had long been in effect in Indonesia during the pre-colonial period. As a new agricultural economic system, the plantation system introduced and renewed the agricultural economic system and ultimately had an important impact on changes in the colonial community. According to Kartodirdjo and Djoko Suryo (1991: 66-67), This colonial system of plantations is realized in the form of large-scale and complex agricultural enterprises, capital-intensive in nature, use of large land areas, large labor organization, detailed division of labor, use of wage labor, neat structure of labor relations, and use of modern technology, specialization, administrative and bureaucratic systems, as well as the cultivation of commercial crops intended for export commodities on the world market. In running plantations, the colonial government also had a concept that was considered capable of facilitating plantation control. administrative and bureaucratic systems, as well as the cultivation of commercial crops intended for export commodities on the world market. In running plantations, the colonial government also had a concept that was considered capable of facilitating plantation control. administrative and bureaucratic systems, as well as the cultivation of commercial crops intended for export commodities on the world market. In running plantations, the colonial government also had a concept that was considered capable of facilitating plantation control.

Indonesian plantations have gone through a long history. More than five centuries ago, the seas of the archipelago were bustling with trade traffic for the main commodities of plantation products, such as pepper, nutmeg, cloves and spices which then developed with various additional commodities, such as coffee, cocoa, rubber and coconut. [palm](#) which remains the main product in the national economy.



In the colonial period, towards the middle of the 20th century, in the Besuki Residency, including in the Banyuwangi area, along with the implementation of decentralization and changes in the "open the door" political system, large foreign investors began to flow in investing in the plantation sector. large plantations and oil. The Banyuwangi area in the Kaliklatak plantation area has mineral wealth and is very good for plantation areas, especially coffee and rubber plantations. Natural conditions like this, gave rise to the birth of plantation companies that entered and invested in the Banyuwangi area, especially in the Kalipuro area in the Gombengsari sub-district.

In the Onderafdeeling Banjoewangi area (Banjoewangi district), they also have wealth in terms of soil compatibility with para or rubber plants which are quite salable in the international market. In connection with the opening of the "open the door" economic policy, foreign companies dominated by Europeans, especially the Dutch, entered this area.

Company NV Maatschappij owned by Moormann & Co. was an industrial plant company at the time [Dutch East Indies](#) the first time as the founder and owner of PT. Kaliklatak. NV Maatschappij manages plantations in Djombang, Pandaän, Kalie Baroe, Kali Klattak, Tebenan and Soengei Soepat.



Image 1. Photos of the company NV Maatschappij owned by van E. Moormann & Co. in Kaliklatak in 1925
(Source: kitlv.nl)



Figure 2. Hevea rubber plantation and Robusta coffee plantation at Kali Klattak company in Klatak near Banjoewangi in 1925
(Source: kitlv.nl)

Moormann's Kaliklatak plantation produces coffee as the main crop which is in great demand by Europe and the world. In fact, based on the company's report on April 23, 1927, an estimated 5,000 pikul of robusta beans were produced from the Kaliklatak plantation and exported abroad. The first coffee beans in Banyuwangi came from Clement de Harris, Besuki's first resident, in 1788. Besuki consisted of four afdeeling (districts) Jember, Bondowoso, Situbondo and Banyuwangi. Of the four, Banyuwangi has a large mountain called Ijen. Suitable for coffee growing. De Harris also planted it in Sukaraja, north of Banyuwangi, which is now part of the Giri District and also planted it in the Kaliklatak plantation.

Initially, the Kaliklatak plantation was a colonial-style commercial agricultural economic system. This plantation system was brought in by the foreign capitulation company NV Maatschappij owned by van E. Moormann which was actually a European plantation system. The European

HISTORY OF BANYUWANGI KALIKLATAK PLANTATION AND ITS IMPACT ON SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Mahfud, I Kadek Yudiana, Sariyanto

plantation system is very different from smallholder plantations which are traditional in nature and are cultivated on a small scale with modest investment.

NV Maatschappij is a Dutch Trading Company ([Dutch language](#): De NV Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij or NHM) is a trading company [Dutch](#) established based on Besluit No. 163 on March 29, 1824 on the initiative of the King [Willem I of the Netherlands](#) to promote and develop trade, shipping and agriculture.

The purpose of establishing NHM is to replace [Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie](#) (VOC) which went bankrupt due to corruption committed by VOC officials themselves. Another goal is to revive the economy of the Netherlands which was destroyed by the war with its neighbor, Belgium. Since its inception, NHM has been in charge of trading throughout the world, which includes America, Asia Minor, China, India, Persia, the Arabian Peninsula. However, in subsequent developments the NHM company focused more on the Archipelago

Plantations are part of the commercial agricultural economic system which is manifested in the form of commercial crop farming with capital, using large areas of land, having a large labor organization with a detailed division of labor, as well as administrative and bureaucratic systems. In running his company, NV Maatschappij owned by van E. Moormann & Co. appointed Mr. Meyer as head of the plantation company PT. Kaliklatak at that time.



Figure 3. Photo of the house of Tuan Meyer, chairman of van E. Moormann & Co.'s NV Maatschappij company. in Kali Klattak in 1925(Source: kitlv.nl)



Figure 4.The primitive rubber factory of the Kali Klattak company in Klatak near Banjoewangi in 1925 (Source: kitlv.nl)

Apart from the coffee business, the plantation company NV Maatschappij owned by van E. Moormann & Co also operates rubber plantations and other horticulture. According to Zed (2002), the soaring price of rubber in 1910 and 1911 increased the enthusiasm of plantation entrepreneurs to develop their business in Banyuwangi, especially in the plantation area of PT Kaliklatak. Even so, in 1920-1921 there was a depression in the world economy which caused the price of rubber to decline. However, in 1922 and 1926 there was another price explosion due to a lack of world rubber production while the American automobile industry increased the demand for rubber.



Figure 5. Kampong Besar van plantation Kali Klattak bij Klatak bij Banjoewangi in 1925 (Source: kitlv.nl)



Figure 6. The primitive rubber factory of the Kali Klattak company in Klatak near Banjoewangi in 1925 (Source: kitlv.nl)

According to Purwanto (2015), land, which is one of the main means of production, has undergone liberalization, so that the widest possible opportunity has been opened for the private sector to open plantation companies. Land monopoly by plantation companies continues. Thus, as in other areas in Indonesia, the success of the plantation business in Banyuwangi, including in Kaliklatak, cannot be separated from the success of Dutch and other foreign European companies in negotiating and influencing local authorities. Through the Dutch colonial government, these foreign Dutch and European companies entered into agreements and signed long-term contracts to provide large plantation areas.

The opening of these large plantations, basically led to the emergence of economic dualism among the people of the Banyuwangi area, much of the people's land which should be for the welfare of the people is controlled by plantation companies that have very large capital capital. However, this decline in welfare among the lower classes has led to welfare among the upper classes, the traditional formal rulers/landlords can take advantage of this situation by enriching themselves. Large foreign companies own land by colluding with traditional formal authorities. After obtaining land, these large companies also give priority to them in owning large areas of land for extensive coffee and rubber cultivation.

Dutch Mij Moorman & Co. Kaliklatak Plantation ended in 1957, the ownership moved to R. Soehoed Prawiroatmodjo, a local businessman. Transfer of ownership due to the process of nationalization of foreign companies which is also taking place in East Java. In 1957 there was an event of nationalization of Dutch companies in the center. Regulations regarding nationalization have only been made by the government through Law no. 86 of 1958 which was only ratified one year after the nationalization action was implemented. The government set up a special agency tasked with managing company takeovers and managing them temporarily. Based on PP No. 3 of 1959 established the Nationalization Agency for Dutch Companies (BANAS) whose task was to determine the types of Dutch-owned companies to be nationalized by the central government or the government and accommodate and resolve problems arising as a result of nationalization. Companies in the fields of plantations, agriculture, trade and industry are the most important Dutch companies that have been nationalized and play an important role in the Indonesian economy.

HISTORY OF BANYUWANGI KALIKLATAK PLANTATION AND ITS IMPACT ON SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Mahfud, I Kadek Yudiana, Sariyanto

Impact of PT Kaliklatak Plantation on Surrounding Communities

Prior to the opening of PT. Kaliklatak, the community has planted coffee that is produced traditionally, people's coffee. According to Zed (2003), almost simultaneously with other places in the Dutch East Indies, in the Besuki Residency, including in Onderafdeeling Banjoewangi, since the late second half of the 19th century, open as an area of economic exploitation with plantation projects, large European plantations. In those years, in the Besuki Residency, including in Onderafdeeling Banjoewangi, European businessmen obtained convenience due to the granting of concessions to erfpacht lands, lands that could be managed under a 75-year lease system. Interestingly, the clearing of large plantation areas in Onderafdeeling Banjoewangi, especially in Kaliklatak Gombengsari, did not hinder and restrain the people's economic growth. however, they go hand in hand even though they are sometimes unable to compete in terms of the same trade crops, such as coffee. That is, the general nature of coffee plantations in the PT Kaliklatak plantation, can be said to be almost unrelated to and disrupt the local people's traditional coffee farming system. The presence of this plantation actually created what is called the emergence of an economic capitalist in Onderafdeeling Banjoewangi in general and the people around the PT Kaliklatak Plantation in particular.

According to Mulyana in Batubara (2008), especially for community plantations, the main goal of development is to elevate the quality of life of farmers and their families by increasing production and farm income through the development of gardens. Another broader goal is to develop a community of smallholders who are self-employed, prosperous and in harmony with their environment, and realize a combination of businesses supported by a system by integrating various production, processing and marketing activities using large plantations as the core in mutually beneficial cooperation. However, information was obtained that things had happened that were not in accordance with the expected goals. One of the contentious issues is standard pricing.



Figure 7.Construction of a rubber factory, coffee drying house. the Kali Klattak company in Klatak Banjoewangi in 1925
(Source: kitlv.nl)



Figure 8.The employee's house at Kali Klattak's company-wide division in Klatak Banjoewangi in 1925
(Source: kitlv.nl)



Figure 9. The official residence of the Kali Klattak plantation administrator in Klatak Banjoewangi in 1925
(Source: kitlv.nl)

The relationship between the Kaliklatak plantation and the community in Onderafdeeling Kali Klat was not felt in a number of ways later as a derivative impact of the presence of these foreign plantations. First, the presence of plantations in Onderafdeeling Kali Klattak, can be seen from the change in the position of the local elite. The fact that most of the plantations for rubber and coffee were opened on tropical forest lands that were not yet inhabited by residents, which were no-man's land, then their status was changed by the Dutch colonial government, to become land belonging to local authorities, where European foreign entrepreneurs then can rent it through concession rights. As a result, concessions run by elites in Banyuwangi have positioned officials as "rulers" and landlords.



Figure 10. Renovation of the official residence of the Kali Klattak plantation administrator in Klatak Banjoewangi in 1925
(Source: kitlv.nl)

HISTORY OF BANYUWANGI KALIKLATAK PLANTATION AND ITS IMPACT ON SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Mahfud, I Kadek Yudianta, Sariyanto

Second, the presence of plantations, large European plantations in Onderafdeeling Kali Klatak, helped to "improve" community infrastructure facilities and infrastructure there. These large plantations, besides building emplacements, plantation product processing factories, they also built housing facilities for administrators and staff, as well as offices. Then, around the factory facilities were also built to meet the needs of Europeans such as churches and hospitals. Meanwhile, to accommodate the needs of the community, a seasonal market was created every payday which then grew rapidly, so it was necessary to create a special market.

Third, this infrastructure is indirectly able to encourage the development of economic activities and have an extraordinary impact around the Kaliklatak plantation especially there are also other social services such as government offices, schools, churches or mosques, hospitals, pawnshops as well as police offices and military posts. . At the same time, this infrastructure development was able to spur the community in Onderafdeeling Kali Klattak to take advantage of the economic opportunities presented by the development of plantations.

Fourth, the entry of large plantations in Onderafdeeling Kali Klattak, which have built many connecting roads for the transportation of coffee and rubber products, has had a broad and profound impact on traditional community patterns, not only for Banyuasin Malays, but also for aspects of the lives of people in the area. Kali Klattak. The presence of large plantations in Onderafdeeling Kali Klattak was able to introduce them to new ways of technology in managing forests. In the area around the plantations, migrants from the Madurese ethnic group appeared who lived permanently to work on the plantations and their land began to be planted with the people's coffee that they cultivated.

Their introduction to the world of plantations has had an impact on the people in Onderafdeeling Kali Klattak who appear to be very strong in modernizing society due to the commercialization of their economy. In his writings, Keereweer (1940), then illustrated very interestingly that due to opportunities and economic capitalization from the influence of large plantations, native people who had direct contact had adopted their advances in terms of lifestyle, for example they had started wearing black suits, gloves tidy and wearing shoes, then in their food taste they have adopted the pattern and type of European cuisine. In addition, European architecture was also adopted as a model of native buildings, many buildings in the area around Klatak and Banyuwangi were built in European models, such as the Parisian house model and others.

4. CONCLUSION

The existence of plantations in Onderafdeeling Kaliklatak entered towards the middle of the 20th century. The first company as an investor was NV Maatschappij owned by van E. Moormann & Co. The Kaliklatak Plantation conducts coffee and rubber planting and business, which are in great demand in Europe, and the robusta coffee they produce is claimed to be the best. The impact of the presence of this foreign plantation. First, the presence of plantations in Onderafdeeling Kaliklatak, can be seen from the change in the position of the local elite as landlords who leased land to the colonialists. Second, the presence of plantations, large European plantations in Onderafdeeling Kaliklatak, helped to "improve" community infrastructure facilities and infrastructure around the plantations. Third, this infrastructure indirectly, able to encourage the development of economic activity and have an impact on society. Fourth, the entry of large plantations in Onderafdeeling Kaliklatak, which built many connecting roads for the transportation of coffee and rubber products, has a broad and deep impact on traditional community patterns, not only for the people around the plantations but the people of Banyuwangi more broadly. As a result,



the presence of large plantations in Onderafdeeling Kaliklatak was able to introduce them to new technological ways of managing forests. The community then planted coffee on their own land. Then, from the presence of large plantations in Onderafdeeling Kaliklatak, cultural assimilation began, such as lifestyle and building architecture.

REFERENCES

- Bustani, B., Khaddafi, M. ., & Nur Ilham, R. (2022). Regional Financial Management System of Regency/City Regional Original Income In Aceh Province Period Year 2016-2020. *International Journal of Educational Review, Law And Social Sciences (IJERLAS)*, 2(3), 459–468. <https://doi.org/10.54443/ijerlas.v2i3.277>.
- Falahuddin, F., Fuadi, . F., Munandar, M., Juanda, R. ., & Nur Ilham, R. . (2022). Increasing Business Supporting Capacity In Msmes Business Group Tempe Bungong Nanggroe Kerupuk In Syamtalira Aron District, Utara Aceh Regency. *Irpitage Journal*, 2(2), 65–68. <https://doi.org/10.54443/irpitage.v2i2.313>.
- Geovani, I. ., Nurkhotijah, S. ., Kurniawan, H. ., Milanie, F., & Nur Ilham, R. . (2021). Juridical Analysis of Victims of The Economic Exploitation of Children Under The Age to Realize Legal Protection From Human Rights Aspects: Research Study At The Office of Social and Community Empowerment In Batam City. *International Journal of Educational Review, Law And Social Sciences (IJERLAS)*, 1(1), 45–52. <https://doi.org/10.54443/ijerlas.v1i1.10>.
- Gottschalk, Louis. 1986. *Mengerti Sejarah*. Terj. Nugroho Notosusanto. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia Press.
- Hasan, Hambali, dkk. *Pola Penguasaan, Pemilikan dan Penggunaan Tanah Secara Tradisional Daerah Sumatera Selatan*. Palembang: Depdikbud Propinsi Sumatera Selatan, 1991/1992.
- Hoedt, Th. G.E. 1929. *Indische Bergcultuur-ondernemingen in Zuid Sumatra*. Wegeningen: H. Veenman & Zonen.
- Ilham, Rico Nur. *et all* (2019). Comparative of the Supply Chain and Block Chains to Increase the Country Revenues via Virtual Tax Transactions and Replacing Future of Money. *International Journal of Suplly Management*. Volume 8 No.5 August 2019.
- _____. *et all* (2019). Investigation of the Bitcoin Effects on the Country Revenues via Virtual Tax Transactions for Purchasing Management. *International Journal of Suplly Management*. Volume 8 No.6 December 2019.
- Kartodirdjo, Sartono dan Djoko Suryo. 1991. *Sejarah Perkebunan di Indonesia : Kajian Sosial-Ekonomi*. Yogyakarta : Aditya Media
- Keereweer, H. H. 1940. De Koeboes in de Onder-afdeeling Moesi Ilir en Koeboestrekken. *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indie*. 99 (3de): 357-396.
- Lasta Irawan, A. ., Briggs, D. ., Muhammad Azami, T. ., & Nurfaliza, N. (2021). The Effect of Position Promotion on Employee Satisfaction With Compensation As Intervening Variables: (Case Study on Harvesting Employees of PT. Karya Hevea Indonesia). *International Journal of Social Science, Educational, Economics, Agriculture Research, and Technology (IJSET)*, 1(1), 11–20. <https://doi.org/10.54443/ijset.v1i1.2>.
- Likdanawati, likdanawati, Yanita, Y., Hamdiah, H., Nur Ilham, R., & Sinta, I. (2022). Effect of Organizational Commitment, Work Motivation And Leadership Style on Employee Performance of Pt. Aceh Distribus Indo Raya. *International Journal of Social Science, Educational, Economics, Agriculture Research, and Technology (IJSET)*, 1(8), 377–382. <https://doi.org/10.54443/ijset.v1i8.41>.

HISTORY OF BANYUWANGI KALIKLATAK PLANTATION AND ITS IMPACT ON SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Mahfud, I Kadek Yudiana, Sariyanto

- Lindayanti. 1994. Perkebunan Karet Rakyat Jambi 1920-1928: Aspek Sosial Ekonomi. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Majied Sumatrani Saragih, M. ., Hikmah Saragih, U. ., & Nur Ilham, R. . (2021). Relationship Between Motivation And Extrinsic Motivation to Increasing Entrepreneurship Implementation From Spp Al-Falah Group At Blok 10 Village Dolok Masihul. *Morfai Journal*, 1(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.54443/morfai.v1i1.11>.
- Nur Ilham, R. ., Ariansyah, A., Juanda, R., Multazam, M. ., & Saifanur, A. . (2021). Relathionsip Between Money Velocity and Inflation To Increasing Stock Investment Return: Effective Strategic By Jakarta Automated Trading System Next Generation (Jats-Ng) Platform. *International Journal of Economic, Business, Accounting, Agriculture Management and Sharia Administration (IJEBAS)*, 1(1), 87–92. <https://doi.org/10.54443/ijevas.v1i1.27>.
- _____. , Heikal, M. ., Khaddafi, M. ., F, F., Ichsan, I., F, F., Abbas, D. ., Fauzul Hakim Hasibuan, A. ., Munandar, M., & Chalirafi, C. (2021). Survey of Leading Commodities of Aceh Province As Academic Effort to Join and Build The Country. *Irpitage Journal*, 1(1), 13–18. <https://doi.org/10.54443/irpitage.v1i1.19>.
- _____. , Likdanawati, L., Hamdiah, H., Adnan, A., & Sinta, I. . (2022). Community Service Activities “Socialization Avoid Study Investment” to The Student Bond of Serdang Bedagai. *Irpitage Journal*, 2(2), 61–64. <https://doi.org/10.54443/irpitage.v2i2.312>.
- Oktasari, Indah Ningtyas dan Agus Trilaksana. 2014. Perkebunan Kopi Rakyat di Jawa Timur. *Jurnal Avatara*. 2 (1) : 122-129.
- O'Malley, William Joseph. 1988. Perkebunan 1830-1940: Ikhtisar. in Anne Booth, William J.O'Malley, dan Anna Wiedemann, Eds. *Sejarah Ekonomi Indonesia*. Terj. Jakarta: Penerbit LP3ES.
- Nawiyanto. 2003. *Agricultural Development in a Frontier Region of Java: Besuki 1870-the early 1990s*. Yogyakarta: Galang Press.
- Pranoto, Suhartono W. 2010. *Teori dan Metodologi Sejarah*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Purwanto, Bambang. Menelusuri Akar Ketimpangan dan Kesempatan Baru: Catatan tentang Sejarah Perkebunan Indonesia. dalam website sejarah.fib.ugm.ac.id, diunduh 8 Agustus 2015.
- Purwanto, Bambang. 1993. *From Dusun To The Market; Native Rubber Cultivation In Southern Sumatra, 1890-1940*. Ph. D. Dissertation. School Of Oriental And African Studies, Oxford University.
- Rahmaniar, R., Subhan, S., Saharuddin, S., Nur Ilham, R. ., & Anwar, K. . (2022). The Influence of Entrepreneurship Aspects on The Success of The Chips Industry In Matang Glumpang Dua and Pantan Labu. *International Journal of Social Science, Educational, Economics, Agriculture Research, and Technology (IJSET)*, 1(7), 337–348. <https://doi.org/10.54443/ijset.v1i7.36>.
- Sandi, H. ., Afni Yunita, N. ., Heikal, M. ., Nur Ilham, R. ., & Sinta, I. . (2021). Relationship Between Budget Participation, Job Characteristics, Emotional Intelligence and Work Motivation As Mediator Variables to Strengthening User Power Performance: An Emperical Evidence From Indonesia Government. *Morfai Journal*, 1(1), 36–48. <https://doi.org/10.54443/morfai.v1i1.14>.



- Sinta, I., Nur Ilham, R., Kumala Sari, D. ., M, M., Khaidir, K., & Ekamaida, E. (2021). Training The Processing of Tomato Sauce For A Home-Based Business The Scale of SMES. *Irpitage Journal*, 1(1), 26–28. <https://doi.org/10.54443/irpitage.v1i1.24>.
- Sinurat, M. ., Heikal, M. ., Simanjuntak, A. ., Siahaan, R. ., & Nur Ilham, R. . (2021). Product Quality On Consumer Purchase Interest With Customer Satisfaction As A Variable Intervening In Black Online Store High Click Market: Case Study on Customers of the Tebing Tinggi Black Market Online Store. *Morfai Journal*, 1(1), 13–21. <https://doi.org/10.54443/morfai.v1i1.12>.
- Yusuf Iis, E., Wahyuddin, W., Thoyib, A., Nur Ilham, R., & Sinta, I. (2022). The Effect of Career Development And Work Environment On Employee Performance With Work Motivation As Intervening Variable At The Office Of Agriculture And Livestock In Aceh. *International Journal of Economic, Business, Accounting, Agriculture Management and Sharia Administration (IJEBAS)*, 2(2), 227–236. <https://doi.org/10.54443/ijevas.v2i2.191>.

HISTORY OF BANYUWANGI KALIKLATAK PLANTATION AND ITS IMPACT ON
SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Mahfud, I Kadek Yudiana, Sariyanto
