

## ABSTRAK

Asaluddin, Hubungan Luas Kepemilikan Lahan dan Ukuran Keluarga Terhadap Sikap Masyarakat Tani Tentang Kelestarian Ekosistem Leuser di Kabupaten Aceh Tenggara, Program Pascasarjana UNIMED Medan, Agustus 2005.

Penelitian dilaksanakan untuk mengetahui hubungan luas kepemilikan lahan dan ukuran keluarga terhadap sikap masyarakat tani tentang kelestarian ekosistem Leuser di Kabupaten Aceh Tenggara. Penelitian berdasarkan kepada dua permasalahan pokok lingkungan yang saling berhubungan yaitu peningkatan ekonomi masyarakat sekitar kawasan di satu sisi serta upaya pelestarian ekosistem Leuser sebagai kawasan penyangga di sisi lain. Keterbatasan lahan, pemanfaatan kawasan ekosistem, jumlah keluarga dan kesadaran lingkungan petani merupakan masalah yang akan diteliti dan dianalisis sebagai variabel penelitian.

Penelitian dilaksanakan di empat kecamatan yaitu Badar, Darul Hasanah, Lawe Alas dan Babul Rahmah Kabupaten Aceh Tenggara. Masing-masing kecamatan diambil dua desa sehingga terdapat delapan desa sampel dengan jumlah populasi penelitian seluruhnya 408 orang dan sampel penelitian 148 orang. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah *simple random sampling* dengan penentuan jumlah melalui Nomogram Harry King. Metode penelitian adalah *deskriptive survey corresional* dimana data dikumpulkan melalui pengisian angket. Sebelum dianalisis terlebih dahulu dilakukan uji normalitas, linieritas dan homogenitas data penelitian. Selanjutnya dilakukan uji validitas dan reliabilitas keseluruhan instrumen penelitian.

Berdasarkan uji *Kolmogorov-Smirnov*, semua data berdistribusi normal pada  $\alpha = 0,05$ . Homogenitas data berdasarkan uji *Barlet* adalah homogen dimana  $X^2_{hit} \leq X^2_{tab}$  yaitu  $2,941 \leq 5,991$ . Hubungan variabel bebas dan terikat adalah linier dimana  $F_{tab} \leq F_{hit}$  yaitu  $1,75 \leq 3,911$ .

Sesuai dengan uji hipotesis, terdapat hubungan signifikan antara luas kepemilikan lahan terhadap sikap dengan koefisien korelasi  $r_{(xy)}$  sebesar 0,750. Berdasarkan uji t pada  $\alpha=0,05$  didapat  $t_{hit} > t_{tab}$  yaitu  $13,796 > 1,645$ . Untuk jumlah keluarga terdapat hubungan negatif dengan sikap dengan  $r_{(xy)}$  sebesar -0,751. Berdasarkan uji t didapat  $t_{hit} < t_{tab}$  yaitu  $-13,832 < 1,645$  pada  $\alpha=0,05$ . Hubungan interaksi antara luas kepemilikan lahan dan jumlah anggota keluarga berdasarkan persamaan regresi ganda adalah signifikan pada taraf  $\alpha=0,05$  dengan  $X_1=1,319$ ,  $X_2= -1,418$  dan konstanta regresi 86,576 sehingga diperoleh persamaan regresi  $\hat{Y}=86,576+1,319X_1-1,418X_2$ . Koefisien determinasi ( $R^2$ ) sebesar 0,7228 yang berarti 72,28% sikap dijelaskan oleh luas lahan dan jumlah keluarga sedangkan 27,72% lagi adalah faktor luar yang tidak dimasukkan ke dalam variabel penelitian.

Semakin luas lahan yang dimiliki petani maka semakin tinggi sikap mereka terhadap ekosistem Leuser. Demikian juga bahwa semakin kecil ukuran keluarga semakin positif juga sikap mereka terhadap pelestarian ekosistem Leuser dan demikian juga sebaliknya. Terdapat hubungan yang berarti antara interaksi luas lahan dan jumlah keluarga yang dimiliki secara bersama-sama terhadap sikap pelestarian ekosistem Leuser di Kabupaten Aceh Tenggara.

## ABSTRACT

**Asaluddin**, wide relationship of areal ownership and family size toward society farmers attitude of leuser ecosystem conservation in the Residence of South East Aceh, Magister Program UNIMED Medan, August 2005

Research was done to know the wide relationship of areal ownership and family size to the farmers society attitude of leuser ecosystem conservation in the residence of South East Aceh. Research was done of two environment main factors which was interconnected such to improve surrounding society economy in one side and the efforts to conserve leuser ecosystem as barrier territory in another side. The limited areal the utility ecosystem areal volume of family and the conscious of farmers environment is the problem to be investigated and analyzed as research variable.

Research is done in four residences such as Badar, Darul Hasanah, Lawe Alas and Babul Rahmah in the residence of South East Aceh. Each of territorial was taken for two villages so that there would be eight samples of village with total research population for 408 persons and research sample for 148 persons.

Technic for sampling is simple random sampling with volume determination through Nomogram Harry King. Research method is descriptive survey corresional where data was collected through questioner. Before it was analyzed, firstly done normalitas test, linieritas and homogenitas of research data. Then validitas test was done and rehabilitas of whole research instrument.

Based on Kolmogorov – Smirnov test, all data of normal distribution at  $\alpha = 0,005$ . Data homogeneity based on Barlet test was homogen where  $X^2_{hit} \leq X^2_{tab}$  is  $2.941 \leq 5.991$ . the relationship of independent and dependence variable was linier where  $F_{hit} \leq F_{tab}$  awas  $1.75 \leq 3.991$ .

Based on hypotesis test, there would be significant relationship between areal ownership towards attitude with correlation coefficient  $r_{(xy)}$  such was 0,750. Based on t test at  $\alpha = 0,005$ ,  $t_{hit} > t_{tab}$ ,  $13.796 > 1.645$ . for the volume of family, these was negative relationship to the attitude with  $r_{(xy)}$  for  $-0.751$ .

Based on t test there was  $t_{hit} < t_{tab}$   $-13.832 < 1.645$  at  $\alpha = 0,005$ . Interaction relationship between the wide of areal relationship and volume of family based on double regression equation was significant at the rate of  $\alpha = 0,005$  with  $X_1 = 1.319$ ,  $X_2 = 1.418$  and regression constanta 86,576, so the would be regression equation  $Y = 86,576 + 1,319X_1 - 1,418 X_2$ . determination coefficient ( $R^2$ ) for 0,7228 which means 72,28 %, the attitude was explained by areal wide bad volume of family, however 27.72 % more was external factor which was not included in variable of research.

The wider of the areal owned, the higher the attitude towards leuser ecosystem. The less of family size the more possitive of their attitude to leuser ecosystem and as contrarely. There would be interactive relationship of areal wide and volume of family owned together towards conservation attitude of leuser ecosystem in residence of South East Aceh.