

SCHEME OF PEOPLE'S OIL PALM REPLANTING FUND ASSISTANCE (PSR) AT JAYA USAHA SEMPURNA PRODUCER COOPERATIVE IN MEGA TIMUR VILLAGE, SUI AMBAWANG SUB-DISTRICT, KUBU RAYA DISTRICT, WEST KALIMANTAN

Rudi Hartono

Institut Agama Islam Sultan Muhammad Syafiuddin Sambas, Indonesia

*E-mail: h.rudi@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas mengenai implementasi program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR) yang dilaksanakan oleh pemerintah Indonesia sebagai upaya untuk meningkatkan produktivitas dan kesejahteraan petani kelapa sawit, khususnya di daerah yang memiliki perkebunan kelapa sawit yang sudah tidak produktif. Program ini memberikan bantuan dana sebesar Rp 30 juta per hektar yang digunakan untuk mengganti tanaman kelapa sawit yang sudah tua dengan bibit unggul yang lebih produktif. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif. Sumber primer berfokus pada Koperasi Produsen Jaya Usaha Sempurna yang berlokasi di Desa Mega Timur, Kecamatan Sui Ambawang, Kabupaten Kubu Raya, Kalimantan Barat, yang merupakan salah satu kelompok tani berbadan hukum yang mendapatkan bantuan tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi skema hibah PSR yang diterima oleh koperasi, menganalisis dampaknya terhadap produktivitas kelapa sawit, dan mengidentifikasi tantangan yang dihadapi dalam pelaksanaan program. Metodologi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif, dengan pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi lapangan, dan studi dokumen terkait program PSR. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa meskipun program PSR telah menunjukkan hasil yang positif, namun masih diperlukan perbaikan pada aspek administrasi, penyuluhan, dan koordinasi antar pihak terkait untuk mengoptimalkan manfaat program bagi petani kelapa sawit rakyat.

Kata Kunci; Bantuan Dana Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat; Koperasi Produsen Jaya Usaha Sempurna

ABSTRACT

This research discusses the implementation of the People's Palm Oil Replanting (PSR) program implemented by the Indonesian government as an effort to increase the productivity and welfare of oil palm farmers, especially in areas with unproductive oil palm plantations. This program provides financial assistance of IDR 30 million per hectare which is used to replace old oil palm plants with superior seeds that are more productive. This research method uses a qualitative method with a descriptive research type. Primary sources focused on the Jaya Usaha Sempurna Producer Cooperative located in Mega Timur Village, Sui Ambawang District, Kubu Raya Regency, West Kalimantan, which is one of the legal farmer groups that received the assistance. This study aims to evaluate the PSR grant scheme received by the cooperative, analyze its impact on oil palm productivity, and identify challenges faced in implementing the program. The methodology used in this research is a descriptive qualitative approach, with data collection through in-depth interviews, field observations, and document studies related to the PSR program. This study concludes that although the PSR program has shown positive results, improvements are still needed in the aspects of administration, extension, and coordination between related parties to optimize the benefits of the program for smallholder oil palm farmers.

Keywords: Community Oil Palm Replanting Fund; Jaya Usaha Sempurna Producer Cooperativ

A. INTRODUCTION

Smallholder oil palm plantations play a very important role in the Indonesian economy, especially in West Kalimantan. Oil palm is a commodity that has high economic value and is the main source of income for most smallholders. However, most of the oil palm plantations managed by farmers in Indonesia, including in West Kalimantan, are old and unproductive. Based on data from the West Kalimantan Central Bureau of Statistics in 2023 (BPS West Kalimantan, 2020) that West Kalimantan's oil palm area reached 1,467,863 hectares of which there were 651,065 hectares of smallholder oil palm plantations or 44.35%. Data for 2023 shows that the replanting of smallholder oil palm plantations in West Kalimantan reached 18,573 hectares or 2.85%. This causes a decrease in the quality and quantity of yields, which leads to a decrease in farmers' income and has the potential to worsen the economic conditions of the local community (Fauziah, F. Rizqi., 2019).

One of the solutions proposed by the government to overcome this problem is the People's Oil Palm Replanting (PSR). PSR is a government program that aims to replace old oil palm plants with new, more productive seedlings. This program not only aims to increase agricultural productivity, but also to improve the welfare of smallholders who mostly still rely on oil palm plants to make ends meet. Based on data from the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS), the realization of the People's Palm Oil Replanting (PSR) program in West Kalimantan Province from 2018 to July 2024 has reached 20.3 thousand hectares (West Kalimantan Central Bureau of Statistics, 2023).

PSR funds are provided to farmer groups with legal entities, one of which is a cooperative. This program provides financial assistance of IDR 30 million per hectare which is used to buy superior oil palm seedlings, replace unproductive plants, and conduct maintenance and fertilization. With this assistance, it is hoped that oil palm farmers in affected areas can reduce the burden of replanting costs and improve the quality of their oil palm crops (Anggabean et al., 2023).

Jaya Usaha Sempurna Producer Cooperative in Mega Timur Village, Sui Ambawang District, West Kalimantan, is one of the farmer groups that received PSR funds. Mega Timur Village, located in Kubu Raya District, West Kalimantan, has many oil palm farmers with land that has started to show a decline in productivity. Therefore, the implementation of the PSR program in this cooperative becomes very important in increasing oil palm production and restoring the welfare of farmers (Wisnuwardhani, 2018).

However, although PSR funds have been disbursed, the implementation of this program does not always run smoothly. Some of the obstacles faced by farmers include delays in the disbursement of funds, lack of technical knowledge regarding the care of young oil palms, and limited facilities and support from related parties. In addition, the success of oil palm replanting depends not only on the disbursement of funds, but also on the ability of farmer groups to manage the funds and make the best use of the assistance.

Therefore, this study aims to examine the PSR fund assistance scheme, analyze the impact of the PSR program on oil palm productivity, and identify the challenges and obstacles faced by Jaya Usaha Sempurna Producer Cooperative in implementing oil palm replanting. This research is expected to provide a deeper understanding of the effectiveness of the PSR program at the smallholder level, as well as provide recommendations for improving the implementation of the program in the future.

In addition, this research will also contribute to formulating more targeted policies related to the provision of PSR funds in the future, to ensure that smallholder oil palm farmers can enjoy optimal benefits from this program.

B. METHOD

This research uses a descriptive approach with qualitative analysis to understand the implementation and management of PSR (People's Palm Oil Replanting) funds in Producer Jaya Usaha Sempurna Cooperative. Data were collected through three main techniques: field observations, to understand the conditions and processes taking place in the cooperative; in-depth interviews with cooperative administrators, farmer group members, and the Kubu Raya Plantation Office to obtain information related to the role, challenges, and regulations of the program; and document studies that included analysis of fund distribution procedures, reports on the use of funds, and other supporting documents. Data analysis was conducted through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing to interpret the research results in depth. This approach aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the effectiveness of the implementation of PSR funds and the challenges faced, so that it can be the basis for recommendations to improve the program in the future.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

Scheme of PSR Funds Received by Jaya Usaha Sempurna Producer Cooperative

In the early stages of implementing the People's Palm Oil Replanting (PSR) program, Producer Jaya Usaha Sempurna Cooperative in Mega Timur Village received a grant of IDR 30 million per hectare to replant its members' oil palm plantations. This assistance was distributed through several stages involving various parties, including related agencies, partner banks, and the cooperative itself.

Based on interviews with cooperative management, the funds are used for several main purposes:

- a. Purchase of superior oil palm seedlings in accordance with the standards set by the government, which aims to improve the quality of oil palm production.
- b. Tillage, including land preparation, initial fertilization, and application of organic matter to improve soil fertility.
- c. Post-planting care, such as plant maintenance, follow-up fertilization, and pest and disease control.

Overall, the PSR scheme funds received by the cooperative were used relatively efficiently, although there were some obstacles that had to be faced, such as delays in the disbursement of funds and logistical constraints in the delivery of oil palm seedlings. However, the cooperatives were still able to manage the funds quite well, thanks to the solid coordination between cooperative members and agricultural extension officers.

People's Palm Oil Rejuvenation (PSR) is a government program that aims to replace old and unproductive oil palm plants with superior oil palm seedlings that have higher yield potential and better quality (Sari & Prihatin, 2024). The program is designed to increase the productivity of smallholders (plasma and independent smallholders) who mostly manage oil palm plantations outside large plantations (Siahaan et al., 2020). PSR is expected to be a solution to improve the welfare of oil palm farmers and reduce their economic burden due to low yields

from old oil palm plants (Ministry of Agriculture, 2017). According to Soehartono et al. (2018), one of the main challenges faced by oil palm farmers is the large number of plantations that are over 25 years old, which generally experience a decline in productivity. Therefore, PSR is important in order to maintain the sustainability of the national palm oil industry and improve the welfare of farmers. The PSR program is implemented by the government through funds allocated annually and distributed to farmer groups with legal entities, such as cooperatives or independent farmer groups that meet certain requirements.

Impact of PSR Grants on Oil Palm Productivity

One of the main objectives of the PSR program is to increase oil palm productivity. In Producer Cooperative Jaya Usaha Sempurna, the replanting of unproductive oil palm land has shown some positive changes. Based on data collected from the field, the following are findings related to the impact of PSR funds on productivity:

a. Improved Seedling Quality and Plant Growth

Prior to the replanting, many cooperative members experienced a decline in oil palm productivity due to old seedlings and declining quality. After receiving PSR funds and replacing the old seedlings with improved seedlings, the growth of the new plants was much more optimal. In most of the refurbished plots, the seedlings showed good growth rates in the early phase, with some plots even showing twice as fast growth as the previous palms.

b. Increased Yield Potential

Based on data collected from farmers, after replanting, productivity per hectare has increased significantly. Farmers who were previously only able to produce around 10-12 tons per hectare per year, now experience an increase in yield to around 15-18 tons per hectare after several months of replanting. This increase shows that the use of superior seeds and proper maintenance can result in much higher productivity.

c. Better Fruit Quality

In addition to quantity, the quality of the palm fruits has also improved. Some farmers report that palm fruits produced from newly planted crops have higher oil content and fewer defects. This will certainly have an impact on the profits received by farmers, as high-quality fruits are priced higher in the market.



Figure 1. Oil Palm Plantation of Kopsen JU Farmer Group Figure 4. Documentation of the progress of oil palm cultivation of Kopsen JUS

Challenges in PSR Program Implementation

Despite the many benefits of the PSR program, its implementation is not without challenges. Based on interviews with several cooperative members, the following are some of the obstacles faced in implementing the program:

a. Delay in Fund Disbursement

One of the main problems faced by Jaya Usaha Sempurna Producer Cooperative is the late disbursement of funds from the government. This delay means that some farmers are not able to replant immediately according to the planned schedule. This affects the smooth process of replanting and plant maintenance.

b. Lack of Counseling and Assistance

Some farmers complain about the lack of technical education on how to care for young oil palms. Although superior seedlings are provided, not all farmers have sufficient knowledge on how to care for and maintain newly planted oil palms. This affects the effectiveness of replanting, especially in the early phase after planting.

c. Logistics and Seedling Delivery Issues

There are some logistical constraints related to the delivery of palm seedlings to remote locations. Long delivery times and uneven distribution of seedlings mean that some cooperative members have to wait longer to receive the seedlings they have ordered.

d. Difficulty in Managing Funds Effectively

Some farmers also complain that it is difficult to manage the grant effectively, especially when it comes to purchasing equipment and materials needed for land care. Lack of understanding of farm financial management has led to some funds not being used optimally, although the majority of funds have been well allocated to the purchase of seeds and soil maintenance.



Figure 2. Counseling from the Kubu Raya Plantation Office at Kopsen Jaya Usaha Sempurna

The Cooperative's Role in Managing the PSR Fund

Jaya Usaha Sempurna Producer Cooperative plays an important role in managing PSR funds and supporting farmers in the replanting process. As a legal entity, the cooperative has a more organized organizational structure, which facilitates the management of funds and coordination between members. Cooperatives also provide various supporting facilities, such as warehouses for storing seeds and agricultural tools, which facilitate farmers in the replanting process. However, the management of PSR funds at the cooperative level also faces several obstacles, such as a lack of experience in managing large funds and limited human resources competent in agriculture. Therefore, there needs to be an effort to improve the managerial capacity of cooperatives through more intensive training and mentoring (Aulifa, 2019).

D. CONCLUSIO

PSR funding has had a significant positive impact on increasing oil palm productivity in the Jaya Usaha Sempurna Producer Cooperative. However, there are still major challenges such as delays in fund disbursement, lack of technical assistance, and logistical constraints that hamper the effectiveness of the program. To ensure the success of the PSR program in the future, the government and related institutions need to improve the administrative system, increase technical assistance to farmers, and strengthen coordination with cooperatives to make the program more effective and targeted.

LITERATURE

- Anggabean, B. T., Hutabarat, S., & Muwardi, D. (2023). Rejuvenation Strategy of People's Oil Palm Plantation in Rokan Hilir Regency. *Triton Journal*,14(1), 216 -230.
- Aulifa, M. (2019). *Farmer participation in the implementation of the people's oil palm replanting program (psr) in the finished sub-district of langkat district*. Agricultural Development Polytechnic Medan.
- West Kalimantan Central Bureau of Statistics. (2023). *Large Plantation Crop Area (Hectares), 2021-2023*.
- BPS West Kalimantan. (2020). *Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) by District/City (Percent), 2020-2022*. BPS.Go.Id. <https://kalbar.bps.go.id/indikator/6/51/1/tingkat-pengangguran-terbuka-tpt-menurut-kab-kota.html>
- Fauziah, F. Rizqi, S. D. (2019). Analysis of Merang Mushroom Farming Income and its Contribution to Farmer Household Income in Sempusari Village, Kaliwates District, Jember Regency. *SEPA*,15(2), 172 -179.
- Sari, B. F., & Prihatin, P. S. (2024). Implementation of the People's Palm Oil Replanting Program by the Plantation and Livestock Service Office in Ukui District, Pelalawan Regency. *Journal of Social Education and Humanities*3(2), 1347-1362.
- Siahaan, J. M., Siregar, T. H., & Siahaan, E. (2020). Policy Analysis of the People's Palm Oil Replanting Program through the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) in Labuhanbatu Selatan Regency. *AGRISAINS: Scientific Journal of Master of Agribusiness*, 2(2), 139-147.
- Wisnuwardhani, D. A. (2018). Responsibility of savings and loan cooperatives for collateral belonging to the management that is pledged as collateral for cooperative debts. *Journal of Legal Horizons*,9(1), 21 -30. <https://doi.org/10.26905/idjch.v9i1.2112>