Analysis of The Welfare Level of Palm Farmers at Sungai Sayang Village

Jumliadi*, M. Arif Musthofa², Nurjali³

1²STIE Syari’ah Al-Mujaddid Tanjung Timur, Jambi, Indonesia
³UIN Sultan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, Indonesia
*E-mail: jumliadiadi@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Accepted, 20/12/2023
Revision, 12/01/2024
Published, 18/02/2024.
Vol. (2), No. (1), (Feb), (2024)
EISSN 2987-6036 PISSN 2988-0319
DOI: https://doi.org/10.61233/zijec.v2i1.81

Keywords:
Analysis, Welfare, Oil Palm Farmers.

ABSTRACT

The aim of the research is to analyze and determine the influence of the level of welfare of oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang Village, Sadu District, and to find out what obstacles are often faced in improving the welfare of oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang Village, Sadu District. In this research the author used a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis methods. The level of welfare of oil palm farmers also depends on the farmer’s income, especially the income obtained from oil palm plantations, so the higher the farmer’s income from oil palm, the level of welfare of oil palm farmers will also increase. And also the obstacles faced by oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang Village are the unstable selling price of palm oil FFB, and also inadequate road conditions making it difficult to transport the community's palm oil FFB products. The results of this research are that the level of welfare of oil palm farmers also depends on the farmer’s income, especially the income obtained from oil palm plantations, so the higher the farmer’s income from oil palm, the level of welfare of oil palm farmers will also increase. The obstacles faced by oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang Village are the unstable selling price of palm oil FFB, and also inadequate road conditions making it difficult to transport the community's palm oil FFB products.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture in Indonesia is a strategic sector in the structure of national economic development because around 55% of the Indonesian population is engaged in agriculture as palm oil producers. Palm oil (elaeis) is one of the main industrial crops that produces vegetable oil, industrial oil and fuel. These plantations are so profitable that most of the plantations and forests have been converted into oil palm plantations. In Indonesian macroeconomics, the palm oil industry has a strategic role, such as the largest foreign exchange earner, national economy, energy, economic sector, people and absorbing labor. Agriculture in Indonesia, namely oil palm, has developed widely and reflects changes in oil palm. Oil palm plantations in Indonesia grow in 22 of the 33 provinces in Indonesia. There are two main islands that have extensive oil palm plantations in Indonesia, namely Sumatra and Kalimantan. Nearly 90% of oil palm plantations in Indonesia are on these two islands and these two islands produce 95% of Indonesia’s crude palm oil (CPO). Agricultural development
aims to increase farmers' income and welfare through increasing agricultural production. This increase in agricultural production, apart from providing raw materials for domestic industry which continues to grow, also aims to increase foreign exchange from exports of agricultural products.

One step that can be taken to increase the contribution of this agricultural subsector is the production of plantation crops. One type of plantation crop whose results are exported and currently contributes quite a large contribution to the country's foreign exchange earnings is the commodity palm oil. Palm oil is not a native plant in Indonesia, but in reality palm oil is able to exist and take part in Indonesia, growing and developing well and its processed products, for example palm oil. Palm oil or what is also known as CPO (Crude Palm Oil) is currently one of the reliable plantation commodities. One type of plantation crop whose results are exported and currently contributes quite a large contribution to the country's foreign exchange earnings is palm oil. Oil palm plantations are a long-term type of business. As an annual crop (Preennial Crop), oil palm is known for its immature crop period (TBM), the length of which varies, namely around 2-4 years depending on factors that influence the growth of oil palm. Palm oil has high economic value because palm oil fruit can be made into several semi-finished processed materials such as Crude Palm Oil (CPO) and Palm Kernel Oil (PKO). On the other hand, environmental problems are closely related to oil palm plantations. At least half of the eight million hectares of currently productive plantations have been developed through previous deforestation (Ita Risma Yanti, et al, 2022).

Oil palm is a type of plant belonging to the genus Elaeis and the order Arecaceae. This plant is used in commercial agricultural businesses to produce palm oil. This genus has two member species. The oil palm Elaeis guineensis is the most commonly cultivated oil palm species in the world, especially in Indonesia, and the world's main source of palm oil. The Elaeis oleifera oil palm is native to tropical South and Central America, and is used locally for oil production. Palm oil is an industrial plant as a raw material for producing cooking oil, industrial oil and fuel. Indonesia is the largest producer of palm oil in the world. In Indonesia, it is spread in the Aceh area, the east coast of Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan and Sulawesi. There are several species of oil palm, namely E. guineensis Jacq., E. oleifera, and E. odora. Oil palm varieties or types are classified based on two characteristics, namely endocarp thickness and fruit color. Based on the thickness of the endocarp, oil palms are classified into three varieties, namely Dura, Pisifera, and Tenera, while according to the color of the fruit, oil palms are classified into three varieties, namely Nigrescens, Virescens, and Albescens. In general, oil palm consists of several parts, namely roots, stems, leaves, flowers and fruit. The part of palm oil that is processed into oil is the fruit. Meanwhile, coconut (Cocos nucifera) is the sole member of the Cocos genus from the palm-arenan tribe or Arecaceae. The meaning of the word coconut (or coconut, in English) can refer to the whole coconut tree, seeds, or fruit, which botanically is a fruit-bearing tree, not a nut tree.

The term originates from the 16th century Portuguese and Spanish word coco meaning "head" or "skull" after the three indentations on the coconut shell that resemble facial features. This plant is used in almost all its parts by humans so it is considered a multipurpose plant, especially for coastal communities. Coconut is also the name for the fruit produced by this plant. Coconut is known for its diverse uses, from food to cosmetics. The inner flesh of the mature seed forms a part that is a regular source of food for many people in tropical and subtropical areas. Coconuts differ from other fruits in that their endosperm contains large amounts of a clear liquid, called "coconut milk" in the literature, and when immature, can be harvested to drink as "coconut water", or also called "coconut juice". This plant is thought to originate from the coast of the Indian Ocean on the Asian side, but has now spread widely throughout the world's tropical coasts.
According to Ki Hajar Dewantara, "The progress of a nation lies in education and the generations of the nation itself." Therefore, efforts to smarten the life of the nation through the process of education and civilization are not only important as a way of humanizing humans, but also have pragmatic value in developing people’s welfare, so that by pursuing education it is hoped that someone will have a more advanced mindset so that someone can have more the choice to do something to achieve prosperity in life (Mutiara Pradipta, 2018).

The welfare of palm oil farmers can be seen from the farmer’s ability to meet the basic needs of life and family, such as clothing, food, shelter, health and education. When farmers are able to meet these needs, the farmer and his family are considered prosperous, but on the other hand, if they are not able to meet basic needs, the farmer is said to be not yet prosperous (Martina and Riyandi Praza, 2018).

From the results of observations that have been made, to minimize daily expenses, people usually use a debt system for people who own shops. In Sungai Sayang Village, every week housewives will shop and gather at one shop where the shop provides daily necessities such as vegetables and other food needs. Because oil palm farmers get a salary on a monthly basis. So, due to the instability of palm oil prices and salaries with a monthly system, people only shop for their daily needs in shops that are patronized by the community. One example of community welfare can be obtained from economic activities. Indonesia as an agricultural country is a country that is active in the agricultural sector. One of the agricultural sectors in Indonesia is oil palm farming which is a form of economic activity in rural areas. In general, the main aim of agriculture is to increase farmers’ income so that they can support their entire family and improve their welfare (Moehar Daniel, 2002).

Land area is one of the main factors in improving the welfare of Palm Oil Farmers, seen from how much land they work on, the larger the land used to manage and plant oil palm, the more they produce (Mohamad Fathur Rohman, 2017). Research conducted by Wahed concluded that the land area variable had a positive influence on the welfare of Palm Oil Farmers (NTP) (Mohammad Wahed, 2015). Meanwhile, in research conducted by Pradipta, there are differences in the level of welfare of palm oil farmer families in Sumberagung Village from the area of land cultivated by the farmer family, whether it is their own land or someone else’s land. The wider the land cultivated by Palm Oil Farmer families in Sumberagung Village, the higher the family welfare. Narrow arable land is the reason why farming families find it difficult to achieve a good level of welfare (Mutiara Pradipta, 2018).

Education can also improve the standard of living of a family’s welfare. However, our education is not in accordance with current developments. The higher the school level, the higher the potential for unemployment. Here education is not only for the purpose of looking for work to improve welfare, but with education we have the opportunity not only to be ready to work but also to be able to get a job. Research conducted by Pradipta, regarding the level of welfare of oil palm farming families in Sumberagung Village, Moyudan District, Sleman Regency, stated that there was no difference between the level of welfare and education of the head of the farming family at the last level of formal education achieved by the head of the family. The higher the formal education obtained by the head of the family does not mean that the welfare of Palm Oil Farmers in Sumberagung Village will increase. However, in research by Adiratna et al, it is known that the educational variable fulfills the educational needs of farmers which is relatively high due to the age factor and the level of education of the farmers (Kartika Adiratna, et.al, 2017).

Based on the author’s observations by seeking information through local village officials, namely the Head of Sungai Sayang Village, he stated that it is estimated that 70% of the people of Sungai Sayang Village are oil palm farmers, and 30% are coconut and areca nut farmers and other crops. Therefore, the author is interested in conducting research on oil palm farmers.
The main problem regarding the level of welfare is still low, so it is necessary to know more about the variables of harvest area, production and education which have been explained in the background. Apart from that, it is very important to know the level of welfare of Palm Oil Farmers because this can make the farming community better in the future, therefore this issue needs to be studied more deeply.

METHOD

In this research the author uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis methods. A qualitative approach is research that emphasizes quality or the most important thing about the nature of a good or service, which is a study or phenomenon of social phenomena, so the study is taken as a lesson for developing theoretical concepts (measurement). Meanwhile, descriptive analysis in camellia thesis, Rachmat Kriyantono, said that the Communication Research Method is a type of analysis that aims to make systematic, factual and accurate descriptions of the facts and characteristics of certain populations or objects (Sugiono, 2017).

Based on the description above, the researcher used descriptive type to provide an overview of the analysis of the level of welfare of oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang Village, Sadu District. This research aims to understand the analysis of the level of welfare of oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang Village, Sadu District. Therefore, the method that is considered suitable is a qualitative approach. Through this qualitative method, it is hoped that an in-depth understanding of the relevant facts in the research will be obtained. This method is applied to see and understand the object of research (a person, institution, society and so on) based on facts that appear as they are (natural paradigm).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. FINDINGS

In the previous description, the data from the research results was described. The data presented were:

a) The level of welfare of oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang Village, Sadu District

Based on the research findings regarding the analysis of the welfare level of oil palm farmers, it is said that the level of welfare of oil palm farmers also depends on the farmer’s income, especially the income obtained from oil palm plantations, so the higher the farmer's income from oil palm, the higher the level of welfare of oil palm farmers increased. From the results of interviews that researchers obtained from several farmers who were used as research samples. In various economic activities carried out by each person, the aim is to get a lot of results, because every person or every group involved in it definitely wants to get results, this is a basic human characteristic. Furthermore, oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang Village, Sadu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, of course want to achieve prosperity in their household life. The efforts of oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang village to improve their welfare are by improving the care or upkeep of their oil palm plantations. Based on the results of interviews with Mr. Mase’ and Ambo Upek, they have to maintain it by cleaning the oil palm plantation from weeds or wild grass so that it remains clean and can produce maximum oil palm fruit. Meanwhile, as a result of the interview with Mr. Agus, the efforts made apart from harvesting the oil palm he owns are by caring for and maintaining the oil palm plantation he owns in order to obtain or produce maximum
palm fruit. However, not only that, they also try to minimize the risks that will occur in oil palm farming, so that the obstacles and risks that will occur can be overcome by oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang Village, Sadu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency. The level of welfare of oil palm farmers also depends on the farmer’s income, especially the income obtained from oil palm plantations, so the higher the farmer’s income from oil palm, the level of welfare of oil palm farmers will also increase.

Welfare is the goal of Islamic teachings in the economic field. Welfare is part of the rahmatan lil alamin taught by the Islamic religion. However, the prosperity mentioned in the Qur’an is not without conditions for obtaining it. Prosperity will be provided by Allah SWT. when humans do what He commands and avoid what He prohibit. Allah SWT says in surah Al-A’raf verse 10 which means: "Indeed, We have placed you all on the face of the earth and We have made for you on the face of the earth (a source of) livelihood. You are very grateful."

Obstacles faced in improving the welfare of oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang Village
An obstacle often faced by farmers is that the selling price of palm oil FFB produced by farmers often experiences unstable increases and decreases, coupled with the high cost of harvesting oil palm, but the results from oil palm plantations are still the most important thing for farmers at this time, with Seeing that the prices of coconut and areca commodities are decreasing day by day, the results obtained are also less than optimal. According to Mr. Mase’, the main obstacle for oil palm farmers is that prices often fluctuate and are less stable, and what’s more, the road conditions are still very bad during the rainy season, so the agricultural products or palm oil FFB produced are also difficult to produce. Several other farmers also felt what Mr. Mase’ felt, for example Mr. Samsul Ali, he also said that the obstacle he faced was the unstable rise and fall of the price of palm oil FFB so he was shocked/surprised by the price when paying by the palm oil toke, and also another obstacle is that the condition of the roads is not good or can be said to be damaged, especially during the rainy season, so farmers have difficulty in getting their garden produce out. According to Mr. Amirudin, the main obstacle for oil palm farmers is unstable prices, and coupled with poor road conditions during the rainy season, it is also difficult to produce agricultural products or palm oil FFB.

2. DISCUSSION

After the researchers finished collecting data from the research results in Sungai Sayang Village. So, researchers will carry out data analysis to explain further the results of the research. As explained in the data analysis technique, in this research the researcher used qualitative descriptive analysis with the data obtained, namely from the results of observations, interviews and documentation that had been carried out and when the researcher went to the field. The sources taken came from oil palm farmers.

Based on the results of the interview with Mr. Mase, he is one of the oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang Village "I have worked as an oil palm farmer for about 9 years. The reason I chose to become an oil palm farmer was because I wanted to meet my daily needs and this oil palm job makes money quite quickly, with just one palm oil job every 2 weeks you can get income. "Before I had an oil palm harvest, my welfare was very small because I was dependent on other harvests, but after having oil palm land and reaching the harvest point,
my welfare increased, because the first time the harvest was close, and the second time it was not too draining."

From the results of the interview, Mr. Masek said that his life was very small before the oil palm fruit harvest, but after the oil palm fruit harvest, Mr. Masek’s life was much better than before, so it can be concluded that currently, Mr. Masek’s life is far away. better than his life before owning oil palm land.

Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Ambo Upek, he is one of the oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang Village. “I have worked as a farmer for about 10 years. “At a time when I don't have any palm oil harvest, I can still be said to be prosperous, because I can still meet my daily needs.” From the results of the interview, Mr. Ambok Upek stated that he had lived in prosperity before owning the sawiy land that he currently manages, because Mr. Ambo Upek had been able to meet his needs. For this reason, researchers say that whether or not there is oil palm land makes the lives of some of the people of Sungai Sayang Village relatively prosperous. Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Samsudin, he is one of the oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang Village. "I have worked as an oil palm farmer for about 10 years. My welfare condition from economic factors can still be said to be prosperous because my needs every 2 weeks are sufficient and some of the results can still be saved"

From the results of the interview conducted by Mr. Samsudin, he stated that he was a prosperous person before or after he owned oil palm land, because his daily needs were met and from the harvest that Mr. Samsudin got, part of it was still able to be saved. For this reason, the researchers concluded that Samsudin’s father belonged to a prosperous society before there was any income from his oil palm land. Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Agus “I am one of the oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang Village and also the head of the family, the backbone for his family. Before becoming an oil palm farmer, he was a areca nut farmer. The reason I changed profession to become an oil palm farmer was because I wanted to try a new business that could make money faster. Whether or not my land is considered prosperous, because I am also one of the workers who employs the products from other people's oil palm land."

From the results of the interview conducted by Mr. Agus, he said that Mr. Agus was one of the residents who was relatively prosperous when he did not have a harvest of oil palm fruit, because he also previously had a areca nut plantation, apart from that, Mr. Agus was also one of the agricultural laborers so he could meet his daily needs. -Father Agus’s day has been fulfilled. For this reason, researchers can conclude that Mr. Agus belongs to a prosperous society. Based on the results of the interview with Mr. Hasan, he is one of the rice farmers who has now changed his profession to become an oil palm farmer in Sungai Sayang Village. "I have been farming oil palm from 2007 until now. The reason he changed profession to become an oil palm farmer was because he wanted to try a new business that would make money faster than his previous business. "Actually, whether there is a harvest or not, I will still be prosperous because apart from the palm oil harvest, I also have a coconut harvest."

From the results of the interview conducted by Mr. Hasan, he stated that: Mr. Hasan stated that whether he had oil palm land or not, he had become a prosperous group of people because previously he was also a coconut farmer, for that reason, Mr. Hasan was able to meet his needs every day from the harvest. the coconut. From the results of the interview, researchers can conclude that Mr Hasan was relatively prosperous when he did not have the palm oil harvest and became more prosperous when he already had the palm oil harvest. Based on the results of the interview with Mr. Imam, he is one of the rice farmers who changed his profession to become an oil palm farmer in Sungai Sayang Village. "I have been in the oil palm business for about 12 years, the land area I own is approximately 2 Ha. The reason I changed profession to become an oil palm farmer is because this oil palm farming business makes money faster than other farming
businesses. "Before I had this palm oil, my economic situation was quite difficult, since after the harvest of palm fruit, it was enough to cover my daily needs."

From the results of the interview conducted by Mr. Imam, he said that his economic situation before the oil palm plantations was quite difficult, but after the palm fruit harvest, Mr. Imam’s life improved compared to before. This is indicated by the fact that Mr. Imam has been able to provide for his daily life. Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Samsul Ali: "I am one of the oil palm farmers who lives in Sungai Sayang Village, although I am not originally from Sungai Sayang. At first he tried coconuts and areca nut, then changed profession to become an oil palm farmer. "The reason he changed profession to become an oil palm farmer was because it was faster to make money compared to other farming businesses. In my opinion, my family’s welfare condition has improved from before when I didn’t have an oil palm plantation."

From the results of the interview conducted by Mr. Samsul Ali, my welfare condition was good before the oil palm plantations were established. It can be said that before having the harvest, Mr. Samsul Ali was able to provide for his family’s welfare, such as meeting their daily needs. Based on the results of the interview with Mr. Amirudin, he is a native of Sungai Sayang Village who worked as a Pinang farmer and has now changed his profession to become an oil palm farmer. "I have been in the palm oil business for about 12 years. The area of oil palm plantation owned by Mr. Amirudin is around 3 hectares which is ready to harvest every 2 weeks. His efforts in oil palm farming are getting quite a lot of results, this can be seen from his life which is already sufficient compared to the previous areca nut. Now his business in oil palm farming is growing. Before I have a harvest. I work as a areca nut farmer. However, after that I bought land for planting oil palm. And the results after that were more than before I had oil palm land”

From the results of the interview conducted by Mr. Amirudin, he said that one of the oil palm farmers explained that before he had the harvest, he was not as prosperous as when he had an oil palm plantation to meet his needs. For this reason, the presence of oil palm land and large harvests has made Mr Amirudin achieve his level of prosperity as a farmer. From the results of research regarding the obstacles faced by oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang Village, namely the unstable selling price of palm oil FFB, and also inadequate road conditions resulting in difficulties in transporting the community’s palm oil FFB products. From the results of interviews that researchers obtained from several farmers who were used as research samples.

There are many obstacles faced by farmers, especially oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang village. Among them are unstable prices and roads that are not possible when it rains. That is what causes farmers to be hampered in harvesting agricultural products. As explained by Mr. Mase' in the interview, namely: "It depends on the weather conditions, because sometimes, for example, if it rains, it’s difficult for me to produce the produce I harvest."

Apart from the uncertain price, weather factors also prevent farmers from immediately harvesting their agricultural products because damaged roads make it difficult for Mr Mase' to get the harvest out. Mr. Ambo Upek also felt something similar, he stated that: "In my opinion, the only obstacle is the road, because when the weather is not favorable I really have difficulty getting the harvest out”

Mr. Ambo Upek has explained that the obstacle that is quite difficult for him to face is only in the condition of the road, because he said that when the weather is not favorable then the road to get into the garden is difficult to pass. Apart from that, this obstacle also makes it difficult for Mr. Ambo Upek in bringing his harvest out of his garden. Mr. Samsudin, as an oil palm farmer, also said that he also encountered obstacles when
entering harvest time, namely: "Sometimes in uncertain weather, if for example the weather is hot I can easily bring out the harvest but if the weather is bad it is difficult for me to deliver the harvest to the toke." Mr. Samsudin explained that he had difficulty delivering the harvest to his regular shop when the weather was bad, and that was one of the biggest obstacles when it came to harvest time. Other obstacles felt by Mr. Agus regarding the process of harvesting agricultural products are: "The problem lies in picking up the palm fruit, which is sometimes slow to pick up due to roads and long distances."

Mr. Agus explained that the obstacle he often faced was the long process of picking up palm fruit by the toke due to the road and quite a long distance, this is what often happens during the process of harvesting palm fruit in Mr. Agus’s plantation. Mr. Hasan, as an oil palm farmer, also encountered certain obstacles which resulted in the process of harvesting his crops not running smoothly, namely: "Uncertain prices are the main obstacle, apart from that, the roads are also difficult to pass when it rains. That is the average obstacle that I and other farmers in this place face"

Erratic prices and damaged roads are the main obstacles in the process of harvesting Mr. Hasan’s agricultural products. It is not only Mr. Hasan who experiences this, in fact most farmers also experience similar obstacles during the harvesting period. Mr. Imam also explained that the obstacles he faced were the same as those felt by Mr. Imam, namely: "If the problem is an obstacle, it is usually more than one obstacle. Apart from the prices fluctuating, it also sometimes rains. Because here, considering the roads are not good, we, the farmers, have a bit of difficulty in getting the harvest out."

The problem faced by Mr. Imam lies in the selling price which sometimes rises and sometimes falls, making it difficult for farmers to determine how much income they will get per fortnight, apart from that, the roads are damaged when the weather gets worse, making it difficult for Mr. Imam to produce the produce. The harvest. Mr. Samsul Ali also explained something similar to Mr. Imam, he said that: "The problem that I have experienced so far is that the price of palm oil is unstable and the condition of the roads is still bad, so it is difficult to get the plantation produce out"

The obstacles faced by Mr. Samsul Ali are not much different from those experienced by other farmers, namely, starting from the uncertain price of palm oil and damage to roads due to rain, making it difficult for Mr. Hasan to produce his garden produce. Mr. Amirudin, as a farmer, also feels various obstacles in farming as he explained from the results of the interview, namely: "Usually the only problem I face is the rain, it’s hard to get the harvest out when it rains."

The obstacle that Mr. Amirudin faces is when the weather conditions are bad, when it rains the roads become muddy making it difficult for Mr. Amirudin to harvest his palm oil. The questions asked are also made as accurately as possible so that the results obtained are in accordance with the data desired by the author in making this final assignment. Welfare is the goal of Islamic teachings in the economic field. Welfare is part of the rahmatan lil alamin taught by the Islamic religion. However, the prosperity mentioned in the Qur’an is not without conditions for obtaining it. Prosperity will be provided by Allah SWT. when humans do what He commands and avoid what He prohibits.

The welfare of farmers depends on how much produce they obtain after that, it also depends on the area of land owned by each farmer, but there are some farmers who, when they did not have an oil palm plantation, were also considered prosperous because they were able to meet their daily household needs. However, some farmers also said that it was from these agricultural products that their lives became more prosperous than before due to several factors, including the palm oil harvest being faster than other
planted products, as stated by Dewi Sulistianingsih in her journal, she stated that the respondents’ income was from coconut plantations. The palm oil is greatly influenced by the selling price of oil palm fruit. When the price of palm oil falls, the income generated by oil palm farmers is low, and vice versa, when the selling price of palm oil fruit is high, the respondent’s income from the results of his oil palm plantation is also high. Furthermore, this research will also discuss the second research question, the obstacles faced in improving the welfare of oil palm farmers.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, the author draws several conclusions regarding the research the author conducted entitled Analysis of the Level of Welfare of Palm Oil Farmers in Sungai Sayang Village, Sadu District, namely as follows:

1) The level of welfare of oil palm farmers also depends on the farmer's income, especially the income obtained from oil palm plantations, so the higher the farmer's income from oil palm, the level of welfare of oil palm farmers will also increase.

2) The obstacles faced by oil palm farmers in Sungai Sayang Village are the unstable selling price of palm oil FFB, and also inadequate road conditions making it difficult to transport the community's palm oil FFB products.

REFERENCES


Buku Profil Desa Sungai Sayang Kecamatan Sadu 2022.


Lestarina, Susi (2022) *Analisis Pendapatan Petani Kelapa Sawit Dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Keluarga Menurut Perspektif Ekonomi Islam Di Kota Subulussalam Provinsi Aceh*, Skripsi,


Refika Aditama
Muyoharjo, Redno, (2012), Pengantar Pendidikan. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo
Rambe, Armaini. (2008), Analisis Alokasi pengeluaran dan Tingkat Kesejahteraan Keluarga (Studi di Kecamatan Medan Kota, Sumatera Utara). Jurnal Ilmu Keluarga dan Konsumen,
Republik Indonesia, Undang-Undang Tentang Ketentuan-Ketentuan Pokok Kesejahteraan Sosial, bab I, pasal 3, ayat 1.
Ritonga, Sari Erlina, (2021). Pengaruh Harga Dan Produktivitas Kelapa Sawit Terhadap Kesejahteraan Petani Di Desa Janji Kecamatan Bilah Barat Kabupaten Labuhanbatu, Jurnal Mahasiswa Agroteknologi (JMATEK), Volume 2, Nomor 1, Februari,
Sugiono, (2017), Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D, Bandung: Alfabeta,
Sulistianingsih, Dewi, (2022) Tingkat Kesejahteraan Petani Kelapa Sawit Di Kampung Kerinci Kecamatan Kerinci Kana, JOM FISIP Vol. 9: Edisi I Januari-Juni
Suratiyah, Ken, (2015), Ilmu Usahatani, Edisi Revisi. Jakarta: Penebar Swadaya,
Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kesejahteraan Sosial.
Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 52 tahun 2009 Tentang Keluarga Sejahtera.