

POVERTY ALLEVIATION STRATEGIES FOR OIL PALM PLANTATION WORKERS IN OGAN KOMERING ULU REGENCY

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to analyze the appropriate strategies for poverty alleviation among oil palm workers in Ogan Komering Ulu (OKU) Regency. This research was analyzed using the SWOT method. The results showed that based on the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats that exist among oil palm workers in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, Based on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats that exist in palm oil workers in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, it can be concluded that the strategy to be able to overcome poverty in palm oil workers in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency. The strategy is a poverty reduction strategy that can be carried out by palm oil workers and the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Government, strategies are to improve the quality of self, manage natural resources properly, maintain facilities and infrastructure properly, and provide legal assistance for palm oil workers who have suffered injustice.

Keywords: Poverty Alleviation, Strategy, Palm workers

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a condition of economic inability to meet the average standard of living of people in an area. This condition of inability is characterized by the low ability of income to meet basic needs in the form of food, clothing, and shelter. According to (Abidin et al., 2013) the idea of poverty changes over time, but is basically related to the inability to meet basic needs. Poverty shows a situation of deprivation that occurs not because the poor person wants it, but because it cannot be avoided with the strength they have (Istina, 2016).

Poverty is a major problem that has long been a concern in national development in Indonesia. Addressing the problem of poverty in Indonesia began in 1993, the first time the Government publicly stated its desire to seriously address the problem of poverty. Existing data shows that most poverty comes from rural areas. The government made various efforts such as mobilizing the Inpres Desa Tertinggal (IDT) program or the Takesra or Kukesta program to help underprivileged and prosperous families through the Office of the Minister of Population. Until the end of the 20th century the problem of poverty is likely to be an intractable one (Zuhdiyaty & Kaluge, 2018; Harahap et al., 2022).

The poverty rate of the Indonesian population is measured periodically in all provinces. This is accompanied by efforts to reduce the poverty rate, such is the case in the province of South Sumatra, especially in Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ulu (OKU), where the local government continues to make strong efforts. Efforts that can be considered as achievements of the local government in reducing the poverty rate, even if the figures are not high enough (Mahmudah & Riani, 2018; Hafizrianda et al., 2022).

The Regency of OKU, which has an area of 4,797.06 km² consisting of 13 subdistricts and 157 villages with a population of 375,538 people, does not seem to be able to reflect the level of welfare. The large size of the area and population in OKU is a problem in its own right with the large number of poor people. Decrease in Poverty Rate in OKU Regency. The number of poor people in 2021 decreased by 0.13 percent

compared to 2020. In 2020 the number of poor people was 12.75 percent while in 2021 it was 12.62 percent. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS OKU, 2023), the percentage of poor people in Oku Regency is still under the South Sumatra Province average. the average percentage of poor people in South Sumatra Province is 12.84 percent. In 2023, the percentage of poor people in OKU Regency was 11.46 percent, a decrease of 0.15 percent compared to the previous year. The percentage of poor people in OKU in 2023 fell to 11.46 percent compared to the condition in 2022 which amounted to 11.61 percent. This means that the District Government's efforts to reduce the poverty rate have shown results but still need to be improved. And more effort is needed so that the number of poor people can be further reduced.

The efforts of the local and central governments in an effort to reduce poverty are in the form of appropriate programs in many sectors, one of which is the agricultural sector. In OKU Regency, there are programs to distribute tree seedlings and revitalize agriculture, in order to maximize the potential of natural resources owned by OKU Regency. If seen from the potency of its natural resources, and the large production of plantation crops, poverty in OKU Regency should be well addressed by the government, but the fact is that poverty is considered a problem that has not been resolved. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a study on strategies to reduce poverty through agricultural development in OKU Regency.

The most popular agricultural commodity in Oku Regency is palm oil. with a plantation land area that reached 2,318.5 hectares in 2023. Palm oil in Ogan Komering Ulu district itself is a commodity that has been fairly organized, this is because the data collection of plantations, commodity products, and processing of products has been through agencies / companies or individuals so that reporting related to this commodity is quite good, even so the workers in this commodity still experience poverty even though palm oil is a great potential in this OKU district (BPS OKU, 2024) especially workers who come from smallholder plantations managed by individuals, so they do not get enough wages and the rights they should get.

Poverty is a development problem faced by every region in Indonesia, especially in developing countries. Poverty is closely related to certain factors such as income, education, health, access to goods and services, and environmental conditions. Poverty has a very diverse concept, ranging from just the inability to meet basic consumption needs and improve conditions, lack of business opportunities, to a broader understanding that includes social and moral aspects. But in general, when people talk about poverty, they mean material poverty. Based on this definition, a person is considered poor if he or she is unable to meet the minimum standard of basic needs for a decent life, which is often referred to as consumption poverty. This definition is very useful to facilitate the creation of indicators of the poor, but it is very inadequate because it is not sufficient to understand the reality of poverty, it leads to the wrong conclusion that poverty reduction is only about providing adequate food, and it is not useful to decision-makers when they have to formulate cross-sectoral policies, it can even be counterproductive (Mandiwa et al., 2017; Pangke et al., 2018).

Poverty is a condition of community life that is so deprived that a person is unable to fulfill his or her basic needs. In furtherance, poverty is a condition in which a person or group of men and women are unable to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a life of dignity. The basic rights of the village community include the fulfillment of food, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources and the environment, security from treatment or threat of violence, and the right to participate in socio-political life for both women and men. BAPPENAS uses several main

approaches, i.e. the basic needs approach, the income approach, the human capabilities approach, and the objective and subjective approaches, to realize these fundamental rights of the poor (Yoku et al., 2018)

The Central Bureau of Statistics defines poverty as a condition where a person's income is below the poverty line, which is the amount of rupiah spent on food and non-food consumption (clothing, housing, health, education, transportation and fuel) below the income received. Poverty is divided into four forms: absolute poverty, a condition in which a person has an income that is below the poverty line or insufficient to meet the needs for food, clothing, shelter, health, housing and education needed to live and work. Relative poverty, a condition of poverty due to the impact of development policies that have not reached all people, resulting in income inequality. Cultural poverty, refers to the problem of the attitude of a person or community caused by cultural factors, such as not wanting to try to improve the level of life, lazy, wasteful, uncreative despite assistance from outside parties. and Structural poverty, a poor situation caused by low access to resources that occurs in a socio-cultural and socio-political system that does not support poverty alleviation, but often causes poverty to flourish (Mandiwa et al., 2017)

In addition, poverty can also be divided into two types, i.e. , natural poverty, which is related to the scarcity of natural resources and public infrastructure, as well as the barren state of the land, and artificial poverty, which is mostly caused by a modernization or development system that makes people unable to control existing economic resources, facilities, and institutions equally. There are several sources and processes that cause poverty, i.e. policy induces processes, i.e. the process of impoverishment that is maintained, reproduced through the implementation of a policy, including anti-poverty policies, but the relationship actually maintains. Socio-economic dualism, former colonies experience poverty because of colonial patterns of production, i.e. peasants are marginalized because the most fertile land is controlled by large-scale and export-oriented farmers. Population growth, a perspective based on the theory of Malthus, that population growth is like a measuring stick, while food growth is like a counting stick. Resources management and the environment, is the element of mismanagement of natural resources and the environment, such as agricultural management, which only cuts will reduce productivity. Natural cycles and processes, poverty occurs because of natural cycles. For example, living on critical land, where when it rains there will be flooding, but in the dry season there is a lack of water, so it does not allow maximum and continuous productivity. The marginalization of women, the marginalization of women because they are still considered second class, so that access and appreciation of the results of their work are lower than men. Cultural and ethnic factors, the operation of cultural and ethnic factors that perpetuate poverty. For example, the consumption patterns of farmers and fishermen during the harvest season, and the consumption patterns during traditional or religious ceremonies. Exploitative intermediation, the existence of helpers who become moneylenders. Internal political fragmentation and civil war, a policy applied to an area with strong political fragmentation, can cause poverty. International processes, the operation of the international system (colonialism and capitalism) makes many countries poor.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research was conducted from January to March 2025 in OKU Regency. The determination of the research location was carried out purposively (Sugiyono, 2018; Mukhlis et al., 2024), with the consideration that OKU Regency is a regency that has a

large area of oil palm plantations so that it can be ascertained that there are many oil palm workers in OKU Regency. The population was taken from three groups of oil palm farmers in OKU Regency, namely KUD Baru Makmur, KUD Perkasa Jaya, and KUD Usaha Baru, totaling 547 oil palm farmers. However, the research sample was 160 respondents, selected using stratified simple random sampling. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research method. Data analysis methods use SWOT analysis (David, 2015), to analyze poverty alleviation strategies for palm oil workers in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Internal Factors of Palm Oil Workers' Poverty Reduction Strategy in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency

This internal factor is a factor that comes from within the palm oil workers and those involved in the poverty reduction process, including these factors, which can be the strengths and weaknesses of the palm oil workers themselves, including:

- a. The strengths of the poverty reduction strategy for oil palm workers in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency are the physical strength of oil palm workers, the large number of workers, living in areas with a lot of oil palm land, the kinship of fellow workers in an area, and no special qualifications are needed.
- b. Weaknesses of the poverty reduction strategy for oil palm workers in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency are lack of education, lack of human resources, susceptibility to work-related diseases, and unsupportive work environment.

The research Bayu Suseno et al. (2025) shows that strengthening internal capacity, effective land management, production efficiency, business diversification, and contribution to the regional economy. The results of the analysis indicate that the primary focus for improving welfare lies in developing human resource quality through technical training and continuous education, as well as the importance of a holistic strategy based on institutional frameworks, technology, and multi-stakeholder participation to build a self-reliant palm oil agribusiness that is inclusive, competitive, and sustainable.

The poverty level of palm oil farmers in Kualuh Selatan Subdistrict is divided into two groups: 10 families classified as near-poor and 20 families classified as sufficient, with an average expenditure of 555 kg per capita per year, equivalent to the price of rice (kg), which can be considered sufficient. Farmers are expected to maintain their production output, increase oil palm agricultural production, and improve community welfare; the role of the local government is needed in educating the oil palm community and assisting in the availability of facilities/sales points for fertilisers for oil palm farmers in the southern part of Kualuh Selatan Sub-district.

External Factors of Palm Oil Workers' Poverty Reduction Strategy in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency

This external factor is a factor that comes from outside the palm oil workers and those involved in the poverty reduction process, including these factors, which can be opportunities and threats from outside, including

- a. Opportunities for Poverty Reduction Strategies for Oil Palm Workers in Ogan Komering Ulu District, i.e. superior commodities, government support, labor unions and programs made for welfare.
- b. Threats of Poverty Reduction Strategies for Oil Palm Workers in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency are exploitation, uncertain wages, lack of regulations that defend workers' rights, and lack of safety equipment.

Hafizrianda et al. (2022) stated that the factors contributing to the high poverty rate among oil palm farmers in Yamara Village, Keerom Regency, were due to working conditions, namely delays in fruit processing at the factory, poor company management, damaged road infrastructure that affected occupational safety and health, wages that were not commensurate with the work, and land disputes.

Poverty Reduction Strategies for Oil Palm Workers in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency

There are several efforts or strategies in overcoming the problems that exist in the process of Overcoming Poverty of Oil Palm Workers in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency based on the results of the SWOT Matrix analysis as follows:

Strategy for SO (Strength and Opportunities)

The SO strategy is a strategy carried out by the Ogan Komering Ulu District Government by determining steps based on a combination of strengths and opportunities so that the existing strengths of palm oil workers in Ogan Komering Ulu District can be utilized to capture existing opportunities. The strategies are Developing superior commodities that must be further developed, especially in order to survive in the long term, Placing worker rights, pay attention to matters voiced by labor unions so that labor rights can be conveyed and create more programs that can help the welfare of workers, and Creating more programs for benefit of workers.

Strategy for WO (Weaknesses and Opportunities)

This WO strategy is a strategy carried out by the government in the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency in minimizing existing weaknesses by taking advantage of opportunities that exist for palm oil workers in the process of reducing poverty in palm oil workers in the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency. the strategies are increasing the maximum potential of local commodities to avoid the destruction of local potential, the local government of the OKU Regency must provide training for palm oil workers who do not have a sufficient level of education so that they can have other skills to be able to improve their quality of life, provide economic assistance to palm oil workers in the OKU Regency and ensure that the programs created can help improve the quality of life of workers, especially palm oil workers.

Strategy for ST (Strength and Threats)

This ST strategy is a strategy that can be carried out by the local government in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency by utilizing existing strengths to minimize and overcome threats to poverty reduction for palm oil workers in the Regency of Ogan Komering Ulu. Among these strategies are helping to coordinate the many masses of palm oil workers in order to avoid exploitation of workers, the government must take action against rogue employers who suppress the wages of palm oil workers, the government must provide legal assistance to workers who experience injustice at work and tighten regulations related to worker safety including the safety of equipment and transportation.

Strategy for WT (Weaknesses and Threats)

The WT strategy is a step taken by the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Government by minimizing weaknesses and avoiding existing threats in implementing poverty reduction for palm oil workers. Among these strategies are following up on reports of worker exploitation and the government must make efforts to minimize the occurrence of worker exploitation, the government must strengthen regulations related to worker rights so that no more workers experience injustice and provide routine training on first aid including related to first aid for snake venom, fractures, etc.

Analysis of Poverty Reduction Strategies for Palm Oil Workers in Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ulu

After identifying the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats that exist in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency palm oil workers, the next stage is to analyze the poverty alleviation of palm oil workers in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, including the author trying to make a poverty alleviation strategy that can be carried out by palm oil workers and the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Government is to improve the quality of self manage natural resources properly, maintain facilities and infrastructure properly, and provide legal assistance for palm oil workers who suffer injustice.

The palm oil industry in Indonesia plays an important role in increasing farmers' incomes and driving rural economic growth. Education and training programmes for farmers need to be expanded to improve their capacity to manage their businesses more efficiently and sustainably. Collaboration between the government, the private sector, and civil society is key to creating a more inclusive, equitable, and environmentally friendly palm oil industry, ensuring the well-being of communities and the preservation of nature. (Ikhsan et al. 2025).

The policy of developing oil palm plantations in Riau Province has had an impact on increasing income, income distribution and reducing household poverty. This can be seen from the significant contribution of income from oil palm plantations to total household income (Bahri et al. 2025). Efrida et al. (2023) states that the variables of selling price and production volume have a direct positive and significant effect on farmers' income, while production costs have a direct negative and significant effect on the income of oil palm farmers in Tambusai Utara Subdistrict. Referring to the research by Zein et al. (2022), it shows that the Subulussalam City Government has established policies aimed at improving the welfare of oil palm farmers in Subulussalam City, which is currently still low and needs to be further improved. Some of the policy efforts implemented by the Subulussalam City Government include empowering farmers/planters through the formation of farmer groups, which serve as a platform to accommodate various aspirations from farmers, the development of human resources for oil palm farmers, with a programme focusing on training and guidance on proper and effective farming practices, further efforts include increasing oil palm plantation production, as outlined in the PSR programme, and efforts to provide infrastructure and facilities, including several programmes such as the construction of production roads, distribution of oil palm seedlings, the procurement of subsidised fertilisers, and other efforts such as stabilising the price of fresh fruit bunches.

CONCLUSION SUGGESTION

Based on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats that exist in palm oil workers in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, it can be concluded that the strategy to be able to overcome poverty in palm oil workers in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency. The strategy is a poverty reduction strategy that can be carried out by palm oil workers and the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Government, strategies are to improve the quality of self, manage natural resources properly, maintain facilities and infrastructure properly, and provide legal assistance for palm oil workers who have suffered injustice.

The Ogan Komering Ulu district government remains committed to improving the quality of life of palm oil workers, continues to strive to strengthen regulations so that

there is no more injustice, and ensures that every programme created can reach its intended targets so that there is no more programme inefficiency.

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