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DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF OIL PALM FARMERS' REVENUE Saifuddin Suadi Sociology Department Universitas Malikussaleh Suryadi Fadli Agribusiness department Universitas Malikussaleh Abstract: This study examines increasing access to oil palm to an increase in farmers' income in East Aceh. This study used descriptive qualitative method.

Data in this study were analyzed in three ways, the first stage is data reduction, the second stage is data display and the last stage is the conclusion. The results found that what is related to livestock has a positive influence of 60% to 80% in increasing understanding of farmers in the region. Farmers can choose to release their livestock with oil palm plantations or lock cows in cages and feed well enough in the day or night.

Both of these models have different results. Keywords: Integration, Oil Palm, Cattle, and Revenue. The impact of the long conflict has left an impression on the people of Aceh. The Aceh conflict has expended the wealth and lives of its people. Various attempts were made by the government to restore these conditions, one of which was the empowerment of conflict victims and former combatants in the economic sector through assistance provided to companies.

Development improves the quality of human life, both economic, mental, physical, and social (Mardikanto & Soebiato, 2013). To improve the social life of the community and improve the economy according to Starhm (1999) there are a number of strategies that can be carried out including conducting in a free market economy, but it can also be done through a new economic order, finally looking at the shortcomings of the economic chain.

There are four empowerment strategies for poverty alleviation. (1) Policies that benefit

the poor about adequate prices for agricultural products and employment opportunities. (2) Investment services in physical and social infrastructure. (3) Providing technology for the community, The last is an effective institutional role such as government agencies, NGOs, and consultants who provide services to improve work productivity and quality of life (Antjok, 1995).

Palm oil is used as an aid to the community because this commodity is Indonesia's mainstay commodity for nonoil and gas exports. Oil palm has a positive impact on society, such as labor absorption, increase public income and provide opportunities to surrounding communities to open informal businesses such as shops and services (Effendi, 1996).

The economic empowerment policy of conflict victims and former GAM fighters through palm oil commodity has a positive influence on the improvement of the community's economy. Oil palm assistance can reduce the attitude of separatism in the community. Mawardati (2010) explained that if palm oil production could increase, farmers would increase their incomes.

Palm oil is an important commodity because it has an important role in encouraging the community, especially farmers. The oil palm area continues to grow in the future, because it will increase the public interest in this business (Almasdi, 2005). The geographical condition of East Aceh has the potential to be developed as an Agribusiness and Agroindustry area specifically for palm oil.

The availability of land and soil conditions is very supportive for plantation and forestry business activities. The livelihood of the people in Aceh. The main potential of plantations is oil palm (Profile of East Aceh District, 2014). Almost all regions in this area have oil palm plantations. Until now, it still contains 27,221 hectares of dry land which has been abandoned, out of 97,910 hectares of land that can be used for oil palm plantations.

Economic empowerment through oil palm assistance needs to be increased considering the results obtained so far are quite good. Palm is one of the commodities that produces fresh fruit (FFB) to be processed into Crude Palm Oil (CPO), also produces by-products such as midribs and grass to supply animal feed. This by-product has the potential to provide 1-3 head of cattle / hectare of feed (Manti, et al., 2004).

Cows turned out to be used to help harvest oil palms, the use of cattle proven to save up to 50% of wages (Diwyanto, et al. 2004). Until now, empowerment in general is still carried out separately between plantations and ranchers. While managing plantations

and agriculture can increase farmers' incomes (Handaka, 2009).

The Indonesian government has also encouraged the integration of plantations and livestock so that the target of self-sufficiency of meat is quickly achieved, especially beef. Indonesia's dependence on higher beef imports can be lowered. According to the Director General of Foreign Trade Bachrul Chairi (2014), that beef self-sufficiency can be accelerated with the concept of integrated farming.

Plantations that can be integrated with livestock are oil palm plantations and rubber plantations. To achieve the empowerment target towards optimal and sustainable community economic and social improvement can be done in several empowerment models. One such empowerment model is an empowerment model that integrates agricultural commodities with animals that are called the integrated livestock business development model (Mardikanto, 2010).

Through the integration of oil palm and cattle as a model of empowerment certainly can further improve the welfare of the community because it can increase its income. The integration of oil palm and agriculture systems proves that integration is a trigger for economic and economic growth (Handaka, 2009). Since 2014 the East Aceh government has implemented a model of integration in community empowerment, namely integration between cocoa and goat plantations.

Subsequently in 2015 integrated palm and livestock were implemented. Groups that have received palm oil assistance in 2014 were also given to livestock, with the aim of accelerating economic growth. This program is carried out by optimizing cooperation and synergy between the Regional Government Work Unit in East Aceh and government cooperation with the private sector. The development of this empowerment model requires understanding between government and society.

This study aims to analyze the economic growth of former GAM combatants and conflict victims with the help of oil palm. The results of this study support the evaluation for the development of a model of community economic empowerment in the future.

RESEARCH METHODS This research uses qualitative descriptive and evaluative approach.

The informants in this study were former GAM and conflict-affected communities in East Aceh district. This approach is intended to get a real picture and evaluated on community economic empowerment strategies and policies. A qualitative approach is a method used to find a knowledge of the subject of research at a certain moment.

In this descriptive study conducted information gathering on the subject of research and

behavior of research subjects at a certain period to be able to give an idea of the symptoms or circumstances that existed at the time of the study conducted (Mukhtar, 2013). To obtain data, researchers have held interviews with informants. The informants in this study were the Head of the Plantation Office, beneficiaries, and community leaders in East Aceh.

Researchers also through non-participant observation. To enrich this research data, researchers also took secondary data from documentation such as journals, books, reports, photographs, or information from websites related to this study.

Data analysis in this research was carried out starting from data reduction, namely the process of simplifying raw data that emerged from field notes. Second the presentation data collection of information in the form of narrative text assisted by using metrics and tables. The conclusion is searching for meaning, patterns, explanations, causal paths, and propositions. RESULTS The oil palm fruit appears.

After the oil palm reaches the age of 3 years, farmers begin to integrate their oil palm with livestock such as cows and goats. From the farm is expected to gain profit within 6 months of maintenance. One cow can be earned up to 5 million if treated with enough food. Farmers in the region are integrating with two models, namely integration with cow dedicated models and integration models with cattle released in the oil palm area.

Farming societies consider that income derived from the integration of palms and cattle is clearly increasing, but for younger oil palm farmers the economic benefits are less perceived, as their income from oil palm is still relatively small. In addition, the current palm oil area has also been used by some farmers to increase additional income through the planting of young plants beach group usually amounts to four members, then each person can earn income from the cow that is Rp.10.000.000, -.

Thus the monthly farmers have income from cattle through the integration program as much as Rp.1.666.666, -. In addition to earning income the community can also carry out other work such as planting chili and ginger. Both of these commodities will also increase income for farmers.

So indeed the program of integration of oil palm and cow is very well implemented because it is very profitable farmers both economically, socially, and in terms of efficiency of time (Saifuddin, 2015). the income from the integration program of oil palm and cattle in a month is Rp. 3.600.000, - for each hectare (if the cow is stuck and fed at night or done intensively or semi-intensively).

However, it is different if the cows are released freely in the palm without feed at night, and the type of cow is a cattle (cow from Aceh or nude). The income of farmers from the integration of oil palm and cattle in a month is only Rp.2.600.000, - for each hectare. DISCUSSION Associated with economic empowerment through oil palm commodities, according to beneficiaries who have been interviewed said that the oil palm assistance program is very helpful in improving their economy, especially in meeting their daily needs.

The economic benefits of oil palm assistance are not only obtained by beneficiaries, but the benefits are also felt by the youth and the surrounding community. In addition to raising public incomes, other positive impacts are decreased crime rate. The success of oil palm assistance in increasing the economic income of the community can also be seen from the welfare of the palm oil managers.

The average farmers managing oil palm plantations have their own vehicles (motorcycle) even among them also have four-wheel vehicles (cars). Improvement of welfare is also seen from the condition of the community house in the village. The condition of the houses of former GAM combatants and victims of the conflict is now very habitable, this is seen from the extent and construction of the buildings they have (Saifuddin, 2015).

Based on the explanation from the farmer, it can be said that the integration program of oil palm and cattle that were put into the enclosure experienced income raising by 80% only from palm oil income. While on the system of wild off the increase in income from cattle that is equal to 62%. In the enclosure system, cow dung can be collected to be used as fertilizer for oil palm plantations.

Provision of additional cow dung as fertilizer in palm oil plants can save the cost of purchasing chemical fertilizers. On a wild-release system, the positive benefits to be gained on the cleanliness of oil palm plantations due to the reduction of weeds growing in palm oil plantations due to the cows' eats.

It also illustrates the difference in the positive impact of the enclosure system with the wild-release system within the area of oil palm plantations, income earned by farmers who carry out systems of integration with enclosure systems larger than with wild-release system, both income from oil palm and income from a cow. While the calculation of farmers' income from palm oil without cattle is Rp 1,666,666 for each hectare, this result is similar to that of Saifuddin (2015), formerly the level of income of former GAM combatants and conflict victims from oil palm plantations government assistance programs have an average of Rp. 1.755.547, - from each month. The income level is derived from palm oil production of 4-5 years old.

Improving the economics of oil palm farmers above if articulated with the concept and theory of empowerment is certainly less relevant because what is practiced by the community does not get touch the other party, both private, academic and government. The activities of these parties for the farmers into an empowerment activity which is a strategy to implement development based on the principle of democracy.

Where all efforts are directed to meet the needs of society. Therefore, empowerment is actualized through community participation with mentoring by a particular government or institution to transfer knowledge to an organized community (Nugroho, 2001). According to Basyid, community empowerment is not only done through technical approach but also socio-cultural approach.

It can stimulate changes in attitude, behavior, and work patterns. To support the process of change, the government provides physical infrastructure, which is focused on meeting public needs to support the agricultural sector and the business environment. The government also facilitates the acceleration of development in rural areas.

The government also facilitates the establishment of a conducive climate for the development of creativity and economic activities of society and investment. The latter also applies various patterns of farmer empowerment. States that the empowerment of farmers is done by positioning the farmers as partners or subjects in planning, implementation, and supervision in the empowerment program.

Therefore, the approach can be done in a participatory and dialogical way by combining the approach from below and above in formulating a program by considering the socio-cultural conditions of the community and using renewal agents or co-workers.

CONCLUSION The integration of oil palm and cattle in East Aceh is done by farmers naturally without the touch of modern science and technology.

They used the palm oil area to raise cattle because they saw grass that could be used. Some of them are releasing cows into oil palm plantations freely grazing. Some farmers also release cows into oil palm plantations with an Angolan system and inserted cages at night to feed, with a consideration that cows may develop and obese more quickly and cattle dung can be used for palm fertilizer. Thus they can save the cost of chemical fertilizer reaches 50%.

The integration of oil palm and cattle can save the cost of clearing grass or weeds that grow within the oil palm area, while farmers can take advantage of the grass growing in the oil palm area for cattle. Farmers have felt the positive impact of integration of oil

palm and cattle, especially in increasing income. The model of integration of oil palm and cow with the enclosure system that is cultivated has a greater impact compared to integration with the wild-release system.

In addition, farmers also obtain time efficiency in raising livestock. Thus, social activities of society and worship can be carried out well. SUGGESTION It is expected that the farmers to integrate the cattle with the enclosure model. The government is expected to implement a model of integration of oil palm and cattle in the economic management of farming communities. REFERENCES Almasdi Syahza.

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