

Session:
Smallholders

Evaluation of Replanting Policy for Indonesia Smallholder Oil Palm Farmers: Case Study of West Aceh Regency, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to evaluate of replanting policy for Indonesian smallholder oil palm farmers in West Aceh Regency, Indonesia. Qualitative approach is used to analysis of the implementation. Primary data was collected by in-dept interview with small farmers, agricultural department of west Aceh Regency officer and cooperative palm oil plantation committees. Secondary data are gathered from Indonesia statistics agency, Indonesian palm oil Fund (Badan Pengumpulan Dana Kelapa Sawit) and other publication. This study uses a framework of Donald Van Metter and Carl Van Horn (1975) the policy implementation process which consist of standards and objectives, resources, interorganizational communication and enforcement activities, characteristic of the implementing agencies, economic, social, and political conditions, and the disposition of implementors. The study found that lack of interorganizational communication, lack of commitment from implementers, land certification issues and maladministration.

Keywords: Replanting Policy, Indonesian Smallholder Oil Palm Farmers.

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The Roles of Integration Activities and Microcredit in Increasing Smallholders Productivity in Selangor

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ABSTRACT

Independent smallholders often have limited access to credit due to factors such as their age, and income uncertainty. Financial constraints obstruct smallholders to carrying out productive farming activities. The objective of this study is to analyse the level of microcredit readiness among smallholders by taking into account the role of mixed crops and livestock integration in oil palm activities to increasing smallholders productivity. The study focused on the g smallholders who received financial aid namely Oil Palm Seedling Assistance Scheme (SBABB) 2015 in Selangor. Primary data were collected using cluster random sampling technique through the survey method of questionnaires. A total of 147 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. Data were analysed using a descriptive approach. The study found that the integration of mixed crops and livestock in plantations improved the productivity of oil palm smallholders in the state. To increase productivity they need capital assistance to carrying out their agricultural activities. But smallholders' acceptance of microcredit is still lack. Hence, the availability of microcredit has the potential to improving smallholders' capacity in generating income through integration activities.

Keywords: Microcredit; smallholders; oil palm; integration activities.

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Youth Motivation towards Career in Oil Palm Plantation

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ABSTRACT

Job creation among youth is an often-debatable issue in many countries, including Malaysia. Nowadays, despite the rising unemployment rate, there is a shortage of manpower in certain sectors, especially the oil palm plantation sector. It raises the question, whether youth have no interest in working in this sector? A comprehensive study was conducted to answer this question. Along with it, this study as well surveyed youth opinions on the factors that can motivate them to build a career in the oil palm plantation sector. A total of 724 youth in Malaysia were involved as respondents in this study and Smartpls software was used to analyze the study data. The results found that youth still have the interest in getting involved in the oil palm plantation sector. The main motivators of their involvement are family factors and followed by health and economic factors. The findings of this study are in line with the formation of job selection theory developed in the early 1950s, in which the importance of the role of family members to cultivate job interest. This indicates that the family plays a vital role in encouraging youth to get involved in the oil palm plantations. Besides, to ensure youth participation in the oil palm plantation sector, policy makers have to think of approaches to improve the health and economic standards.

Keywords: Oil palm plantation, motivation, youth

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Study on the Technical Efficiency of Plasma Farmers of Palm Oil Plantation in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the technical efficiency and influencing factors of plasma farmers in the palm oil plantations in Indonesia. This study is analyzed by the stochastic frontier method based on the translog production function. The agricultural business household income survey of the Central Statistics Agency is used as a secondary data source. The total number of samples (2438) covered all plasma farmers of palm oil plantations in Indonesia. The result showed that the technical efficiency of plasma farmers is still needed to increase. The production function revealed that increasing amount of all inputs used in oil palm plantations led to an increase in the amount of production. Moreover, education, age, seed quality, and member of farmer's association significantly affect the technical efficiency of plasma farmers in palm oil production.

Keywords: plasma farmer, technical efficiency, palm oil, Indonesia

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The Relationship of Sustainability Factors with the Development of Malaysia Sustainability Palm Oil (MSPO) by the Young Generation

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ABSTRACT

For the past years, the oil palm industry has been one of the most controversial issues worldwide in terms of sustainability. Malaysia government has taken seriously over this matter Malaysia Palm Oil Board (MPOB) obligates palm oil plantation owners to apply the Malaysia Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) certifications. This research aimed to identify factors of sustainability of palm oil and determine the higher factor that influences the sustainability of palm oil based on the young generation perspective. Altogether, determine the relationship between sustainability factors with the development of Malaysia Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO). In this research, 103 sets of questionnaires were distributed through social media. This used questionnaire instruments and was analyzed using descriptive analysis and Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient via Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. The factors of sustainability that have been identified from past research are the environment, society and economy. This research showed some similar factors related to the development of Malaysia Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) principles.

Keywords: Sustainability, Malaysia Sustainability Palm Oil (MSPO), Economy, Environment, Society

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Emerging Rurality in Malaysia: The Adaptation of FELDA Model

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ABSTRACT

The Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) model appears in many aspects to be a successful example of a rural development program in Malaysia. FELDA eventually rehabilitated more than 115,000 families of settlers in its active years of land opening. Together with its settlers, FELDA has managed to overcome great challenges that came along over more than sixty years of its establishment. Yet today, the model appears fragile, and its future seems insecure. Upcoming vital issues and challenges threaten the sustainability of these settlements programmes in its endeavour to realise Malaysia's rural development agenda. This paper seeks to look at the emerging rurality in Malaysia and how the FELDA model is adapting to settlers' new demographic, social, and economic conditions. This paper found that FELDA is currently facing the rural exodus where the next generation of settlers is exiting the scheme. The upward social mobility of the settlers' children, especially in education, have led to their outmigration to the urban areas in the quest of finding higher-paid employment. It is suggested that the adaptation programmes introduced in the model need to be mobilised to the fullest extent. It is not impossible to make the next generation committed to the programme as the community of FELDA has the advantage of being closely related to the management.

Keywords: rural development, rural exodus, outmigration

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SALCRA: The Empirical Details of its Contribution to the Socio-Economic Development of Rural Sarawak

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ABSTRACT

According to the information on the Sarawak Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority (SALCRA), it was established in May 1976 as a Government Statutory Body under the Sarawak Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority Ordinance, 1976. The information further states; SALCRA is currently managing nineteen (19) Oil Palm Estates for Estates Participants and five (5) Palm Oil Mills. These Oil Palm plantations and Oil Mills employ thousands of workers in both professional and handymen/women. At the same time, it is logical to argue that the Oil Palm plantations and Oil Mills are economically empowered many communities that are housing them directly and indirectly. Working within the premises of the state government - Sarawak, SALCRA activities works to create a well-balanced urban and rural development based on a holistic development benefit for the people of Sarawak and its people regardless of their place of residence and work. Furthermore, the SALCRA management team has continued to promote and implement a systematic development plan for Native Customary Rights land, also known as NCR land, on a commercial basis, based on state-government objectives and strategies. Ironically, the depth and all-inclusive socio-economic contribution and advancement of SALCRA to the people and government of Sarawak are to be empirically examined or stated. As a result, the goal of this study is to critically assess and examine SALCRA's role and contribution as an institution and establishment that attempts to economically empower Sarawak's people and government. The goal of this project is to have a better understanding of SALCRA's success stories and the company's and Sarawak's plans.

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