

**PERILAKU PETERNAK PELAKU INTEGRASI SAPI SAWIT DALAM
MENGHADAPI DAMPAK PROGRAM PEREMAJAAN SAWIT
RAKYAT KECAMATAN TEBING TINGGI KABUPATEN
TANJUNG JABUNG BARAT**

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ABSTRAK

Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR) / *replanting* merupakan upaya pengembangan perkebunan kelapa sawit rakyat dengan melakukan penggantian tanaman tua dengan tanaman baru. Namun, program PSR juga menimbulkan beberapa permasalahan bagi pelaku integrasi sapi sawit. Perbedaan perilaku peternak pelaku integrasi sapi sawit terutama pada desa yang sudah memasuki masa peremajaan dan yang belum memasuki masa peremajaan dipengaruhi oleh banyak faktor. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Desa Purwodadi, Dataran Kempas, Sungai Keruh (desa yang mengalami program PSR) dan Desa Delima (belum memasuki program PSR). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei. Jenis data terdiri dari data primer dan data sekunder. Pemilihan rumah tangga sebagai unit analisis menggunakan pendekatan *non-probability sampling* yaitu *purposive sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi alokasi waktu penggembalaan dan meramban berbeda di kedua jenis desa. Di desa program PSR, jarak ke daerah penggembalaan dan lokasi penggembalaan sapi memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap waktu yang dialokasikan untuk penggembalaan. Sementara di desa non PSR, hanya jarak ke daerah penggembalaan yang berpengaruh. Hal yang sama berlaku untuk meramban pakan ternak, jarak dan lokasi pengambilan hijauan menjadi faktor yang pengaruh signifikan pada desa program PSR. Sementara di desa non program PSR, jarak menjadi faktor utama yang menentukan waktu meramban. Alokasi waktu ternak dikandangkan di desa program PSR, dipengaruhi oleh jarak ke penggembalaan, sedangkan di desa non program PSR dipengaruhi oleh jarak dan lokasi penggembalaan sapi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa peremajaan kelapa sawit dan faktor-faktor terkait lokasi serta aksesibilitas lahan sangat mempengaruhi praktik penggembalaan dan meramban pakan ternak.

Kata Kunci : Perilaku peternak; Integrasi Sapi Sawit; Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR)

Keterangan: ¹⁾ Pembimbing Utama

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**BEHAVIOR OF FARMERS ENGAGED IN CATTLE-PALM OIL
INTEGRATION IN FACING THE IMPACT OF THE PALM OIL
REPLANTING PROGRAM IN TEBING TINGGI DISTRICT,
WEST TANJUNG JABUNG REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Smallholder Palm Oil Replanting Program (PSR) / replanting is an effort to develop smallholder palm oil plantations by replacing old plants with new ones. However, the PSR program also presents several challenges for participants in the oil palm-cattle integration system. Behavioral differences among cattle farmers in oil palm-cattle integration systems, particularly in villages that have entered the replanting phase and those that have not, are influenced by various factors. This research was conducted in Purwodadi, Dataran Kempas, and Sungai Keruh Villages (villages undergoing the PSR program) and Delima Village (not yet involved in the PSR program). The study employed a survey method, with data comprising both primary and secondary sources. Household selection as the unit of analysis used a non-probability sampling approach, specifically purposive sampling. The results showed that factors affecting the allocation of grazing and browsing time differed between the two types of villages. In PSR program villages, the distance to grazing areas and the location of cattle grazing significantly influenced the time allocated for grazing. In contrast, in non-PSR program villages, only the distance to grazing areas had an impact. Similarly, for browsing feed, the distance to and location of fodder collection were significant factors in PSR program villages. Meanwhile, in non-PSR program villages, distance was the primary determinant of browsing time. The allocation of time for livestock confinement in PSR program villages was influenced by the distance to grazing areas, whereas in non-PSR program villages, both the distance to and location of grazing areas played a role. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that oil palm plantation replanting and factors related to location and land accessibility significantly affect grazing and browsing practices for livestock feed.

Keywords: Farmer Behavior; Cattle-Palm Oil Integration; Palm Oil Replanting Program (PSR)

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