

Desain model pengelolaan kebun kelapa sawit plasma berkelanjutan berbasis pendekatan sistem dinamis (Studi kasus Kebun Kelapa sawit Plasma PTP Nusantara V Sei Pagar, Kabupaten Kampar, Provinsi Riau)

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Abstrak

Management of nucleus smallholder oil palm after the conversion is not meeting the recommendation standard which leads to the production decrease. For this reason, this research was conducted at PTP Nusantara V Sei Pagar nucleus smallholder oil palm, Kampar District, Riau Province from January 2007 to March 2008. The objectives of this research are to design sustainable management model of nucleus smallholder oil palm meet the biophysical (planet), economical (profit) and social (people) aspects. The research extensively used primary and secondary data biophysical, economical and social aspects. Source of the biophysical secondary data were PTPN V and related local government institution. The biophysical primary data was collected through interview technique with farmer's groups and village Cooperative unit stars using stratified random sampling method. The data was analyzed using Power Sim program. The result showed that the design of sustainable nucleus smallholder oil palm management model for 2010 - 2035 satisfies biophysical, economical and social aspect. The indicators namely fresh fruit bunch yield indicators namely fresh fruit bunch yield at about 25.83 ton/year, the increasing of soil degradation and the decreasing of environmental capacity at lower levels of about 0.03-0.8% and 0.002-0.1%, respectively. The average farmer's income at 22,859,950/ha/year, community income surrounding the oil palm plantation at the average of 16,845,025/year, a value that higher than the regional minimum wage of Riau Province. Human resources quality increased indicated by the education level equivalent with the income of oil palm labor at about Rp.55 million annually.