

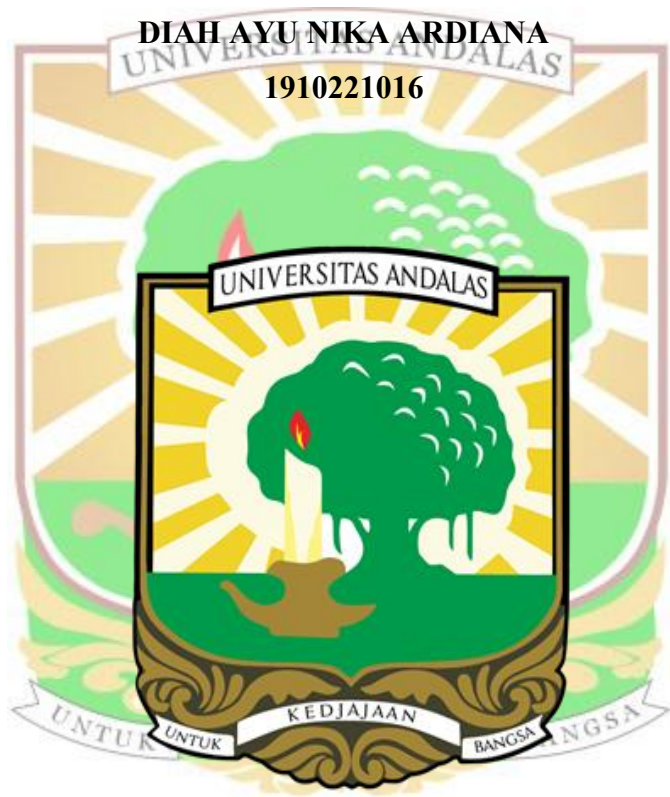
**ANALISIS PENDAPATAN PETANI KELAPA SAWIT PADA
MASA *REPLANTING* DI DESA SUNGAI UDANG,
KECAMATAN PAMENANG, KABUPATEN MERANGIN,
PROVINSI JAMBI**

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ANALISIS PENDAPATAN PETANI KELAPA SAWIT PADA MASA *REPLANTING* DI DESA SUNGAI UDANG, KECAMATAN PAMENANG, KABUPATEN MERANGIN, PROVINSI JAMBI

Abstrak

Peremajaan kelapa sawit diperlukan untuk memulihkan produktivitas tanaman tua, tetapi selama fase tanaman belum menghasilkan petani kehilangan sebagian atau seluruh penerimaan dari kebun kelapa sawit. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan strategi pemenuhan kebutuhan serta menganalisis pendapatan petani yang melakukan peremajaan kelapa sawit secara keseluruhan dan sebagian di Desa Sungai Udang, Kecamatan Pamenang, Kabupaten Merangin. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Mei 2026 menggunakan metode survei. Sampel berjumlah 33 petani, terdiri atas 16 petani peremajaan keseluruhan dan 17 petani peremajaan sebagian. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner, sedangkan data sekunder berasal dari instansi terkait. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif serta menggunakan analisis pendapatan dan kontribusi sumber pendapatan *on farm*, *off farm*, dan *non farm*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa petani mendiversifikasi sumber pendapatan melalui usahatani jagung, buruh tani dan pengepul tandan buah segar; serta pekerjaan nonpertanian, seperti pegawai negeri sipil, tukang, pedagang sembako, pemilik bengkel, dan karyawan swasta. Rata-rata pendapatan petani peremajaan keseluruhan sebesar Rp4.638.187,50 per bulan dan didominasi pendapatan *off farm* sebesar 59,47%; pendapatan *on farm* bernilai negatif Rp698.203,13 karena tidak terdapat penerimaan kelapa sawit, sedangkan biaya pemeliharaan tetap dikeluarkan. Rata-rata pendapatan petani peremajaan sebagian mencapai Rp8.995.535,73 per bulan, sekitar 1,94 kali lebih tinggi, dan didominasi pendapatan *on farm* sebesar Rp5.885.848,23 atau 65,43%. Keberadaan sisa kebun produktif membantu memperkecil kehilangan pendapatan, sedangkan peremajaan keseluruhan memerlukan diversifikasi usaha, dukungan pembiayaan, dan penguatan kelembagaan petani.

Kata kunci: Diversifikasi pendapatan, kelapa sawit, pendapatan petani, peremajaan

ANALYSIS OF OIL PALM FARMERS' INCOME DURING THE REPLANTING PERIOD IN SUNGAI UDANG VILLAGE, PAMENANG DISTRICT, MERANGIN REGENCY, JAMBI PROVINCE

Abstract

Oil palm replanting is necessary to restore the productivity of aging plantations; however, during the immature phase, farmers lose part or all of their income from oil palm farming. This study aimed to describe household livelihood strategies and analyze the income of farmers undertaking complete and partial oil palm replanting in Sungai Udang Village, Pamenang District, Merangin Regency. The study was conducted in May 2026 using a survey method. The sample comprised 33 farmers, consisting of 16 farmers undertaking complete replanting and 17 undertaking partial replanting. Primary data were collected through questionnaire-based interviews, while secondary data were obtained from relevant institutions. The data were analyzed descriptively using household income analysis and the contribution of on-farm, off-farm, and non-farm income. The results showed that farmers diversified their income through maize farming; employment as farm laborers and fresh fruit bunch collectors; and non-agricultural activities, including civil service, construction work, grocery trading, workshop businesses, and private-sector employment. The average household income of farmers undertaking complete replanting was IDR 4,638,187.50 per month and was dominated by off-farm income, which contributed 59.47%. Their on-farm income was negative at IDR 698,203.13 because no oil palm revenue was received while plantation maintenance costs continued. Farmers undertaking partial replanting earned an average of IDR 8,995,535.73 per month, approximately 1.94 times higher, with on-farm income contributing IDR 5,885,848.23 or 65.43%. The remaining productive plantation area helped reduce income loss, whereas complete replanting required stronger income diversification, financing support, and farmer institutional strengthening.

Keywords: Household income, income diversification, oil palm, replanting