



INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) Mengetahui keberadaan dan dampak disrupsi usaha perkebunan rakyat, (2) Mengetahui strategi mitigasi disrupsi oleh usaha perkebunan rakyat, (3) Mengetahui kepemilikan sumber daya dan tingkat aksesibilitas usaha perkebunan rakyat, (4) Mengukur tingkat resiliensi usaha perkebunan rakyat, dan (5) Mengetahui pengaruh disrupsi, sumber daya, dan aksesibilitas terhadap resiliensi usaha perkebunan rakyat di Provinsi Bengkulu. Penelitian ini dilakukan di tiga kabupaten di Provinsi Bengkulu, yaitu Kabupaten Bengkulu Selatan, Bengkulu Utara, dan Rejang Lebong, dengan masing-masing komoditas yang mewakili tiap kabupaten secara berurutan adalah kelapa sawit, karet, dan kopi. Sebanyak 360 responden petani pemilik usaha perkebunan rakyat diambil melalui teknik *snowball sampling*. Disrupsi diukur melalui intensitas kejadian dan dampak yang ditimbulkan, dan mitigasi disrupsi dianalisis melalui pendekatan diskusi kelompok terfokus (FGD). Sumber daya dan aksesibilitas dianalisis dengan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif. Tingkat resiliensi diukur melalui empat dimensi daya, adaptasi, pulih (*recovery*),antisipasi, dan inovasi. Sementara faktor yang mempengaruhi resiliensi dianalisis dengan pendekatan model regresi binomial probit. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Volatilitas harga, keterbatasan modal, ketidakpastian produksi, dan perubahan iklim memiliki dampak terbesar dan bersifat disruptif pada usaha perkebunan rakyat, sedangkan epidemi dan kesehatan keluarga, resistensi, serta rendahnya kesadaran petani dalam memanfaatkan teknologi untuk kegiatan usaha perkebunan berdampak cukup disruptif bagi usaha perkebunan rakyat di Provinsi Bengkulu. (2) Strategi mitigasi yang paling dominan dilakukan adalah strategi *transference* (pemindahan). Strategi ini menitik-beratkan pada pengalihan upaya pemecahan masalah kepada pihak lain karena keterbatasan kemampuan dan sumber daya yang dimiliki oleh petani. Sementara menurut pakar akademisi, strategi mitigasi yang paling dominan yang dapat dilakukan petani adalah mengurangi dampak kejadian disrupsi dengan melakukan upaya-upaya transformasi kemitraan dan kelembagaan petani serta optimalisasi peran kelompok tani agar dapat mendukung usaha perkebunan rakyat menjadi lebih resilien. Sementara menurut pakar pemerintah, pemerintah memiliki berbagai program kompensasi yang dapat dimanfaatkan petani untuk mengatasi disrupsi dan meningkatkan resiliensi usaha perkebunan rakyat, seperti program revitalisasi perkebunan melalui peremajaan tanaman dan penggantian benih asalan, pemberian edukasi, penguatan kelembagaan, dan penerapan *Good Handling Practices* (GHP), *Good Manufacturing Practices* (GMP), dan *Good Agricultural Practices* (GAP). (3) Kepemilikan sumber daya dan tingkat aksesibilitas usaha perkebunan rakyat di Provinsi Bengkulu masih rendah. (4) Lebih dari lima puluh persen usaha perkebunan rakyat di Provinsi Bengkulu merupakan usaha perkebunan yang kurang resilien. (5) Masalah input, volatilitas harga, ketidakpastian permintaan, keterbatasan modal, perilaku konsumen, keinginan melakukan konversi lahan, perubahan iklim, dan perilaku budidaya tidak ramah lingkungan berpengaruh negatif dan berpeluang membuat usaha perkebunan rakyat menjadi kurang resilien. Keikutsertaan dalam pelatihan, modal kerja, kepemilikan teknologi budidaya, usia tanaman, dan tingkat aksesibilitas terhadap sumber daya alam berpengaruh positif dan meningkatkan peluang usaha perkebunan rakyat menjadi lebih resilien.

Kata kunci: Disrupsi, Sumber daya, Aksesibilitas, Resiliensi, Perkebunan Rakyat



ABSTRACT

This research aims to (1) find out the existence and impact of disruption as a factor that disrupts the resilience of smallholder plantations, (2) investigate strategies for mitigating disruption by smallholder plantations, (3) measure resource ownership and level of accessibility of smallholder plantations, (4) analyze the level of resilience of smallholder plantations, and (5) analyze the influence of disruption, resources and accessibility on the resilience of smallholder plantations in Bengkulu Province. This research was conducted in three districts in Bengkulu Province, namely South Bengkulu, North Bengkulu, and Rejang Lebong, with each commodity representing each district sequentially being palm oil, rubber, and coffee. A total of 360 farmers who own smallholding plantations were taken using snowball sampling techniques. Disruption is measured through the intensity and the impacts of events, and disruption mitigation is analyzed through a focus group discussion (FGD) approach. Resources and accessibility are analyzed using a quantitative descriptive method. The level of resilience is measured through four dimensions of resilience, which are adaptation, recovery, anticipation and innovation. Meanwhile, factors influencing resilience are analyzed by using a binomial probit regression model. The results show that: (1) Price volatility, limited capital, production uncertainty, and climate change have the largest and most disruptive impact on smallholder plantations, while epidemics and family health, resistance, and low awareness of farmers in utilizing technology for plantation business activities have quite a disruptive impact on smallholder plantations in Bengkulu Province. (2) The most dominant mitigation strategy implemented by the farmers is the transference strategy. This strategy focuses on transferring problem-solving efforts to other parties due to the limited capabilities and resources owned by farmers. Meanwhile, according to academic experts, the most dominant mitigation strategy that farmers can use to reduce the impact of disruptions is partnerships transformation between farmer and institutions as well as optimizing the role of farmer groups so that they can support smallholder plantations to become more resilient. Meanwhile, according to government experts, the government has various compensation programs that farmers can use to overcome disruption and increase their resilience level, such as plantation revitalization programs through plant rejuvenation and replacing random seeds, providing education, strengthening institutions, and implementing GHP, GMP, and GAP. (3) Resource ownership and the level of accessibility of smallholder plantations in Bengkulu Province are still low. (4) More than fifty percent of smallholder plantations in Bengkulu Province are less resilient. (5) Input problems, price volatility, demand uncertainty, limited capital, consumer behavior, intention of land conversion, climate change, and environmentally unfriendly farming behavior have a negative influence and potentially make smallholder plantations in Bengkulu Province less resilient. Meanwhile, participation in training, working capital, ownership of cultivation technology, plant age, and natural resources accessibility have a positive influence and increase opportunities for smallholder plantations in Bengkulu Province to become more resilient.

Keywords: Disruption, Resources, Accessibility, Resilience, Smallholder Plantations