

Feasibility Study of Regional Planning of Palm Oil Revenue Sharing Fund in Improving the Welfare of the People of Sei Dadap District

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the Feasibility Study of Regional Planning of the Palm Oil Revenue Sharing Fund in Improving the Welfare of the People of Sei Dadap District. The qualitative research method provides an in-depth and comprehensive approach in the feasibility study of the planning of the Palm Oil Revenue Sharing Fund. By combining interviews, observations, and group discussions, this study can explore a better understanding of the needs and expectations of the people of Sei Dadap District. Systematic data analysis and the use of triangulation also ensure the validity and reliability of the findings, which in turn can support better decision-making in regional planning and utilization of Palm Oil DBH. This study emphasizes the importance of sustainability in programs funded by palm oil DBH. Sustainable programs that pay attention to environmental aspects, such as waste management and reforestation, as well as skills training for communities, ensure that the positive impact of DBH will continue to be felt by future generations. The overall results of this study indicate that with effective regional planning, community participation, and strict supervision, the optimization of the Palm Oil Revenue Sharing Fund is able to bring a significant improvement in welfare to the people of Sei Dadap District. DBH not only improves the quality of life of the community but also promotes social stability, local economic growth, and environmental sustainability. With the implementation of these strategies, Sei Dadap District is expected to be able to realize sustainable and equitable community welfare.

Keywords: Feasibility Study of Regional Planning, Palm Oil Revenue Sharing Fund, Community Welfare and Sei Dadap District

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1. INTRODUCTION

Sei Dadap District is an area rich in natural resources, especially in the oil palm plantation sector. Along with the increase in palm oil production, local governments receive significant profit-sharing funds. However, the main obstacle faced is how the funds can be managed and utilized optimally to improve the welfare of the community. Economic inequality, ineffective fund management, and low community participation in decision-making are the main challenges that need to be overcome. Sei Dadap District, as one of the areas rich in natural resources, especially oil palm plantations, is faced with challenges in the optimal management of profit-sharing funds to improve community welfare. Although the oil palm plantation sector contributes significantly to regional income, there are still many people who have not directly benefited from the existence of this industry. Along with the increase in palm oil production in Indonesia, the profit-sharing funds received by local governments from this sector are one of the important sources of income. However, the management of these funds is often not optimal in improving the welfare of the community, especially in Sei Dadap District. Therefore, it is important to conduct a feasibility study to evaluate how the profit-sharing fund can be used effectively through good regional planning.

Some of the problems that need to be identified in this feasibility study include: Although the oil palm plantation sector provides large incomes, the distribution of the results is often uneven. Many communities live below the poverty line and do not have adequate access to the results produced from the natural resources in their areas. Profit-sharing funds from the palm oil industry are often not well managed, so they are not able to have a significant impact on infrastructure development and social programs needed to improve the quality of life of the community. Local communities are often not

involved in planning and decision-making regarding the use of profit-sharing funds. This causes low public support and trust in the programs proposed by the government. Poor infrastructure, such as roads, transportation, and accessibility to basic services such as health and education, is an obstacle to improving the welfare of the community in Sei Dadap District. Oil palm plantation activities can have a negative impact on the environment, which in turn can affect the quality of life of the community. Management that is not environmentally friendly can damage natural resources and threaten the sustainability of people's lives.

Sei Dadap District is an area that has great potential in the oil palm plantation sector. This sector has made a significant contribution in the form of Profit Sharing Funds (DBH), which is one of the important sources of revenue for local governments. This fund has great potential to support regional development and improve community welfare. However, the potential of Palm Oil DBH has not been fully utilized, and a number of challenges are still faced in the management process. Palm oil is one of the leading commodities that makes a great contribution to the regional economy, especially in Sei Dadap District. Revenue Sharing Funds (DBH) from the palm oil sector are one of the important sources of income that can be used for the development and welfare of the local community. However, the use of DBH Palm Oil in Sei Dadap District still faces various challenges, such as low transparency, less optimal allocation of funds, and inequality of benefits in the community. As a result, many people have not experienced the direct benefits of DBH, even though the potential for available funds is quite large.

One of the most striking problem phenomena is the uneven distribution of benefits from the Palm Oil Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH). Although Sei Dadap District is an oil palm producing area, the economic benefits produced are often not felt equally by the community. This can be caused by: Local communities that do not own oil palm land often do not directly benefit from the DBH obtained. Allocation of funds that do not take into account the specific needs of communities can result in programs that are irrelevant and have less impact on their well-being. Another phenomenon that is often encountered is the lack of community involvement in planning and decision-making related to the use of Palm Oil DBH. This results in: Without active participation, the real needs of the community are often ignored, which has an impact on the effectiveness of development programs. Lack of transparency in fund management can reduce public trust in the government and the institutions involved. The phenomenon of problems in the planning of the Palm Oil Revenue Sharing Fund in Sei Dadap District shows that there are complex challenges in efforts to improve community welfare. An inclusive and sustainable approach is needed to address this issue, involving communities in every stage of planning and management, and prioritizing their needs fairly and equitably. Transparent, efficient, and responsive management to local conditions can help maximize the benefits of DBH Palm Oil and encourage better welfare for the people of Sei Dadap District.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Regional Planning

Regional planning is a process that involves analysis, goal determination, and strategy formulation in managing the use of space in an area to achieve community welfare in a sustainable manner. According to Sudjito (2022), regional planning aims to create optimal and harmonious spatial planning between social, economic, and environmental aspects. In the context of the Palm Oil Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH), proper planning can direct the use of funds to improve infrastructure and public services needed by the community.

Palm Oil Revenue Sharing Fund and Community Welfare

The Palm Oil Revenue Sharing Fund is one of the sources of funding obtained from the contribution of the palm oil sector to regional income. Budiarto (2022) stated that DBH Palm Oil must be managed properly in order to provide maximum benefits to the community. Improving people's welfare depends not only on the amount of funds received, but also on the way the funds are allocated and used. By prioritizing projects that have a direct impact on the community, such as infrastructure development and basic services, DBH can serve as a tool to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life.

Participatory Planning Methods

Participatory planning methods are very important in the context of the utilization of Palm Oil DBH. According to Widiastuti (2022), community participation in planning and decision-making will increase transparency and accountability in the use of funds. This process involves the community in

problem identification, planning, and project evaluation. In this way, the needs and aspirations of the community can be met, so that the resulting projects are more relevant and have a positive impact.

Project Feasibility Analysis

Project feasibility analysis is a crucial step in regional planning. According to Santoso (2022), this analysis includes a study of the technical, economic, social, and environmental aspects of each project that will be funded by DBH Sawit. A viable project must provide greater benefits than the costs incurred, as well as not damage the environment. By conducting a comprehensive analysis, the government can ensure that the selected projects truly support the welfare of the community and are sustainable.

Challenges and Obstacles in Implementation

There are several challenges faced in the implementation of regional planning based on Palm Oil DBH. According to Hidayati (2022), these obstacles include a lack of accurate data, low human resource capacity, and challenges in coordination between agencies. In addition, external factors such as fluctuations in palm oil prices and changes in government policies can also affect the effectiveness of DBH utilization. Therefore, appropriate mitigation strategies are needed to address this problem and ensure that funds can be used optimally.

METHOD APPROACH

Qualitative research methods are approaches used to understand social phenomena through the collection of immeasurable data in the form of numbers. According to Moleong (2022), qualitative research focuses on understanding the context, meaning, and experiences of individuals in certain situations. In the context of the feasibility study of the planning of the Palm Oil Revenue Sharing Fund, this method is very relevant to explore the perception, expectations, and needs of the community towards the use of the funds.

In this study, the qualitative approach used is a case study, where the researcher will examine in depth the conditions and dynamics in Sei Dadap District related to the planning and utilization of the Palm Oil Revenue Sharing Fund. According to Creswell (2022), case studies allow researchers to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the social and cultural context at the research site.

Data Collection Techniques Data collection in qualitative research can be done through several techniques, including: **In-Depth Interviews:** This technique allows researchers to obtain more in-depth information about the views and experiences of the community related to DBH Palm Oil. Suhardi (2022) emphasized the importance of interviews in exploring qualitative data that is rich in context. **Participatory Observation:** Researchers are involved in the daily activities of the community to observe the interactions and conditions that exist in the field. According to Denzin (2022), observation can provide different perspectives and enrich the data obtained from interviews.

Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out inductively, by extracting themes and patterns from the data obtained. Bungin (2022) states that qualitative analysis involves a coding process, where researchers group data into relevant categories. This process helps researchers in formulating findings and conclusions that can be used for better regional planning. In qualitative research, the validity and reliability of the data are very important to ensure the accuracy of the findings. Moleong (2022) suggests the use of triangulation, which is combining various data sources (interviews, observations, and documents) to improve the accuracy of information. In addition, feedback from participants (member check) can also be used to ensure that the researcher's interpretation is in accordance with their views.

3. DISCUSSION

What is the current condition of the management of palm oil revenue sharing funds in Sei Dadap District

Management Structure of Palm Oil Profit Sharing Fund The management of Palm Oil Profit Sharing Fund (DBH) in Sei Dadap District is currently under the control of the local government in collaboration with various related agencies. This structure generally includes the sub-district government, plantation offices, and parties involved in the allocation and implementation of the use of funds. However, according to the latest findings, this management process still faces several obstacles, such as limited coordination and a lack of clear standards for effective fund allocation. Transparency in the management of Palm Oil DBH is still a concern in Sei Dadap District. The public often does not get adequate information regarding the allocation and utilization of funds. This has the potential to reduce the level of public trust in the fund manager. In addition, the accountability of the use of funds has not been fully supervised optimally, thus posing a risk of deviation or inaccuracy of targets in the

implementation of development programs. The priority of using funds for the use of palm oil DBH in Sei Dadap District is currently mostly focused on the infrastructure and public service sectors, such as road construction and health facilities. However, most people stated that the priority of using funds is often not in accordance with their main needs, such as human resource development or economic capacity building. This shows that there is a gap between planning and the actual needs of the community.

Challenges in Program Implementation There are several significant challenges in the implementation of programs funded by DBH Sawit, including:

1. **Limited Human Resources:** Lack of experts in program management and implementation results in low effectiveness in the use of funds.
2. **Delay in Disbursement of Funds:** Untimely distribution of DBH often hampers the implementation of planned projects, resulting in delayed or stalled projects.
3. **Fluctuations in Palm Oil Revenue:** Since the Palm Oil DBH depends on the fluctuating palm oil market price, the income generated also varies from year to year. This makes budget planning less stable and makes it difficult to allocate funds for long-term needs.

Community participation in the management of Palm Oil DBH is still limited in Sei Dadap District. Although there are formal mechanisms such as village or sub-district deliberations, many people feel that their aspirations are not fully listened to or considered in decision-making. This lack of participation results in a low sense of ownership of the programs implemented, as well as a lack of public supervision in the use of funds. Overall, the condition of the management of Palm Oil DBH in Sei Dadap District still faces several problems, especially in terms of transparency, accountability, and the suitability of the priority of using funds with the needs of the community. Operational challenges such as resource constraints and uncertainty in palm oil revenues also affect the effectiveness of the programs financed by this fund. To optimize the benefits of DBH Palm Oil for the welfare of the community, it is necessary to increase community participation, improve the monitoring mechanism, and plan more responsive to local needs.

What are the inhibiting factors that hinder the optimization of the use of profit-sharing funds in improving community welfare

Optimization of Profit Sharing Funds (DBH) in an effort to improve people's welfare is often hampered by various factors, both from the internal management and external sides, such as economic and social. The following are the main inhibiting factors found in Sei Dadap District in the use of DBH for community welfare:

1. **Limitations of Transparency and Accountability** Transparency in fund management is still a big challenge. The public and even other stakeholders often lack access to information on the allocation and use of DBH. The accountability of fund management has also not run optimally, raising doubts about the appropriateness of the target of using DBH.
 2. **Lack of Human Resource Capacity** Limitations in terms of experts and competent human resource capacity are the main obstacles. Fund managers and program implementers in the regions often do not have the training or expertise to manage funds at scale or design sustainable and targeted programs.
 3. **Delays and Instability in the Distribution of DBH Funds** often experience delays in the disbursement, which has an impact on the implementation of the program. In addition, the instability of the amount of funds received each year, especially those that depend on fluctuations in commodity market prices such as palm oil, is also a significant obstacle. This revenue uncertainty makes it difficult to plan for sustainable long-term and results in delays or reductions in important projects.
 4. **Lack of Community Participation in the Planning Process** Community participation in Sei Dadap District in planning the use of DBH is still minimal. Although there are forums or deliberative mechanisms, people often feel that their aspirations are not fully accommodated in fund allocation decisions. Santoso (2020) stated that community participation is very important in ensuring that the use of funds is in accordance with the priority needs of the local community. Without active participation, the resulting program may be less relevant or not in line with the needs.
 5. **Fluctuations in Palm Oil Prices and Unstable Regional Income** DBH's dependence on palm oil market prices, which are highly volatile, causes uncertainty in fund receipts. Unstable palm oil prices can cause regional revenues to drastically decrease, thereby hampering the availability
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of funds that can be allocated for community welfare programs. These fluctuations also make it difficult for local governments to set consistent priorities for development programs.

6. **Bureaucratic Challenges in Fund Management and Supervision** The complicated and lengthy bureaucratic process is one of the inhibiting factors in the management of DBH. Administrative and supervisory processes are often hampered by strict rules or a lack of flexibility in the use of funds. This can lead to inefficient fund allocation or delays in program implementation. Mulyadi (2020) noted that bureaucratic reform and simplification of procedures can help accelerate project implementation and monitoring.
7. **Lack of Supporting Infrastructure** Inadequate infrastructure is also an inhibiting factor for optimizing the use of DBH. In some areas, inadequate access to transportation and public facilities makes it difficult for development projects financed by DBH to be carried out efficiently. Improving supporting infrastructure is needed so that programs can run smoothly and provide maximum benefits.

Overall, the inhibiting factors in optimizing the use of the Profit Sharing Fund in Sei Dadap District include limited transparency, lack of human resource capacity, instability in fund distribution, lack of community participation, fluctuations in palm oil prices, bureaucratic challenges, and inadequate infrastructure. To effectively improve community welfare, comprehensive measures are needed, such as increasing human resource capacity, bureaucratic reform, and community involvement in planning and supervising the use of funds.

What are the right regional planning strategies to increase the effectiveness of the use of palm oil revenue sharing funds

To increase the effectiveness of the use of palm oil Profit Sharing Fund (DBH) in supporting the welfare of the people of Sei Dadap District, an appropriate regional planning strategy is needed. Planning that focuses on local needs, community participation, and optimal use of resources can help maximize the impact of DBH use. Here are some relevant regional planning strategies to improve the effectiveness of the use of palm oil DBH:

1. **Participatory Planning Involving the Community** Collaborating with the community in regional planning is the key so that DBH funds are used as needed. Community participation can be done through forums or village deliberations periodically to absorb aspirations and discuss program priorities. According to Supriyadi (2020), participatory planning creates a sense of ownership and increases transparency, so that the community feels more involved in the supervision and implementation of programs funded by DBH palm oil.
2. **Needs Mapping Based on Local Priorities** Identifying the specific needs of each region or village in Sei Dadap District is essential to direct DBH to projects that have a direct impact. Key needs, such as road infrastructure improvements, education development, or the provision of health facilities, should be the main focus. With a clear mapping of needs, fund allocation can be more targeted and produce a greater impact on people's welfare.
3. **Increasing the Capacity of Human Resources at the Local Level** One of the important strategies is to increase the capacity of human resources involved in the management and utilization of DBH. Training for fund managers and village officials on financial management, development planning, and technical skills can increase the effectiveness of the use of funds. Hasan (2020) emphasized that the development of human resource capacity at the local level ensures the use of funds more efficiently and reduces dependence on external parties.
4. **The establishment of an Independent Supervisory Team** to maintain transparency and accountability in the use of palm oil DBH, the formation of an independent supervisory team consisting of community leaders, academics, and government representatives is highly recommended. This team functions to monitor the progress of the program and ensure that funds are used as planned. The existence of independent supervisors will also help minimize the potential for misuse of funds and increase public trust.
5. **Developing Adequate Infrastructure** Supporting Infrastructure is the foundation for achieving the effectiveness of development funded by DBH. The construction or improvement of road access, public facilities, and communication networks will accelerate the implementation of DBH-funded projects and facilitate the distribution of benefits. Good infrastructure will also encourage local economic growth, so that the effect of DBH funds can be maximized.
6. **Adopting Sustainability Principles in Every Program** The use of DBH must pay attention to sustainability principles by focusing funds on projects that have a long-term impact, such as education development, job skills training, and sustainable economy projects. By applying

sustainability principles, DBH funds will provide long-term benefits to the community and minimize the risk of dependency.

7. **Diversification of Income Sources through the Creative Economy Program** Developing programs that encourage economic diversification can help communities not to be completely dependent on palm oil DBH. Creative economy programs or entrepreneurship training can be facilitated with DBH funds, helping the community to open new business opportunities that have the potential to increase income. That way, the regional economy will become more stable and independent.
8. **Utilization of Technology in Monitoring and Evaluation** The use of information technology in monitoring and evaluation of programs financed by DBH will increase transparency and ease of supervision. A digital system to track the use of funds and project progress will provide real-time access to the community and stakeholders, so that supervision can be more efficient and data can be accessed at any time.

Appropriate regional planning strategies, such as participatory planning, mapping of local needs, human resource capacity building, independent supervision, infrastructure development, and technology utilization, can support the effectiveness of the use of the Palm Oil Revenue Sharing Fund in Sei Dadap District. By implementing these strategies, DBH management will be more effective, targeted, and sustainable, so that people's welfare can increase significantly.

What is the expected impact of optimizing the profit-sharing fund on the welfare of the community in Sei Dadap District

Optimizing the use of palm oil Profit Sharing Fund (DBH) in Sei Dadap District is expected to have a significant positive impact on community welfare. These impacts cover various aspects of people's lives, including economic, social, educational, health, and infrastructure. The following are the main impacts expected from DBH optimization in the region:

1. **Increasing Community Income and Local Economy** With optimal DBH management, community income is expected to increase, especially through the development of productive economic sectors. DBH can be used to fund skills training programs, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) development, and investment in sustainable agriculture.
 2. **Improvement of Infrastructure and Public Facilities Quality** The profit-sharing fund can be used to build and improve critical infrastructure, such as roads, health facilities, schools, and access to clean water. Good infrastructure will make it easier for people to carry out their activities, increase access to basic services, and encourage the improvement of the quality of life. Adequate public facilities will also encourage investment and accelerate regional development.
 3. **Increasing Access to Education and Job Skills** DBH optimization is expected to increase people's access to education, especially in rural areas that are far from education centers. With adequate fund allocation, DBH can fund scholarships, school facility improvements, and job skills training programs. This will improve the quality of human resources in Sei Dadap District, allowing the community to have relevant skills for the job market.
 4. **Improving Public Health** DBH investment in health services can support the construction or improvement of health centers, clinics, and the provision of medical equipment. In addition, funds can be allocated for public health programs such as counseling, maternal and child health services, and infectious disease control. With the improvement of health facilities, the level of public health will increase, reduce the death rate and increase life expectancy.
 5. **Strengthening Social Stability and Community Empowerment** DBH which is managed in a transparent and targeted manner can increase social stability and public trust in the government. Community empowerment programs, such as skills training, women's empowerment, and youth development, can increase community participation in development and strengthen a sense of community in the region.
 6. **Poverty Reduction** Through increasing income and job opportunities, DBH that is managed optimally is expected to reduce the poverty rate. The use of funds to create jobs and empower local economic sectors will reduce people's dependence on unstable jobs. Thus, the poverty level in Sei Dadap District can be reduced along with improving the quality of life of the community.
 7. **Reduction of Economic Inequality and Equitable Development** The optimization of DBH is also expected to reduce economic inequality between regions in Sei Dadap District. The use of funds
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for development evenly across all sub-districts, including remote areas, will provide equal opportunities for all residents. This impact is expected to be able to create inclusive development and reduce welfare disparities between regions.

8. Positive Environmental Impact through Sustainable Optimization Programs Sustainability-oriented DBH can support environmental conservation programs, such as reforestation, waste management, and environmental education. By paying attention to environmental aspects, DBH not only has an impact on the economy but also ensures good environmental quality for the community.

The optimization of the Palm Oil Profit Sharing Fund in Sei Dadap District is expected to have a significant impact on improving community welfare in various fields, including economy, education, health, and social. With good DBH management, community welfare can be achieved in a sustainable manner, and equitable development can be realized. This expected positive impact will not only improve people's living standards but also create a stable, productive, and competitive environment.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study shows that optimizing the use of palm oil Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) through mature regional planning has great potential to improve the welfare of the community in Sei Dadap District. Some of the key points that lead to the study's main conclusions are as follows:

Integrated and participatory regional planning is crucial in the management of palm oil DBH. With structured planning, DBH allocation can be adjusted to the main needs of the community in various sectors, such as the economy, education, health, and infrastructure. This approach ensures that every allocation of funds has a direct impact on improving the quality of life of the community. Active participation from the community in the planning and management process of DBH has been proven to increase the effectiveness and transparency of the use of funds. Through village deliberations and community involvement, the community has the opportunity to convey their needs and priorities, so that the DBH allocation is really in accordance with local needs and receives support from the community.

Optimizing palm oil DBH through programs that support small business development, skills training, and the provision of basic infrastructure can increase community income and accelerate local economic growth. The results of the study show that economic improvement at the local level has a domino effect that strengthens people's purchasing power and opens up new job opportunities. The use of DBH for the development of public infrastructure, such as health facilities, education, and roads, has been proven to increase people's access to basic services. With adequate infrastructure, the quality of life of the people in Sei Dadap District can be improved, especially in the fields of health and education which are the basis for long-term welfare.

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