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ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLDS' CONSUMPTION PATTERNS OF PARTICIPANTS OF THE PEOPLE'S ELAEIS GUINEENSIS REJUVENATION PROGRAM IN BATI-BATI AND TANAH LAUT DISTRICTS, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT
South Kalimantan Province is one of the territories that have implemented the Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation Program. It is noteworthy because South Kalimantan boasts a relatively extensive area of Elaeis guineensis agribusiness, making a Important contribution to domestic palm oil production. In 2021, Elaeis guineensis cultivation in South Kalimantan covered an area of 426,968 hectares, spread across 13 districts and municipalities, with a total production of 5,139,750 tons. The Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program (PSR) purposes to enhance and develop agribusiness to the replacement of old or unproductive crops with new ones. The government has set a target for rejuvenating a total of 540,000 hectares by 2024. Nevertheless, as per data provided by the Elaeis guineensis agribusiness Fund Management Agency, the implementation of the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program from 2016 to June 30, 2022, has only achieved a total of 256,744 hectares. South Kalimantan has received support covering an area of 5,900 hectares distributed across four districts: Banjar Authority, Tanah Laut Authority, Tanah Bumbu Authority, and Kotabaru Authority. This support includes funding of Rp 25,000,000 per hectare, which is used for land management, fertilizer purchase, and seed procurement. The primary Goal of this research is to analyze the consumption patterns of Elaeis guineensis farmers who are actively participating in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program within the Bati-Bati District of the Tanah Laut Authority, The purpose of this study is to utilize the consumption patterns of Elaeis guineensis farmers who are not Engaged in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program within the Bati-Bati District of the Tanah Laut Authority, and to compare the consumption patterns of Elaeis guineensis farmers who are participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program with those who are non-participants in the Bati-Bati District of Tanah Laut Authority. The total sample size used in this research consists of two different samples, which are 40 Elaeis guineensis farmers who are participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program and 40 Elaeis guineensis farmers who are non-participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation Program. This research utilized two methods of data analysis, namely descriptive analysis and the *independent sample t-test.* The research results reveal that the monthly mean food Disbursement of Elaeis guineensis farmers who are participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program is Rp 1,937,218, with a eating habits rate of 50.1%, while the monthly mean non-food Disbursement is Rp 1,928,625, with a non-eating habits rate of 49.8%. The monthly mean food Disbursement of non-participant smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program farmers is Rp 3,308,893, with a eating habits rate of 55.7%, while the monthly mean non-food Disbursement is Rp 2,635,263, with a non-eating habits rate of 44.3%. The analysis results indicate that based on the *independent sample t-test*, there is a difference in household consumption patterns between Elaeis guineensis farmers who are participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program and those who are non-participants.

KEY WORDS
Household, consumption pattern, comparison, smallholder, elaeis guineensis, rejuvenation Program, participants, non-participants.

The Elaeis guineensis Sector is a commodity of paramount importance in contributing to Territorial income, gross domestic product, and the overall well-being of the local community. Elaeis guineensis agribusiness activities have positive external effects on the surrounding areas. The socio-economic advantages of implementing greening initiatives encompass enhancing the well-being of the neighboring community, broadening employment prospects and entrepreneurial activities, and contributing to the Advancement of the Territory.

Currently, many Elaeis guineensis agribusiness have reached their economic lifespan, which is typically between 20 to 25 years. At this stage, the trees no longer yield an adequate and their productivity declines month by month. In other words, although the plants may still technically produce, economically, the cost incurred is greater than the returns utilized. This situation results in low income for farmers and contributes to a lower standard of living for producers, whether they are entrepreneurs or farmers. Therefore, it is necessary to replace these old plants with new ones, a process known as agribusiness rejuvenation.

The rejuvenation of Elaeis guineensis agribusiness is often delayed due to various challenges faced by farmers. One of the common challenges is related to financing. Farmers typically lack the financial reorigins to fund rejuvenation, and they also encounter difficulties in utilizing an adequate supply of superior seeds. Another crucial factor is the economic effect of the Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation process on farmers. This is because during the waiting period of 3 to 4 years until the new Elaeis guineensis plants can be harvested and generate income, farmers do not have any earnings from their Elaeis guineensis agribusiness. This last factor necessitates the exploration of alternative origins of income to ensure that the livelihoods of farmers are not adversely affected.

Efforts purposed at expediting the growth of smallholder agribusiness, as a component of the revitalization program for the agribusiness sector, encompass the expansion of rejuvenation and the rehabilitation of agribusiness crops. The primary Goals are to enhance competitiveness within the agribusiness sector, increase productivity, Promote the Advancement of downstream industries, consequently bolstering Territorial Advancement and enhancing community incomes. The revitalization of agribusiness also receives backing from a range of governmental regulations, consisting Minister of Agriculture Regulation (PMP) Number: 33/Permentan/OT.140/7/2006, which pertains to agribusiness Advancement to the agribusiness Revitalization program (Putra) 2017).

Assistance for the advancement of the Elaeis guineensis sector is extended via the Elaeis guineensis agribusiness Fund Management Agency to farmers affiliated with farmers' groups, cooperative associations, or other agricultural organizations. This policy includes rejuvenation activities for Elaeis guineensis agribusiness, targeting plasma estates that are at least 25 years old, as well as self-reliant estates using non-superior seeds, even if they have not yet reached 25 years of age and have production levels below 10 tons/ha/year. These endeavors encompass all facets of Elaeis guineensis agribusiness Advancement, with the Goal of augmenting the productivity of Elaeis guineensis agribusiness owned by smallholder farmers (as indicated by Director General of agribusiness Decision Number: 29/Kpts/KB.120/3/2017).

South Kalimantan Province is one of the territories that have been included in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program (PSR). This is because South Kalimantan boasts a relatively extensive area of Elaeis guineensis agribusiness, which makes an important contribution to the national Elaeis guineensis production. In 2021, the total area of Elaeis guineensis agribusiness in South Kalimantan reached 426,968 hectares, distributed across 13 districts and municipalities, with a total production of 5,139,750 tons.

There are three goals in this research. Firstly, the purpose is to utilize the consumption patterns of Elaeis guineensis farmers who are participants in the smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program in the Bati-Bati District of the Tanah Laut Authority. Secondly, the Goal is to scrutinize the consumption patterns of Elaeis guineensis farmers who do not participate in the smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program in the Bati-Bati District of the Tanah Laut Authority. Third, to compare the consumption patterns of

Elaeis guineensis farmers who are participants and non-participants in the smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program in the Bati-Bati District of Tanah Laut authority.

The benefits for relevant institutions can be used as references or considerations in formulating policies to improve the well-being of Elaeis guineensis farmers, specifically, and the general community.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

This research was conducted in the Bati-Bati District of Tanah Laut Authority, South Kalimantan Province. The research period spanned from November 2022 to June 2023, encompassing all stages from proposal Advancement to report compilation.

In this research, the data utilized comprises primary data acquired to direct interviews conducted with both Elaeis guineensis farmers who participate in the smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program and those who do not participate, serving as research respondents. Additionally, information data was acquired from relevant institutions such as the Department of agribusiness and Livestock of South Kalimantan Province, the Department of Food Crops, Horticulture, and agribusiness of Tanah Laut Authority.

The respondents selected as samples in this research were drawn from Kait-Kait Baru Village, the only village participating in the smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program in the Bati-Bati District of Tanah Laut Authority. The sample size for this research consisted of 80 individuals, comprising 40 Elaeis guineensis farmers who are participants in the smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program and 40 who are non-participants. The samples were selected using *Simple Random Sampling*. It should be noted that the sampling of Elaeis guineensis farmers, both participants and non-participants in the smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation Program, was conducted by employing the method of simple random sampling in their respective villages.

The data analysis employed to accomplish the first and second Goals, which pertain to the examination of consumption patterns among participants in the smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program and non-participant Elaeis guineensis farmers, is carried out in a descriptive manner. This is achieved by computing expenses related to both food and non-eating habits. Furthermore, the portions of these two components are determined using the following formula (Ilham and Sinaga, 2008):

$$PKP = \frac{PP}{PP + PNP} x100\%$$

Where:

- PKP: Portion of eating habits;
- PP: Food Disbursement;
- PNP: Non-food Disbursement.

$$PKNP = \frac{PNP}{PP + PNP} x100\%$$

Where:

- PKNP: Portion of non-eating habits;
- PP: Food Disbursement;
- PNP: Non-food Disbursement.

To address the third Goal, which entails a comparative analysis of consumption Disbursements between Elaeis guineensis farmers actively engaged in the smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program and their counterparts who are not participating in the Program, an *independent sample t-test* is employed. To test the hypothesis regarding consumption patterns, the following statistical hypotheses are utilized:

- H_0: $\mu_1 = \mu_2$;
- H_1: $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$.

Where:

- Ho: There is no Important difference between the consumption Disbursements of smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program participants and non-participants;
- H1: There is a Important difference between the consumption Disbursements of smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program participants and non-participants;
- μ1: Consumption Disbursements of smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program participants;
- μ2: Consumption Disbursements of non-participant smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program farmers.

The analysis tool for an independent sample t-test can be expressed using the formula as follows:

$$t_{hit} = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_1-1)s_1^2 + (n_2-1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2^{-2}}\left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}}$$

Where:

- X1: The mean consumption Disbursement of smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program participants;
- X2: Mean consumption Disbursement of non-participant smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program farmers;
- S_1^2: Variance of consumption Disbursement of participant smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program farmers;
- S_2^2: Variance of consumption Disbursement of non-participant smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program farmers;
- n1: Number of participant smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program farmers;
- n2: Number of non-participant smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program farmers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Broadly speaking, the age of the household's head importantly influences their physical well-being and capabilities when participating in activities and work, as well as in meeting the daily needs of their household. It is considered to be a productive age when it falls within the range of 15 to 64 years. Meanwhile, individuals aged 64 and above are categorized as non-productive members of the population. Now, let us proceed to analyze the distribution of household head ages among Elaeis guineensis farmers who are actively engaged in the smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation Program, in comparison to those who are not participating in the Program.

Table 1 – Respondents Based on the Age of the Household Head

Age	PSR		Non PSR	
	Number of		Number of	
	People	%	people	%
<30	1	2,5	2	5,0
31-40	5	12,5	3	7,5
41-50	12	30,0	18	45,0
51-60	12	30,0	13	32,5
61>	10	25,0	4	10,0
Total	40	100,0	40	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2023.

As depicted in Table 1 above, the data reveals that the age group of Elaeis guineensis farmers engaged in the smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program is primarily

concentrated in the 41-50 and 51-60 years old categories, constituting 30% of the total sample, which corresponds to 12 individuals. In contrast, among non-participant Elaeis guineensis farmers, the age group of 41-50 years old constitutes 45.0% (18 individuals).

Table 2 – Respondents Based on the Highest Educational Attainment of the Head of Household

Educational Level	PSR		Non PSR	
	Number of		Number of	
	People	%	People	%
Elementary School or Equivalent	14	35,0	6	15,0
Junior High School or Equivalent	13	32,5	15	37,5
Senior High School or Equivalent	13	32,5	19	47,5
Total	40	100,0	40	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2023.

According to Table 2, It is apparent that the predominant educational attainment among Elaeis guineensis farmers participating in the smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program is at the primary school level, with 14 farmers, accounting for 35.0% of the total. In contrast, among non-participant Elaeis guineensis farmers, 6 farmers (15.0%) have a similar educational background at the primary school level. The highest level of education attained by Elaeis guineensis farmers Engaged in the smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program is the completion of senior high school or its equivalent, constituting 32.5% of the participants, equivalent to 13 farmers, whereas among non-participant Elaeis guineensis farmers, this figure stands at 47.5% (19 farmers).

The head of the household is the person primarily responsible for meeting the daily needs of their household. In principle, being the head of the household is not solely a right reserved for men.

Table 3 – Respondents Based on the Gender of the Head of the Household

Group	PSR		Non PSR	
	Number of		Number of	
	People	%	People	%
Male	37	92,5	30	75,0
female	3	7,5	10	25,0
Total	40	100,0	40	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2023.

In accordance with Table 3, above demonstrates that participants in the smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation program whose household heads are male account for 92.5% (37 individuals), while only 7.5% (3 individuals) are headed by women among the research respondents. Conversely, among non-participants in the smallholder Elaeis guineensis rejuvenation Program, households headed by males comprise 75.0% (30 individuals), while those headed by females account for 25.0% (10 individuals).

The number of family members in seed rice farmers' households and rice farmers' households typically ranges from 2 to 5 individuals. However, on average, the number of dependents in seed rice farmers' families is higher compared to rice farmers' households.

Table 4 – Respondents Based on the Number of Household Dependents

Number of Dependents (people)	PSR		Non PSR	
	Number of		Number of	
	People	%	People	%
<2	9	23	7	17,5
3-4	29	73	26	65
5	2	5	7	17,5
Total	40	100	40	100

Source: Primary Data, 2023.

Based on Table 4, the highest number of dependents in the families of participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program is 3-4 individuals, accounting for 73% (29 farmers), while non-participants in the program also have the highest number of family dependents, which is 3-4 individuals, at 65% (26 farmers). On the other hand, the lowest number of family dependents for participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program is 5% (2 farmers), whereas non-participants in the program have the lowest number of family dependents at 17.5% (7 farmers).

In a household, an individual's decision to work can be influenced by themselves as well as other members of the household. The amount of income in household life will affect the decision of household members to participate in the labor market.

Table 5 – Respondents Based on the Number of Household Members Who Are Employed

Working Members	PSR		Non PSR	
	Number of		Number of	
	People	%	People	%
1	28	70,0	2	5
2	8	20,0	33	82,5
3	4	10,0	4	10,0
4	-	-	1	2,5
Total	40	100,0	40	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2023.

According to the data presented in Table 5, it is evident that the portion of working community members participating in the Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program stands at 70.0%, comprising 28 individuals, while those who are not participating in the program account for 82.5% (2 individuals).

The extent of land owned is closely related to the income earned. The larger the agricultural land area controlled, the more extensive the economic opportunities for farming households to conduct their agricultural businesses, ultimately leading to the potential for higher yields.

Table 6 – Respondents Based on the Cultivated agribusiness Land Area

Land Area (Ha)	PSR		Non PSR	
	Number of		Number of	
	People	%	people	%
<1	3	7,5	-	0,0
1 - <2	12	30,0	-	0,0
2 - <3	11	27,5	13	32,5
3 - <4	12	30,0	15	37,5
>=5	2	5,0	12	30,0
Total	40	100,0	40	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2023.

As indicated by the data in Table 6, it is apparent that participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program possess a land area that accounts for 30.0%, encompassing 12 farmers, while non-participants in the program have land area of 37.5% (15 farmers). Additionally, participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program have the smallest land area of 7.5% (3 farmers), while non-participants in the program have the smallest land area of 30.0% (12 farmers).

The head of the agricultural household covered here includes all income earned by the head of the household, whether related to the agribusiness sector or outside of their agribusiness activities. For example, in addition to cultivating agribusiness crops, some farming households also operate a small grocery store in front of their homes.

According to the information presented in Table 7, it is evident that participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program possess an income that amounts to 57.5%, consisting of 23 farmers, while non-participants in the program have an income of

52.5% (21 farmers). Additionally, low-income participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program account for 32.5% (13 farmers), and low-income non-participants in the program account for 47.5% (19 farmers).

Table 7 – Respondents Based on Household Head's Income

Income	PSR		Non PSR	
	Number of		Number of	
	People	%	people	%
<3.000.000	13	32,5	-	0,0
3.000.000 – 4.000.000	23	57,5	19	47,5
>4.000.000	4	10,0	21	52,5
Total	40	100,0	40	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2023.

Income of household members who work to contribute to the household's income, whether related to the agribusiness sector or outside of their agribusiness activities and as laborers on other people's agribusiness.

Table 8 – Respondents Based on Household Member Income

Income	PSR		Non PSR	
	Number of		Number of	
	people	%	People	%
400.000-6.00000	5	0,8	13	5,2
700.000 – 900.000	6	0,96	17	6,8
1.000.000-1.300.000	5	0,8	10	4,0
Total	16	100,0	40	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2023.

Based on the data shown in Table 8, it indicates that the income of household members working for participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program accounts for 0.96% (6 farmers), while the income of household members working for non-participants in the program accounts for 6.8% (17 farmers). Additionally, the income of household members working for low-income participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program is 0.8% (5 farmers), and the income of household members working for low-income non-participants in the program is 4.0% (10 farmers).

The income of household members who work to contribute to the household's income, whether related to the agribusiness sector or outside of their agribusiness activities, and who work as laborers on other people's agribusiness.

Table 9 – Respondents Based on Income All Households

Income	PSR		Non PSR	
	Number of		Number of	
	People	%	People	%
1.200.000-4.000.000	3	25	8	20
41.000.000-5.000.000	7	58,3	16	40
5.100.000-5.500.000	2	17	9	22,5
>=5.600.000	-	-	7	17,5
Total	40	100,0	40	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2023.

Based on the data presented in Table 9, it shows that the income of all household members working in Elaeis guineensis farming among participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program accounts for 58.3% (7 farmers), while the income of all household members working in Elaeis guineensis farming among non-participants in the program accounts for 22.5% (9 farmers).

Household Disbursement is one of the variables needed to observe household consumption patterns. Household consumption patterns are used as one of the indicators to describe the welfare of that household. Generally, households with a high level of welfare will also have a high quality/quantity of consumption..

Consumption is the act of using goods or services in an effort to meet the needs of a household. Many factors influence household consumption, consisting economic factors, demographic factors, and other factors. Economic factors affect consumption in terms of household income and wealth. Meanwhile, demographic factors can influence consumption to the number of household members who are dependents.

Several reasons are used to justify the collection of household Disbursement information. The main reason for the need for household Disbursement information is that Disbursement patterns among households vary and can differ among different social groups. Therefore, the availability of information regarding the portion of household Disbursement is highly necessary and becomes an important factor in decision-making within a territory.

Household Disbursement refers to the expenses incurred by a household for the consumption of all its members. Household Disbursements are classified into two distinct categories: food Disbursements and non-food Disbursements. Within the scope of this research, food Disbursements comprise several subcategories, with one of them being denoted as "Rice and Tubers (1).", Eggs, Milk, and their derivatives (2), Vegetables, Fruits, Seasonings, Nuts, Fats, and Oils (3), Fish and Meat (4), Ready-to-Eat Meals and Beverages (5), Other food categories (6). When considering expenditures unrelated to food, they encompass the following categories: Housing and Housing Facilities (1), Various Goods and Services (2), Clothing, Footwear, and Headgear (3), Durable Goods (4), Taxes, Levies, and Insurance (5), as well as Celebration and Ceremony Expenses (6).

Table 9 – Monthly mean Disbursement on Food and Non-Food for Farmers Participating in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation Program

Food Group	Disbursement (Rp/month)	Percentage (%)
1.	381.107	19,67
2.	188.989	9,76
3.	380.411	19,64
4.	302.786	15,63
5.	336.268	17,36
6.	347.657	17,95
Total	1.937.218	100,0
Non-Food Group	Disbursement (Rp/month)	Percentage (%)
1.	666.875	34,58
2.	453.375	23,51
3.	227.250	11,78
4.	182.050	9,44
5.	154.825	8,03
6.	244.250	12,66
Total	1.928.625	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2023.

According to Table 9, consumption disbursement of farmer participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program is bifurcated into two categories: food and non-food. Specifically, within the food category, the Disbursement on rice and tubers constitutes 19.67% of the total eating habits. Meanwhile, non-food Disbursement by farmer participants in the program is directed towards housing and housing-related facilities, totaling 34.58%.

It is evident that farmer households in Kait-Kait Baru Village, Bati-Bati Subdistrict, who are participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation Program, continue to prioritize food commodities as the primary means of household needs fulfillment. This is evident from the portion of Disbursement on food, as found in the research, which reaches 50.11%, while the disbursement on non-food commodities reaches 49.89%

Household disbursement is the cost incurred by a household for the consumption of all its members. household disbursement is categorized into two types: food disbursement and non-food disbursement.

Table 10 – Monthly mean Disbursement on Food and Non-Food for Non-Participant Farmers in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation Program

Food Group	Disbursement (Rp/month)	Percentage (%)
1.	379.929	11,48
2.	183.225	5,54
3.	916.329	27,69
4.	914.571	27,64
5.	489107	14,78
6.	425.732	12,87
Total	3.308.893	100,0
Non-Food Group	Disbursement (Rp/month)	Percentage (%)
1.	793.925	30,13
2.	652.225	24,75
3.	335.475	12,73
4.	324.300	12,13
5.	214.338	8,13
6.	315.000	11,95
Total	2.635.263	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2023.

Based on Table 10, it is shown that the household consumption Disbursement of non-participant farmers in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program is categorized into two categories: food and non-food. The Disbursement on food by non-participant farmers in the program is allocated to vegetables, fruits, seasonings, nuts, fats, and oils, accounting for 27.69% of the total food consumed. Meanwhile, non-food Disbursement by non-participant farmers in the program is directed towards housing and housing-related facilities, totaling 30.13%.

It is 44.3%. It is evident that non-participant farmer households in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program continue to prioritize food commodities as the primary means of household needs fulfillment. This is evident from the portion of Disbursement on food, as found in the research, which reaches 55.67%, while the Disbursement on non-food commodities reaches 44.33%.

Table 11 – Disbursement Data for Food and Non-Food

Disbursement	Average (Rp/month)		Total
	Food	Non Food	
Participants PSR Program	1.937.218	1.928.625	3.865.843
Non-Participants PSR Program	3.308.893	2.635.263	5.944.156

Source: Primary Data, 2023.

The Portion of Eating habits (PKP) is the ratio of food Disbursement to total consumption Disbursement (food + non-food). The Portion of Non-Eating habits (PKNP) is the ratio of non-food Disbursement to total consumption Disbursement.

The monthly mean Disbursement on food for farmers participating in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program is 50.1% (Rp. 1,937,218), and the monthly mean Disbursement on non-food items is 49.8% (Rp. 1,928,625).

The monthly mean Disbursement on food for non-participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program is 55.7% (Rp. 3,308,893), and the monthly mean Disbursement on non-food items is 44.3% (Rp. 2,635,263).

Analysis of the comparison of household consumption patterns between farmers who are participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program and farmers who do not participate in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program using an *independent sample t-test.*

Based on the testing, the difference in household consumption patterns between farmers who are participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program and farmers who are not participants in the program indicates that the t-*hit* value (7.095) with a probability value (sig.) of 0.000 is smaller than the significance level α=0.05. Therefore, the decision made is to refuse the null hypothesis (H0) and receive the alternative hypothesis (H1). This means that, to statistical testing, there is a Important difference in the average consumption Disbursements. Specifically, the average household consumption Disbursements of participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program are not the same as the average household consumption Disbursements of non-participants in the Program. For a clearer understanding, the results of the comparison testing of household consumption patterns between Elaeis guineensis farmers who are participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program and those who are not participants in the program are presented.

CONCLUSION

The household consumption Disbursements of participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program are classified into two categories: food and non-food. The average Disbursement on food is Rp. 1,937,218, and for non-food items, it is Rp. 1,928,625. The calculation results in a portion of eating habits of 50.1% and a portion of non-eating habits of 49.8%. This indicates that the consumption pattern of participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program is slightly lower than that of non-participants in the Program.

The household consumption Disbursements of participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program are categorized into two groups: food and non-food. The average Disbursement on food is Rp. 3,308,893, while the Disbursement on non-food items is Rp. 2,635,263. The calculation results in a portion of eating habits of 55.7% and a portion of non-eating habits of 44.3%.

A comparison of household consumption patterns between participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program and non-participants in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Rejuvenation program was analyzed using an Independent Simple T-test. The results of the analysis indicate that *the t-hit value* (7.095) with a corresponding *significance level (sig)* of 0.000, which is less than the predetermined significance level of 0.05. Therefore, the decision taken is to refuse the null hypothesis (H_0) and receive the alternative hypothesis (H_1). Statistically, there is a Important difference in the mean consumption Disbursement, where the mean consumption Disbursement of households participating in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Replanting program is not equal to that of households not participating in the Program.

SUGGESTIONS

For farmers participating in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Replanting Program, it is essential to consistently care for their agribusiness to maximize the productivity of the replanted Elaeis guineensis trees in the future. This will ensure that household incomes continue to rise.

It is hoped that farmers participating in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Replanting program will pay closer attention to the workforce's size and reduce the provision of important wages to laborers.

There is a need for the advancement of systems, distribution, and stability of food origins to improve food accessibility for the population in every Territory and at all times. This should allow people to access affordable and reasonably priced food, especially for farming households participating in the Smallholder Elaeis guineensis Replanting Program

It is recommended that local governments provide strong support. This can be achieved to educational initiatives to enhance the knowledge of farmers in optimizing their agricultural yields, considering that there are still many farmers with low levels of education.

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