



FARMERS' PARTICIPATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEOPLE'S OIL PALM REJUVENATION PROGRAM (PSR) IN TELUK PANJI VILLAGE, KAMPUNG RAKYAT DISTRICT, SOUTH LABUHANBATU REGENCY

Ardila¹, Tuty Ningsih²

Program Studi Agribisnis, Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi, Institut Teknologi Sawit Indonesia Medan^{1,2},

E-mail: tuty_ningsih@itsi.ac.id

Received: 02/06/2026 | Revised : 11/06/2026 | Accepted: 23/06/2026 | Published :06/07/2026

Abstract

The Small-Scale Oil Palm Replanting (PSR) Program is a government effort to increase the productivity of small-scale oil palm plantations by replanting unproductive plants. This study aims to determine the level of farmer participation in the PSR program and analyze the relationship between participation factors and farmer participation in Teluk Panji I Village, Kampung Rakyat District, South Labuhanbatu Regency. This study uses a quantitative descriptive method, with 46 farmers participating in the PSR program as respondents. Data analysis was carried out using a *Likert scale and Spearman Rank* Correlation test with the help of *IBM SPSS Statistics Version 22*. The results showed that the level of farmer participation in the PSR program was relatively high, namely 79.8%. Based on the results of the Spearman Rank correlation test for four internal factors, two variables showed a significant relationship with farmer participation: motivation ($r_s = 0.577$; sig. = 0.000) and education level ($r_s = 0.308$; sig. = 0.037). Meanwhile, the other two variables were not significant: income ($r_s = 0.187$; sig. = 0.212) and farming experience ($r_s = 0.257$; sig. = 0.084). Then, two external factors showed a significant relationship with farmer participation: the availability of production facilities ($r_s = 0.621$; strong category) and capital assistance ($r_s = 0.439$; moderate category). The PSR program in Teluk Panji I Village was quite successful, as evidenced by the high enthusiasm of farmers to participate in the program.

Keywords: Farmer Participation, Oil Palm Rejuvenation Program (PSR), Spearman Rank Correlation, Oil Palm.

INTRODUCTION

Oil palm rejuvenation activities in Indonesia have become part of the 2020–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) through the Smallholder Oil Palm Rejuvenation Program (PSR). This program is designated as one of the National Strategic Programs aimed at increasing oil palm productivity through the rejuvenation of old and unproductive plants, while maintaining plantation area and supporting more effective land use. In addition to increasing productivity, PSR is also aimed at assisting farmers in overcoming land legality issues, which remain a significant obstacle to the development of smallholder oil palm plantations (Apriadi *et al.* , 2025).

The government, through the Indonesian Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS), provides financial support to farmers with unproductive oil palm plantations. This assistance includes felling old trees, providing superior seeds, maintaining immature plants, and providing technical assistance. This financial support is expected to help farmers rejuvenate their plantations without losing the opportunity to increase productivity and income from their oil palm plantations. The amount of assistance provided is set at IDR 60,000,000 per hectare, with a maximum limit of 2 hectares per head, as

per program regulations (Siahaan *et al* ., 2020).

The success of the PSR Program is determined not only by the availability of government assistance but also by the level of farmer participation in each stage of the activity. Farmers play a crucial role in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the program, as they are both the implementers and primary beneficiaries. The level of farmer participation can be influenced by individual characteristics, understanding of the program, the availability of support staff, and the farmer's social and economic conditions (Apriadi *et al* ., 2025).

South Labuhanbatu Regency is one of the oil palm producing areas in North Sumatra, still home to smallholder plantations with aging trees and declining productivity, requiring replanting. The Reforestation and Reforestation (PSR) program has been implemented in several areas, including Kampung Rakyat District, with farmers as the primary participants. The program's implementation requires active farmer involvement to achieve the goals of increasing productivity and welfare sustainably (Siahaan *et al* ., 2020).

Teluk Panji I Village in Kampung Rakyat District is one of the locations where the Smallholder Reforestation Program (PSR) is implemented, with mature and unproductive smallholder oil palm plantations. Although the program has been implemented, the level of farmer involvement in each stage of its implementation still requires further study. Therefore, research on the level of farmer participation and the factors influencing it is important to understand farmer involvement in the PSR Program and provide recommendations for improving the effectiveness of future program implementation (Asidiq *et al* ., 2022).

THEORETICAL BASIS

Farmer Participation Concept

Farmer participation is active and voluntary involvement in various stages of agricultural development programs, from planning and implementation to product utilization and evaluation. In the Smallholder Oil Palm Replanting Program (PSR), participation includes involvement in decision-making, technical activities, and program evaluation. The level of farmer participation is influenced by their understanding of the program, the availability of information, mentoring, and their socioeconomic conditions (Asidiq *et al* ., 2022; Apriadi *et al* ., 2025).

Forms and Indicators of Farmer Participation

Farmer participation can be manifested in the form of ideas, energy, skills, material, and social support. In the implementation of PSR, this participation is evident in four main stages: planning, implementation, utilization of results, and evaluation. Involvement in planning includes conveying ideas and needs, while implementation includes technical activities such as rejuvenation and maintenance. Utilization of results relates to the program's benefits for farmers, while evaluation includes providing input and identifying program constraints (Fangohoi *et al* ., 2022; Hutabarat, 2021; Asidiq *et al* ., 2022).

Internal Factors Influencing Participation

Internal factors are characteristics that originate from within farmers and can influence their involvement in PSR. These factors include education level, income, motivation, and farming experience. Education supports farmers' ability to understand information and technology, income is related to economic capacity, motivation drives the willingness to participate, and experience shapes knowledge and skills in managing farms (Handayani *et al* ., 2025; Ningsih & Wahyuni, 2022; Wahyuni & Barus,

2021).

External Factors Influencing Participation

External factors relate to conditions outside the farmer's self that support or hinder their involvement in PSR. The main factors discussed are capital assistance and the availability of production facilities. Capital support helps reduce the economic burden during the replanting period, while the availability of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and cultivation equipment supports the smooth running of replanting activities. Limited capital and production facilities can hinder implementation and reduce farmer involvement (Aznur *et al* ., 2020; Rasmikayati *et al* ., 2021).

Palm Oil and the Problems of Smallholder Plantations

Oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) is a crucial plantation commodity for the Indonesian economy. This plant has a productive lifespan of around 25–30 years, so plants past this age tend to experience decreased productivity and difficulty harvesting. Smallholder plantations also face challenges such as the use of uncertified seeds, suboptimal maintenance, limited technology, and limited access to extension services. These conditions are among the reasons why rejuvenation of smallholder oil palm plantations is crucial (Panggabean *et al* ., 2023; Rahmawati & Susanto, 2022; Siahaan *et al* ., 2023).

People's Oil Palm Rejuvenation Program (PSR)

The Rejuvenation and Replanting Program (PSR) is a government policy aimed at improving farmer productivity and welfare through the rejuvenation of old and unproductive oil palm plantations. This program encompasses stages such as outreach, registration and verification, land preparation, planting, maintenance, and monitoring and evaluation. Its implementation involves the government, farmer groups, extension workers, and farmers as the primary implementers. The program's success is closely linked to farmer involvement at every stage of implementation (Siahaan *et al* ., 2020; Asidiq *et al* ., 2022; Apriadi *et al* ., 2025).

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in Teluk Panji I Village, Kampung Rakyat District, South Labuhanbatu Regency, North Sumatra Province, in January–March 2026. The research location was determined purposively *with* the consideration that Teluk Panji I Village is one of the implementation areas of the People's Oil Palm Rejuvenation Program (PSR) and has access that allows for research implementation.

The study population was all farmers who were members of the KUD Karya Maju farmer group and had participated in the PSR Program phase I. Based on KUD Karya Maju data in 2025, there were 11 farmer groups with a total of 78 farmers participating in the PSR. The number of samples was determined using the Taro Yamane formula with a precision level of 10%, resulting in 46 respondents. Respondents were selected using an *accidental sampling technique* , namely selecting PSR participant farmers who were met directly in the field and met the research criteria until the sample size was met.

The research variables consist of farmer participation in the PSR Program as the dependent variable (Y) and internal and external factors as independent variables. Internal factors include education level (X1), income (X2), motivation (X3), and experience (X4), while external factors include capital assistance (X5) and the availability of production facilities (X6). Farmer participation is measured based on four aspects, namely decision-making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and utilization of program results. The variable measurement uses a five-level Likert scale with scores of 1–5, ranging from very low to very high.

The data used consists of primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through observation, interviews, questionnaires, and direct recording of farmers participating in the PSR. Secondary data was obtained from KUD Karya Maju, the Central Statistics Agency, scientific journals, books, and other documents and sources relevant to the research. The research instrument was a questionnaire compiled based on the indicators of each variable. Before use, the instrument was tested for validity and reliability on 15 respondents outside the research sample. The validity test was conducted using *Product Moment correlation*, with the criteria that items are declared valid if the calculated *r value* is $> r$ table at a significance level of 5%. Reliability testing was conducted using *Cronbach's Alpha*, with the instrument declared reliable if the *Cronbach's Alpha value* is > 0.600 .

Data analysis was conducted using *IBM SPSS Statistics*. Descriptive analysis was used to describe the characteristics of respondents and the level of farmer participation in the PSR Program based on frequency, percentage, and score. The participation level was calculated based on the percentage of the score obtained against the maximum score, then categorized into very low (0–20%), low (21–40%), moderate (41–60%), high (61–80%), and very high (81–100%). Furthermore, the relationship between internal and external factors with farmer participation was analyzed using *Spearman Rank correlation*. Interpretation of the correlation coefficient was categorized into very low (0.00–0.199), low (0.20–0.399), moderate (0.40–0.599), strong (0.60–0.799), and very strong (0.80–1.00). Significance testing was conducted at the 5% level, with a Sig. (2-tailed) value < 0.05 indicating a significant relationship between the factors studied and farmer participation in the PSR Program.

RESEARCH RESULT

Level of Farmer Participation in the Implementation of the People's Oil Palm Replanting Program (PSR)

The level of farmer participation in the People's Oil Palm Rejuvenation Program (PSR) in Teluk Panji I Village was measured using a Likert Scale encompassing four indicators: decision-making, program implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and yield utilization. The level of participation was determined based on the percentage comparison between the obtained score and the maximum score, then classified into very low, low, medium, high, and very high categories according to a predetermined percentage range.

Table 1. Level of Farmer Participation in the PSR Program in Teluk Panji Village 1

No	Participation Indicators	Score Obtained	Maximum Score	Percentage (%)	Category
1.	Decision-making	1,439	1,840	78.2%	Tall
2.	Implementation	1,084	1,380	76.0%	Tall
3.	Supervision and Evaluation	1,107	1,380	80.2%	Very high
4.	Utilization of Results	1,325	1,610	82.2%	Very high
	Amount	4955	6,210	79.8%	Tall

It is known that the overall level of farmer participation, which covers four stages, is classified as high, with a percentage of 79.8%. When depicted as a continuous line, the results can be seen in Figure 1 below :

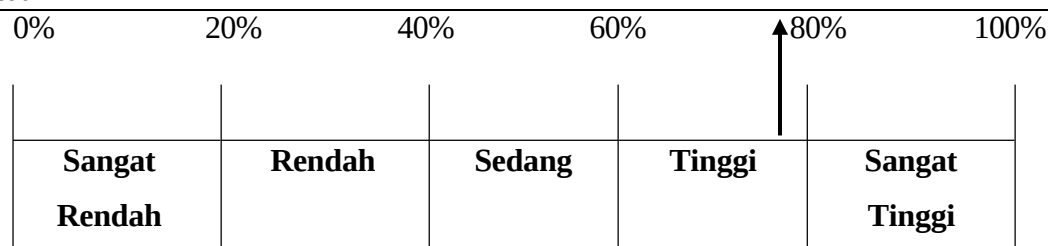


Figure 1. Continuum Line of Farmer Participation Level in the Implementation of the People's Oil Palm Rejuvenation Program

a. Decision-making

Farmer participation at the decision-making stage was high, at 78.2%. This high level of participation indicates that farmers are quite active in obtaining information and are involved in the decision-making process related to the implementation of the Smallholder Oil Palm Replanting Program (PSR). Although there is no direct discussion forum between extension workers and farmers, the dissemination of information through the Karya Maju Cooperative (KUD) and farmer groups allows farmers to obtain necessary information and engage in discussions with fellow program participants. Farmer involvement at the planning stage is crucial because it ensures that the program is implemented in accordance with the needs and conditions of farmers in the field. This finding aligns with research by Asidiq et al. (2022), which states that participation in planning includes farmer involvement in extension, providing input, and developing activity plans. Furthermore, Fangohoi et al. (2022) found that farmer involvement from the planning stage positively contributes to the success of program implementation.

b. Program Implementation

Farmer participation during the implementation phase reached 76.0% and is considered high. This level of participation is reflected in farmer involvement in various technical activities, such as seedling planting, fertilization, and post-replanting plant maintenance. This high level of involvement indicates that farmers not only act as beneficiaries but also as key implementers, determining the program's success in the field. These results support the opinion of Aliansyah et al. (2024) who stated that farmer involvement in PSR implementation is influenced by clear technical procedures and farmer institutional readiness. Maharani and Laksmono (2021) also emphasized that the effectiveness of farmer groups plays a crucial role in increasing farmer participation during program implementation.

c. Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation stage achieved a percentage of 80.2% and is categorized as very high. This result indicates that farmers have a good awareness of monitoring program development and providing input on its implementation. Farmer involvement in monitoring and evaluation is an indicator of a sense of ownership of the program being implemented. According to Apriadi et al. (2025), farmer participation in program evaluation serves as an important feedback mechanism for extension workers and program managers in improving the quality of activity implementation. Furthermore, Siahaan et al. (2020) stated that farmer involvement in the monitoring and evaluation process is a crucial factor supporting the success of the PSR Program.

d. Utilization of Results

Farmer participation in the yield utilization stage reached 82.2%, the highest compared to other stages. This high achievement indicates that farmers have experienced tangible benefits from the PSR Program, particularly through the use of superior seeds, technical support, and financial assistance provided during the replanting process. Although the plants have not yet entered the production phase, farmers are confident that the program will increase plantation productivity in the future. This finding aligns with research by Fangohoi et al. (2022), which states that participation in the yield utilization stage motivates farmers to obtain long-term benefits from the development program. Meanwhile, Sihombing et al. (2024) emphasized that the successful utilization of replanting yields is

greatly influenced by farmers' consistency in implementing cultivation techniques during the immature period.

The Relationship Between Internal Factors and the Level of Farmer Participation in the Implementation of the People's Oil Palm Rejuvenation Program (PSR)

Comprehensive testing of the four internal factors is presented in the Spearman correlation table as follows:

Table 2. Relationship between Internal Factors and the Level of Farmer Participation in the Implementation of the People's Oil Palm Rejuvenation Program (PSR)

			Educator Level an	Opinion	Motivat ion	Experienc e	Participatio n Farmer
Spearman 's rho	Level of education	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	.136	.381 *	.523 **	.308 *
		Sig. (2- tailed)	.	.368	.009	.000	.037
		N	46	46	46	46	46
	Income	Correlation Coefficient	.136	1,000	.598 *	.125	.187
		Sig. (2- tailed)	.368	.	.000	.408	.212
		N	46	46	46	46	46
	Motivation	Correlation Coefficient	.381 **	.598 **	1,000	.461 **	.577 **
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.009	.000	.	.001	.000
		N	46	46	46	46	46
	Experience	Correlation Coefficient	.523**	.125	.461*	1,000	.257
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.408	.001	.	.084
		N	46	46	46	46	46
	Farmer Participation	Correlation Coefficient	.308*	.187	.577*	.257	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.037	.212	.000	.084	.
		N	46	46	46	46	46

Level of education

Spearman's Rank correlation test results indicate that education level has a positive and significant relationship with farmer participation in the PSR Program ($rs = 0.308$; $p = 0.037$). This coefficient indicates a weak relationship, meaning that the higher a farmer's formal education, the greater their likelihood of participation. Interview results indicate that farmers with higher education are relatively more likely to understand administrative requirements, implementation stages, and technical information about the program and are more active in communicating with extension workers and implementers. This finding aligns with Handayani *et al.* (2025) who demonstrated that education plays a role in increasing farmer responsiveness to innovative programs. Collins *et al.* (2021) also demonstrated that farmers' capacity to understand information plays a role in their perceptions and involvement in the oil palm replanting program . Thus, formal education can be viewed as a form of *human capital* that supports farmer participation in PSR implementation.

Income

Income did not show a significant relationship with farmer participation ($rs = 0.187$; $p = 0.212$). This positive coefficient indicates a very weak and statistically insignificant relationship. This condition indicates that income level is not a primary factor determining farmer participation in PSR. Based on interview results, the availability of program financing support provides relatively equal opportunities for

farmers with different economic conditions to participate in replanting activities. This finding aligns with Siahaan *et al.* (2020) who explain that the PSR financing policy through BPD PKS is directed at supporting smallholder plantation farmers, while Syafira *et al.* (2024) indicate that financial limitations are more likely to become a barrier when the program's financing and distribution mechanisms are not yet optimal. Thus, the insignificance of income indicates that participation in PSR at the study site is more related to non-financial factors than farmers' economic capabilities.

Motivation

Motivation is the internal factor with the strongest relationship with farmer participation. The analysis results show a positive and significant relationship with a value of $rs = 0.577$ and $p = 0.000$, which is categorized as a moderate relationship. This means that the higher the farmer's motivation, the higher their tendency to participate in various stages of PSR. Interview results indicate that motivation is primarily related to the desire to increase plantation productivity, maintain business sustainability, improve family welfare, and obtain benefits from rejuvenating old plants. Support from farmer groups, extension workers, and program assistance also strengthen participation. This finding aligns with Asidiq *et al.* (2022) who showed that internal motivation and the social environment are related to farmer involvement in oil palm rejuvenation programs. Apriadi *et al.* (2025) also demonstrated the relationship between motivation, satisfaction, and farmer participation in PSR implementation. Therefore, strengthening motivation through mentoring, extension, and strengthening farmer group institutions is a crucial aspect in increasing farmer participation.

Farming experience

Farming experience did not show a significant relationship with farmer participation ($rs = 0.257$; $p = 0.084$), although the direction of the relationship was positive and categorized as weak. Interview results indicated different tendencies among farmers. More experienced farmers tended to have technical knowledge and therefore were less active in following new directions, while farmers with less experience tended to have a greater need for information and guidance and therefore were more active in participating in program activities. This difference may explain the lack of a statistically significant relationship. Hutabarat (2021) emphasized that oil palm cultivation experience does not fully meet farmers' needs in dealing with the technical and administrative complexities of the Reforestation and Reforestation Program (PSR), so mentoring is still necessary. Fangohoi *et al.* (2022) also showed that new programs can place farmers with different experience levels in relatively similar learning needs. Thus, the success of the Reforestation and Reforestation Program (PSR) is determined not only by farmer experience but also by the quality of the training and mentoring provided.

Overall, of the four internal factors analyzed, motivation ($rs = 0.577$; $p = 0.000$) and education level ($rs = 0.308$; $p = 0.037$) were significantly related to farmer participation, while income ($rs = 0.187$; $p = 0.212$) and farming experience ($rs = 0.257$; $p = 0.084$) did not show a significant relationship. Motivation was the factor with the strongest relationship, indicating that farmers' drive to increase productivity and business sustainability was a greater determinant of involvement in PSR than economic conditions and length of farming experience. Education played a role in supporting farmers' ability to understand program information and procedures, while income was relatively insignificant due to the availability of PSR financial support. Meanwhile, farming experience did not automatically increase participation because the need for assistance could still arise for farmers with different experiences.

The Relationship Between External Factors and the Level of Farmer Participation in the Implementation of the People's Oil Palm Rejuvenation Program (PSR)

Comprehensive testing of both external factors is presented in the Spearman correlation table as follows:

Table 3. Relationship between External Factors and the Level of Farmer Participation in the Implementation of the People's Oil Palm Rejuvenation Program (PSR)

Correlations					
			Capital Assistance	Availability of Production Facilities	Farmer Participation
Spearman's rho	Capital Assistance	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	.890**	.439**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.002
		N	46	46	46
	Availability of Production Facilities	Correlation Coefficient	.890**	1,000	.621**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.000
		N	46	46	46
	Farmer Participation	Correlation Coefficient	.439**	.621**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.000	.
		N	46	46	46

Capital assistance

The Spearman Rank correlation test results indicate that capital assistance has a positive and significant relationship with farmer participation in the PSR Program ($r_s = 0.439$; $p = 0.002$). This value indicates a moderate relationship, meaning that the better farmers' access to capital assistance, the higher their likelihood of participation. Capital assistance plays a role in reducing replanting costs, particularly for felling old plants, procuring seedlings, and maintaining immature plants. Interview results indicate that capital assistance is not the sole driver of participation, as farmers are also aware of the need to rejuvenate old plants that have decreased productivity. This finding aligns with Alamanda *et al.* (2023) who emphasize the importance of affordability and clarity of financing mechanisms for successful oil palm rejuvenation. Maharani and Laksmono (2021) also show that facilitating capital access through farmer institutions contributes to the realization of smallholder participation, while Siahaan *et al.* (2020) emphasize that financing support through the BPD PKS expands farmers' access to replanting activities. Thus, capital assistance can be seen as a supporting factor (*enabling factor*) that strengthens farmers' ability to participate in PSR.

Availability of production facilities

The availability of production inputs showed a positive and significant relationship with farmer participation, with a value of $r_s = 0.621$ and $p = 0.000$. This relationship is categorized as strong and is the highest coefficient of all variables analyzed. These results indicate that the easier it is for farmers to obtain production inputs, especially quality seeds, fertilizers, and other supporting inputs, the higher their participation in the implementation of PSR. Interview results indicated that seed availability is a crucial

component because all stages of replanting, from land preparation to replanting, are highly dependent on the availability of quality and timely planting materials. This finding aligns with Hutabarat (2021), who emphasized the importance of extension workers in facilitating farmer access to production inputs, and Sari and Prihatin (2024), who demonstrated that the smooth distribution of production inputs influences the implementation of PSR. Siahaan *et al.* (2023) also found a relationship between ease of access to production inputs and farmer willingness to participate in the replanting program.

Overall, both external factors were significantly associated with farmer participation, but the availability of production inputs ($rs = 0.621$) showed a stronger relationship than capital assistance ($rs = 0.439$). Field findings indicate that capital assistance primarily serves to alleviate the financial burden, while the availability of production inputs directly determines the smooth implementation of replanting techniques. Therefore, the success of PSR requires adequate financial support as well as the availability of timely and high-quality production inputs.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on farmer participation in the implementation of the People's Oil Palm Rejuvenation Program (PSR) in Teluk Panji I Village, Kampung Rakyat District, South Labuhanbatu Regency, it can be concluded that the level of farmer participation is relatively high, namely 79.8%. This high level of participation indicates that farmers have been actively involved in various stages of program implementation, starting from the planning and decision-making process, implementation of technical rejuvenation activities, monitoring and evaluation, to the utilization of program results. This condition indicates that farmers are aware of the urgency of rejuvenating oil palm plants that have entered or passed the productive age. In addition, high participation also reflects the perception that the PSR Program is a long-term investment effort oriented towards increasing plantation productivity as well as the sustainability of income and welfare of farmer families.

The results of the analysis using the Spearman rank correlation test indicate that several factors have a significant relationship with the level of farmer participation in the PSR Program, namely motivation, education level, availability of production facilities, and capital assistance. Motivation has a positive relationship with the level of participation with a correlation coefficient value of $rs = 0.577$ which is included in the moderate category, while the level of education shows a relatively weak positive relationship with a value of $rs = 0.308$. The availability of production facilities has a strong positive relationship with farmer participation, with a value of $rs = 0.621$, making it the factor with the highest level of closeness of the relationship among the variables analyzed. Meanwhile, capital assistance shows a positive relationship in the moderate category with a value of $rs = 0.439$. The strong relationship between the availability of production facilities and participation indicates that the availability of adequate agricultural inputs, especially to support the rejuvenation stage, is an important aspect in supporting farmer involvement and the smooth implementation of the PSR Program. In contrast, farmer income ($rs = 0.187$) and farming experience ($rs = 0.257$) did not show a significant relationship with the level of farmer participation in the program.

REFERENCES

- Apriadi, D., Agustina, F., & Rakyat, P. S. (2025). Partisipasi dan Kepuasan Petani Terhadap Pendamping Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR) di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah. *Jurnal Agrica*, 18(1). <http://ojs.uma.ac.id/index.php/agrica> 10.31289/agrica.v18i1.12980
- Asidiq, F. H., Yumiati, Y., & Nurmalia, A. (2022). Partisipasi Petani Dalam Pelaksanaan Program Peremajaan Kelapa Sawit Rakyat Di Desa Pagar Dewa Kecamatan Pondok Kelapa Kabupaten Bengkulu Tengah. *Jurnal AGRIBIS*, 15(2), 2003–2008. <https://doi.org/10.36085/agribis.v15i2.3563>
- Aznur, T. Z., Lubis, F. A., & Ginting, M. S. (2020). Analisis kelayakan finansial kelapa sawit rakyat di Kabupaten

FARMERS' PARTICIPATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEOPLE'S OIL PALM REJUVENATION PROGRAM (PSR) IN TELUK PANJI VILLAGE, KAMPUNG RAKYAT DISTRICT, SOUTH LABUHANBATU REGENCY

Ardila et al

- Pasaman Barat. *Jurnal Agro Estate*, 4(2), 71–84.
- Badan Pusat Statistik Labuhanbatu Selatan. (2021). Kabupaten Labuhanbatu Selatan Dalam Angka. *Badan Pusat Statistik Labusel*, 17, 1–368.
- Collins, S. P., Storrow, A., Liu, D., Jenkins, C. A., Miller, K. F., Kampe, C., & Butler, J. (2021). *Persepsi Petani Terhadap Pelaksanaan Program Peremajaan (Replanting) Kelapa Sawit (Elaeis Guineensis Jacq) Di Desa Mekar Sari Makmur Kecamatan Sungai Bahar*. 167–186.
- Fangohoi, L., Makabori, Y. Y., & Ataribaba, Y. (2022). Karakteristik Petani dan Tingkat Partisipasi di Desa Tonongrejo, Jawa Timur. *Agromix*, 13(1), 104–111. <https://doi.org/10.35891/agx.v13i1.2877>
- Handayani, I. F., Mariyono, J., & Gayatri, S. (2025). Faktor-faktor yang Memengaruhi Partisipasi Anggota Pada Kelompok Tani Tampirejo Makmur di Kelurahan Rowosari Tembalang Semarang. *Mimbar Agribisnis : Jurnal Pemikiran Masyarakat Ilmiah Berwawasan Agribisnis*, 11(2), 3962. <https://doi.org/10.25157/ma.v11i2.19678>
- Hutabarat, N. A. B. (2021). Analisis Peranan Penyuluh Pertanian Dalam Penerapan Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR) di Kecamatan Bahorok Kabupaten Langkat. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Pertanian ...*, 1(November), 1–14. <http://jurnalmahasiswa.umsu.ac.id/index.php/jimtani/article/view/883%0Ahttp://jurnalmahasiswa.umsu.ac.id/index.php/jimtani/article/viewFile/883/930>
- Maharani, A., & Laksmono, B. S. (2021). Peran Gapoktan Karya Bersama Dalam Implementasi Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (Psr) Di Bandar Durian, Aek Natas, Labuhan Batu Utara. *Jurnal Pembangunan Manusia*, 2(2). <https://doi.org/10.7454/jpm.v2i2.1022>
- Ningsih, T., & Wahyuni, M. (2022). *Analisa Usaha Tani Kelapa Sawit Perkebunan Rakyat di Desa Laut Tador Kecamatan Laut Tador Kabupaten Batubara Analysis of Oil Palm Farming Business on People ' s Plantations in Laut Tador Village , Laut Tador District , Batubara Regency*. 06(01), 31–35.
- Panggabean, Hutabarat, S., & Muwardi, D. B., T. (2023). Strategi Peremajaan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Rakyat Kabupaten Rokan Hilir. *Jurnal Triton*, 14(1), 216–230.
- Rahmawati, A., & Susanto, A. (2022). Kajian Karakteristik Abnormalitas Tanaman Kelapa Sawit (Oil Palms). *Agronu: Jurnal Agroteknologi*, 1(02), 80–86. <https://doi.org/10.53863/agronu.v1i02.443>
- Rasmikayati, E., Tridakusumah, A. C., Zikriawan, M. D., Renaldi, E., & Saefudin, B. R. (2021). Mangga Di Kecamatan Greded Dan Japara Comparison Of Conditions Of Farmers , Farming And Access To Mango Market In Greded And Japara District Pendahuluan Indonesia merupakan produsen mangga terbesar ke-4 di dunia setelah India , China dan Thailand secara r. *Jurnal Pemikiran Masyarakat Ilmiah Berwawasan Agribisnis*. Juli 2021. 7(2): 1673–1686, 7(2), 1673–1686.
- Sari, B. F., & Prihatin, P. S. (2024). Implementasi Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat oleh Dinas Perkebunan dan Peternakan di Kecamatan Ukui Kabupaten Pelalawan. *Pediaqu : Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 2(3), 11553–11559.
- Siahaan, J. M., Siregar, T. H. S., & Siahaan, E. (2020). Analisis Kebijakan Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat Melalui Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit (BPDPKS) Di Kabupaten Labuhanbatu Selatan. *AGRISAINS: Jurnal Ilmiah Magister Agribisnis*, 2(2), 139–147. <https://doi.org/10.31289/agrisains.v2i2.295>
- Syafira, R., Nasution, Z., & Charloq, C. (2024). Analisis Kendala Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat (PSR) terhadap Potensi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Petani Sawit Rakyat. *Jurnal Ilmiah Global Education*, 5(1), 431–441. <https://doi.org/10.55681/jige.v5i1.2469>
- Wahyuni, M., & Barus, F. A. (2021). Peningkatan Pola Pikir Petani Untuk Mengikuti Program Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat Di Desa Laut Tador - Batu Bara- Provinsi Sumatera Utara. *Dinamisia : Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 5(3), 724–732. <https://doi.org/10.31849/dinamisia.v5i3.5545>