ANALYSIS OF YOUTH INTEREST IN AGRICULTURE

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Abstract

Indonesia is known as an agricultural country with abundant natural resources, but this condition does not necessarily mean that Indonesians have easy and affordable access to food. Indonesia has been known as a food importer in recent decades. However, serious problems remain in the agricultural workforce. The main problem is the shift in demographic structure that is unfavourable for the agricultural sector, namely the increasing number of older farmers (over 55 years old), while the younger workforce is decreasing. This phenomenon of ageing farmers (*ageing farmers*) and the decreasing interest of young workers in the agricultural sector. The purpose of this study is to examine how urbanisation, education level, & income factors influence youth interest in agriculture. This research was conducted in Bulo Village, Panca Rijang District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency from November to December 2024. The population was 42 young farmers in Bulo Village aged 16-30 years. The data analysis technique used was Multiple Linear Regression Analysis. The results of this study indicate that from the F Test (Simultaneous), all Independent Variables (X) have a significant effect on the Dependent Variable (Y). Meanwhile, the T Test (Partial) Urbanisation Variable (X1), Education Level Variable (X2), and Income Variable (X3) have a significant effect on the Interest (Y) of the young generation in Bulo Village, Panca Rijang District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

Keyword: Interest, Young Generation, Agriculture

A. Introduction

Indonesia is known as an agricultural country with abundant natural resources, but this condition does not necessarily mean that Indonesians have easy and affordable access to food. Indonesia has been known as a food importer in this decade. Agriculture is a human activity involving the production process, producing materials for human needs, both from plants and animals, accompanied by efforts to renew, develop, and consider economic factors (Rachman et *al.,* 2021). The farming profession is currently being abandoned by many, especially the younger generation. They prefer to work in the service and manufacturing sectors. This is evident from data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The proportion of young people working in the agricultural sector continues to decline.

Table 1. Percentage of Working Youth Based on Main Field of Employment 2019-2023.

Year	Main Job Fields		
	Agriculture (%)	**Manufacturing (%)**	Service (%)
2019	18,43	26,37	55,02
2020	20,62	24,08	55,31
2021	19,18	25,02	55,08
2022	18,01	25,16	56,82
2023	19,02	24,34	56,46

Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2023

In 2019, 18.43% of young people worked in the agricultural sector, and this figure increased to 19.02% in 2023. Conversely, the proportion of young people working in the service sector was recorded at 56.46% in 2023. This figure increased compared to 55.02% in 2019. Meanwhile, the proportion of young people working in the manufacturing sector was recorded at 24.34% in 2023, unchanged from the previous four years. However, this figure is still higher than that of workers in the agricultural sector.

However, serious problems remain in the agricultural workforce. The main issue is the shift in demographic structure that is unfavourable for the agricultural sector. The number of older farmers (over 55) is increasing, while the number of younger workers is decreasing. This phenomenon of ageing farmers (*ageing farmers*) and the decreasing interest of young workers in the agricultural sector (Susilowati, 2016).

Sidenreng Rappang Regency is a regency in South Sulawesi Province known as the rice barn. It covers an area of 2,506.19 km2.²and a population of 264,955. Sidenreng Rappang Regency has a rice field area of 47,947.3 hectares (Nurhana et al., 2019).

Sidenreng Rappang Regency consists of 11 sub-districts, one of which is Panca Rijang Sub-district. Panca Rijang Sub-district consists of four villages and four sub-districts: Bulo Village, Bulo Wattang Village, Cipotakari Village, Timoreng Panua Village, Kadidi Village, Lalebata Village, Maccorawalie Village, and Rappang Village. This research focuses on only one village in Panca Rijang Sub-district, Bulo Village. Based on data from the website, officially, Bulo Village has 449 farmers. The following is a breakdown of the number of farmers by age in Bulo Village.

Table 2. Number of Farmers by Age in Bulo Village

Farmer Age (Years)	Number of Farmers (People)
16-30	42
31-45	125
46-60	207
61-75	46
>76	29

Source: *Website* Official Bulo Village, 2024.

Based on Table 2, it can be said that the number of farmers aged 16-30 years is 42 people, farmers aged 31-45 years is 125 people, farmers aged 46-60 years is 207 people, farmers aged 61-75 years is 46 people, and farmers aged over 76 years is 29 people. So, it can be said that the number of young farmers in Bulo Village is too small. The lack of young farmers in the agricultural sector and the dominance of older farmers can affect the development of the sustainable agricultural sector on agricultural productivity, technology in agriculture, and market competitiveness, and in the long term can threaten the sustainable food security of the agricultural sector. In this study, 3 factors were used to determine the influence that influences youth interest in agriculture, namely Urbanisation, Education Level and Income.

On several occasions, the Minister of Agriculture has stated that young farmers must play a role in agricultural development. Thanks to these young farmers, it is hoped that other innovations will emerge that can promote modern agriculture, ultimately achieving the goal of food self-sufficiency in this country. Meanwhile, the Director of the Agricultural Extension and Human Resources Development Agency (BPPSDMP) stated that it is crucial to continuously improve the quality of human resources. One way to do this is by regenerating farmers by attracting the younger generation to participate in the agricultural sector (Amanda, 2021).

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in researching urbanisation factors, education levels and uncertain results whether they influence the lack of interest of young people in agriculture, so that research was conducted with the title "Analysis of Youth Interest in Agriculture in Bulo Village, Panca Rijang District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency".

B. Methodology
1. Research Design

This research was conducted in Bulo Village, Panca Rijang District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency, with 449 farmers. The study was conducted from November to December 2024.

This research is a planned and systematic activity to find answers to the research problems. The research used is quantitative. According to Sugiyono (2019), quantitative

research is a research method based on a philosophical approach. *Positivism* as a scientific method follows concrete or empirical scientific principles, is objective, measurable, rational, and systematic. Quantitative methods are used to study specific populations or samples, collect data using research tools, and analyse quantitative or statistical data to test a given hypothesis.

2. *Participants/Respondents/Population and Sample*

According to Wijoyo et al. (2020), a population is a generalised area consisting of objects or subjects with certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and then conclusions drawn. The population in this study was young farmers in Bulo Village aged 16 to 30 years, totalling 42 people.

The sampling method used in this study is saturated sampling because it does not have a population of more than 100. According to Mardianto et al. (2023), saturated samples are a sampling method where all members of the population are sampled in the study.

3. *Technique of Data Collection*

The data collection techniques used in this study are primary and secondary data in the form of interview results, observations, questionnaires and documents from the Central Statistics Agency.

1. Data Primer
    a) Interview

    According to Kriyantono (2020), an interview is a conversation between a researcher (someone seeking information) and an informant (someone deemed to have important information about an object). In this study, interviews will be conducted with young people from Bulo Village.

    b) Questionnaire

    According to Subakti et al. (2020), a questionnaire is a data collection instrument conducted by providing several written statements or questions to respondents for them to answer. The questionnaire was distributed to youth in Bulo Village.

2. Data Seconds

    According to Sugiyono (2020), secondary data sources are data used to support primary data. These data sources do not provide data directly to the data collector; they must first go through other people and documents. This research uses statistical data published by relevant agencies, such as the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and *the* official of Bulo Village.

3. Likert scale

    The Likert scale is a scale used to measure the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of an individual or group of people regarding social phenomena. With a Likert scale, the variables to be measured are broken down into indicator variables (Sugiyono, 2017). This study will use 1-4 answer choices, namely:

    a) Strongly Agree (SS)   = 4
    b) Agree (S)   = 3
    c) Disagree Less (KS)   =2
    d) Disagree (TS)   =1

4. *Technique of Data Analysis*

According to Moleong (2017), data analysis is the process of organising and sorting data into patterns, categories, and basic descriptive units so that themes can be found and working hypotheses can be formulated as suggested by the data.

1) Validity Test

The validity of an instrument indicates how well it measures the object it is intended to measure. Validity is a measure of an instrument's measurability, ensuring that the instrument distributed to respondents is logically acceptable and has no ambiguous meaning when each item is discussed (Sarmigi, 2020). The test criteria used to measure validity are:

1. When r count > r table with *degree of freedom* (*df*) is n (number of samples) - 2, then the questionnaire item is valid.

2. On the other hand, when r count < r table with *degree of freedom* (*df)* is n (number of

samples) - 2, then the item is said to be invalid.

2) Reliability Test

Reliability is the consistency of a research instrument's assessment at different points in time for the same person. In other words, reliability can be measured by the consistency of the results obtained from the completed instrument. Therefore, a person who completes all the instruments will receive a score for each item, and the scores obtained can be seen as meeting the requirements for a reliable questionnaire if *Cronbach's Alpha is* greater than 0.60 (Sarmigi, 2020).

3) Hypothesis Testing

To measure how much and what variables influence youth interest in agriculture in Bulo Village, researchers used the Multiple Linear Regression analysis tool as follows.

Multiple linear regression is a regression model that involves more than one independent variable. Multiple linear regression analysis is conducted to determine the direction and extent of influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018).

The formula used in this research is:

$$Y = a + b1X1 + b2X2 + b3X3 + \text{and}$$

Information :

AND   = Interest of the younger generation in the agricultural sector
a   = Constant (object)
b1-b3   = Variable Coefficient
X1   = Urbanization
X2   = Education Level
X3   = Income
and   = Unobserved factors (error)

In using multiple linear regression analysis tools, two types of measurements must be carried out, namely:

1) Classical Assumption Test

The classical assumption test is one of the requirements in multiple linear regression. The classical assumption test used in this study utilises three types of measurements, as follows:

a. Normality

According to Mardiatmoko (2020), the purpose of the normality test is to determine whether a good regression model has normally distributed residuals. This can be detected by observing the distribution of data along the diagonal of the graph. *Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardised* as the basis for decision-making. If the data are spread around the line and follow the diagonal, then the regression model is normal and suitable for predicting the independent variable, and vice versa.

b. Multicollinearity

According to Ghozali (2017), the multicollinearity test aims to test whether there is a high or perfect correlation between independent variables in the regression model. The multicollinearity test is indicated by VIF *(Variance Inflation Factor)* and *Tolerance*. If the value VIF < 10 and Tolerance> 0.1, then it is stated that there is no multicollinearity.

2) Multiple Linear Regression Statistical Test

After examining the model with the classical assumption test, the next step was to conduct multiple linear regression statistical testing using 3 tests, namely:

a. Uji T

According to Ghozali (2018), the T-test is used to examine the influence of each independent variable used in this study on the dependent variable partially. The significance level used is 0.05, where if the significance value is <0.05, then there is a partial influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The T-test is also seen by comparing the T-Table and T-Count, where if the T-Table <T-Count, then the independent variable has a partial influence on the dependent variable.

    b. **Uji F**

According to Ghozali (2018), the F test aims to determine whether the independent variables simultaneously influence the dependent variable. The significance level used is 0.05, where if the significance value is <0.05, there is a simultaneous influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The F test is also seen by comparing the F-Table and F-Calculation, where if the F-Table <F-Calculation, then the independent variables have a simultaneous influence on the dependent variable.

    c. **Coefficient of Determination Test (R²)**

According to Mardiatmoko (2020), determination analysis is a measure that shows how much variable (X) contributes to variable (Y). This analysis is used to determine the percentage contribution of the independent variable's influence on the dependent variable. This test is displayed as a percentage (%). If the value *"Adjusted (R²)"* approaches the value of one, meaning that variable X can be said to be able to represent or explain almost all the information on variable Y. If the value is small or further from the number 1, it means that the opportunity for variable X to explain variable Y is very limited.

C. Findings and Discussion

1) Validity Test

According to Sarmigi (2020), validity is a measure of an instrument's measurability, ensuring that the instrument distributed to respondents is logically acceptable and does not have multiple meanings when each item is discussed. The results of the validity test in this study can be seen in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Validity Test Results

Item	Rhitung	Rtable	Information
Urbanisation (X1)			
Cultural Structure	0.793	0.304	Valid
Infrastructure	0.743	0.304	Valid
Jobs	0.771	0.304	Valid
Education Level (X2)			
Social Status	0.821	0.304	Valid
Career Opportunities	0.883	0.304	Valid
Income (X3)			
Unstable Income	0.858	0.304	Valid
Government Support	0.893	0.304	Valid
Minat (Y)			
Cognitive Aspects	0.722	0.304	Valid
Affective Aspects	0.876	0.304	Valid
Psychomotor Aspects	0.835	0.304	Valid

Source : Data Primer, 2025.

Based on Table 3 shows that all statements used in this research questionnaire are valid to measure the variables of Urbanisation (X1), Education Level (X2), Income (X3), and Interest (Y) in young farmers, totalling 42 respondents in Bulo Village. The validity test can be said to be valid if the value of r count> r table, where, according to Darma (2021), r table is determined by looking at R table = df (N-2), with N being the number of samples, then by looking at the R table. Where in this study r table in this study is 42-2 = 40, by looking at the R table, the r table value is found to be 0.304 and a significant value <0.05, as explained by Anggraini et al (2022), that in making decisions on the validity test with criteria where r count> from r table then the instrument item is declared valid and vice versa if r count <r table then the research instrument is considered invalid.

2) Reliability Test

According to Sarmigi (2020), reliability testing is the consistency of a research instrument's assessment at different points in time for the same person. In other words, reliability can be measured by the consistency of the results obtained from the completed instrument. The

results of the reliability test in this study can be seen in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Reliability Test Results

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha (>60)	Number of Instrument Items	Information
Urbanisation (X1)	0.613	3	Reliable
Education Level (X2)	0.619	2	Reliable
Income (X3)	0.693	2	Reliable
Minat (Y)	0.743	3	Reliable

Source : Data Primer, 2025.

Based on Table 4, it shows that each instrument item in each variable is said to be reliable or suitable for use in measuring the Urbanisation variable (X1) with 3 questions, Education Level (X2) with 2 questions, Income (X3) with 2 questions, and Interest (Y) with 3 questions. This can be proven by looking at the value of Cronbach's *Alpha.* The value of each variable in this study shows a value greater than 0.60 (>0.60), so all variables are reliable. According to Darma (2021), the reliability test for research instruments can be carried out using the formula technique. *Cronbach's Alpha,* where the research instrument can be said to be reliable if the value of Cronbach's *Alpha is* greater than the significance level used (>0.60).

3) Classical Assumption Test
a. Normality Test

The normality test is used to determine whether a good regression model has residuals that are normally distributed. This can be detected by looking at the distribution of data on the diagonal source of the graph using a histogram or Normal *P-Plot of Standardised* as a basis for decision making (Mardiatmoko, 2020). The results of the normality test using the Histogram and P-Plot can be seen in pictures 4.1 and 4.2 below.
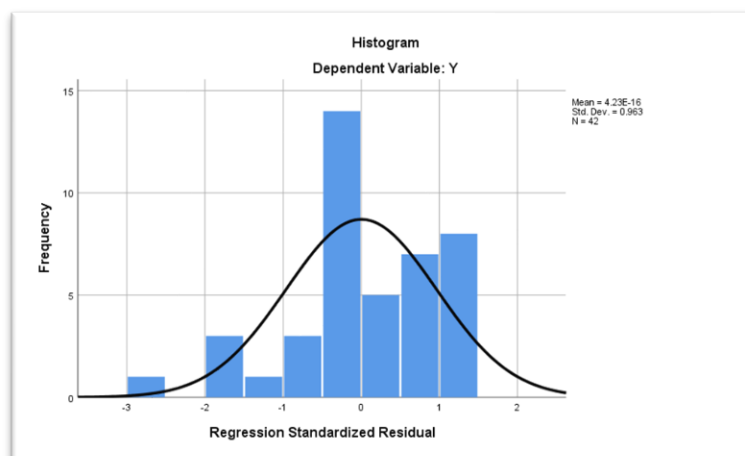

Figure 1. Histogram Normality Test

In Figure 1, the results of the histogram normality test in this study show a line that curves upwards, forming a mountain-like or bell-like shape. According to Marceline et al.'s (2021) theory, the histogram normality test is one method used to assess residual normality. The histogram normality test graph shows that the real data forms a symmetrical U-shaped curve, resembling a bell. Therefore, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.
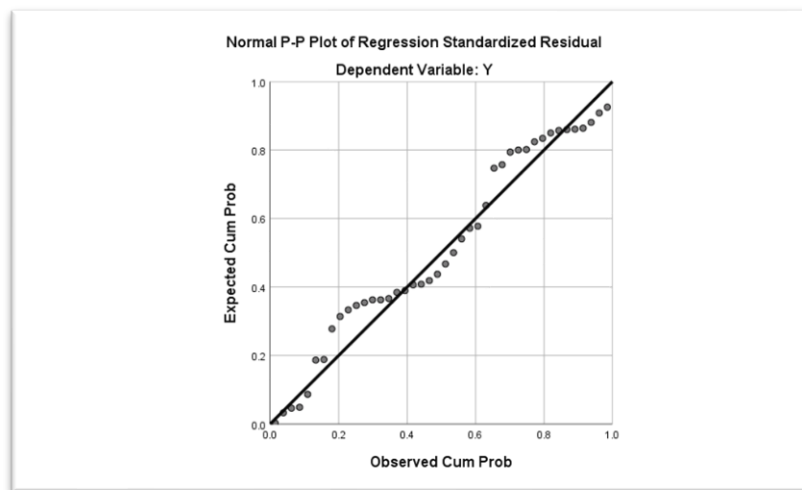
Figure 2. Normality Test P-Plot

In Figure 2, the results of the normality test*P-Plot* This study shows that the points are spread along the diagonal line, as is their distribution. Therefore, it can be said that the residuals are normal, as stated by Priyatno (2023), who stated that normality testing using a graph is done by observing the distribution of data along the diagonal line in a normal graph. *P-Plot:* If the points are spread around the line and follow the diagonal, the residual value can be said to be normal. According to Ningsih & Dukalang (2019), a normal or near-normal residual value is a good regression model and is worth continuing.

b. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to determine whether there is a high or perfect correlation between independent variables in the regression model (Ghozali, 2017). The results of the multicollinearity test in this study can be seen in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variables	Mark *Tolerance* (>0,1)	Nilai VIF (<10)
Urbanisation (X1)	.885	1.130
Education Level (X2)	.906	1.104
Income (X3)	.976	1.025

Source : Data Primer, 2025.

In table 5, the results of the multicollinearity test in this study show that in the column*VIF* all values are less than 10 (<10) and for the table*tolerance* If all the values of each variable are greater than 0.1 (>0.1), it can be said that there is no multicollinearity or there is no correlation between one independent variable and another independent variable. According to Yusuf et al (2024), the signs of multicollinearity are by looking at the values of the Variance *Inflation Factor* (*VIF*) and *Tolerance*. If the value VIF < 10 and Tolerance> 0.1, then it is stated that there is no multicollinearity.

4) Multiple Linear Regression Test

a. Uji T

The t-test was used to partially examine the influence of each independent variable used in this study on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018). The results of the t-test in this study can be seen in Table 6 below.

Table 6. T-Test Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Say.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	6.387	.419		15.256	.000
Urbanisation (X1)	.156	.030	.548	5.177	.000
Education Level (X2)	.113	.039	.305	2.914	.006
Income (X3)	.166	.036	.460	4.560	.000

Source : Data Primer, 2025.

Based on Table 6, it can be arranged using the multiple linear regression equation as follows:

$$Y = 6.387 + 0.156 X1 + 0.113 X2 + 0.166 X3$$

From the multiple linear regression equation above, it can be said that:
a) The constant value of the regression coefficient is 6.387.
b) The regression coefficient value ($\beta 1$) is 0.156, where each additional unit of the urbanisation variable (X1) will increase interest (Y) by 0.156 units.
c) The regression coefficient value ($\beta 2$) is 0.113, where each additional unit of the education level variable (X2) will increase interest (Y) by 0.113 units.
d) The regression coefficient value ($\beta 3$) is 0.166, where each additional unit of income variable (X3) will increase interest (Y) by 0.166 units.

In the t-test (partial) in measuring the influence of urbanisation variables (X1), education level (X2), and income (X3) on interest (Y) partially. Based on the theory of Armanda et al (2023), the calculated t-value is obtained with the t-table value with degree *of freedom* (df = n-k-1), where n is the number of samples and k is the number of variables. The t-test in this study uses a significance value of 0.05 and a df value of 42-3-1 = 38, resulting in a t-table value of 1.685.

The T-test is also seen by comparing the T-Table and T-Count, where if the T-Table < T-Count, then the independent variable has a partial effect on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018). The following is an explanation of the results of the t-test in this study:
a) Urbanisation (X1)

In the Urbanisation variable (X1), the partial t count is greater than the t table, namely 5.177>1.685. This shows that being rejected while accepted, so Urbanisation (X1) has a significant effect on Interest (Y).

Urbanisation can influence youth interest in working in the agricultural sector because when compared to job vacancies in villages and cities, jobs in cities are more varied and cultural changes consider life in cities to be more modern and have better facilities. This is research by Anggraeni (2022), that with urbanisation, the migration of rural residents to cities, where previously most worked in agriculture, will directly shift professions to the industrial sector, resulting in a minimum community in the agricultural sector and where in this millennial era, many young people are reluctant to enter this field.

b) Education Level (X2)

In the Education Level variable (X2), the partial t count is greater than the t table, namely 2.914>1.685. This shows that being rejected while accepted, so Education Level (X2) has a significant influence on Interest (Y).

Education level can influence youth interest in working in the agricultural sector because higher education can often open up job opportunities in other sectors, such as industry, services, and others. Currently, many young people also think about the risks and instability in the agricultural sector, such as low profits and others. This is by the research of Nawawi et al (2022), that in this problem where the development of education levels in rural areas makes young people in villages also choose to work in city companies because young people in villages assume that being a farmer does

not have a future with the high education of young people in rural areas will make young people more selective in choosing jobs according to their level of education.

c) Income (X3)

In the Income variable (X3), the partial t-count is greater than the t-table, namely 4.560>1.685. This shows that rejected while Ha_3accepted, so Income (X3) has a significant effect on Interest (Y).

Income can influence youth interest in working in the agricultural sector, as many young people choose jobs that offer stable wages rather than relying on harvest yields and the risk of crop failure. This is consistent with research by Dewantoro & Maria (2021), which found that many young people choose jobs based on income, as it can be used to support living expenses. Income in the agricultural sector depends on harvest yields and fluctuating market prices.

b. Uji F

The F-test aims to determine whether the independent variables jointly influence the dependent variable. The results of the F-test in this study can be seen in Table 7 below.

Table 7. F Test Results

	Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Say.
1.	Regression	5.499	3	1.833	20.942	.000[b]
	Residual	3.326	38	.088		
	Total	8.826	41			

Source : Data Primer, 2025.

Based on Table 7, it is obtained that the calculated F value from the results of the F test (simultaneous) in this study is 20,942. According to Armanda et al (2023), the f test is used to compare the calculated f value with the table f value, where the table f value can be determined using a significance value of 0.05, df1 = k-1, and df2 = n-k with information k is the number of variables and n is the number of samples. So in the f test in this study using a significance value of 0.05, and obtained df1 = 3-1 = 2 and df2 = 42-3 = 39, so that the table f value is 3.24.

According to Priyatno (2023), the basis for decision making in the f test is to look at the following criteria:

a) If F count < F table, then the independent variable does not have a significant simultaneous influence on the dependent variable.

b) F count > F table, then the independent variable has a significant simultaneous effect on the dependent variable.

By the opinion above, it can be said that the results of the f test in this study are f count > f table with a value of 20.942 > 3.24, so it can be said that Ho is rejected while Ha is accepted, so the variables Urbanization (X1), Education Level (X2), and Income (X3) have a significant effect simultaneously on the Interest variable (Y).

c. Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) is a test used to measure how much the independent variable (X) contributes to the dependent variable (Y). This test is used to determine the percentage contribution of the influence of the independent variables simultaneously on the dependent variable (Mardiatmoko, 2020). The results of the coefficient of determination test in this study can be seen in Table 8 below.

Table 8. Results of the Determination Coefficient Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.789[a]	.623	.593	.296

Source : Data Primer, 2025.

In Table 8, the values used are in Table R *Square.* Based on the table above, the results of the determination coefficient test show that the value of 0.623 or 62.3%, so it can be said that the Interest variable (Y) is influenced by the Urbanisation variable (X1), the Education Level (X2), and Income (X3). The remaining 37.7% is influenced by other variables outside the variables used in this study. According to Hair et al (2011), it states that if the value *R-squared*≥ 75, then it can be categorised as strong, value *R-squared*≥ 0.50 and < 0.75, then it is categorised as moderate, and if the value *R-squared* < 0.50, it is categorised as weak. So it can be said that the results of the coefficient of determination test in this study can be categorised as moderate with a value of R *Square* 62,3%.

D.   Conclusion

Based on the research results, it shows that from the F Test (Simultaneous) all Independent Variables (X) have a significant effect on the Dependent Variable (Y). Meanwhile, from the T Test (Partial), the Urbanisation Variable (X1), Education Level Variable (X2), and Income Variable (X3) have a significant effect on the Interests (Y) of the young generation in Bulo Village, Panca Rijang District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The government and the private sector need to encourage the modernisation of agriculture with advanced technology to make it more attractive to the younger generation, develop rural areas as centres of the agriculture-based economy with infrastructure that supports the agribusiness supply chain, and change the perception that agriculture is only for those who have no other employment options.

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