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MORALITY BEFORE KNOWLEDGE

Farmer regeneration crisis in villages: Case study of youth in Sragen, Indonesia

Cahyo Bagus Tri Nugroho[1*], Sugihardjo[1], Putri Permatasari[1], Sapja Anantanyu[1]
[1] *Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Central Java 57126, Indonesia*
*Correspondence: cahyobagus289@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Background: The rice fields in Sumberlawang District are 1,902 hectares, which are dominated by food crops, therefore the community's main livelihood is as farmers. Farming work has received a poor response from some village youths, young people tend to choose jobs in urban areas by means of urbanization in the hope of earning a high income. The aim of this research is to determine the factors and perceptions of young people in Sumberlawang District following in the footsteps of their parents to become farmers or work in the non-agricultural sector, by analyzing the internal and external factors that influence this. **Methods**: The method used to obtain and analyze data is a quantitative method supported by qualitative data. **Findings:** The results of the research show that factors that have a significant relationship with youth regarding farmer work are access to information. **Conclusion**: Factors that are significantly related to young people's perceptions of farmer work are: formal education and personal experience, while those that are not significantly related are non-formal education, cosmopolitan, and socio-cultural. **Novelty/Originality of this Study:** Its focus is on understanding the perceptions of rural youth in Sumberlawang District towards agricultural work, with a detailed analysis of the internal and external factors influencing these perceptions. This research provides a comprehensive examination of the significant relationships between formal education, personal experience, and access to information, and how these factors shape youth attitudes towards farming. The study aims to address the declining interest among youth in agricultural professions.

KEYWORDS: agricultural transformation; urbanization; work; rural sociology.

1. Introduction

The livelihood of the village population is dominated by the agricultural sector, both in paddy fields, fields and gardens, involving families, including the farmers' own children, with the aim of regenerating farmers from their parents. According to BPS (2019), the number of farmers' livelihoods in Indonesia is 35.7 million people or 29.69 percent of the total working population of 121.02 million people. The role of the youth generation in agriculture is highly expected, one of which is as the next generation to bring new innovations in agriculture, so that they can increase productivity. Youth is often defined as belonging to a certain age. Youth can also be said to be a particular social group in the social structure that has relationships and differences with other social groups. In the rural rice farming environment in Java, people view youth as young people who have entered middle school age and are not yet married (Wiratri et al., 2017). Youth with more advanced thinking should contribute their thoughts or labor. In fact, the number of young people

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working in the agricultural sector is currently continuing to decline. This decline is due to the desire of young people to prefer to work in urban areas where the income is considered to be greater and there are many job opportunities available to improve the economy. Agriculture is becoming unattractive for the younger generation because farming is less profiTable from an economic perspective (Khomsam, 2016).

One area in Indonesia that is experiencing a decline in farmer regeneration is Sragen Regency. Based on population and civil registration data for Sragen Regency 2020, the total workforce for jobs in agriculture is 138,338 people, industry 105,429 people, trade 77,733 people, and services 36,815 people. This shows that the farmer workforce is the largest compared to other professions. Supposedly, if young people want to continue their parents' farming work, the unemployment rate will decrease, but the unemployment rate for those aged 15-29 years is 10,745 thousand people, or 63.25% of the total workforce, meaning this number shows the highest unemployment (BPS, 2020).

Based on Law No. 13 of 2013, labor is every person who is able to do work to produce goods and services, both to meet personal and community needs. In some areas, such as rural areas, young people who are not yet of working age have even been used as workers to supplement their parents' income, by helping with farming. Before village youth decide to choose the type of work they will pursue or take, they first have a view or perception regarding that type of work. Perception is an individual's understanding of environmental information obtained through cognitive processes (Maria, 2007). The process of forming youth perceptions is influenced by internal factors, namely factors originating from within oneself and external factors originating from outside the youth. Individual perceptions are influenced by functional and structural factors. Functional factors are factors that are personal. For example, individual needs, age, past experiences, personality, gender, and other things that are subjective. Structural factors greatly influence a person's perceptions (Febrini et al., 2016).

Research by Werembinan et al. (2017), with the title perceptions of the youth generation towards agricultural activities in Buha Village, Mapanget District, Manado City. This research aims to determine the perception of the younger generation towards agricultural activities in Buha Village, Mapanget District. The basic method used is descriptive using survey techniques. The research location was determined purposively, namely in Mapanget District, Manado City with 15 people as interviewees. Data is collected and tabulated in tabular form, interpreted descriptively and then concluded. The results of this research show that the younger generation's perception of agricultural activities in Buha Village is overall negative towards agricultural activities. The negative perception in this research is the lack of interest of the younger generation in agricultural work.

Research by Khumairotusyifa et al. (2020) entitled Perceptions of Village Youth in Nogosari District, Boyolali Regency regarding Work as Farmers. The results of the research are 1) Village youth's perception of the farmer's work environment is neutral, village youth's perception of farmer income is good, and Village youth's perception of the social status of farmers is good, 2) Age is in the very low category, education level is in the high category, land ownership status is in the low category, occupational socialization is in the low category, and access to information is in the low category, 3) There is one variable What is significantly related is the level of education with perceptions of income, while age, size of land ownership, job socialization and access to information are not significantly related to village youth's perceptions of the work environment, income and social status of farmers.

Village youth's perception of farmer work is influenced by several factors. The forming factors in this research, namely internal factors and external factors, can influence village youth's perceptions of work in the agricultural sector. Perceptions of work in the agricultural sector will influence the interest of village youth in pursuing work in the agricultural sector. Regeneration of farmers to improve the economy in the agricultural sector is very necessary. To find out the problems that occur in Sumberlawang District related to farmer regeneration, there is a need for a more in-depth study of youth perceptions of farmer work. By looking at youth perceptions, the problem of farmer

regeneration in Sumberlawang District will slowly become known. Perceptions of farmer work are defined as the response of village youth to farmer work, whether they are interested or not, based on the youth's internal and external characteristics which can influence perceptions.

2. Methods

The quantitative method was carried out using a survey method among respondents. Surveys take samples from a population and use questionnaires as the main data collection tool (Singarimbun & Effendi, 2008). The research was conducted using survey techniques. According to Bagong et al. (2007) survey research is a social research method that is very widely used. The data collection techniques used in this research are: 1) Interview, namely collecting data by asking respondents directly using a questionnaire with the aim of obtaining relevant information. 2) Recording, namely collecting data by recording things needed in the research, both those obtained from respondents and from other data. 3)

Documentation, namely taking pictures by researchers to strengthen research results. The research was carried out by determining the location purposively in Sumberlawang District because this location has an agricultural area of 1902 ha and is dominated by farmer work. The research took place in all 11 villages in Sumberlawang District.

Based on Table 1, there are 8368 young people aged 15-29 in eleven villages in Sumberlawang District, namely Pendem 872 people, Hadiluwih 812 people, Jati 760 people, Mojopuro 635 people, Ngandul 722 people, Ngargotirto 1078 people, Kacangan 610 people, Pagak 636 people, Tlogoterto 595 people, and Ngargosari 1108 people, and Cepoko 504 people. Based on these data, the population of Sumberlawang District aged 15-29 years is 18.89% of the total population, this is quite large and could benefit agricultural sustainability if young people do not migrate to cities (BPS, 2020).

Table 1. Number of youth aged 15-29 year Sumberlawang District

No	Village	Amount
1	Pendem	872
2	Hadiluwih	812
3	Teak	760
4	Mojopuro	635
5	Ngandul	722
6	Ngargotirto	1,078
7	Nuts	610
8	Pagak	636
9	Tlogoterto	595
10	Ngargosari	1,108
11	Cepoko	504
	Total	8,368

(Sumberlawang District Extension Program, 2020)

Sugiyono (2010) said that the sample is part of the number of characteristics possessed by the population. This research uses proportional random sampling. According to Mardikanto (2013), proportional random sampling is sampling by determining the number depending on the size of the group that will be represented by the sample, determined by the formula of Taro Yamane, that sampling uses the formula from Taro Yamane if the population is known. A sample of 98 people was obtained. The collected data was processed using IBM SPSS 25.0 software which was preceded by validity and reliability tests. The purpose of a validity test is to show that the measuring instrument really measures what it wants to measure (Sugiyono, 2014). To find out the relationship between the factors that influence the factors that form perceptions and the perceptions of young farmers, Spearman Rank correlation analysis was used.MThe data analysis method used in this research is as follows.

2.1 Measurement of research instruments

2.1.1 Validity test

Validity test is a test used to show the extent to which the measuring instrument used is accurate in measuring what is being measured. Validity in research states the degree of accuracy of research measuring instruments to the actual content being measured. The purpose of a validity test is to show that the measuring instrument really measures what it wants to measure (Sugiyono, 2014). To test the validity of the instrument, researchers used Bivariate Pearson correlation (Pearson Moment Product) with the help of the IBM SPSS 25 program. The validity test was carried out on 30 respondents who had criteria that matched the research sample to be taken. The results obtained were that 13 questions for variable x were declared valid and 9 statements for variable y were declared valid.

2.1.2 Reliability test

Reliability testing is a test tool used to determine whether the measuring instrument in research that will be used is consistent or reliable or not from time to time. According to Sugiyono (2006), reliability is a series of measuring instruments that have consistency if the measurements made by the measuring instrument are carried out repeatedly. According to Siregar (2013), a variable is said to be reliable if it provides a Cronbach Alpha value > 0.60. Cronbach Alpha values are as follows: Very high= 0.81 – 1.00. High= 0.61 – 0.80. Medium= 0.41 – 0.60. Low= 0.21 – 0.40. Very low= 0.00 – 0.20. Reliability tests were carried out on 30 respondents using Cronbach's alpha analysis with the help of the IBM SPSS 25 program, the results obtained were a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.855 where the instrument reliability of the 22 statements was stated to have very high validity.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Conditions of research agriculture

Agricultural conditions are an indicator of a region's ability to manage natural resources and meet the food and income needs of the population in that region. Farmers' income, apart from rice fields, can also be measured by the amount of donations that come from side jobs carried out by farmers. This work, for example, comes from non-rice fields carried out by farmers such as dry fields, mixed plantations, fields, as well as donations from non-agricultural activities such as opening stalls, motorbike taxis, construction workers and other side jobs. This work can determine the welfare of farmer households which can be analyzed through the total income of farmer households to determine the amount of farmer income. Increasing the production of a farming business is an indicator of the success of the farming business concerned. However, the high production of a commodity obtained per unit area of land does not guarantee high farming income. Because farming income is influenced by the prices received by farmers and the costs of using farming inputs (Rustam, 2014). Agricultural conditions in Sumberlawang District affect the income of the population, because most of the village population works in agriculture. The area of planting land according to each village in Sumberlawang District can be seen in the following Table 2. Based on Table 2, it is known that the area of rice fields in Sumberlawang District is 1,902 hectares. The rice fields in Sumberlawang District generally consist of food crops, such as rice and secondary crops. Sumberlawang District has an area of approximately 7,516 hectares, where part of the area is used as agricultural land. Agricultural land in Sumberlawang District can be said to have extensive land. This is proven by the large number of rice fields at the village border.

Table 2. Sumberlawang District land area in 2020

No	Village	Rice field area (ha)
1	Pendem	196.6
2	Hadiluwih	275.84
3	Jati	251.32
4	Cepoko	166.68
5	Mojopuro	188.04
6	Ngandul	136.9
7	Ngargotirto	108.63
8	Kacangan	101.88
9	Pagak	165.10
10	Tlogotirto	154.90
11	Ngargosari	155.81
	Total	1,902.00

(Sumberlawang District Extension Program, 2020)

Many agricultural infrastructure in Sumberlawang District are available from government assistance. These infrastructure facilities are useful for assisting the agricultural activities of the people of Sumberlawang District. Alfia (2016) stated that by providing adequate agricultural infrastructure and affordable agricultural equipment, it is hoped that it can help farmers increase their income. It is hoped that the increase in income will be in line with the increase in farmer welfare. These infrastructure facilities can be seen in Table 2 as follows:

Table 3. Sumberlawang District agricultural infrastructure 2020

No	Type of facility	Amount
1	Hand tractor	150
2	Water pump	1,161
3	Landak	278
4	Hand sprayer	1,495
5	Pedal thresher	931
6	RMU	13
7	Power thresher	9
8	Engine pedal thresher	126
9	Mobile rice mill	18
	Total	4,181

(Sumberlawang District Extension Program, 2020)

Based on Table 3, agricultural infrastructure in Sumberlawang District is available in abundance and various tools such as 150 units of hand tractors, 1,161 units of water pumps, 278 units of hedgehogs, 1,495 units of hand sprayers, 931 units of pedal threshers, 13 units of RMUs, There are 9 power threshers, 126 motorized pedal threshers, and 18 mobile rice mills. These infrastructure are spread across every village in Sumberlawang District. Agricultural infrastructure comes from government assistance through the sub-district and the Sumberlawang District Agricultural Extension Center (BPP). This capital is very important to increase farmer income. When related to youth perceptions, young people in this modern era are very interested in technology. Farmers can produce enough to meet their needs or income, where the income they earn is enough to pay for labor and other production costs. Economic profits are not only measured based on income from agricultural businesses but also the function of resource conservation to reduce the possible risk of damage to agricultural land. All farmers have the same opportunity to use land and obtain sufficient capital (Susanto, 2015). Based on Table 4, it can be seen that the distribution of respondents based on youth perceptions is in the neutral category, namely 34 people out of a total of 98 respondents, with a percentage of 34.69%. Youth have a neutral perception of farmer income, proud status of farmer work, farming location, career development, and old age security. Rakhmat (2005) revealed that

perceptions can be formed through education, experience about objects, events, or relationships obtained by concluding information and interpreting messages.

Table 4. Distribution of respondents based on perceptions of farmer work

No	Category	Score	Total	Percentage
1	Not good	21 – 25.6	11	11.08
2	Less good	25.7 – 30.2	18	18.37
3	Neutral	30.3 – 34.8	34	34.69
4	Good	34.9 – 39.4	25	25.51
5	Very good	39.5 – 44	10	10.35
	Total		98	100

This research was carried out to analyze the relationship between perception-forming factors and youth perceptions of farmer work in Sumberlawang District, Sragen Regency. The perception-forming factors examined in this research include formal education, non-formal education, personal experience, access to information, cosmopolitan, and socio-cultural. Aulifia et al. (2016), differences in perception between one person and another are caused by: 1) Attention to stimuli that are around and are not captured all at once but only focus on certain objects, 2) Expectations of stimuli that will arise, 3) Momentary and ongoing needs. staying will affect the person's perception, 4) Value system; such as customs, beliefs, which apply in society, 5) Personality characteristics; such as disposition, character, habits. According to Werembinan & Lyndon (2018), the younger generation's lack of interest in the agricultural sector is caused by their perception of the agricultural sector as less promising, so that interest in developing agricultural potential for the future is not embedded in the mindset of the younger generation. Work on agricultural land has begun to decline due to the lack of interest from the younger generation to join or work as farmers.

Sarwono (2009) believes that perception in general is a process of acquiring, interpreting, selecting and organizing sensory information. Perception takes place when a person receives a stimulus from the outside world which is captured by his or her supporting organs which then enters the brain. Perception is a person's image of an object that is the focus of the problem being faced. So it can be concluded that perception is the result of a process of organizing and interpreting stimuli received by the senses so that these stimuli are understood and influence behavior (Tampubolon, 2008). The youth population in rural areas is decreasing because young people prefer to look for better job prospects in urban areas. This results in only the old population remaining in rural areas engaged in agriculture. Young people moving out of rural areas and agriculture poses a serious challenge to the sustainability of rural economies. Rural development is at the heart of the country's economic development. This is not only enough to increase agricultural productivity but it is necessary to provide employment opportunities for rural residents by increasing their income. In short, the socio-economic conditions of the rural population can be lifted by achieving increased productivity, employment opportunities and income redistribution, where agricultural labor can be made available (Agwu, 2012) .

Table 5. Statistical test of the relationship between perception forming factors and youth perceptions of farmer work

No	Factors forming perception (X)	Farmers' perception of farmer jobs (Y total)		Description
		Rs	Sig (2 tailed)	
1	Formal Education (X1)	0.219*	0.031	S
2	Non-Formal Education (X2)	0.159	0.119	NS
3	Personal Experience (X3)	0.248*	0.014	S
4	Access to Information (X4)	0.373*	0.00	S
5	Cosmopolitan (X5)	-0.056	0.583	NS
6	Socio-Cultural	0.016	0.877	NS

Note: rs = Spearman rank correlation NS = Not Significant α = 0.05 *S = Significant

Youth perceptions of farmer work are measured through 5 aspects, including income, proud status of being a farmer, location of farming business, career development, and old age security. The relationship between perception-forming factors and youth perceptions of farmer work was analyzed using the Spearman Rank correlation test (rs). Calculation analysis using the Spearman Rank (rs) correlation test uses the IBM SPSS 25 program. The results of the Spearman Rank (rs) correlation analysis can be seen in Table 5 as follows.

3.2 The relationship between formal education and youth perceptions of farmer work

The level of education is related to mastery of scientific and technological developments. The condition of the population based on education level can be used as a parameter for the progress of the quality of society in a region. Education is essentially an activity consciously and deliberately, as well as full of responsibility carried out by adults towards children so that interaction arises between the two so that children reach the maturity they aspire to and continue continuously. A high level of education influences people's awareness, which can influence the better order of people's lives (Ahmadi & Uhbiyati, 2007). The population of Sumberlawang District based on gender can be seen in Table 6 as follows.

Table 6 Level education in Sub District Sumberlawang year 2021

Level Education	Amount
No/ Not yet school	272
Not yet end elementary school	5,181
No end elementary school	5,732
School elementary (SD)	17,866
School intermediate first (Junior high school)	8,569
School intermediate upper/ Vocational (High school/ Vocational school)	3,381
Finished college high/ Equal	989
Total	41,990

(District Profile Sumberlawang Year, 2021)

Based on Table 6, it can be seen that the level of public education in Sumberlawang District is still low. This is because the highest number is among people studying at elementary school/equivalent level, 17,866 people. The number of people studying at university/equivalent level is 989 people. The majority of people in Sumberlawang District have completed their education only up to elementary school/equivalent level. The level of awareness in the world of education is still quite low due to the family's economic situation. Residents in Sumberlawang District who are studying at elementary, middle and high school or equivalent levels prefer to look for jobs rather than continuing their education to college.

Based on Table 5, it shows that there is a significant relationship between formal education and youth perceptions of farmer work. The Table shows the value of the Spearman rank correlation coefficient (rs) which is (0.219*) with sig. (2-tailed) is (0.031) $\leq \alpha$ (0.05), at the 95% significance level. This means that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means there is a significant relationship between the youth's formal education and the youth's perception of farmer work. The rs value (0.219*) is included in the weak category with a positive (+) or not in the opposite direction. This relationship means that the higher the formal education, the better the youth's perception of farmer work.

Based on the results of the analysis in this study, it shows that the majority of respondents' formal education in Sumberlawang District is at a very low level. Respondents with a very low level of education will result in a lower level of knowledge and information disclosure. Respondents' perception of income is good, this is because even though their income from farming is IDR 1,800,000 - IDR 2,999,000, and with education at elementary school level, they are considered to be able to meet primary and secondary needs. The majority of formal education is primary school

graduates/equivalent. This makes respondents think that there are few opportunities for career development, namely job openness.

According to Tayfini & Afni (2017) : 1) Educational levels are stages of education that are determined based on the level of development of students, the goals to be achieved and the abilities developed. 2) Suitability of major means that before an employee is recruited, the company first analyzes the educational level and suitability of the employee's educational major so that later they can be placed in a position that matches their educational qualifications. In this way employees can provide good performance for the company. 3) Competency is knowledge, mastery of tasks, skills and basic values which are reflected in habits of thinking and acting. Armed with the level of education that an individual has, he or she will be able to face the problems he or she faces relating to his or her profession, with higher education an individual will indirectly contribute more to the organization to further develop in the future, because it will be difficult for an individual to be able to making the organization develop without sufficient education and knowledge in the background of the field of work.

Respondents' perception of the status of pride in being a farmer is not good because respondents consider that farming is only a village job, they do not know the potential in agriculture which makes them proud to be farmers, and with good management and new innovations farmers will earn high incomes, thus creating a good perception of pride in being a farmer. Lack of knowledge about agriculture will create a bad perception of farming locations, respondents only know that farming locations are dirty and hot without knowing about new innovations in developing farming locations to make them profiTable locations. Open employment opportunities for farmers in career development without any special requirements such as age limits and educational background. The low level of education of young people in Sumberlawang District will influence perceptions, the lower a person's education, the higher the level of perception of farmers' work. The difference in formal education levels creates significant differences regarding perceptions. The results of this analysis are in accordance with the opinion of Rakhmat (2005) who states that differences in levels of formal education will create different perceptions of an event or object. Respondents tend to passively interact with colleagues, other village communities and of course extension workers, so they do not get information and knowledge about agriculture which influences respondents' perceptions of farmers' work. This proves that respondents with low formal education mean that respondents do not have the thought to create new innovations so that their perception of farmers' work is less good.

3.3 The relationship between non-formal education and youth perceptions of farmer work

Non-formal education activities provide youth access to learning outside of school, strengthen self-esteem and help them find ways to contribute to their community. In some cases, these activities may also act as a bridge to help children and young people improve their academic skills, directly enabling them to re-enter the formal school system. Non-formal educational activities can also be used as an important supplement for students enrolled in school Non-formal education activities provide youth access to learning outside of school, strengthen self-esteem and help them find ways to contribute to their community. In some cases, these activities may also act as a bridge to help children and young people improve their academic skills, directly enabling them to re-enter the formal school system. Non-formal educational activities can also be used as an important supplement for students enrolled in school (Husain, 2011).

Based on Table 5, the results of the analysis show that non-formal education, which is one of the factors forming perceptions, has an insignificant relationship with perceptions of farmer work. The relationship coefficient (rs) value between non-formal education and perception is 0.159 with sig. (2-tailed) is (0.119) $\geq \alpha$ (0.05), at the 95% significance level. This shows that there is no significant relationship between non-formal education and youth perceptions of farmer work. The correlation coefficient (rs) with a value of 0.159 is

included in the very weak relationship category with the direction of the relationship being positive (+) or not in the opposite direction.

There is an insignificant relationship between non-formal education and young people's perception of farmer work, which means that the non-formal education that respondents have attended has no real relationship to the perception of farmer work, including perception of income, perception of the status of pride in being a farmer, perception of farming location, perception career development, and perceptions of old age security. The relationship between the amount of non-formal education that respondents attended was not in line with perceptions of farmer work. This research is not in line with Witaya's (1990) opinion that the aim of non-formal education is to help young people change their perceptions, ways of thinking, behaving and acting in better farming. Counseling and training activities are very rarely participated in by young people in Sumberlawang District, this is due to a lack of interest in agriculture. At a young age, young people usually still want to play with peers in their environment and outside their environment. The respondent's lack of non-formal education is due to the youth's activities helping their parents with their work and the respondent himself is already working so there is no time to attend training or counseling, so the youth do not obtain information and knowledge about agriculture.

3.4 The relationship between personal experience and youth perceptions of farmer work

Farming experience as the length of time the respondent farmer started. Likewise with village youth, the longer they work in the farming sector, the more knowledge they gain from their experience, Reza (2007) . The experiences felt by young people about how their parents (and themselves) lived when their parents worked in the agricultural sector, whether they were pleasant experiences or not, will be information and material in forming the young people's perceptions.

Based on Table 5, it shows that the correlation coefficient (rs) value between experience and perceptions of farmers' work is 0.248* with sig. (2-tailed) is (0.014) $\leq \alpha$ (0.05), at the 95% significance level. This shows that there is a significant relationship between personal experience and youth perceptions of farmer work. As is the case with the formal education factor, the greater the personal experience of helping with farming work, the more it will be related to the youth's perception of farmer work becoming better as well.

The research results show that there is a significant relationship between personal experience and youth perceptions of farmer work. Young people who rarely help when farming means that young people do not know how much profit they can get from farming to meet their needs, so they have a poor perception of their work. According to Rakhmat (2005), a person's individual experience can influence a person's accuracy in perception. This is in accordance with the results of research in the field. Based on the results obtained in the field, there is a relationship between personal experience and village youth's perception of farmer work, including perceptions of income, perceived status of pride in being a farmer, perception of farming location, perception of career development, and perception of old age security. The respondent's personal experience in farming is low, with the respondent's relatively low experience in agricultural involvement, the respondent does not really know about capital, sales and profits obtained from farming. Respondents only considered that because income from farming was able to meet primary and secondary needs, their perception of income was good. Respondents rarely take part in farming activities so that respondents do not know the potential of agriculture, this will result in a poor perception of their proud status as farmers. The perception of the farming location is not good, this is related to the experience of respondents who rarely participate in agricultural activities, respondents rarely experience farming activities directly, so they only perceive that the farming location is hot and dirty based on the surrounding environment. Perceptions of career development related to farming activities, the respondent's experience of helping with farming activities is relatively low. This will result

in skills in farming being lacking so that the perception of job opportunities in career development is not good. Respondents' perceptions of old age security show that the majority have a neutral assessment, which means that respondents perceive that farmers' work is enough to help them in their old age to meet their living needs as additional income.

3.5 The relationship between access to information and youth perceptions of farmer work

External factors are one of the factors that influence a person's perception in the form of providing access to information. Information access is the respondent's level of access to information which can come from the mass media, neighbors, friends, agricultural extension officers, traders, village officials, or other informants. The role of companions in providing direct information and assistance to program participants is the thing that can most increase program participant participation, this is in accordance with what Mardikanto (2013) said.

Based on the data in Table 5, it shows that the access to information factor has a significant relationship with youth perceptions of farmer work. The relationship coefficient (rs) value between expectations and perceptions is 0.373* with sig. (2-tailed) is (0.00) $\leq$ α (0.05), at the 95% significance level. This shows that there is a significant relationship between access to information and youth perceptions of farmer work. The correlation coefficient (rs) with a value of 0.373* is included in the category of sufficient relationship with the direction of the relationship being positive (+) or not in the opposite direction. The results of field research show that there is a significant relationship between access to information and youth perceptions of farmer work. Access to information shows that it is relatively low for young people to obtain information related to innovation or new things in the agricultural sector, so their perception of farmers' work is not good. In line with the opinion of Prawiranegara et al (2016) who stated that the use of information and communication technology or access to information has improved farmers' perceptions of agricultural content. The media used to access respondents' information is social media, this is because it is easy to access, apart from that through the surrounding environment including the respondents' parents and family, other media such as radio, books, newspapers are often accessed by respondents. The respondent's family conveyed information obtained from the agricultural extension and training activities they had participated in. The information obtained from the respondent's family includes income information, from the respondent's family's experience of farming activities that is sufficient to meet primary and secondary needs, so that the respondent considers their perception of income to be good. Low access to information will result in less knowledge in developing agricultural potential, such as agricultural locations that can be developed better with innovations in making agricultural land into tourist areas or with new commodities. The perception of respondents' career development is not good, this is significantly related to low access to information. Low access to information will result in information about special job opportunities for farmers in other non-agricultural fields, respondents only know that the farmer's profession only involves working on the land.

3.6 The relationship between cosmopolitanism and youth perceptions of farmer work

Based on the results of the analysis in Table 5, it can be seen that cosmopolitanism, which is one of the factors forming perceptions, has an insignificant relationship with youth perceptions of farmer work. The relationship coefficient (rs) value between information access and perception is -0.056 with sig. (2-tailed) is (0.583) $\geq$ α (0.05), at the 95% significance level. This shows that there is no very significant relationship between cosmopolitanism and youth perceptions of farmer work. The correlation coefficient (rs) with a value of -0.056 is included in the very weak relationship category with the direction of the relationship being negative (-) or in the opposite direction. The results of the

analysis in this study show that the majority of respondents' cosmopolitanism is at a very high level.

Respondents with a very high level of cosmopolitanism did not make any significant differences regarding perceptions regarding income, proud status of being a farmer, farming location, career development, and old age security. A very high level of cosmopolitanism does not necessarily make the respondent's perception of farmer work good, nor will a low level of respondent cosmopolitanism make the respondent's perception of farmer work unfavorable, this is because there is no significant relationship between cosmopolitanism and young people's perception of farmer work. Contrary to the opinion of Hendri & Wahyuni (2015) who stated that youth who have a negative perception of agricultural work tend to have a low level of cosmopolitanism. Vice versa, young people who have a positive perception of farmer work tend to have a high level of cosmopolitanism. In general, youth have been influenced by mass media, especially the internet, which can be accessed anywhere today. Young people leave the area not only for agricultural purposes but simply for entertainment. Narwoko & Suyanto (2004) stated that cosmopolitans have an important role in the process of transforming new values in society. So, whether or not many young farmers are cosmopolitan, often the mobilization of young people outside the sub-district has nothing to do with their perception of farmer work.

3.7 The relationship between social culture and youth perceptions of farmer work

The function of the cultural system is to organize and stabilize human actions and behavior. The learning process from this cultural system is carried out through acculturation or institutionalization. In this institutionalization process, an individual adapts his thoughts and attitudes to customs. Starting from the family environment then with the environment outside the home (Ranjabar, 2013).

Based on the data in Table 5, it shows that socio-cultural factors have an insignificant relationship with youth perceptions of farmer work. The relationship coefficient (rs) value between expectations and perceptions is 0.016 with sig. (2-tailed) is (0.877) ≥ α (0.05), at the 95% significance level. This shows that there is no significant relationship between social culture and youth perceptions of farmer work. The correlation coefficient (rs) with a value of 0.016 is included in the very weak relationship category with the direction of the relationship being positive (+) or not in the opposite direction. Hamyana (2017) also said that social culture in rural areas can shift, fade, or even be completely eroded by the rapid blow of modernization and capitalization. The values promoted by modern capitalism are hedonism, instant lifestyle and individualism which are now consciously or not internalized in the younger generation which is displacing the values of asceticism, mutual cooperation and tolerance which are the noble values inherited from ancestors. The results of the analysis in this study show that the majority of respondents' social culture is at a low level. Respondents with low social culture can have a good perception but can also have an unfavorable perception of farmers' work. This low socio-cultural level does not influence respondents' perceptions of farmer work, including perceptions of income, status of pride in being a farmer, location of farming, career development, and old age security, this is because there is no significant relationship between social culture and youth's perception of work. farmers in Sumberlawang District, Sragen Regency.

Based on Table 5, the results of the analysis show that non-formal education, which is one of the factors forming perceptions, has an insignificant relationship with perceptions of farmer work. The relationship coefficient (rs) value between non-formal education and perception is 0.159 with sig. (2-tailed) is (0.119) ≥ α (0.05), at the 95% significance level. This shows that there is no significant relationship between non-formal education and youth perceptions of farmer work. The correlation coefficient (rs) with a value of 0.159 is included in the very weak relationship category with the direction of the relationship being positive (+) or not in the opposite direction.

There is an insignificant relationship between non-formal education and young people's perception of farmer work, which means that the non-formal education that

respondents have attended has no real relationship to the perception of farmer work, including perception of income, perception of the status of pride in being a farmer, perception of farming location, perception career development, and perceptions of old age security. The relationship between the amount of non-formal education that respondents attended was not in line with perceptions of farmer work. This research is not in line with Wijaya's (1990) opinion that the aim of non-formal education is to help young people change their perceptions, ways of thinking, behaving and acting in better farming. Counseling and training activities are very rarely participated in by young people in Sumberlawang District, this is due to a lack of interest in agriculture. At a young age, young people usually still want to play with peers in their environment and outside their environment. The respondent's lack of non-formal education is due to the youth's activities helping their parents with their work and the respondent himself is already working so there is no time to attend training or counseling, so the youth do not obtain information and knowledge about agriculture.

4. Conclusions

Perception-forming factors that have a significant relationship with young people's perceptions of farmer work are formal education, personal experience and access to information. Meanwhile, those that do not have a significant relationship are non-formal, cosmopolitan and socio-cultural education. There needs to be training and counseling that can be accessed via social media to make it easier for young people to take part in agricultural counseling and training. The village Dekah culture needs to be preserved again by inviting young farmers to take part in it so that it will strengthen community solidarity and maintain local wisdom which has become a tradition passed down from generation to generation.

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Author Contribution

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The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Biographies of Authors

Cahyo Tri Bagus Nugroho, Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Sebelas Maret.
- Email: cahyobagus289@gmail.com
- ORCID: N/A
- Web of Science ResearcherID: N/A
- Scopus Author ID: N/A
- Homepage: N/A

Sugihardjo, Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Sebelas Maret.
- Email: sugihardjo@staff.uns.ac.id
- ORCID: N/A
- Web of Science ResearcherID: N/A
- Scopus Author ID: 57788651500
- Homepage: N/A

Putri Permatasari, Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Sebelas Maret.
- Email: putripermatasari@staff.uns.ac.id
- ORCID: N/A
- Web of Science ResearcherID: N/A
- Scopus Author ID: 57220049379
- Homepage: N/A

Sapja Anantanyu, Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Sebelas Maret.
- Email: sap_anan@yahoo.com
- ORCID: 0000-0003-4197-3581
- Web of Science ResearcherID: N/A
- Scopus Author ID: 57188728132
- Homepage: N/A