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FACTORS INFLUENCING TO THE INTEREST OF YOUTH IN WORKING WITHIN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF DUSUN SELATAN SUBDISTRICT OF BARITO SELATAN REGENCY, CENTRAL KALIMANTAN

Lestari Yohana*, Aziz Yusuf, Yanti Nuri Dewi

Master's Study Program of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Agriculture,
University of Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan, Indonesia

*E-mail: yohanalestari.buntok@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The development of the national and regional economies is largely aided by the agricultural sector, which plays a significant role in both. Agriculture's human resources are crucial in the development of sustainable agriculture. Youth play a crucial part in the agricultural industry, but there is a problem with the lack of enthusiasm among young people in careers in agriculture. In the form of attention or desire, interest is a liking or tendency of the heart toward something. Interest develops spontaneously or manifests on its own as a reaction to a strong fondness and sense of attachment to particular activities or items. A person's interest motive is a factor that ensures a person's alignment with his work activities. One aspect that guarantees a person's alignment with his professional activities is his interest motive. Because a person's achievements are a combination of their talents and interests, a person's interests also influence how well they succeed at various forms of job. In Dusun Selatan Subdistrict, Barito Selatan Regency, Central Kalimantan, this study intends to investigate young interest in working in the agricultural industry and the factors that influence such desire. Primary data collected through interviews and surveys with respondents made up the used data. The study was conducted in Dusun Selatan Subdistrict, Barito Selatan Regency, Central Kalimantan, and 150 young individuals, ages 15 to 24, were included in the sample. All the young people in the relevant age group who could be discovered in Jelapat Village, Tanjung Jawa Village, Sababilah Village, and Pararapak Village were proportionally sampled. Using a straightforward data tabulation method and presenting the results as a description, this study examined the desire of young people to work in the agricultural sector. In analyzing the factors that influence the interest of youth to work in the agricultural sector using inferential analysis with a binary logistic regression model. The study's findings indicated that the interest of youth to work in the agricultural sector in Dusun Selatan District were interested in working was 70.7% and it was concluded as such. By examining three indicators, namely pleasure, interest, and involvement in agricultural work. According to the results of the binary logistic regression test, the main factors of the youth's parents' occupation, land ownership, and agricultural studies strongly influence the interest of youth to work in the agricultural sector in Dusun Selatan District. Every young person's likelihood of being interested in a career in agriculture will improve by 2.9 times. Youth interest in working in the agricultural sector will increase by 10.7 times for every youth who owns agricultural land. Every young person who has taken agriculture education has a chance to be 2.8 times more interested in a career in agriculture.

KEY WORDS

Young people, interest, involvement, job opportunities, binary logistic.

The farming sector has significantly benefited the nation, particularly in terms of feeding the populace, creating jobs, supplying raw materials for industry, generating foreign exchange, and aiding in the preservation of the environment and nature. Youth play a crucial part in the agricultural sector because they are the generation that would likely carry on the farming practices started by earlier generations. As it is, farming is mostly a career practiced by elderly individuals in the agricultural industry today. It's important to pay attention to the lack of young people who are interested in working in agriculture. Young people believe that



working in the agriculture industry is unpopular since the results are not always what is expected, it can be hot and humid, and it is also tedious and exhausting. It takes a while to acquire results or money, and during that time they have to work in hot conditions, in the rain, with unpredictable crop yields, and with outcomes that fall short of what they had hoped for. This point of view undoubtedly affects the agricultural industry, particularly in the areas of food security and agricultural sustainability. There are thoughts from the younger generation that jobs in the agricultural sector are less attractive and less prestigious. Coupled with a lack of understanding and awareness of the potential of agriculture in food security in the future. With thoughts like the above, it can be predicted that the future of agriculture in Indonesia will be increasingly threatened by the low interest of youth to become farmers. Moreover, in education at school, teenagers are not taught to be farmers, except for certain schools such as special vocational schools in agriculture.

The workforce in Barito Selatan Regency is dominated by residents whose main jobs are engaged in agriculture, plantations, forestry, hunting, and fisheries as much as 41.71%. The number of residents who have a business field or main job as farmers in 2022 is 26,694 people, consisting of farmers aged less than 35 years as many as 7,365 people or 27.59%, while those aged more than 35 years are 19,329 people or 72.41%. This means that workers in the agricultural sector are dominated by people aged over 35 years. The population of Barito Selatan Regency is 15-24 years old, amounting to 23,390 people, so there is considerable potential for the younger generation to work in the agricultural sector. The challenge is whether the young population has an interest in working in the agricultural sector and how the agricultural sector can become an attractive business field for the younger generation.

Dusun Selatan Subdistrict has a position as the capital of Barito Selatan Regency, where economic and governmental activities are centered in this area. The largest population is in Dusun Selatan Subdistrict with 56.5 thousand people with a portion of 42.99% of the entire population in Barito Selatan Regency. The interest of the young population in the agricultural sector is important in encouraging desire and doing work without coercion. Based on this background, the authors conducted research on the factors that influence youth interest in working in the agricultural sector in Dusun Selatan Subdistrict, Barito Selatan Regency, Central Kalimantan. This research aims to analyzing the factors that influence the interest to work in the agricultural sector in Dusun Selatan Subdistrict, Barito Selatan Regency, Central Kalimantan.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

In this study, the data used is primary data. Primary data was obtained by conducting interviews with informants or respondents. Supported by secondary data obtained from institutions or agencies related to research such as BPS Barito Selatan Regency and the Population and Civil Registration Office of Barito Selatan Regency.

The sampling method used was a simple random sampling of youth aged 15-24 years in the Dusun Selatan Subdistrict with a target sample of 150 people. The number of samples was taken proportionally from all the youth in the age category found in Jelapat Village, Sababilah Village, Pararapak Village, and Tanjung Jawa Village.

The analytical method used are:

1. Descriptive Analysis. Descriptive analysis aims to describe general information about reality and field conditions based on data found in research to facilitate explanation and interpretation systematically and thoroughly;

2. Analysis of Youth Interests. In analyzing the interest of youth to work in the agricultural sector using the results of the categorization of youth interest based on four indicators, namely pleasure, interest, and involvement guided by the *Guttman scale*, namely a data analysis method that requires a firm answer type like yes or no, where a score of 1 is for answers Yes and a score of 0 for answers No, followed by calculating the percentage of answers to questions to get the interest of respondents using the formula (Sugiyono, 2013).



$$P = \frac{a}{b} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

Where: P = percentage; a = number of yes answers; b = total number of questions.

The criteria for determining the interest or disinterest of respondents by using the following provisions. The criteria used to determine the interest or disinterest of respondents and related to the analysis of interest using the following criteria as a reference:

- a) If the percentage of answers is Yes = 0-50%, it is considered not interested;
- b) If the percentage of answers is Yes = 51-100%, it is considered interested.

3. Analysis of the factors that influence the interest to work in the agricultural sector in Dusun Selatan Subdistrict, Barito Selatan Regency, Central Kalimantan. To analyze the factors those influence the interest of youth to work in the agricultural sector in Dusun Selatan District, Barito Selatan Regency using binary logistic regression analysis with the SPSS 22 application. Questions to obtain opinions about the factors that influence the interest of youth to work in the agricultural sector use questionnaires and data were collected directly through public surveys and respondents selected from the available answers. The questionnaire was compiled according to the Guttman scale. The assessment given is a score of 1 for a Yes answer and a score of 0 for a No answer.

The logistic regression model used to explain the opportunities for youth interested in working in the agricultural sector is written as follows:

$$\pi(x) = \frac{\exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_p x_p)}{1 + \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_p x_p)} \quad (2)$$

Then the above formula is reformed into a logit model:

$$g(x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 \quad (3)$$

Where: $g(x)$ = opportunities for youth interested in working in the agricultural sector against youth not interested in working in the agricultural sector; β_0 = intercept or constant; β_i = logistic coefficient of 1, 2, 3, 4; X_1 = parent's main occupation; X_2 = agricultural image; X_3 = land ownership; X_4 = agricultural lessons.

Hypothesis:

- H_0 : there is no opportunity for youth to work in the agricultural sector;
- H_1 : there is an opportunity for youth to work in the agricultural sector.

Using Hosmer and Lemeshow statistical tests:

$$\hat{C} = \sum_{h=0}^g \frac{(O_h - n_h \pi_h)^2}{n_h \pi_h (1 - \pi_h)} \quad (4)$$

Hypothesis:

- H_0 : the model is appropriate;
- H_1 : the model is not suitable.

The hypothesis is rejected or rejects H_0 if $\hat{C} > \chi^2(g-2, 0.05)$ or p-value < 0.05

By using the statistics of the Likelihood Ratio Test:

$$G = -2 \ln \frac{L_0}{L_k} \quad (5)$$

Hypothesis:

- H_0 : $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_j = 0$;
- H_1 : There is at least one $\beta_j \neq 0$;
- Decision to reject H_0 if the value $G > \chi^2(0,05, df)$ atau p-value < 0,05.

Partial tests were carried out to obtain the significance of the β parameter individually (Hosmer and Lemeshow, 2000) using the Wald test statistic:

$$W^2 = \frac{\beta_j^2}{SE(\beta_j)^2} \quad (6)$$



Hypothesis:

- $H_0: \beta_j = 0$;
- $H_1: \beta_j \neq 0 ; j = 1, 2, \dots, p$;
- Following the chi-square distribution, the hypothesis is rejected or rejects H_0 if $W_i^2 > \chi^2(0,05, df)$ or $p\text{-value} < 0,05$.

Logistic regression produces an odds ratio which is a comparison of the chance of an event occurring or not occurring, where the binary predictor is the independent variable and the binary response is the dependent variable.

$$OR = \frac{\pi(1)/[1-\pi(0)]}{\pi(0)/[1-\pi(1)]} \quad (7)$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The characteristics of the respondents are the appearance of the personality of the youth who are the sources and are directly involved in this study. The youth used as respondents were individuals or people aged 15-24 years, who resided in the Dusun Selatan Subdistrict area of the Jelapat Village, Sababilah Village, Tanjung Jawa Village, and Pararapak Village. The personality of the informant or respondent is needed to get an overview of their background which includes age, gender, occupation, education, marital status, and domicile. The characteristics of respondents in Dusun Selatan Subdistrict are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Characteristics of Respondents in Dusun Selatan Subdistrict

Characteristics of respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age (year)		
15 – 19	75	50
20 – 24	75	50
Gender		
Male	90	60
Female	60	40
Job		
Students	73	49
Farmers	37	25
Entrepreneuers	20	13
Housewives	11	7
Laborers	8	5
Unemployed	1	1
Education		
SD	12	8
SLTP	31	21
SLTA	107	71
Marital status		
Unmarried	91	61
Married	59	39
Domicile		
Urban areas	57	38
Rural areas	93	62

The respondent's age ranges from fifteen to twenty-four years. A 50% share of respondents was between the ages of 15 and 19 and 20 to 24. The group of teenagers, who responded, aged 15 to 19, is made up of students and recent graduates. The 20–24 year old youth group has completed senior secondary education and is currently employed (Table 1).

Age affects a person's work productivity because increasing age can increase a person's work productivity. So this also affects the interest of young people to work in the agricultural sector and outside the agricultural sector. Older respondents choose the agricultural sector as employment because these respondents have worked in the agricultural sector for a long time and have land entrusted to their parents to work on, besides that, some do not have other options related to the education and skills they have.



Gender is related to the physical abilities of the informants and the type of work they do. Gender also influences a person's choice in choosing a job. Respondents involved in this study consisted of 60% men and 40% women (Table 1). Men's involvement in activities in the agricultural sector tends to be higher than women's. There is an assumption that working in the agricultural sector is heavier so women prefer jobs outside the agricultural sector.

According to Table 3, students made up as much as 49% of all respondents to the study. 25% of the respondents' youth work as farmers, and 13% are entrepreneurs. The majority of respondents who are over 20 years old already have a job, and farmers make up the majority of the village population there. Rice farmers, pineapple growers, vegetable farmers, and rubber tappers are among the farmers who are enlisted by the young responses.

Education is one of the factors in producing human resources, both formal and non-formal. The existence of education can influence a person in making decisions about the choice of fields of work, one of which is the field of work in the agricultural sector. Someone who has a higher education or obtains a better education will have broader insights and knowledge.

Table 1 shows that 71% of respondents have high school education, 21% of junior high school education, and 8% of elementary school education. Respondents who have primary school education are mostly in the village with ages over 20 years and have jobs as farmers.

Marital status has the potential to influence a person in determining the field of work. With dependents in the family, someone will make decisions in determining the work they will do. Someone who is not married tends to choose a job outside the agricultural sector. It is known that 61% of respondents are not married and as much as 39% are married (Table 1). With married status, the average respondent already has a job, namely as a farmer and entrepreneur.

Domicile is the area where the youth who is the respondent lives. There are two categories of domicile areas, namely urban areas and rural areas. The results showed that 38% of respondents were in urban areas and the rest were in rural areas, namely Tanjung Jawa Village as much as 25%, Sabibalah Village as much as 24%, and Pararapak Village as much as 13% (Table 1).

Domicile or area where respondents live can influence youth interest in choosing a field of work. Respondents who live in villages and are married choose to work as farmers, but respondents who are still at school still hope to get a job outside their area of residence. Domicile itself cannot be a limit to the choice of work, as is the case for respondents who live in cities and work in the agricultural sector. This is because the area in Dusun Selatan Subdistrict has a large area of land that can be used for agriculture. The location of the land is not far from his neighborhood and can be reached even though it is across the river or in a neighboring village.

To analyze the interest of youth to work in the agricultural sector using three indicators, namely pleasure, interest, and involvement. Data were collected and analyzed based on the answers chosen by the respondents. The assessment given is in the form of a score of 1 for a yes answer and a score of 0 for a no answer. The criteria used to determine whether the respondent is interested or not interested and related to the analysis of interest using the following criteria as a reference:

- If the percentage of answers is Yes = 0-50%, it is included in the category of not interested;
- If the percentage of answers is Yes = 51-100%, it is included in the category of interest.

Respondent's interest was obtained by calculating the percentage of answers to questions on the questionnaire. From the answers to the questionnaire, an interesting analysis was carried out and the results are presented in Table 2.

Pleasure is the expression of happiness at a circumstance or an event that makes one feel satisfied. The agriculture industry is a pleasant place to work, according to 72% of respondents (code Q₁), and 78.7% (code Q₂) claimed they enjoy engaging in agricultural activities. If the agriculture sector generates jobs in the future, 65.3% (code Q₃) of



respondents will be pleased. Young people's perceptions of the agricultural sector's historic image and the allure of non-agricultural occupations continue to have an impact on this. The youthful respondents fall into the category of being interested in working in the agriculture industry, as indicated by the happiness score of 0.72, or 72%.

Table 2 – Interest analysis results based on indicators

No.	Indicator	Code Q*	Answer and percentage (%)			
			Yes	%	No	%
1.	Pleasure	Q ₁	108	72	42	28
		Q ₂	118	78,7	32	21,3
		Q ₃	98	65,3	52	34,7
	Value of pleasure			72	28	
2.	Interest	Q ₄	107	71,3	43	28,7
		Q ₅	106	70,7	44	29,3
		Q ₆	101	67,3	49	32,7
	Value of interest			69,8	30,2	
3.	Involvement	Q ₇	102	68	48	32
		Q ₈	104	69,3	46	30,7
		Q ₉	110	73,3	40	26,7
	Value of involvement			70,2	29,8	
	Interesting value			70,7	29,3	

*Q = Question.

According to Table 2, up to 71.3% (code Q₄) of respondents were curious to learn more about careers in the agriculture industry, and 70.7% (code Q₅) thought it was a desirable profession for employment. 67.3% of respondents (code Q₆) said they would not be interested in employment in the future. According to the study's findings, 70% of respondents expressed interest in working in the agricultural industry, so this interest was taken into account. The respondents are interested in working in the agricultural sector, but they are less likely to do so in the future because they are unaware of the jobs available in this industry.

As a result of internal encouragement, you desire to get involved. Based on Table 2, 68% of respondents intend to work in agriculture or agricultural entrepreneurship (code Q₇), and 69.3% intend to do so shortly (code Q₈). Even though the respondents did not select agriculture as their line of work, there are still opportunities to work in the industry. Regarding capital assistance and training, the percentage of respondents engaged in activities related to the agricultural sector climbed to 73.3% (code Q₉). To promote the younger generation's interest in the agriculture sector, this incentive is required. With a participation percentage of 70.2%, it is clear that the young respondents are interested in working in the agriculture industry.

The interest value of 70.7% indicates that young respondents still have interest in a career in agriculture, according to the statistics above. These findings can show that there are opportunities for young people who are interested in working in agriculture. The agricultural industry is still a career opportunity that is available to everyone because it is one of the labor absorbers. There is no need to compete with other job applicants because jobs in the agriculture sector can be studied separately and even those with minimal skills can still be approved. Due to the ease of marketing agricultural products and the fact that they are a daily necessity for the society, young respondents said the on-farm agriculture industry might offer a respectable wage.

The response variable in this study is the opportunity for youth to work in the agricultural sector, with the category of youth aged 15-24 years. The response variable is categorized into two, namely:

- Y = 0, if the youth are not interested in working in the agricultural sector;
- Y = 1, if the youth are interested in working in the agricultural sector.

The explanatory variables included in the model are the variables of parents' occupation, the image of the agricultural sector, land ownership, and agricultural lessons.



The stages of analysis carried out were model suitability tests, simultaneous tests, partial tests, and youth opportunities.

From the results of the analysis, the χ^2 value calculated by Hosmer and Lemeshow is $1.81 < \chi^2$ table value is 12.59 and a significance value of $0.94 > 0.05$ so that H_0 cannot be rejected, meaning that the decision to conclude is that the model used is by the data used and further hypothesis testing can be continued.

Table 3 – Model fit test value

Test	Step	χ^2	df	Sig.	Information
Hosmer and Lemeshow	1	1.81	6	0.94	χ^2 count
		12.59	6	0.05	χ^2 table

Nagelkerke R Square = 0,279

To see the ability of the explanatory variable in explaining the response variable, it is done by looking at the Nagelkerke R Square values. The Nagelkerke R Square value of 0.279 means that the ability of the explanatory variable in explaining the response variable is 27.9%, the rest are other factors that are outside the model. Even though the R square value is small, the model can still be used, in accordance with the opinion of Gujarati (2014) that in the logistic model, R square is not considered and more emphasis is placed on the significance of all the explanatory variables used in the model.

Table 4 – Classification table

Observed		Predicted		Percentage Correct
		Y_ Interested Not Interested	Interested	
Y_ Interested	Not Interested	26	28	48,1
	Interested	18	78	81,3
<i>Overall percentage</i>				69,3

Based on Table 4, the number of respondents who were not interested was 48.1% of the 150 respondents and 26 people were not interested. The number of interested respondents was 81.3% of the 150 respondents and 78 respondents were interested. The ability of the model to predict opportunities for youth interest or opportunities for youth not to be interested in working in the agricultural sector is 69.3%.

Employing the Likelihood test (LL) ratio test concurrently to test. The test is performed by comparing the initial -2 LL numbers (block 0) with the final -2 LL numbers (block 1) and checking the outcomes of the subtraction between the initial -2 LL (block 0) and final -2 LL numbers (block 1). Table 7's data shows that a decline in yield occurs when the value of -2 LL block 0 exceeds that of -2 LL block 1.

The improvement in the value of -2 LL shows how accurate the model was. According to Table 7, the outcomes of -2 LL block 0 dropped from 196.025 to 161.940 in -2 LL block 1, yielding a -2 LL value of 34.085. Value -2 LL 34.085 > value 2 table 9.488. Thus, it may be said that the model employed is sound.

Table 5 – Iteration -2 log-likelihood values

Iteration	Value
-2 LL block 0	196,025
-2 LL block 1	161,940
Difference value -2 LL	34,085
χ^2 table	9,488

The decision to accept H_1 and reject H_0 indicates that there is at least one variable explanation that can explain its influence on young people's interest in working in the agricultural sector. This is indicated by the results of the Omnibus test of model coefficients, which show that a significance value of 0.000 is less than 0.05 and that the calculated χ^2



value is $34.085 > \chi^2$ table is 9.488. The explanatory variables together have an impact on young people's interest in working in the agriculture sector in Dusun Selatan Subdistrict.

Based on the results of the partial test analysis, it was found that the explanatory variables were not significant, namely the domicile variable and the social media utilization variable. By using the binary logistic method, variables that are not significant are still included in the model to get the influence and trend of the relationship to the opportunity response variable for youth interest in working in the agricultural sector. Then we get a binary logistic regression equation model as presented below.

$$g(x) = P = -0.89 + 1.06 \text{ parents' occupation} - 0.38 \text{ agricultural image} + 2.37 \text{ land ownership} + 1.04 \text{ agricultural lessons}$$

Table 6 – Wald test results and Odds ratio values

No.	Variable	β	Wald	Sig.	Odds ratio	Decision
1.	Parents' occupation	1,06	6,69	0,01	2,9	Reject H_0
2.	Agricultural image	-0,38	0,74	0,39	0,7	Receive H_0
3.	Land ownership	2,37	4,82	0,03	10,7	Reject H_0
4.	Agricultural lessons	1,04	5,43	0,02	2,8	Reject H_0
5.	Constant	-0,89	4,07	0,04	0,4	Reject H_0

Youth's interest in pursuing careers in the agricultural sector is significantly influenced by their parents' primary occupation as farmers, with a confidence score of 0.01 below the 0.05 confidence level. Additionally, it is known that the odds ratio for the primary parent's occupation is 2.9, meaning that having parents who are farmers will raise a young person's interest in choosing a career in agriculture by 2.9 times.

There is a likelihood that young people will be interested in working in agriculture when the odds ratio value is compared to the employment information of the respondent's parents. Young individuals may be interested in working in the same industry as their parents if parents serve as role models for their children and their employment is seen as an example. Young people's interest and decision to pursue a career in agriculture is significantly influenced by their parents' farming activities since they observe their parents' work and are familiar with its nuances. Young individuals in the Dusun Selatan Subdistrict who have no other possibilities for employment will decide to run a business or work as farmers as their parents do.

With a significance value of $0.39 > 0.05$ and a negative direction on opportunities for youth interest in employment in the agricultural sector, young people's opinions on agriculture are still traditional and have no substantial impact on their interest in choosing occupations in agriculture. When describing the opportunities for youth interested in working in the agricultural industry, the perception of the sector is not important. The option for young people to work in the agriculture sector is not diminished by the industry's historic reputation. Available employment opportunities in rural areas are limited, but jobs in the agricultural sector are still widely available. Because there is no other choice, jobs in the agricultural sector remain a mainstay for young people in rural areas. So that there are still opportunities for youth interested in working in the agricultural sector, even though the description of the agricultural sector is still traditional.

Land is a production component in agriculture that is utilized to conduct agricultural business operations. Land ownership has a significance value of 0.03, which is positive and less significant than the confidence level value of 0.05. Youth interest in careers in agriculture is significantly influenced by the land ownership factor. The odds ratio for this variable is 10.7, which suggests that compared to youth who do not own property, youth who manage agricultural land have a 10.7 times greater likelihood of being interested in working in the agricultural industry.

The land is a factor that significantly affects the interest of young people in careers in agriculture. In line with White's study (2012), which found that young people's interest in careers in agriculture is sparked by how simple it is to get land tenure rights. Youth employed in the agricultural sector in the Dusun Selatan Subdistrict may own up to 20% of the land they use.



The agricultural subject variable has a substantial positive direction of interaction and an impact on young people's interest in careers in agriculture. Agricultural teachings had a significance of 0.02 at the 0.05 level of confidence. A teenager who has taken agricultural lessons has a 2.8 times better chance than a youth who has never taken agricultural lessons of being interested in working in the agricultural industry, according to the odds ratio value of 2.8.

With agricultural lessons, it can increase the chances of youth interest in working in agriculture. Providing knowledge about agriculture can motivate young people to be interested in working in the agricultural sector. The results of this study are in line with the results of Fahrurrozi's study (2022) that the support of educational institutions and farming skills are significant factors influencing students' interest in working in the agricultural sector. Meanwhile, according to White (2012), farming skills need to be given to young people who are ready to do work in agriculture.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the research discussed in the previous section, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. Youth in Dusun Selatan District are interested in working in the agricultural sector;
2. Factors that have a significant influence on youth's interest in working in agriculture in Dusun Selatan District are parents' occupation, land ownership, and agricultural lessons. Each variable has the following influences:
 - Every youth who has parents who work as farmers will increase the chances of their interest in choosing to work in agriculture by 2.9 times;
 - Every youth who has his agricultural land, parents, or relatives will increase the chances of youth's interest in choosing to work in agriculture by 10.7 times;
 - Every youth who has received lessons on agriculture has an opportunity for the youth's interest to choose to work in agriculture 2.8 times.

SUGGESTIONS

According to the research's findings, the following actions can still boost young people's interest in working in the agricultural industry in Dusun Selatan Subdistrict:

- Local governments can organize training or apprenticeships to increase skills in managing farms and processing agricultural products, as well as provide interest-free capital to youth as a stimulus and to attract youth to work in the agricultural sector;
- Educational institutions or schools can include material about agriculture in local content or entrepreneurship subjects to attract students' interest. Agriculture is introduced not only for the on-farm part but includes all upstream, downstream, and processing parts. Schools can create guest teacher programs for agricultural extension workers, agricultural activists, or young farmers/entrepreneurs to provide agricultural knowledge and skills that can increase young people's interest in working in agriculture;
- Further research is needed to examine how to increase youth interest and interest in choosing jobs in the agricultural sector and other factors that can influence youth interest in working in the agricultural sector.

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