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Teenagers' Views on the Agricultural Sector in Anjir Muara Kota Village

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Abstract

The main issue in this study is the low interest of teenagers in the agricultural sector in Anjir Muara Kota Village. This condition has implications for the obstruction of farmer regeneration and potential threats to future food security. The purpose of this study is to identify the views of teenagers in Anjir Muara Kota Village towards the agricultural sector, where interest among teenagers in engaging in agriculture is declining. This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The research data consists of primary and secondary data, obtained through information gathering techniques such as observation, interviews, and literature studies. This study shows that the low interest of adolescents in the agricultural sector is influenced by economic, social, and technological factors, as well as a lack of environmental support. Adolescents consider agriculture to be financially unpromising, physically demanding, and low in prestige. Further research is recommended to explore a wider area and assess the role of education and technology in shaping adolescents' interest in agriculture.
Keywords: Views, Youth, Agriculture.

Abstrak

Permasalahan pokok dalam penelitian ini adalah rendahnya minat remaja terhadap sektor pertanian di Desa Anjir Muara Kota. Kondisi ini berimplikasi pada terhambatnya regenerasi petani dan potensi ancaman terhadap ketahanan pangan di masa depan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi pandangan remaja di Desa Anjir Muara Kota terhadap sektor pertanian yang mana minat dari remaja semakin menurun untuk berkecimpung di sektor pertanian. Metode penelitian menggunakan Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Data penelitian terdiri atas data primer dan sekunder, yang diperoleh melalui teknik pengumpulan informasi berupa observasi, wawancara, serta studi literatur. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa rendahnya minat remaja terhadap sektor pertanian dipengaruhi oleh faktor ekonomi, sosial, teknologi, dan kurangnya dukungan lingkungan. Remaja menganggap pertanian tidak menjanjikan secara finansial, berat secara fisik, dan rendah gengsi. Penelitian selanjutnya disarankan mengeksplorasi wilayah yang lebih luas serta menilai peran pendidikan dan teknologi dalam membentuk minat remaja terhadap pertanian.
Kata Kunci: *Pandangan, Remaja, pertanian.*

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PRELIMINARY

Indonesia is a country with abundant natural resources, including water, land, forests, seas, and biodiversity, which are spread across every island in Indonesia. These resources are certainly an asset for building Indonesia's economy. These abundant natural resources can be utilized and optimized for the benefit of the Indonesian people, one of which is the agricultural sector (Maulidina et al., 2022).

The term agriculture comes from the Latin words ager (field) and colo (cultivate). When these two words are combined, they mean agriculture as cultivation in the field (Abbas et al., 2024). A farmer is an individual who runs a business in the field of agriculture by managing land that is used to plant and care for crops in order to produce food, which is intended for personal consumption or for sale to the community. Farmers are individuals who play a role in agricultural activities by managing land used for planting and caring for crops to produce food, which is used for themselves or marketed to the community. In addition, farmers are also the first to provide raw materials for industrial needs, for example, wool and cotton used for clothing and rubber sap as raw material for tire manufacturing. Anyone can be a farmer as long as they have land, even if the landowner does not directly work the land themselves; such a person can still be considered a farmer. Meanwhile, individuals who work on land owned by others are generally referred to as farm laborers. (Amri & Putri, 2022)

Modernization and urbanization have also changed the younger generation's orientation towards career choices. Many teenagers are more interested in working in the formal sector, industry, or services, which are considered more prestigious and provide financial security. Jobs in the agricultural sector, on the other hand, are often perceived as dirty, tiring, unstable in terms of income, and lacking in social status. These negative perceptions are not only born from individual perceptions, but are also reinforced by the social environment, the media, and development policies that do not promote the image of the farming (Fandana, 2023)

The lack of education and exposure to modern agriculture widens the gap between the younger generation and the world of agriculture. Formal education generally does not include in-depth agricultural material, and if it does, it is limited to certain majors at the university level. The lack of agribusiness training, access to technology, and the lack of success stories promoted to the public mean that agriculture is rarely seen as a promising career field. This situation is further exacerbated by the experiences of some teenagers who see their parents struggling in the agricultural sector without adequate economic returns, thereby influencing the perception that farming is not an ideal life choice (Alpisah et al., 2025).

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Anjir Muara Kota Village, as one of the agricultural villages in South Kalimantan, has also felt the impact of this shift in the younger generation's outlook. Although the majority of its residents still depend on the agricultural sector for their livelihoods, the number of young people interested in continuing to work as farmers continues to decline. Many teenagers in this village are more interested in working in non-agricultural sectors or migrating to cities, creating a gap in the regeneration of agricultural labor. If this trend is not addressed immediately, there are concerns that it will lead to a decline in agricultural productivity and even a potential food crisis in the future (Hapsah et al., 2025).

Based on this reality, research on adolescents' views on the agricultural sector is important to conduct. This study aims to understand how young people's perceptions are formed, what factors influence them, and how these perceptions impact their involvement in agriculture. By understanding the root causes of the problem, it is hoped that this research can provide input for the government, educators, and the community in formulating strategies that can change the younger generation's paradigm towards agriculture, so that this sector becomes attractive to them again as a valuable and sustainable career choice.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach to explore and analyze social phenomena. According to Sukmadinata, qualitative research is designed to describe and interpret events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and ways of thinking of individuals and groups. This study uses primary and secondary data collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. Primary data was obtained from interviews with adolescents in Anjir Muara Kota Village, while secondary data came from previous studies, journals, books, theses, dissertations, and online sources. The data was then interpreted by the researcher with reference to relevant literature to support the analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The future of agriculture is highly dependent on the interest of the younger generation in this sector. A continuous decline in interest could result in a shortage of essential human resources. As defined in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), interest is a strong inclination towards something; thus, the younger generation's interest in agriculture reflects the inclination and desire of the current younger generation to engage in agricultural activities (N. I. P. Aulia et al., 2021).

The views of young people on the agricultural sector are a strategic indicator in determining the sustainability of national food security. Conceptually, interest refers to an

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individual's psychological tendency to engage in an activity in the context of agriculture, manifested through a willingness to work and innovate in the agricultural sector. This decline in interest poses a serious threat in the form of a crisis in farmer regeneration, with BPS (2023) data showing that only 27% of Indonesian farmers are under 40 years old (Subiyakto et al., 2025).

The phenomenon of low interest among the younger generation in agriculture is influenced by various factors, ranging from the perception that farming is synonymous with exhausting work and low income, to the lack of modernization in agricultural practices. On the other hand, the development of non-agricultural sectors that are more promising in terms of economy and lifestyle has also shifted the orientation of young people to choose jobs outside the agricultural field. This has resulted in a decline in the number of potential workers in rural areas who could otherwise be the driving force behind modern agriculture. In fact, the agricultural sector has great potential for growth through the application of technology, agribusiness innovation, and government policy support (Khadijah et al., 2025). With the increasing demand for food due to population growth, the involvement of the younger generation is urgently needed to drive the transformation of traditional agriculture towards a more productive, efficient, and sustainable modern agriculture.

Young people's perception of the agricultural sector is low due to various interrelated factors. Economically, agriculture is considered unpromising, high-risk, and unstable in terms of income, and is therefore associated with low social status (Anita et al., 2022). In terms of education, the knowledge and skills acquired in school are considered irrelevant to agricultural practices, compounded by the lack of training in modern agribusiness. The social environment and the trend of urbanization also encourage young people to choose jobs in the more prestigious industrial or service sectors, while the use of agricultural technology has not been optimal in attracting interest due to the lack of inspiring digital education. Therefore, a comprehensive approach is needed through the improvement of agribusiness skills, the improvement of the image of farmers, and technological support (Budi & Razuni, 2025).

The agricultural sector faces major challenges, ranging from commodity price fluctuations, the impact of climate change, to policy uncertainty, making young people reluctant to get involved and preferring jobs with stable economic prospects. Income in this sector is also relatively low and below the minimum wage standard, which further reinforces the negative view of the younger generation towards the farming profession (Alpisah et al., 2025). To overcome this problem, it is necessary to develop a technology-based agricultural industry, provide incentives for young farmers, and implement education and empowerment

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programs that introduce opportunities in modern agriculture. In Anjir Muara Kota Village, young people view agriculture as a financially unpromising job, because the image of farmers is often associated with low income and a simple life. In fact, there are already examples of successful young farmers who have achieved high turnover with modern agriculture, but the lack of support and attention to this sector means that teenagers do not yet see agriculture as an attractive opportunity (Rosida, 2019). Economic income significantly influences teenagers' interest in the agricultural sector. Farmers' income is unstable due to dependence on weather, unstable market prices or selling prices, and continuously high production costs (amanda Putri, 2025). Economic income has a major influence on shaping young people's views on working in the agricultural sector. The instability of farmers' incomes is a major factor, as they are highly dependent on weather, market price fluctuations, and high production costs. This situation causes many young people to hesitate to choose agriculture as a long-term career, even though this sector actually has great potential if managed innovatively and market-oriented. In addition to image and support factors, unstable income is also a strong reason for the decline in young people's interest in agriculture. Dependence on weather conditions, fluctuating market prices, and high production costs make the farming profession considered risky. This situation further distances young people from the agricultural sector, even though there are actually great opportunities to build a more adaptive, profitable, and sustainable modern agriculture if managed with an innovative approach (Setiani et al., 2021).

Entrepreneurship comes from the term entrepreneur, which originally referred to the leader of a production project. According to Schumpeter, an entrepreneur is an individual who disrupts the economic system by creating new products, services, or organizations (Adilla et al., 2023). Basically, entrepreneurship is the ability to create something new through creative thinking and innovative actions to take advantage of opportunities amid risk and uncertainty. In this context, agribusiness is a potential field for entrepreneurship because it combines labor, capital, materials, and technology to meet food and clothing needs. Agribusiness also plays an important role in reducing unemployment, so developing countries need to organize agribusiness management in a modern way so that agriculture becomes an attractive sector for young people and a source of economic innovation (Fitriyani, 2025).

Some young people view the agricultural sector not from the perspective of production or as farmers, but as a business opportunity in the field of agricultural support. They are more interested in engaging in business activities such as selling fertilizers and agricultural chemicals than in directly participating in farming activities. This reflects a shift in young people's orientation towards the agricultural sector, from physical work to entrepreneurship and trade,

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which are considered more profitable and in line with their interests and abilities. Today's youth live closely with technology and gadgets, making them an important part of communication, entertainment, and self-expression, while also shaping a digital lifestyle oriented towards the virtual world (Adilla et al., 2023). The high intensity of internet use, even to the point of addiction, encourages them to be more interested in modern content that highlights urban lifestyles rather than traditional activities such as farming (Setiani et al., 2021). As a result, agriculture is often seen as unattractive, tiring, and less prestigious, as it does not match the image of success they see on social media. This situation makes teenagers tend to avoid the agricultural sector and seek job opportunities in other fields that are considered more in line with their aspirations and modern lifestyles.

Young people generally view gadgets as the primary means of accessing information, entertainment, and economic opportunities. In everyday life, gadgets are considered a basic necessity that supports a modern and digital lifestyle. The convenience and comfort offered by gadgets make them more inclined to enjoy activities in the virtual world than to engage in physical activities, including in the agricultural sector. In addition, excessive use of gadgets often leads to negligence and lack of discipline, thereby further decreasing interest in working in agriculture, which requires perseverance and physical strength (Adilla et al., 2023)

The agricultural system in Anjir Muara Kota Village is still traditional because the tidal land conditions do not allow the use of modern technology such as machines, so farming methods still rely on manual tools and physical labor. This has led young people to view traditional agriculture as outdated, tiring, and economically unpromising. For them, farming methods that are not adaptive to technology are considered backward compared to other sectors that have undergone modernization, so that farming is not seen as a decent or prestigious career. The lack of exposure to agricultural innovations in schools and the media further reinforces this negative perception, making young people reluctant to continue or explore traditional farming practices that are part of their family and village heritage (Wuli, 2023).

The traditional agricultural system that is still widely used in Indonesia, including in Anjir Muara Kota Village, is influenced by factors such as the advanced age of the majority of farmers, low levels of education, and geographical conditions that do not support the use of modern tools. Although traditional agriculture has positive values such as being environmentally friendly and having low production costs, young people tend to view it as an outdated, tiring, and inefficient method. This view has led to low interest among young people in getting involved in agriculture. Interviews with informants showed that young people are

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more interested in technology-based agriculture because it is considered more practical and less physically demanding.

Young people believe that their parents' role greatly determines how they view the agricultural sector. The lack of parental involvement and role modeling in introducing farming activities from an early age creates a psychological distance, resulting in young people having less emotional attachment to the world of agriculture. In fact, many parents describe farming as hard work with no promising future, which reinforces their children's negative perceptions. Hoffman and Meilina emphasize that parents do have a significant influence in shaping their children's career choices, but often they encourage their children to pursue professions that are considered more prestigious and lucrative, such as doctors or civil servants (Susilowati, 2016). As a result, the negative views inherited from their families erode young people's interest in pursuing agriculture as a viable career option, even though this sector has great potential for development.

According to Harton and Hunt, society is a group of individuals who settle, engage in activities together, and are relatively independent in a certain area, while Ansyari emphasizes that society includes people around individuals such as neighbors, peers, and even strangers (Wuli, 2023). The social environment of the community, referred to as the third environment after family and school, plays an important role in shaping an individual's character, interests, and choices, including in the fields of education and work. Soemanto adds that the community environment includes interactions with peers, the media, and other social influences that can encourage or discourage a person's interests. For adolescents, social constructs in society often shape negative perceptions of agriculture, which is considered dirty, hard work, and economically unpromising. This low social image makes some adolescents reluctant, even ashamed, to enter the agricultural sector, preferring careers that are considered modern and have higher status, such as technology or administration. As a result, community perceptions become an external factor that reinforces adolescents' low interest in agriculture (Abbas et al., 2024).

The school environment is an important place for students to learn, form attitudes, and develop life skills through social interactions with teachers, peers, school culture, and non-social aspects such as curriculum, programs, and infrastructure. According to Sofan Amri, schools that create a conducive environment, either directly or indirectly, contribute to student development through physical facilities and internalized values. However, adolescents perceive the formal education system as failing to promote the agricultural sector, emphasizing non-agricultural career paths that are considered prestigious, and rarely including material on

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the potential and economic prospects of agriculture. In fact, the attitudes of some teachers are considered to reinforce negative stigma, for example, by using farming as an example of "punishment" or ridicule for underachieving students. According to adolescents, this perception reduces the image of agriculture and lowers their motivation to see this sector as a viable career option.

Prestige is understood as an individual's perception of other people's judgments, which reflects the level of appreciation, respect, or popularity, and is often manifested through the consumption of goods or services that are considered socially valuable (Setiani et al., 2021). For teenagers, prestige is a significant psychological barrier to considering employment in the agricultural sector. Farming is often associated with low social status, backwardness, and poverty, causing embarrassment and concern about negative judgment from their social environment if they choose this profession. This social pressure and negative image, as conveyed by Ahmad Yani in an interview, makes many teenagers reluctant to pursue agriculture, even though this sector actually has great economic and social potential. This shows that social constructs about the prestige of work also create a distance between teenagers and the world of agriculture.

The doctrines of the surrounding environment, whether it be family, school, or society, play a major role in teenagers' views of agriculture. Negative views, social stigma, and the influence of social pressure make teenagers feel that the agricultural sector is not an attractive or prestigious career choice (Setiani et al., 2021). To overcome this, there needs to be a change in the way society views agriculture, including through education that introduces the potential of modern agriculture and agricultural technology, as well as promoting career opportunities in this sector (Subiyakto et al., 2025).

The low interest of young people in agriculture in Indonesia is closely related to social constructs that view farming as a low-prestige occupation that is incompatible with the image of a modern, urban, technology-based lifestyle. This view is reinforced by limited access to agricultural education, which is generally only introduced at the university level, while primary and secondary school curricula rarely present agriculture as a strategic field. As a result, adolescents, especially in urban areas, only know agriculture as a food provider, without understanding its processes and techniques, thus considering this work to require no special skills and to be less prestigious. The lack of technical skills from school and minimal participation in modern training creates a competency gap that reinforces the perception that agriculture is complicated and unprofitable. Even though there are training programs from the village government, deeply rooted negative perceptions make young people reluctant to get

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involved. This cycle creates a vicious circle where a lack of understanding reinforces disinterest, and disinterest hinders the regeneration of farmers in the future (Fitriyah, 2022).

The lack of knowledge and skills in agriculture greatly influences the views of teenagers in Anjir Muara Kota Village towards farming (Setiani et al., 2021). The lack of skills among teenagers in agriculture and the lack of adequate education and training, as well as support in developing these skills, cause teenagers to lose interest in getting involved in the agricultural sector. In addition, the lack of access to formal and non-formal education focused on agriculture further exacerbates the situation. There are not many training programs available that can provide practical experience or new knowledge about modern cultivation techniques, agribusiness, or the use of agricultural technology. As a result, teenagers in villages prefer other jobs that are considered easier to enter, even though the opportunities in agriculture are actually quite large.

This condition is also exacerbated by the lack of role models in the community who can inspire young people to enter the world of agriculture. Many farmers still use traditional methods and face various limitations, so this profession is seen as less promising economically and socially. Without real examples of successful modern farmers who have been able to improve their standard of living through agriculture, it is difficult for young people to see this sector as a potential career opportunity. In addition, changes in lifestyle and values among the younger generation also influence their mindset. Agriculture is often considered a tiring, dirty, and less prestigious job compared to jobs in other sectors. This makes young people more interested in jobs related to technology, trade, and services, which they consider more in line with the times. If this condition is allowed to continue, the sustainability of the agricultural sector in Anjir Muara Kota Village will face major challenges related to farmer regeneration (Wuli, 2023).

Support from the government, educational institutions, and the private sector in providing training and mentoring facilities is also still limited. This has implications for the loss of opportunities for young people to develop skills and build confidence in managing agricultural businesses. Without proper intervention, young people's interest in agriculture will continue to decline and ultimately exacerbate the crisis of farmer regeneration in the future. The absence of appropriate intervention means that young people are losing opportunities to develop their potential and build confidence in managing agricultural businesses (Ihzani et al., 2024). If this condition continues , the younger generation's interest in agriculture will continue to decline, and the crisis of farmer regeneration will become increasingly difficult to overcome. Therefore, the role of various parties is crucial in creating a conducive environment through

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training, mentoring, incentives, and technological facilitation so that the agricultural sector can once again become an attractive field for the younger generation (Amri & Putri, 2022).

According to Leavy and Hossain (2014), work in the agricultural sector presents physical and mental challenges that deter many young people from considering it as a career option. Asriyani's research shows that 95% of farmers experience physical fatigue such as muscle, neck, back, and leg pain due to non-ergonomic work postures. The majority of farmers experience mild fatigue (50.4%), 43.6% experience moderate fatigue, and only 6% have no symptoms of fatigue. Agricultural activities that require a lot of energy, such as hoeing, planting, and harvesting, are carried out in unpredictable weather conditions. This is exacerbated by the traditional system in Anjir Muara Kota Village, which still relies on human labor because the land conditions do not support the use of machines (Adilla et al., 2023). As a result, young people prefer jobs that are comfortable, efficient, and require minimal physical effort, viewing agriculture as not worth the effort and economically unattractive.

It cannot be denied that farming is a very physically demanding job that requires stamina. Young people tend to work in other sectors because they believe that working in other sectors is less physically demanding. Physical factors do play a significant role in the decline of young people's interest in agriculture. These physical factors play a significant role in the decline of young people's interest in pursuing a career in agriculture. For most young people, their choice of occupation is not only influenced by income, but also by the level of comfort and workload involved. Therefore, the heavy physical demands of agricultural work further reinforce the tendency for young people to leave this sector (N. R. Aulia, 2022)

On the other hand, modern technological developments actually have the potential to reduce the physical burden in agriculture. Mechanization, the use of advanced agricultural tools, and the application of precision farming systems can make this sector more efficient and attractive to the younger generation. However, limited access to technology and a lack of understanding of modern agriculture mean that physical factors remain a major obstacle for young people to enter the agricultural sector.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data collected by researchers in the field, there has been a decline in interest in the agricultural sector due to changes in the views of older adolescents. This is caused by changes in the views of adolescents in Anjir Muara Kota Village regarding the agricultural sector. These changes in views include various aspects, namely economic aspects, technological developments, social environment, and skills. The economic aspect includes unstable income and declining selling prices, as well as businesses/entrepreneurship that are

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more profitable than working as farmers. The technological development aspect includes digital developments that cause teenagers to become lazy and waste a lot of time, and the traditional agricultural system. The social environment aspect includes parents who are not supportive, a community that looks down on and underestimates farming, a school environment that does not support students becoming farmers, and the stigma associated with farming. The skills aspect includes a lack of knowledge about farming, as well as the physical demands of farming, which are heavy, tiring, and dirty.

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