

DO PARENTS INTRODUCE AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOOD TOWARDS RURAL-YOUTH? Understanding Communication Pattern Between Parents and Rural-Youth related to Agricultural Livelihood in Ciasmara Village, Pamijahan Sub-district, Bogor Regency

APAKAH ORANG TUA DI DESA MENDORONG PEMUDA BERTANI?: Memahami Pola Komunikasi Antara Orang Tua dan Pemuda tentang Regenerasi Nilai Pertanian di Desa Ciasmara, Kecamatan Pamijahan, Kabupaten Bogor

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Abstract

The regeneration of agricultural workers has decreased in the last 10 years, this is feared to have an impact on food security in Indonesia. There are several things that cause the absence of young workers in agricultural sector, including how agricultural values are passed on to their children. This study will focus on (1) identifying communication frequency between parents and youth in context of agricultural work (2) identifying actors that communicate with rural youth in context of agricultural work. (3) Identifying the discussion topics between parents and rural youth in context of agricultural work. This research was carried out in Ciasmara Village, Bogor Regency from June 2020 - August 2021. Ciasmara Village was chosen as the research location because the village is one of the rice barns in Bogor Regency and the largest rice contributor to the capital city area. A total of 120 village youths were selected as research respondents through purposive sampling method. The results showed that parents still communicated about agriculture to their children in the context of rice cultivation and how to harvest rice. Both of these information are the most frequently discussed information because they are closely related to family labor to save production costs.

Keywords: agricultural regeneration, rural-youth, parents, value inheritance

Abstrak

Regenerasi pekerja di sektor pertanian mengalami penurunan dalam 10 tahun terakhir, hal ini dikhawatirkan akan berdampak terhadap keamanan pangan di Indonesia. Terdapat beberapa hal yang menyebabkan perginya pekerja muda dari sektor pertanian, antara lain adalah bagaimana nilai – nilai pertanian itu diwariskan kepada anaknya atau tidak. Studi ini akan fokus terhadap (1) mengidentifikasi frekuensi komunikasi orang tua dan anak dalam rangka pewarisan nilai pertanian (2) mengidentifikasi aktor diskusi pertanian antara orang tua dan pemuda desa. (3) mengidentifikasi topik pembicaraan pertanian antara orang tua dan pemuda desa. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Desa Ciasmara Kecamatan Pamijahan Kabupaten Bogor sejak Juni 2020 – Agustus 2021. Desa Ciasmara terpilih sebagai lokasi penelitian karena desa tersebut merupakan salah satu lumbung padi Kabupaten Bogor dan penyumbang beras terbesar ke wilayah ibu Kota. Sebanyak 120 pemuda desa terpilih sebagai responden penelitian melalui metode purposive sampling. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa orang tua masih berkomunikasi tentang pertanian kepada anak mereka dalam konteks budidaya pertanian padi dan cara panen padi. Kedua informasi ini menjadi informasi yang paling sering didiskusikan karena erat kaitannya dengan tenaga kerja keluarga (family-labour) untuk menghemat biaya produksi.

Kata Kunci: *pemuda desa, regenerasi pertanian, pewarisan nilai, orang tua*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is currently facing an unemployment problem for young people. According to BPS (2017), the number of youth unemployed (aged between 15-24 years) is twice as high as that of unemployed adults, while according to BPS (2013), the agricultural sector, especially people's agriculture, still plays a significant role in absorbing labor compared to other industries, although the number is likely to decline by 40 percent in 2013. If viewed in more detail, the agricultural sector is able to absorb the highest workforce, 32 percent of the entire young workforce and 54 percent of the young workforce in the village (BPS, 2013). In the last ten years, there have been major concerns about the accelerating decline in the number of peasant households reaching 5 million peasant households, called 'deagrarianization' (Nugraha & Herawati, 2015). This information shows that there are problems regarding the regeneration of labor in the agricultural sector. Young people are no longer interested in working in the farming sector (Yusuf et.al., 2021, Widayanti et.al., 2021). The agricultural industry has a vital position, contributing positively to state incomes and the provision of rural employment, especially for young workers. The issue of agricultural regeneration has been discussed among others by Nugraha & Herawati (2015), Nugraha (2012), and White (2012). Low youth participation in the agricultural sector poses a threat to food security in the future. The loss of agricultural regeneration can lead to the loss of generations of farmers, whose

conditions will affect agricultural production as well as agricultural sustainability. Youth have an essential role in determining rural development. In addition to being objects, they can also act as active subjects to shape their identity and build their preference for work (Huijmans, 2010, Prayoga et.al., 2020).

Many factors have caused village youth to migrate to sectors other than agriculture. Several previous studies conducted by Nugraha & Supriatna (2020), Nugraha (2012), White (2020) mentioned that many reasons why village youth leave the agricultural sector, e.g., (1) village youth do not have access to land; (2) the school system tends to expose the negative image of agriculture; (3) there are agricultural performance issues; and (4) social systems that tend not to support young people to work in the agricultural sector. Although several factors cause village youth not to be involved in farming, the study will focus on how the system shapes the image of agriculture. The image of agriculture or rural work cannot be separated from how social systems build or shape those jobs. Nugraha (2012) and White (2012) assert that one of the fundamental problems for youth to leave their villages is that agricultural work is not prestigious or an image problem. To understand why agricultural sector problems are not prestigious, the position of the main actors around youth socializes agricultural values should be re-evaluated. Supriatna & Nugraha (2020) have explained how the role of agricultural rites builds the image of agriculture. However, no studies have tried to look in detail at how parents socialize agricultural values to young people in the countryside.

Ontologically, this study attempts to provide a new perspective to understand the realities of village youth migration. Theoretically, the study of the migration of young people from the village to the city has been conducted by Harahap and Ambarwati (2015), White (2018), and Chazali (2019). Several studies have explained that youth social systems have a strong influence on agricultural development values. Currently, the findings of studies on the migration of young people from the village to the city are dominated by research related to access to natural resources and the economic value of agriculture as studied by Rigg (2006), Harahap & Ambarwati (2015), White (2018) and Chazali (2019). However, research on youth migration from the perspective of how a social system shapes the value of agricultural agriculture is still limited. One of which is conducted by Nugraha and Nugroho (2021), Nugraha and Supriatna (2020), and Nugraha (2012), with a focus on explaining the position of parents and peers and television in shaping the image of work in the agricultural sector. The study will focus on micro-looking at how communication between parents and youth in villages is related to agriculture.

Parents are one of the responsible factors for the regeneration of young farmers (Nugraha, 2012; Nugraha & Supriatna, 2020). According to Marjanto (2019), in the lives of indigenous peoples, the cultural values that make up a

character are passed down from the older generation to the younger generation through various institutions, such as the nuclear family, the larger family environment, and also the surrounding community. The family, in this case, the parents, are agents of the derived values embraced from generation to generation. The message made and conveyed by parents will greatly affect the will of the child in the future.

The values conveyed by parents affect the youth's view of agriculture (Nugraha, 2012; Hendri & Wahyuni, 2013). Sometimes, indirectly, parents build negative values from agriculture, which constructs negative perceptions of the agricultural sector within a young man. If this situation continues, the youth could leave the agricultural sector, and the farmer regeneration will be void, although agriculture is essential for the country (White, 2012; Nugraha, 2012; Huijmans et al., 2021). Conditions like this cannot continue to be allowed. The pattern of inheritance of agricultural values built by parents must be positive so that the regeneration of farmers in Indonesia appears. Agriculture is very influential on the community's welfare and participates in the development of the country. Based on the above explanation, the formulation of the problem in this study is: (1) How is the frequency of communication between parents and youth of Ciasmara village, Pamijahan District, Bogor Regency? (2) Who is the main actor in agricultural discussions between parents and youths of Ciasmara village of Pamijahan District of Bogor Regency? (3) What is the topic of agricultural conversation between parents and youth of Ciasmara village of Pamijahan District of Bogor Regency? (4) Is there a relationship between the characteristics of youth and communication patterns between youth and parents in the village?

RESEARCH METHOD

This study was conducted in Ciasmara Village of Pamijahan District of Bogor Regency from June 2021 to August 2021. 120 rural-youth was chosen as the research sample by using purposive sampling because the respondents that have been chosen have to fulfill the selected criteria. According to village data, there was approximately 1.193 rural youth that categorized age between 15-30 years and unmarried, more detail information about the distribution of population can be seen on Table 1.

Tabel 1. Distribution of Population

Description	Number
Total Rural Population	8,615
Male Population	4,486
Female Population	4,129
Targeted Population (Youth 15 - 30 Y/O, Unmarried)	1,193
Research Sample (Neuman's Approach, 2014)	119

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Age

Based on the data on Table 2, most of the study respondents (about 47.50 percent of the youth as study respondents) are young people aged 15-18 years – followed consecutively by youth aged 19 - 22 years with 26.67 percent, aged 23 - 26 years about 19.17 percent, and aged 27 - 30 years with 6.67 percent. There is a tendency that young people in Ciasmara village tend to migrate after they graduate from Senior High (SLTA), either to work as factory workers, drivers in Jakarta, or satays sellers outside the village.

Table 2. Distribution of Data Based on Respondent's Age

Age	Frequency (People)	Percentage (%)
15-18	57	47.50
19-22	32	26.67
23-26	23	19.17
27-30	8	6.67
Total	120	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2021

Based on Neuman's sampling approach, 10% of the population is considered sufficient as sample if the population is less than 1000 (Neuman, 2014). The location was chosen because Ciasmara Village is one of the rice farming centers in Bogor Regency. The study uses the paradigm of post-positivism with quantitative methods and quantitative-descriptive approaches. The descriptive-quantitative approach in the study is an overview of youth interacting with their parents and the communication patterns of the child's parents. Singarimbun and Effendi (2013) say that data sources can be obtained through primary sources and secondary through quantitative approaches. The

primary data was obtained through a questionnaire instrument divided into three parts: the characteristics of youth, the frequency of discussing agriculture with parents, and the contents of agricultural conversation topics between parents and youths in Ciasmara village of Pamijahan District, Bogor Regency. The frequency of discussing agriculture with parents was measured by identifying parents are talking about agricultural livelihood. The contents of the agricultural conversation were measured by identifying the kind of agricultural topics carried out by parents when they are talking about agricultural livelihood. Data processing is conducted using Microsoft Excel for descriptive statistical tests such as frequency and percent. Meanwhile, SPSS 23 is used to look at associations between characteristics and communication frequencies about agriculture. This research used tabel and frequency as descriptive statistics and chi-square as data analysis. Chi - square is used as data analysis in order to identify the association or tendency between Youth Characteristics (X) and Communication Pattern About Agricultural Livelihood (Y). Most of the variable was measured by using nominal scale, except youth - education with ordinal scale.

As stated by the secretary of the Community Empowerment Institute (LPM), Pak Agah (51), young people over 20 years old usually travel after completing their education in school. In addition, Nugraha and Martha (2020) also said that young people have a tendency to go out of the village to find another job, but they still have plans to return to the village when they have felt enough working in the city.

Gender

Table 3. Distribution of Data Based on Gender of Respondents

Genders	Frequency (People)	Percentage (%)
Female	46	38.33
Male	74	61.67
Total	100	100.00

Source: Primary data, 2021

Based on the data processing output in the table above, the majority of research respondents (about 61.67 respondents) are male, and the other 38.33 percent are female. According to the Secretary of Cismara Village, Yusep (44), following population data admitted by the Ciasmara Village Government, the number of residents in Ciasmara Village reached 8,866 people, with the majority of the population are male with a total of 4,591 lives.

Parents' Occupation

Table 4. Distribution of Data Based on Parents' Occupation

Parents' Occupation	Frequency (People)	Percentage (%)
Non-farmer	59	49.17
Farmer	61	50.83
Total	120	100.0

Source: Primary data, 2021

Based on the table above, the types of parental work are divided into two categories: non-farmer and farmer jobs. It can be seen that about 50.83 percent of the parents of respondents are farmers, while around 49.17 percent of parents of study respondents work not as farmers. Based on the results of interviews with the Head of Ciasmara Village, most of the residents in Ciasmara village work as rice and palawija (second crop) farmers. Nevertheless, some residents also work as satay sellers, street vendors, or even have shops in addition to being farmers. During the growing or harvesting season, they would return to the village to engage in harvesting or planting activities. In their waiting period, they generally do work other than in agriculture. Moreover, some families have rice fields, but they tend to rent or rent their land to other farmers because they have other jobs either in the village such as teachers, have shops/booths, or those who work as drivers in the city. In addition, who became a farmer in Ciasmara Village, according to Mr. Agah, most of his age is over 40. Similar findings were found in Nugraha and Herawati (2015), which observed a circular migration pattern where workers in the village tend to work in the non-agricultural sector, but they will still return to the village when entering the growing season and harvest season in search of additional income. Such migration patterns are found in rice farming pockets such as Indramayu, Sidrap, Wajo, and Cilacap.

Communication Patterns of Parents and Village Youth

Table 5. Distribution of Youth Frequency Data Talking About Agriculture with Parents

Talking About Farming with Parents	Frequency (Orang)	Percentage (%)
Never	51	42.5
Have ever	69	57.5
Total	120	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on the data distribution above, it can be known from 120 respondents that 69 respondents, or about 57.5 percent of young people, have talked with their parents about agriculture. About 51 respondents, or about 42.5 percent of young people, have never talked about agriculture with their parents. Youths admit that their parents are still talking about agriculture because their parents still need their energy to help in certain activities in agriculture, such as tilling the land, cleaning weeds, and helping with harvesting. Few parents still want their children to work as farmers, so their fields do not turn to others. One of Mr. Abin's parents said working in the agricultural sector can be used as savings, different from trading. When working in the agricultural sector after harvesting, the harvest can be used as savings for daily needs until the next harvest season, in contrast to traders whose prices on merchandise cannot be predicted. The results of trading cannot be used as savings. Nugraha and Supriatna (2020) said that parents still often involve their children to help them in the agricultural sector. This is done to save production costs as they do not need to spend money because their child already earns pocket money every day. Nugraha and Herawati (2015) found that in the center of agriculture, there are still many family labor systems or labor in the family. Each family member is asked to help their parents in the agricultural sector. The most common jobs involving youth are cleaning grass and harvesting. There are even those who help to plant. Young women generally help in preparing food and rice (Tandur), while young men are heavily involved in tilling the soil, clearing weeds, and harvesting.

Meanwhile, young people who do not talk about farming with their parents are generally from families that do not have rice fields or work in the agricultural sector. Their parents do not talk about farming. However, this study also found that young people come from farming families but do not talk about agriculture because their parents disagree that their children work in the agricultural sector. They expect their children to work outside the village first, looking for experience first. Only when they later have much experience can they return to the village and work in the agricultural sector.

Communications Actor

In this study, communication actors are parents who most often discuss agriculture with the village's children, whether the mother or the father. Parents have an essential role in shaping agricultural values, especially inheritance or involvement in agricultural activities (Nugraha & Herawati, 2015).

Table 6. Data Distribution Based on Communications Actors with Parents

Communications Actor	Frequency (People)	Percentage (%)
Mother	25	36.23
Father	44	63.77
Total	69	100

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Distribution data above shows that out of 69 respondents who have talked with their parents, as many as 25 respondents (about 37.5 percent) have talked about agriculture with their mothers. About 44 respondents (63.77 percent) of young people have also talked about agriculture with their father. Father is indeed the primary communication actor in socializing the value of agriculture to his children. One respondent, Farid (20), said that his father often talked about agriculture to him because the rice fields management is under his father, while his mother tended to speak more about daily life. In addition, Rifki (16) said that his father often discusses agriculture with him because his father does activities in the rice fields every day. On the other hand, his mother rarely talks about agriculture and would often talk about the problem of work at school.

This study also found that some young men in Ciasmara village have also talked and discussed with their mother regarding agriculture. However, in general, young men who discussed farming with their mother are men whose father has already died, as Hasan (31) stated. Since his father died, he admitted that his mother, who now manages the family's rice fields, would often discuss agriculture with him, especially about growing rice, pest attacks, and harvesting. Nugraha (2012), in his study, also found that fathers are the main actors who shape youth attitudes related to work in the agricultural sector. Mothers tend to communicate more intensively with women related to agriculture.

Parents possess an essential role in shaping adolescent attitudes and behavior because parents are one of the primary socialization agents tasked with introducing the fundamental values of life, including the values about work (Sawitri et.al., 2021). The inheritance of the value of a work can vary greatly, from the frequency of communication to the shared rituals performed in the family. In this case, the frequency of communication about agriculture and the rituals or involvement practices in agricultural activities (Nugraha & Supriatna, 2020).

Information Topics

In this study, the topic of information is a message about agriculture that is most often conveyed by parents when communicating with their children.

Table 7. Distribution of Data Based on Topics of Youth Conversation with Parents

Information Topics	Frequency (People)	Persen (%)
Rice farm cultivation (Land Cultivation, Use of Pesticides, Grass removal, Fertilizer Application)	27	39.13
Pest Attacks	13	18.84
Harvesting practices	9	13.04
Low Agricultural Products Price	7	10.14
Non-Rice plat Cultivation (Vegetables, Fruits, Corns)	7	10.14
Crop Failure	5	7.25
Inheritance	1	1.45
Total	69	100.00

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on the data distribution above, the message of agriculture that village youth often discuss with their parents is information about rice cultivation, with a percentage of 39.13 percent. It is followed by information about pest attacks by 18.84 percent, crop methods by 13.04 percent, low agricultural prices, and non-rice cultivation, both at 10.14 percent, crop failure information by 7.25 percent, and the smallest information about inheritance by 1.45 percent. Information about rice cultivation is the information most often discussed by parents to their children as it is closely related to building a fundamental knowledge of youth to be ready or able to become family workers in the agricultural sector.

Pest attacks are information that is often told also by parents to their children. It is because, in recent times, pest attacks are relatively common such as rats and planthoppers pest attacks but have not spread widely because the community can quickly anticipate them. Information about how to harvest is also often discussed by parents to youth in the village because parents often involve youth in harvest activities because it is considered to reduce family spending, and even youth in the village can work in other people's rice fields as well as harvest workers. Some families often talk about non-rice cultivation, and it is commonly done by farming families who like to grow other agricultural products such as chili, cucumbers, and long beans. The topic of agriculture discussed by parents to the village youth becomes an important aspect of seeing the potential for the regeneration of young workers in the agricultural sector. This is because parents are one of the primary socialization agents who play an important role in shaping the value of work (Nugraha, 2012).

Type of Information

In this study, the information types are respondents' assessments of agricultural information they received from their parents.

Table 8. Distribution of Data Based on Information Type

Information Types	Frequency (People)	Percentage (%)
Negative Information	26	37.68
Positive Information	43	62.32
Total	69	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Table 8 shows that most respondents, about 62.32 percent rated that the information they received was positive, while about 37.68 percent rated that the information they received was negative. The village youth judged that their parents were still socializing positive information, such as cultivating and harvesting topics. Meanwhile, adverse (negative) information often discussed is information related to pest attacks, crop failure, and low agricultural prices.

Rifki (16) said that parents still tell him about rice farming positively because parents still have to involve their children to help their parents in some of their parents' agricultural activities. Nugraha (2012), in his research on upland farming, found that frequency and communication messages have a relationship in shaping young people's positive attitudes towards employment in the agricultural sector. Nugraha and Supriatna (2020) also said that the positive narrative about agriculture built by parents to their children has a vital role in shaping the knowledge and attitudes of youth related to agricultural work. Nugraha and Nugroho (2021) also said that lots of agricultural information surround youth both from parents, playmates, and mass media, and not all agricultural information is aligned in support of the regeneration of young workers in the agricultural sector.

Relationship between Youth Characteristics with Frequency, Communication Actors, Information Topics, and Information Types

The study tried to look at the extent to which youth characteristics can relate to communication between youth and their parents. Several characteristics of youth are estimated to have a relationship with communication patterns between youth and parents, among others are education level, age, gender, parental work, and agricultural land ownership.

Tabel 9. Value Testing Relationship between Youth Characteristics (X) and Frequency, Actors, Information Topics, and Information Types (Y)

Youth Characteristics (X)	Parental Communication Patterns (Y)			
	Frequency	Communicati ons Actor	Information Topics	Information Types
Education	0.209	0.533	0.904	0.898
Age	0.593	0.267	0.153	0.401
Gender	0.206	0.892	0.247	0.634
Parents Occupation	0.000**	0.795	0.706	0.528
Agricultural Land Ownership	0.000**	0.846	0.224	0.130

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on the test result above, there are only two characteristic variables of youth that are significantly related to the frequency of youth communication with their parents about agriculture, i.e., parents' occupation variable and agricultural land ownership variable, with the frequency of youth communication with parents about agriculture results a sig value of 0.00**. This figure indicates a difference in the frequency of discussing agriculture between parents who work as farmers and working people who work outside the agricultural sector. Young people whose parents work in the agricultural sector tend to talk about agriculture to the youth/their children. In contrast, young people whose parents work outside the agricultural sector tend not to discuss agriculture with the youth/child. In addition, young people whose parents have rice fields tend to discuss agriculture with young people/children. Both are because parents who work in the agricultural sector and have rice fields tend to talk about agriculture in order to introduce their children to help them in the agricultural sector to save production costs. This finding follows what Nugraha and Herawati (2015) found, confirming that many village youths are involved in family labor to reduce production costs. In addition, young people who are active as domestic workers also generally work as harvest workers in rice fields owned by others and can help increase household income. This research also found that education level, age, and gender didn't correlate significantly with parents' communication patterns. It means higher or lower in education level, old or young, and male or female didn't make any significant difference on how their parents communicate about agricultural livelihood, as also been said by Nugraha (2012) in his research stated that youth individual characteristics did not directly correlate to parents agricultural value socialization, it is more related to parents land ownership status, parents land size, and parents main occupation.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

Youths in Ciasmara village said that they still talk about agriculture because their parents still need their energy to help in certain activities in agriculture such as cultivating land, cleaning weeds, and helping harvest. Few parents still want their children to work as farmers so that their fields will not turn to other people.

Youth in Ciasmara village recognize that the father or father figure is the leading communication actor who socializes agricultural values to his son, especially when discussing rice cultivation and harvesting. While the mother figure rarely communicates about agriculture to her child, except in families whose father has died, the mother plays a vital role in instilling agricultural values.

Information about rice cultivation is the information most often discussed by parents to their children. It is closely related to building a fundamental knowledge of youth to be ready or able to become family workers in the agricultural sector. Pest attacks are information that parents often tell their children, and it is because, in recent times, pest attacks are relatively common such as rats and planthopper pest attacks.

There is a difference in the frequency of discussing agriculture between parents who work as farmers and working people who work outside the agricultural sector. Young people whose parents work in the agricultural sector tend to talk about agriculture to the youth/their children. In contrast, young people whose parents work outside the agricultural sector tend not to discuss agriculture with the youth/child. In addition, young people whose parents have rice fields tend to discuss agriculture with young people/children.

Suggestions

The regeneration of young workers in the village cannot be separated from the role of the social system around youth, especially the parents as actors of primary socialization agents. The harvesting and planting period is a communication arena where parents most involve youth in helping parents' work in agriculture and communicate related to the inheritance of agricultural values. Ironically, the introduction of massive agricultural technology tends to be inappropriate in Indonesian agriculture, which tends to be still labor-intensive has the potential to eliminate the space for the inheritance of value from parents to youth. Policymakers need to rethink the introduction of massive agricultural technologies, especially harvesting technology and planting technology.

Villages need to revive agricultural rituals related to planting and harvesting, both in the form of *seren taun* and *sedekah bumi*, because the ritual activity is an arena that is able to revive the importance of agriculture not only

as an economical product but also as a spiritual product because rituals in agricultural practices are also a process of inheritance of agricultural values.

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