

## BETWEEN RURAL-YOUTH, PEER GROUP INTERACTION AND AGRICULTURAL REGENERATION: A CASE FROM BOGOR REGENCY INDONESIA

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### Abstract

This study aims to identify the types of messages that young people carry with their peer groups regarding the inheritance of agricultural values. This study uses 2 variables, namely Youth Characteristics with Agricultural Value Inheritance Message Types. The indicators used in the Youth Characteristics variable include education, age, gender, parental occupation, and ownership of agricultural land. While in the variable Type of Agricultural Value Inheritance Message, the indicators used by researchers are frequency, topic of information, and type of information. Samples were taken using *Non-Probability Sampling* through *Purposive Sampling*, which is a technique that uses criteria that have been selected by researchers in selecting samples from the population. Data collection techniques in this study used questionnaires, observations, and interviews. The analysis technique used is descriptive statistics and non-parametric statistics. The results of this study indicate that there is no significant relationship between the variables of Youth Characteristics and Types of Agricultural Value Inheritance Messages between youth and their peer group in Ciasmara Village, Pamijahan District, Bogor Regency.

**Keywords:** *agriculture; ciasmara village; inheritance message type;*

### INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a large country with abundant natural wealth, both on land and at sea. The country's economy is depending on the sustainability of maritime life as well as agriculture or farming. Agriculture is not only for the availability of domestic food, but also as an increase in the country's foreign exchange. There are several reasons how important the agricultural sector is for this country, such as the variety and size of the available resources, the very large state income or national income in the agricultural sector, the large number of Indonesians who depend on this sector for their fate, as well as the growth in Indonesia. rural areas (Kusumaningrum, 2019:81).

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2019 it was stated that there was a decrease in the number of young farmers as many as 415,789 people from 2017 to 2018. Based on the narrative of the Secretary of the Ciasmara Village Community Empowerment Institute, Mr. Agah Nugraha explained that many farmers came from outside Ciasmara Village. This is because many youths from Ciasmara Village do not want to farm and decide to leave the village and look for other jobs. Based on these data, the decrease in the number of young farmers is certainly correlated with the perception of young people about agriculture. Nugraha and Supriatna (2020:2) mention that there are two things that can be a big changing factor for young people, namely the closeness between friends and the magnitude of the influence of the environment on them. Nugraha and Supriatna (2020:2) also add that a friend can have a big influence on another friend when a lot of time is spent together, there are mutual benefits in friendship, there are activities that they like to do together, the scope of friendship is small. and the existence of a relationship that is not too good with the family. Agriculture is the key to the sovereignty and prosperity of a country. Agriculture is a source of life and *way of life* for Indonesian people. The fulfilment of food needs and agricultural regeneration must be related to the enthusiasm of the youth to be directly involved and participate in the agricultural sector. Agricultural regeneration means the awareness of young people to maintain Indonesia's wealth and empower existing capabilities for the welfare of the agricultural sector which will later affect the welfare of the country and national development. Based on the background, this research has several

research questions: (1) What are the characteristics of Ciasmara youth, Pamijahan District, Bogor Regency? (2) What is the type of message in the inheritance of agricultural values from peer groups to youth in Ciasmara Village, Pamijahan District, Bogor Regency? (3) What is the relationship between the characteristics of youth in Ciasmara Village and the type of message of inheritance of agricultural values among their peers?

### Human Ecology Concept

Studies that study the interrelationships between humans and the environment. Human ecology develops from the interaction of humans (*man and culture*) and nature (*nature*) which has been going on since the existence of humans on this planet earth. The field of human ecology requires its presence in the world of science, due to its ability to provide theoretical and conceptual foundations that are useful for interpreting and understanding the phenomena and facts of the interactional relationship between humans and nature as well as social and *ecological changes* that occur in nature. The microsystem is the closest environment to youth, such as family, peers, teachers, brothers/sisters, living environment, and other things that young people encounter in their daily lives. The microsystem is a place where youth interact directly with these social agents. Individuals in this system actively participate in building the system in this system. Individual character is very much determined in this subsystem because this system is the closest system to the individual that can influence how individuals think and act in the future. Families, especially parents and the school environment or friendship are the closest agents of socialization to the individual, so that family and school/friendship environments have a very large influence on individual character (Santrock, 2003:330). Peers or peer groups are one of the closest subsystems of the microsystem. Peers have a very big role to influence someone. Peers or peer groups have a very important role in the development of children, especially teenagers, both emotionally and socially. The theory of developmental ecology considers that the characteristics of children are strongly influenced by the interaction between children and their peer groups. For example, peers who always support and give a big influence on the self-confidence of teenagers. Emotional support and social approval in the form of confirmation from others are very influential factors on adolescent self-confidence (Santrock, 2003).

### METHOD

This research was conducted in Ciasmara Village, Pamijahan District, Bogor Regency with the consideration that the area is a rice production center village. Ciasmara Village is one of the villages with the most superior rice farmers in Pamijahan District. Not only that, Ciasmara Village is often used as the location for the Great Harvest, Pamijahan District. According to Nugraha & Nugroho (2019) in Nugraha & Nugroho (2020) Ciasmara Village is located near the center of the garment/textile industry in the Bogor Regency area to the west. This is a (*Pull-Factor*) outside the village which attracts youth's disinterest to continue agriculture or the inheritance of agricultural values due to working outside in agriculture. Not only that, the farming community of Ciasmara Village still carries out the earth alms tradition before and after harvest. The time of the research is carried out in November 2020 to February 2021. This research was conducted using two approaches, namely the descriptive-correlational approach. Descriptive approach is an approach that seeks to describe a symptom, event, and incident that focuses on actual problems as they were at the time the research took place. While the correlational approach is hypothesis testing which is done by measuring several variables and calculating the correlation coefficient between the variables so that it can be determined which variables are related (Sugiyono, 2011). Population in this study is youth with a range of 15-30 years old and located in an agricultural area in Ciasmara Village. Based on data provided by the Head of Ciasmara Village, there are around 1,290 young people. 100 rural youth was chosen as research sample. Thus, the sample is part of the population whose characteristics are to be studied and can represent the entire population so that the number is less than the population. This study uses Non-Probability Sampling, which is a sampling technique that does not provide equal

opportunities or opportunities for each element or member of the population to be selected as samples (Sugiyono, 2011).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Characteristics of Respondents

The characteristics of the respondents in this study were used by researchers to find out how the characteristics of each respondent who were directly involved in the research. The description of the data from the characteristics of the respondents are as follows:

#### Gender

Table 1 Distribution of Data by Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency (People)	Percentage (%)
Male	64	64.0
Female	36	36.0
<b>Total (n)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Source: Primary Data, processed in April 2021)

Based on the data above, the number of respondents by gender consisted of 64.0 percent male and 36.0 percent female. The results of this data indicate that the respondents in this study were dominated by 64 youths. This is in accordance with the monograph data of Ciasmara Village which shows population data as many as 8,866 people with the proportion of the male population being 4,591 people and the female population being 4,275 people. Based on the profile data of Ciasmara Village, the male population has a greater number than the female population. So when this research was conducted, there were more male respondents than female respondents.

Based on the type of work parents are divided into two groups, namely parents who work in the agricultural sector and parents who work outside the agricultural sector. Parents of respondents who work in the agricultural sector have a percentage of 27.0 percent and parents of respondents who work outside the agricultural sector are 73.0 percent. Based on this data, the respondent's parents who work in the agricultural sector have a smaller percentage. Many of the farmers seen in Ciasmara Village come from outside Ciasmara Village, such as Ciasihan Village, while most of the Ciasmara Village community choose to trade inside and outside Ciasmara Village because they earn more than being farmers. Even farmers in Ciasmara Village will usually also leave the village to trade while waiting for the harvest season in Ciasmara Village.

When the harvest arrives, the farmers who trade outside Ciasmara Village will return to the Village to harvest. After harvesting they will go out of the village again to work. One of the respondents' parents even worked as a convection tailor in Jakarta before finally returning to Ciasmara Village in 1998 due to the monetary crisis that year. There was a young man's parent who worked as an employee of a "klontong" shop in Bogor, then in 1995 the young man's parents returned to Ciasmara Village to trade but only lasted a short time before deciding to become a farmer. there are many factors that affect the work of parents in Ciasmara Village, apart from Ciasmara Village as the rice center of Bogor city.

#### Parent's Agricultural Land Ownership

Table 2 Distribution of Data Based on Parent's Agricultural Land

Ownership	Frequency (Persons)	Percentage (%)
Not Owning Land	71	71.0

Owning Land	29	29.0
<b>Total (n)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Source: Primary Data, processed in April 2021)

Based on the data on the ownership of agricultural land, the respondents' parents were divided into two groups, namely those who owned their own land and did not own agricultural land. Parents of respondents who do not own agricultural land with a percentage of 71.0 percent and parents of respondents who own agricultural land with a percentage of 29.0 percent. Based on the narrative from the Secretary of the Ciasmara Village Community Empowerment Institute, it was stated that there were only a few owners of agricultural land in Ciasmara Village, and usually the ownership of the land had become a family tradition or was passed down from generation to generation.

### The Type of Agricultural Value Socialization Message

The type of message on the inheritance of agricultural values is included in the Y variable where the researcher wants to know how the type of message that exists between youth and peer groups regarding the inheritance of agricultural values.

### Frequency

Table 3 Distribution of Respondents' Data by Frequency of Youth Interacting with Gamemates

Frequency of Interacting with Gamemates	Frequency (People)	Percentage (%)
Never	32	32.0
Ever	68	68.0
<b>Total (n)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Source: Primary Data, processed in April 2021)

Distribution of data on the frequency indicator from 100 respondents, 32.0 percent answered that they had never talked or talked about agriculture with their peer groups and 68.0 percent of respondents had talked about agriculture with their peer groups. Respondents who did not talk about agriculture with their peer groups were due to the lack of interest in the youth and their peer groups in the world of agriculture. Those who did not interact with their peer groups talked more about other things than about agriculture in Ciasmara Village.

The absence of frequency or interaction regarding whether youth ever talked about agriculture was also related to their parents' occupations. The young man's parents do not work as farmers but work as traders and other jobs, so this makes the parents not talk about agriculture with the youth, and when playing with their peer groups the youth also does not talk about agriculture with their peer groups. Many youths in Ciasmara Village are taught to do farming by their parents who work as farmers, such as hoeing, planting, and harvesting, but the youth themselves do not want to farm. This is different from the youth who have interacted about agriculture with their peer groups.

Youth who interact or have talked about agriculture with their peer groups are youths who have the desire to become farmers. Young people who often help their parents in the fields often talk about agriculture with their friends at school and at the playground. Apart from their interest in agriculture, this is also influenced by the work of the youth's parents as farmers or as farm laborers who own land in Ciasmara Village. Many young people's parents talk about agriculture with the youth after they return from the fields or when night falls and are gathering. Youths are directly involved in the world of agriculture so that this makes them motivated to talk about agriculture with their friends.

**Information Topic Indicators**

Table 4. Distribution of Respondents' Data Based on Information Topic Indicators Information

Topic	Frequency (People)	Percentage (%)
Not talking about agriculture	32	32.0
No answer	24	24.0
Cultivation methods	23	23.0
failure	6	6.0
Pest attacks	4	4.0
High prices	5	5.0
Harvest	6	6.0
<b>Total (n)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Source: Primary Data, processed in April 2021)

Based on the distribution data on information topic indicators from 100 respondents, there are 32 respondents who do not interact about agriculture with their peer groups, 24 respondents who do not answer and the majority of respondents answer cultivation as the information topic they discuss about agriculture with a percentage of 23.0 percent. Youths are taught farming from an early age by their parents and the teachings given by their parents are planting bananas, rice, cassava and other trees. Not infrequently parents give wages to young people who help their parents do farming and expect youth to help them in the fields so that young people understand about agriculture, so farmers teach children to plant first and are taught to harvest afterwards.

The youth who are taught farming are expected to be able to continue farming in the future, so that many young people already know how to plant well, and this encourages youth to talk about farming cultivation with their friends.

**Type of Agricultural Information**

Table 5. Distribution of Respondents' Data Based on the Indicator Type of Information

Type of Information	Frequency (People)	Percentage (%)
No Answer	1	1.5
Negative	14	20.6
Positive	53	77.9
<b>Total (n)</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Source: Primary Data, processed in April 2021)

Based on the distribution of respondents regarding the type of information, there was 1 respondent who did not answer, there were 20.6 percent of respondents who discussed negative information about agriculture with their peer groups and there were 77.9 percent of respondents who talked about positive things about agriculture with their peer groups. How to plant rice, hoeing and even harvesting are information topics that are often discussed by young people with their peer groups. Youth exchanged information about cultivation and harvesting methods. This type of information is positive information.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion there are several conclusions: Based on gender, this study was dominated by men with a frequency of 64 respondents. The majority of respondents' parents in this study did not work in agriculture as many as 73 respondents' parents and only 29 respondents' parents owned agricultural land. Based on the frequency of communication with peer groups, there are 68 respondents out of 100 respondents who have talked about agriculture with their peer groups. Based on the topic of information, the majority of youths talk about how to cultivate agriculture with their peer groups. Based on the type of information, the majority of youths discussed positive things about agriculture with their peer groups.

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