

## **ECONOMIC EXPECTATIONS AND INTEREST OF CHILDREN OF FARMERS IN KEBUMEN REGENCY TO WORK IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Changes in the economic structure in Kebumen Regency over the last few decades have resulted in changes in the composition of labor absorption and have led to a slowdown in farmer regeneration in Kebumen Regency. This research was conducted to determine the influence of economic expectations on the interest of farmer children in working in the agricultural sector. The primary data was obtained through structured interviews with farmer children in Kebumen Regency. Data appropriately collected is then analyzed using a probit regression model. The analysis results show that children of farmers in Kebumen Regency are still interested in working in the agricultural sector. The level of economic expectations of children of farmers in Kebumen Regency regarding the agricultural sector is 54.47%, meaning that children of farmers in Kebumen Regency are optimistic that the agricultural sector will develop. Factors that influence farmers' children's interest in working in the agricultural sector are the feelings of farmer children, the level of knowledge of farmer children about the agricultural sector, the level of education of farmer children, the role of friends, and the level of economic expectations of farmer children towards the agricultural sector. The interest of children of farmers can be increased by providing roles and space for children of farmers to carry out activities in the agricultural sector, providing education about the agricultural sector, increasing the productivity of cultivated plants, stabilizing prices of agricultural products at the farmer level, increasing production efficiency, and implementing appropriate technology.

**Keywords:** *economic expectations, interests of farmer children, Kebumen Regency, probit regression model*

### **BACKGROUND**

Kebumen Regency is one of the food crop production centers in Central Java Province. However, the economic structure in Kebumen Regency has experienced an economic transformation over the last few years. The economic structure initially relied on the agricultural sector but began to shift to the industrial sector. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, the agricultural sector in Kebumen Regency in 2023 contributed 20.03% to the total GRDP of Kebumen Regency, smaller than the industrial sector, which reached 22.24% (BPS, 2024). This indicates that the agricultural sector is currently a supporting sector for economic activities carried out by the industrial sector. The consequences of economic transformation can be seen from several aspects. First, economic transformation triggers increasing income inequality, where the agricultural sector has a lower percentage increase in income compared to other sectors (Borda, Sárvári, & Balogh, 2023). Second, the growth of the industrial sector has encouraged the increasing conversion of agricultural land to

non-agricultural land so that the existence of the agricultural sector becomes increasingly marginalized (Prasada, Dhamira, & Nugroho, 2022). Furthermore, economic transformation causes changes in the composition of labor absorption. The agricultural sector becomes unattractive for prospective job seekers for various reasons, ranging from low-income levels in the agricultural sector to the high risks that workers in the agricultural sector must face (Moeis, Dartanto, Moeis, & Ikhsan, 2020). Therefore, the consequences that arise as a result of economic transformation also have an impact on the low level of farmer regeneration in Kebumen Regency.

Various stakeholders have made various efforts to accelerate the regeneration of farmers in Kebumen Regency. These efforts include preparing solid regulations as a legal basis for accelerating regeneration in Kebumen Regency through Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2022 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers. Apart from that, mentoring and counseling activities for young farmers are also intensified in order to increase the knowledge and skills of young farmers. Furthermore, the facilitation of the implementation of appropriate technology in the agricultural sector, namely cultivators and combine harvesters, is also carried out to increase the attractiveness of the agricultural sector (Agussabti et al., 2022). On the other hand, research activities and downstream focus on developing strategies to accelerate farmer regeneration in Kebumen Regency. Despite this, growth in the number of young farmers is still prolonged.

Several research results show that farmer regeneration efforts are not only related to physical aspects, such as providing advice and agricultural production infrastructure but are also closely related to psychological aspects (Dolbec, Dubreuil, & Larouche, 2023; Riethmuller, Dzidic, McEvoy, & Newnham, 2023). These aspects include life satisfaction, stress levels, and societal and economic expectations (Hammersley, Meredith, Richardson, Carroll, & McNamara, 2023; Heo, Lee, & Park, 2020; Shah & Alharthi, 2022). Economic expectation is a term that shows a person's hopes for future economic conditions (Curtin, 2022). Optimistic expectations can motivate someone to work better, increasing job satisfaction (Yeşilkaya & Yıldız, 2023). Furthermore, economic expectations can also be the background for someone to determine work choices (Barron & Gravert, 2022; Peng & Yue, 2022). Various attributes of economic expectations need to be considered, namely physical and non-physical attributes (office atmosphere or workplace ethics) (Nguyen Ngoc, Viet Dung, Rowley, & Pejić Bach, 2022). Previous research concluded that positive economic expectations can increase a person's desire to work somewhere (Nguyen et al., 2023). Previous studies used the economic expectation variable on a person's interest in working in the formal sector, while the agricultural sector is one of the informal sector jobs. Therefore, this study provides novelty related to the use of the economic expectation variable on the interest of farmers' children to work in the agricultural sector which is an informal sector. This research was conducted to determine the influence of economic expectations on the interest of children of farmers in Kebumen Regency in working in the agricultural sector.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in Kebumen Regency. The research location was determined using a purposive sampling method with several considerations, namely that Kebumen Regency is one of the food crop production centres in Central Java Province. In addition, Kebumen Regency is facing a transformation of economic structure, pushing the agricultural sector to change its position as a supporting sector (BPS, 2024). Furthermore, Kebumen Regency faces the problem of low levels

of farmer regeneration, which can threaten the sustainability of agriculture in Kebumen Regency (Bappeda, 2023). The research respondents were children of farmers aged 15 years and over. The selection of the age limit of 15 years and over is based on Piaget's cognitive theory which states that children have cognitive maturity at that age level so they can think and make logical decisions (Kholiq, 2020).

The research respondents numbered 300 people and were taken using the snowball sampling method in 10 rice production center sub-districts in Kebumen Regency, namely Adimulyo, Ambal, Puring, Kuwarasan, Petanahan, Kebumen, Mirit, Bulus Pesantren, Karangsambung and Klirong sub-districts. Research data was collected using structured interview techniques with each respondent. The variable interest of farmer children to work in the agricultural sector (IR) is used as the dependent variable, which is measured using a 5-level Likert scale (very not interested, not interested, unsure, interested, very interested) (Patria & Mulyo, 2022). The indicators used to determine the interest of farmer children to work in the agricultural sector are as follows:

1. Interest in making farming an alternative livelihood.
2. Interest in helping parents carry out farming activities on agricultural land.
3. Interest in finding information related to plant cultivation.
4. Interest in carrying out agricultural product processing activities.
5. Interest in using appropriate technology in the agricultural sector.

Several variables are also used as independent variables, namely feelings (FE), knowledge (KN), education level (ED), role of friends (FR), area of agricultural land managed by parents (AL), gender dummy (SX) where 1 = male and 0 = female, and economic expectation (EC). In this study, the economic expectation (EC) variable was measured using a 5-level Likert scale (very negatively, somewhat negatively, not at all, somewhat positively, very positively) (Agneman, 2022). Respondents were asked to state their hopes for the agricultural sector in the next 10 years (Curtin, 2023). The main indicators for determining the value of the economic expectation (EC) variable are:

1. If the agricultural sector continues to develop in the next ten years, crop productivity will increase.
2. If the agricultural sector continues to develop in the next ten years, the prices of agricultural products will become more favorable for farmers.
3. If the agricultural sector continues to develop in the next ten years, the use of agricultural inputs will become more efficient.
4. If the agricultural sector continues to develop in the next ten years, jobs as farmers will become more promising for the younger generation.

The indicators used in this research have previously been tested for reliability and validity (Fuady, Andriani, & Sutarjo, 2023; Parmawati, Yanti, Gunawan, Rahmawati, & Ashari, 2024). The data was then analyzed using a binary probit regression model where the model allows the use of a dependent variable characterized by binary numbers (1=farmer's children who are interested in working in the agricultural sector, 0=farmer's children who are not interested in working in the agricultural sector). Mathematically, the binary probit regression model can be written using the following equation (Wooldridge, 2016):

$$P(IR = 1|x) = P(IR = 1|FE, KN, ED, FR, AL, SX, EC)$$

$P(IR = 1|x)$  is the probability of success of the dependent variable in producing the outcome of high interest in farmer children to work in the agricultural sector at a certain value of the

independent variable ( $x$ ). The binary probit regression model allows the value of the dependent variable to remain between 0 and 1. However, the results of the analysis from equation 1 (Eq.1) cannot be adequately interpreted, so it is necessary to determine the odds ratio value for each variable using the following equation (Wooldridge, 2016):

$$P(IR = 1|x) = G(\beta_0 + \beta_1 FE + \beta_2 KN + \beta_3 ED + \beta_4 FR + \beta_5 AL + \beta_6 SX + \beta_7 EC)$$

$G$  is a cumulative distribution function (CDF) with a limited value between zero and one ( $0 < G_z < 1$ ). The CDF model guarantees that the probability values in the model will only lie in the range of zero and one so that it can be used to estimate equations that have dichotomous variables, namely the variable interest of farmers' children to work in the agricultural sector, where this variable consists of the number 1 which indicates high interest of farmer children to work in the agricultural sector and the number 0 indicates low interest.

Several post-estimation test indicators must be met to ensure the accuracy and validity of using the probit model, namely Hosmer-Lemeshow  $\chi^2$  (H-L  $\chi^2$ ), which shows the proportion of actual  $y$  values ( $y=1$ ) that can be predicted correctly for each observation (Surjanovic, Lockhart, & Loughin, 2024). In addition, the Wald  $\chi^2$  value needs to be considered so that the independent variables used in the model can interact well with the dependent variable (Gupta & Bansal, 2020). Furthermore, the pseudo  $R^2$  indicator can be used to see the suitability of using the probit model with the research data at hand, where the higher the pseudo- $R^2$  value, the better the use of the probit model.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Characteristics of Children of Farmers in Kebumen Regency

Children of farmers in Kebumen Regency have several characteristics based on their gender and level of education. Based on gender, most farmers' children in Kebumen Regency are male, 50.67%, while the other 49.33% are female (Table 1). The education level of farmers (parents) tends to be the opposite of the education level of their children, where the education level of parents of farmer children is dominated by an education level of  $\leq 6$  years, which is 62.00%. These characteristics show the emergence of a tendency to improve the quality of education of family members from farming households in Kebumen Regency. The level of education is synonymous with technology adoption, where a better level of education can speed up the process of technology adoption in the agricultural sector. This is in line with several previous research results which show that the higher the level of education, the faster the rate of technology adoption (Rokhani, Asrofi, Adi, Khasan, & Rondhi, 2021).

**Table 1.** Characteristics of Children of Farmers in Kebumen Regency

Indicator	Amount (people)	Percentage (%)
<b>Sex</b>		
Man	152	50.67
Woman	148	49.33
<b>Education Level (Year)</b>		
Elementary school ( $\leq 6$ years)	23	7.67
Junior high school (7-9 years)	93	31.00
Senior high school (9-12 years)	162	54.00
Higher education ( $> 12$ years)	22	7.33
<b>Tingkat Pendidikan Orang Tua / Petani (Tahun)</b>		
Elementary school ( $\leq 6$ years)	186	62.00
Junior high school (7-9 years)	79	26.33
Senior high school (9-12 years)	35	11.67

Source: Primary Data (2024)

## Farmers' Children's Interest in Working in the Agricultural Sector

Interest is a person's desire to carry out a specific action. Someone interested in something tends to be motivated to take specific actions. In this research, the interest of children of farmers refers to the desire that children of farmers have to work in the agricultural sector. Children of farmers with a high interest in working in the agricultural sector can accelerate the process of farmer regeneration, which is the main problem in the agricultural sector in Kebumen Regency. The research results show that the average interest of children of farmers in Kebumen Regency to work in the agricultural sector is 59.79%, meaning that children of farmers in Kebumen Regency are still interested in working in the agricultural sector (Table 2). The average score for the level of interest achieved by farmer children varies for each indicator used. The highest level of interest in farmers' children to work in the agricultural sector was 65.87%, which indicates farmers' children's interest in carrying out agricultural product processing activities. Children of farmers in Kebumen Regency know that to improve farmers' welfare, they cannot focus only on increasing the production and productivity of cultivated plants. However, they must focus on increasing added value through agricultural product processing activities so that the income received by farmers can be optimized (Clark, Jablonski, Inwood, Irish, & Freedgood, 2021). Processing agricultural products also allows farmers to diversify their products to minimize the risk of price fluctuations during the harvest season.

Other indicator that has a high level of interest is the indicator of the interest of farmers' children to use appropriate technology (level of interest of 61.47%). The use of appropriate technology can increase the efficiency of farming businesses (Nafisah, 2020). In addition, the indicator of interest in seeking information about crop cultivation activities is also high (level of interest of 65.60%), meaning that farmers' children still have an interest in seeking information on agricultural cultivation activities in order to increase the agricultural production results carried out by their parents (Nita, Anwarudin, & Nazaruddin, 2020).

**Table 2.** Interest of Farmer Children in Kebumen Regency to Work in the Agricultural Sector

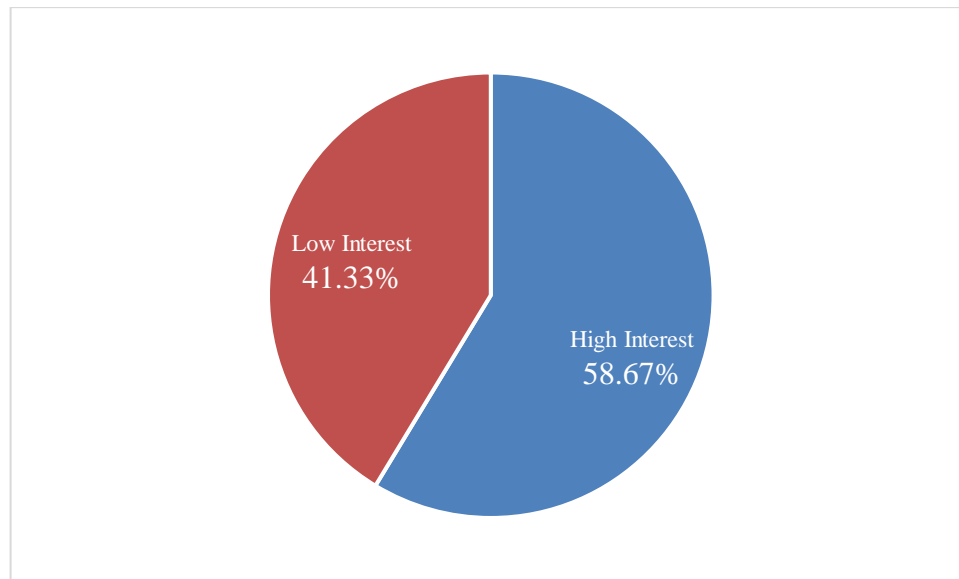
Interest Indicator	Score Interval	Average Achievement Score	Level of interest (%)
Interest in making farming activities the main alternative source of livelihood	0-5	2.34	46.80
Interest in helping parents carry out farming activities on agricultural land	0-5	2.96	59.20
Interest in finding information related to plant cultivation	0-5	3.28	65.60
Interest in carrying out agricultural product processing activities	0-5	3.29	65.87
Interest in using appropriate technology in the agricultural sector	0-5	3.07	61.47
Mean			59.79

Source: Primary Data (2024)

Apart from achieving the highest level of interest, there is also an indicator of achieving the lowest level of interest of farmers' children to work in the agricultural sector, namely the indicator of interest in making farming activities the primary alternative source of livelihood. The achievement value for the level of interest in this indicator is 46.80%. This research indicates that children of farmers in Kebumen Regency do not consider the agricultural sector as the main alternative for their livelihood. The agricultural sector is seen as a job that is more suitable as a side job, not as a primary job. Children of farmers are considered when working in the agricultural sector as a side job, namely the relatively low level of income compared to other sectors, the high risk of crop failure, and fluctuations in the price of agricultural products (Assouto, Houensou, & Semedo, 2020).

The low interest of farmers' children to work in the agricultural sector is also driven by the low desire of farmers' children to help their parents in running their farming activities. The agricultural sector is considered to have a dirty, unattractive field of work, requiring a lot of manpower to work on it, but only able to generate small income (Nugroho, Waluyati, & Jamhari, 2018). This is the background to the low interest of farmers' children to help their parents' farming activities.

The level of interest of farmer children in working in the agricultural sector can be categorized into two categories: farmer children who are interested in working in the agricultural sector and farmer children who are not interested in working in the agricultural sector. Most of the children of farmers in Kebumen Regency have a high interest (interest level >50%) in working in the agricultural sector, with a percentage of 58.67%. In comparison, the remaining 41.33% have low interest in working in the agricultural sector (Figure 1.). These results show that the majority of children of farmers in Kebumen Regency still have the desire or desire to work in the agricultural sector. However, the percentage of farmer children who have a low interest in working in the agricultural sector is also quite large, so factors that influence the interest of farmer children must be considered to increase the interest of farmer children in Kebumen Regency to work in the agricultural sector.

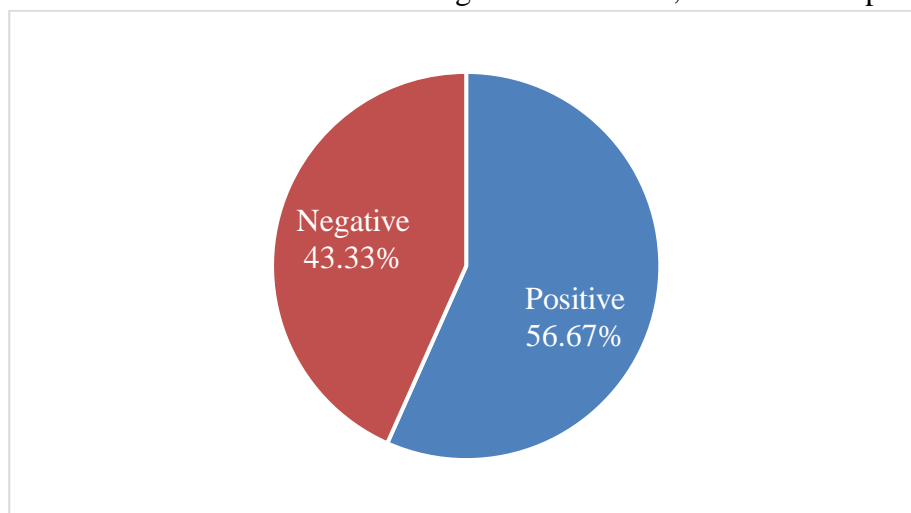


**Figure 1.** Distribution of Interest among Farmer Children in Kebumen Regency to Work in the Agricultural Sector

Source: Primary Data (2024)

## Economic Expectations of Farmers' Children in the Agricultural Sector

Economic expectations can be interpreted as the hopes, dreams, or aspirations that a person wants in the future regarding a particular aspect of the economic field. Economic expectations reflect a person's optimism or pessimism about something in the future. High (positive) economic expectations can indicate a person's optimism in assessing economic conditions, and conversely, low (negative) economic expectations indicate pessimism regarding future economic conditions. The analysis results show that 56.67% of farmer children in Kebumen Regency have high economic expectations for the agricultural sector. In comparison, 43.33% of farmer children have low economic expectations (Figure 2.). Therefore, most of the children of farmers in Kebumen Regency are optimistic about the economic conditions of the agricultural sector, which will improve in the future.



**Figure 2.** Distribution of Economic Expectations of Children of Farmers in Kebumen Regency regarding the Agricultural Sector

Source: Primary Data (2024)

The average level of economic expectations for children of farmers in Kebumen Regency is 54.47% (Table 3.). These results imply that the children of farmers in Kebumen Regency are optimistic about improving the economic conditions of the agricultural sector. The highest achievement of the indicators that make up the economic expectations of children of farmers in Kebumen Regency for the agricultural sector is 69.07%, where this indicator states that in the next ten years, children of farmers are confident that there will be an increase in the productivity of cultivated plants. This optimism arises in line with the increasing facilitation of various agricultural machinery assistance from the government, ranging from 2-wheeled and 4-wheeled tractors and transplanters to harvest (Moeis et al., 2020). Applying appropriate technology in the agricultural sector can accelerate farmers' increase in production and productivity of cultivated plants.

**Table 3.** Economic Expectations of Children of Farmers in Kebumen Regency Regarding the Agricultural Sector

Economic Expectation Indicators	Score Interval	Average Achievement Score	Level of Economic Expectations (%)
Increasing the productivity of cultivated plants	0-5	3.45	69.07
The selling price of cultivated plant production is profitable for farmers	0-5	1.85	37.07
The use of input becomes more efficient	0-5	2.67	53.47
Increasing the attractiveness of the agricultural sector for the younger generation	0-5	2.91	58.27
Mean			54.47

Source: Primary Data (2024)

The lowest achievement in the indicators that make up the economic expectations of children of farmers in Kebumen Regency for the agricultural sector was 37.07%, which is an indicator of children of farmers' confidence in the future profitable selling prices of agricultural products. Based on this indicator, farmer children tend to be pessimistic that the future selling price of agricultural products will be increasingly profitable. This is motivated by field facts experienced by their parents, where the selling price of agricultural products always falls during the main harvest. Furthermore, increasing imports of food crop commodities have also triggered a decline in food prices at the farmer level. The selling price of agricultural products is an important variable that determines farmer welfare (Prasada et al., 2022). Therefore, a profitable selling price for farmers can be an incentive for farmers to continue working in the agricultural sector.

## Factors that Influence Farmers' Children's Interest in Working in the Agricultural Sector

In this research, the dependent variable is the interest of children of farmers in Kebumen Regency in working in the agricultural sector. This variable is a dummy variable consisting of 2 values, namely 1 for data on farmers' children who are interested in working in the agricultural sector and 0 to indicate data on farmers' children who are not interested in working in the agricultural sector. The analysis results show that the probit model used in this research has fulfilled the post-estimation test required to obtain robust analysis results where the pseudo- $R^2$  value is 0.7661, meaning 76.61% of the variation in the dependent variable in the probit model, namely the interest of farmer children



(IR) can be explained well by the independent variables used, feelings (FE), knowledge (KN), education level (ED), role of friends (FR), area of agricultural land managed by parents (AL), gender dummy (SX), and economic expectations (EC). Furthermore, prob. Wald  $\chi^2$  is significant, meaning that the independent variables used in the probit model simultaneously influence the IR variable. In addition, prob. H-L  $\chi^2$  is insignificant, meaning the actual y value ( $y=1$ ) can be predicted correctly for each observation (Table 4).

**Table 4.** Factors that Influence the Interest of Children of Farmers in Kebumen Regency to Work in the Agricultural Sector

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
FE	0.0292 ***	0.0031	9.4000	0.0000
KN	0.0100 ***	0.0026	3.1800	0.0000
ED	-0.0420 ***	0.0077	-5.4400	0.0000
FR	0.0110 ***	0.0028	3.9900	0.0000
AL	0.0160 <sup>ns</sup>	0.2897	0.5500	0.5810
SX	-0.0095 <sup>ns</sup>	0.0351	-0.2700	0.7810
EC	0.0081 ***	0.0072	4.1200	0.0000
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>				0.7661
Wald $\chi^2$				48.5100
Prob. Wald $\chi^2$				0.0000
H-L $\chi^2$				3.4900
Prob. H-L $\chi^2$				0.9000

Note: \*\*\* significant at 1% alpha; <sup>ns</sup> not significant.

Source: Primary Data (2024)

The output of the probit model in this research shows that the factors that influence the interest of farmers' children in Kebumen Regency to work in the agricultural sector are farmers' children's feelings (FE), farmers' children's knowledge about the agricultural sector (KN), farmers' children's education level (ED), the role of friends of farmer children (FR), and the economic expectations of farmer children towards the agricultural sector (EC). The FE variable has a regression coefficient of 0.0292, meaning that an increase in farmers' children's feelings of enjoyment towards the agricultural sector by one percent can increase the chances of farmers' children being interested in working in the agricultural sector by 0.0292 times higher than the previous condition. Feelings of pleasure include satisfaction with something, calmness in doing work, and peace in activities. These feelings will encourage the emergence of pleasurable emotions, which can increase a person's interest in certain things (Eckland, Nzinga, Leipow, & Berenbaum, 2021; Tooming, 2022). This feeling can be formed by giving farmer children the role of carrying out activities in the agricultural sector in a fun way and encouraging farmer children to be directly involved in farming activities.

Another variable, namely the level of knowledge of farmers' children regarding the agricultural sector, also has a positive effect on farmers' children's interest in working in the agricultural sector. The regression coefficient for this variable is 0.0100, so it can be interpreted that increasing the knowledge of farmer children by one percent can increase the opportunity for farmer children to be interested in working in the agricultural sector by 0.0100 times higher than before. The level of knowledge can influence a person in making strategic decisions, meaning that a higher level

can encourage correct decision-making (Ahikiriza et al., 2022; Chuang, Wang, & Liou, 2020). Farmers' children's increasing knowledge of the agricultural sector allows them to develop farming activities well so that their farming business can provide optimal profits. The level of knowledge of farmer children can be increased by providing education and assistance in managing farming properly and correctly, starting from the production process on the land (on farm) to product processing and marketing (off farm).

Furthermore, the level of education harms the interest of farmer children in working in the agricultural sector, meaning that the higher the level of education, the lower the interest of farmer children in working in the agricultural sector. This is due to the strong view of the younger generation regarding the low social hierarchy for someone who works in the agricultural sector (Consentino, Vindigni, Spina, Monaco, & Peri, 2023). Apart from that, the agricultural sector is economically considered less profitable than other business fields (Losch, 2022). Therefore, children of farmers with a high education level tend to choose other jobs that are considered better than the agricultural sector.

The role of friends is also a variable that positively influences the interest of farmer children in working in the agricultural sector, with a regression coefficient of 0.0110. The value of the regression coefficient means that increasing the role of friends by one percent can increase the chances of farmer children being interested in working in the agricultural sector by 0.0110 times higher than the initial condition. Externally, the presence of friends can influence social patterns and thought patterns and provide motivation to do certain things (Tran-Nam & Tiet, 2022). A friend who can provide an excellent example of farming management and show actual results regarding the development of farming can increase the interest of farmer children in working in the agricultural sector.

The economic expectations variable positively affects the interest of farmer children in working in the agricultural sector, with a regression coefficient value of 0.0081. This coefficient can be interpreted as meaning that an increase in economic expectations by one percent can increase the opportunity for farmers' children to be interested in working in the agricultural sector by 0.0081 times greater than the previous condition. Farmers' children's economic expectations for the agricultural sector are increasingly high, showing optimism that there will be significant economic development in the agricultural sector. This optimism can trigger strong motivation in farmer children to work in the agricultural sector (Gibbons, 2023). Therefore, aspects of economic expectations need to be considered to increase the interest of farmer children in working in the agricultural sector. These aspects include increasing the productivity of cultivated plants, stabilizing the selling price of agricultural products at the farmer level, increasing farming efficiency, and implementing appropriate technology.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Children of farmers in Kebumen Regency still have an interest in working in the agricultural sector and most are optimistic regarding the economic development of the agricultural sector in the future. The interest of farmer children in Kebumen Regency to work in the agricultural sector is influenced by several factors, namely the feeling of enjoyment of farmer children towards the agricultural sector, the level of knowledge of farmer children about activities in the agricultural sector, the level of education of farmer children, the role of friends, and the economic expectations of farmer

children towards the sector of agriculture in the future. Increasing the interest of farmer children in working in the agricultural sector can be done by providing roles and space for farmer children to be able to manage enjoyable farming activities. Apart from that, education for farmer children about various activities in the agricultural sector from upstream to downstream also needs to be carried out in order to provide knowledge to farmer children that work in the agricultural sector is not only production activities on the land (on farm) but also off-farm activities. Furthermore, increasing production and productivity, stabilizing prices of agricultural products at the farmer level, increasing production efficiency, and implementing appropriate technology must be carried out immediately because these indicators determine the level of economic expectations of farmers' children to work in the agricultural sector.

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