

How Farmer Social Capital as Capital in Efforts to Increase Farmer Regeneration

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Abstract:

The interest of the younger generation to continue agriculture is a challenge for agricultural development, if there is no generation that continues agricultural business, it will be difficult to achieve sustainability. The Ministry of Agriculture noted that the absorption of agricultural labor tends to decrease. This study aims to explore and analyze the social capital of generation X, generation Y and generation Z farmers in relation to farmer regeneration. The research was conducted in Sleman Regency, with a qualitative approach. Research informants 24 farmers, ranging from on farm and off farm. Data analysis used Miles and Huberman qualitative with Nvivo 12 analysis software. The results showed that social capital is an important aspect for farmers in running livestock farming businesses. Social capital shapers among generations dominate diversely, gen X is higher the norm, while gen Y and Z network. Gen X is mostly capable of bonding and bridging, but gen Y is the gene most capable of forming linking. Institutions that become a forum for intergenerational collaboration are needed to be able to work together, implementing upstream to downstream agribusiness management. Gen Y as an agent of change changes the mindset of farming is dirty and poor, and shows that the livestock agriculture sector is a prospective sector to increase the interest of the younger generation in agriculture and animal husbandry.

Keywords: Agribusiness; Institutional, Social Capital; Farmer Regeneration

Introduction:

Sustainable agricultural development is an opportunity to fight rural poverty, this is because agriculture is becoming a livelihood in developing countries. (Barghusen et al., 2021; Fleming et al., 2019). However, rural agriculture currently faces challenges in engaging the younger generation due to declining interest in the agricultural sector. The younger generation as human resources who hope will become more adaptive actors and have the capacity to master technology (Caffaro et al., 2020; Cofré-bravo et al., 2019). Current agricultural conditions are dominated by baby boomers and generation x farmers, the problems faced by baby

boomers and gen x farmers are low capacity, especially related to how to maintain the quality and contingency of agricultural products, marketing problems where adjusting demand and supply and providing added value products. Other problems are limited relationships and networks and the ability to apply technology (Ilyas, 2022; Meriac et al., 2010). Generations Y and Z are generations that are closer to technology and have enthusiasm for exploring the social environment both in person and online through social media. However, this generation is still limited and has low interest in the agricultural sector (Mardiyanti et al., 2023; Widayanti et al., 2021).

Table 1. Number of Labor Force in Agriculture

Year	Agricultural Youth Labor Force (A)	Non-Agricultural Youth Labor Force	Total Youth Labor Force (B)	Agricultural Young Labor Force Contribution (A/B)(%)
2014	35.649.184	82.356.586	118.005.770	30,20
2015	36.956.111	80.641.808	117.597.919	31,42
2016	36.956.000	84.860.396	121.816.396	30,03
2017	35.875.389	88.367.305	124.242.694	28,87
2018	35.088.823	88.301.876	123.390.699	28,43
2019	33.359.561	91.256.996	124.616.557	26,76

Source : Sub-directorate of Employment Statistics BPS 2020 (processed)

The problem of limited capacity of farmers in business management is the basic foundation that must be resolved to achieve sustainable agriculture. Agricultural management in Sleman, Yogyakarta is still mostly manage by subsistence agriculture. This is because the culture in Java is “nrimo”, so farmers only make agriculture as a source of income for daily life. There is no awareness from farmers to make their agricultural businesses well managed with the concept of agribusiness, which sees the potential from upstream to downstream. Low access to capital, and networks are things that worsen existing conditions. The ability to exchange capital is an important thing that needs to be owned to be able to survive and scale up agricultural businesses. Participating directly or indirectly in the process of exchanging natural capital, human capital, and financial capital owned by farmers can be converted into economic value, which helps farmers to maintain their livelihoods and even increase their income (Husu, 2022). Farmers must break the boundaries of space and time and try to establish and maintain new exchange relationships in the process, which is inseparable from the social capital that farmers have (Dickens, 2012; Rahimi-Feyzabad et al., 2020). Social capital deviates from human, natural, and financial capital by its fundamental quality of fostering social relations among individuals. This inherent trait makes it highly adept at cultivating and upholding market exchange relationships, providing a distinct advantage in facilitating ongoing economic interactions (Caffaro et al., 2020; Nugroho et al., 2022).

Agricultural management requires innovation to switch from subsistence agriculture to agribusiness, where management starts from upstream to downstream agricultural products. This is expected to be able to bring agricultural businesses to be competitive by utilizing technology from upstream processes, production to downstream agriculture. Agribusiness management decisions by generations of farmers require knowledge and capacity up to access to development. The network and interaction of farmers with various stakeholders are external factors that are important to be studied. Various studies have identified links between agricultural knowledge and practices. Researchers (Cofré-bravo et al., 2019) affirming that agricultural development is closely related to the change of knowledge, shared learning, and the co-creation of knowledge. The merging of shared types of knowledge and learning that generates new knowledge through action and multi-stakeholders can change behaviors, practices, policies, and institutions. They further added that changes at the farmer level could improve livelihood systems.(Tolinggi et al., 2023)

Management by applying the concept of agribusiness, farmers' motivation for agricultural production can be strengthened with capital and technology. (Bodwitch et al., 2021; Md Rami et al., 2022; Mellon-Bedi et al., 2020; Seufert et al., 2023). Utilizing innovative methods to promote agricultural products, the key is to find new bridges to match supply with demand. E-commerce has shown enormous potential. Online platforms of

governments, industry associations and companies can help share market information and find new sales channels (Pu & Zhong, 2020). Capacity building strategies require social capital, as these contribute to increasing knowledge and preparing farmers for change, uncertainty, and surprises. Some studies conceptualize resilience based on indicators to be limited to the multidimensional character of resilience or obtain poor resilience by studying dynamics using adaptive cycles. Social capital allows knowledge to be exchanged through networks, fostering farmers' ability to learn (Dolinska, 2021) in increasing bonding, bridging and linking in supporting farmer regeneration in realizing farmer sustainability (Salman et al., 2021).

This study focuses on the Sleman region, where demographic changes offer opportunities and challenges for agricultural development, having a productive age and the potential of millennial farmers that need to be nurtured. Previous research related to farmer regeneration examined more factors that influence the interests, potential of millennial farmers, perspectives and perceptions of young farmers and the role of millennial farmers (Ilyas, 2022; Mardiyanti et al., 2023; Nawawi et al., 2022; Ruswendi et al., 2020; Yamin et al., 2023). Limited specific research looks at the relationship of social capital from generations X, Y and Z in supporting farmer regeneration. This study aims to explore and analyze the social capital of generations X, Y and Z, and how the forms and roles of social capital include bonding, bridging and linking from farmers between generations. Exploration of the condition of social capital of

generation X, Y and Z farmers is expected to be a picture of mapping conditions and become one of the considerations in mentoring each generation to be more motivated to pursue the agricultural sector.

Research Methods:

The study was conducted in Sleman Regency, from July to December 2023. This research was with a qualitative approach, with 24 informants consisting of onfarm and off-farm farmers and 2 extension workers in Sleman Regency. The focus of determining farmers based on the generation of farmers is generation X, Y, Z and commodities cultivated. Data collection consists of primary data, namely in-depth interviews, FGDs and participatory observations, as well as secondary data from documents and documentation related to informant farming. Data analysis was carried out by following the Miles and Huberman interactive model using NVIVO 12 software. Data validity Data triangulation (source) Triangulation technique.

Results and Discussion:

Social Capital of Generations X, Y and Z

The informants amounted to 24 farmers consisting of 9 generation X farmers or 37.5% informants, 9 gen Y farmers or 37.5% informants and 6 generation Z farmers or 25% informants. The commodities cultivated by farmers vary from food crops consisting of rice and corn (25%), Horticulture, namely hydroponics, mushrooms and ornamental plants (29.17%), sheep goat farming (29.17%) and off farm processing and agricultural start-ups (16.67%).

Table 2. Business Commodities Cultivated by Farmers Based on Generation Differences

No	Commodities	X		Y		Z	
		Man	Woman	Man	Woman	Man	Woman
1.	Rice, Corn	2	2	1	1	1	1
2.	Horticulture of vegetable crops	1	3	1	1		1
3.	Ornamental plant horticulture		1	1	1	1	1
4.	Mushroom horticulture					1	
5.	Start up business			1			
6.	Processing of agricultural products		2		1		1
7.	Livestock Farm	3	1	1	1	2	

Source: Primary data 2024

Gen X farmers are the age of informant farmers from generation x who were born in 1965 - 1980, currently aged 43 - 58 years. Some informants previously pursued other jobs, ranging from owning clothing distributions, 'angkringan', interior furniture, extension workers, some were originally lecturers. There are 4 gen X informants (44.45%) informants of the last education in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, both Agricultural High School (SPMA) and studying at the Faculty of Animal Husbandry, the others have backgrounds outside the field of agriculture. Generation Y or Millennials aged 27-42 years, while generation Z is still relatively young, age range 15-27 years, born between 1997 to 2009. Generations Y and Z are people born in the internet generation, a generation that has enjoyed the wonders of technology after the birth of the internet. Farmers and ranchers informants of Gen Y and Z take higher education, namely undergraduates, there are 16.17% still students and there are some high school graduates who do not continue their higher education.

Informants started running livestock farming businesses mostly because they saw helping parents and learning from social media and made visits to farms that were already operating. Gen Z who pursue agriculture today has parents who feel proud enough and love agriculture so they introduce their children. The informant said that

they were not forced, but because it had become a daily life and that in rural communities it had become normal and natural for a child to help his parents' work. Gen Z who are currently pursuing the agricultural and livestock sector because of the support of parents. Farmer parents who do not consider the agricultural sector profitable direct their children to run other businesses and not become farmers. Gen Y and Z farmers tend to like agriculture with horticultural and livestock commodities. The perception of gen Y and Z farmers, food commodities are commodities with a long turnover so that their interest in food commodities is low.

Informant farmers are members of the organization, generation X farmers are mostly members of farmer groups, Group of Agricultural tools and machinery, farmer women's groups, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) groups. Generations Y and Z are also members of the organization and are also included in the Sleman Millennial Farmer organization. Farmers participate in organizations or activities to be able to increase knowledge, as well as networks for business development. Between generations of interest participate in diverse activities. Generations Y and Z are generations that have used online communities to get information and expand networks.

Table 3. Farmer Engagement and Activities by Generation

No	Activity participation	X		Y		Z	
		Man	Woman	Man	Woman	Man	Woman
1.	Farmer groups	√		√		√	
2.	Farmer Women's Group		√		√		
3.	MSME communication forum		√		√		√
4.	Group of Agricultural tools and machinery	√		√			
	Millennial Farmers			√	√	√	√
5.	Self-Help Agricultural and Rural Training Center (P4S)		√	√	√		
6.	Yogyakarta Goat and Sheep Breeding Association Cooperative	√		√			
7.	Indonesian Young Entrepreneurs Association			√			
8.	Online Community		√	√	√	√	√

The results of interviews and observations showed that informants interacting with fellow farmers in the organization were able to build trust and cooperation. Trust between farmers is very strong, this is based on feelings of common destiny. Trust emerges from time to time as interactions between fellow farmers progress. Social norms in the community are also still strong, this cannot be separated from the culture of the people of Yogyakarta who have uploads and are light handed in helping fellow farmers, this applies to all generations, but Farmer X has a different character from generations Y and Z in terms of information disclosure and experience. Most generation X farmers do not understand the importance of technology and have the ability to optimize the use of technology to explore and disseminate knowledge, insight and experience in managing a business. It does not mean that farmers and ranchers are stingy with knowledge, only that they do not openly convey for example through social media, they convey and share when asked and asked to convey. Generation X farmers have longer experience than gen Y and Z, so gen X farmers realize that intellectual capital and social capital are important in addition to having economic capital, informants emphasize that the important capital at the beginning is not money but knowledge (Meriac et al., 2010; Tolinggi et al., 2023).

"Big capital does not guarantee success, the important thing is to understand the knowledge, a clear roadmap and be flexible with other farmers because the agricultural environment is uncertain." Informant X1

Social capital is also an important capital for generation X farmers, although indeed gen X farmers are still partially apathetic to related official policies, but farmer social capital prioritizes bonding how to synergize with fellow farmers, and bridging helps and bridges the needs and goals of fellow farmers. Some farmers have high social responsibilities, even to employees or laborers. The informant hopes that farmers, employees or laborers can be independent, not follow him continuously, can have their own business.

"Here we are targeting the employee for only two years. After that make yourself there are ideals or desires of the company that can provide inspiration, guide people who are in business" Informant X2

Social capital is formed starting from norms, beliefs and networks, each generation has a view and feels the dominance of aspects of social capital in themselves, and which ones are felt to be important for capital in running their agricultural business. The perceived urgency of the importance of the social capital component according to genes X, Y and Z can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Perception of the urgency of the importance of aspects of social capital in generations X, Y and Z

No	Aspects of social capital	X		Y		Z	
		Man	Woman	Man	Woman	Man	Woman
1.	Norm	Very important	Very important	important	important	important	important
2.	Trust	important	important	Very important	Very important	Very important	Very important
3.	Network	important	important	Very important	Very important	Very important	Very important

Generation X social mosal power is most strongly based on norms and beliefs, informants are still

high in sense of "ewuh pekewuh" and want to do things that are considered in accordance with

environmental norms and group norms. The high norm for generation X informants encourages the creation of trust between fellow farmers in the community. For example, fellow farmers borrow seeds to plant, or borrow other means of production such as fertilizer. Although there are no goods or things guaranteed with other farmers, they voluntarily want to help other farmers in need. When it was confirmed why they did this, they explained that it had been used to it for a long time, and that it had not been a problem all along. They want to do because they are also worried for example one day they need help but there are no other farmers to help, so it is natural and imperative for them to help each other. The network owned by generation X farmer informants is still limited, this cannot be separated from the feeling of feeling sufficient to interact in the environment around fellow farmers in groups. Only 3 people or 33.34% of gen X farmers have the capital and willingness to develop social network capital.

Generation Y and Z trust and networks become the main capital in their social capital, not that they do not pay attention to community norms and group norms, but every attitude of action carried out based on consideration of knowledge and input information, they seem more indifferent and perceive norms when they are still considered relevant and appropriate then followed. The trust among farmers that emerges from the basis of its formation is not the norm as in generation X, but input obtained from networks owned by farmer groups, millennial farmers or online networks through social media owned by farmers. One of the informants of gen Y farmers started with a start-up because of the lack of capital. Farmers who started a business in the midst of a pandemic are generation Y who are people who have the energy to try and utilize technology to find opportunities and try to start their business, namely Y1 who founded with a start-up platform, founded sayursleman.id.

The social network capital that the millennial generation has become the basic capital, which is supported by their ability to utilize technology. The concept of capital is one of the most important

contributions of Bourdieu's theory to the social sciences today. Bourdieu extended this concept beyond his Marxist definition, since economic factors were insufficient to describe the structure and functioning of the social world. He saw the actor's world-making capacity as highly dependent on economic ownership (money, financial resources, property, land, etc.), culture (information, embodied skills), social (networks of influence) and symbolic capital (status, legitimacy). Someone who has a tenacious habitus, painstaking hard work faced with capital ownership will be able to waltz multiply the capital owned by optimizing the role carried out in the realm owned (Cofré-Bravo et al., 2019; Sakdapolrak, 2014; Waterfield, 2015).

"Oh, what is the starting capital? I'm used Instagram for capital. That's a strange answer, yes. So my initial capital, Instagram account, it's free. If we think about capital, maybe the perspective is directly money. Even though social capital is much greater in value. If you nominate it, you don't know how much. For example, I have a net with this person and that I met this person, it was not easy first, for example, only in international forums, right. Something that can be nominal. So I think capital first and then economic capital. I used Instagram at that time and also got that customer too, even from a village neighbor who got the info from the Instagram hashtag "sayuronlinesleman" if I'm not wrong at that time. Then from that, we can research like that, market research, right. Because the most important thing is to have a business that does have a market," Y1 informant

The network is also considered important by gen Y informants in millennial farmer organizations to provide the benefits they feel, they can develop networks, business scale, and even become a way for their business to be known and become the location of the Ministry of Agriculture's P4S program.

"With this Millennial Farmer program, we can get many new relationships and friends who will ultimately support the business that we run" Y2 informant

High farmer social capital includes trust, cooperation among farmers in the practice of running their business. Although not all are regulated in writing but social sensitivity, to be able to appreciate. Similar to gen X farmers, gen Y farmers, for example, as an owner farmer who hires other farmers, he does not want other farmers to succeed, this cannot be separated from feelings of fate.

"In the Millennial Farmers organization, I participated from the beginning of the formation with Y1 informant and Z1 informant, at the beginning we often gathered, for example, let's make a program, if when I get together as a girl only me, but before I got pregnant. After having child, I took care of exhibitions often at the farmers' market every Friday in the local government field. Most exhibitions are the same as group meetings. mutual trust, for example, income when the exhibition is made into one and then recapped, yes, just trust each other even though they don't keep the stand. Then in millennial farmers are more diverse,

for example, there are problems that are discussed and decisions are made, members who do not participate in the deliberations believe and follow the decision" Informant Y3

Forms and Roles of Social Capital

The concept of bonding social capital, refers to the intertwining of community norms, values, and actions within a community that contribute to social cohesion and community identity. Social capital bonding is measured by identifying gen X farmers who are frequently contacted by gen Y and Z to exchange information and experience (Bakker et al., 2019; Wulandhari et al., 2022). While the concept of bridging social capital is defined as interactions and collaborations between various communities that can be used to expand the knowledge and asset bases of the community. Bridging social capital in this study is measured through the identification of other community groups, in this case the generation X group is identified as related to generations Y and Z, and vice versa. (Arnott et al., 2021; Bakker et al., 2019).

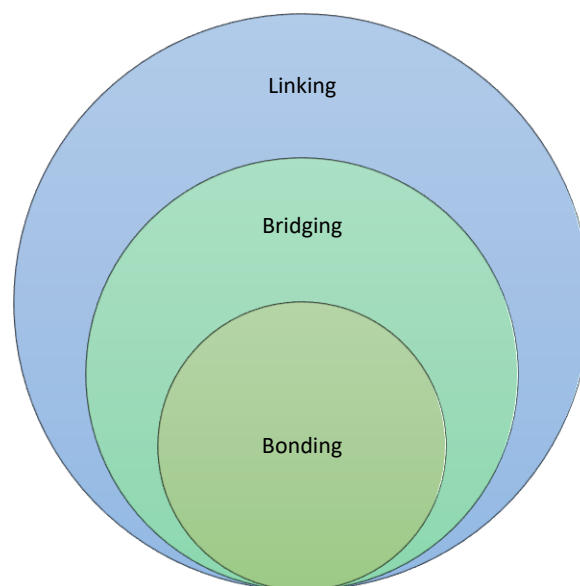


Figure 1. linkage between Bonding, Bridging and Linking.

Bonding is built between farmers with each other from the process of interaction, either daily because of cultural activities in the countryside or group activities. The feeling of one's fate is supported by existing environmental norms to create bonding

bonds. Bridging is awakened because of the feeling of mutual need for each other, and the culture of gotongroyong that exists in the countryside. Farmers want to help and cooperate with others because bonding has been built between farmers

with each other. There is a feeling that if you help other farmers, the kindness will return to yourself again. Linking is built between farmers or with other stakeholders, the linking stage is indeed not all farmers are able to because of limited capacity

and access. Linking will be built if farmers have built bonding with other farmers and have helped each other in developing livestock farming businesses.

Table 5. Achievement of Bonding Bridging and Linking Between Gen X, Gen Y and Gen Z Farmers

No	Category	Gen X	Gen Y	Gen Z
1	Bonding	*****	*****	***
2	Bridging	****	*****	***
3	Linking	*	*****	**

Strong bonding is owned by gen X informant farmers, bonding is built from the frequency of interaction, norms that exist in the group, then raises the concern of fellow farmers because they feel the same fate and it becomes natural to help each other. Bonding can be seen from the habits that have been carried out, for example in the Sleman millennial farmer organization, training activities, exhibitions of farmers' business products, the intensity and frequency of interactions that run from time to time make there is a feeling of fate and have a high sensitivity and sense of help (Azad & Pritchard, 2023; Bao et al., 2024).

"I will advise, We are working on the farm to collect your money Saved, What kind of results will be in 10 years? collect your money to build a business" Informant Y4

Bridging is awakened in high gen X informants because of the high feeling that helping fellow farmers will facilitate their business, and the existence of a culture of mutual help is the basis of strong norms in the formation of bridging fellow farmers.

Generation Y farmers are more open to cooperation and increase partnerships to the downstream sector, realizing that the benefits obtained will be greater if managed with agribusiness principles from upstream to downstream. Gen Y farmers by bridging fellow farmers establish links with the Agriculture office and initiate the establishment of a millennial farmer PT business entity. They hope

that they will get *more benefits*, this business entity must be used as a field by millennial farmers to build agribusiness for all its members. Three main ammunition in achieving success in managing the agricultural sector. The first is to take advantage of smart farming and the second is to increase business scale through access to people's business credit (KUR), and the third is collaboration, cooperation networks and partnerships. Gen Y female farmers pursue agriculture because they feel most suitable because they realize that the agricultural sector is a prospective sector and has high social awareness to be able to benefit and empower the surrounding community. This attitude is formed from habituation and character formed from childhood, in addition to how *the culture* that exists in the family environment and peers forms such principles. This, according to Bourdieu, is called the *illusio principle*. The *illusio principle* is *habitus* as a result of skill, honed and learned through consistent effort and practice. *Habitus* becomes *ethos*. principles or values that are practiced. or an inwardly moral form. The strength of *habitus* carried out by the agent to affect his physical body (physical behavior) is called *hexis*(Andrews, 2021; Muwafi & Fareh, 2021)

"Anyway, I intend how I stand to be useful for my first society. second, yes, we are indeed saving useful knowledge, which can be practiced third, because we are already home here, yes, we're leaving aside the main work for the advancement

of Sleman millennial farmers is not solely for their prestige but really helps farmers who have difficulty penetrating the modern market "informant Y5

Trust between millennial farmer administrators is formed from the process of millennial farmer interaction, from time to time bonding is formed and trust in each other arises until linking arises to be able to collaborate with other farmers or academics and private sectors. The activities of informant D the head of millennial farmers who became entrepreneurs influenced their networks, D networked with academics, entertainers, politicians, and government. Cooperation with a network of academics brings benefits in the management of owned livestock businesses and institutional assistance of farmers in cooperation with PT Indomarko Prismaatama in watermelon cultivation. Linking is formed from the institutionalization of PT Petani Milenial which is used as a place to be able to accommodate farmers' business activities to be able to institutionalize and scale up efforts to create linking with external parties from millennial farmers, for example with opportunities for cooperation with PT Indomarko Prismaatama and UGM. Linking that is built opens access for farmers to improve production and increase market access. Linking was also built by the Ministry of Agriculture to assist in the provision of seeds, exhibition spots, and grants of 10,000 holes for hydroponics located in Berbah Kalasan Sleman. According to Bourdieu, social capital as the sum total of resources, actual or tangible, that increase to individuals or groups due to increased networks, few or many relationships institutionalized from good introductions and rewards (Burton, 2012; Termeer et al., 2022)

"ooww.. yes, there have access, especially participated in the Millenial Farmers, MSME, we participated in the exhibition, the visitors are diverse, so we can be known for our products, I also know more people. Social media will also be able to connect one person to another so that it is better known and more marketable" Y3 informant

The symbolic exchange of capital for obtaining social capital and economic capital was perceived

by informants. Informants who are members of the Millennial Farmer network have symbolic capital, with which informants are able to increase capital, namely social capital networks that can increase economic goal. The network is strongest in generations Y, X and is still limited to gen Z. Generation Z is still relatively young, aged 15-27 years, born between 1997 to 2009. Generation Z are people born in the internet generation, a generation that has enjoyed the wonders of technology after the birth of the internet. These Gen Z informant farmers and ranchers are still students, and there are some who have graduated from high school do not continue high education but have pursued agricultural business. Informants started running livestock farming businesses mostly because they saw and helped their parents. The informant said that they were not forced, but because it had become a daily life and that in rural communities it had become normal and natural for a child to help his parents' work. Gen Z who are currently pursuing the agricultural and livestock sector because of the support of parents. Farmer parents who do not consider the agricultural sector profitable direct their children to run other businesses and not become farmers. Gen Z habitus has also been formed from exposure to technology. The information knowledge they get no longer only comes from a limited environment, whether from parents, parents, peers or the closest environment.(Costa et al., 2019)

Linking is used to expand the network and especially for marketing and business development. Connecting the platform with local communities of practice seems a good way to create an environment that is conducive to the shared construction of knowledge. Turning to farmer learning communities as spaces where norms that shape individual behavior are collectively constructed and new narratives can be produced, empowering participating farmers as agents of change in agricultural practices(Azad & Pritchard, 2023; Cofré-bravo et al., 2019; Dolinska, 2021).

Conclusion:

Social capital, be it norms, trust and networks, is an important capital for farmers, how strengthening social capital is the basis for mental formation to bring agribusiness management. The strong difference in weak aspects of social capital between generations X, Y and Z does not distinguish this because these conditions do not inhibit the formation of bonding, bridging and linking. Cooperation will be built when providing mutual benefits, linking generations Y and Z is wider because of the factor of mastering technology.

Farmer regeneration can be done by strengthening farmers' social capital, by building links with private sector stakeholders, related agencies, academics able to increase capacity insight and access in agribusiness management so that strong institutions are formed. Strong institutions and business profits will become prestige and form an image that pursuing the agricultural sector is profitable. The mindset that the agricultural sector is a profitable sector is an attraction for the younger generation to want to pursue the agricultural sector.

Suggestion:

The need to increase the personal capacity of farmers and group assistance both technical related to livestock farming and non-technical related to leadership and capacity building to strengthen social capital in organizations or communities in order to create bonding, bridging and open communication for the creation of linking.

The ability to build networks is the basis for someone to feel confident in the agricultural sector and feel proud to pursue the agricultural sector. The need for increased communication and bridging between generations to be able to share and complement each other in self-capacity to create links between generations and external stakeholders both from academics, related agencies and the private sector for the development of agriculture of the younger generation who want to continue the agricultural sector is expected to be able to apply technology, increase self-capacity to further innovate in agribusiness management and institutional strengthening to achieve sustainable agriculture.

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