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## **Opportunities for the Involvement of Indonesia's Young Generation in Agricultural Business: A Literature Review**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In the midst of the current mass cutbacks, the agrarian industry has risen as one of the divisions appearing positive development execution in early 2025. The reason of this consider is to portray the different challenges confronted by horticulture in Indonesia and to analyze how huge the openings are for youthful Indonesians to be included within the rural segment. The strategy utilized in this ponder could be a writing study-based approach or writing mapping. The comes about of this writing examination will be a reference in surveying the potential for youthful individuals to take an interest within the rural commerce world. The inquire about discoveries show that the rural segment in Indonesia is as of now still confronting a number of classic issues that have not been illuminated to date. Hence, in the midst of the risk of cutbacks that have hit Indonesia, the rural segment is considered to still have openings for the more youthful era to bolster the maintainability of the community's economy. This may be done by the younger generation by beginning a trade within the rural division or collaborating with agriculturists within the angles of generation or showcasing of rural items.

*Keywords: Agricultural business, agricultural problems, young generation*

### **Introduction**

Unemployment is still rising in Indonesia. This is because factories are closing, and workers are losing their jobs. When many people are laid off, people don't have as much money to spend, and Indonesia's economy gets worse. Retnaningsih (2025) said that companies started laying off workers in 2014, and the number of layoffs was quite high at first, but then decreased until 2018. After that, the number of layoffs went up again during the Covid-19 pandemic, reaching its highest point in 2020. Then, after the pandemic was over, the number of layoffs slowly went down until 2023, but went up again in 2024. It is also predicted that in 2025, about 280 thousand workers from 60 textile companies will lose their jobs in a new wave of layoffs.

Amidst the current wave of mass layoffs, the agricultural sector is one of the sectors that shows positive growth performance in early 2025. This condition is mainly supported by the food crops, plantations, and agricultural services subsectors. The agricultural sector contributes significantly to Indonesia's economic growth, namely 1,11 percent of the total economic growth in the first quarter of 2025 of 4,85 percent (Adhiem, 2025). However, the scarcity of farmers by productive age is still a problem in the sustainability of agriculture in Indonesia in the availability of human resources as farmers and agricultural land producing food to support food security for the entire community (Sidharta et al., 2021). Besides the fact that there are fewer farmers, Indonesian

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agriculture has another issue: the age and productivity of farmers. In Indonesia, 60.8% of farmers are over 45 years old, and 73.97% only went to elementary school, so they are not very good at using new technology. Because of this, Indonesian farmers do not produce as much as farmers in other ASEAN countries. We need to think about what this means for the future of farming (Maihani et al., 2021).

According to the opinion by Maulana et al (2025), in the midst of the wave of layoffs that are currently occurring in Indonesia, the potential for developing urban farming-based businesses is a promising solution. This is in line with what Mazwan et al (2024), the solutions that can be implemented are improving youth perceptions of agriculture, providing government support, and integrating innovative agricultural strategies. This statement is supported by the opinion of Kurnianto (2024) who stated that agriculture is a vital sector in Indonesia, which provides livelihoods for millions of people and makes a significant contribution to the national economy.

As a rural nation, Indonesia encompasses a parcel of rice areas which afterward gotten to be one of the people's jobs. Not to say the bolster of hot and blustery climate conditions as well as a tropical climate which progressively makes the soil in Indonesia reasonable for numerous sorts of plants. In spite of the awesome openings it has, tragically, this nation still must maximize the benefit openings within the rural division since a part of negative disgrace emerges. One is the suspicion that being a rancher will confront numerous rural issues. Given this situation, this study will explain the different farming problems in Indonesia. It will also look at how likely young Indonesians are to work in the farming business.

## **Material And Method**

This study uses a design based on literature review or literature search. According to Snyder (2023), a literature review is a method of gathering and combining past research in a way that is fairly organized. The data sources used come from journals published over the last 5 years. The keywords used to search for information are about problems or crises in Indonesian farming. The results of this search will then be used to find chances for young people to get involved in farming businesses.

## **Result And Discussion**

Agriculture is a major source of jobs around the world. This is especially true in countries with low and middle incomes, where many people work in agriculture. In many developing countries, farming is more than just a job, it is a way of life that is tied to cultural traditions. Agriculture provides a living for millions of small farmers who often grow just enough food to live on. This shows how important it is for reducing poverty and helping rural areas grow. Also, agriculture helps the economy grow by adding to the GDP and export income.

## **Literature Review**

When we look at how the world's food supply is changing, it makes us concerned about a possible food crisis in the future. A food crisis that impacts the entire world is a threat to every nation. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports that the world's population is currently seven billion and is predicted to reach nine billion by 2045 (Rozi et al, 2025). This means we must grow significantly more food, but we have less land available for farming. Because of this, the world will likely experience a food crisis because we will not have enough land or food to feed everyone

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as the population increases rapidly (Mirzabaev et al, 2023). Even though Indonesia is an agricultural country, it still struggles to produce enough food for its own people. This is due to typical farming issues such as changes in how land is used, labor availability, and resources. Because Indonesia does not grow enough food to feed its entire population, it imports food. However, depending on food imports for an extended period is risky and not a good long-term solution (Rozaki, 2021). As explained by Setiawan et al (2023), Indonesia faces difficulties in meeting its nutritional needs. Climate change, changes in land use, and industrialization all affect food crop production. Masriadi et al (2024) also conveyed this problem, stating that solving global food and energy issues is becoming increasingly urgent, worsened by a growing population and ongoing climate change.

Another problem was raised by Ngadi et al (2023) that, the extent of older-age laborers within the agrarian segment in Indonesia is anticipated to extend, making it essential to define fitting approaches that are fitting to the accessible assets. Tong et al (2024) explained, populace maturing has noteworthy impacts on financial advancement, and populace maturing within the rural division too undermines maintainable rural improvement. The maturing of the rural populace could be a wonder that happens not as it were in created nations but is additionally common in creating nations. This issue is especially important for creating countries where rural labor shapes a significant portion of the workforce. Therefore, according to Priani et al (2023), it is additionally vital for all parties to pay consideration to the issue of maturing ranchers, since in case Food administration is as it were carried out by the more seasoned era, the number of ranchers will proceed to diminish from year to year.

The decay within the number of laborers within the rural segment is caused by the nonappearance of maintainability of laborers who are curious about getting to be agriculturists (Borda et al, 2023). The most problem and concern for the longer term of agribusiness in Indonesia is the moo intrigued of the more youthful era who need to work as agriculturists (Taufiqurrohmah and Jayanti, 2022). Youthful individuals are uninterested in cultivating since cultivating isn't respected as a high-status work that youthful individuals nowadays seek (Faturohman, 2023). The declining support of youth in farming has brought almost negative results such as the reality that more seasoned ranchers are less likely to lock in in agrienviromental plans, the expanded probability of not embracing effective innovations and framework, and the misfortune of site-specific information (Duesberg et al, 2017).

Timban et al (2024) argue, even though this part of the economy is important to most Indonesians, what it needs doesn't match up with training new workers. Agriculture can get new workers when parents pass down farms to their children or when people with no family farms start farming, and this is one reason why fewer people are becoming farmworkers. Zhang (2020) says that farmer regeneration is very important for keeping agriculture going strong, and here are some reasons why. It's important to get younger people involved in farming. This will help make sure new farming methods are used. These methods can make farms more productive and sustainable. They can also make farming more efficient and improve technical skills.

## **Discussion**

The results of previous research searches used as references for literature studies focus on several major issues that occur in the agricultural sector in Indonesia, including: 1) The challenge of meeting world food needs due to climate change; 2) The increasing number of elderly Indonesian

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farmers; and 3) Low interest of the younger generation in the agricultural sector. The various issues above are indeed not new problems that have emerged in Indonesia, but rather old problems that have not been resolved until presently. Although many studies have tried to solve the problems, but the solutions offered have not completely fixed them. However, if viewed from another perspective, various challenges that are current agricultural issues can become opportunities if utilized appropriately. There are several opportunities for young people to get involved in the agricultural business based on the main issues of the problems above, including:

#### 1. Entrepreneurial Opportunities

Food is the foremost imperative essential human require and its fulfillment is portion of the essential rights of each person. Food needs are continuously expanding together with the expanding populace. In terms of fulfillment, not all food needs can be met, since the capacity of food generation and dissemination is progressively constrained. In the midst of the trouble of finding occupations in Indonesia, satisfying the essential needs of the community can be an opportunity to gotten to be a business visionary freely or in bunches, or indeed fair to meet the family's nourishment needs. This movement can be drained the yard, unused open arrive, and indeed on the housetop. Activity like this is not modern in Indonesia but have long been socialized and have been broadly actualized, in spite of the fact that there are still numerous individuals who have not executed it persistently. Within the yard, different sorts of plants can be developed, extending from vegetables, natural products, to decorative plants. A few cases of plants that are reasonable for planting within the yard incorporate: kale, spinach, lettuce, mustard greens, tomatoes, chilies, eggplants, long beans, green beans, carrots, and a few sorts of angle such as tilapia and catfish.

Citing research conducted by Harto (2022), some community groups doing this have started to process and sell products made from things other than rice. This is possible because they can grow enough food to feed their families. Most of what they harvest comes from group gardens, so they can turn it into products to sell.

#### 2. Partnership Opportunities with Farmers

A rural association may be a collaborative understanding between two or more people or substances, regularly farmers and other partners, pointed at sharing assets, dangers, and benefits in rural generation. These associations can include different models, such as farmer-to-farmer collaborations, or organizations between farmers and businesses or government organizations. The objective is to move forward proficiency, increment generation, and improve the financial and social well-being of all included. Based on Hsu et al (2019) research, the partnership model is better than the usual separated model and the fully combined model, especially when the company's market size is in the middle range.

Small farmers in Indonesia as of now don't have get to to huge markets, so their rural items are as it were sold in direct amounts in nearby markets at moo costs. In expansion, the expanding costs of other essential necessities, counting the cost of rural materials, too increment the defenselessness of farmers. Citing the conclusion communicated by Imaniar and Brata (2020), the marvel of agriculturists who favor to offer their crops to operators still happens as frequently as conceivable. It is illustrated that brokers have strong associations and frameworks in collaborating with distinctive parties. Isolated from that, it cannot be confined from the affect of go between who are trusted by the community, so that agriculturists are especially subordinate on advertising their crops to brokers. Within the occasion that this farmer's penchant continues to be carried out, the

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agriculturist will finished up subordinate on the operator. On the other hand, agriculturists must as well get lower costs from brokers, since brokers carry out a long get ready to trade farmers' crops.

In today's innovative period, collaboration between the millennial era and conventional farmers is key to making a difference move forward the rural segment in Indonesia. This has the potential to decrease the negative sees of society towards conventional farmers beside the quick improvement of modernization. The advanced time opens up openings for imagination, where thoughts can be realized with the assistance of different instruments accessible nowadays, without the limitations of topographical boundaries. Younger people have a better chance in digital farming because they know more about technology and the internet. Young people, especially Generation Z, can use social media, apps, and online sites to promote farming, sell products, and find new information. Digital farming methods, like smart farming and online farm stores, can get younger people interested in farming and change their bad opinions about it.

### Conclusion

Indonesia's farming industry still deals with many long-standing issues. So, even with possible job losses in Indonesia, farming is seen as a way for young people to support the economy. Young people can become entrepreneurs in farming, or work with farmers to grow or sell crops.

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