ABSTRACT

Sukoharjo Regency is one of the rice barns in Central Java Province where in 2021 it produced 370,305 tonnes of dry grain in one harvest period. One of the largest rice-producing sub-districts is Polokarto Sub-district with the highest milled dry grain (MDG) yield in Sukoharjo District reaching 46,613 tonnes in a year. Although the harvest area and production are the highest, the productivity level is still below other sub-districts. Productivity is influenced by the human resource factor (HR) where the availability of land is not optimally utilised due to the lack of human resources in agriculture. This is related to the low interest of the younger generation in rice farming. This study aims to determine the factors that influence the decision of the younger generation to work in the rice farming sector in Polokarto District, Sukoharjo Regency.

The method used in this research is binary logistic regression. The type of data used is primary data obtained from 100 samples consisting of farmers and non-rice farmers in Polokarto District, and secondary data as supporting data in this study.

The results of this study show that the variables of wages, land area, number of dependents and gender partially have a significant effect, while the education variable partially has an insignificant effect. The wage variable has the greatest influence with a possibility of 9.28 per cent in influencing the decision of the younger generation to work in the rice farming sector in Polokarto District.

Keywords: agricultural sector, labour force, education, wage, gender, land ownership, household responsibilities