

INTISARI

Pembangunan pertanian yang berkelanjutan masih bergantung pada peran sumber daya manusia. Perubahan struktur demografi yang kurang menguntungkan bagi sektor pertanian menjadi permasalahan utama. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu (1) mengetahui pengaruh karakteristik individu dan lingkungan eksternal terhadap minat petani muda dalam usahatani hortikultura (2) mengetahui pengaruh pemberdayaan terhadap kapasitas manajemen dan minat petani muda dalam usahatani hortikultura, dan (3) mengetahui pengaruh karakteristik individu, lingkungan eksternal (ekonomi dan sosial-budaya), kapasitas manajemen, pemberdayaan, dan minat petani muda terhadap kinerja petani muda dalam usahatani hortikultura. Penelitian dilakukan di 7 desa di Kabupaten Malang. Desa tersebut yaitu Desa Punten, Desa Kungkuk, Desa Payan, Desa Gempol, Desa Ngantru, Desa Codo, dan Desa Dampit. Pemilihan lokasi dilakukan secara purposive sampling. Sampel penelitian adalah petani muda di Kabupaten Malang yang ditentukan secara Simple Random Sampling sejumlah 200 sampel. Model analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah model persamaan struktural (SEM) yang dianalisis menggunakan program WarpPLS (Pengembangan *Partial Least Square*). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Lingkungan eksternal dan pemberdayaan berpengaruh terhadap minat petani muda dalam usahatani hortikultura. Karakteristik individu, lingkungan ekonomi, lingkungan sosial budaya, kapasitas manajemen, dan minat memiliki pengaruh yang positif terhadap kinerja usahatani hortikultura petani muda di Kabupaten Malang.

Kata kunci: krisis pemuda, pertanian, petani, tenaga kerja

ABSTRACT

Sustainable agricultural development still depends on the role of human resources. Changes in the demographic structure that are less profitable for the agricultural sector are the main problems. The objectives of this study were (1) to determine the effect of individual characteristics and the external environment on the interest of young farmers in horticultural farming (2) to determine the effect of empowerment on management capacity and interest of young farmers in horticultural farming, and (3) to determine the effect of individual characteristics, the external environment. (economy and socio-culture), management capacity, empowerment, and young farmers' interest in the performance of young farmers in horticultural farming. The research was conducted in 7 villages in Malang Regency. The villages are Punten Village, Kutut Village, Payan Village, Gempol Village, Ngantru Village, Codo Village, and Dampit Village. The location selection was done by purposive sampling. The research sample was 200 young farmers in Malang Regency who were determined by simple random sampling. The data analysis model used in this study was a structural equation model (SEM) which was analyzed using the WarpPLS program (Partial Least Square Development). The results showed that the external environment and empowerment affect the interest of young farmers in horticultural farming. Individual characteristics, economic environment, socio-cultural environment, management capacity, and interest have a positive influence on the performance of horticultural farming of young farmers in Malang Regency.

Key words: youth crisis, agriculture, farmers, labor