

Youth Engagement in Agriculture and Farmer Regeneration: A Place-Based Perspective Using Bourdieu's Framework

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ABSTRACT

Youth engagement in agriculture is an important component of farmer regeneration; however, engagement patterns may vary by region. This study aims to analyze youth characteristics, differences in farming choices, supporting factors and interest in farming across three regional typologies in Kediri Regency, Indonesia. This study used a mixed-methods approach with 156 respondents from three regional typologies: Agro-Agricultural/Slope, Peri-urban/Transition, and Food Agricultural Plains. Quantitative data were analyzed using frequency distributions, percentages, the Respondent Achievement Level (TCR), and the Chi-Square test, while qualitative data were collected through interviews to support and enrich the interpretation of the quantitative findings. The findings indicate that youth engagement in agripreneurship is shaped by the interaction of field conditions, access to various forms of capital, and habitus developed through agricultural experiences. These relationships vary across regional typologies due to differences in commodities, resource availability, social networks, and economic opportunities. Therefore, farmer regeneration efforts should adopt a place-based approach by strengthening existing capital and local potential while addressing resource and opportunity constraints according to regional conditions, with the aim of supporting sustained youth engagement as agricultural entrepreneurs and future farmers.

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1. Introduction

The agricultural sector makes a significant contribution to the economic system. Its growth not only helps maintain food security, but also supports industrial development and creates employment opportunities (Safitri, Agustin, Syahroni, & Kurniati, 2025). The potential of this sector needs to be maintained and continuously enhanced. However, its sustainability depends not only on natural resources and technological development but also on the human resources involved in agricultural production. One of the major challenges faced is the slow pace of farmer regeneration. In the agricultural sector, a substantial proportion of the agricultural workforce consists of aging farmers (Sukma & Ruslan, 2024). Farmer regeneration has become increasingly complex as younger generations now have more diverse options in terms of education, employment, and economic activities outside the agricultural sector (Fitrianti, Sudrajat, & Suatno, 2025).

Low levels of farmer regeneration represent a significant concern because youth engagement in agriculture is not merely a means of replacing older generations of farmers,

but it is also essential for bringing new capacities, knowledge and innovation to the agricultural sector. Young people can drive the modernization of agriculture as their familiarity with new technologies helps accelerate agricultural innovation (Marpaung & Bangun, 2023). In addition, youth engagement in agriculture can contribute to agro-industrial development through the development of local village products and the expansion of their market reach (Maulana & Pradhana, 2026). Therefore, limited youth engagement may weaken farm management, constrain adaptive capacity and hinder the development of agriculture- and locally based enterprises.

The issue of low farmer engagement may not occur uniformly across different contexts, particularly when considering youth within a regional context. Individual characteristics such as age, farming experience, education attainment, and choice of agricultural commodities, are associated with decisions regarding farming activities. (Zuhri, Siswadi, & Apriliawan, 2024) explain that individuals' choices regarding cultivation practices are related to land conditions, socioeconomic characteristics, and farmers' farming characteristics. This suggests that the regional context is an important aspect that needs to be considered, as each region has distinct resource characteristics, agricultural commodities, and market access.

Differences in regional typology can influence the socioeconomic conditions of farming households (Pramudita & Rudiarto, 2022). A place-based perspective emphasizes that development processes need to take into account the specific characteristics and diversity of each region, as differences in local conditions shape different opportunities across regions (Barca & McCann, 2012). Furthermore, the characteristics of a region shape the conditions and opportunities available to the people living within it (Pose & etal, 2024). A place-based approach can provide a better understanding of local interactions, thereby enabling policies or programs to be designed in ways that are more targeted and context-specific (Mubangizi, 2024). In the context of agriculture, differences in regional characteristics, reflected in human resource participation, farming experience, educational backgrounds, and commodity choices, can provide a basis for formulating strategies that are more appropriate and relevant to regions with different characteristics and resource endowments. These differences can subsequently be understood through the perspective of social practice.

Bourdieu's theory of social practice explains that individual actions are often shaped by the interplay of field, capital, and habitus. Thus, individual actions are not determined solely by rational choices, but are also shaped by social experiences and the resources available within particular social conditions (Bourdieu, 1977). The concepts of habitus, capital and field can help explain the factors of involvement of young farmers and the strategies that can be developed to strengthen local agriculture (Soffi, 2026). Social practice, however, does not focus solely on individual actions in relation to these dimensions, but also takes place within heterogeneous spaces. In this sense, place matters because it can provide different resources, opportunities, and social environments for each individual. A place-based perspective can therefore provide a framework for understanding how regional characteristics shape different conditions and opportunities. These differences can create distinct opportunities and constraints for young people in choosing and pursuing agricultural enterprises (Haryati & dkk, 2024). At the same time, livelihood conditions also influence the decision and sustainability of youth in agriculture (Ambarwati & dkk, 2024).

In the context of youth engagement in agriculture, differences across settings are reflected in access to resources, farming experience, and family support and the broader social environment. Differences in the social environment can also shape young people's

perceptions of agricultural activities and their choices regarding employment in the agricultural sector (Valdiani, Adinugraha, & Sirgear, 2017). Accordingly, a place-based perspective can help explain contextual differences across regions, while Bourdieu's theory of social practice can further elucidate these contexts by examining how capital and habitus shape young people's farming practices. In the context of Kediri Regency, the region has diverse agricultural characteristics, which were classified by the researchers into three distinct typologies involving eight subdistricts: Agro-Agricultural/Slope, Peri-urban/Transition, and Food-Producing Agricultural Plains. These three typologies illustrate differences in conditions, resources, and agricultural business opportunities available to young people in each area. This distinction is important because social environments, farming experience, family support, and young people's perceptions of agricultural work may develop differently across regions.

Although numerous studies have examined the importance of youth engagement and its driving factors as components of farmer regenerations, research on youth engagement across different regional typologies remains limited. Addressing this gap is important for formulating farmer regeneration strategies that are responsive to local characteristics, particularly in Kediri Regency. Therefore, this study aims to identify the characteristics of young farmers based on age, farming experience, and educational attainment, and to analyze differences across regions. In addition, the study analyzes commodity choices and interprets differences in these patterns in relation to regional characteristics, social experiences, attitudes towards farming, and family support and the broader social environment. These findings are intended to provide a basis for formulating locally appropriate farmer regeneration strategies in Kediri Regency.

2. Methodology

The study was conducted in Kediri Regency, East Java, Indonesia. Kediri Regency was purposively selected because of its diverse agricultural contexts and their relevance to youth engagement and farmer regeneration. To capture this spatial variation, three analytical regional typologies were considered: Agro-agricultural/Upland (Pare, Kepung, and Puncu Subdistricts), Peri-urban/Transition (Ngasem and Grogol Subdistricts), and Food-production Plain (Plemahan, Papar, and Purwoasri Subdistricts). These typologies were used to represent different agricultural contexts within Kediri Regency, with study locations purposively selected from each typology.

This study employed a mixed- methods approach using an explanatory sequential design. This design consists of two main stages: the collection and analysis of quantitative data, followed by the collection and analysis of qualitative data to explain and deepen quantitative findings (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2018). The mixed- methods approach facilitates the use of quantitative findings as a basis for guiding the subsequent qualitative phase, allowing qualitative data to explain and extend the quantitative findings (Draucker, 2020). In the study, the integration of the two approaches was intended to use quantitative findings as a basis for understanding patterns of differences across regions, while qualitative data provided contextual explanations for the quantitative results.

Respondents were selected purposively based on two criteria: (1) aged 19–40 years and (2) actively engaged in farming activities in Kediri Regency. Potential respondents were identified through agricultural extension networks, including BPP, PPL, and farmer groups, and through referrals from eligible young farmers. In total, 156 respondents were included in the study across the three regional typologies. For the qualitative component, selected young

farmers who met the same criteria were included as key informants, while PPLs served as supporting informants. Respondents participated in the study, comprising 50 respondents from the Agro-Agriculture/Slope typology, 40 from the Peri-urban/Transition typology, and 66 from the Food-Producing Agricultural Plains typology. The data collected covered respondent characteristics, agripreneurship practices, and psychosocial factors measured using Likert-scale items, as well as qualitative data. The Likert-scale data were analyzed by calculating index scores (idx, %) and classifying the scores into predetermined categories, followed by a Chi-square to examine differences across regional typologies. Qualitative data were analyzed using a qualitative analysis approach following (Miles, 2020), involving coding, memoing, data display and conclusion drawing. The qualitative analysis focused particularly on differences in the characteristics and patterns of young farmers' engagement across regions, based on information concerning attitudes toward farming, family support, the social environment and their experiences in agricultural activities.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Young Farmer Characteristics

Farmer characteristics reflect individual patterns of behavior, whereby each individual may adopt approaches that best suit their farming activities. In this study, the characteristics of young farmers analyzed included age, education attainment, and farming experience to describe the profile of young people engaged in agricultural agripreneurship across the different regional typologies. In addition to being analyzed descriptively using frequency distributions and percentages, differences in the distribution of characteristics across regional typologies were also tested using Chi-Square (χ^2) test at a 5% significance level ($p < 0,05$).

Table 1 presents the differences in respondent characteristics across the three regional typologies based on age, farming experience, and educational attainment. Regarding age, the Chi-Square test resulted in a p-value of 0,3 ($p > 0,05$), indicating no statistically significant difference in the distribution of age groups across the regional typologies. The 26–35-year age group was the dominant group across all three typologies. Descriptively, the Agro-Agricultural/Slope typology had a lower proportion of respondents aged 17–25 years (26,00%) than those aged 36–40 years (28,00%), whereas the Food-Producing Agricultural Plains showed the opposite pattern, with proportions of 33,33% and 21,21%, respectively. In the Peri-urban/Transition typology, the two age groups had equal proportions (22,50%). Overall, the age structure of respondents was relatively homogeneous across the three regional typologies.

Table 1. Characteristics of Young Farmers by Regional Typology in Kediri Regency

Characteristic	Category	Agro-Agricultural/ Slope n (%)	Peri-urban/ Transition n (%)	Food-Producing Agricultural Plains n (%)	Difference Test (Chi-square)
Age	17-25 years	13 (26,00)	9 (22,50)	22 (33,33)	0,392
	26-35 years	23 (46,00)	22 (55,00)	30 (45,45)	
	36-40 years	14 (28,00)	9 (22,50)	14 (21,21)	
Total		50 (100)	40 (100)	66 (100)	
Farming Experience	≤1 year	3 (6,12)	7 (17,50)	8 (12,12)	0,538
	2–5 years	23 (46,00%)	27 (67,50)	28 (42,42)	
	6–10 years	17 (34,00%)	3 (7,50)	19 (28,79)	
	>10 years	7 (14,00%)	3 (7,50)	11 (16,67)	
Total		50 (100)	40 (100)	66 (100)	
Education	< SD	0 (0,0)	0 (0,00)	0 (0,00)	0,246
	SD	0 (0,00)	1 (2,50)	1 (1,52)	
	SMP/SLTP	11 (22,00)	6 (15,00)	17 (25,76)	
	SMA/SMK	32 (64,00)	25 (62,50)	45 (68,18)	
	S1	7 (14,00)	8 (20,00)	3(4,55)	
Total		50 (100)	40 (100)	66 (100)	

Source: Primary data, 2026

The analysis of farming experience showed no statistically significant difference in its distribution across the regional typologies, with a p-value of 0,538 ($p > 0,05$). The difference was particularly evident in the 6–10-year experience category, which accounted for 34,00% of respondents in the Agro-Agricultural/Slope typology, 7,50% in the Peri-urban/Transition typology, and 28,79% in the Food-Producing Agricultural Plains typology. This pattern indicates that respondents in the Peri-urban/Transition typology generally had less farming experience. This finding is consistent with several previous studies suggesting that peri-urban areas commonly experience land-use change and land fragmentation. (Alexander Follmann, 2021) explain that the growth of peri-urban areas is often accompanied by land conversion and fragmentation, which may encourage farmers to leave farming, relocate, or alter the intensity of their agricultural activities. However, in the present study, land-use change was not examined as a factor contributing to differences in farming experience across the regional typologies.

Furthermore, the distribution of educational attainment among young farmers did not differ significantly across the regional typologies, with Senior High School/Vocational School graduates representing the largest proportion in all three typologies (64,00%, 62,50%, and 68,18%, respectively). However, the Peri-urban/Transitional typology had the highest proportion of Bachelor's Degree holders (20,00%), compared with the Agro-Agriculture/Slope typology (14,00%) and the Food-Producing Agricultural Plains typology (4,55%). This pattern indicates that educational attainment was relatively homogeneous across the three regional typologies. Nevertheless, (Tanjung, 2023) suggest that young farmers in areas closer to urban centers tend to have higher levels of educational attainment, supported by better

access to education and mobility across regions may help explain why educational attainment among young people was relatively similar despite differences in regional characteristics.

3.2 Variations in Young Farmers' Bourdieuan Practices from a Place-based Perspective

In this study, Bourdieu's theory of social practice and the place-based perspective were employed to understand variations in youth engagement in agripreneurship across the three regional typologies. The two perspectives served complementary analytical functions to provide a more in-depth understanding of the conditions observed in the field. Bourdieu's theory of social practice was used to explain the formation of young people's practices in relation to habitus, capital and field, while the place-based perspective was used to compare how the contexts and characteristics of each region shape different conditions and opportunities for these practices. Within this framework, the analysis examined how the field, capital, and habitus of young farmers operate within the contexts of the three regional typologies: Agro-Agriculture/Slope, Peri-urban/Transition, and Food-Producing Agricultural Plains.

3.2.1 *Field*

First, the concept of a field refers to a social space in which actors occupy particular positions and have access to resources that hold different forms of value within that field (Schirone, 2023). In this study, the agripreneurship field in which young people operate is not viewed merely as a physical location but also as a socioeconomic environment in which agricultural activities take place. Differences in regional characteristics provide different conditions and opportunities for agripreneurship practices. One indication of these differences can be observed in variations in agripreneurship practices across different regional fields. The data on young people's choices of agricultural types and commodities across the three regional typologies are presented as follow.

Table 2. Types of Agricultural Activities and Commodity Choices among Young Farmers in Kediri Regency

Agriculture	Category	Agro-Agricultural/ Slope n	Peri-urban/ Transition n	Food-Producing Agricultural Plains n	Difference Test (Chi-square)
Types/ Commodities	Food Crops	23	18	37	0,00
	Vegetable Horticulture	9	13	15	
	Fruit Horticulture	13	1	8	
	Plantation Crops	5	2	6	
	Ornamental Plants	0	3	0	
	Medicinal Plants	0	3	0	
	Total	50	40	66	

Source: Primary data, 2026,

Description: ^astatistically significant at alpha 5%

The Chi-square test showed a statistically significant difference in the distribution of agricultural commodities managed by young farmers across the regional typologies ($p < 0,00$). Although all the three typologies were dominated by food crops, they exhibited different patterns in other commodities. The Agro-Agricultural/Slope typology accounted for 46,00% of

food crops and showed a relatively strong presence of fruit horticulture (26,00%), including avocado, banana, pineapple, dragon fruit, and melon, as well as vegetables and sugarcane.

The Peri-urban/Transition typology accounted for 45,00% of food crops and 32,50% of vegetable horticultural, and was the only typology in which young farmers were engaged in ornamental plants and medicinal plants. This pattern may indicate a tendency toward commodity diversification in areas with more limited agricultural land, including the cultivation of commodities that can be produced on relatively small landholdings. Meanwhile, the Food-Producing Agricultural Plains typology was most strongly dominated by food crops (56,06%), particularly rice, followed by vegetable horticulture (22,73%), fruit horticulture (12,12%), and plantation crops (9,09%). The findings indicate that the three regional typologies share a common agricultural base centered on food crops, but differ in their patterns of diversification.

The Agro-Agricultural/Slope typology, comprising Kepung, Puncu, and Pare Subdistricts, showed a stronger orientation toward fruit horticulture. In the Peri-urban/Transition typology, comprising Grogol and Ngasem Subdistricts, young farmers were engaged in a more diverse range of agricultural practices, particularly vegetable horticulture and selected non-food commodities. In contrast, the Food-Producing Agricultural Plains typology, comprising Plemahan, Papar, and Purwoasri Subdistricts, showed a greater concentration on food crops, particularly rice.

The three conditions described above indicate that variations in young people's agripreneurship practices are reflected not only in the types of commodities they manage but also in the level and direction of business diversification across regions. This finding is consistent with the place-based perspective, which emphasizes that local regional characteristics can shape different economic conditions and opportunities for communities. A region is not merely a spatial setting for agricultural activities but also provides a distinct combination of resources, agroecological conditions, market access, and economic environments. Accordingly, young people's commodity choices can be understood as practices that take place within regional conditions that are not entirely homogeneous. In the study, qualitative data were also collected to provide contextual explanations for the quantitative findings based on informants' accounts. The following excerpts illustrate these contextual differences:

"I grow pineapples because my family has been growing pineapples here for a long time. Many people in this area also grow pineapples, so marketing them is relatively easy because I already know the people involved. Water is scarce here, and most of the rice fields depend on rainfall. So, growing other crops, such as rice, is a little more difficult" (P1, Agro-Agricultural/Slope)

"I chose rice because the conditions here are suitable for growing rice. This area is also well known for its rice production. Agricultural technology has also become more accessible here, such as the use of drones, which makes it fertilization easier. Agricultural machinery, such as transplanter, can also be used effectively here", (P7, Food-Producing Agricultural Plains)

The qualitative findings indicate that young people tend to choose commodities that have been established in their local areas for a long time, as the presence of many producers has made cultivation knowledge, production capacity, and market access more readily available. In contrast, in the Food-Producing Agricultural Plains, agricultural innovation technologies such as the use of drones and transplanter have begun to be adopted in recent

years. From the perspective of Bourdieu's social practice theory, these conditions suggest that the agricultural field has an existing structure and established resources, while remaining dynamic as new technologies are introduced. This also illustrates, from a place-based perspective, that the characteristics and development of each region can produce different field conditions. These differences may result in agripreneurship opportunities that are not entirely uniform across regions. In line with this finding, (Daniswara, 2025) explains that technological and structural changes in agriculture can shape new contexts for the engagement of younger generations in the agricultural sector.

Bourdieu's concept of capital provides a framework for understanding how different forms of capital (economic, social, cultural, and symbolic) can influence the strategies and positions of farmers. In this study, capital is not limited to financial resources or physical assets but encompasses economic, social, and symbolic resources that young people can mobilize in carrying out agripreneurship practices. Each form of capital plays a particular role in the agricultural sector and is closely connected to the social and economic life of farming communities. These forms of capital may originate from within farmers' families and households as well as from external parties.

The first form of capital is economic capital. In this study, economic capital takes the form of land, production inputs, agricultural machinery and equipment, and new innovations that youth can utilize in carrying out their agricultural enterprises. Across the three regional typologies, patterns of ownership and sources of economic capital varied. For example, in the Food-Producing Agricultural Plains, young farmers reported collaboration with the Agricultural Extension Agency (BPP) and the Agriculture and Plantation Office of Kediri Regency to obtain modern agricultural equipment, including drones, transplanters, and four-wheeled tractors. In other areas, especially in the Peri-urban/Transition typology, young farmers more commonly relied on personal capital provided by their parents and accessed the People's Business Credit (KUR) program through banks. These patterns are reflected in the following statements from informants:

"I received the equipment from the BPP. The Purwoasri BPP is currently working to help traditional farmers transition to modern farming, so they facilitate access to and the use of modern agricultural equipment. I also received a large tractor from the Agriculture Office." (P7, Food-Producing Agricultural Plains).

Furthermore, regarding Food-Producing Agricultural Plains in different sub-districts:

"There is assistance in the form of large four-wheeled tractors from the Agriculture and Plantation Office. Some farmers use personal funds, a few actually own transplanters themselves, usually because their parents also work in the rice fields, so they use the equipment together. Some others participate in the KUR program provided by the bank". (P8, Food-Producing Agricultural Plains).

"Most of us here use our own funds. The businesses are relatively small, so we use personal capital. The land is also usually inherited from our parents. If we need capital from outside our own resources, we usually obtain it through a bank because there is the KUR program." (P4, Peri-urban/Transition)

The findings of this interview explain that access to economic capital was obtained not only through personal ownership but also through collaboration with the Agricultural Extension Agency (BPP), the Agriculture and Plantation Office of Kediri Regency, and Financial

Institutions such as Banks that provide People's Business Credit (KUR) program. These collaborations undertaken by the young farmers also demonstrate the role of social capital in supporting them as they conduct their farming operations.

3.2.2 Social Capital

Social capital can be understood as resources embedded within social relationships, including trust, social networks, and norms that enable cooperation among actors (Tjokropandojo, 2024). In agripreneurship practices in Kediri Regency, social capital can be observed through interactions among young farmers and their peers within farmer groups, communities, extension activities, and other learning spaces that help strengthen their agripreneurial capacities. Qualitative findings indicate that young farmers who actively interact within groups have greater opportunities to learn from other farmers and to participate in various agricultural activities and capacity-building programs.

"I am a member of a farmer group, but actually, not many members are active in extension activities. Those who are active are usually invited to training activities held across Kediri Regency, so it is easier to obtain information" (P2, Agro-Agricultural/Slope)

"To be honest, not many people here join farmer groups. A young farmers' group was established recently, but it's mostly just me, and sometimes I invite my friends to get together. Those who are active can often gain access to new information and capital. Some prefer engaging on Facebook to look for technical and market information. Otherwise, they use TikTok because nowadays, you can find a lot of information there, or connect with other young farmers." (P4, Peri-urban/Transition)

"Many people here use TikTok. Whatever information we need, we can usually find it there. Some people actively participate in extension activities, while others do not. Extension activities are held quite regularly, usually once or twice a month. However, young people are still less active than older farmers. During the extension activities, the extension officer encourages and involves us so that we stay active and continue working as young farmers." (P9, Food-Producing Agricultural Plains)

These conditions indicate that social networks function not only as interpersonal connections but also as relationships among individuals but also as resources that support young people's engagement in agricultural practices. The importance explained by (Agus Subhan Prasetyo, 2021), participation can enhance knowledge and skills while improving the effectiveness of extension activities through knowledge sharing with extensions workers. However, the strength and form of these social networks vary across regions. In both the Agro-Agricultural/Slope and Food-Producing Agricultural Plains typologies, youth are relatively active in farmer groups, even though some require parental encouragement to participate. Conversely, in the Peri-urban/Transition typology, engagement tends to be limited. In Ngasem Subdistrict, for example, a young farmer group (Taruna Tani) had been established, but its activities remained limited because young people were occupied with their respective activities. A common pattern across all three typologies was that young people tended to interact online through Facebook groups and other social media platforms to share information about farming experiences and marketing. From a place-based perspective, these findings suggest that social capital develops within different social and economic

contexts across regions. From a Bourdieuan perspective, variations in social networks indicate that young people's access to social resources is not uniform across contexts. Nevertheless, these networks can provide resources that encourage young people to engage in agriculture and support the development of their agricultural enterprises.

Symbolic capital refers to a form of capital that gains recognition and legitimacy within a particular social field. In Bourdieu's perspective, this form of capital is related to prestige, reputation, status, legitimacy, and authority acquired through processes of social recognition. This suggests that the influence of an actor is not only due to the resources he has, but also on the extent to which their position, knowledge and authority are recognized by other actors. In the agricultural context, recognition from certain parties can play an important role in providing guidance, knowledge, and encouragement to agricultural practitioners (A. Pronti., 2023). In this study, symbolic capital can be seen from local actors who encourage youth engagement in agriculture, particularly agricultural extension officers (PPL), farmer group leaders and village officials. Their positions are important for youth to recognize the knowledge, capacity and authority associated with these roles, giving greater significance to the guidance and encouragement they provide within the agricultural social environment. Qualitative findings indicate that the encouragement for young people to engage in farming was provided not only during farmer-group activities but also on various occasions, including community meetings and village activities.

"Of course, the farmer-group leader has to remind and motivate us. Since we often meet, he encourages us to stay motivated in farming and gives us advice. The extension officer also provides encouragement, especially during extension activities. Village officials also often remind us and support young people's involvement in agriculture." (P9, Food-Producing Agricultural Plains)

"Fortunately, the village head in Kwadungan Village, where I live, has a strong background in agriculture and is very supportive. I was given the trust to invite other young people to help manage the village's agricultural land. I was also provided with capital to conduct a hydroponic farming trial. The extension officer, however, mainly participates in the farmer-group activities" (P5, Peri-urban/Transition)

"The agricultural extension officer here is very active in encouraging young people. As for village officials, when there are village activities or community meetings, they often discuss agriculture, ask about the young people, and motivate them. They even offer to provide whatever support they can so that young people will continue working in agriculture" (P3, Agro-Agricultural/Slope)

These qualitative findings explain that actors such as agricultural extension officers (PPL), farmer-group leaders, and village officials are trusted and regarded as having good reputations within farming communities. When these actors provide trust, motivation, and guidance, their recognition and authority can contribute to the symbolic resources available to young farmers. From a Bourdieuan perspective, the social recognition of local actors and the positions they occupy constitute forms of symbolic capital that can support young people's engagement in agriculture. The role of these actors may become more prominent in areas with more active spaces for social interaction, where the legitimacy of extension officers, farmer-group leaders, and village officials can be more readily exercised and may facilitate access to opportunities and resources. The trust and role-modeling provided by these actors

may therefore strengthen the influence of symbolic capital in encouraging young people to engage in agricultural practices. This finding is consistent with (Deswantari, 2026) who argues that recognition and symbolic value constructed through actors and social fields can strengthen the position of agriculture within a community.

3.2.3 *Habitus*

In Bourdieu's perspective, habitus refers to dispositions formed through experiences and the process of becoming accustomed to a social environment, which subsequently shape how individuals perceive and engages in practices. The qualitative findings indicate that youth engagement in agriculture largely originated from family backgrounds where they were accustomed to participating in farming activities from an early age. Additionally, some informants attributed their involvement to the need to manage existing family land. These processes of habituation made agriculture part of their everyday experiences and contributed to shaping their initial orientation toward working in the agricultural sector.

"I was used to working together with my parents, who worked in the rice fields. At first, I was usually asked to bring them food, and then I was gradually taught how to do things. As I got older, I was asked to help more. We had land, so eventually I started managing it. After I finished school, I just continued working on the rice fields. Besides, agriculture will always be needed. Without farmers, people would have difficulty finding food." (P2, Agro-Agriculture/Slope)

"It would be a shame to leave the inherited land unused. My parents supported my involvement in agriculture and even pushed me to start farming when I was a teenager. Nowadays, there are many opportunities, so we can farm while doing other work to earn additional income." (P4, Peri-urban/Transition)

"Most people here have worked together with their families in the rice fields since they were young. For me, I am proud to be a farmer, even though the income is just enough. But the fact is that I was able to finish school, and so far, my needs have been met and everything has been fine." (P7, Food-Producing Agricultural Plains)

These qualitative findings reveal that the reality on the ground confirms the family as the primary social environment introducing young people to agricultural work. Some young people were encouraged to participate by routinely helping with farming activities from an early age, while others were motivated by the availability of family land that needed to be managed. These processes of habituation made agricultural activities part of their everyday experiences and shaped their perceptions of agricultural work through the transfer of knowledge and farming skills within the family environment. At the same time, these experiences also contributed to more positive perceptions of agricultural work, including a sense of pride in contributing to future food security. However, young people also recognized that agricultural income remains relatively low, and their willingness to further develop their agricultural enterprises depends partly on the economic and social support available within their respective regional contexts. This finding is consistent with (Heryanto, 2024), who found that farmers' children tend to have relatively positive perceptions of their family farming enterprises, although such perceptions do not necessarily translate into active involvement because of economic considerations. Meanwhile, (Fadhlan Jamil Putra, 2021) in their study of young people's interest in coffee farming, examined the influence of motivation, family

environment, and community environment on their intention to engage in farming. This explain the importance of considering family and social environment when examining youth engagement in agriculture.

3.3 Strategies for Strengthening Youth Engagement Based on Regional Typologies

The findings on young farmer characteristics and variations in Bourdieuan social practices indicate that youth engagement in agriculture occurs under diverse regional conditions, resource endowments, and social experiences. Therefore, strategies should be formulated by considering the specific conditions of each region, allowing young people to develop and adapt in alignment with local conditions and potential. Based on these findings, place-based strategies for strengthening youth engagement may differ across regional typologies.

In the Agro-Agricultural/Slope typology, strategies can build on young farmers' relatively strong farming experience. This region has a strong horticultural base, providing opportunities to develop agricultural enterprise diversification and expand avenues for youth engagement in agriculture. In terms of social practices, family and farmer-group can be leveraged to strengthen youth networks and access to markets. Furthermore, symbolic capital can be mobilized to enhance young farmers' learning and entrepreneurial capacities. The overall aim of these strategies is to strengthen agriprenurship based on locally established commodities and regional agricultural potential.

Peri-urban/Transition typology can capitalize on a field characterized by more diverse agricultural business opportunities and proximity to markets and urban centers. In addition, access to economic capital, including relatively accessible KUR financing, can facilitate young people's access to business capital. An important resource in this typology is the trust and support provided by local village governments, which create opportunities for young people to learn and manage agricultural enterprises. These conditions provide opportunities to strengthen youth engagement in agriculture while encouraging young farmers to develop more adaptive agricultural enterprises.

To accelerate the generational renewal of farmers in the Food-Producing Agricultural Plains typology, strategies involving modernization and the transfer of farm management roles to young people must be implemented. Young people in this region already have relatively strong farming experience and operate within a well-established food-crop agricultural base, while institutional support and access to agricultural technologies are also relatively available. Therefore, efforts could focus on strengthening young farmers' social capital, particularly through agricultural institutions and social networks, to facilitate access to technology and production inputs. Such support may also contribute to improving young people's perceptions of agriculture and strengthening their willingness to pursue agriculture as a sustainable livelihood.

4. Conclusion

The findings of this study indicate that youth engagement in agriprenurship practices is shaped by the interaction between social conditions and resources available within the agricultural field, as well as the experiences and dispositions acquired through family and broader social environments. From a Bourdieuan perspective, variations in agriprenurship practices are associated with the characteristics of the field, young people's ownership of and access to different forms of capital, and their habitus, which is formed through agricultural

experiences and repeated engagement in agricultural activities. Meanwhile, the place-based perspective demonstrates that these relationships are expressed differently across regional typologies because each region has distinct commodity characteristics, resource endowments, social networks, and economic opportunities. Therefore, efforts to strengthen farmer regeneration should focus on utilizing existing capital and local potential while simultaneously addressing limited resources and opportunities according to the context of each region. Such an approach can support the development of youth engagement beyond participation toward sustained roles as agricultural entrepreneurs and the next generation of farmers.

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