THE ROLE OF YOUTH FARMS IN ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS IN EAST LUWU DISTRICT, SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

the role of young farmers is the young generation for organic farming and knowing the mechanism of organic farming carried out by IPRA LUTIM youth (East Luwu Praya Youth Association), in the study using informants, namely young farmers who are registered with the Praya Youth Association (IPRA) who have implemented organic farming . Determination of the sample is done by using a porposive sampling technique, namely the technique of determining the sample if all group members are used as samples, applying organic farming. The types of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Analysis of the data used is descriptive qualitative analysis and Likert scale. The results showed that the application of the organic farming system carried out by IPRA LUTIM in Benteng Village, Burau District, East Luwu Regency, included seeding, land preparation, planting, care, and harvesting. So that the role of young farmers in organic farming businesses emphasizes more on socialization efforts and trainings on the development of organic agriculture and the level of application in increasing awareness of the younger generation towards organic farming is in the high category with an average number of 80.56%.

Keywords: Youth, Roles, Agriculture and Organic

DOI Number: 10.14704/nq.2022.20.9.NQ44678 **Neuro Quantology 2022; 20(9):5818-5829**

Introduction

The agricultural sector is one of the sectors that support the sustainability of a civilization, where agriculture is a source of food that will be responsible for the formation of generations in a country. Currently, Indonesia is faced with a situation where there is a reluctance of the younger generation to engage in the agricultural sector. This happens because of the assumption that farming tends to be close to things that are considered dirty with a low level of welfare.

The younger generation is the next generation or the hope of the nation, this is a very happy statement for the people of Indonesia when it becomes a reality. The younger generation has a very vital role as social control, as well as agents of change in all aspects for the progress of the Indonesian nation and state. Youth plays a role as a moral change for the next generation of social sensitivity for the community itself. As social control, to make it happen, it must strengthen national values, raise awareness and responsibility, rights and obligations as citizens and obey the state, raise critical attitudes in every environment, as well as enforce law and take part in the process of making public policies that will be issued by the government. government, and others.

This happens because of the youth's perception that farming tends to be close to things that are considered dirty and have a low level of welfare. The basic factors that cause the decline of youth interest in farming in the younger generation in

Indonesia include 1). People do not know agriculture, 2). There is a negative community perspective on agriculture as indicated by the declining image of farmers in the community, and 3). There is identification of farmers with poverty in the community. (Sembara, 2007 in Budiati's research, 2009).

Youth's role in improving agriculture is very much needed in today's era, therefore youth and agricultural development are very interesting to discuss because youth who play an active role in agricultural development are changes in mindset and social control that drive social change in the midst of society. As stated (Iqbal et al, 2008) said the development of the agricultural sector can be interpreted as a process of social change. Its application not only improves the situation and welfare of farmers, but can also develop and improve, grow and change the potential of human resources in all aspects. East Luwu Regency is an area in South Sulawesi Province which has a population mostly earning from agriculture, especially in Burau District, Benteng Village, where one of the agricultural products is horticultural crops. So that as the generation of business successors that were previously occupied by their ancestors, youths in Luwu Timur Regency have taken the initiative to carry out farming patterns so that they can be more profitable.

RESEARCH METHODS

Location

The research was conducted in East Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi Province.

Sampling Technique

According to Sugiyono (2013), population is an area that is generalized from subjects or objects with certain characteristics and qualities that researchers decide to study and draw conclusions from. In this study, the population is farmers who cultivate organic agriculture in Burau District, East Luwu Regency. After the survey, there were 15 farmers who did organic farming. According to (Sugiono 2016), the sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population owned by the population. Sampling taken from the population must be truly representative (representing). Sampling by purposive sampling that is using special criteria. According to (Yunus Hadi, 2016) The purposive sampling method is a carefully selected sample method by taking selective research objects and having specific characteristics. The sample taken has the special characteristics of the population so that it can be considered quite representative (representative). These special characteristics and strata depend on the wishes of the researcher. The characteristics taken as research respondents are farmers who apply organic farming systems, and who are members of IPRA LUTIM (East Luwu Youth Association). The respondents who were taken were 15 people who could represent the entire population in Benteng Village, Burau District, East Luwu Regency. The sample taken has the special characteristics of the population so that it can be considered quite representative (representative). These special characteristics and strata depend on the wishes of the researcher. The characteristics taken as research respondents are farmers who apply organic farming systems, and who are members of IPRA LUTIM (East Luwu Youth Association). The respondents who were taken were 15 people who could represent the entire population in Benteng Village, Burau District, East Luwu Regency. The sample taken has the special characteristics of the population so that it can be considered quite representative (representative). These special characteristics and strata depend on the wishes of the researcher. The characteristics taken as research respondents are farmers who apply organic farming systems, and who are members of IPRA LUTIM (East Luwu Youth Association). The respondents who were taken were 15 people who could represent the entire population in Benteng Village, Burau District, East Luwu Regency.

Date Types and Sources

The types and sources of data used are quantitative and qualitative

1. Quantitative is a type of data that is numerical in nature and also usually, the measured value of a particular phenomenon is shown numerically. Such as education level, population data based on age, livelihood, and other data in Burau District, East Luwu Regency, Benteng Village.

2. Qualitative is descriptive data explaining the role of young farmers in the development of organic farming by IPRA LUTIM.

The following sources of data used in this study are:

1. Primary data Primary data is data taken directly based on research sources. Sources of data for this research are farmers who grow organically in East Luwu District, Burau District, Benteng Village.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained by researchers through documents related to the research and information from various other sources such as the internet. These sources can be in the form of books, newspapers, magazines, or dissertations or statistics issued officially by the government or the private sector.

Data collection technique

Data collection techniques are a step that must be used in conducting a study, in order to obtain data in accordance with what is desired. Data collection techniques used in the study are.

a. Initial observation/observation

b. Interview

c. Documentation

Data analysis technique

1. Qualitatively descriptive date

Descriptive data used in this research is qualitative including recording the results of discussions (interviews), analysis, reduction, triangulation, and data interpretation. From the results of the processed data, it is then continued to draw conclusions that are consistent with the purpose of this study, namely the role of young farmers in organic farming

2. Liker's Scale

Analysis of the data used in measuring the level of application was carried out using a Likert scale. The scale is used to determine the behavior, perceptions, and opinions of individuals or groups related to social phenomena. Given the choices in this dimension, the Liker scale can describe alternative answers to tool questions, ranging from negative to positive. Because it makes it easier for respondents to choose answers, Sugiyono (2010)

3. Answer scoring

As the response criteria distributed to respondents, a questionnaire in the form of a Likert scale was used. Respondents are usually asked to use interactive media when working alone. Respondents were asked to indicate one of the suggested answers. There are three categories of answers: "High" to "Low". The five curated categories were converted into the main data sources obtained through interviews, converted into responses from the agricultural community, and responses to each question were displayed in a gradient format.

Table 1 Likert scale

No	Criteria	Symbol	Score
1	Low		1
2	Currently	S	2
3	Tall	T	3

Source: Sugiyono, 2010

The number of answers is the value of the answers that have been given to respondents. According to Sugiono, in his writing, the first thing you need to do is determine the score for each answer. With the following details:

- Low category is 1
- Medium category is 2
- The high category is 3

4. Ideal Score

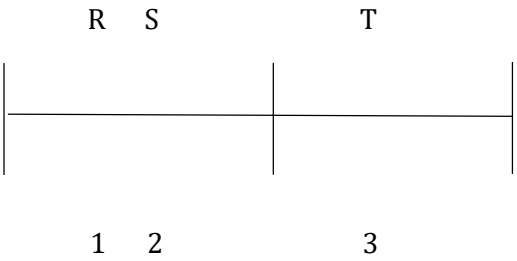
The ideal score is the score on the rating scale and the score used in calculating the total number of responses. To calculate the number of ideal assessments (criteria) from all respondents, the following formula is used:

Criterion Score = Scale value x Number of Respondents

It also summarizes the overall responses from the respondents, places them on a rating scale, and defines the answer area.

5. Score rating

The total score that has been obtained is continued to be processed in the score rating below:



The score rating serves to describe the output of questionnaire and interview data in a generic & holistic manner that can be used in this study with the following conditions:

Table 2 . Rating Score

Answer value	Scale
67-100	T
33-67	S
0-33	R

Source: Sugiyono,2010

6. Percentage of approval

In describing the number of responses from various respondents as a percentage, the following formula is used:

$$P = \frac{F}{n} x\ 100\%$$

Information :

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of each questionnaire answer

N =Number of ideal scores

100 = Fixed number

Source: Sugiyono, 2010

Below is the interpretation of the scores based on the intervals in table 3, as follows:

Table 3. Interpretation of scores

Number	Scale
66.67-100.00	T
33.34-66.66	S
0.00-33.33	R

Source: Sugiyono, 2010

DISCUSSION

Application of Organic Farming System

The system aims to produce quality and quantity products with a natural planting system, then increase the biological life cycle of MO fertility in the soil in the long term, and avoid all forms of pollution caused by agricultural techniques so as to maintain ecosystem and genetic diversity that has an impact on social ecology. (Fuady, 2011).

In an organic farming business, a product can be said to be organic if it has met laboratory tests and received product guarantees by conducting organic certification through an organic certification agency (ISO) to create trust in consumers. The emergence of farming actors does not rule out the possibility of doing things that violate the rules in member trademarks and conventional product manuals as organic products for profit. Seeing these obstacles, the government standardization body makes regulations in accordance with SNI 6729:2016 regarding the organic farming system recommended by the government.

The farmers in Benteng Village are young farmers (IPRA LUTIM) as organic farming business actors. Mr (S) as the promoter of IPRA LUTIM stated that he had never implemented an organic farming system based on government recommendations, in this case SNI 6729:2016. This situation is due to the absence of government participation through agricultural extension agents or related agricultural services. Organic farming systems are obtained from the organic farming community, organic standardization obtained from the community is the use of doses of organic fertilizers (POC), compost and pesticides made from organic materials. Another procedure is seeds that are certified organic.

The application of organic farming systems in Benteng Village, Burau District, East Luwu Regency, includes seeding, land preparation, planting, care, and harvesting.

a. Seeding

Seeding is done 2-3 weeks before planting in IPRA LUTIM land. The nursery is made with a bed size of 2 by 1 meter. After that, the first fertilization was carried out with chicken manure that had been fermented and left for 1 day before sowing the seeds. After sowing the seeds on the surface of the bed evenly, then cover it lightly with soil. To maintain moisture during the seedling process, cover the surface of the beds using plastic or sacks to speed up the germination process of the seeds. After 3-5 days the plastic or sack cover is opened and then install the roof using transparent plastic to avoid excessive heat and rain. Watering on nursery beds is done every day using clean water by looking at the level of humidity that is in accordance with the recommendations. After the seedlings are 2-3 weeks old with the appearance of 2-4 leaves, the seeds are ready to be transplanted into the land. As for seeding using seedling media, the seeds are soaked first in warm water for 1 hour, then wrapped in banana leaves and left for 1 night in order to break seed dormancy. The seedling medium used was fertile soil mixed with manure and roasted husks in a ratio of 2:1. The seedling media is inserted into the seedling tool that has been made with a size of 1 m2. Plant the germinated seeds in the seedling medium. To maintain moisture, cover the seedling media using banana leaves, sacks or plastic for 2-3 days. After the cover is opened, flush the seedling media regularly by looking at the humidity in the seedling media so that the seeds grow optimally. The seeds that are ready to plant are those that are 12 days old and already have the first 2 leaves. As said by brother (S) in the technique of seeding organic farming cultivation.

In sowing, we only use improvised media, some seedlings are in the field, some we make ourselves, usually after sowing the seeds we cover with sacks for 3 days so that the seeds germinate quickly and then we open them, after the seeds are sown 15 days old or the appearance of the leaves to 2-3 then we move the plant to the land. (S)

This was clarified by one of the research informants (H), who said that:

For the nursery, we make one bed, then we give a roof with transparent plastic to avoid the heat, so in one bed we only plant one type of plant with different seedling distances. (H)

From the explanation above, the author can conclude that in the seeding process using soil media / seedling media then using beds and using transparent plastic which aims to avoid the very hot sun and humidity caused by rainfall.

b. Land Preparation

In the early stages of cultivating organic agriculture, it is clearing the land of weeds and other plant residues. Observations of soil conditions were carried out to determine the pH of the land if the soil pH was less than 5, then agricultural lime was given at least 1 ton/ha or 20 kg/500 m. Before planting the seeds, first make beds with a width of 1.2 m with a height of 20-30 cm, a bed length of 10 m adjusted to the land plot and the distance between beds 40-50 cm. After the beds are finished, basic fertilization is done using compost that has been fermented as much as 2 kg/m or the equivalent of 20 tons/ha, then the land is left for a minimum of 3 days before planting so that the beds have a stable humidity. Based on the results of interviews with young farmers who said that:

We do land preparation together starting from clearing the grass, making beds. We make the beds on the IPRA land with a width of 1.2 m with a height of 20 cm and a length of 10 m. so after the beds are finished, we sprinkle the finished compost and then let's be quiet before we move the seeds. (Z)

Then it was clarified by an informant from another young farmer who stated that:

For land management, we do it with a terctor. But only some of us can operate it, so some of us use only makeshift tools such as hoes, sickles and shovels. There are various sizes, some are 1 m wide and 10 m long depending on land conditions. (S)

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that the process of land clearing using tractors is then supported such as hoes, sickles and other tools aimed at accelerating the making of beds.

c. Planting

In the planting process, it is carried out in the morning or evening to suppress the wilting rate of the newly transplanted seedlings. In the planting stage, selection of good and suitable seeds is carried out, planting seedlings is done with a spacing of 20 x 20 cm and watering is carried out regularly for 3-6 days until the seeds stand upright and do not wither. Observations are made every day in order to sow seeds that do not grow

At the time of planting on the land we do it in the morning and evening so that it does not die easily, so the plants that we move are plants that have at least two leaves we plant with a distance of 20 cm so that the sun penetrates the ground. After we plant it in the first week, we water it so it doesn't wilt. (S)

This was also explained by one of the research informants who stated that:

Planting on IPRA land is carried out in the morning and evening, planting is done together with both young people and women. For watering we take turns because some of us also work outside. (K)

From the informant's explanation that planting is done in the morning and evening so that the plants can survive in the vegetative phase and the selection of seeds that have good quality, such as having two or three productive leaves, in addition to keeping the plants in the vegetative period, watering is carried out alternately. by the youths every morning and evening according to weather conditions.

d. Care and Fertilization

In the process of watering the plants carried out in the morning and evening during the dry season. During the rainy season, watering is only done during the vegetative period or 1-20 DAP. Apart from watering, weeding is done by cleaning nuisance weeds and eradicating pests that interfere with plant growth. After the plants are 2 weeks old, spraying is done using liquid organic fertilizer that has been fermented at least once a week. Spraying is carried out to control pests and diseases by using self-made vegetable pesticides or those sold in the market that have received certification from the LSO. Meanwhile, the first fertilization was carried out at 6-8 DAP and the second fertilization was carried out at 14-17 DAP and the third fertilization was carried out at 20-25 DAP before the harvesting stage.

This is also supported by the statements of Mr. (H) and Mr. (S) regarding the manufacture of organic fertilizers and organic pesticides, as follows:

"... Coincidentally, yesterday I made the fertilizer. I also teach Distumi. So here what I teach is making compost. There are 3 kinds of compost. From grass waste, banana stems and bamboo tree roots, there are also other ingredients such as molasses, and EM4 (H)...".

This was also clarified by one of the research informants who stated that:

for fertilizer we make ourselves from various wastes, livestock manure (cow dung) is mixed with other ingredients we ferment for our use on IPRA land. For fertilizer, we do it before planting 15 DAP and 20 DAP depending on the type of TSNSMSN. (A)

e. Harvest

Harvesting is done in the morning at 07.00 - 09.00. Harvesting is done when the age of the plant has met market needs. After harvesting, washing is carried out using clean water to clean the remnants of the soil on the plant roots. Dry the harvested plants so they are not easily damaged. Then packed with a weight of 1 kg each. Based on the results of interviews conducted with youth IPRA LURTIM said that:

Harvesting on the land is done in the morning, usually we do the harvest with friends, after harvesting we clean it together too. (A)

In addition, it was also clarified by one of the research informants who said that:

If the harvest is usually done in the morning and evening depending on the buyer, usually when we have harvested we will immediately deliver it to the buyer. (M).

From the informant's explanation, that the harvest was carried out in the morning and evening to avoid the hot sun and adjusted to consumer demand.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture No. 70/Permentan/SR.140/10/2011 in research (Hartatik & Setyorini, 2012) organic fertilizer is a fertilizer derived from dead plants, animal waste and or animal parts and or other organic waste that has gone through an engineering process, in solid or liquid, can be enriched with mineral materials and or beneficial microbes to increase the nutrient content and soil organic matter and improve the physical, chemical, and biological properties of the soil. The organic fertilizers used are compost and liquid organic fertilizers.

The types of commodities cultivated by IPRA LUTIM are kale, mustard greens, eggplant, cayenne pepper, cucumber, spinach, and long beans. In IPRA LUTIM, activities such as visits have never been held. This is because the development of organic agriculture in the area is still very difficult to find. However, the local government has visited IPRA LUTIM to see firsthand how the techniques and quality of organic vegetable crops are produced. This is appreciated by the local government because of the interest of young people who want to work in agriculture. This is supported by your statement (M), (25) regarding the visit made by IPRA LUTIM, with the following statement:

There's not much hydroponics here. Meanwhile, we are doing organic farming directly on the land. There is another adaji that is the same but far away in Sorowako at PT. Vale .(M)"

From your statement (M) above, it is concluded that before carrying out the development of organic agriculture, IPRA LUTIM wants to make a visit to a location that applies organic farming to motivate the young people of Praya. However, in these areas it is still difficult to find locations or areas that implement organic farming. Therefore, IPRA LUTIM has never visited organic farming. The location that applies organic farming is a company owned by PT. Vale. In addition, the development of organic agriculture carried out by the surrounding area is only in the field of hydroponics, while what is carried out by IPRA LUTIM is the development of organic agriculture directly on the land.

The Role of Youth Farmers in Organic Agriculture

The role of youth in society is very much needed where we know that youth are agents of change and social control and have a myriad of concepts that need to be applied in the community, especially in the development of organic plants which can be said to be lacking in rural communities and this is what IPRA LUTIM has done in the last few years.In providing knowledge and fostering Praya youth who are members of IPRA LUTIM in learning an innovation in the development of organic agriculture, it can be said that there are still minimal human resources but with high enthusiasm and not easily satisfied with the results that have been achieved, the youth in Praya hamlet, Benteng village who have joined IPRA LUTIM still exist to this day even though they still have many shortcomings but never stop learning so that the youth in the village can take a full role in the field of organic agriculture.

The role of young farmers in the organic farming business, the East Luwu Praya Youth Association (IPRA LUTIM) has carried out socialization and training for farmers in Benteng Village, Burau District, East Luwu Regency, where an effort or effort to change the behavior of farmers and their families, so that they know and have willingness and able to solve their own problems in business or activities to improve the results of their business and their level of life. At first, Mr (S) conducted socialization through a forum by introducing organic farming to all young people who are members of IPRA LUTIM. The socialization is carried out at the time the meeting has been held. Usually the meeting is held once a week. In addition, IPRA LUTIM also introduces organic farming directly to the community. This is usually done when the community visits the IPRA LUTIM farm directly. This is done so that young people and women and the community become interested in the implementation of organic farming.

The activities of IPRA LUTIM in increasing the younger generation towards organic farming are as follows:

No	Category	Amount (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	Low	0	0
2	Currently	6	40
3	Tall	9	60
	Total	15	100

Table 4. IPRA LUTIM activities can increase awareness of the younger generation towards organic farming Source: Primary Data After Processing, 2021

Based on table 4, it shows that there are three categories used to measure the activities carried out by IPRA LUTIM to increase awareness of the younger generation towards organic agriculture, including the moderate category where this category as many as 6 people or about 40% said that IPRA LUTIM activities increase awareness of the younger generation

in organic farming while in the high category as many as 9 people or

around 60% said that the IPRA LUTIM activities raised awareness of the younger generation in organic farming.

It can be seen that young farmers in Benteng village have directly cultivated organic agriculture on IPRA LUTIM land, IMPRA LUTIM youth have carried out various activities such as implementing organic farming cultivation systems. The table for the application of the organic system is as follows.

Table 5. Application of organic farming cultivation system

No	Category	Amount (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	Low	2	13
2	Currently	9	60
3	Tall	4	27
	Total	15	100

Source: Primary Data After Processing, 2021

Based on table 5, it shows that there are three categories used in measuring the activities carried out by IPRA LUTIM on the application of the organic agricultural cultivation system, including the low category where this category as many as 2 people or about 13% said that the application of the organic agricultural cultivation system while the medium category was 9 people or about 60% said IPRA LUTIM activities in implementing organic farming cultivation systems were in the medium category and high category as many as 4 people or approx.

27% said they fall into the high category. In addition, in cultivating organic agriculture, IPRA LUTIM teaches youth about organic farming cultivation techniques, while the table of youth roles on organic farming cultivation techniques is as follows:

Table 6. The role of youth in providing information about organic farming cultivation techniques

Source: Primary Data After Processing, 2021

Based on table 6. It shows that there are three categories used in measuring the activities carried out by IPRA LUTIM to provide

No	Category	Amount (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	Low	2	13
2	Currently	3	20
3	Tall	10	77
	Total	15	100

information about organic farming cultivation techniques, including the low category categorized as 2 people or 13% said that the role of youth in providing information related to agricultural cultivation techniques organic while the medium category as many as 3 people or about 20% said the role of youth about providing information while the high category as many as 10 people with a percentage of 77% said providing information on organic farming techniques

The table for training categories for making organic fertilizers is as follows:

No	Category	Amount (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	Low	3	20
2	Currently	4	27
3	Tall	8	53
	Total	15	100

Table 7. IPRA LUTIM in conducting organic farming training Source: Primary Data After Processing, 2021

Based on table 7, it shows that there are three categories used in measuring the training activities for making organic fertilizers, including the low category where as many as 3 people with a total percentage of 20% and the number of medium categories as many as 4 people with a total percentage of 27% while the number of high categories as many as 8 people with a percentage of 53% in

conducting organic farming training Organic farming is still difficult to find among the community due to various factors, both in terms of cultivation which is classified as difficult or in terms of procurement of organic materials. The existence of IPRA LUTIM is in order to raise awareness of the younger generation regarding the cultivation of organic agriculture in an environmentally friendly manner so that the difficult problems of organic farming are resolved in future generations.

Table 8. Organic farming

No	Category	Number of people)	Percentage (%)
1	Low	4	27
2	Currently	8	53
3	Tall	3	20
	Total	15	100

Source: Primary Data After Processing, 2021

No	Category	Amount (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	Low	0	0
2	Currently	6	40
3	Tall	9	60
	Total	15	100

Based on table 8, it shows three categories of low, medium and high categories where the low category is 4 people with a total percentage of 27% and the number of medium categories is 8 people with a total percentage of 53% while the number of high categories is 3 people with a percentage of 20 % in organic farming, according to young farmers in Benteng village, is in the moderate category where organic farming cannot be maximized.

The level of awareness of the younger generation is very important for the next generation about organic farming.

Table 9. IPRA LUTIM has been able to provide awareness to the younger generation about organic farming

No	Category	Amount (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	Low	1	7
2	Currently	6	40
3	Tall	8	53
	Total	15	100

Source: Primary Data After Processing, 2021

Table 9 shows three categories of low, medium and high categories where the low category is 1 person with a total percentage of 7% and the number of moderate categories is 6 people with a percentage of 40% while the number of high categories is 8 people with a percentage of 53% it can be concluded that IPRA LUTIM has been able to provide awareness to the younger generation regarding organic agriculture, seen from the number of youths who say they are interested in organic farming.

In the socialization, IPRA LUTIM conveys information to young farmers through organic farming trainings.

Table 10. The role of youth in providing information in organic farming training is easy to understand.

Source: Primary Data After Processing, 2021

Based on table 10. Shows three categories of low, medium and high categories where the number of medium categories is 6 people with a total percentage of 40% while the number of high categories is 9 people with a percentage of 60% can be known by IPRA LITIM in conveying information during organic farming training

classified as high with a known high percentage of 60%.

IPRA LUTIM conducts evaluations related to organic farming once a week, in the evaluation some of the youth participate in this.

Table 11. The role of youth in evaluating the activities carried out by IPRA LUTIM in organic farming

No	Category	Amount (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	Low	2	13
2	Currently	7	47
3	Tall	6	40
	Total	15	100

Source: Primary Data After Processing, 2021

Based on table 11 shows the level of categories from low, medium and high categories where the low category is 2 people with a total percentage of 13% and the number of medium categories is 7 people with a total percentage of 47% while the number of high categories is 6 people with a percentage of 40% it can be seen from the highest percentage in the moderate category with a total of 47%, most of the young people usually return to their respective routines after the meeting.

The enthusiasm of the youth in supporting the sustainability of the organic agriculture development program carried out by IPRA LUTIM is very good.

Table 12. Developments in the sustainability of the organic farming program carried out by IPRA LUTIM.

No	Category	Amount (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	Low	0	0
2	Currently	3	20
3	Tall	12	80
	Total	15	100

Source: Primary Data After Processing, 2021

Based on table 12 shows three categories of low, medium and high categories where the medium category is 3 people with a percentage of 20% while the number of high categories is 12 people with a percentage of 80% of young farmers supporting the sustainability of the organic agriculture development program carried out by IPRA LUTIM this can be seen from the highest percentage of 80%.

Table 13. The community is enthusiastic about the organic farming training organized by IPRA LUTIM

No	Category	Amount (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	Low	1	7
2	Currently	5	33
3	Tall	9	60
	Total	15	100

Source: Primary Data After Processing, 2021

Based on table 13. Shows three categories of low, medium and high categories where the low category is 1 person with a total percentage of 7% and the number of medium categories is 5 people with a total percentage of 33% while the number of high categories is 9 people with a percentage of 60 % of the percentage level above, the community is enthusiastic about organic farming training with a high category of 60% encapsulating the Role of Young Farmers in the Development of Organic Agriculture IPRA LUTIM.

Based on the assessment aspect regarding the role of young farmers in the development of IPRA LUTIM organic agriculture, the level of the role of farmers in the development of IPRA LUTIM in the village of Benteng, Burau District, Luwu Regency can be seen in the following table.

Table 14. Recapitulation of the Average Role of Young Farmers in the Development of Organic Agriculture of IPRA LUTIM.

No	Statement description	Average	Descriptive
1	Awareness of the younger generation towards agriculture organic	86.66	Tall
2	application of organic farming cultivation system done by IPRA LUTIM	71	Tall
3	IPRA LUTIM provides information about organic farming cultivation techniques	84.33	Tall
4	IPRA LUTIM conducts training activities organic agriculture	77.66	Tall
5	Organic farming is quite difficult	64.33	Currently
6	IPRA LUTIM provides awareness to young generation about organic farming	82	Tall
7	Submission of information on organic farming by IPRA LUTIM	86.66	Tall
8	Evaluation of activities carried out by IPRA LUTIM in organic farming?	75.33	Tall
9	Support for continuity program development of organic agriculture carried out by IPRA LUTIM	93.33	Tall
10	Community enthusiastic about agricultural training organic which organized by IPRALUTIM	84.33	Tall
Amount		805.63	Tall
Average		80.56	Tall

Source: Primary Data After Processing, 2021

Based on table 14 shows that the recapitulation of the average value of the role of young farmers in the development of organic agriculture at IPRA LUTIM is 80.56, this can be categorized as high because the response of young farmers is very good, and the lowest value in the data recapitulation above is 64.33 regarding farming community in the field of agriculture, especially in the field of organic agriculture. So that the income of the farming community does not experience significant changes, even though the village has very strategic land for farming and is also used as agricultural land, which can improve the community's economy, when managed properly.

Conclusion

From the results of the research above the authors can conclude, among others:

1. The application of the organic farming system carried out by IPRA LUTIM in Benteng Village, Burau District, East Luwu Regency, includes seeding, land preparation, planting, care, and harvesting. The five implementations of the system have been running well by IPRA LUTIM.
2. The role of young farmers in organic farming in Benteng Village, Burau District, East Luwu Regency has carried out socialization and training on the manufacture of organic fertilizers, starting from the manufacture of Local Microorganisms (MOL) such as moles from stale rice, trikodarma. As for the manufacture of compost such as bumi teraprata, banana tree compost, bamboo tree root compost, and bandotan leaf compost. In addition to making organic fertilizers, IPRA LUTIM also organizes training on the manufacture of organic pesticides taken from natural plant ingredients such as bandotan leaves and papaya leaves. IPRA LUTIM also applies training on cultivation techniques ranging from seeding,
3. tillage, planting, watering, fertilizing, controlling pests and diseases. The level of

the role of young farmers in the application of organic agriculture carried out by the East Luwu Praya Youth Association (IPRA LUTIM) is in the high category with an average recapitulation percentage of 93.33% where all respondents accept and participate in organic farming.

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