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The Influence Of Local Wisdom And Farm Income On The Interest Of Young Farmers In Agricultural Succession In Pasar Melintang Village

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the influence of local wisdom and farm income on young people's interest in agricultural succession in Pasar Melintang Village. The study employed a quantitative explanatory research design. The population consisted of young people in Pasar Melintang Village who were aware of or involved in agricultural activities. A total of 100 respondents were selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires using a five-point Likert scale and analyzed using multiple linear regression. The research instrument was tested for validity and reliability, followed by classical assumption tests, t-test, F-test, and coefficient of determination. The results show that local wisdom has a positive and significant effect on young farmer regeneration interest, with a regression coefficient of 0.421, standardized beta of 0.462, t-value of 4.895, and significance value of 0.000. Farm income also has a positive and significant effect, with a regression coefficient of 0.356, standardized beta of 0.388, t-value of 3.912, and significance value of 0.000. Simultaneously, local wisdom and farm income significantly influence young farmer regeneration interest, with an F-value of 58.724 and significance value of 0.000. The R^2 value of 0.545 indicates that both variables explain 54.5% of the variation in young farmer regeneration interest. These findings indicate that strengthening agricultural regeneration requires an integrated approach that combines the preservation of local wisdom with improved economic attractiveness of farming.

INTRODUCTION

Farmer regeneration is one of the important challenges in the sustainability of the agricultural sector, especially because of the decreasing interest of the younger generation in continuing the profession as farmers (Adelina Lubis, Effendi, Rosalina, Zulyadi, & Siregar, 2025). This situation is also a concern in Pasar Melintang Village, where agriculture remains a key economic activity and part of community life. However, changes in the work orientation of the younger generation, perceptions of the farming profession, and considerations of income levels have created challenges for the sustainability of the farming profession (Adelina Lubis, Apriliya, Wijaya, & Lubis, 2022).

Local wisdom (X1) is one factor thought to increase interest in regenerating young farmers (Adelina Lubis, Teviana, & Sitorus, 2025). Local values, such as inherited farming knowledge, a culture of mutual cooperation, community relations with agricultural land, and traditions of natural resource management, can shape the identity and attachment of the younger generation to the agricultural sector (Salsabillah, yamin Siregar, & Lubis, 2026). However, in practice, strong local wisdom does not necessarily automatically attract young people to become farmers if the profession is seen as less economically promising.

In addition to cultural factors, farm income (X2) is an important economic factor in determining the interests of the younger generation. Relatively low incomes, uncertainty about harvest yields, fluctuating commodity prices, and high production costs can reduce the attractiveness of the agricultural sector for the younger generation (Izzah & Lubis, 2025). Conversely, if farming activities can provide a decent and sustainable income, the farming profession has the potential to become a more attractive career choice for the younger generation (Effendi, 2020).

The research phenomenon reveals an interesting situation to study: the existence of local wisdom and agricultural activities that are still developing in Pasar Melintang Village, but this is not necessarily accompanied by high interest from the younger generation in continuing their career as farmers (Adelina Lubis, Apriliya, Anggi, Harahap, & Lubis, 2022). On the other hand, the level of farm income received by farmers can be a rational consideration for the younger generation in determining career choices. This situation indicates a possible gap between inherited agricultural cultural values and the economic appeal of the farming profession.Previous research on farmer regeneration has generally focused more on social factors, education, family support, access to technology, and the younger generation's perceptions of the farming profession (Borda, Sárvári, & Balogh, 2023) (Anwarudin, Sumardjo, Satria, & Fatchiya, 2018). Meanwhile, studies that simultaneously examine the influence of local wisdom and farm income on the interest in young farmer regeneration, particularly in rural communities like Pasar Melintang Village, are still relatively limited. Furthermore, local wisdom is often viewed as a socio-cultural factor, while farm income is an economic one; integrating these two perspectives can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the younger generation's decision to pursue a farming career (Diana Sarah Lubis, Lubis, & Pratama, 2026).Thus, this research is crucial to determine whether local wisdom and farm income influence the interest in regenerating young farmers in Pasar Melintang Village. The results are expected to inform the design of farmer regeneration strategies that not only maintain local values but also improve the economic viability of the agricultural profession for the younger generation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Local Wisdom

Local wisdom is a set of values, knowledge, norms, customs, and practices that develop and are passed down from generation to generation within a community as guidelines for conducting social, economic, and cultural life. In the agricultural context, local wisdom is

reflected in various community practices, such as land management patterns, the mutual cooperation system, knowledge of planting seasons, seed selection, natural resource management, and shared values in agricultural activities. Local wisdom not only serves as a community's cultural identity but can also serve as a source of knowledge that supports the sustainability of agricultural activities (LUBIS, WIJAYA, TAMBUNAN, ROSALINA, & EFFENDI, 2026).

In rural communities, the existence of local wisdom plays a crucial role in the farmer regeneration process because agricultural values and knowledge are generally passed down through families and social circles (Adelina Lubis, Effendi, et al., 2025). Younger generations who are close to agricultural culture and traditions have the potential to have a better understanding of environmental characteristics, farming patterns, and social values that develop within the community. Therefore, the stronger the younger generation's understanding and attachment to local wisdom, the greater the likelihood of developing an interest in maintaining and continuing agricultural activities.

In the context of Pasar Melintang Village, local wisdom can be a socio-cultural factor influencing the younger generation's interest in continuing their farming career (Adelina Lubis, Apriliya, Anggi, et al., 2022). Local wisdom that is still practiced and passed down to the younger generation can foster a sense of ownership in agricultural activities (Adelina Lubis, Apriliya, Wijaya, et al., 2022). Therefore, local wisdom is positioned as an independent variable (X1) suspected of having a positive influence on the interest in regenerating young farmers.

Farming Income

Farming income is the economic return earned by farmers from agricultural production activities after accounting for costs incurred in the production process (Adelina Lubis, Syahvira, Putri, Mutahajjid, & Lubis, 2024). Income is a key indicator in assessing the feasibility and attractiveness of a farming activity. For the younger generation, economic aspects are a crucial consideration in determining career choices and future prospects, including the decision to choose the agricultural sector as a livelihood (Adelina Lubis, Effendi, Syahbudin, Rosalina, & Lubis, 2023).

One of the challenges facing farmer regeneration is the perception that the agricultural sector offers relatively low, unstable, and high-risk incomes (Khan & Yun, 2025). This situation can lead young people to be more attracted to non-agricultural sectors, which are perceived as offering more secure income and greater career development opportunities (Salsabillah et al., 2026). Conversely, if farming can provide a decent and relatively promising income, the agricultural sector can be a more attractive career option for young people.

Farming income in this study is viewed not only as a measure of economic income but also as a reflection of the economic attractiveness of the farming profession. The higher and more feasible the income earned from farming activities, the more likely young people are to view farming as a profession with economic prospects. Thus, farm income is determined as the second independent variable (X2) which is suspected to have a positive influence on the interest in regenerating young farmers.

Interest in Young Farmer Regeneration

The interest in young farmer regeneration reflects the younger generation's interest, desire, and willingness to participate in and continue agricultural activities previously carried out by their parents or the previous generation (Darmawan, Mekse, Arisena, Made, & Sukendar, 2024). Farmer regeneration is crucial because the sustainability of the agricultural sector depends heavily on the availability of future generations capable of sustainably managing agricultural resources (Amede, Konde, Muhinda, & Bigirwa, 2023).

The younger generation's interest in becoming farmers is determined not only by economic factors, but also by social, cultural, family environment, education, technology, and perceptions of the agricultural profession (Consentino, Vindigni, Spina, Monaco, & Peri, 2023).

When agriculture is viewed as a profession with cultural value and provides viable economic benefits, the younger generation's chances of choosing agriculture as a profession can increase.

In this study, the interest in young farmer regeneration can be reflected in the desire to continue the family farming business, interest in working in the agricultural sector, desire to develop the agricultural business, willingness to learn agricultural technology and knowledge, and plans to make agriculture a source of income in the future.

The Influence of Local Wisdom on Young Farmer Regeneration Interest

Local wisdom is related to the farmer regeneration process because agricultural values, knowledge, and practices passed down through generations are part of the learning process for the younger generation (Haryanto, Anwarudin, & Yuniarti, 2021). Early involvement in agricultural activities, interaction with parents and the community, and an understanding of agricultural traditions can shape positive perceptions of agricultural activities (Š\=umane et al., 2018).

If local wisdom is maintained and able to adapt to current developments, the younger generation will view agriculture not only as a cultural heritage but also as part of the community's identity and economic potential. This situation can increase a sense of ownership and encourage the younger generation's desire to maintain the sustainability of agricultural activities. Based on these arguments, local wisdom is suspected to have a positive influence on young farmer regeneration interest.

H1: Local wisdom has a positive and significant influence on young farmer regeneration interest in Pasar Melintang Village.

The Effect of Farm Income on Young Farmer Regeneration Interest

Income is one factor that can influence the younger generation's career choices (Sharif, Ahmad, Sarwar, & others, 2019). Professions that provide a decent income tend to be more attractive because they can meet basic living needs while providing opportunities to build a future. In the agricultural sector, the level of farm income can be a consideration for young people in determining whether farming offers promising prospects.

Adequate farm income can change the perception that farming is synonymous with traditional, low-income work (Giller et al., 2021). Conversely, farming that generates competitive income can improve the agricultural sector's image as a productive and economically promising career option. Therefore, increased farm income is expected to increase the interest of young people in continuing family farming businesses or developing independent agricultural businesses.

H2: Farm income has a positive and significant effect on young farmer regeneration interest in Pasar Melintang Village.

The Influence of Local Wisdom and Farming Income on Young Farmer Regeneration Interest

Young farmer regeneration interest is essentially a phenomenon influenced by various factors (Sudrajat, Fitrianti, & Suyatno, 2025). Local wisdom represents social and cultural aspects, while farming income represents economic aspects (Kurnia et al., 2022). These two factors can complement each other in shaping the attractiveness of the agricultural sector for the younger generation.

Local wisdom can provide social and cultural bonds that encourage young people to maintain agricultural activities, while farming income provides an economic rationale for them to choose farming as an occupation (Leavy & Hossain, 2014). If agricultural cultural values are maintained and supported by adequate farming income, the opportunity for farmer regeneration can be greater.

Based on this description, this study assumes that local wisdom and farming income, both partially and simultaneously, can influence young farmer regeneration interest in Pasar Melintang Village.

H3: Local wisdom and farming income simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on young farmer regeneration interest in Pasar Melintang Village.

METHODS

This study used a quantitative approach with an explanatory research design to analyze the influence of local wisdom and farm income on the interest in regenerating young farmers in Pasar Melintang Village. The study population comprised young people involved in agricultural activities in Pasar Melintang Village. The sample size was 100 respondents, determined using a purposive sampling technique, with the criteria being young people residing in Pasar Melintang Village and familiar with or involved in agricultural activities.

Data were obtained through a questionnaire using a Likert scale of 1–5 and supported by relevant secondary data. The research variables consisted of local wisdom (X1), farm income (X2), and interest in regenerating young farmers (Y). Data analysis was conducted through instrument validity and reliability tests, classical assumption tests, and multiple linear regression analysis to examine the partial and simultaneous effects of independent variables on the dependent variable. Hypothesis testing was conducted using t-tests, F-tests, and the coefficient of determination (R^2) at a significance level of 5%.

RESULTS

Validity Test Results

The validity test was conducted to determine whether each questionnaire item was able to measure the intended research construct. The test was performed using the Pearson Product-Moment correlation with 100 respondents. With a significance level of 5%, the critical value of the correlation coefficient was 0.196. An item was considered valid when the calculated correlation coefficient exceeded the critical value and the significance value was below 0.05.

Table 1. Validity Test Results

Variable	Item	r-count	Sig.	Decision
Local Wisdom (X1)	X1.1	0.724	0.000	Valid
	X1.2	0.781	0.000	Valid
	X1.3	0.746	0.000	Valid
	X1.4	0.812	0.000	Valid
	X1.5	0.693	0.000	Valid
Farm Income (X2)	X2.1	0.756	0.000	Valid
	X2.2	0.821	0.000	Valid
	X2.3	0.784	0.000	Valid
	X2.4	0.731	0.000	Valid
	X2.5	0.807	0.000	Valid
Young Farmer Regeneration Interest (Y)	Y1	0.769	0.000	Valid
	Y2	0.823	0.000	Valid
	Y3	0.795	0.000	Valid

	Y4	0.848	0.000	Valid
	Y5	0.781	0.000	Valid

The results indicate that all questionnaire items have r values greater than 0.196 and significance values below 0.05. Therefore, all items used to measure local wisdom, farm income, and young farmer regeneration interest are declared valid and can be used for further analysis.

Reliability Test Results

The reliability test was conducted using Cronbach's Alpha. A research instrument is considered reliable when the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient exceeds 0.70.

Table 2. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha	Standard	Decision
Local Wisdom (X1)	5	0.836	0.700	Reliable
Farm Income (X2)	5	0.861	0.700	Reliable
Young Farmer Regeneration Interest (Y)	5	0.879	0.700	Reliable

The results show that all variables have Cronbach's Alpha coefficients above 0.70. The highest reliability coefficient is found for young farmer regeneration interest (0.879), followed by farm income (0.861) and local wisdom (0.836). Thus, the research instruments demonstrate good internal consistency and are suitable for subsequent analysis.

Normality Test

The normality test was conducted using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.

Table 3. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test

Test	N	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	Decision
Unstandardized Residual	100	0.200	Normally distributed

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test produces an Asymp. Sig. value of 0.200, which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, the residuals are normally distributed, indicating that the normality assumption for multiple linear regression has been fulfilled.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test was performed using the Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

Independent Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Decision
Local Wisdom (X1)	0.742	1.348	No multicollinearity
Farm Income (X2)	0.742	1.348	No multicollinearity

Both independent variables have tolerance values greater than 0.10 and VIF values below 10. These findings indicate that there is no multicollinearity among the independent variables. Consequently, local wisdom and farm income can be simultaneously included in the regression model.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The Glejser test was employed to examine whether heteroscedasticity occurred in the regression model.

Table 5. Glejser Heteroscedasticity Test

Independent Variable	t-value	Sig.	Decision
Local Wisdom (X1)	0.841	0.402	No heteroscedasticity
Farm Income (X2)	-1.126	0.263	No heteroscedasticity

The significance values for both local wisdom (0.402) and farm income (0.263) are greater than 0.05. Therefore, the regression model does not exhibit heteroscedasticity, indicating that the variance of the residuals is relatively constant.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis was conducted to examine the effect of local wisdom and farm income on young farmer regeneration interest.

Table 6. Multiple Linear Regression Results

Variable	B	Std. Error	Beta
Constant	4.217	1.982	–
Local Wisdom (X1)	0.421	0.086	0.462
Farm Income (X2)	0.356	0.091	0.388

Based on Table 6, the multiple linear regression equation can be expressed as:

$$Y = 4.217 + 0.421X1 + 0.356X2 + e$$

The regression coefficient for local wisdom is 0.421, indicating that an increase in local wisdom is associated with an increase in young farmer regeneration interest. Similarly, the regression coefficient for farm income is 0.356, indicating that higher farm income tends to increase young people's interest in continuing agricultural activities.

Partial Test (t-Test)

The partial test was conducted to determine the individual effect of each independent variable on young farmer regeneration interest.

Table 7. Partial Test Results

Variable	t-count	t-table	Sig.	Decision
Local Wisdom (X1)	4.895	1.985	0.000	Significant
Farm Income (X2)	3.912	1.985	0.000	Significant

The results indicate that local wisdom has a positive and significant effect on young farmer regeneration interest, with a t-value of 4.895 and a significance value of 0.000. Therefore, H1 is supported.

Farm income also has a positive and significant effect on young farmer regeneration interest, as indicated by a t-value of 3.912 and a significance value of 0.000. Thus, H2 is also supported.

These findings suggest that the interest of young people in agricultural regeneration is influenced not only by cultural values and local traditions but also by the economic attractiveness of farming activities.

Simultaneous F-Test

The F-test was conducted to examine the simultaneous effect of local wisdom and farm income on young farmer regeneration interest.

Table 8. Simultaneous F-Test

Model	F-count	F-table	Sig.	Decision
Regression	58.724	3.090	0.000	Significant

The results show an F-count of 58.724, which is greater than the F-table value of 3.090, with a significance value of 0.000 (<0.05). Therefore, local wisdom and farm income simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on young farmer regeneration interest. Hence, H3 is supported.

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination was used to determine the extent to which local wisdom and farm income explain variations in young farmer regeneration interest.

Table 9. Coefficient of Determination

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of Estimate
0.738	0.545	0.536	2.184

The R^2 value of 0.545 indicates that 54.5% of the variation in young farmer regeneration interest can be explained by local wisdom and farm income, while the remaining 45.5% is explained by other factors not included in the research model, such as access to agricultural technology, family support, government policies, education, employment opportunities, and perceptions of farming as a profession.

The Adjusted R^2 value of 0.536 indicates that after considering the number of independent variables and sample size, the model explains approximately 53.6% of the variation in the dependent variable. This indicates that the proposed regression model has a relatively strong explanatory capacity.

Interpretation of Findings

Overall, the findings demonstrate that local wisdom and farm income are important determinants of young farmer regeneration interest in Pasar Melintang Village. Local wisdom shows a relatively stronger standardized effect ($\beta = 0.462$) than farm income ($\beta = 0.388$). This suggests that the preservation of agricultural traditions, local knowledge, and community-based agricultural values can strengthen young people's attachment to farming. At the same time, adequate farm income provides an economic incentive that makes agriculture more attractive as a future livelihood.

The R^2 value of 54.5% further indicates that the combination of cultural and economic factors provides a meaningful explanation of young people's willingness to participate in agricultural regeneration. These findings have practical implications for village governments and agricultural stakeholders: agricultural regeneration policies should not focus solely on increasing farmers' income but should also integrate the preservation and transmission of local agricultural knowledge to younger generations.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Local Wisdom on Young Farmer Regeneration Interest

The findings demonstrate that local wisdom has a positive and significant effect on young farmer regeneration interest in Pasar Melintang Village. The regression coefficient of 0.421 and standardized beta coefficient of 0.462 indicate that strengthening local wisdom is associated with an increase in young people's interest in continuing agricultural activities. The partial test further confirms this relationship, with a t-value of 4.895, which exceeds the critical value of 1.985, and a significance value of 0.000 (<0.05). Therefore, the first hypothesis (H1), which states that local wisdom has a positive and significant effect on young farmer regeneration interest, is supported.

This finding indicates that local wisdom is not merely a cultural heritage but can function as a social and cultural mechanism for maintaining the sustainability of agricultural activities across generations. Local agricultural knowledge, traditions, customary practices, community values, and collective experiences can create a sense of identity and social attachment among younger generations. When agricultural activities are perceived as an integral part of community life rather than merely as an occupation, young people may develop a stronger willingness to participate in and continue agricultural practices.

The relatively higher standardized coefficient of local wisdom ($\beta = 0.462$) compared with farm income ($\beta = 0.388$) provides an important insight. It suggests that cultural and social factors may play a slightly stronger role than economic considerations in encouraging agricultural regeneration in Pasar Melintang Village. This condition may occur because young people's decisions regarding agricultural involvement are influenced not only by financial returns but also by family traditions, community identity, knowledge inherited from previous generations, and the perceived importance of preserving local agricultural practices.

The finding is particularly relevant in rural communities where agricultural knowledge is traditionally transmitted through families and informal community interactions. The transmission of local knowledge from older farmers to younger generations can reduce the psychological and knowledge barriers associated with entering the agricultural sector (LUBIS et al., 2026). Young people who understand local farming practices may perceive agriculture as a familiar and accessible livelihood rather than an occupation requiring them to start from zero.

However, the significant influence of local wisdom should not be interpreted as evidence that cultural preservation alone is sufficient to solve the problem of agricultural regeneration. Local wisdom needs to be contextualized with contemporary agricultural development (Kurnia et al., 2022). Traditional knowledge that is integrated with innovation, technology, and modern business practices is more likely to remain relevant to younger generations (Cheteni & Umejesi, 2026). Therefore, agricultural regeneration programs should combine the preservation of local agricultural values with opportunities for young farmers to develop modern competencies.

The Effect of Farm Income on Young Farmer Regeneration Interest

The results also show that farm income has a positive and significant effect on young farmer regeneration interest. The regression coefficient of 0.356 indicates that an increase in farm income is associated with an increase in young people's interest in continuing agricultural activities. The standardized beta coefficient of 0.388 demonstrates a meaningful contribution of

the economic dimension to the dependent variable. This relationship is statistically supported by a t-value of 3.912, which is greater than the t-table value of 1.985, with a significance level of 0.000 (<0.05). Accordingly, H2 is supported.

This finding emphasizes that economic considerations remain an important factor in agricultural regeneration. Young people are more likely to consider farming as a future livelihood when agricultural activities provide sufficient and relatively stable economic returns. Farming that is perceived as generating low or uncertain income may become less attractive compared with employment opportunities in non-agricultural sectors, particularly for younger generations who increasingly have access to urban employment and alternative occupations.

The positive effect of farm income suggests that agricultural regeneration policies should address the economic viability of farming. Increasing productivity alone may not necessarily encourage young people to enter agriculture if the resulting income remains inadequate (Yeboah et al., 2020). Young farmers require an agricultural business model that provides reasonable profitability, market access, access to productive assets, and opportunities to increase the value of agricultural products (Kansiime et al., 2025).

The finding also indicates that improving farm income should go beyond increasing production volume. Income can potentially be strengthened through agricultural diversification, post-harvest processing, direct marketing, digital marketing, value-added products, and the development of local agricultural brands. Such approaches can transform farming from a subsistence-oriented activity into a more commercially attractive entrepreneurial opportunity for young people.

Nevertheless, the standardized coefficient for farm income (β = 0.388) is slightly lower than that of local wisdom (β = 0.462). This indicates that although economic incentives are important, they do not fully explain young people's interest in agricultural regeneration. The result supports the view that agricultural regeneration is a multidimensional process involving economic, social, cultural, and institutional factors.

The Simultaneous Effect of Local Wisdom and Farm Income on Young Farmer Regeneration Interest

The simultaneous test confirms that local wisdom and farm income jointly have a positive and significant effect on young farmer regeneration interest. The F-value of 58.724 is substantially higher than the critical value of 3.090, with a significance level of 0.000 (<0.05). Therefore, H3 is supported.

The finding demonstrates that young farmer regeneration cannot be explained exclusively from either a cultural or economic perspective. Instead, the willingness of young people to continue agricultural activities is shaped by the interaction between cultural attachment and economic attractiveness. Local wisdom provides a social and cultural foundation, while adequate farm income provides an economic rationale for choosing agriculture as a future livelihood.

The coefficient of determination provides further evidence of the explanatory capacity of the proposed model. The R^2 value of 0.545 indicates that local wisdom and farm income jointly explain 54.5% of the variation in young farmer regeneration interest. The Adjusted R^2 value of 0.536 indicates that the model retains an explanatory capacity of 53.6% after accounting for the number of predictors and sample size. In social science research, this finding indicates a relatively substantial contribution of the two independent variables to explaining variations in young people's interest in agricultural regeneration.

At the same time, the remaining 45.5% of the variance indicates that young farmer regeneration is influenced by other factors outside the current model. These factors may include access to agricultural technology, family support, education and agricultural training, access to capital, government policy, land ownership, employment alternatives, agricultural market conditions, social status, and young people's perceptions of farming as a profession (Mayzira, Lubis, Pratama, & Zulyadi, 2026). This finding highlights the need for future research to develop a more comprehensive model of agricultural regeneration.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that local wisdom and farm income are significant determinants of young people's interest in farmer regeneration in Pasar Melintang Village. Local wisdom has a positive and significant effect on young farmer regeneration interest, as indicated by a regression coefficient of 0.421, a standardized coefficient (β) of 0.462, and a t-value of 4.895 with a significance level of 0.000. These findings indicate that the preservation of local agricultural knowledge, traditions, values, and community practices can strengthen young people's attachment to agriculture and encourage their willingness to continue farming activities.

Farm income also has a positive and significant effect on young farmer regeneration interest, with a regression coefficient of 0.356, a standardized coefficient (β) of 0.388, and a t-value of 3.912 ($p < 0.001$). This finding demonstrates that economic considerations remain an important factor in attracting younger generations to agriculture. Higher and more sustainable farm income can improve the perceived economic viability of farming as a future livelihood.

Simultaneously, local wisdom and farm income significantly influence young farmer regeneration interest, as demonstrated by an F-value of 58.724 with a significance level of 0.000. The regression model produces an R-square value of 0.545 and an adjusted R-square of 0.536, indicating that local wisdom and farm income jointly explain 54.5% of the variation in young farmer regeneration interest. The remaining 45.5% is attributable to other factors outside the model, including access to agricultural technology, family support, government policies, education, employment opportunities, and young people's perceptions of farming as a profession.

An important finding of this study is that local wisdom has a stronger standardized effect ($\beta = 0.462$) than farm income ($\beta = 0.388$). This suggests that farmer regeneration is not determined solely by economic incentives but is also strongly associated with the cultural attachment and transmission of agricultural knowledge within the local community. Therefore, strategies for strengthening young farmer regeneration should integrate economic and cultural approaches. Village governments and agricultural stakeholders should develop programs that increase the economic attractiveness of farming while simultaneously preserving local agricultural knowledge, strengthening intergenerational knowledge transfer, and involving young people in community-based agricultural activities.

This study contributes to the literature by demonstrating that cultural and economic dimensions can jointly explain young people's willingness to pursue agricultural activities, particularly within a rural community context. However, the study is limited by its focus on a single village and the use of cross-sectional quantitative data. Future research should expand the geographical coverage and incorporate other relevant variables, such as agricultural digitalization, access to capital, family support, agricultural training, government intervention, and perceptions of farming careers. Longitudinal or mixed-method approaches are also recommended to provide deeper insight into how young people's agricultural aspirations develop over time.

SUGGESTION

Despite providing empirical evidence regarding the influence of local wisdom and farm income on young farmer regeneration interest, this study has several limitations that should be considered when interpreting the findings. First, the study was conducted in only one rural area, namely Pasar Melintang Village, with a relatively limited sample of 100 young respondents. Therefore, the generalizability of the findings to other villages or agricultural communities with different socioeconomic, cultural, and agricultural characteristics should be approached with caution.

Second, the respondents were selected using purposive sampling, with the criteria that respondents were young people residing in Pasar Melintang Village who were aware of or involved in agricultural activities. Although this sampling technique was appropriate for identifying respondents relevant to the research objectives, it may have introduced selection bias because young people with no direct exposure to agricultural activities may have been underrepresented.

Third, the research model included only two independent variables, namely local wisdom and farm income. The coefficient of determination indicates an R^2 value of 0.545, meaning that local wisdom and farm income jointly explain 54.5% of the variation in young farmer regeneration interest, while the remaining 45.5% is explained by other factors outside the model. These factors may include access to agricultural technology, family support, government policies, educational background, employment opportunities, access to agricultural capital, social environment, and young people's perceptions of farming as a career.

Fourth, the study employed a cross-sectional quantitative design and collected primary data through self-reported questionnaires. Consequently, the findings primarily reflect respondents' perceptions at a particular point in time and cannot fully capture changes in young people's interest in agricultural regeneration over time. Self-reported responses may also be influenced by respondents' subjective perceptions and social desirability.

Finally, farm income was examined primarily as an economic determinant of young people's interest in agricultural regeneration. Future research could provide a more comprehensive assessment by incorporating additional dimensions of agricultural economic attractiveness, such as income stability, access to capital, profitability, land ownership, market access, and perceived economic risks. Future studies are also encouraged to employ larger and more diverse samples across several villages or regions and consider longitudinal or mixed-method approaches to provide deeper insights into the cultural, economic, social, and technological factors shaping the regeneration of young farmers.

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