

The Role of Youth in Agricultural Development in Gayo Regency, Aceh Province

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Abstrak

The aim of this study is to analyze the influence of the role of youth on agricultural development in the Gayo Lues Regency of Aceh Province. The research was conducted by survey method, the sample was determined by simple random sampling and the number of samples was determined by the Frank Lynk formula. This research is explanatory which explains the relationship between the variables studied. Data analysis was performed with descriptive analysis and multiple linear regressions. The results of the research show that the role of youth as agent of change, agent of development and agent of modernization has a mean score of 3.57 in the interval $3 < NS \leq 4$. Furthermore $F_{statistic} > F_{table}$ and $P_{value} < 0.05$, explaining the role of youth simultaneously has a significant positive effect on agricultural development. The partial test of $t_{statistic} > t_{table}$ and $P_{value} < 0.05$ shows the role of youth as agents of change, agent of development and agent of modernization partially have a significant positive effect on agricultural development. So it can be concluded that there is an influence of the role of youth on agricultural development in the Gayo Lues Regency of Aceh Province.

Keywords: *Agent of Change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization Pembangunan Pertanian dan Peran Pemuda*

Introduction

Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) based on the results of the 2013 agricultural census show that, in 10 years Indonesia lost 5.07 million agricultural households. In 2003 the number of agricultural households was 31.17 million while in 2013 agricultural households were 26.13 million.

If referring to Law number 40 of 2009 and Regulation of the Minister of Youth and Sports number 59 of 2013 states that, citizens or residents aged 16-30 years are called youth.

Meanwhile the youth who engaged in agricultural business in 2013 were only 7.9 percent or 3.36 million. In the Gayo Lues Regency of Aceh Province, the number of agricultural households was 15,783 of the total population of 82,962 (BPS Aceh, 2013). Where the number of youth aged 15-29 years is 24,339 people or 28.79 percent of the total population of Gayo Lues.

Youth and agricultural development are very interesting to discuss because young people who play an active role in agricultural development are agents of change and social controls that drive social change for society.

Statement of the Problem

Is there any influence of the role of youth on agricultural development in the Gayo Lues Regency of Aceh Province?

Objectives of the Study

To analyze the influence of the role of youth on agricultural development in the Gayo Lues Regency of Aceh Province.

Research Methodology

This type of research is explanatory research. Primary data is obtained through observation activities and filling out questionnaires by respondents. Secondary data were obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Youth and Sports Service, Bappeda and the Gayo Lues Regency Statistics Center, literature and documents or writings related to this research.

The population in this study were young people aged 16-30 years. Based on data from BPS Gayo Lues Regency in 2013, the population according to the age group 15-29 years is 24,339 people or 28.79 percent of the total population of Gayo Lues. Then the number of samples needed is as follows:

$$n = \frac{(24339)(1,96)^2(0,5)(1-0,5)}{(24339)(0,1)^2 + (0,5)(1-0,5)}$$
$$n = \frac{(24339) (3,8416)(0,5) (0,5)}{(24339) (0,01) + (0,5) (0,5)}$$
$$n = \frac{(24339) (3,8416)(0,25)}{(24339) (0,01) + (0,25)}$$
$$n = \frac{23375,1756}{243,64}$$
$$n = 95,94$$
$$n = 96 \text{ orang}$$

Operational definitions are as follows:

1. Youth are residents or citizens aged 16 to 30 who are in Gayo Lues Regency.
2. The role of youth is the ability of youth as agents of change, agent of development, and agent of modernization
3. Indicators of agricultural development are economically capable, environmentally sound, institutional and use of agricultural technology.

Hypothesis

"The role of youth has a significant positive effect on agricultural development in the Gayo Lues Regency of Aceh Province".

Literature Review

According to Abdullah (1974) that the young generation is not merely a demographic phenomenon, but also a sociological and historical phenomenon that views the young generation not only filling an episode of a new generation in a community, but a potential subject for a change in the community itself. Youth is not only a cycle of human generation, but more than that youth tends to be the cause of social change.

According to Satries (2009) the existence of youth who are active in community activities is one of the efforts to empower the community

Surya (2013) outlines the role of youth or students in development as follows:

1. Agent of change
2. Agent of development
3. Agent of modernization (renewal agent)

The Ministry of Agriculture in the 2013-2045 (2013) Concept of Agricultural Development Master, stated that national economic development was designed and implemented based on the stages of agricultural development and made the agricultural sector as the driving force of development.

According to Saparyati (2008) agricultural development cannot be separated from economic development so the economic development of a region must also not exclude agricultural development, especially because almost more than 40% of the national employment opportunities from this sector.

Dermoredjo and Noekman (2006) explain the development indicators of macro (national) and micro (farmers) are: 1) growth of irrigated land area (% / year); 2) ratio of rural / urban labor in the agricultural sector; 3) ratio of rural / urban labor in the non-agricultural sector; 4) growth of Food Security Index (energy and protein); 5) growth of the agricultural sector's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) (% / year); 6) share of agricultural sector GRDP (% / year); 7) use of production facilities (seeds, fertilizers and pesticides); and 8) farming productivity.

Results

Table 1. Results of testing the validity of youth role variables.

Variable	Statement	r-statistic	r-table	Description	Alpha coefficient
Agent Of Change	1	0,629	0.361	Valid	0,912
	2	0,591	0.361	Valid	
	3	0,708	0.361	Valid	
	4	0,535	0.361	Valid	
	5	0,687	0.361	Valid	

	6	0,452	0.361	Valid
Agent Of Depelement	7	0,570	0.361	Valid
	8	0,527	0.361	Valid
	9	0,771	0.361	Valid
	10	0,484	0.361	Valid
	11	0,410	0.361	Valid
	12	0,579	0.361	Valid
Agent Of Modernization	13	0,569	0.361	Valid
	14	0,773	0.361	Valid
	15	0,549	0.361	Valid
	16	0,517	0.361	Valid
	17	0,773	0.361	Valid
	18	0,549	0.361	Valid

Source: 2015 Primary Data Processing Results.

Based on the results of the validity test, all statements of youth role variables have a r-statistic greater than r-table ($r\text{-statistic} > r\text{-tanbel}$), thus we can conclude that the youth role variable is valid. Cronbach's alphabet on this reliability analysis is 0.912, this shows that Cronbach's alpha ($0.912 > 0.6$) is thus the instrument of the role of reliable youth, so that the instrument of youth role can be trusted to be a measuring tool in research.

Table 2. Validity test of agricultural development variables.

Variable	Statement	r-statistic	r-table	Description	Alpha coefficient
Agricultural Technology	1	0,499	0.361	Valid	0,940
	2	0,830	0.361	Valid	
	3	0,419	0.361	Valid	
	4	0,516	0.361	Valid	
	5	0,830	0.361	Valid	
Institutional	6	0,540	0.361	Valid	
	7	0,803	0.361	Valid	
	8	0,568	0.361	Valid	
	9	0,803	0.361	Valid	
	10	0,753	0.361	Valid	
Economically capable	11	0,753	0.361	Valid	
	12	0,830	0.361	Valid	
	13	0,568	0.361	Valid	
	14	0,516	0.361	Valid	
	15	0,578	0.361	Valid	
Environmentally sound	16	0,753	0.361	Valid	
	17	0,540	0.361	Valid	
	18	0,497	0.361	Valid	
	19	0,803	0.361	Valid	
	20	0,830	0.361	Valid	

Source: 2015 Primary Data Processing Results.

Based on the results of the validity test shows that all statement items on agricultural development variables are valid, this is because r-statistic is greater than r-table ($r\text{-statistic} > r\text{-table}$). To see the level of trust in the instrument, a reliability test was performed with the Cronbach's alpha coefficient > 0.6 then a reliable questionnaire. From the results of testing the data shows that the Cronbach's alpha coefficient ($0.940 > 0.6$), so it can be concluded that the

instrument is reliable. Because the results of the validity and reliability test show valid and reliable instruments, this instrument can be used in this study.

Table 3. Scores of the role of youth in agricultural development in Gayo Lues Regency

No.	Youth Role	Mean
1.	Agent of Change	3,56
2.	Agent of Development	3,55
3.	Agent of Modernization	3,60
Total		3,57

Source: 2015 Primary Data Processing Results.

Furthermore, the score of each youth role variable is interpreted by referring to Table 4 to determine the variables in the predetermined area.

Table 4. Questionnaire item score interpretation on the variable role of youth in agricultural development

No	Score	Interpretation
1	0 < NS ≤ 1	Extremely negative
2	1 < NS ≤ 2	Negative
3	2 < NS ≤ 3	Fairly negative
4	3 < NS ≤ 4	Positive
5	4 < NS ≤ 5	Extremely positive

Source: Arikunto, 2006.

The average score of all youth role variables in Table 3 is at intervals $3 < NS \leq 4$, these results indicate that the role of youth in agricultural development in the Gayo Lues Regency is in a positive area. This indicates that there is an understanding between the majority of respondents on the role of youth as agents of change, development and modernization. So it can be concluded that the role of youth as agents of change, agent of development and agent of modernization is an important factor that plays a role in agricultural development in Gayo Lues Regency.

Table 5. The results of testing the coefficient of determination (R^2) the role of youth on agricultural development.

Dependent Variable	Predictors (Variabel Independent)	R	R Square (R^2)	Std. Error of the Estimate
Agricultural Technology (Y₁)	Agent of Change	0,946	0,896	1,179
	Agent of Development			
	Agent of Modernization			
Institutional (Y₂)	Agent of Change	0,937	0,878	1,258
	Agent of Development			
	Agent of Modernization			
Economically capable (Y₃)	Agent of Change	0,977	0,954	0,761
	Agent of Development			
	Agent of Modernization			
Environmentally sound (Y₄)	Agent of Change	0,973	0,947	0,860
	Agent of Development			

Dependent Variable	Predictors (Variabel Independent)	R	R Square (R ²)	Std. Error of the Estimate
	Agent of Modernization			

Source: 2015 Primary Data Processing Results.

The results of testing the R Square value on aspects of the use of agricultural technology is 0.896, this shows 89.6 percent of agricultural development in the use of agricultural technology can be explained by the independent variable (Agent of change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization), while the remaining is 10.4 percent is explained by other variables not examined in this study. In the institutional aspect the value of R Square is 0.878 which states that 87.8 percent of the independent variables (Agent of Change, Agent of Modernization) are able to explain agricultural development in institutional aspects and 12.2 percent are explained by other variables not examined.

Agricultural development in an economically capable aspect of 95.2 percent is able to be explained by independent variables and 4.8 percent by other variables not examined in this study. In the environmental aspect, the independent variable (agent of change, agent of development, agent of modernization) is able to explain 94.7 percent of agricultural development and 5.3 percent is explained by other variables not examined in this study. From the results of the determination test, the role of youth in the agent of change, the agent of development and the agent of modernization are able to explain agricultural development both in the aspects of the use of agricultural technology, institutions, economically sound and environmentally sound.

Table 7. Simultaneous testing results (Test F) influence the role of youth on agricultural development.

Dependent Variable	Predictors (Variabel Independent)	F	Sig. (P _{value})
Agricultural Technology (Y₁)	Agent of Change		
	Agent of Development	263,679	0,000
	Agent of Modernization		
Institutional (Y₂)	Agent of Change		
	Agent of Development	220,237	0,000
	Agent of Modernization		
Economically capable (Y₃)	Agent of Change		
	Agent of Development	630,795	0,000
	Agent of Modernization		
Environmentally sound (Y₄)	Agent of Change		
	Agent of Development	545,028	0,000
	Agent of Modernization		

Source: 2015 Primary Data Processing Results.

The results of simultaneous testing of agricultural development in environmental aspects showed F_{statistic} of 545,028 (F_{statistic} = 545,028) with a 95% confidence level, and a

significance value (probability) of 0,000 ($P_{value} = 0,000$). F_{table} value with 95% confidence degree is 2.47 ($F_{table} = 2.47$). This shows ($F_{table} = 545,028$) > ($F_{table} = 2,47$) and ($P_{value} = 0,000$) < ($\alpha = 0,05$), it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted which means the independent variable Agent of Change (X_1), The Agent of Development (X_2) and Agent of Modernization (X_3) influence simultaneously and significantly on the dependent variable of agricultural development in an environmentally sound aspect (Y_4).....

Tabel 8. Hasil pengujian parsial (Ujit) pengaruh peran pemuda pada pembangunan pertanian

Dependent Variable	Predictors (Variabel Independent)	t	Sig. (P _{value})
Agricultural Technology (Y ₁)	Agent of Change	5,616	0,000
	Agent of Development	4,930	0,000
	Agent of Modernization	7,264	0,000
Institutional (Y ₂)	Agent of Change	5,438	0,000
	Agent of Development	3,919	0,000
	Agent of Modernization	6,838	0,000
Economically capable (Y ₃)	Agent of Change	8,309	0,000
	Agent of Development	8,718	0,000
	Agent of Modernization	10,590	0,000
Environmentally sound (Y ₄)	Agent of Change	8,347	0,000
	Agent of Development	7,999	0,000
	Agent of Modernization	9,119	0,000

Source: 2015 Primary Data Processing Results.

From Table 8. Shown that each independent variable influencing the dependent variable, as follows:...

1. Agricultural Technology (Y₁)
 - a. Agent of Change variable with $t_{statistic} = 5,616$ where $t_{table} = 1,660$ at 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0,05$), and significance value (probability) $P_{value} = 0,000$. This condition shows ($t_{statistic} = 5,616$) > ($t_{table} = 1,660$) and probability ($P_{value} = 0,000$) < ($\alpha = 0,05$), then H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and H_a is accepted which means the Agent of Change variable has a significant positive effect on agricultural development in aspects of agricultural technology (Y₁).
 - b. In Agent of Development variable, $t_{statistic} = 4,930$ where $t_{table} = 1,660$ at 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0,05$) and significance value (probability) $P_{value} = 0,000$. This condition shows ($t_{statistic} = 4,930$) > ($t_{table} = 1,660$) and significance ($P_{value} = 0,000$) < ($\alpha = 0,05$), then H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and H_a is accepted which means the Agent of Development variable has a significant positive effect on agricultural development in aspects of the use of agricultural technology (Y₁).
 - c. In the Agent of Modernization variable, $t_{statistic} = 7.264$ where $t_{table} = 1.660$ at 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$), and the significance value (probability) $P_{value} = 0.000$. This condition shows ($t_{statistic} = 7.264$) > ($t_{table} = 1.660$) and significance ($P_{value} = 0.000$) < ($\alpha = 0.05$), then H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and H_a is accepted which

- means the Agent of Modernization variable has a significant positive effect on agricultural development in aspects of using agricultural technology (Y_1)
2. Institutional (Y_2)
 - a. Agent of Change variable with $t_{\text{statistic}}= 5,438$ where $t_{\text{table}}= 1,660$ at 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0,05$), and significance value (probability) $P_{\text{value}}= 0,000$. This condition shows $(t_{\text{statistic}}= 5,438) > (t_{\text{table}}= 1,660)$ and probability ($P_{\text{value}} = 0,000$) $< (\alpha = 0,05)$, then H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and H_a is accepted which means the Agent of Change variable has a significant positive effect on agricultural development in institutional aspects (Y_2).
 - b. In the Agent of Development variable, $t_{\text{statistic}}= 3.919$ where $t_{\text{table}}= 1.660$ at 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$) and significance value (probability) $P_{\text{value}}= 0.000$. This condition shows $(t_{\text{statistic}} = 3.919) > (t_{\text{table}}= 1.660)$ and significance ($P_{\text{value}} = 0.000$) $< (\alpha = 0.05)$, then the H_0 hypothesis is rejected and H_a is accepted which means the Agent of Development variable has a significant positive effect on agricultural development in institutional aspects (Y_2).
 - c. In the Agent of Modernization variable, $t_{\text{statistic}}= 6.838$ where $t_{\text{table}}= 1.660$ at 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$), and the significance value (probability) $P_{\text{value}}= 0.000$. This condition shows $(t_{\text{statistic}}= 6.838) > (t_{\text{table}}= 1.660)$ and significance ($P_{\text{value}}= 0.000$) $< (\alpha = 0.05)$, then H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and H_a is accepted which means the Agent of Modernization variable has a significant positive effect on agricultural development in institutional aspects (Y_2).
 3. Economically capable (Y_3)
 - a. Agent of Change variable with $t_{\text{statistic}}= 8,309$ where $t_{\text{table}} = 1,660$ at 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0,05$), and significance value (probability) $P_{\text{value}}= 0,000$. This condition shows $(t_{\text{statistic}}= 8,309) > (t_{\text{table}}= 1,660)$ and probability ($P_{\text{value}}= 0,000$) $< (\alpha = 0,05)$, then H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and H_a is accepted which means the Agent of Change variable has a significant positive effect on agricultural development in well-established aspects economically (Y_3).
 - b. In the Agent of Development variable, $t_{\text{statistic}}= 8,718$ where $t_{\text{table}}= 1,660$ at 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0,05$) and significance value (probability) $P_{\text{value}}= 0,000$. This condition shows $(t_{\text{statistic}}= 8,718) > (t_{\text{table}}= 1,660)$ and significance ($P_{\text{value}}= 0,000$) $< (\alpha = 0,05)$, then H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and H_a is accepted which means the Agent of Development variable has a significant positive effect on agricultural development in well-established aspects economically (Y_3).
 - c. In the Agent of Modernization variable, $t_{\text{statistic}}= 10,590$ where $t_{\text{table}}= 1,660$ at 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0,05$), and the significance value (probability) $P_{\text{value}}= 0,000$. This condition shows $(t_{\text{statistic}}= 10,590) > (t_{\text{table}}= 1,660)$ and significance ($P_{\text{value}}= 0,000$) $< (\alpha = 0,05)$, then H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and H_a is accepted which means the Agent of Modernization variable has a significant positive effect on agricultural development in well-established aspects economically (Y_3).
 4. Environmentally sound (Y_4)
 - a. Agent of Change variable with $t_{\text{statistic}}= 8,347$ where $t_{\text{table}}= 1,660$ at 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0,05$), and significance value (probability) $P_{\text{value}}= 0,000$. This condition shows $(t_{\text{statistic}}= 8,347) > (t_{\text{table}}= 1,660)$ and probability ($P_{\text{value}}= 0,000$) $< (\alpha = 0,05)$, then H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and H_a is accepted which means the Agent of

Change variable has a significant positive effect on agricultural development in environmental aspects (Y_4).

- b. In the Agent of Development variable, $t_{\text{statistic}} = 7.999$ where $t_{\text{table}} = 1.660$ at 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$) and significance value (probability) $P_{\text{value}} = 0.000$. This condition shows ($t_{\text{statistic}} = 7.999$) > ($t_{\text{table}} = 1.660$) and significance ($P_{\text{value}} = 0.000$) < ($\alpha = 0.05$), then H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and H_a is accepted which means that the Agent of Development variable has a significant positive effect on agricultural development in environmental aspects (Y_4),
- c. In the Agent of Modernization variable, $t_{\text{statistic}} = 9.119$ where $t_{\text{table}} = 1.660$ at 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$), and the significance value (probability) $P_{\text{value}} = 0.000$. This condition shows ($t_{\text{statistic}} = 9.119$) > ($t_{\text{table}} = 1.660$) and significance ($P_{\text{value}} = 0.000$) < ($\alpha = 0.05$), then H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and H_a is accepted which means the Agent of Modernization variable has a significant positive effect on agricultural development in environmental aspects (Y_4).

Discussion

The Role of Youth in Agricultural Development in the Gayo Lues Regency

Gayo Lues is regency that makes agriculture as the leading regional economic sector, in 2011 agriculture contributed to Gayo Lues Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of 55.4% (BPS Gayo Lues, 2012). It can be seen that Gayo Lues has an area of 5,549.92 km² where 4,256.91 km² is a protected area and the rest of the cultivation area is 1,292.79 km². Of the 1,292.79 km² 47% cultivation area is agricultural land and livestock, this is a huge potential for employment opportunities for the young generation Regency Gayo Lues to be managed professionally.

Gayo Lues has 24,339 youth; this number is 28.79% of the entire population of Gayo Lues. This is a great potential for Gayo Lues Regency to develop agriculture into a major sector in growing regional economy. Agricultural development is basically the utilization of all potential agricultural resources with the aim of increasing the welfare of the community. Agricultural development will improve agricultural products that have implications for the economy of farmers, strengthening agricultural institutions, environmentally friendly agriculture so that agricultural resources can be managed continuously in a very long time, as well as implementing appropriate technology in order to realize productivity, efficiency, low costs and increase quality and the added value of agricultural products.

Youth play a role in agricultural development in Gayo Lues Regency. From the results of the data analysis of the role of youth in Gayo Lues Regency with an indicator of role as an agent of change, the agent of development and the agent of modernization get an average score of 3.57 which according to Arikunto (2006) is at 3 vs 3 NS. These results indicate that the role of youth in agricultural development in Gayo Lues Regency is in a positive area. This indicates the role of youth as the agent of change, the agent of development and the agent of modernization plays an important role in agricultural development in Gayo Lues Regency.

In measuring the influence of the role of youth on agricultural development in Gayo Lues Regency, it can be seen that the role of youth as agent of change, agent of development and agent of modernization has a positive and significant influence on agricultural development with well-established economic indicators, environmentally sound, institutional and use agricultural technology. This influence is seen together (simultaneously) and partially affects agricultural development. The following are the results of the F_{test} and t_{test} the influence of the role of youth on agricultural development in Gayo Lues Regency, as follows:

Table 9. F Test Results

Pembangunan pertanian	Youth's role	Uji F	
		$F_{statistic} > F_{table}$	PValue
Agricultural Technology	agent of change	$F_{statistic} > F_{table}$	$P < \alpha$
	agent of development		
	agent of modernization		
Institutional	agent of change	$F_{statistic} > F_{table}$	$P < \alpha$
	agent of development		
	agent of modernization		
Economically capable	agent of change	$F_{statistic} > F_{table}$	$P < \alpha$
	agent of development		
	agent of modernization		
Environmentally sound	agent of change	$F_{statistic} > F_{table}$	$P < \alpha$
	agent of development		
	agent of modernization		

Sumber: Diolah dari hasil analisis data primer, 2015

Table 10. t test Results

Pembangunan pertanian	Youth's role	t test	
		$t_{statistic} > t_{table}$	PValue
Agricultural Technology	agent of change	$t_{statistic} > t_{table}$	$P < \alpha$
	agent of development		
	agent of modernization		
Institutional	agent of change	$t_{statistic} > t_{table}$	$P < \alpha$
	agent of development		
	agent of modernization		
Economically capable	agent of change	$t_{statistic} > t_{table}$	$P < \alpha$
	agent of development		
	agent of modernization		
Environmentally sound	agent of change	$t_{statistic} > t_{table}$	$P < \alpha$
	agent of development		
	agent of modernization		

Source: Processed from the results of primary data analysis, 2015

From table 9 and 10 shows that the role of youth has a significant positive effect on agricultural development in Gayo Lues Regency. This answers the research hypothesis, where the research hypothesis confirms the role of youth in having a significant positive effect on agricultural development in Gayo Lues Regency, Aceh Province. Thus the youth

has an effective role and performance in the development of the agricultural sector as an agent of change, the agent of development and the agent of modernization.

Conclusion

1. The role of youth in agricultural development in Regency Gayo Lues is positive; this shows that young people play a role in agricultural development in Gayo Lues Regency.
2. The role of youth as agents of change, agent of development and agent of modernization has a significant positive effect simultaneously on agricultural development in the aspects of the use of agricultural technology, institutional, economically capable and environmentally sound. Also the role of youth as agents of change, agent of development and agent of modernization partially has a significant positive effect on agricultural development in Gayo Lues Regency.

Suggestion

The regional government must encourage the formation of agricultural institutions both in the form of cooperatives, the Mutual Cooperation Agency, Village Unit Business Entities, and others, so as to increase the productivity and collectivity of farmers, especially the young generation.

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