

Exploring the Implementation of Entrepreneurial Values to the Young Farmers in West Java

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The objective of this research is to study and explore the implementation of entrepreneurial values among young farmers in West Java and its relationship with empowerment programs, capital structure, self-reliance, and innovation in agriculture.

Methodology: A sample of 103 young farmers from various districts in West Java participated in the study. Quantitative analysis, including descriptive statistics, reliability analysis, and path analysis using Smart PLS, was conducted to examine the relationship between entrepreneurial values, self-reliance in agriculture, and innovation in agriculture.

Finding: The findings show that young farmers in West Java exhibit moderate levels of entrepreneurial values, with particular emphasis on initiative and creativity. In addition, the analysis shows a positive correlation between entrepreneurial values and empowerment programs, capital structure, self-reliance in agriculture, and innovation in agriculture. The analysis further confirmed that entrepreneurial values are significantly predicted by empowerment programs, capital structure, innovation, and self-reliance in agriculture among young farmers. This study also shows that self-reliance could directly predict entrepreneurial values without capital structure as an intervening variable. These findings highlight the importance of fostering entrepreneurial values among young farmers through empowerment program intervention, providing access to capital structure, promoting agricultural innovation, and encouraging their self-reliance. Policymakers and stakeholders in agriculture should focus on providing training programs and support mechanisms that can foster an entrepreneurial mindset and skills among young farmers in West Java.

Conclusion: The need to promote entrepreneurial values among young West Java farmers by boosting empowerment programs, self-reliance, and agricultural innovation with the support of capital structure access. The agricultural sector may become more robust, flexible, and sustainable, boosting regional growth and wealth. Further research should examine how entrepreneurial ideals affect self-reliance and creativity in agriculture and how young farmers might adopt them.

Keywords: entrepreneurial values; young farmers; capital; innovation; empowerment

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INTRODUCTION

Youth entrepreneurship activities are intended to promote wealth development and self-reliance by utilizing the skills and traits inherent in young people. A growing body of literature on the subject has evolved from the systematic expansion of youth entrepreneurship. Early writing on the subject was normative, covering broad issues and providing summaries (Kourilsky & Esfandiari, 1997). A paradigm shift in thinking about youth entrepreneurship has occurred recently. Understanding a range of important qualities has emerged as critical in the study of youth entrepreneurship (Ćoćkalo et al., 2020). Youth entrepreneurship is driven by the innate 'entrepreneurial spirit' that should be present in young people (Kourilsky et al., 2007). Experts state that development strategies will fail if entrepreneurs are not included in the overall framework, as the development process is driven by the innovative and leadership characteristics present in entrepreneurs (Motts, 2000; Schumpeter et al., 2003). Young people are seen as calculated risk-takers, collaborators, global thinkers, highly motivated individuals, and creative innovators/thinkers (Motts, 2000; Salkowitz, 2010). Entrepreneurial strategies seek to influence how young people identify themselves socially and culturally (Delgado, 2004; Kourilsky et al., 2007). This tactic, it can be argued, redefines the ideals of young people and reintegrates them into society by giving life meaning and a sense of belonging (Kenyon & White, 2007). As a result of the deconstruction and integration of the concepts of "youth" and "entrepreneurship," the rise of youth entrepreneurship in development has become an important paradigm for a country like Indonesia.

West Java has a lot of potential in agriculture, with various resources that can support the development of the sector. A study conducted in West Java found that the southern region has excellent opportunities for millennials to become entrepreneurs, especially social entrepreneurs in the agricultural sector (Budiman et al., 2022). Another study also showed the necessity to take into account the integration of cattle and maize growing on suitable land in an area as a strategy for the growth of beef cattle farming (Cahyani & Marcelino, 2022; Widiati et al., 2022). Additionally, planning for rural areas and sustainable agriculture can boost regional economic development, social fairness, and environmental quality (Arief, H et al., 2021; Diantoro et al., 2023; Wikarta, 2022). Regarding the potential to create young entrepreneurs in agriculture, a study in Cikedung Sub-district, one of the rice paddy production centers in Indramayu Regency, found that to reduce the stigma that farming is a dirty, un-prestigious, and poor job, systematic, structured, and sustainable efforts are needed in the form of campaigns that show the progress of the agricultural sector, the success of agricultural entrepreneurs, and provide massive development programs in the community, especially those living in rural areas (Fahmid et al., 2022). Institut Pertanian Bogor has also fostered 30 small-medium enterprises (SMEs) in West Java through its Business Incubator and Entrepreneurship Development Center. Overall, West Java has a lot of potential in agriculture, and there are many opportunities to develop the sector and generate young entrepreneurs. Integrating a variety of resources and sustainable techniques can improve added value, generate extra revenue, and lead to the creation of new jobs in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors (Wikarta, 2022).

Building entrepreneurial values among young entrepreneurs is essential to foster self-reliance and innovation. Entrepreneurial values refer to the attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors that are essential for success in entrepreneurship. (Ramli et al, 2022) These values include creativity, risk-taking, perseverance, and adaptability, among others (Jakubczak, 2016; Mawardi et al.,

2022). Numerous studies have demonstrated that entrepreneurship education can have a significant impact on how young people develop their entrepreneurial values. For example, a study conducted in India found that entrepreneurship education helped develop positive entrepreneurial attitudes among young people (Agarwal et al., 2020). Another study done in South Africa discovered that entrepreneurship education moderates the relationship between the need for achievement and female entrepreneurial success in South Africa (Maziriri et al., 2022). In addition, research showed that young entrepreneurs require more capital, face interference from municipalities, and compete with established traders. Building entrepreneurial values can help young entrepreneurs overcome these challenges and develop the skills and attitudes necessary for success. In addition to entrepreneurship education, other factors can contribute to building entrepreneurial values among young entrepreneurs. For example, mentorship and training programs can provide guidance and support to young entrepreneurs as they face entrepreneurial challenges (Kabonga et al., 2021). In addition, creating a supportive environment that encourages risk-taking and innovation can help young entrepreneurs develop the confidence and skills needed to succeed. Entrepreneurial values are crucial for fostering innovation, stimulating economic growth, and advancing sustainable development across a range of industries. In the context of agriculture, the application of entrepreneurial values among farmers can increase productivity, improve market competitiveness, and the development of sustainable agricultural practices. The agricultural sector is vital to the economy of West Java, Indonesia. Most of the population engages in agricultural activities, but the industry faces challenges such as limited access to resources, a lack of innovation, and insufficient farmer independence. This study aims to explore how young farmers in West Java apply entrepreneurial principles to promote self-reliance and agricultural innovation.

Research Gap

Numerous studies have looked into how entrepreneurial values play a role in agriculture. Studies that have examined the connection between entrepreneurial ideals and business success have shown that these characteristics have a favorable effect on agricultural profitability, growth, and resilience (Damalas et al., 2019; Karimi & Makreet, 2020). Other studies have looked at the connections between entrepreneurial principles and certain agricultural methods, like value chain integration, precision farming, and organic farming (Anwarudin et al., 2020; Gremmen et al., 2019). There are still few studies that specifically examine the application of entrepreneurial values among young farmers, especially in West Java, Indonesia. The research studies about entrepreneurial values among young farmers in West Java have different focuses and methodologies. Harniati dan Anwarudin (2018) examined young agricultural entrepreneurs (agripreneurs) in Cianjur Regency and their agribusiness interests and factors. Young agripreneurs' interest and engagement in agribusiness was notably high. They were influenced by a range of factors, including non-formal education, motivation, community and information support, as well as their entrepreneurial capacity. Additionally, their interest in agribusiness played a significant role in shaping their decisions and actions. However, Dayat et al. (2020) studied rural youth chili agribusiness participation to regenerate farmers in the Garut Regency. The survey found that most respondents evaluated rural youth engagement, interests, entrepreneurial capacity, and external influences as moderate. Rural kids average 31.47 years old, most are in elementary school, have never been in organizations or had internships/courses/training, yet have high cosmopolitan conduct. Age, cosmopolitan, external factors (government, agricultural extension workers, families, and market support), interests,

and capacity affect rural youth agriculture engagement. (Ramli et al, 2022) Each research uses similar data gathering, processing, and analytic methodologies. Location distinguishes the research. The limited research on entrepreneurial values in young farmers has not examined how they affect agricultural self-reliance and creativity or innovation. Quantitative analysis was used in "Exploring the Implementation of Entrepreneurial Values in Young Farmers in West Java: Building Self-Reliance and Innovation in Agriculture". This Smart-PLS study included young farmers from various West Java areas. The inclusion of capital structure as an intervening variable enhances the depth and complexity of this research investigation in comparison to comparable studies. This finding is a significant contribution to addressing the *theoretical gap* in the existing body of research.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Entrepreneurial Values

Entrepreneurial values encompass a set of characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors typically associated with entrepreneurs (Málovics et al., 2015). These values include initiative, proactivity, risk-taking, creativity, perseverance, self-confidence, adaptability, and opportunity focus (Darling & Beebe, 2007; Lembono & Layman, 2023). In the context of agriculture, entrepreneurial values can empower farmers to think beyond traditional practices, identify new opportunities, and innovate to increase productivity, sustainability, and profits. Farmers' mindsets and actions are significantly influenced by entrepreneurial values, particularly in the face of difficulties and uncertainty (Del Baldo, 2014). By embracing entrepreneurial values, farmers can develop a proactive approach to solving problems, capitalize on opportunities for growth and development, and adapt to changing market conditions and technological advancements (Glavas et al., 2014; Iskandar et al., 2021). These values can also increase farmers' resilience, as they become more willing to take calculated risks, explore new ideas, and embrace change.

Self-reliance in Agriculture

Self-reliance in agriculture refers to the ability of farmers to make decisions autonomously, manage resources effectively, and have control over their farming operations (Kavyashree et al., 2021; Okojie, 1991). Entrepreneurial values contribute to self-reliance by empowering farmers to take ownership of their businesses, make informed decisions based on market trends and opportunities, and reduce dependence on external factors (Schroeder et al., 2019). Through an entrepreneurial mindset, farmers can become more independent, assertive in negotiations, and able to set their own goals and strategies (Abas, 2016).

Innovation in Agriculture

Innovation is essential for sustainable agricultural development. Entrepreneurial values are closely linked to innovation as they encourage farmers to adopt a proactive and creative mindset, seek new solutions, and implement new practices (Clancy & Moschini, 2017). By embracing entrepreneurial values, farmers can foster a culture of innovation on their farms, leading to the adoption of new technologies, practices, and business models (Gremmen et al., 2019). These innovations can improve productivity, resource efficiency, and environmental sustainability in agriculture (Piliai, 2022).

Agripreneurship Empowerment Programs

Agripreneurship empowerment programs are initiatives that aim to provide young people with the tools, skills, and opportunities to improve their livelihoods and incomes through agribusiness (Magagula & Tsvakirai, 2020). Agripreneurship empowerment programs encompass activities designed to provide assistance and motivation to farmers, to foster a more entrepreneurial approach to farm management (Addo, 2018).

Capital Structure

Capital structure pertains to the specific amalgamation of debt and equity employed by a firm to fund its overall operations and expansion (Jegers, 2018). Equity capital is derived from the ownership shares held in a corporation, entailing entitlements to its forthcoming cash flows and profits (Zahri et al., 2024). Conversely, debt is manifested through bond issuances or loans. Short-term debt is commonly seen as an integral component of the overall capital structure (Leland & Toft, 1996). The optimal capital structure of a corporation is commonly characterized as the allocation of debt and equity that yields the minimum weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for the firm (Wang & Hwang, 2010). Significant ratios employed for the analysis of capital structure encompass the debt ratio, the debt-to-equity ratio, and the long-term debt-to-capitalization ratio (Enekwe et al., 2014).

The Role of Young Farmers in West Java

Young farmers have a significant impact on the direction of agriculture. The younger generation in West Java suffers particular hurdles, such as restricted access to resources, knowledge gaps, and challenges navigating the complexities of the agricultural sector (Koszegi, 2017; Mravcová & Moravčíková, 2018). However, young farmers also bring new perspectives, technological understanding, and a willingness to explore innovative approaches (Doğan et al., 2018; Kontogeorgos et al., 2014). By empowering young farmers with entrepreneurial values, they can become catalysts for change, driving the adoption of modern agricultural practices, sustainable technologies, and market-based strategies (Damalas et al., 2019; Lebel et al., 2018).

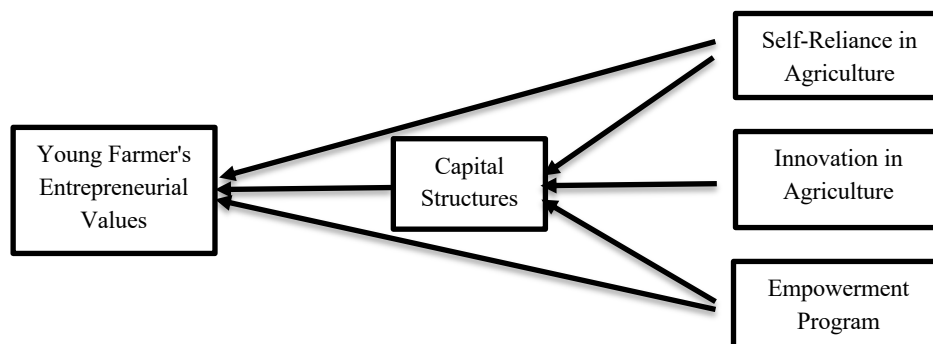


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Research Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1

H0: Self-reliance in agriculture has no positive effect on young farmers' entrepreneurial values, and this relationship is mediated by capital structures.

H1: Self-reliance in agriculture has a positive effect on young farmers' entrepreneurial values, and this relationship is mediated by capital structures.

Hypothesis 2

H0: Innovation in agriculture has no positive effect on young farmers' entrepreneurial values, and this relationship is mediated by capital structures.

H1: Innovation in agriculture has a positive effect on young farmers' entrepreneurial values, and this relationship is mediated by capital structures.

Hypothesis 3

H0: Empowerment programs have no positive effect on young farmers' entrepreneurial values, and this relationship is mediated by capital structures.

H1: Empowerment programs have a positive effect on young farmers' entrepreneurial values, and this relationship is mediated by capital structures.

Hypothesis 4

H0: Self-reliance in agriculture has no positive effect on young farmers' entrepreneurial values.

H1: Self-reliance in agriculture has a positive effect on young farmers' entrepreneurial values.

Hypothesis 5

H0: Innovation in agriculture has no positive effect on young farmers' entrepreneurial values.

H1: Innovation in agriculture has a positive effect on young farmers' entrepreneurial values.

Hypothesis 6

H0: Empowerment programs have no positive effect on young farmers' entrepreneurial values.

H1: Empowerment programs have a positive effect on young farmers' entrepreneurial values.

Hypothesis 7

H0: Capital structures have no positive effect on young farmers' entrepreneurial values.

H1: Capital structures have a positive effect on young farmers' entrepreneurial values.

METHOD

This study used a quantitative approach Creswell (2013), research design to explore the application of entrepreneurial values among young farmers in West Java and its relationship with self-reliance and innovation in agriculture. The research methodology involves gathering primary data from young farmers through a questionnaire survey. Research data was analyzed using a Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) approach, utilizing SmartPLS-4 software. To ensure a representative sample, a multistage sampling technique was used to select young farmers from diverse districts in West Java. The locations or districts were randomly selected. A stratified random sampling technique was used to select young farmers within those districts with 103 research participants as the research sample size. The questionnaire includes multiple sections:

- a. Demographic information: young farmers' age, gender, educational background, and farming experience.

- b. Entrepreneurial values: Young farmers embrace entrepreneurial values, including initiative, risk-taking, creativity, and proactivity. Likert scale items are used to measure the level of agreement or disagreement with certain statements.
- c. Self-reliance in farming: demonstrated by young farmers in making decisions, managing resources, and controlling their farming operations. This section also uses a Likert scale items.
- d. Innovation in agriculture: innovative practices adopted by young farmers, such as the use of advanced technologies, sustainable farming methods, and value-added activities. This section uses Likert scale items.
- e. Empowerment Program: As part of the agripreneurship empowerment program, there is a query on the level of engagement of the individuals being surveyed. This inquiry seeks to gain a better understanding of the respondent's involvement in the program and their overall level of participation. This section uses Likert scale items.
- f. Capital Structure: Questions related to the existence of a capital structure with business development in the agricultural sector of young farmers. This section uses Likert scale items.

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Descriptive Statistics

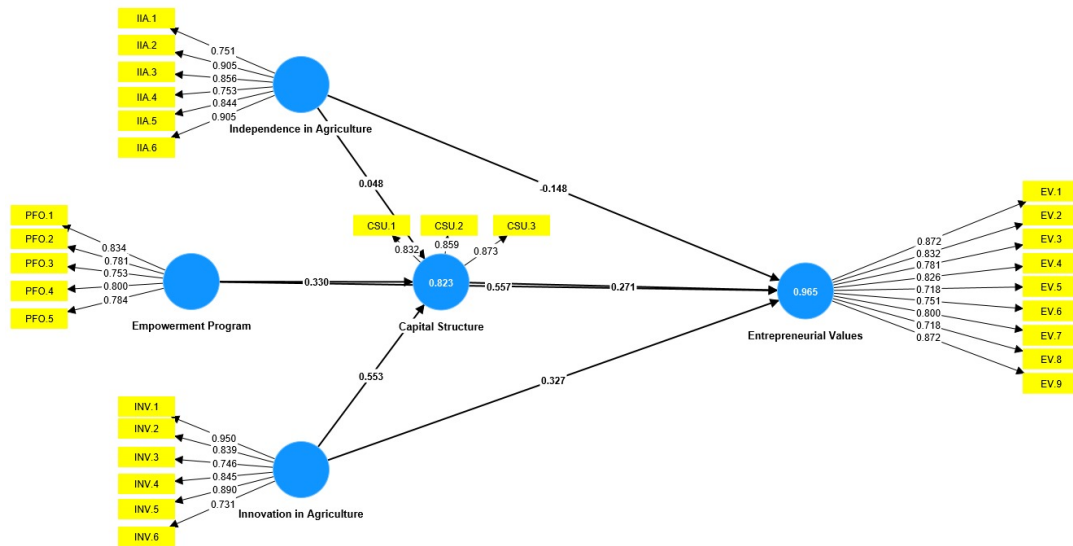
The sample consisted of 103 young farmers from various districts in West Java. The age of respondents ranged from 20 to 35 years, with an average age of 27.5 years (SD = 3.2). The majority of respondents were male (70%) and had a high school education (55%). Descriptive statistics revealed the following:

- Entrepreneurial Values: Mean scores for entrepreneurial values were calculated for each item. Based on the findings, it appears that young farmers in West Java possess a moderate level of entrepreneurial values. The highest mean scores were observed for "initiative" (Mean = 3.78, SD = 0.56) and "creativity" (Mean = 3.62, SD = 0.51), indicating that young farmers are proactive and willing to explore innovative ideas.
- Self-reliance in Agriculture: The level of independence in agriculture was assessed based on respondents' perceptions of decision-making autonomy, resource management control, and operational control. The findings show that young farmers have a moderate level of independence in agriculture. The mean scores for decision-making autonomy, resource management control, and operational control were 3.54 (SD = 0.61), 3.42 (SD = 0.59), and 3.38 (SD = 0.57), respectively.
- Innovations in Agriculture: The respondents were asked to rate their adoption of innovative agriculture practices. The study indicates that farmers in West Java aged below 40 have a moderate level of innovation in agriculture. The mean scores for adoption of advanced technology, sustainable farming methods, and value-added activities were 3.59 (SD = 0.54), 3.48 (SD = 0.51), and 3.45 (SD = 0.53), respectively.

Validity and Reliability

Factor loadings indicate the relationship between the observed indicators and the underlying latent variables, with values greater than 0.5 indicating satisfactory convergence. The composite reliability measures the internal consistency of indicators for each latent variable, with values above 0.7 indicating good reliability. The AVE indicates the amount of variance in the indicator that the underlying latent variable can explain, with values above 0.5 indicating

good convergent validity. In this scenario, all latent variables exhibit high convergent validity and reliability, which validates and establishes trust in the measurement model. This finding is important to previous research (Ghozali, 2014), which highlighted how Cronbach's alpha and Loading Factor can be used to evaluate the test reliability of a construct. To be considered reliable, Cronbach's alpha must be greater than 0.60 and the Loading Factor must be greater than 0.70. Furthermore, the average variance extract (AVE) must have a minimum value of 0.5 to be acceptable (Jarvis et al., 2003).



Source: Data Processing Results (2023)

Figure 1.
Model Fit

R squared is a statistical measure that quantifies the extent to which the independent variable impacts the dependent variable. It enables us to evaluate the impact of specific independent variables that are not directly observable on the dependent variable. In other words, it measures the correlation between the independent and dependent variables and provides a numerical value that ranges from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating a perfect correlation. This measure is widely used in regression analysis to determine the strength of the relationship between the variables and to make predictions based on that relationship. In this research, entrepreneurial values as a dependent variable, and capital structure also acts as a dependent intervening variable. The independent variables in this research are innovation in agriculture, self-reliance in agriculture, and empowerment programs. R square is defined by (Chin, 1998) as 0.67 (strong), 0.33 (moderate), and less than 0.19 (weak). The R-squared value of this research is over 0.82 in the capital structure variable and 0.86 in the entrepreneurial values variable. It means that 82% of the distribution of the intervening dependent variable (capital structure) and 86% of the distribution of the dependent variable (entrepreneurial values) can be explained by the independent variable. The remaining 18% and 14% cannot be explained by the independent variable or can be explained by variables outside the independent variable (error component).

The GoF metric evaluates the overall fit of the model and reflects how well the model reproduces the covariance structure of the observed data. According to (Tenenhaus et al., 2005),

a small GoF is 0.1, a moderate GoF is 0.25, and a high GoF is 0.38. Q2 value is a measure of prediction accuracy that evaluates the ability of the model to predict additional observations. If the value obtained is 0.02 or less, the model has weak predictive capacity (Jarvis et al., 2003). Table 1 shows the path coefficients and t-values for the model's relationships. Structural analysis was conducted to examine the impact of self-reliance in agriculture, innovation in agriculture, and empowerment programs on entrepreneurial values with or without capital structure as an intervening variable. Entrepreneurial values were included as dependent variables, capital structure as a mediating variable while self-reliance in agriculture, innovation in agriculture, and empowerment programs served as independent variables. The study found that entrepreneurial values were significantly influenced by capital structure, empowerment programs, and innovation in agriculture, either directly or indirectly through mediating variables (H1 accepted). On the other hand, the self-reliance in agriculture variable could directly predict entrepreneurial values without mediation.

Table 1.
Hypothesis Testing

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T statistic (O/ STDEV)	P values
Capital Structure -> Entrepreneurial Values	0.271	0.274	0.047	5.796	0.000
Empowerment Program -> Capital Structure	0.330	0.344	0.141	2.351	0.019
Empowerment Program -> Entrepreneurial Values	0.557	0.558	0.075	7.444	0.000
Self-Reliance -> Capital Structure	0.048	0.045	0.112	0.425	0.671
Self-Reliance -> Entrepreneurial Values	-0.148	-0.162	0.067	2.198	0.028
Innovation -> Capital Structure	0.553	0.544	0.114	4.864	0.000
Innovation -> Entrepreneurial Values	0.327	0.336	0.069	4.741	0.000

Source: Data Processing Results (2023)

Finding Results

The results show that young farmers in West Java exhibit moderate levels of entrepreneurial values, with particular emphasis on initiative and creativity. This suggests that they are proactive and open to exploring innovative ideas and practices. The analysis also shows that young farmers exhibit a moderate level of independence in agriculture, indicating that they have some degree of autonomy in decision-making, resource management, and operational control. This level of independence is important for young farmers to take ownership of their farm business and pursue innovative approaches. Furthermore, this study shows that entrepreneurial values have a significant positive impact on independence in agriculture, innovation in

agriculture, and empowerment programs among young farmers in West Java. The especially for self-reliance in agriculture variable could directly predict entrepreneurial values without capital structure as a mediating variable. When examining the impact of various factors on entrepreneurial values, the Empowerment program is the most influential, with Capital Structure, Innovation, and Self Reliance following in that order. However, when looking at their influence on capital structure, Innovation has the greatest impact, with the Empowerment program as the second most influential factor. Interestingly, Self-reliance does not appear to impact capital structure. Therefore, to promote entrepreneurial values among young farmers, it would be effective to provide Empowerment programs first followed by an adequate Capital Structure. This will lead to innovations in agriculture, which will ultimately increase productivity and profit. An explanation of the relationship between variables in this study will be described further.

Young farmers who participate in empowerment programs are more likely to have strong entrepreneurial values. Empowerment programs can provide young farmers with the necessary skills, knowledge, and resources to start and grow their businesses, which can in turn reinforce their entrepreneurial values. Also, young farmers who have access to capital structures are more likely to have strong entrepreneurial values. Furthermore, young farmers who are innovative in agriculture are more likely to have strong entrepreneurial values. This is because innovation requires creativity, problem-solving skills, and a willingness to take risks, which are also important qualities for successful entrepreneurship. And, Young farmers who are self-reliant in agriculture are more likely to have strong entrepreneurial values. This is because self-reliance in agriculture requires a certain level of independence, resourcefulness, and risk-taking, which are also important qualities for successful entrepreneurship. However, this relationship may be not influenced by the availability and accessibility of capital structures, such as credit, loans, and other financial resources, especially in this research.

The positive correlations between entrepreneurial values, empowerment programs, capital structure, innovation in agriculture, and self-reliance in agriculture suggest that these constructs are interrelated. The results suggest that fostering entrepreneurial values among young farmers, and stakeholders in agriculture can increase their intervention in empowerment programs, access to capital structure, and self-reliance and encourage the adoption of innovative practices. This has implications for the sustainability and success of young farmers in West Java, as they can develop resilient farming systems and adapt to changing market conditions. The findings of this study underscore the importance of promoting entrepreneurial values among young farmers in West Java. Policymakers, agricultural institutions, and extension services should focus on providing training programs and support mechanisms that foster an entrepreneurial mindset and skills. This can empower young farmers to be more independent, decisive in decision-making, and innovative in their farming practices. In conclusion, this study contributes to the understanding of the adoption of entrepreneurial values among young farmers in West Java and its impact on self-reliance and innovation in agriculture. The results of this study highlight the need to nurture entrepreneurial values among young farmers to foster self-reliance and encourage agricultural innovation. The findings provide valuable insights for policymakers and agricultural stakeholders in developing strategies and interventions that support the growth and development of young farmers in West Java.

Applying Entrepreneurial Values to Young Farmers for Agricultural Innovation and Economic Progress in Indonesia

Indonesia has made great strides in economic development, and the agricultural sector plays an important role in this progress (Vehtasvili, 2017). However, there are still challenges to overcome, such as declining soil fertility (Brouwers, 1993), and the need to increase productivity and use of technology (Candranegara et al., 2022). One way to overcome these challenges is to implement entrepreneurial values in young farmers to build independence and innovation in agriculture. Various studies have shown that the education of horticultural entrepreneurs and their ability to deal with complex situations are important factors in entrepreneurship development (Ramanankonenana et al., 2016). Additionally, national values and support from inside the group might help close the gender gap in youth entrepreneurship. (Weiss et al., 2023). The Indonesian Millennial Smart-farming Program fosters and develops digital agriculture ecosystems from upstream to downstream while promoting village financial inclusion (Candranegara et al., 2022). The program intends to implement smart agriculture by utilizing the Internet of Things (IoT) for agricultural digitization, creating an agricultural ecosystem by giving farmers access to markets and bolstering the institutions of millennial farmers. Applying entrepreneurial values to young farmers can lead to agricultural innovation and economic progress. By fostering and developing a digital farming ecosystem, young farmers can increase productivity and use technology to overcome challenges such as declining soil fertility. In addition, in-group support and national values can play a role in narrowing the gender gap in youth entrepreneurship. The Millennial Smart-farming Program in Indonesia is an example of an ecosystem that can empower young farmers and improve village financial inclusion.

Applying Entrepreneurial Values to Young Farmers for Agricultural Innovation and Economic Advancement in West Java

Indonesia has made great strides in economic development, and the agricultural sector plays an important role in this progress (Kumaratih & Sartono, 2020). However, there are still challenges to overcome, such as declining soil fertility (Rusdiana et al., 2021) and the need to increase productivity and use of technology (Anwarudin et al., 2019). One way to address these challenges is to implement entrepreneurial values in young farmers to build independence and innovation in agriculture. Various studies have shown that the education of horticultural entrepreneurs and their ability to deal with complex situations are important factors in entrepreneurship development (Senou & Manda, 2022). In-group support and national values can also contribute to closing the gender gap in young people's entrepreneurship. Numerous programs are being implemented in West Java to instill entrepreneurial ideals in young farmers and promote agricultural innovation and economic development. To aid the economic growth of rural communities, Garut Agricultural Science and Technology Park (TSTP), an example of agricultural innovation, where the Indonesian Research Institute of Animal Production (IRIAP) has developed knowledge and technology that benefits both core and plasma farmers. The research findings indicate a significant improvement in Garut sheep business productivity and revenue, with core farmers earning an annual profit of Rp 3,308,334 and plasma farmers earning Rp 1,608,334. This demonstrates the economic viability of reinstating the Garut sheep industry for all farmers (Rusdiana et al., 2021). Another inspiring example is the Millennial Smart-farming Program in Indonesia, which aims to promote smart farming by utilizing agricultural digitalization with the Internet of Things (IoT) technology. This program provides farmers with access to markets and strengthens millennial farmer institutions, thereby increasing financial

inclusion in the village and providing more opportunities for young farmers (Anwarudin et al., 2019). By instilling entrepreneurial values in young farmers, agricultural innovation and economic progress in West Java can be achieved, as they can leverage technology to overcome challenges such as declining soil fertility and increasing productivity. Additionally, in-group support and national values can play a critical role in narrowing the gender gap in youth entrepreneurship, leading to a more inclusive and diverse agricultural ecosystem.

CONCLUSION

The findings underscore the importance of entrepreneurial values in the context of agriculture, as they contribute to the development of proactive, creative, and innovative agricultural practices. The study revealed that young farmers in West Java exhibit moderate levels of entrepreneurial values, indicating their willingness to take initiative and explore new ideas. In addition, the analysis confirmed that entrepreneurial values are positively correlated with self-reliance in agriculture and innovation in agriculture among young farmers. The results of this study have important implications for policymakers, agricultural institutions, and extension services. To encourage the growth and success of young farmers in West Java, it is imperative to prioritize the development of entrepreneurial values through targeted training programs and support mechanisms. By fostering an entrepreneurial mindset and skills, young farmers can increase decision-making autonomy, resource management control, and operational control, leading to increased self-reliance in agriculture. In addition, the adoption of innovative practices can be encouraged by cultivating entrepreneurial values and promoting the use of advanced technologies, sustainable farming methods, and value-added activities. In summary, this study underscores the need to prioritize entrepreneurial values among young farmers in West Java as a means to build self-reliance and encourage innovation in agriculture. By doing so, the agricultural sector can become more resilient, adaptive, and sustainable, thereby contributing to the overall development and prosperity of the region. Future research should continue to explore the specific mechanisms through which entrepreneurial values influence self-reliance and innovation in agriculture, and investigate potential barriers and facilitators to their adoption among young farmers.

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