The Level of Millennial Farmers' Understanding of The Use of Garden Land In Sidenreng Rappang District

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Abstrak

Alternatif mengatasi krisis pangan adalah dengan pemanfaatan lahan pekarangan secara lebih produktif. Pemanfaatan lahan pekarangan secara lebih produktif dapat dilakukan oleh sumberdaya manusia yang produktif dan memiliki tingkat pemahaman yang baik dan tinggi. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di desa Bina Baru Kecamatan Kulo Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang Sulawesi Selatan. Tujuannya untuk meningkatkan pemahaman petani millenial akan ketersedian pangan melalui pemanfaatan lahan pekarangan. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif-kualitatif melalui pendekatan kuantitatif dengan instrumen kuesioner terhadap petani milenial yang berumur 19 – 39 tahun dan berdominisil di desa tersebut di atas. Teknik penarikan sampelnya purpoused sampling. Hasil penelitian ini adalah 66 % (9110 jiwa) dari 13939 jiwa penduduk Kecamatan Kulo adalah usia produktif. Luas lahan pekarangan kecamatan ini ialah 201,22 ha, yang telah dimanfaatkan untuk komoditi sayur-sayuran seluas 55 ha. Pemahaman petani milenial terhadap pemanfaatan lahan pekarangan adalah tinggi sampai sangat tinggi. Nilai hubungan antar fakor (korelasi berpasangan) adalah dari lemah (0,10) sampai sedang dan berarti (0,53). Nilai hubungan Bersama-sama (korelasi berganda) respon responden terhadap tiap pertanyaan/pernyataan dengan total skor sebagai faktor Y, yaitu faktor yang dipengaruhi ialah dari nilai korelasi nilai sedang (0,54) dan berarti sampai korelasi lemah tidak berarti (0,05). Kualitas pemahaman responden pada pemanfaatan lahan pekarangan adalah baik (60 poin). Nilai pemahaman semua responden (50 orang) terhadap ke 15 pertanyaan adalah baik dengan nilai rata-rata 60. Mutu pemahaman responden termasuk baik dengan kategori skor dan persen yang tinggi.

Kata kunci: Ketahanan pangan, lahan sempit, petani milenial, tingkat pemahaman

Abstract

An alternative to overcoming the food crisis is to use yardland more productively. More productive use of yard land can be done by productive human resources who have a good and high level of understanding. This research was conducted in Bina Baru village, Kulo District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency, South Sulawesi. The aim is to increase millennial farmers' understanding of food availability through the use of yard land. The method used is descriptive-qualitative through a quantitative approach with a questionnaire instrument for millennial farmers aged 19 - 39 years and domiciled in the above villages. The sampling technique is purposive sampling. The results of this research are that 66% (9110 people) of the 13939 residents of Kulo District are of productive age. The yard area of this sub-district is 201.22 ha, of which 55 ha has been used for vegetable commodities. Millennial farmers'

understanding of the use of yard land is high to very high. The value of the relationship between factors (paired correlation) is from weak (0.10) to moderate and significant (0.53). The value of the relationship together (multiple correlation) is the respondent's response to each question/statement with the total score as the Y factor; namely, the factors that are influenced are from a moderate correlation value (0.54) and significant to a weak correlation which is not significant (0.05). The quality of respondents' understanding of the use of yard land is good (60 points). The understanding score of all respondents (50 people) on the 15 questions was good, with an average score of 60. Respondents' understanding was good, with a high score and percentage category.

Keywords : *Food security, limited land, millennial farmers, level of understanding*

Introduction

Food is a sensitive issue for the security of a nation. In general, fragile food security will trigger conflict. The availability of sufficient food nationally does not guarantee food security at regional, rural and individual household levels. One alternative for overcoming the food crisis is to use yard land more productively so that people have a high level of food security.

Agriculture still plays a strategic role in national development, especially in realizing food security through meeting national food needs to achieve food sovereignty. The number of farmers under 25 has increased by 148 % over the last five years. This data indicates that several farmer regeneration programs implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture have increased the number of young farmers under 25. Based on the results of the 2018 BPS Inter-Census Agricultural Survey (SUTAS), Head of the Center for Agricultural Extension, Leli Nuryati, Tuesday (8/10) said that the number of young farmers under the age of 25 was 273,839 people, an increase compared to the number in 2013 which was 184,734 people (2003 Agricultural Census). The increase occurred by 49.04%, or the equivalent of 90,105 people. This data shows that millennial farmers now have an interest in agriculture.

The main problem of food security is still the threat to community resilience, especially the occurrence of food insecurity in various regions. According to Saliem et al. (2001) in Ariningsih and Rachman (2008), food insecurity is a condition where food security is not achieved at the regional, household, or individual level. Food insecurity can occur repeatedly at certain times and can be caused by emergencies such as natural disasters (Food Security Council, 2006). Apart from the potential for food insecurity, another problem is that the Indonesian population's consumption level, especially in Sidrap Regency, is still below the recommended nutritional requirements (proxied by the Expected Food Pattern). Therefore, one effort can be made through the use of land managed by millennial farmers. Understanding food availability by utilizing yard land for millennial farmers is still minimal, which requires solutions to overcome this problem.

With the problems above, an effort is needed to provide more understanding to millennials about the importance of utilizing land plots to increase food availability. One effort to increase millennials' understanding of the use of homestead land to meet food availability is to study their understanding of agricultural cultivation systems and food availability through the use of homestead land. Therefore, the author conducted research entitled "The Level of Understanding of Millennial Farmers regarding the Use of Yard Land in Sidenreng Rappang Regency."

Implementation Method
Place and time of research

This research was conducted in Bina Baru Village in Kulo District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency. This location was determined deliberately (purposive sampling) based on the consideration that the area was a pilot area for yard use. This research is intended to obtain a description of the use of yards in increasing Millennial Farmers' understanding of supporting food availability in Sidrap Regency. Researchers will observe how much understanding millennial farmers have in utilizing land plots to support food availability by conducting direct observations in Sidrap Regency and interviews with the millennial farmers concerned. Answer: In this way, the level of understanding of millennial farmers will be known. The object of this research is millennial farmers, whose ages range from 19-39 years.

Research design

This research uses a descriptive-qualitative research method, namely research carried out to describe the symptoms, phenomena or facts being studied by describing independent variables without the intention of connecting or making comparisons with other variables (Sugiyono, 2012: 13). This descriptive-qualitative research attempts to describe variables based on indicators and descriptors of the research variables (Musfiqon, 2012). This descriptive-quantitative research analyzes data obtained from samples using statistical methods to determine the level of millennial understanding of the instruments (5 open and ten closed tests) used as a questionnaire.

Method

The approach method used in this research is a quantitative approach. Quantitative research methods, as stated by (Sugiyono, 2013: 14), are based on the philosophy of positivism, are used to research specific populations or samples, collect data using research instruments, and conduct quantitative/statistical data analysis to test existing hypotheses. Has been implemented. There are four techniques, namely the scientific way of carrying out activities in this research:

1. Questionnaire
   A questionnaire is an instrument in the form of a list of questions asked in writing to the respondent or person who will be measured to obtain written answers or responses. This technique elaborates on questionnaire techniques (questionnaires), namely a set of self-made tests in the form of tools for evaluating the level of understanding. The test contains several questions regarding the use of yards in increasing the understanding of Millennial Farmers in Supporting Food Availability in Sidrap Regency for millennial farmers as respondents. The answers to this test from millennial farmers will provide an overview of their understanding of the use of homestead land.

2. Interview Method
   The interview method was used to provide in-depth questions related to land use. The recording of the interview, including taking videos and pictures, is also carried out during the interview session.

3. Socialization
   This socialization method is carried out by gathering respondents to increase their understanding of the use of land plots to support food availability. Activities that have been carried out at the research location.

4. Demonstration
   This socialization method is carried out by planting directly with respondents to increase their understanding of using land plots to support food availability. Activities that have been carried out at the research location.

Population and Sample

According to Musfiqon (2012), population is the totality of research objects: humans, animals, plants and objects with similar characteristics. According to (Sugiyono, 2013: 297), population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects with specific qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn. According to Arikuntoro (1991), sample research can only be carried out if the condition of the subjects in the population is genuinely homogeneous. If the subjects are not homogeneous, then the conclusions should not be applied to the entire population (the results should not be generalized). The population of this research is millennial farmers aged 19-39 years who live in Bina Baru Village, Kulo District, Sidenreng Rappang (Sidrap) Regency.

Sampling Technique

Sugiyono (2007: 21) states that the sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. The sample partially represents the population studied (Arikunto, 2002; 109). Meanwhile, according to the sample (Nurgiantoro, 2002: 20), some members of the sample population are then used as data sources. A sample is a group of members who are part of the population and have population characteristics.

There are no standard limits for determining the sample to be studied. If the researcher is still able to carry out research, the researcher can take the entire population to be used as a sample or what is interpreted as total sampling (Kusumawati, 2014: 94). If the number of respondents is less than 100, all samples are taken so that the research is population research. The population of this study was 50 millennial farmers with an age range of 19-39 years and domiciled in Bina Baru Village, Kulo District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency, so the sampling technique was purposed sampling, namely selecting 50 millennial people without distinguishing between gender.

Research procedure

In this research, several stages were carried out: preparing research instruments, carrying out research, and analyzing research results.
1. Preparation of research instruments
   The instrument used in this research is a questionnaire, namely a set of questions regarding land use to increase the understanding of millennial farmers in supporting food availability in Sidrap Regency. The questions are structured so that farmers can answer them quickly.
2. Implementation of research
   Researchers carry out research activities after creating a questionnaire as expected. The research was carried out by distributing the questionnaire to millennial farmers, selecting as many as 50 respondents aged 19-39. In this research, in-depth interviews were also conducted with the farmers. Apart from that, training was also carried out as a demonstration of planting plants in the yard. This was done to increase farmers' understanding regarding land use. Apart from demonstrations, socialization was also carried out regarding using yards to increase millennial farmers' understanding of supporting food availability in the Sidrap district.
3. Analysis of Research Results
   The data processing team compiled the questionnaires answered by respondents to the test above. The data that has been collected and tabulated from the results

of distributing questionnaires is still raw data. So that the data can be analyzed properly, it is necessary to process and present the data in the form of tables or graphs. The stages carried out in this data processing and presentation technique are as follows:

a. Editing

Editing is an activity of checking the data that has been collected to ensure whether the data meets research needs or not.

b. Data Coding

Codes/signs/symbols are given to each data included in the same group so that it is easy to analyze. The symbols or codes can be numbers or letters.

c. Data Processing

Data processing uses quantitative descriptive, namely data processing, which is carried out using Microsoft Excel and SPSS software. The aim is to objectively create a picture or description of the level of millennial understanding regarding the use of homestead land in supporting food availability in Sidrap Regency using numbers, starting from data collection and interpretation of the data as well as the appearance and results.

Data Analysis

Interpretation of the data, appearance and results describes the level of understanding of millennial farmers regarding the use of homestead land in Sidrap Regency. This research data, namely the questionnaire results data, was input into Microsoft Excel software to determine the correlation between factors. Surakhmad (1978) and Hadjar (1996) state that the interpretation of correlation values between factors, for example, factor – 0.40 is a weak correlation, low but there is a significant relationship, 0.41 – 0.60 is a medium correlation, 0.61 – 0.80 is a strong correlation, high and very significant, and 0.81 – 1.00 is a robust, high, and perfect correlation.

Data from the questionnaire results are also input into the SPSS data editor. The value of the Pearson Product Moment correlation test is used to determine the degree of closeness of the relationship between 2 variables on an interval or ratio scale. The Pearson Product Moment correlation test will return a correlation coefficient between -1, 0 and 1. According to Tiro (2004:22-27), the interpretation of the correlation coefficient is that if the value r = -1, there is a perfect negative linear relationship. In contrast, r = 0 or close to 0 means there is a relationship, but it is not linear, and if r = 1 or +1, it means a perfect positive linear relationship.

The data in the SPSS editor above was analyzed using Pearson's correlation. This test is intended to determine whether the data from a sample taken supports the hypothesis, which states that the population from which the sample originates follows a predetermined distribution. Correlation testing between these factors was carried out manually in Microsoft software.

Result and Discussion

Geographical Conditions

Kulo District is one of the sub-district government areas in Sidenreng Rappang (Sidrap) district. This sub-district has six government areas at the village/subdistrict level: Mario, Rijang Panua, Kulo, Abbokongan, Maddenra, and Bina Baru. The area of the sub-district above is 74.51 km2, equivalent to 7,451 ha, with a distance from the capital of Sidrap Regency approximately 21 km. The administrative area of this sub-district borders Maroanging sub-district, Enrekang Regency to the north, Mario village

to the east, Baranti sub-district, Sidrap Regency to the south, and Watang Sawitto sub-district, Pinrang Regency to the west (BPS, 2021).

The topography of the Kulo sub-district is 80% flat and 20% hilly, with a height of 234 m above sea level. Based on the geological conditions, the Sidenreng Rappang district's profile shows that the soil type of the Kulo district is Podsolite. This type of Podsolit land is found in the Kulo sub-district, covering an area of 5,408 ha, equivalent to 72.58% of the area of the Kulo sub-district and 5.70% of the 94,891 ha of Podsolit land in Sidenreng Rappang Regency. This soil is formed due to high rainfall and very low temperatures and is also a type of old mineral soil, which is generally yellowish and reddish. The colour of podsolite soil indicates relatively low soil fertility. The Podsolit type of land covers an area of 94,891 ha or 50.39% of the area of Sidenreng Rappang Regency, and the largest is in Pitu Riase District, covering an area of 76,934 ha (81.07%) of the area of the Podsolit type. Then respectively, Pitu Riawa District 7431 ha or around 7.83%, and Kulo District 5408 ha (5.70%).

The land area of the Kulo sub-district, which is 7,451 ha, is used for 2,085.64 ha of paddy fields and 5,365.36 ha of dry land. Dry land is divided into yards 201.22 ha, plantations 2,281.28 ha, ponds 19.4 ha, forests 931.20 ha, and others 1,932.26 ha. Bina Baru Village has a land area of ± 1119.97 ha with a distribution of uses for rice fields of 202.60 ha, yards of 33.3 ha, plantations of 225.17 ha, ponds of 1.80 ha, and others of 657.10 ha.

Based on the Schmidt and Ferguson classification, Sidrap Regency, including Kulo District, has three types of climate: 1) type C climate, namely the number of dry months on average is less than three, namely June, July and August, and the other months are wet. The area with this climate is in the northeast, approaching the Latimojong Mountains in Pitu Riase District; 2). Type D climate, namely, the average number of dry months is 3 – 4. The dry months occur in May, June, July and August. The areas that include this climate are located in the eastern and central parts of Sidenreng Rappang Regency, Dua PituE District, Watang Sidenreng, MaritengngaE, Panca Rijang and parts of Watang Pulu District (western part) as well as a small part of Kulo District (Northern Western part); and 3) type E climate, namely the average number of dry months is 4 – 6 months. The dry months occur in April, May, June, July, August and September. The areas included in this climate are located to the West and partly to the South of Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The sub-districts included in this climate are Baranti District, Tellu LimpoE, Panca Lautang, parts of Dua Pitue District, Watang Sidenreng, MaritengngaE, Panca Rijang and parts of Watang Pulu District (Eastern part) as well as a small part of Kulo District (Western part of the East).

The average rainfall in Kulo subdistrict in 2017, 2018, and 2019 was 184.33 mm/year, 172.25 mm/year, and 125.67 mm/year, respectively. The average number of rainy days mentioned above each year is 124, 137, and 97 rainy days. The dry months are 3 - 4 months, wet months are six months, and humid months are two months. The air temperature during the day is between 300 – 350 C and at night between 200 – 250 C.

Population and Labor

The total population in the Kulo sub-district, Sidrap Regency (BPS, 2020) is recorded at 13,939 people: 6,930 people are classified as men, 7,009 are women, and 7,755 are heads of families. The details of the population of this sub-district are based on the distribution of villages within it.

Population density data is essential in making program plans because by knowing the population density of an area, we can know the average amount of

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agricultural land cultivated by the population. In this way, we can know the income earned by farmers from cultivating their agricultural land. The population density of Kulo District based on the 6 (six) villages there is 2,703 people per Km2, with details of Mario 355 people, Rijang Panua 115 people, Kulo 312 people, Abbokongan 464 people, Maddenra 1,668 people, and Bina Baru 84 people per Km2.

The population density in Kulo District in 2020 was 2,703 people/km2, while the agricultural density was 2,756 ha/person and 2,869 ha/KK. The number of residents who are of working age or the number of productive and non-productive residents in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is 66% of 293,183 people (BPS, 2017) and in Kulo sub-district it is 66% of 13,939 people, namely 9,199.74 productive people, while non-productive people productive was 34% (31,682 people at the district level and 4,739 people at the Kulo sub-district level).

Education, Livelihoods and Institutions

The population according to educational level in Kulo District is 6179 people from elementary school (SD), 3707 people from junior high school (SMP) and equivalent, 2224 people from high school (SMA) and equivalent, and 247 people from diploma to bachelor's degrees. Based on these conditions, it is known that the majority of the population in this sub-district has an education above elementary school. The condition of the population according to livelihood is needed to find out how much of the population makes a living as farmers, and this is because the primary income of Bina Baru Village, Kulo District, is from the agricultural sector. By knowing the number of farmers, plans can be made to increase agricultural production.

The livelihoods of the population include 3176 farmers (25.7%), 472 livestock breeders (3.5%), nine land fish breeders (0.1%), 1616 planters (13.1%), and 151 traders. (1.2%), industrial workers, 71 people (0.6%), and others 6908 people (55.9%). This shows that most of the livelihoods of Kulo District residents are other livelihoods. Other livelihoods indicate residents who have non-permanent livelihoods, namely residents who work odd jobs. Meanwhile, the second largest are farmers. The institutions in Kulo District include 6 LPMs, 6 LKMDs, 1 PUSKESMAS, 1 Traditional Market, and 24 Mosques and Langgars.

Agricultural Land, Commodities, and Yards

Land use in six (6) villages in Kulo District in sequence from the widest to the narrowest is plantations 2360.6 ha (31.68%) with the commodity coffee, ponds 2281.3 ha (30.62%) with Tilapia fish commodity, 2085 ha (27.98%) rice fields with rice commodities, 201 ha (2.70%) with rice commodities, 201 ha (2.70%) with kale, tomatoes and eggplant commodities, other 931.29 ha (12.50%) with other commodities corn, and forest 19.4 ha (0.26%) with wood commodities from the sub-district area covering 7451 ha.

The rice commodity has the largest land area compared to other commodities, namely 2361 ha, with a harvest area of 688.10 and an average production of 40,426 tons, equivalent to 5.87 tons/ha. Even though the area of yard land in Kulo District is in fourth place, namely 1932, 26 ha, it relatively supports the availability of food in the area. This is proven by the average yard land used for vegetable crops such as large chillies, long beans, kangkung, spinach, mustard greens, eggplant, large chillies and tomatoes, with details of harvest area, production and average production of Ku/ Ha.

The area of yard land, namely 1932.26 ha, which has the potential to support the availability of food from vegetables, also indicates that there is still a large amount of yard land that has not been utilized. The area of the yard used for vegetable crops

is 55 ha, equivalent to 2.85% of the yard's total area. This illustrates that there is still 97.15%, equivalent to 1877.26 ha.

Respondent Characteristics

Respondents' characteristics regarding the conditions that were the object of observation in terms of age, gender, education, family responsibilities and farming experience were compiled. The number of respondents aged 25 to 32 years was 12 people or a percentage of 24%, aged 33 to 40 years was 37 people or 74%, and aged 41 to 48 years was one person or a percentage of 2%.

The educational level of research respondents is, in general, at the elementary school level, as many as 29 people (58%); at the junior high school level, as many as 11 people (22%); and at the high school level as many as ten people (20%). Respondents who did not have family dependents were one person (2%). In contrast, those who had family dependents of 1 to 2 people were 15 people (30%), 3 to 4 people were 27 people (54%), 5 to 6 people were four people (8 %), and 7 to > 7 people as many as two people (4 %). Respondents who had farming experience of 1 to 2 years were eight people (16%), 3 to 4 years were ten people (20%), 5 to 6 years were 14 people (28%), 7 to 8 years were five people (10%), 9 to 10 years as many as 11 people (22%), 11 to 12 years as many as one person (2%), and 13 to >13 years as many as one person (2%).

Respondents' Understanding

Recapitulation of Respondents' Answers to Open Questions/Statements shows that of the 50 respondents who were asked about the number of types of tools used in working on their yard, it turned out that 30 people (60%) used one type of tool, 14 people (28%) used two types of tools, and six people (12%) who use three/more types of tools to work on their yard. The question is about how much land the respondent has. (are), it is known that there are 33 people (66%) who own 1 – 9 acres, 13 people (26%) who own 10 – 19 acres, and four people (8%) who own 20 – 30 acres of land area. The question concerns how much capital the respondent needs to use the yard land. It turns out that there are 28 people (56%) of the respondents need capital of IDR 100,000 – IDR 999,999, 16 people (32%) need capital of IDR 1,000,000 – IDR 1,999,000, and 6 people (12%) need capital of IDR .2,000,000 – Rp. 5,000,000. Next, the question is whether using yard land can bring financial benefits. Fifty people (100%) of respondents answered that using yard land could bring benefits for daily needs. Questions regarding what types of plants are cultivated by respondents in their yards? It is known that there are 27 people (54%) respondents who cultivate two types of plants (mustard greens, kangkong / mustard greens), 12 people (24%) respondents who cultivate one type of plant (mustard greens/kangkong/eggplant/mustard greens), and 11 people (22%) %) respondents who cultivate three types of plants (mustard greens, kangkong, eggplant). Based on the above, respondents' understanding of the tools, capital and types of plants used and utilized in their yards is relatively high.

Recapitulating respondents' answers to closed questions/statements, it was found that 49 people (98%) of the 50 respondents stated that it was appropriate (response score 3) that with government policy support in terms of providing plant seeds, residents wanted to use their yard land. Likewise, the respondent's response to the statement "Garden land can bring benefits to the population's economy if it is planted with various types of plants such as vegetables, toga and spices" was 49 people (98%) who said it was appropriate (response score 3). The statement "Availability of planting media and planting materials that are easy to obtain such as

land, seeds, water" received a response from 46 people (92%) out of 50 respondents. The statement "Many residents use yard land because they have large areas of land" was responded to appropriately (response score 3) by 46 people (88%). The statement "There is yard land that can be used/cultivated for family needs" was responded to appropriately (response score 3) by 41 people (82%).

Meanwhile, 38 people (76%) responded to the statement "The willingness of the people of the newly built village to utilize their yard land" (response score 3). Meanwhile, the statements "Residents of Bina Baru village prefer to work on their yards rather than buying vegetables at the market" and "Residents of Bina Baru village consider land to be cultivated or utilized" received appropriate responses (response score 3) from 36 people (72%) to 37 people (74%) of 5o respondents. Thus, the respondent's response to closed questions/statements is appropriate (response score 3). This means that respondents' understanding of the use of yard land is high to very high.

Value of Relationships Between Factors
Based on the results of the Chi-Square test and the correlation between factors, it can be concluded that the factors that have a weak relationship are
1. the relationship between age and the number of dependents,
2. the area of the yard and the capital required,
3. the area of land with the support of the policy of providing plant seeds,
4. Yard area with the planting technique used is effortless with the use of pots, polybags, and yard land media directly and
5. Yard area, with the residents of Bina Baru Village preferring to work on their yard rather than buy vegetables at the market.
Factors that have a weak negative relationship and do not mean, namely:
1. Education with Age
2. Size of Yard Land with land that can be utilized
3. Yard land area can bring benefits to the population's economy if various types of plants are planted, such as vegetables, toga and spices
4. Yard land area with the availability of planting media and planting materials that are easily obtained, such as land, seeds, water
5. Yard area with the willingness of the people of Bina Baru village to utilize their yard land
6. Yard land area, with the use of planted yard land, can fulfil family needs without having to bother going to the market to buy what they need
7. Yard land area with Bina Baru Village residents Prefers to work on their yard rather than buy vegetables at the market
Factors that have a weak but significant relationship are 1) Age and Experience (Length of Farming), 2) Size of Yard Land and Number of Types of Tools Used, 3) Size of Yard Land and Types of Plants Cultivated in the Yard, and 4) The size of the yard land with the residents of the new Bina village considers the land to be cultivated or utilized. Factors with a moderate relationship are the size of the yard and the capital required.

Multiple Correlation
The value of the relationship (multiple correlation) is the value of the relationship between the respondent's response to each question/statement with the total score as factor Y, the factor that is influenced. The value of the relationship between factors describes the value of the relationship between each factor and Y, respectively, from

a moderate and significant value to a weak, meaningless correlation, namely 1) the area (are) of the yard owned by the respondent is 0.60, 2) the type of plants cultivated in the yard (0.54), 3) the residents of Bina Baru village consider the land to be cultivated or utilized (0.42), 4) The residents of Bina Baru village prefer to work on their yard rather than buying vegetables at the market (0.31), 5) there is support government policy in terms of providing plant seeds so that residents want to use their yard land (0.30), 6) capital required for use of yard land (0.29), 7) use of yard land can bring financial benefits (0.24), 8) correlation of tools used in working on yard land (0.23), 9) willingness of the village community new construction to utilize the yard land (0.23), 10) by using the planted yard land, you can meet the family's needs without having to bother going to the market to buy what you need (0.19), 11) there is yard land that can be utilized/cultivated for family needs (0.17), 12) the planting technique used is very easy with the use of pots, polybags, and making yard land directly (0.16), 13) many people use yard land because they have large land (0 .15), 14) availability of planting media and planting materials that are easy to obtain such as land, seeds, water (0.11), and 15) yard land can bring benefits to the population's economy if various types of plants are planted (0.05). Based on the data above, the most significant among the 16 (sixteen) factors are respondents with a land area of 5 to 30 acres.

Quality of Respondents' Understanding

The quality value of each respondent's understanding of all questions illustrates the quality value and quality of understanding. The measurement of quality and quality of understanding is obtained from the average value of understanding times the lowest fundamental value of understanding conversion. The average understanding value is 2.4, and the lowest essential value for understanding conversion is 25.00, so the understanding value is 2.4 x 25.00 = 60.80. The quality of understanding value categories are as follows:
1.   If the value of understanding > 75 s.d < 100 = "A; Very Good;
2.   If the value of understanding > 49,99 s.d <75 = "B; Good";
3.   If the value of understanding > 24,99 s.d <50 = "C; Average";
4.   If the value of understanding < 1 = "D; Poor";
5.   If the value of understanding > 0 = "E; Unsatisfactory"

Based on the calculations above, the quality of respondents' understanding is in a suitable category, with the total average value of the quality of respondents' understanding being 60. The quality value of the respondent's understanding of the use of yard land is the average respondent score (RSR) multiplied by 25, where the number 25 is the lowest base value for RSR conversion (25 to 100). The lowest to highest score for the quality of each respondent's understanding of all questions was 50 to 67, with good quality

Quality of Respondents' Understanding

Assess the quality of each respondent's understanding of the total questions. The score and percentage categories include the value and quality of the respondent's understanding. The calculation and analogy of score categories from the Average Respondent Score (RSR) is the Total Score (TS) divided by the Total Questions (TP). For example, Netti with TS = 38 divided by TP = 15, so the RSR = 2.5. Meanwhile, the calculation of the total percentage for each respondent is the total score obtained by the respondent divided by the total score multiplied by one hundred; for example, Netti

with TS = 38 divided by 45 multiplied by 100 = 84.44. The total category indicators and percentage of respondents' scores are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Indicator of the Respondent's Understanding category

Indicator	Low	Moderate	High
Total Score	0,00 - 15,00	15,01 - 30,00	30,01 - 45,00
Percentage (%)	0 -33	34 - 66	67 - 100

The analogy of the quality value and quality of understanding of the scores obtained by respondents is based on the Ministry of Agriculture Decree Number 366/Kpts/OT.220/9/2005 concerning the preparation of an index for the application of fundamental work culture values for state officials within the scope of the Department of Agriculture. The understanding quality value is obtained using the formula NKP=RSR x 25, where NKP is the Understanding Quality Value, RSP is the Average Respondent Score, and the number 25 is the lowest essential RSR conversion value (25 to 100). The assessment is based on benchmarks, as in Table 2. Calculation example: The NSR value of a respondent named Netti is 2.5, so it can be interpreted as follows: 2.5 x 25 = 63.33, so the quality is B with Good understanding.

Table 2. Benchmarking the Quality of Respondents' Understanding

Score	Score Interval Value	Score Conversion Interval Value (Understanding Quality Value)	Quality	Quality of Understanding
3	3 = < 4	75,00 - < 100	A	Very Good
2	2 = < 3	50,00 - < 75	B	good
1	1 = < 2	25 - < 50	C	Average
0	0 = < 25	0 - < 1	D	Poor

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion of this research, it can be concluded that 66% (9110 people) of the 13939 residents of Kulo District are of productive age. The yard area of this sub-district is 201.22 ha, while 55 ha has been used for vegetable commodities. Millennial farmers' understanding of the use of yard land is high to very high. The value of the relationship between factors (paired correlation) is from weak (0.10) to moderate and significant (0.53). The relationship value together (multiple correlation) is the respondent's response to each question/statement with the total score as the Y factor; namely, the factors that are influenced are from a moderate correlation value (0.54) and significant to a weak correlation, which is not significant (0.05). The quality of respondents' understanding of the use of yard land is good (60 points). The understanding score of all respondents (50 people) on the 15 questions was good, with an average score of 60. Respondents' understanding was good, with a high score and percentage category. The level of understanding of millennial farmers regarding land use in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is good (60 points), so ongoing efforts are needed to increase the level of understanding of millennial farmers in the use of homestead land and local government support in the form of facilities and infrastructure as well as further recitation as an effort increasing understanding or quality of understanding of millennial farmers regarding the use of yard land and

understanding of yard crop cultivation in increasing food availability so that it can achieve excellent.

Acknowledments

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