

Condition Of Agricultural Extension Activities Of Millennial Farmers In West Java Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Realizing the important role of agricultural extension workers, in the current digital era they should be able to become facilitators who play a role in the process of assisting the transfer of technology of an innovation. The fact that is happening now is that many farmers, especially millennial farmers, can access the internet. The purpose of this study was to analyze agricultural extension activities and the capacity of millennial farmers in West Java Province, Indonesia. The study used a survey method on 400 millennial farmers. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The results showed that the assessment of millennial farmer extension activities showed that the majority of millennial farmer respondents' answers agreed regarding millennial farmer extension activities. While the acquisition of millennial farmer capacity is in the high category. From the results of this study, further research will be carried out in order to design an adaptive agricultural extension model for millennial farmers in West Java Province.

Keywords : Capacity, Farmers, Extension, Millennials, Socio-agriculture.

1. INTRODUCTION

Regeneration of farmers is slow as evidenced by the low share of the younger generation compared to the older generation (Central Bureau of Statistics 2013), a decline in farmers of 15 percent in a period of 10 (ten) years (BPS 2003, BPS 2013), low interest in activities in the agricultural sector, poor perception of in the agricultural sector (Wiyono et al. 2015), limited capacity (Anwarudin and Dayat, 2019), and the slow pace of the younger generation achieving independence (Setiawan 2015). In fact, ideally farmer regeneration can continue continuously considering that farmer regeneration is a condition for achieving sustainability, it is important for realizing food security and sovereignty.

Population projections from the 2020 Population Census, in 2021 it is estimated that there will be 48.78 million people in West Java. If proportioned, youth in West Java reaches 24.74 percent with the largest composition aged 19-24 years (39.67%) and aged 25-30 years (39.60%) compared to those aged 16-18 years (20.73%).). The fact is that youth who live in urban areas are greater than youth who live in rural areas (80.12% compared to 19.88%). This also has an impact on the characteristics of the main livelihood of youth in West Java, at least in the agricultural sector (7.22%) compared to manufacturing (33.15%) and services (59.63%). If the census results described above are not taken seriously, it is feared that the number of farmers in Indonesia, especially in West Java, will continue to decline.

The Ministry of Agriculture, through the Agricultural Extension and Human Resources Development Agency (BPPSDMP), is trying to accelerate the regeneration of farmers by facilitating millennial farmers to become strong and qualified entrepreneurs through the Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services (YESS) Program. This program was held thanks to collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD during the 6 years program running (2019-2025). The Ministry of Agriculture's Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services (YESS) program since 2019 has the potential to produce 19 thousand millennial farmers in West Java.

Realizing how important the role of agricultural extension workers is, in the current digital era they should be able to become facilitators who play a role in the process of assisting the transfer of technology and innovation to a farmer group. A facilitator is expected to be able to facilitate what farmers need and help overcome problems that arise and require appropriate solutions in handling them in the field. In particular, the problem faced by an extension worker in the current digital era tends to be delays in delivering information related to developments and even related to basic agricultural agribusiness managerial concepts. However, the real obstacle in extension activities for millennial farmers is whether they still use the old methods. So, this study aims: (1) to find out the condition of the agricultural extension system implemented by millennial farmers in West Java Province, and (2) to find out the capacity of millennial farmers in West Java Province. The results of the study will later become recommendations for subsequent research in order to develop an extension model that is suitable for millennial farmers in West Java Province.

2. METHODS

This research was designed using quantitative methods. According to Creswell (2014), quantitative design allows researchers to collect numerical data through statistical analysis of samples using predetermined instruments, accompanied by survey research methods. This research uses primary and secondary data. Primary data is a data source obtained not from intermediary media, but a data source obtained directly from the original source. Primary data is the result of observations of an object or physical object, event or activity and test results and can be in the form of opinions of subjects or individual people or groups, in this case millennial farmers. As a tool to obtain detailed data, using in-depth interviews and supported by questionnaires. Secondary data is a source of data obtained indirectly through intermediary media or obtained and recorded by other parties. In this research, secondary data only supports initial data collection as research output. The data in question is data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, and other related institutions.

The research was carried out for six months, from May to October 2023. The sampling technique used was Proportional Random Sampling. According to Sugiyono (2017) proportional random sampling is a method of taking samples from members of the population using a random method without paying attention to strata. Determining the number of samples in this study was carried out using the Slovin formula (Ellen, 2020). Before meeting respondents, researchers requested research permits from the provincial to district levels and related agencies.

Determination of the sample size was calculated using the Slovin formula with the desired level of accuracy or confidence being 9.5 % or with an expected level of precision of 5 % based on the consideration that for social research the error rate can still be tolerated up to 10%. So the large number of samples obtained from a population of 400 respondents. The number of samples was then taken using *proportional random sampling* based on the number of millennial farmers in the four districts of the Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services (YESS) Program in West Java, presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1 . Details of the Research Sample

No	Research sites	Population	Sample
1.	Cianjur Regency	12,227	129
2.	Sukabumi Regency	11,909	116
3.	Subang Regency	9,490	101
4.	Tasikmalaya Regency	4,088	44
		37,714	400

Questionnaire testing is done externally and internally. According to Wibowo (2004), external testing can be done by test retest. While internally it can be tested by analyzing the consistency of the existing items. The research instrument whose reliability is tested by test-retest is done using SPSS 25 software. The test results show that the questionnaire that was compiled is stated to be reliable. According to Nunnally (1967) in Ghazali (2005), a construct is said to be reliable if it gives a Cronbach Alpha value > 0.6.

The data analysis used in this research is descriptive analysis. Data obtained from the field through questionnaires is ordinal scale data with the symbols 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The data is then

transformed into quantitative data with an interval scale using the Method of Successive Interval (MSI). Method of Successive Interval (MSI) is a process of changing ordinal data into interval data so that the median (me) and standard deviation (ζ) values are obtained for each variable. Based on both, the class interval is determined as follows:

Very low	$(\leq \text{median} - \zeta)$
Low	$(< \text{median} - \zeta)$
Medium	$(\text{median} - \zeta)$
Height	$(\text{median} + \zeta)$
Very high	$(> \text{median} + \zeta)$

As a rule in statistical analysis (parametric statistics), ordinal data is transformed (lowest score 1 and highest 5 adjusted to calculate variable and sub-variable data) to interval data. In the indicator index transformation, each indicator has a different value in the range 1.00 – 5.00. The smallest index value is 1.00 given for the lowest total score and an index value of 5.00 given for the highest total score for each indicator (Saed et al, 2013).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimum response score per item} &= 1 \\ \text{Maximum response score per item} &= 5 \\ \text{Range (R)} &= \frac{\text{Maksimum} - \text{Minimum}}{5} \end{aligned}$$

By calculating this formula, the data distribution changes to a ratio scale with scores ranging from 1.00 – 5.00. Then, for interpretation purposes, based on this data, the average of each sub-variable and indicator is calculated. Next, scores are grouped using five levels, namely 1) Very Low, 2) Low, 3) Medium, 4) High, and 5) Very High.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 RESULTS

3.1.1 Characteristics of Millennial Farmers

The respondents in this research are millennial farmers who are members of the Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services (YESS) program in the West Java Provincial Project Implementation Unit (PPIU) area which consists of Sukabumi Regency, Cianjur Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency and Subang Regency.

Table 2. Recapitulation of Millennial Farmer Characteristics

Characteristic Type	Number (people)	Percentage (%)
Age (years):		
a. 19-25	29	7.25
b. 26-30	136	34.00
c. 31-35	163	40.75
d. 36-39	72	18.00
Amount	400	100
Level of education:		
a. Elementary School (SD)	124	31.00
b. Junior High School (SMP)	137	34.25
c. High School (SMA)	138	34.50
d. Higher Education (PT)	1	0.25
Amount	400	100
Non-formal education		
a. Training	254	63.50

Characteristic Type	Number (people)	Percentage (%)
b. Course	8	2.00
c. Apprenticeship	4	1.00
d. Do not follow	134	33.50
Amount	400	100
Work Experience (Years)		
a. 0 – 3	69	17.25
b. 4 – 6	137	34.25
c. 7 – 9	114	28.50
d. > 10	80	20.00
Amount	400	100
Land Area (Hectares)		
a. 0.1 – 0.3	192	48.00
b. 0.4 – 0.6	117	29.25
c. 0.7 – 1	74	18.50
d. > 1	17	4.25
Amount	400	100

Source: processed primary data

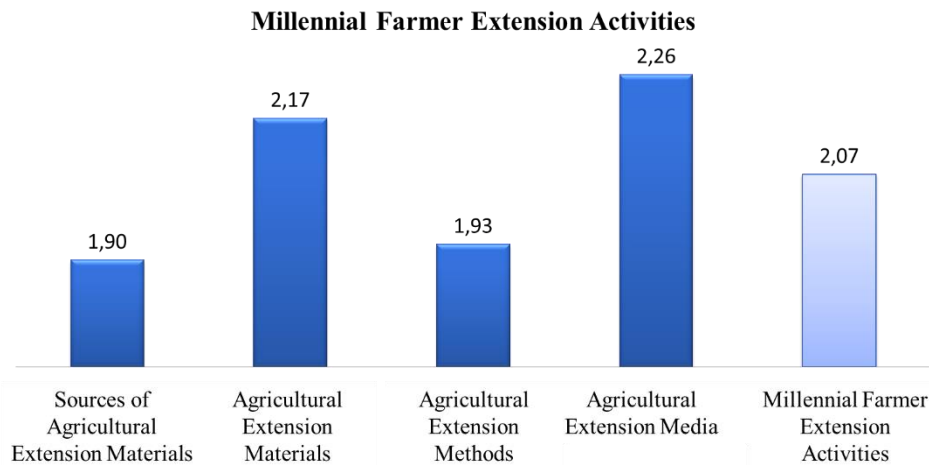
The characteristics of millennial farmers studied include age, formal education, non-formal education, work experience and area of cultivated land. Based on the recapitulation that has been carried out, the results obtained (Table 1) show that the millennial farmers in the research are in the productive age range (19-39 years). The educational level of most is junior high school (SMP) and high school (SMA) graduates with an average of 4 to 6 years of work experience. The majority of millennial farmers have arable land area of 0.1 to 0.3 hectares.

3.1. 2 Millennial Farmer Extension Activities

The extension activities of millennial farmers in this research are discussed using four criteria, namely agricultural extension sources, agricultural extension materials, agricultural extension methods and agricultural extension media. Agricultural instructor resource indicators consist of extension workers preparing Extension Preparation Sheets (LPM) well, extension workers getting source material from cyber extensions, extension workers getting source material from agricultural books, extension workers getting source material from agricultural magazines, extension workers getting source material from social media, extension workers get source material from Google, extension workers get source material from YouTube, extension workers get source material from training/seminars, extension workers get source material from television and extension workers get source material from other sources. Indicators of agricultural extension materials consist of extension workers preparing extension materials well, extension workers delivering material according to farmers' needs, extension workers delivering material clearly, content of material based on upstream to downstream agribusiness subsystems, content of material based on commodities cultivated by farmers, material delivered by extension workers easily accepted by farmers, the extension workers provide opportunities for questions and answers to farmers and the material presented by the extension workers is always interesting.

Indicators of extension methods consist of extension with lectures, extension with teaching aids/tools, extension with direct practice in the field, field visits, tours, workshops, exhibitions, competitions between farmers/farmer groups/communities, exhibitions and bazaars, agricultural pecans, counseling through digital media, counseling through social media, farmer entrepreneurship competitions, selection of outstanding millennial farmers, millennial farmer internships, virtual visits to superior commodity producing areas and training on the operation of modern agricultural machinery. Meanwhile, indicators of agricultural extension media are that the instructor prepares the extension media well, the instructor always brings extension media when delivering material,

the instructor delivers material via social media, the media created by the instructor is varied, the media delivered by the instructor is easy for farmers to understand, the media delivered by the instructor is always interesting, extension workers use visual media, extension workers use booklet media, extension workers use brochure media, extension workers use pamphlet media, extension workers use foler media, extension workers use LCD projectors/infocus media, extension workers use video/vlog media, extension workers use digital media via social media, extension workers use blog media and extension workers use demonstration media. The assessment of millennial farmer extension activities in West Java is outlined in Figure 1.



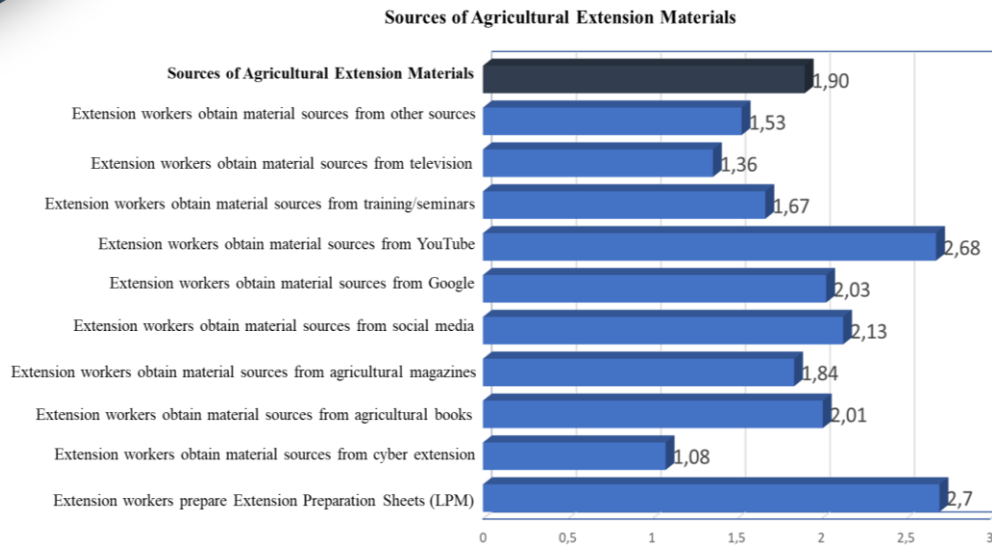
Notes: ≤ 0.74 (Strongly Disagree), $0.76-1.51$ (Disagree), $1.52-2.27$ (Agree), > 2.28 (Strongly Agree)

Figure 1. Millennial Farmer Extension Activities

Based on Figure 1, it shows that the majority of millennial farmer respondents' answers agree regarding millennial farmer extension activities. This condition illustrates that the implementation of extension is an outreach activity to West Java millennial farmers online using zoom meetings and offline. After the presentation of the material, it continues with discussion. The evaluation stage is the process of evaluating extension activities, whether the transfer of knowledge runs smoothly, and whether the target audience benefits from extension activities.

1) Source Agricultural Extension

Agricultural extension resources are one of the factors that determine the success of a good extension system. If the human resources (HR) of the extension agency have good enough competency and the material delivered comes from trusted references, in communicating extension, education and training programs, agricultural extension workers really need information sources that are able to provide actual and up to date data which is very important. needed by farmers, communities and research institutions. To provide quality services in providing various agricultural data and information, of course requires the support of information and communication technology. Based on (Figure 2), it is known that the majority of respondents answered agree to the source of agricultural extension among West Java millennial farmers.



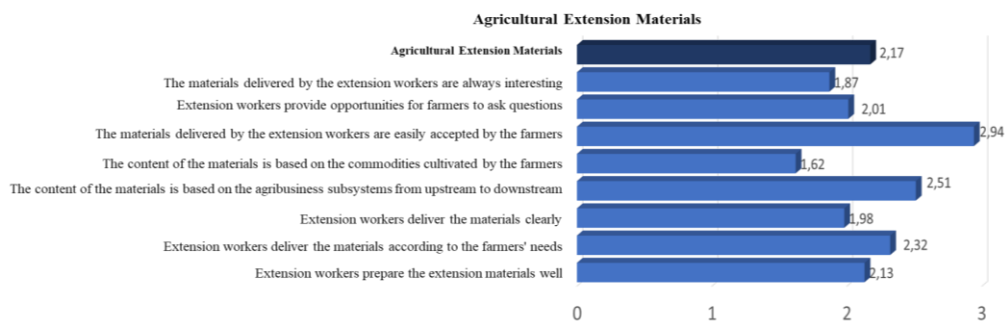
Notes: ≤ 0.74 (Strongly Disagree), 0.76-1.51 (Disagree), 1.52-2.27 (Agree), > 2.28 (Strongly Agree)

Figure 2. Sources of Agricultural Extension

Obtaining an assessment regarding agricultural extension sources illustrates that extension institutions in West Java convey information regarding activities, education and training to millennial farmers sourced from scientific works, seminars and information media. West Java Province is one of the regions that has used social media and technology to disseminate information on agricultural activities. Various types of material sources are obtained by extension workers, both from understanding conditions in the field and academic manuscript sources obtained from the media, Google and others so that they can provide additional information to farmers.

2) Agricultural Extension Materials

According to Mardikanto (2009), extension material is essentially everything that an extension worker wants to communicate to the beneficiary community. Extension material is the message to be conveyed in the development communication process. The messages conveyed in each communication process can be informative, persuasive and entertaining.



Notes: ≤ 0.74 (Strongly Disagree), 0.76-1.51 (Disagree), 1.52-2.27 (Agree), > 2.28 (Strongly Agree)

Figure 3. Agricultural Extension Materials

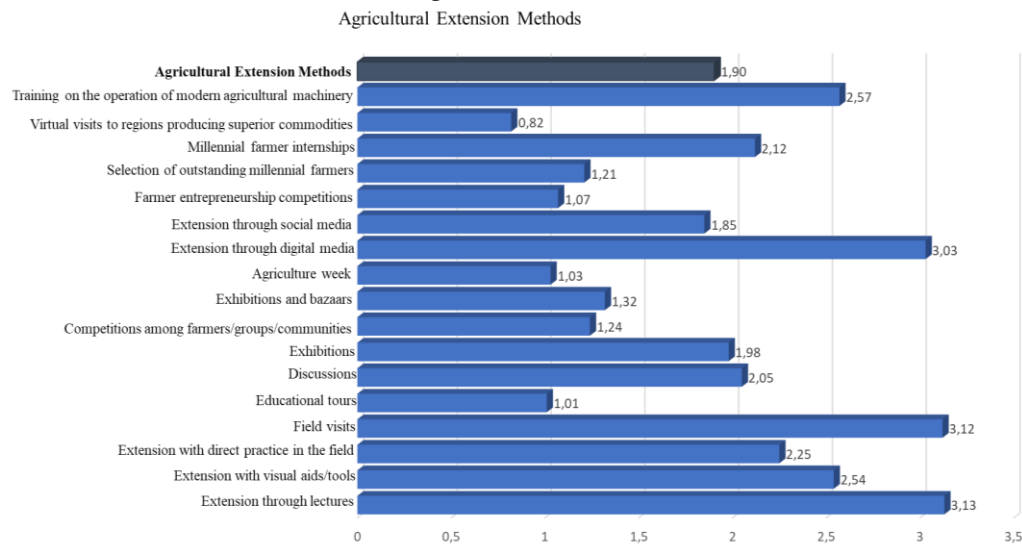
Based on the value obtained, the counseling material has a value of 2.17, which is in the agree category. The assessment illustrates that the material presented by extension workers is easy to understand and useful for millennial farmers. According to Effendi et al (2021), extension workers always convey material clearly, delivering material using regional languages and Indonesian, depending on the farming families they meet, because there are still some farmers and their families who use regional languages. By using regional languages, it is hoped that the counseling material delivered will be easier to understand. The material delivered by extension workers is tailored to farmers' needs so that the material that has been delivered can be directly understood and can be

applied by farmers in their farming business. Extension workers can also create a conducive atmosphere during extension so that farmers feel comfortable when participating in these activities.

3) Agricultural Extension Methods

Mosher (1991) includes agricultural extension activities as one of the factors facilitating agricultural development. However, in the history of agricultural development in Indonesia since the Dutch colonial era, agricultural extension activities have always been a trigger and driver of agricultural development. In fact, the Indonesian government received an award from FAO for the success of agricultural extension in supporting the successful achievement of rice self-sufficiency in 1984 (Mardikanto, 2013).

In the aspect of agricultural extension methods, the indicators reviewed are extension with lectures, extension with teaching aids/tools, extension with direct practice in the field, field visits, tours, workshops, exhibitions, competitions between farmers/farmer groups/communities, exhibitions and bazaars, agricultural pecans, counseling through digital media, counseling through social media, farmer entrepreneurship competition, selection of outstanding millennial farmers, millennial farmer internships, virtual visits to superior commodity producing areas and training on the operation of modern machinery. Based on the assessment of extension methods to millennial farmers in West Java, it is described in Figure 4.



Note: ≤ 0.74 (Strongly Disagree), $0.76-1.51$ (Disagree), $1.52-2.27$ (Agree), > 2.28 (Strongly Agree)

Figure 4. Agricultural Extension Methods

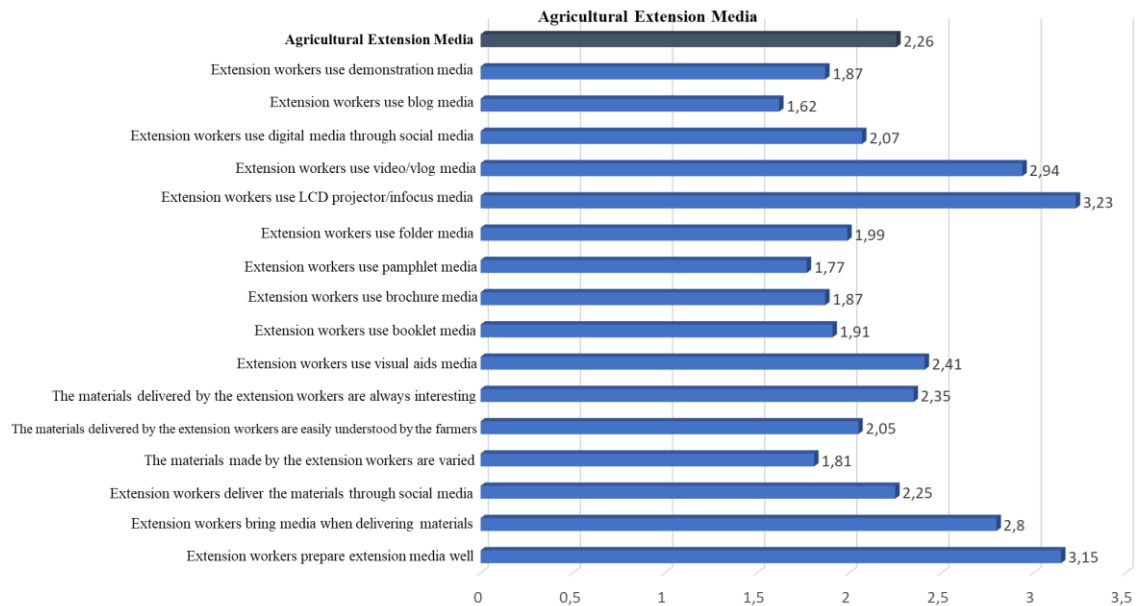
Based on the value of agricultural extension methods, the majority of respondents answered in the agree category. This condition illustrates that agricultural extension methods among West Java millennial farmers are considered effective and have an impact on farmers' understanding. According to Hartono and Anwarudin (2019), the agricultural extension method is a method/technique of delivering messages on extension materials carried out by extension workers to farmers so that farmers know, are willing and able to help and organize themselves to access market information, capital, technology, other resources as efforts to increase productivity, income, business efficiency and welfare.

4) Agricultural Extension Media

According to Poernomo (2005), media is something that can help people learn through sight, as a tool that can display messages or information through sentences, images/photos, sounds, movements and other visible symbols, and as a tool that helps trainers to teach so that people can understand and remember important and new information. In disseminating messages that are not directly face to face with the target, extension workers need an intermediary (medium or media) to convey the message, both in print and electronic media.

In every extension activity, an extension worker does not only need to determine the topic of extension material, design and use various extension methods and techniques. There is something that must not be forgotten, namely preparation of counseling equipment. Extension equipment is

very important to help the smooth implementation of extension and to clarify the material presented so that it is easy for the target to remember and understand (Mardikanto , 2013).



Notes: ≤ 0.74 (Strongly Disagree), 0.76-1.51 (Disagree), 1.52-2.27 (Agree), > 2.28 (Strongly Agree)

Figure 5. Agricultural Extension Media

Based on Figure 5, it shows that the average answer of West Java millennial farmer respondents regarding agricultural extension media is agree. This condition illustrates that extension workers have implemented a media system in providing extension services to farmers. Field conditions also illustrate that the extension system has shifted from the conventional system, this method is considered suitable for farmers.

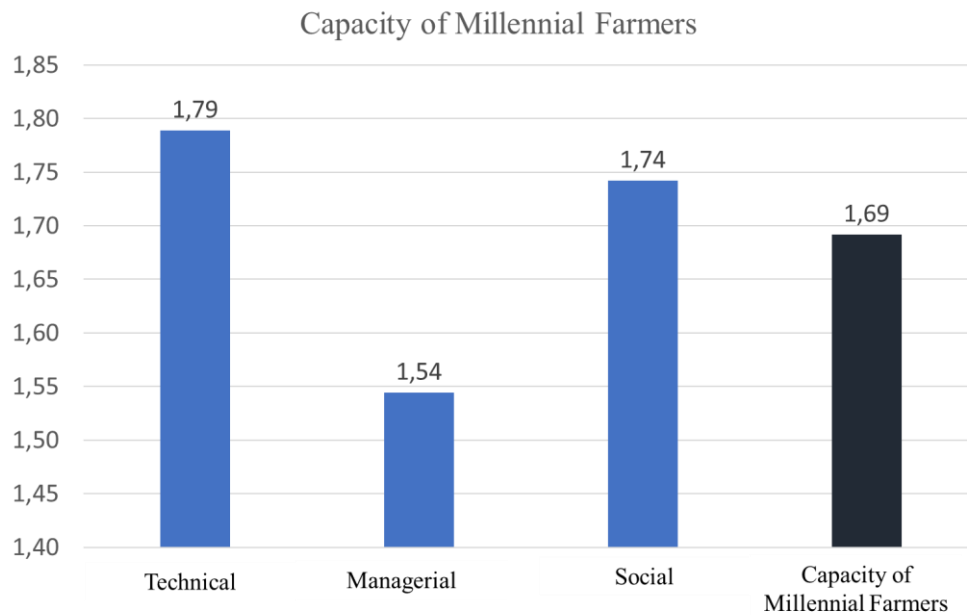
3.1.3 Capacity of Millennial Farmers

Capacity is an aspect that is internalized in farmers which is shown by knowledge, attitudes and skills in running a farming business. Farmers in carrying out cultivation activities can be successful if they have high capacity. High farmer capacity makes farmers able to identify potential and take advantage of the opportunities they have so that cultivation is in accordance with predetermined goals and achieves goals appropriately (Herawati 2018).

The development of farmer capacity (capacity building) is greatly influenced by several supporting factors, such as farmer groups, farmer learning intensity, the role of extension workers, influence from outside parties, support from local wisdom, farmer characteristics. Apart from that, other factors that influence capacity development are the level of information availability, the level of farmers' learning experience, and the level of socio-cultural support (Subagio, 2008; Nasrul, 2012; Herman, 2008, Balaji, 2015).

Based on this, the capacity of millennial farmers in West Java is measured using technical, managerial and social approaches. The technical indicators in terms of millennial farmers understand the material from the extension well, directly apply the knowledge gained from the extension, are able to manage their farming independently, produce a product from agriculture, are able to market the product, apply Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) , understand the agribusiness system from upstream downstream, obtain agricultural information from social media, be able to operate modern agricultural machinery and optimize applications, web, YouTube, Google to increase agricultural business insight. Managerial indicators consist of being able to innovate agricultural products, being able to create agricultural technology, being able to prepare financial reports, making plans for the types of crops to be cultivated, being able to create your own business startup , being able to increase sales, marketing products/harvests using e-commerce , creating a brand own and evaluate farming activities. Meanwhile, social indicators include having good communication skills, being able to negotiate with other parties related to farming development activities, being able to build cooperation with other parties related to farming development, empowering local communities, partnering with financing institutions, sharing information/experience with other farmers, sharing

information obtained through social media, helps other farmers in developing their farming businesses and partnering with companies. Based on the assessment of the capacity of millennial farmers in West Java, it is described in the following figure:



Description: ≤ 0.74 (Very Low), 0.76-1.51 (Low), 1.52-2.27 (High), > 2.28 (Very High)

Figure 6. Capacity of Millennial Farmers

Based on the capacity acquisition of millennial farmers in West Java which is in the high category, this picture shows that millennial farmers have good capacity so they can develop their farming business. Millennial farmers with better capacity to utilize agricultural cultivation technology and marketing systems by utilizing information and communication technology. It is believed that a harmonious and mutualistic partnership between these two groups will be the main force in Indonesia's agricultural development in the future. Harniati and Anwarudin (2018) stated that young farmers who are successful in agribusiness are driven by high entrepreneurial capacity

3.2 Discussion

In general, becoming an agricultural actor or an agribusiness actor is not the main choice for young people, including rural youth. It may be that youth involvement in farming and/or agribusiness is more of a compulsion. Despite the fact that not all are like that and in the process of their journey, many develop beyond their main choice (Haryanto, 2021). Apart from all that, the decision of young people to determine the choice of farming or agribusiness actually goes through a process or stages of decision making (Gibbons and Ramsden, 2008). Therefore, millennial farmers are considered individuals who have gone through these stages so they should have a stable stance to be involved in the agricultural sector.

This character is what is expected from the presence of millennial farmers so that they can encourage other young people to work in the agricultural sector. The young generation in this era needs evidence and examples to want, be interested and interested in working in the agricultural sector (Haryanto, 2021). The presence of millennial farmers who represent today's farmers with a young spirit, relatively good market access and successful entrepreneurs are among the attractions so that this millennial generation wants to be competitive and competitive in the agricultural sector. This also confirms that farmer-to-farmer outreach with millennial farmer figures can be a good catalyst in attracting the younger generation to be interested in working in the agricultural sector. Although the research results of Anwarudin et al., (2020) suggest that young or millennial farmers have a tendency to have better education than adult farmers, most have not participated in training or internships, already have access to ICT, their perception of agricultural businesses is in the medium category but their motivation still low. Therefore, with counseling, the millennial generation can gain a deeper understanding in developing their farming business.

Entrepreneurship training activities are also provided to millennial farmers through seminars and direct interaction with presenters who have advanced knowledge in entrepreneurship. carried out

especially for the younger generation or millennial farmers who have limited creativity but have a high desire and ability to develop and can increase their personal potential. This training will provide knowledge and lessons in entrepreneurship and directly dive into the vast world of business. The partner group currently has types of business including vegetable commodities, food, processed products, livestock and fisheries but is still having problems in marketing and managing marketing management. The material presented by the presenters varies according to the mindset abilities that can be absorbed by young millennial farmers in the millennial era, such as entrepreneurship from a contemporary perspective, marketing strategies and other forms of entrepreneurial innovation. The entrepreneurial innovation material presented is the ability to create business activities. This ability requires continuous creativity and innovation to find something different from what previously existed. Apart from that, the material presented will also encourage farmer empowerment by optimizing the function of farmer groups as a forum for farmers to realize increased farming business. one of the prospects for empowering empowered communities in rural areas is through Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM), SMEs that work directly towards the needs of the community, especially in rural areas, namely in the agricultural sector. The impact of this entrepreneurship training is to provide independence for millennial farmers as partners, foster an entrepreneurial spirit, and improve their skills.

The highest score obtained was agricultural extension media. Agricultural research/study activities produce agricultural technology information/agricultural technology innovation to be conveyed to farmers through agricultural extension. Apart from that, agricultural technology research/study activities will be efficient and successful if the technology resulting from the research/study can be felt by millennial farmers. In line with this, the West Java Agricultural Technology Assessment Center as one of the Technical Implementation Units of the Agricultural Research and Development Agency in the region has produced many outputs which are needed by users/ stakeholders to increase agricultural development in the region, but the output/results of research and studies are of high quality. This information will not be of much use if it is not communicated and disseminated. Dissemination of agricultural research results to millennial farmers, the private sector and other users needs to be carried out through appropriate and continuous methods and media, because dissemination activities are not just dissemination of agricultural information and technology, but more than that, millennial farmers are expected to be able to apply the research results in their business. agriculture so as to improve welfare (Agricultural Research and Development Agency, 2004). In an effort to disseminate information on the results of agricultural research and technology studies, BPTP West Java publishes various types of communication media and agricultural technology information, both scientific in nature such as proceedings and popular scientific, including brochures and leaflets . The main target users of brochure and leaflet information media are agricultural extension workers, so the information is presented and packaged using popular scientific language so that it is easy to understand and can be used as extension material.

Mindarti et al. (2005) explained that the use of communication and information media in the form of brochures and leaflets in information dissemination activities has advantages because it can reach more targets and spread further than face-to-face communication. Apart from that, printed media can be read repeatedly, making it easier for users to understand the information it contains. However, on the other hand, print media is sometimes ineffective in achieving targets because the form of presentation does not match the characteristics of the intended users, for example information for farmers is presented using scientific language. Print media can also be useless because the topics presented do not match the user's needs, and so on. Based on the above, printed media for brochures and leaflets so that they can be utilized by users (agricultural extension workers) must be prepared based on the information needs of users by identifying the information needs of the target audience/ target group .

Based on the results of field research, it shows that the majority of extension workers in West Java use social media as an extension medium in carrying out agricultural extension activities. Social media is one of the extension media used by extension workers to provide various information to millennial farmers. However, its use certainly experiences limitations, such as a lack of unsupportive signals in the target area, the availability of social media access or the limited facilities and infrastructure available at the Office (BPP) which are still incomplete. There are also several target areas that still lack internet access, so extension workers are still not optimal in utilizing social media. So this limitation will affect extension activities in the field.

4. CONCLUSION

The assessment of millennial farmer extension activities shows that the majority of millennial farmer respondents' answers agree regarding millennial farmer extension activities. This condition illustrates that the series of agricultural extension activities are in accordance with the needs of millennial farmers. The implementation of extension is an outreach activity to West Java millennial farmers online using *zoom meetings* and offline. After the presentation of the material, it continues with discussion. The evaluation stage is the process of evaluating extension activities, whether the transfer of knowledge runs smoothly, and whether the target audience benefits from extension activities. Meanwhile, the capacity of millennial farmers in West Java is in the high category, this condition illustrates that millennial farmers have good capacity so they can develop their farming businesses. Millennial farmers with better capacity to utilize agricultural cultivation technology and marketing systems by utilizing information and communication technology.

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