

Implementation of the YESS Program at the Agricultural Extension Center (BPP) in Cibeber Sub-district, Cianjur Regency

Rahma Syalina Amalia¹, Ike Rachmawati², and Dian Purwanti³

^{1,2,3} Department of Public Administration, Muhammadiyah University of Sukabumi, Sukabumi Indonesia

* Corresponding author: rahmasyalina23@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The regeneration of farmers in Indonesia faces significant challenges due to the low interest of the younger generation in the agricultural sector. To address this issue, the Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), launched the Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services (YESS) Program. This program aims to create young entrepreneurs and workers in agriculture through training, internships, and grant funding. The research aims to examine the implementation of the YESS Program at the Agricultural Extension Center (BPP) in Cibeber Sub-district, Cianjur Regency, in fostering entrepreneurship and employment in the agricultural sector. The research is analyzed using Merilee S. Grindle's policy implementation theory, which includes two dimensions: content of policy and context of implementation. A descriptive qualitative method was employed, using interviews, observations, and documentation techniques. The results show that out of 935 participants, 593 have successfully started agricultural ventures, including cultivation, processing, and other agribusinesses. However, the program's implementation still faces challenges such as limited facilitators, access to capital and land, and minimal social support for female participants. Overall, the implementation of the YESS Program is considered fairly effective in promoting entrepreneurship and job creation among the younger generation in the agricultural sector.

Keywords: Implementation, YESS Program

1. INTRODUCTION

The future of agriculture in Indonesia is highly dependent on the existence of skilled and qualified farmers. However, this sector faces serious challenges in terms of farmer regeneration. The majority of farmers today are elderly, while the younger generation's interest in the agricultural sector remains low. The low involvement of young people can hinder the sustainability of agriculture and national food security (Taufiqurrohman & Jayanti, 2022). To address this, empowerment efforts are needed to encourage a change in attitude and mindset among the younger generation so that they are interested in entering the world of agriculture (Alam et al., 2021). One such effort is the Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services (YESS) program launched by the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

The YESS program is regulated under Article 13 Paragraph 5d of the Ministry of Agriculture Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 2020, with the aim of enhancing the capacity of young people in the agricultural sector. The program targets rural youth aged 17–39 to create job opportunities and cultivate young entrepreneurs in the agricultural sector. Its activities include training, internships, and business grants, ensuring participants not only gain knowledge but also receive support to start their businesses in practice.

One of the program's implementation locations is the Agricultural Extension Center (BPP) in Cibeber Sub-district, Cianjur Regency. Out of 32 districts, Cibeber was chosen due to its adequate training facilities and high agricultural potential. A total of 923 young people in this district have participated in the YESS Program. Cibeber serves as a strategic location to reignite young people's interest in agriculture, which has long been perceived as less prestigious, high-risk, and less competitive compared to other sectors.

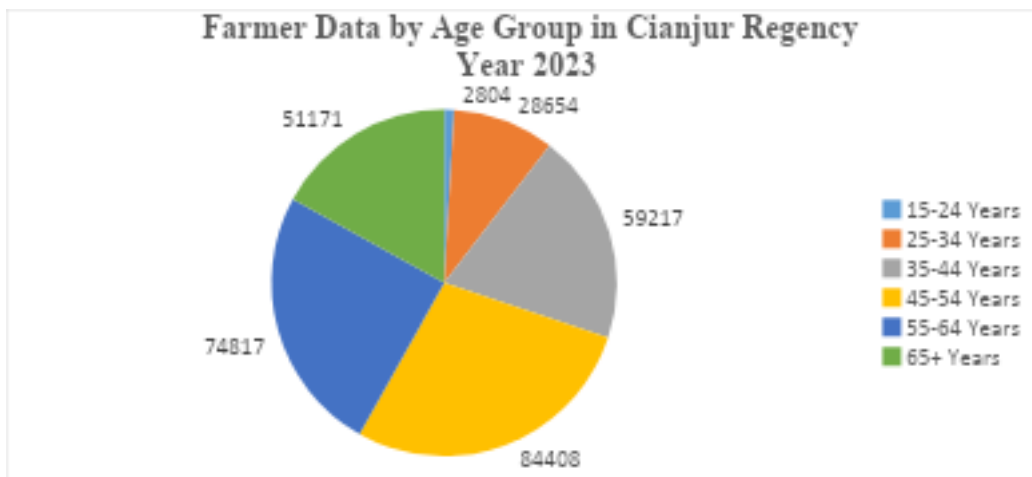


Figure 1. Number of Farmers by Age Group in Cianjur Regency in 2023 (Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2023, Processed by researchers, 2024)

Based on the data above, the number of farmers in Cianjur Regency was recorded at 301,071 people. The majority are in the 45–54 age group (84,408 people) and the 55–64 age group (74,817 people). Meanwhile, young farmers aged 25–34 number only 28,654 people, and those aged 15–24 number only 2,804 people. This condition shows the low participation of the younger generation in the agricultural sector. A similar situation occurs in Cibeber Sub-district.

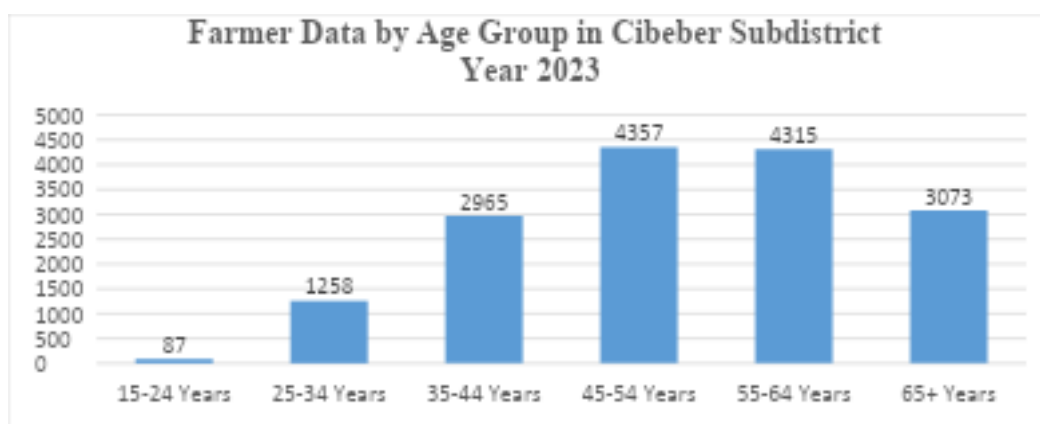


Diagram 1. Number of Farmers by Age Group in Cibeber Sub-district in 2023 (Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2023, Processed by researchers, 2024)

Based on the data above, there are 4,357 famers aged 45–54 years, 4,315 are aged 55–64 years, and 3,073 are over 65 years old. As for young farmers aged 25–34 years, there are only 1,258 people, and those aged 15–24 years are only 87 people. This data indicates

low involvement of the younger generation in the agricultural sector, both at the regency and district levels.

This situation reflects a serious gap in farmer regeneration. If not addressed promptly, the sustainability of the agricultural sector will be at risk. The YESS program serves as a strategic solution to attract young people to view agriculture as a promising business opportunity. Through training, internships, mentoring, and capital assistance, the program is expected to produce young entrepreneurs and accelerate farmer regeneration.

Previous studies generally focused on the evaluation, impact, and perception of the YESS Program in various regions, such as those by Daminih et al., (2023), Putra et al., (2024), and Mustaniroh et al., (2023). However, research examining the programs implementation and the achievement of its goals is still lacking. This study aims to examine the implementation of the YESS Program at the (BPP) in Cibeber Sub-district and assess its success in fostering entrepreneurship and employment in the agricultural sector, using Merilee S. Grindle's policy implementation theory, which includes the content of policy *and* context of implementation.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Public Policy

According to KBBI, policy is a statement that encompasses ideals, objectives, principles, and guidelines to achieve specific targets, and serves as the foundation for planning, task implementation, and decision-making, both in public and private sectors (Sawir, 2021:123). Qomariyah (2024:234) refers to public policy as government statements in the form of obligations or prohibitions that must be implemented. Meanwhile, Malawat (2022:12) defines public policy as a response from the political system through government authority to address societal problems.

2.2 Policy Implementation

Policy implementation is the process of executing decisions that have been established in the form of laws or other instructions to achieve specific objectives (Meutia, 2017:78). According to Arafat (2023:172), implementation is a stage in the policy cycle that transforms decisions into concrete actions through programs, institutional coordination, resource allocation, communication, and evaluation. Sawir (2016:172) emphasizes that implementation is an important instrument in public administration, which systematically involves actors, organizations, procedures, techniques, and resources to realize policies and expected outcomes.

According to Grindle's theory, the success of policy implementation is influenced by two main factors, namely the content of policy and the context of implementation. The content of policy includes: Interests Affected, Type of Benefits, Extent of Change Envisioned, Site of Decision Making, Program Implementor, and Resources Committed. Meanwhile, the context of implementation includes: Power, Interests, and Strategies of Actors Involved, Institution and Regime Characteristics, as well as Compliance and Responsiveness.

2.3 Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services (YESS) Program

The YESS program is a collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and (IFAD) that aims to create young rural entrepreneurs and improve work skills in the agricultural sector. Its main target is rural youth aged 17-39 years, particularly those categorized as poor and vulnerable. This program includes various activities, such as entrepreneurship training through Business Motivation Pathway (BMP), start-up business management, financial literacy, and business proposal development training.

3. METHODS

This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. According to Sahir (2021:6), qualitative research method is a process that describes social phenomena based on data analyzed descriptively. This method requires broad insights because researchers need to obtain information directly from research objects through interviews and observations. The informant selection technique uses non-probability sampling with a purposive sampling approach, which involves selecting informants based on specific criteria, namely those who have direct involvement in the implementation of the YESS Program, such as DIT personnel, mobilizers, facilitators, BPP coordinators, and program beneficiaries.

Data collection was conducted through three techniques: observation, interviews, and documentation. Data validity was tested through source triangulation, by comparing information from various informants, and technique triangulation, by comparing interview results, program documents, and field observation results. Data analysis was conducted using the Miles et al. (2014:33) model, which consists of four stages: (1) data condensation, (2) data reduction, (3) data presentation, and (4) conclusion drawing/verification.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Implementation of the YESS Program at the Agricultural Extension Center (BPP) in Cibeber Sub-district, Cianjur Regency

4.1.1 Content of Policy

a) Interest Affected

The target group for the YESS program has been clearly defined as young people aged 17–39 who are interested in or already active in the agricultural sector. The program also gives special attention to vulnerable groups, such as women, people with disabilities, and former migrant workers. The establishment of this target group aims to address the challenge of farmer regeneration, given that the majority of farmers today are elderly. The program is designed to truly target young people in need through a direct approach in the field by facilitators and mobilizers. The success of this target setting is reinforced by data on Program YESS participants based on age groups. The data shows that participants come from young and productive age groups, in line with the program's policy targets. The following is the distribution of Program YESS participants in the BPP Cibeber Sub-district based on age:

Table 1. Age Distribution of YESS Program Participants in the BPP Cibeber Sub-district

No.	Age Group	Number of Participants
1.	17-20 Years	195

2.	22-25 Years	261
3.	26-30 Yeara	187
4.	31-39 Years	292
Total		935

(Source: Cibeber Sub-district Facilitator, processed by the researcher, 2025)

The table above shows that all participants are within the age range of 17–39 years, in line with the program’s target of productive-age youth. This indicates that the program’s implementation has been on target in terms of age. The YESS program is considered successful in reaching the target group, as evidenced by the increased interest and involvement of youth in the agricultural sector.

b) Type of Benefits

The YESS Program provides tangible benefits to participants, both in the short and long term. Short-term benefits include skills training, certified internships, business capital assistance, and improved business management capacity, all of which are immediately felt by participants. Long-term benefits include changes in mindset, the growth of an entrepreneurial spirit, the formation of a network of young farmers, and sustainability and self-reliance in running agricultural businesses. Additionally, participants receive training in modern agricultural technology such as smart farming, as well as market access support and financing facilitation, including the Credit for Small Businesses (KUR), which strengthens business self-reliance.

Figure 2. YESS Program Training Activities at the Cibeber Sub-District BPP, 2025



(Source: BPP Cibeber Sub-District Facilitator, 2025)

The figure above shows the main activities in the implementation of the YESS program at BPP Cibeber Sub-district, which includes various forms of training to improve youth capacity. The training begins with Business Motivation Pathways, which aims to build entrepreneurial spirit in agriculture. Subsequently, participants attend Start-Up Training that teaches the basics of business management. They also receive financial literacy training to understand financial management and business planning. As preparation for starting a business, participants are trained to systematically develop business proposals. This program not only impacts individuals but also creates new job opportunities and collective businesses within the community. Inclusivity is maintained through the provision of incentives during training, ensuring accessibility for participants from vulnerable groups.

c) Extent of Change Envision

The YESS program aims to create significant change for rural youth, both in terms of mindset, skills, and concrete actions in the field of agriculture. Through training, mentoring, and capital assistance, this program seeks to transform youth who were previously passive into active and independent agricultural entrepreneurs.

Research findings indicate that many participants have experienced a shift in their perspective toward agriculture. Participants who previously had no career direction or felt reluctant to become farmers now see agriculture as a promising business opportunity. Some have even started their own businesses, whether in cultivation, processing, or marketing agricultural products. They have also begun developing business plans, submitting business proposals, and understanding financial management and business planning, either through YESS grants or the People's Business Credit (KUR) program.

Figure 3. Products of YESS Program Participants Receiving Competitive Grant Funds



(Source: BPP Facilitator, Cibeber Sub-District, 2025)

The figure above shows the products of one participant who successfully developed a palm sugar business with the support of competitive grant funds. The use of modern packaging reflects the improved quality and competitiveness of the product in the market.

However, changes have not been experienced uniformly. Some participants still face challenges such as lack of family support, limited additional capital, and difficulties in marketing. Nevertheless, overall, the program has proven to have a positive impact and drive tangible changes for the majority of participants.

d) Site of Decision Making

Decision-making for the YESS Program involves central and regional authorities in a structured manner. The three main levels involved are policy makers, technical implementers (facilitators and mobilizers), and academic institutions that assist in the evaluation process. Decisions are made through consultation and regular evaluation, with technical implementers playing a key role in bridging policy and implementation in the field. Although participants are not involved in strategic decision-making, they are still involved in training and experience-sharing forums. The program is also adaptive. Policies are set by the central government, but their implementation is adapted to local conditions. This approach makes decision-making more effective and supports the program's success at the field level.

e) Program Implementor

The implementation of the YESS Program at BPP Cibeber Sub-district involves the DIT, mobilizers, facilitators, field extension workers, BPP coordinators, and program participants. Activities are carried out in a structured manner, starting from data collection, motivational training, entrepreneurship, financial literacy, proposal preparation, to internships. All stages adhere to established guidelines and schedules, and are communicated through social media. Implementers face challenges such as limited human resources, family cultures that are not supportive, restricted access to land and capital, and technical issues like internet connectivity. Despite these challenges, the implementation has been fairly effective due to collaboration among implementers and an approach that adapts to on-the-ground conditions.



Figure 4. Online pre-test and post-test examination website
(Source: facilitators, processed by the researcher, 2025)

Based on the figure above, it shows the 2024 online examination website. The pre-test and post-test are used to measure the participants understanding of the YESS Program before and after the training. These tests are important for assessing the effectiveness of the training.

f) Resources Committed

The resources used are adequate, in terms of human resources, infrastructure, and funding. Implementers such as mobilizers, facilitators, and BPP staff have undergone training and have relevant backgrounds. Training facilities such as classrooms, projectors, and teaching materials are available at BDSP, although some still need to be adjusted to field requirements.

Funding comes from NPMU and PPIU, with additional support from the local government budget (APBD) and state-owned enterprises (BUMN). The program also collaborates with the private sector through corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives, internship partnerships, and market access.



Figure 5. Training of Trainers (TOT) for BPP staff, mobilizers, and facilitators prior to the implementation of the YESS Program training
(Source: BPP Facilitator, Cibeber Sub-district, 2025)

The figure above shows the TOT is conducted as technical preparation, with materials such as financial literacy and business proposal development, to enhance the capacity of implementers to effectively accompany participants.

4.1.2 Context of Implementation

a) Power, Interest, and Strategy of Actors Involved

The implementation of the YESS Program involves actors from the central to regional levels, such as NPMU, PPIU, DIT, facilitators, mobilizers, BPP, academics, NGOs, and community groups. Each has a role and interests that are mutually supportive. Collaboration is realized through formal cooperation, institutional support, and activities such as local product bazaars. Technical obstacles that arise can be overcome through regular coordination. In general, the synergy between actors is running well and supporting the success of the program.

b) Institution and Regime Characteristics

The implementation of the YESS Program shows that BPP has a good structure, role, and capacity as a program implementer. BPP functions as a BDSP (training and mentoring provider), a place for young facilitators, and a liaison between farmers and the necessary resources. Its role includes training, mentoring in business proposal preparation, and post-training monitoring. Bureaucracy is not an obstacle because the program workflow is clear, coordinated from the central to the regional level, and supports the program's objectives. All informants mentioned that there were no significant bureaucratic obstacles. If there are problems, they are resolved in stages through the BDSP, DIT, and related institutions, with intensive communication and regular evaluation as part of the solution.

c) Compliance and Responsiveness

The implementation of the YESS Program demonstrates a high level of compliance with technical guidelines from the central government. All implementers carry out the program in accordance with established rules. The responsiveness of the implementers is also considered good, as evidenced by innovations such as an NIK detection application to prevent training duplication, as well as direct assistance for participants facing challenges, particularly related to technology. Issues are resolved gradually and collaboratively through

internal coordination. Although not all participants can fully participate in the program due to factors such as age, work commitments, or schedules, the majority remain enthusiastic and actively engaged.

4.2 Success of YESS Program Implementation in Creating Entrepreneurship and Employment in the Agricultural Sector

The implementation of the YESS Program at the BPP Cibeber Sub-District has proven successful in creating young entrepreneurs and opening job opportunities in the agricultural sector. Out of 935 participants who joined the program, 593 individuals have started agricultural businesses, both on-farm activities such as rice cultivation, chili farming, and corn farming, as well as off-farm activities such as agricultural product processing and marketing.

Table 2. YESS Program Participants Already Engaged in Agribusiness or Agricultural Employment

No.	Agricultural Business Commodity	Number of People
1	Avocado, Dragon Fruit, Orange	1
2	Arenga Palm	3
3	Local Chicken	9
4	Rabbit	2
5	Broiler Chicken & Lamb Meat	4
6	Banana Chips	1
7	Shallot	15
8	Shallot, Bird's Eye Chili	6
9	Fruits and Poultry Breeding	1
10	Dragon Fruit	3
11	Fish Farming	1
12	Eel Cultivation and Processing	1
13	Corn Cultivation	33
14	Ginger Cultivation	1
15	Orange Cultivation	1
16	Cucumber Cultivation	12
17	Rice Cultivation	127
18	Papaya & California Papaya Cultivation	11
19	Sacha Inchi Cultivation	3
20	Cattle and Rice Cultivation	1
21	Vegetable Cultivation	5
22	Hydroponic Vegetable Cultivation	1
23	Large Chili, Bird's Eye Chili	2
24	Bird's Eye Chili	43
25	Bird's Eye Chili, Corn	10
26	Bird's Eye Chili, Long Beans	3
27	Bird's Eye Chili, Water Spinach	2

28	Bird's Eye Chili, Eggplant	4
29	Bird's Eye Chili, Cucumber	15
30	Bird's Eye Chili, Tomato	10
32	Chili, Cucumber	2
32	Chili	6
33	Leek	1
34	Durian	3
35	Horticulture	6
36	Duck Farming	9
37	Corn, Long Beans, Rice, Cucumber	2
38	Corn, Rice	6
39	Inca Peanuts	1
40	Long Beans	2
41	Goat/Sheep	17
42	Water Spinach, Lettuce, Celery	1
43	Coconut	1
44	Taro and Cassava Chips	1
45	Honey Bees & Forest Honey	2
46	Mangosteen	6
47	Rice and Guava Crystal Fruit	1
48	Nutmeg	5
49	Secondary Crops	3
50	Rice Processing	2
51	Palm Sugar Processing	1
52	Agricultural Product Processing	4
53	Banana	36
54	Banana, Taro, Sweet Potato, Cassava	17
55	Banana, Cassava	10
56	Melinjo Chips Production	2
57	Tuberose	9
58	Cassava, Taro, Breadfruit	13
59	Dracaena, Philodendron, Cordyline Leaves	10
60	Ornamental Plants	55
61	Food Crops and Livestock	3
62	Quail Farming	3
63	Tomato	4
64	Cassava/Sweet Potato	18
Total		593

(Source: Fasilitator of BPP Cibeber District, Processed by the Researcher, 2025)

Based on the table above, the data shows the number of YESS Program participants at the Cibeber Sub-District Agricultural Extension Office who have started businesses or are working in the agricultural sector covers various commodities such as crop cultivation,

livestock farming, and agricultural product processing, with a total of 593 people. This data indicates that the majority of participants have been able to apply the results of training and mentoring in the form of productive real-world businesses.

5. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the YESS Program at the Agricultural Extension Center (BPP) in Cibeber Subdistrict has been running quite well, despite still facing several technical and non-technical obstacles. Based on Grindle's theory, from the perspective of content of policy, this program has a clear objective to cultivate young entrepreneurs in the agricultural sector through training, internships, and grant disbursements. The program also promotes shifts in mindset and business independence. Its implementation is sufficiently adaptive and supported by adequate resources and personnel equipped with technical guidelines. From the perspective of context of implementation, the involvement of actors from the central to local levels, along with the adequate institutional capacity of the BPP, has contributed to the program's success. Compliance with technical guidelines is high, and emerging obstacles are addressed effectively. As a result, 593 out of 935 participants have started businesses or are working in the agricultural sector, both on-farm and off-farm. This research can serve as a reference in the development of public administration studies, particularly in understanding the implementation of community-based policies at the local level. The success of the YESS Program demonstrates the importance of synergy between implementers, resources, and policy support instruments in driving social change. Further research is recommended to examine the sustainability of participants' businesses and compare the effectiveness of implementation in other regions. Given the significant benefits felt by participants and their contribution to the regeneration of young farmers, the government is encouraged to continue and expand the scope of the YESS Program. Sustainable support is needed to ensure that the positive impacts of this program are not temporary but rather strengthen the resilience of the agricultural sector in the long term and open up more job and business opportunities for young people in rural areas.

REFERENCES

- Alam, AS, Rizal, AN, & Tresnawan, MD (2021). Peran Balai Diklat Pertanian dan Perdesaan (P4) Mandiri dalam Meningkatkan Pengetahuan dan Keterampilan Peserta Diklat (Studi Kasus di P4S Tani Mandiri Desa Cibodas Kecamatan Pacet Kabupaten Cianjur Provinsi Jawa Barat). *Jurnal Agrita* 3 (2), 71-82.
- Agustino, L. (2016). *Dasar-Dasar Kebijakan Publik*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Anggara, S. (2016). *Ilmu Administrasi Negara*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia.
- Arafat, A. (2023). *Kebijakan Publik (Teori dan Praktik)*. Malang: Literasi Nusantara Abadi Grup.
- Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Tasikmalaya. (2024, November 27). Jumlah petani menurut generasi di Jawa Barat tahun 2023. <https://tasikmalayakota.bps.go.id/en/statistics-table/1/MTg3NyMx/jumlah-petani-menurut-generasi-di-jawa-barat-tahun-2023.html>
- Daminih, I., Malia, R., Suryana, A., & Syarif, F. (2023). Evaluasi Program Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services (YESS) Di Balai Penyuluhan Pertanian Kecamatan Warungkondang. *Jurnal of Sustainable Agribusiness*, 2 (1), 13-20.
- Delly, M., & Arif Nugroho, A. N. (2019). *Kebijakan Publik: Cara Mudah Memahami Kebijakan Publik*. Serang: AA Riky.

- Dewi, D. S. K. (2022). *Buku Ajar Kebijakan Publik Proses, Implementasi dan Evaluasi*. Yogyakarta: Samudra Biru (Anggota IKAPI).
- Firdaus, D. W., & Rahmawati, L. (2018). Perancangan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi Laporan Perhitungan Hasil Usaha. *@is The Best: Accounting Information Systems and Information Technology Business Enterprise*, 3(1), 236-248.
- Kementerian Pertanian Republik Indonesia. (2020). Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Nomor 39 Tahun 2020 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Nomor 56 Tahun 2019 tentang Pedoman Umum Pengelolaan dan Penyaluran Bantuan Pemerintah Lingkup Kementerian Pertanian Tahun Anggaran 2020.
- Malawat, S. H. (2022). *Buku Ajar Pengantar Administrasi Publik*. Banjarmasin: Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjary Banjarmasin
- Meutia, I. F. (2017). *Analisis kebijakan publik*. Bandar Lampung: CV. Anugrah Utama Raharja).
- Mustaniroh, U., Hanafie, U., & Rosni, M. (2023). Persepsi dan Minat Peserta Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services (YESS) terhadap Profesi Petani di Kecamatan Astambul Kabupaten Banjar. *Frontier Agribisnis*, 7(3).
- Nartin, S. E., Faturrahman, S. E., Ak, M., Deni, H. A., MM, C., Santoso, Y. H., ... & Eliyah, S. K. (2024). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Cendikia Mulia Mandiri.
- Pasolong, H. (2019). *Teori administrasi publik*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Putra, A. R. H., Sudjoni, N., & Syathori, A. D. (2024). Analisis Pengaruh Program Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services (YESS) Terhadap Tingkat Kesejahteraan Petani Milenial Di Kecamatan Purwodadi Kabupaten Pasuruan. *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian dan Agribisnis*, 12(5).
- Qomariyah, E. (2024). *Ilmu Administrasi Publik*. Malang: Selaras Media Kreasindo
- Radar Bogor. (2024, November 27). Progres program YESS di Bogor capai hasil gemilang, IFAD janjikan tambah kuota pada periode berikutnya. <https://radarbogor.jawapos.com/bogor/2474607934/progres-programyess-di-bogor-capai-hasil-gemilang-ifad-janjikan-tambahkuota-pada-periode-berikutnya>
- Rodiyah, I., Sukmana, H., & Mursyidah, L. (2021). *Buku ajar pengantar ilmu administrasi publik*. Siduarjo: Umsida Press, 1-92.
- Sahir, H. S. (2021). *Metodologi Penelitian*. KBM Indonesia.
- Saleh, S. (2017). *Analisis Data Kualitatif*. Bandung: Pustaka Ramadhan.
- Sawir, M. (2021). *Ilmu Administrasi Dan Analisis Kebijakan Publik Konseptual Dan Praktik*. Yogyakarta: CV. Budi Utama.
- Sugiyono. (2022). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sugiyono. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Susianti, O. M., & Srifariyati. (2024). Perumusan variabel dan indikator dalam penelitian kuantitatif pendidikan. *Jurnal Pendidikan Rokania*, 9(1), 18-30.
- Taufiqurrohman, M. M., & Jayanti, D. R. (2022). Famers' Regeneration Policy in the Context of Food Security: An Effort and Guarantee for the Protection of the Rights to the Food. *Jurnal HAM*, 13(1), 29-44.
- Widanti, N. P. T. (2022). *Prinsip Administrasi Publik*. Bali: UNR Press.
- Yusuf, M. A. (2017). *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan Penelitian Gabungan*. Jakarta: Kencana.