

West Java Millennial Farmers Potential in Boosting the National Economy through the Export of Plantation Products

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Abstract

West Java millennial farmers have contributed Rp. 163.335.866.450 (5.89%) of the total exports of Rp. 2.768.897.950.950 in boosting the national economy through the export of coffee plantation products, coconut and their derivatives as well as palm sugar. With current technological developments, the millennial generation can be adaptive to technological developments to be implemented in the agricultural sector, so that the potential of West Java millennial farmers can be developed through technical guidance on cultivation, harvesting, post-harvest and marketing of plantation products by utilizing digital information technology. In the implementation of the millennial farmer program in West Java, it should be preceded by more intensive socialization by the implementing team and other stakeholders so that it is understood and supported by various levels of society so that its implementation is efficient in the use of resources that are factors of production and more effectively achieves the target of increasing income, so that Millennial farmers stay in the countryside, urban fortunes, and global businesses.

Keywords

millennial farmers; West Java; economy; export of plantation products



I. Introduction

The population of West Java in 2020 reached 48,274,162 people with an area of 3,709,528.44 ha, 78.8% lived in urban areas and 21.3% in rural areas and the population growth rate in 2018-2019 reached 1.30%, consisting of from 18 districts, 9 cities, 627 sub-districts, 645 urban villages and 5,312 villages. Demographically, West Java has enormous potential to support the national economy with the 2019 GRDP of 13.49% supporting the Indonesian economy, and being the highest contributor to Indonesia's investment realization reaching 17%, and 28.3% being the highest contributor to the National GDP of the Industrial Sector. Manufacturing (West Java Provincial Government, 2020).

Most of the population of West Java live in villages as farmers, with approximately 10,266,000 farmers, with a composition of 11.11% aged less than 30 years, 24.06% aged 30-40 years, 36.30% 45-59 years old, and 28.53% over 60 years old with 37.12% having primary school education and below. Judging from the age structure of the population of West Java, it is dominated by millennials and generation Z, each 26.21% of the millennial generation born in 1981-1996 with an estimated age between 24-39 years (12.6 million people), and 26.86% of generation Z. born in 2013 and is currently estimated to be up to 7 years old (Population Census, 2020).

The current condition is that there are still many problems in rural areas where most of the population of West Java live, but in fact it is seen that food productivity is still low for the primary needs of the population, the fewer number of farmers in agricultural areas in the village, and the average number of existing farmers is more than 40 years, besides that the agricultural sector has not become a job magnet for the millennial generation, on the other hand, land owned by the government and community land for agriculture is quite large and wide with commodities that can be developed according to market needs. With current technological developments, the millennial generation can be adaptive to be implemented in the agricultural sector, along with the West Java Provincial Government has issued Governor Regulation Number 25 of 2021 concerning Human Resources Development in Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry through the Millennial Farmer Program in the Province of West Java. .

Within the Agricultural Sector, there are several sub-sectors including the Plantation Sub-sector, whose products are the mainstay of exports, including coconut and coffee. Coconut is suitable for planting along the coast of Southern West Java such as Pangandaran, Sukabumi, Garut, Tasikmalaya, and Ciamis. which is more dominant than Pangandaran with the availability of several processing units for coconut and its derivatives, coffee is mostly produced in highland areas with arabica varieties such as in Bandung, West Bandung, Garut, Tasikmalaya, Ciamis, Sumedang, Majalengka, Sukabumi, Cianjur regencies, including Subang highlands, all of which have different characteristics of coffee products depending on the cultivation, harvest and post-harvest techniques carried out by their business actors, all of which have export potential in addition to their own regional food consumption needs.

Based on these conditions and problems, the author is very interested in conducting deeper and concrete research to support government programs in empowering the millennial generation of West Java so that they can boost the economy from plantation sub-sector products which currently need to be developed better.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Concept of Evaluation of Public Policy Implementation

Public policies are made for the benefit of the community, starting with problems related to the needs or demands of the community in their lives that require regulation by the government. These regulations include policies that must be determined by the government. Policies that have been set by the Government will not always be relevant to the dynamics of the environment that continues to change along with the development of community needs and technological developments, so it is necessary to carry out continuous evaluations in order to meet the needs of the community itself.

Based on this definition, actually evaluation activities are not simple, both in procedures and objects of study which include conception, design, implementation, to the benefits or impacts of the program concerned. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that policy evaluation is an assessment step to produce information on the benefits of policies that have been taken. So, to conduct policy evaluation, a reliable and comprehensive evaluation method is needed, including:

1. Political evaluation: Does the program benefit all states and congressional districts?
2. Organizational evaluation: Did the program generate support for implementing agencies?
3. Substantive evaluation (Evaluation that is substantive or real): Whether the program has achieved the objectives set out in the next specification

Based on the objectives of the policy evaluation above, what is most relevant to the focus of the author's study is an evaluation that is substantive or tangible, namely an

evaluation related to the benefits of the Millennial Farmer Program policy in West Java. The analysis developed here is that "every policy must be evaluated before being replaced so that there needs to be a clause that can be replaced after evaluation" in every public policy. Every policy cannot be changed immediately because of the "desire" or "taste" of the official who at that time held public authority.

Rutman (1980:17-18) mentions even more gambling by stating that: "Program evaluation is the use of scientific research methods to measure the effectiveness of program implementation". Of the many definitions of program evaluation, it often includes three concerns, namely:

1. Economy, refers to the use of appropriate quality resources at low costs.
2. Implementation efficiency, related to the transformation of inputs into outputs.
3. Effectiveness, is the number of programs that can achieve certain goals/produce certain results.

2.2 Policy Implementation Evaluation Problem

Implementation and evaluation of public policies are often carried out, but the results of the evaluation are often not used properly and only as a formality to fulfill the provision that the policy needs to be evaluated because it is considered obsolete without regard to the level of effectiveness.

Rutman (1980: 25) sees that:

So far, evaluation studies have weaknesses in the methodology used, the findings of the evaluation results cannot be utilized, and the use of evaluation is wrong. Weaknesses in the methodology appear in the sampling procedure, instrument reliability and validity, and data analysis. Weaknesses in utilization can be seen in the lack of use of the results of evaluation studies in the process of budgeting, decision making, and program development. Meanwhile, the weaknesses in the use appear in: (a) choosing the good aspects of the program, while the bad ones are ignored; (b) tend to cover up program failures with subjective judgments; (c) using evaluations to intentionally undermine the program; (d) use evaluation for the sake of professionalism; (e) postpone the action to wait for other facts that are considered better.

Different things were stated by Pressman and Wildavsky (1984: 183-201) which showed weaknesses in the evaluation, namely the weakness of proper research methodology or procedures, less relevant or inappropriate research findings and underutilized in decision making, as well as information. resulting from the evaluation are not used properly. Therefore, the evaluation should answer the following questions, especially the last two questions: when?; where?; for whom?; what?; and why?.

William N. Dunn (2004: 609) states that:

Public policy evaluation is different from other evaluations, the most specific difference lies in the value (how much it is worth), not only regarding the fact whether something exists and only what should be done, but more than that what distinguishes it from other policy analysis methods, namely:

1. Value focus;
2. Interdependence of value facts;
3. Present and past orientation;
4. Duality of values.

Evaluation plays a number of key functions in policy analysis. First, and most importantly, it provides valid and reliable information about policy performance. Second, evaluation contributes to the clarification and criticism of the values that underlie the selection of goals and targets. Third, evaluation contributes to the application of other policy analysis methods, including policy formulation and recommendations.

III. Research Method

This research is intended to find a new understanding of the phenomenon that occurs, namely the implementation of the Millennial Farmers Program in the Plantation Sub-sector associated with the acceleration of economic recovery after Covid-19 in West Java. The research method used in this study is based on the formulation of the problem or based on the research question that has been formulated. From the formulation of the problem or research question that has been determined, with qualitative research methods to explore a problem in depth about the implementation of the Millennial Farmer Program. Existing facts are obtained freely until they reach saturation point through the process of finding facts and data that occur in the field by exploring every information that has been obtained.

3.1 Data Sources and Data Collection Techniques

Sources of data in this study took from primary data sources and secondary data sources. Researchers used primary data sources from interviews with the Millennial Farmer Program implementing team, the perpetrators or Millennial Farmers themselves, and stakeholders related to the implementation of the Millennial Farmers Program. To assist researchers in analyzing the Millennial Farmer Program, researchers also use secondary data to support the completeness of research data. Secondary data were obtained from related institutions, namely the Bureau of Economics, the Regional Secretariat of West Java Province, and the West Java Province Plantation Service. In addition, researchers will be assisted with documents related to the subject under study, both in the form of books, journals, articles, online and non-online newspapers about related research and other forms such as videos, photos, press conferences, and news broadcast. Other secondary data is the official websites of related institutions.

3.2 Research Instruments

This research will place the researcher himself as a research instrument. The researcher has the right to determine the sources to be interviewed and the data that the researcher will use, analyze the data so that conclusions are formed from the problems studied. In addition, this research will also be supported by technical support instruments in the form of computer devices, smartphones that are connected online.

3.3 Data Validity

Data validation is used data triangulation, researchers are not only fixated on one data source but look for the validity of data from various sources to strengthen arguments so that there is a diversity of data sources and is more comprehensive in understanding the phenomenon to be studied.

3.4 Data Analysis

In the data analysis technique, the researchers first conducted a literature and documentation study, then planned data collection to the research location, after that data collection was carried out by interviewing millennial farmers in the plantation sub-sector, activity implementation teams, Agricultural Quarantine Station officers to get primary data, and secondary data is carried out through a documentation study supported by a literature study, after the data is collected then validation and data analysis are carried out, then conclusions are drawn. The flow of data analysis is as presented in the chart below.

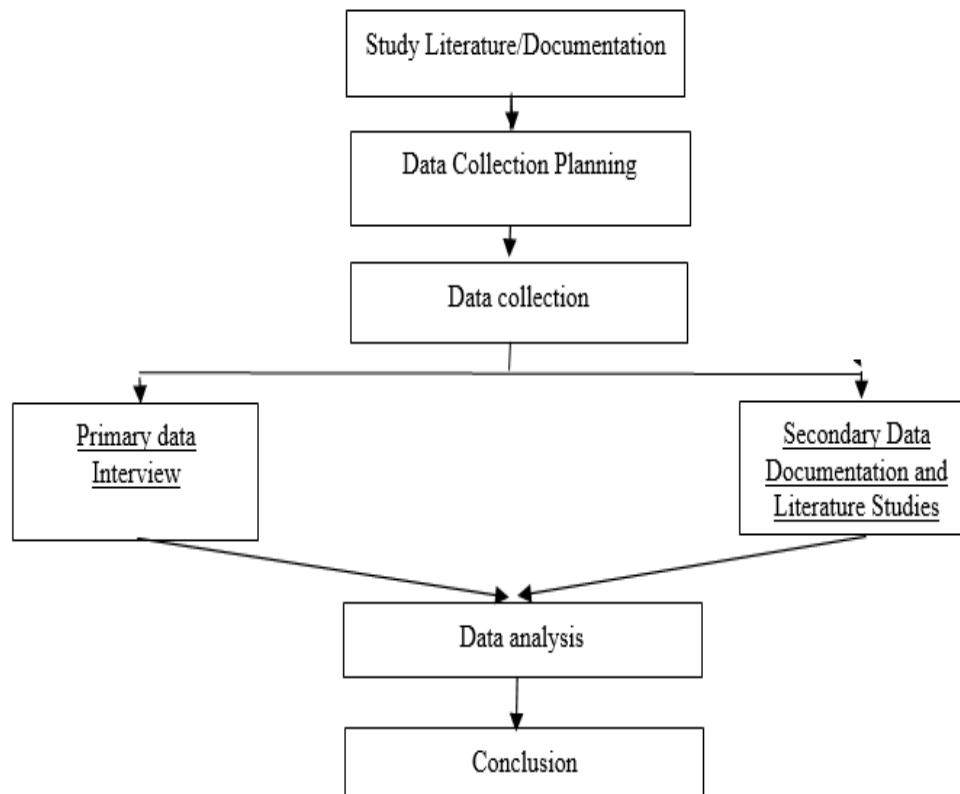


Figure 1. Analysis Flowchart

3.5 Research Location and Time

a. Research Sites

To support the completeness of the data in the preparation of research reports. Researchers collect data in several places, such as at the location of millennial farmers, related agencies and libraries, both data collection using interview methods as well as documentation and library studies, including:

1. Millennial Farmers in West Java
2. Library of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Al-Ghifari . University
3. West Java Provincial Government cq. Bureau of Economics
4. Plantation Office of West Java Province cq. Millennial Farmer Program Implementation Team
5. Department of Industry and Trade of West Java Province
6. The office in charge of the plantation sector in the district, West Java
7. Agricultural Quarantine Station Class 1 Bandung, West Java
8. Source sites on the internet that are relevant to the research

The locations sampled for the research on Potential Millennial Farmers in the Plantation Sub-Sector are farmers, farmer groups, officers who are members of the implementing team for activities in Bandung and Garut regencies for coffee, Tasikmalaya and Pangandaran regencies for coconut commodities, while other districts and commodities are carried out with documentation studies. by analyzing the data available in the Implementing Team at the Plantation Office of West Java Province.

b. Research Time

No	Activities	Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Proposal Submission and Proposal Revision		■	■	■	■	■						
2	Proposal approval							■					
3	Preparation of Research Instruments								■				
4	Interview and Literature Study								■	■			
5	Data processing								■	■	■		
6	Data analysis, reduction, interpretation									■	■		
7	Journal article preparation										■		
8	Journal article publication											■	
9	Research report											■	■

IV. Discussion

4.1 Potential of Millennial Farmers in West Java

Farmers in West Java who work on the Plantation Sub-sector reach heads of families who work on an area of 474,047 Ha, consisting of State Large Plantation (PBN) covering an area of 57,732 Ha (12.18 %), Large Private Plantation (PBS) 47,910 Ha (10 ,11 %), and People's Plantation 368,405 Ha (77.71 %). West Java Millennial Farmers cultivate land in the People's Plantation by cultivating various plantation commodities.

The plantation commodities that are most widely cultivated and become the mainstay of the lives of the people of West Java are tea, coconut, coffee, rubber, cocoa, cloves, sugar cane, and tobacco, spread across all districts/cities, including millennial farmers who work on these commodities. The most sought after by millennial farmers today are coconut, coffee and tea commodities.

The implementation of the Millennial Farmer Program in West Java begins in 2021 in accordance with the Decree of the Governor of West Java Number 520.05/Kep.219-Rek/2021 in an effort to achieve one of West Java's missions, namely achieving economic competitiveness, by increasing connectivity and economic competitiveness of the people. prosperous and just through the use of digital technology and collaboration with innovation centers and development actors. This is also related to the situation of economic recovery after the Covid-19 pandemic, which is still surviving in the Covid-19 pandemic situation in West Java, namely information technology, agriculture and health.

The number of farmers in West Java is 3,665,050 people with an age classification of less than 30 years as many as 407,023 people (11.11%), aged 30-44 years as many as 881,961 people (24.06%), age 45-60 years as many as 1,330,282 people (36.30%) and 1,045,784 people aged over 60 years (Population Census, 2020), which are included in the millennial farmers in West Java, 960,610 people (26.21%) spread over 5,312 villages and 18 districts as a potential to be developed more intensively in the business development of the plantation sub-sector in an effort to boost the national economy through the export of plantation products. The West Java millennial farmer program aims to: 1) Develop agricultural entrepreneurship in West Java; 2) Changing the face of agriculture to be fresh, so that the millennial generation is interested in becoming farmers by using digital technology; 3) Creating advanced, independent and modern agriculture; 4) Reduce the problem of availability of agricultural labor in West Java.

The results of interviews with the implementing team of the Millennial Farmers Program in the Plantation Sub-Sector that the implementation of the initial stage of online registration and selection activities by the West Java Provincial Government's Digital Service (JDS) Team began in February 2021, the announcement of the results of the Phase I selection was carried out on March 5 2021, followed by the socialization of the program on March 12, 2021 by each regional apparatus that is the implementing team in this case the Plantation Service of West Java Province, then interviews with prospective participants on March 15-16, 2021, then BI Checking of prospective participants on Date March 16, 2021, after that an announcement of the Phase II selection was made on March 31, 2021, then technical guidance was carried out in April to August 2021 by the West Java Provincial Plantation Office in accordance with the substance of the interest of the millennial farmer program participants as well as implementation of activities and a Farmer Lanching Program was carried out Millennials on August 31, 2021, followed by the marketing of its products.

In detail as shown in the figure below.



Figure 2. The Process for the Selection of Participants for the Millennial Farmer Program in West Java Plantation Sub-Sector in 2021

Source: Plantation Office of West Java Province, 2021

The results of interviews with Millennial Farmers in the Plantation Sub-Sector showed that most of the millennial farmers stated that they did not know in detail about the types of commodities to be managed, including the 140 commodities covered in the Plantation Sub-Sector. food crops and horticulture, plantation crops, livestock, fish and their derivatives which are fostered by each implementer of the millennial farmer program, these types of commodities are in accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture Number 104/Kpts/HK.140/M/2/2020 dated 3 February 2020 on commodities under the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture. This is in accordance with the results of interviews with the millennial farmer activity implementation team stating that most of the millennial farmer participants who have just passed the selection have not been able to fully distinguish the types of plantation commodities.

After the selection and announcement of the results of the Phase I selection was completed, then the program was socialized to millennial farmers, based on the results of interviews with the implementing team stating that participants had varied business interests, some were interested in seeding, processing, and finished products that could be directly sold. , so that the implementing team seeks to follow up in the technical guidance process that will be carried out in the next phase.

The next selection process is the participant interview stage, which aims to find out more specifically the participant's interest in the plantation sub-sector commodity business so that it has a clear direction as a target focus to be carried out during the business implementation period until it produces products and sells well and earns income as expected with a minimum target according to standard Regional Minimum Wage (UMR) per month or IDR 4,000,000, -/month. After the interview, BI Checking was conducted to determine the eligibility of millennial farmers to get credit facilities from the Bank in the form of People's Business Credit (KUR) as required by the Bank, then a Phase II announcement was made specifically for millennial farmers who deserved credit facilities from the Bank.

Based on the results of interviews with millennial farmers, it shows that not all farmers need credit facilities but there are those who can afford it with independent capital, as evidenced by 12 people who submitted proposals there were 9 people who passed BI Checking and 5 people who wanted to take credit, the remaining 4 people used independent capital. to do his business. Prior to implementing the business, millennial farmers took part in technical guidance activities, starting with coffee seed training conducted at the Seed Development and Production Center of the West Java Province Plantation Service, followed by 30 participants including other farmers who did not take part in the online selection and who did not take part in the online selection process. credit facilitation (self-directed capital), resource persons were brought in from the Research Center for Spice and Industrial Crops (Balitri), the Directorate General of Plantation, Ministry of Agriculture and seed practitioners (seed producers), followed by technical training on cultivation, and training on harvesting, post-harvest, product processing and marketing. Plantation.

After the trainings are completed, then carry out the implementation stage by carrying out business in the gardens of each participant by implementing the results of the technical guidance that has been received during the training. During the implementation phase, in parallel, the Millennial Farmers Program for the Plantation Sub-Sector was launched in parallel at Mahkota Coffee (Mahkota Java Coffee) Jalan Raya Bayongbong KM 10 Garut. Various efforts to implement plant cultivation techniques have been carried out, one of which is eliminating the view that farming or gardening is dirty, namely modern farming and smart farming through digitalization of cultivation and digitalization of marketing that have been carried out by millennial farmers. For farmers who already have their business products such as coffee, coconut and their derivatives, tea, vanilla, they are directly marketed online, offline, and joined by big entrepreneurs such as exporters who become offtakers, so that Millennial Farmers in the West Java Plantation Sub-Sector are potential boosters. the national economy through the export of plantation sub-sector products.

4.2 Export of West Java Plantation Sub-Sector Products

a. Commodity Products of Plantation Sub-Sector Products of Millennial Farmers

The products produced by millennial farmers who have successfully run their businesses vary depending on the type of commodity being carried out, such as palm sugar from coconut and palm sugar which is carried out in Tasikmalaya Regency.

b. Ant Sugar (Coconut)

The results of interviews with millennial farmers a.n. Asep Fuad Hasim, Cidadali Village, Cikalong District, Tasikmalaya Regency shows that the net daily profit from processing 2,000 coconuts into palm sugar is IDR 2,036,500 multiplied by 24 days in a month so that we get a net profit of IDR 48,876,000. the coconut continues to grow, based on experience it can process up to 3,200 coconuts so that it adds another profit of Rp. 29,325,600, - so that it becomes Rp. 78,201,600, -

c. Ant Sugar (Aren)

The results of interviews with millennial farmers a.n. Yuliyanti, Sinagar Village, Sukaratu Subdistrict, Tasikmalaya Regency shows that the net weekly profit from processing 250 liters of palm sap into palm sugar in one week is Rp. increases again if the raw material for sap continues to increase, based on experience it can process up to 350 liters of sap in one week so that it adds more profit. The final product of palm sugar, besides being sold in the local market, is also exported to Canada 250 pcs and 100 kg bulk to individual consumers, in fact the demand is about 10 tons but does not yet have a customs permit and HCCP.

d. Coconut and Its Derivative Products

The results of interviews with millennial farmers a.n. Yohan Jl. Raya Parigi Cigugur Cintakarya Parigi District Pangandaran Regency shows that coconut derivative products such as Cocofeat have been exported to Japan and China during 2021 reaching 685,163 kg with a value of Rp2,925,361,950,-

e. Coffee

The results of interviews with millennial farmers a.n. Asep in Cibodas Village, Cikajang District, Garut Regency and the offtaker Mahkota Coffee (Mahkota Java Coffee) on Jalan Raya Bayongbong KM 10 Garut showed that in 2021 the Arabica coffee harvest in his area was not very good because the weather at that time was unfavorable, too much rain, only around 40 tons. green beans are ready for export and ready for the next process which usually reaches 100 tons per harvest season or equivalent to Rp. 8,000,000,000.- . Even though in 2021 there will be no direct exports but through traders sent to Surabaya, it has provided an increase in income for millennial farmers from Garut from their business results. The results of interviews with millennial farmers a.n. Lukman in Sindangkerta Village, Sindangkerta District, West Bandung Regency, has exported 5 tons of green beans to the USA and 5 quintals of Abudhabi or equivalent to Rp. 687,500,000, - through traders.

f. Vanilla

The results of interviews with millennial farmers a.n. The opinion of Pamekarsari Village, Surian Subdistrict, Sumedang Regency shows that the profit from selling vanilla seeds in 2021 is IDR 1,050,000,000 from the sale of 105,000 vanilla seeds in polybags @ IDR 10,000 per stem, distributed to vanilla farmers in Sukabumi, Pangandaran and Each of Subang 35,000 polybag seeds and certified. Even though it is not exported, it has provided enormous benefits to the millennial farmers concerned and members of the Hejo Ngemplok Farmer

g. Group

Based on the results of the research we have conducted, the number of millennial farmers in the plantation sub-sector who registered as many as 53 people, 27 people online and the remaining 26 offline, of these 53 people carried out business activities on coconut,

coffee, vanilla, and clove commodities, 5 people had get bank credit, the remaining 48 people use independent capital. Millennial farmers who do clove commodity business have not yet produced the expected product due to the 3-5 year period from planting to harvesting and has not accommodated harvests from other parties. In detail, export data for plantation commodities in 2021, including products from West Java millennial farmers in 2021, are shown in the following table.

Table 1. Recapitulation of Plantation Commodities Exports through Class 1 Bandung Agricultural Quarantine Station 2021

No	Commodity	volume	unit	Form	Value (Rp)	Exporter	Country of destination
A	Millennial Farmer Products						
1	Coconut water	50.000	Liter	Liquid	750.000	PT. Pacific Eastern Coconut Utama	USA
2	Coffee Beans	775.090	Kg	Seed	85.259.900.000	PT. Olam Indonesia, CV. Frinsa Agrolestari, Koperasi Klasik Beans	USA, Switzerland, Germany
3	Coffee powder	45	Kg	Powder	13.500.000	Perorangan	Japan, Malaysia, South Korea
4	Coconut Flour	630.024	Kg	Flour	22.050.840.000	CP. Una Surya Putra	Japan, Brazil
5	Round Coconut	51.237	Kg	Fruit	179.329.500	PT. Nusantara Segar Global, PT. Multi Buah	Australia, Pakistan
6	Coconut Charcoal	162.000	Kg	Dry	40.500.000.000	CV. Kalasan Nirwana	Spain, Netherland
7	Round Coconut	51.237	Kg	Fruit	256.185.000	PT. Nusantara Segar Global, PT. Multi Buah	Australia, Pakistan
8	Discated Coconut	162.000	Kg	Dry	12.150.000.000	CV. Kalasan Nirwana	Spain, Netherland
9	Cocopeat	685.163	Kg	Unit	2.925.361.950	PT. Mahligai Indococo Fiber	Japan, China
	Total A				163.335.866.450		
B.	Non Petani Milenial						
10	Bamboo	370	M3	stem	185.000.000	CV. Fajar Mulia Abadi, CV. Diva	Oman, Italy, Sweden
11	Clove	32.022	Kg	Fruit	4.162.860.000	CV. Agung Karya Sejahtera,	Vietnamese

						PT. Sinar Pelita Abadi	
12	Cocoa Beans	588.717	Kg	Seed	26.492.265.000	PT. Papandayan Cocoa Industries	Malaysia
13	Cocoa Powder	15.521.130	Kg	Fruit	543.239.550.000	PT. Papandayan Cocoa Industries, PT. Internasional Niaga Globalindo	Australia, Philippines, Egypt
14	Cocoa Pasta	17.430.140	Kg	Frozen	1.045.808.400.000	PT. Papandayan Cocoa Industries	Australia, Philippines, Egypt
15	Fiber Cotton	4.211.818	Kg	Fruit	526.477.250.000	PT. Kahatex, PT. Embee Plumbon	USA, Vietnam, Thailand
16	Sheet Rubber	1.775.682	Kg	Lempeng	443.920.500.000	PTPN VIII	India
17	Sugar palm fruit	644.940	Kg	Fruit	9.674.100.000	PT. Furnindo Sagalapersada	Philippines
18	Pepper Seeds	120.334	Kg	Item	1.805.010.000	PT. Cinquer Agro Nusantara	Netherlands
19	Tea	2.527.433	Kg	Item	3.791.149.500	PT. Melania, PT. Kabepe Cakra	Pakistan, UAE, Russia
20	Vanilla	2	Kg	Fruit	6.000.000	Perorangan	USA, Estonia
	Total B				2.605.562.084.500		
	Total				2.768.897.950.950		

Source: Bandung Agricultural Quarantine Station Class 1, 2021 (processed)

From this data, it can be seen that the results of the efforts of 53 millennial West Java farmers can contribute to increasing the national economy from exports of coffee and coconut commodities in 2021 worth Rp. .950.950,-

Based on the objectives of the policy evaluation above, what is most relevant to the focus of the author's study is an evaluation that is substantive or tangible, namely an evaluation related to the benefits of the Millennial Farmer Program policy in West Java. This is in accordance with what Jones (1996: 359) states that at least the evaluation objectives can be identified as Substantive evaluation (Evaluation that is substantive or real): Has the program achieved the objectives set out in the next specification? What impact does the program have on the problems it addresses. It is clear that the Millennial Farmers Program launched in 2021 has shown results that have a significant contribution to the national economy seen from the export contribution of plantation products produced by millennial farmers in West Java, this condition is a potential source of business for millennial farmers in an effort to boost the economy. Martinelli (2019) stated that policies that only rely on economic growth are policies that limit the circulation of assets among the rich people. 2014). Despite modest progress in some countries, the post-colonial state has

been unable to establish rights-based political and economic systems of governance that would facilitate consolidation of state-building and promote economic development (Monga, 2019). Particularly, whether inflation is necessary or harmful form economic growth constitutes the basis of the matter in question (Eden in Wollie, 2018). National level by utilizing and developing agricultural technology that will be more adaptively accepted by millennial farmers by applying digital technology in cultivation techniques and product marketing.

V. Conclusion

5.1 Conclusion

1. West Java millennial farmers have contributed Rp.163.335.866.450 (5.89%) of the total exports of Rp.2.768.897.950.950,- in boosting the national economy through the export of coffee plantation products, coconut and their derivatives as well as palm sugar.
2. The potential of West Java millennial farmers can be developed through technical guidance on cultivation, harvesting, post-harvest and marketing of plantation products by utilizing digital information technology.

5.2 Suggestion

In the implementation of the millennial farmer program in West Java, it should be preceded by more intensive socialization so that it is understood and supported by various levels of society so that its implementation is more effective and efficient.

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