

Patterns of Integration of Higher Education Curriculum with Industry Through the Development of Arts Education Residency Center

Iriaji¹, Abdul Rahman Prasetyo², Wening Patmi Rahayu³, Mohamad Firzon Ainur Roziqin⁴, Eka Putri Surya⁵, Ginanjar Atma Wijaya⁶, Adinda Marcelliantika⁷, Alby Aruna⁸

¹ Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia; iriaji.fs@um.ac.id

² Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia; prasetyo.fs@um.ac.id

³ Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia; wening.patmi.fe@um.ac.id

⁴ Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia; mohamad.firzon.2305348@students.um.ac.id

⁵ Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia; eka.putri.2304318@students.um.ac.id

⁶ Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia; ginanjar.atma.1902146@students.um.ac.id

⁷ Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia; adinda2231@gmail.com

⁸ Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia; alby.aruna.2301218@students.um.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Curriculum Integration;
Industry;
Residency Center;
Art Education;
University

Article history:

Received 2021-08-14

Revised 2021-11-12

Accepted 2022-01-17

ABSTRACT

This community service program aims to develop a model for integrating university curricula with industry through the establishment of an Art Education Residency Center. The methodology includes industry needs analysis, program design, and program implementation evaluation. The Residency Center is designed to provide students with opportunities to interact directly with art industry practitioners, thereby integrating academic theory with practical experience. The results of this program indicate significant improvements in students' practical skills, expansion of professional networks, and readiness to face industry challenges. Evaluations through surveys and in-depth interviews confirm the program's effectiveness in bridging the gap between education and industry. This program makes a significant contribution to modernizing art education curricula, ensuring their relevance to current and future industry needs.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](#) license.



Corresponding Author:

Iriaji

Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia; iriaji.fs@um.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

Rapid technological advances, new challenges and opportunities continue to emerge in various sectors, including in the field of education. One of the main challenges faced by higher education institutions is ensuring that the curriculum taught is relevant to the needs of ever-evolving industry (Nurfatimah et al., 2022). This is very important because the gap between the theory taught on campus and the practice required in the world of work can hinder graduates from preparing themselves to enter the job market. This is where the importance of integrating university curricula with industry needs lies, especially in a very dynamic field such as arts education (Eriani & Yolanda, 2022). Arts education is

unique in that it combines creative elements with technical skills. On the one hand, students must understand art theory and history, while on the other hand they also need to master practical skills that can be applied in an industrial context (Syofra et al., 2023). Art education is not just about mastering drawing or sculpting techniques, but also involves a deep understanding of aesthetic concepts, art history, and contemporary art theory. However, along with technological developments and global trends, these skills must continue to be adapted to the ever-changing needs of the industry.

Therefore, developing a pattern of integrating the university curriculum with industry through the development of an Arts Education Residency Center is very relevant (Linggarwati et al., 2022). This Residency Center is designed to provide students with the opportunity to interact directly with arts industry practitioners, thereby integrating academic theory with practical experience. With this center, students can be directly involved in real art projects, collaborate with professional artists, and learn from practical experience in the field. The Arts Education Residency Center offers a variety of programs designed to bridge the gap between academia and industry (Afia et al., 2023). These programs include workshops, seminars and collaborative projects that enable students to develop practical skills relevant to industry needs. For example, students can learn about multimedia production techniques, arts project management, and the use of digital technology in the arts. Through direct interaction with industry practitioners, students can also build a professional network that will be very useful in their future careers.

Additionally, the Residency Center also serves as a platform for innovation and experimentation. Students are encouraged to develop innovative art projects and experiment with new techniques (Muharam & Haviz, 2022). This not only helps them develop their creative skills but also prepares them to face challenges in the world of work. With support from industry practitioners, students can develop projects that are not only innovative but also relevant to market trends and needs (Safitri et al., 2022). The development of the Arts Education Residency Center also reflects the importance of collaboration between universities and industry. This collaboration not only helps in developing relevant curricula but also opens up opportunities for joint research and innovation. By working together, universities and industry can create a more dynamic and innovative learning environment, which can produce graduates who are better prepared and competitive in the job market (Tambak & Lubis, 2022). For example, joint research projects between universities and industry can produce new innovations in arts engineering and technology, which can then be integrated into the curriculum.

In the context of globalization, where competition is increasingly fierce, job-ready graduates with relevant skills are urgently needed. The Arts Education Residency Center plays an important role in ensuring that graduates have not only the theoretical knowledge but also the practical skills needed in the world of work (Chotimah & Anggraini, 2018). The programs offered at the center are designed to provide a comprehensive and well-rounded learning experience, combining theory and practice. Overall, the development of the Arts Education Residency Center is an important step in modernizing arts education and ensuring its relevance to industry needs (Pamungkas, 2021). By integrating academic theory with practical experience, this program helps students to develop the skills necessary for success in the world of work. Apart from that, this program also helps educational institutions to continuously update and adapt their curriculum to remain relevant to industry developments. Through close collaboration between universities and industry, the Arts Education Residency Center makes a significant contribution in creating graduates who are work-ready and able to compete in the global market.

The Arts Education Residency Center not only provides benefits to students but also to the industry itself. Through direct interaction with students, industry practitioners can provide valuable input on the latest needs and trends in the arts industry (Wulansari et al., 2023). This allows educational institutions to continually update and adapt their curriculum to remain relevant. Apart from that, the residency program also opens up opportunities for collaboration between universities and industry, which can produce innovation and new developments in the arts field (Fitriana et al., 2024). The methodology used in developing this residency program includes several stages. The first stage is an analysis of industry needs. At this stage, surveys and interviews were conducted with various practitioners and companies in

the arts sector to identify the skills and knowledge most needed in the world of work. This information is then used as a basis for designing an appropriate residency program.

The second stage is designing the residency program. The program is designed to include a variety of activities that allow students to gain practical experience, such as workshops, collaborative projects, and internships (Prasetyo et al., 2024). In addition, this program also includes learning elements that focus on developing soft skills such as communication, teamwork, and time management, which are very important in the world of work. Next is the implementation of the residency program. The program has projections to make an important contribution to modernizing the arts education curriculum and ensuring its relevance to current and future industry needs (Purnamasari et al., 2023). By integrating academic theory with practical experience, this program helps students to develop the skills necessary for success in the world of work. Apart from that, this program also helps educational institutions to continuously update and adapt their curriculum to remain relevant to industry developments. The development of the Arts Education Residency Center also reflects the importance of collaboration between universities and industry (Prasetyo et al., 2023). This collaboration not only helps in developing relevant curricula but also opens up opportunities for joint research and innovation. By working together, universities and industry can create a more dynamic and innovative learning environment, which can produce graduates who are better prepared and competitive in the job market.

Overall, this program shows that integrating the university curriculum with industry through the development of Arts Education Residency Centers is an effective approach to improving the quality of arts education and preparing students to face the challenges of the world of work. This program not only helps students to develop relevant practical skills but also opens up opportunities for collaboration and innovation between universities and industry. In doing so, the program makes an important contribution to modernizing arts education and ensuring its relevance to current and future industry needs.

2. METHODS

The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method is a participatory approach designed to involve the community in the process of identifying needs, planning programs, implementing, organizing, as well as evaluating and monitoring programs. PRA emphasizes the active involvement of community members at every stage, ensuring that the resulting solutions are relevant to local needs and context. This approach is very relevant in the integration of university curricula with industry, especially in the development of arts education residency centers (Triani, 2022).

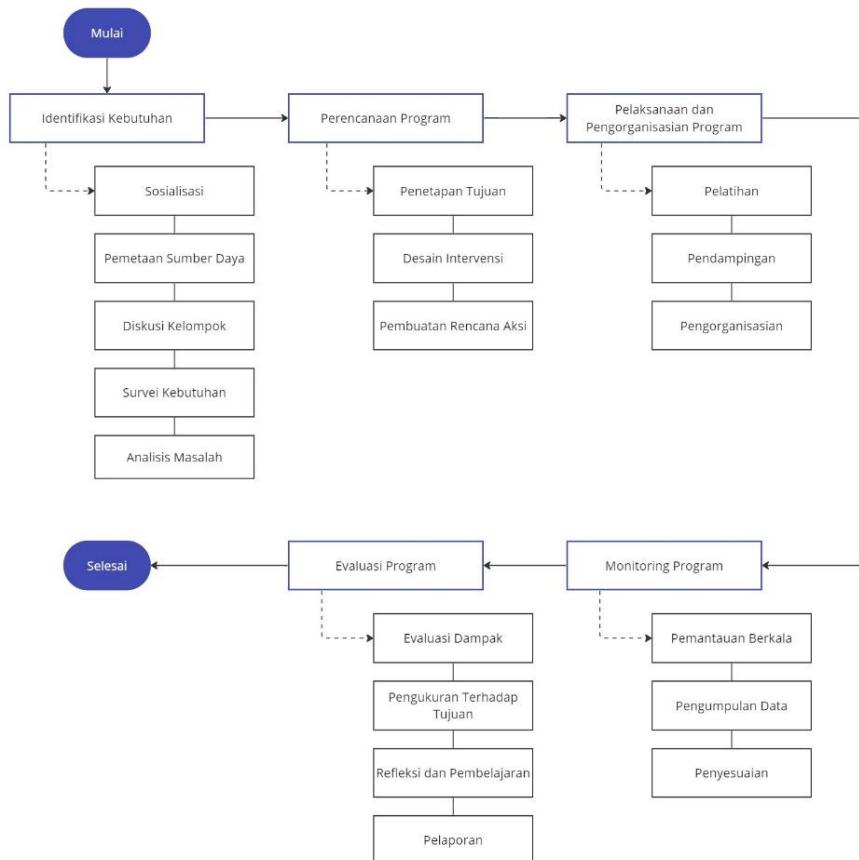


Figure 1. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Method

The first stage in the PRA method is identification of needs. This process begins with outreach, which involves introducing the program's goals and benefits to the community. In the context of arts education, outreach can involve stakeholders such as lecturers, students, creative industries and the arts community (Nugroho et al., 2022). Resource mapping is carried out to identify the potential and capacity of the communities and industries involved. Group discussions, needs surveys, and problem analysis are important steps to dig up in-depth information about the needs and challenges faced by the arts community and industry. Based on the results of needs identification, program planning is carried out by setting clear and specific goals (Januarti & Haris, 2021). These goals must reflect the real needs of the arts community and industry. The intervention design is then designed to achieve these goals, taking into account relevant practical and theoretical aspects. Making an action plan is a further step, where specific activities are planned in detail, including implementation schedules, required resources, and indicators of success.

Program implementation involves a series of pre-planned activities. Training is an important component, where community members and students are provided with the knowledge and skills necessary to implement the program (Hayati et al., 2023). Mentoring is also needed to provide technical support and motivation to participants during program implementation. Organization is an aspect that is no less important, ensuring that all activities are carried out well and in accordance with the plans that have been made. After the program is running, a program evaluation is carried out to assess the impact and effectiveness of the activities that have been implemented. Impact evaluation measures the extent to which a program has achieved its stated objectives. Measurement of objectives is carried out using previously determined indicators (Osei et al., 2018). Reflection and learning become an important part of evaluation, enabling participants to understand what has been achieved and what needs to be improved in the future. Reporting is the final step in evaluation, where the evaluation results are documented and disseminated to stakeholders.

Program monitoring is carried out on an ongoing basis to ensure that the program runs according to plan and can achieve its objectives. Regular monitoring involves collecting data regularly to assess program progress (Triani, 2022). The data collected is used to make adjustments where necessary, ensuring that the program remains relevant and effective. In the context of higher education, the PRA method can be used to integrate curriculum with industry through the development of arts education residency centers. This residency center can be a platform for students to apply the knowledge gained in the classroom to the real context of the arts industry. By involving industry in the process of identifying needs and program planning, the curriculum developed will be more relevant to the needs of the job market and creative industries. Socialization and resource mapping at the needs identification stage can involve companies in the arts and creative industries to get a clear picture of the skills and knowledge needed (Nugroho et al., 2022). Group discussions and needs surveys can involve students, lecturers and industry practitioners to identify gaps between what is taught in class and what is needed in the field.

Goal setting and intervention design in program planning can be focused on developing practical skills and industry-relevant knowledge. Creating action plans that involve activities such as workshops, internships and collaborative projects with industry can provide students with direct experience of the world of work. Implementing the program with training and mentoring from industry practitioners can improve students' skills and knowledge. Assistance from lecturers and industry practitioners can help students apply the theory learned in class to real projects (Januarti & Haris, 2021). Organizing activities such as exhibitions, art festivals and competitions can provide a platform for students to showcase their work to the public and industry.

Program evaluations that involve measuring impact and reflection from students, lecturers, and industry practitioners can provide valuable input for curriculum improvement (Hayati et al., 2023). Reporting evaluation results to stakeholders can ensure that the program continues to develop and is relevant to industry needs. Continuous program monitoring can ensure that the activities carried out remain in accordance with the stated goals and needs. Regular monitoring and program adjustments based on the data collected can increase the effectiveness of the program and ensure that students obtain maximum benefits from the activities carried out. By applying the PRA method in developing arts education residency centers, universities can effectively integrate curriculum with industry. This not only increases the relevance of education to industry needs, but also provides practical experience to students, preparing them to enter the world of work with the appropriate skills and knowledge.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Analysis of Needs and Goals for Curriculum Integration with Industry

Integration between the university curriculum and industry is a strategic effort that aims to bridge the gap between the academic world and the world of work. This process begins by building close collaboration between universities and industry. One effective way to achieve this is through curriculum development that involves direct input from industry professionals. Through regular forums and discussions, industry leaders can share insights about the skills and knowledge needed in the field, so that curricula can be tailored to meet those needs. Internship and work practice programs are also key components in this integration. By providing paid internship programs at related companies, students get the opportunity to experience real work experience. They can learn directly from professionals in their fields, understand the dynamics of daily work, and develop skills that cannot be obtained in the classroom. Collaborative projects between universities and companies also allow students to get involved in real projects that give them valuable experience.

Additional training and certification are also important elements in curriculum integration with industry. Specialized training programs and industry-recognized certifications can enhance students' skills, making them more competitive in the job market. Workshops and seminars involving industry experts also provide insight into the latest technologies and trends, enriching students' knowledge. The

development of residency centers and field study programs provides opportunities for students to study and work directly in an industrial environment. Residency centers allow students to live and work alongside industry professionals for a period of time, giving them in-depth experience of how the industry operates. Field studies integrated into the curriculum also provide invaluable practical experience.

The main aim of integrating the university curriculum with industry is to create a synergistic relationship between the academic world and the world of work, which in turn will produce graduates who are better prepared to face professional challenges and able to contribute directly to industry. This process aims to align higher education with real needs in the field, ensuring that the knowledge and skills taught are relevant and applicable. Another goal is to improve students' practical skills. Through internships and work practice programs, students get the opportunity to apply the theory they learn in class to real-world contexts. This not only enriches their learning experience but also helps them develop skills required by the industry. This experience is invaluable in preparing them to enter the job market with confidence and competence.

3.2. The Role and Benefits of Arts Education Residency Centers

The Arts Education Residency Center plays an important role in connecting academia with the arts industry through a structure that allows direct interaction between students, faculty, and industry professionals. This residency center is designed as a dynamic learning environment where academic theories taught in class can be implemented in real practice, creating a solid bridge between theoretical knowledge and practical application in the world of art. The structure of these residency centers usually consists of several main elements: creative work space, art studio, exhibition space, as well as facilities for workshops and seminars. Creative workspaces and art studios provide a place for students to work individually and collaboratively, applying the techniques they have learned. The exhibition space allows them to showcase their work, get feedback from professionals, and learn how to present art to a wider audience. Regularly held workshops and seminars allow for direct interaction with renowned artists and industry professionals, providing additional insights that cannot always be found in textbooks.

The primary function of an arts education residency center is to provide an immersive learning environment where students can develop practical skills and deepen their understanding of the arts industry. This residency center functions as a creative laboratory, where experimentation, innovation and artistic collaboration take place. Students not only work on individual projects but also engage in collaborative projects that reflect the dynamics of work in the arts industry. The main benefit of an arts education residency center is the improvement of students' practical skills. By working directly under professional guidance, students can develop techniques that are not only theoretical but also applicable. They learn how to face the real challenges of creating works of art, understand the creative process from concept to execution, and develop work disciplines that are essential in the arts industry.

Residency centers also contribute to increasing student portfolios. By having a place to produce and showcase their work, students can put together a strong portfolio that showcases their skills and creativity to potential employers or clients. This portfolio is a clear testament to their ability to work on real projects and produce quality works of art. In addition to individual benefits for students, residency centers also make positive contributions to the educational institution itself. The center can enhance the institution's reputation as a place that promotes practice and innovation, attracting more prospective students and funding from a variety of sources. This can also increase collaboration with industry, opening up more opportunities for students and lecturers to get involved in relevant research and development projects. Overall, arts education residency centers serve as an important component in the integration between academia and industry. With a supportive structure and functions focused on practical skills development and networking, the center plays a key role in preparing students for success in the arts world. Its extensive benefits make it a worthwhile investment for students, lecturers and educational institutions as a whole.

3.3. Strategy and Implementation of Residency Center Development

Integrating the university curriculum with industry through the development of arts education residency centers is an important strategic step to prepare students for the world of work. Arts education residency centers are designed to be a bridge between academia and the needs of industry, allowing students to gain practical experience and relevant knowledge. In the context of arts education, this integration aims not only to improve students' technical skills but also to broaden their horizons about professional practice in the arts and creative industries.

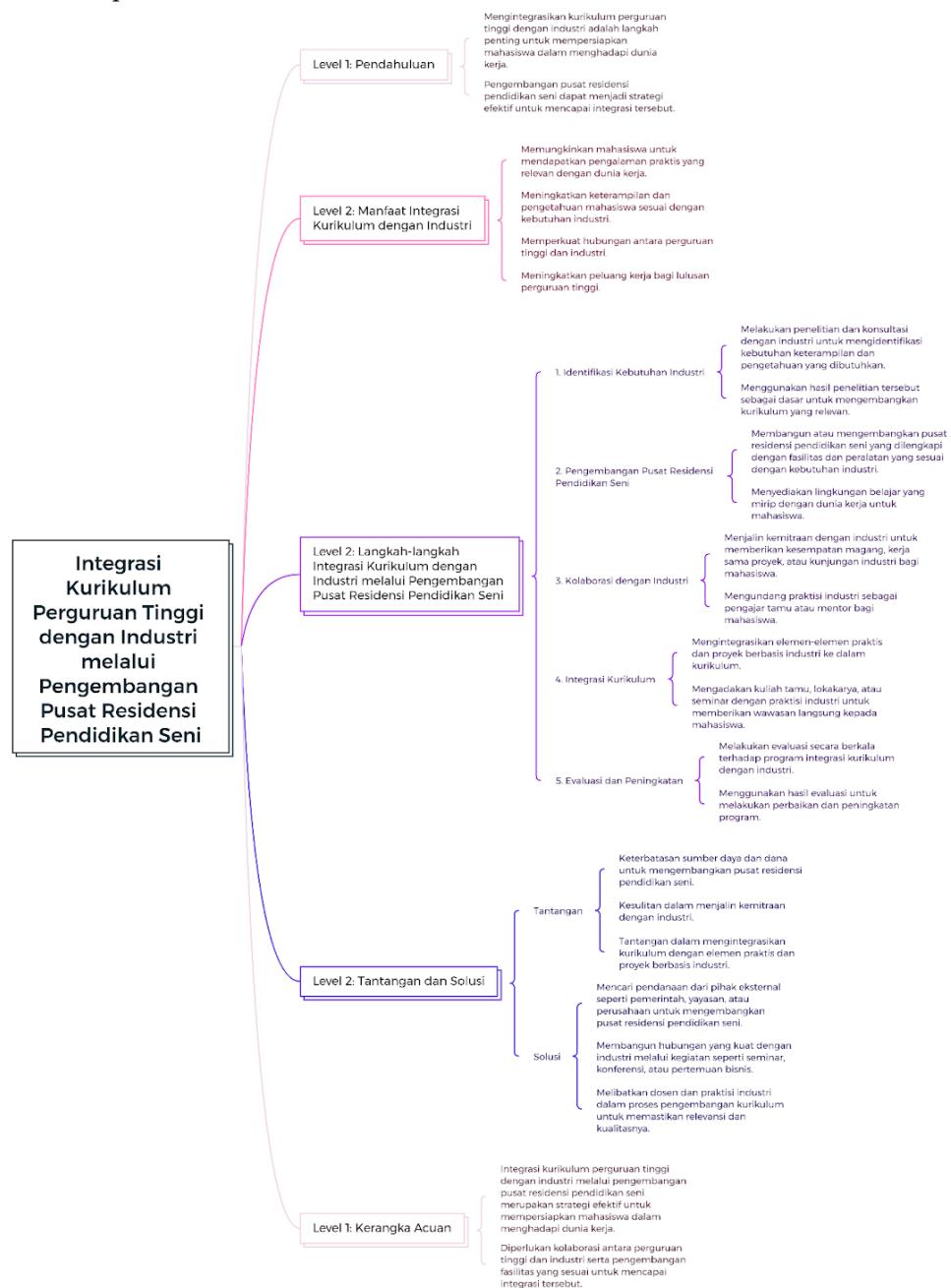


Figure 2. arts education curriculum development strategy

The terms of reference for this integration include several key elements that must be considered. First, the importance of understanding the needs of the industry that continues to develop and adapting the arts education curriculum to remain relevant and up-to-date. In this case, collaboration between universities and industry is needed to identify the skills and knowledge needed. The development of

arts education residency centers can be an effective strategy to achieve such integration, by providing a learning environment that is similar to the world of work. These residency centers must be equipped with facilities and equipment that comply with industry standards, so that students can learn and practice using the latest technology. Integrating the university curriculum with industry has various significant benefits. First, it allows students to gain practical experience that is relevant to the world of work. Through residency centers, students can engage in real-world projects supervised by industry professionals, giving them the opportunity to apply theory learned in the classroom in a practical context. In addition, this integration also improves students' skills and knowledge, making them better prepared to enter the job market. Close relationships between universities and industry also strengthen students' professional networks, opening up wider job opportunities for graduates. Thus, this integration not only benefits students but also improves the quality of graduates produced by universities.

However, there are several challenges that must be overcome to achieve effective integration. Limited resources and funding are often the main obstacles in the development of arts education residency centers. Apart from that, the difficulty in establishing partnerships with industry and integrating practical elements and industry-based projects into the curriculum is also a challenge. To overcome this problem, several solutions can be implemented. First, seek funding from external parties such as the government, foundations, or companies to support the development of residency centers. Second, build strong relationships with industry through activities such as seminars, conferences and business meetings to facilitate partnerships. Involving lecturers and industry practitioners in the curriculum development process is also important to ensure its relevance and quality. With these solutions, it is hoped that existing challenges can be overcome and curriculum integration with industry can be carried out well. The steps for implementing curriculum integration with industry through the development of arts education residency centers involve several stages. First, identification of industry needs is carried out through research and consultation with industry parties. The results of this research are used as a basis for developing a relevant curriculum. Furthermore, arts education residency centers are built or developed with facilities and equipment that suit industry needs. Providing a learning environment that is similar to the world of work for students is the main focus at this stage.

After that, collaboration with industry needs to be strengthened through various activities. Inviting industry practitioners as guest lecturers or mentors for students is one effective way. This not only gives students direct insight from professionals but also enriches their learning experience. Integration of practical elements and industry-based projects into the curriculum should also be undertaken. Holding guest lectures, workshops or seminars with industry practitioners to provide direct insight to students is an important step. Regular evaluation of the curriculum integration program with industry must be carried out to ensure the program is running according to plan and providing the expected benefits. Program evaluation and improvement is an integral part of implementing curriculum integration with industry. Evaluation is carried out to assess the effectiveness of the program in achieving the stated goals. This assessment includes evaluation of student performance, curriculum relevance, and successful collaboration with industry. Based on the evaluation results, program improvements and enhancements are made to ensure that the program remains relevant and effective in facing changing industry needs. In addition, feedback from students and industry partners is also very important to ensure that the program continues to develop according to the latest developments in education and the arts industry.

Integrating the university curriculum with industry through the development of arts education residency centers is an important strategic step to prepare students for the world of work. By combining theory and practice, and involving industry in the learning process, it is hoped that students can develop skills and knowledge that are relevant to industry needs. Although there are several challenges that must be overcome, with the right approach and good cooperation between universities and industry, this integration can be carried out successfully. The result is graduates who are ready to work and have the competencies needed by industry, as well as improving the quality of arts education in

universities. This research provides practical guidance for universities wishing to adopt a similar approach in an effort to increase the relevance of their curriculum to industry needs. Thus, this research not only contributes to improving the quality of arts education but also to the development of quality human resources ready to face challenges in the world of work. In the future, it is hoped that more and more universities will implement curriculum integration with industry, so that the graduates produced not only have strong theoretical knowledge but also practical skills needed by industry. This will increase the competitiveness of graduates in the global job market and contribute to the development of the arts and creative industries as a whole.

3.4. Impact on Student Career Development

The main impact of the residency program is the improvement of students' practical skills. In a residency environment, students have the opportunity to work directly with professionals in their field. In the arts, this means students can learn new techniques, understand the creative process, and get direct feedback from more experienced artists. They can also be involved in real projects that give them valuable experience in dealing with challenges and problems that arise in the process of creating works of art. Residency programs also play an important role in building students' professional networks. Through direct interactions with industry professionals, students can build relationships that will benefit their future careers. In the arts, students involved in residencies often have the opportunity to meet curators, art collectors, and other artists. This network can open doors to future exhibitions, collaborations, and even job opportunities.

Apart from the aspects already mentioned, the residency program also helps improve students' competency and work readiness. In the arts, students learn to manage projects, work within deadlines, and collaborate with various parties. These skills are invaluable in the world of work where time management, collaboration skills, and flexibility are key to success. Overall, residency programs have a broad and profound impact on students' career prospects in the arts and social sciences. By developing practical skills, building professional networks, enhancing portfolios, and increasing competency and job readiness, this program helps students to be more prepared and competitive in entering the job market. This positive impact makes residency programs an important element in higher education that connects academic theory with industrial practice, providing significant added value to students' career development.

4. CONCLUSION

The implementation of this activity succeeded in developing a pattern of integrating the university curriculum with industry through the Arts Education Residency Center, which was effective in improving students' practical skills, expanding their professional networks, and preparing them to face the challenges of the world of work. The methodology, which includes analysis of industry needs, design of residency programs, and evaluation of program implementation, has proven capable of bridging the gap between education and industry. Evaluation through surveys and in-depth interviews confirmed that the program contributes significantly to modernizing the arts education curriculum, ensuring its relevance to current and future industry needs.

Acknowledgements: This activity is fully funded by the State University of Malang through Non-APBN funding sources for 2024 with contract number 4.4.1242/UN32.14.1/PM/2024. We would like to thank the State University of Malang for the financial support provided for this research.

REFERENCES

Afia, N., Muzdalifah, L., & Firdausi, N. (2023). Peningkatan Motivasi Belajar melalui Kegiatan Bimbingan Gratis di Desa Tulangan untuk Mencapai SDG's Poin ke-4 Pendidikan Berkualitas. *Nusantara Community Empowerment Review*, 1(2), 87–94. <https://journal.unusida.ac.id/index.php/ncer/article/view/977>

Chotimah, I., & Anggraini, D. (2018). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Melalui Peningkatan Kualitas Pendidikan, Ekonomi, Kesehatan Dan Lingkungan Di Desa Warujaya. *Abdi Dosen: Jurnal Pengabdian Pada Masyarakat*, 2(1), 62–72. <http://pkm.uika-bogor.ac.id/index.php/ABDIDOS/article/view/76>

Eriani, E., & Yolanda, A. M. (2022). Analisis Angka Partisipasi PAUD Untuk Mewujudkan Pendidikan Berkualitas di Provinsi Riau. *Mitra Ash-Shibyan: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Konseling*, 5(1), 1–16. <https://ejournal.stai-tbh.ac.id/mitra-ash-syibyan/article/view/470>

Fitriana, I., Soraya, F., Surya, E. P., Aruna, A., & Prasetyo, A. R. (2024). Pelatihan Program Komposter Ramah Lingkungan (KRL) SDM SD Islam Plus Al-Azhar. *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat UNSIQ*, 11(2), 183–190. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.32699/ppkm.v11i2.5843>

Hayati, H. N., Dwinugraha, A. P., Fiasari, S. N., Khoirunnisa, H. J., & Evalista, M. F. (2023). SI LUHUR: Improving Digitalization-Based Public Services in Sidoluhur Village, Malang. *Community Empowerment*. <https://doi.org/10.31603/ce.8180>

Januarti, L. F., & Haris, M. (2021). The Influence of Family Empowerment With Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Methods on Covid19 Prevention Compliance. *Strada Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan*. <https://doi.org/10.30994/sjik.v10i2.864>

Linggarwati, T., Haryanto, A., & Darmawan, R. (2022). Implementasi SDGs di Desa Pandak, Kecamatan Baturraden, Kabupaten Banyumas. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional LPPM Unsoed*.

Muharam, R. Y., & Haviz, M. (2022). Strategi Peningkatan Status Desa dari Tertinggal menjadi Desa Berkembang. *Jurnal Riset Ilmu Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 2(2), 125–132. <https://journals.unisba.ac.id/index.php/JRIEB/article/view/1238>

Nugroho, I., Apriana, R. N., Andriani, S., Aeni, U. N., Hafidh, F. M., & Nurrokhman, R. A. (2022). Quality Assistance for MI Muhammadiyah, Salam District Towards a Great Madrasa With Dignity. *Community Empowerment*. <https://doi.org/10.31603/ce.5274>

Nurfatimah, S. A., Hasna, S., & Rostika, D. (2022). Membangun Kualitas Pendidikan di Indonesia dalam Mewujudkan Program Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). *Jurnal Basicedu*, 6(4), 6145–6154. <https://www.neliti.com/publications/449039/membangun-kualitas-pendidikan-di-indonesia-dalam-mewujudkan-program-sustainable>

Osei, M. K., Danquah, A., Blay, E., Danquah, E., & Adu-Dapaah, H. (2018). Stakeholders' Perception and Preferences of Post-Harvest Quality Traits of Tomato in Ghana. *Sustainable Agriculture Research*. <https://doi.org/10.5539/sar.v7n3p93>

Pamungkas, N. (2021). Efektivitas Dana Desa Terhadap Pembangunan Sumber Daya Manusia Pedesaan Melalui Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini. *Sentra Cendekia*, 2(1), 29–37. <https://ejournal.ivet.ac.id/index.php/Jsc/article/view/1619>

Prasetyo, A. R., Sayono, J., Nidhom, A. M., Rahmawati, N., Roziqin, M. F. A., Aruna, A., Surya, E. P., & Marcelliantika, A. (2024). Pengembangan Aset Brand Guidelines sebagai Alat Pendukung Program 3S di Wisata Jeruk Desa Samar. *Indonesian Journal of Tourism Business and Entrepreneurship*, 1(1), 25–39. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31002/ijtbe.v1i1.1464>

Prasetyo, A. R., Wulandari, D. W., Sayono, J., Aruna, A., Surya, E. P., & Firdaus, Z. (2023). Optimizing the Potential of Batik Puspita Industrial Waste for High-Quality, Sustainable Candles. *International Conference on Art, Design, Education and Cultural Studies (ICADECS)*, 5(1), 113–117. <http://conference.um.ac.id/index.php/icadecs/article/view/8416>

Purnamasari, I., Winarno, A., Irawan, D., Aruna, A., & Surya, E. P. (2023). Pengembangan Brand Guideline Merk Industri Susu Lokal. *CARADDE: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 6(1), 68. <https://doi.org/10.31960/caradde.v6i1.1959>

Safitri, A. O., Yunianti, V. D., & Rostika, D. (2022). Upaya peningkatan pendidikan berkualitas di Indonesia: Analisis pencapaian sustainable development goals (SDGs). *Jurnal Basicedu*, 6(4), 7096–7106. <https://jbasic.org/index.php/basicedu/article/view/3296>

Syofra, A. H., Ahmad, N., & Oktari, T. (2023). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Untuk Mewujudkan SDGS Pendidikan Desa Berkualitas Melalui Smart Desa Literasi Air Genting. *Jurdimas (Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Royal)*, 6(4), 679–688. <https://jurnal.stmikroyal.ac.id/index.php/jurdimas/article/view/2875>

Tambak, A. B. S., & Lubis, Y. (2022). Potensi pendidikan dan teknologi dalam meningkatkan kualitas sumber daya manusia di desa ulumahuam. *Jurnal Edukasi Nonformal*, 3(2), 20–30. <https://ummaspul.e-journal.id/JENFOL/article/view/4305>

Triani, E. (2022). Madrasah Accreditation Assistance to Improve Education Quality. *Community Empowerment*. <https://doi.org/10.31603/ce.7993>

Wulansari, A. Y., Vega, B. L. A., Surya, E. P., Aruna, A., Marcelliantika, A., & Iriaji, I. (2023). Pengembangan Papan Edukasi Interaktif Muatan Kebudayaan Lokal Sekolah Menengah Pertama Negeri 10 Malang. *Prosiding SEMINAR NASIONAL & CALL FOR PAPER Fakultas Ekonomi*, 1, 121–133. <https://journal.untidar.ac.id/index.php/semnasfe/article/view/1284>

