

Analysis of Youth Organization's (Karang Taruna) Role in the Implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 Concerning Village in Telaga Sari, Deli Serdang Regency

¹Bambang Riyanto, ²Marlon Sihombing, ³Wahyu Ario Pratomo

¹Department of Regional and Rural Development Planning,
University of Sumatera Utara,
North Sumatra, Indonesia

²Department of Public Administration Sciences, Faculty of Political And Social Sciences
University of Sumatera Utara,
North Sumatra, Indonesia

³Department of Regional and Rural Development Planning
University of Sumatera Utara,
North Sumatra, Indonesia

Abstract

The aim of this study is to analyze the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of the participation of youth in Karang Taruna in the implementation of Law No.6 of 2014 concerning Villages. Data collection is done by interactive techniques through an interview process and non-interactive techniques that are carried out by recording documents / archives. As well as by observing directly to the object of research to see the activities of youth organizations. Analysis is done by using a qualitative approach with descriptive explanations. Based on the information obtained, it can be concluded that the lack of capacity among the administrators is one of the factors why there is no sustainable work program for Karang Taruna Youth in Telaga Sari Village. The programs are only ceremonial, not going well. This is due to a lack of understanding of managerial or sustainable governance.

Introduction

Youth Organization is a forum for coaching, development and empowerment in an effort to develop productive economic activities by utilizing all available potential in the environment, both human resources and natural resources that already exist (read Aqorie,

2015). As a youth organization, Karang Taruna is guided by the Basic Guidelines and Household Guidelines where it has also been regulated about the management structure and tenure in each region starting from the village to the national level.

Ratification of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages by the House of Representatives on Wednesday, December 18, 2013 after going through a discussion process that took approximately seven years must be addressed as a good thing even though there were many concerns in its implementation. The toughest challenge faced in the implementation of village autonomy is that there is no equal ability of the village apparatus and elements of society in each region in terms of managing resources and other potential resources. Karang Taruna as one of the components is clearly considered important to be prepared in welcoming the implementation of the Law.

Statement of the Problem

What are the factors of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) for Youth Organization to participate in the implementation of Law No.6 of 2014 concerning Villages?

Objectives of the Study

Identifying factors of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) for Youth Organizations to participate in the implementation of Law No.6 of 2014 concerning Villages?.

Research Methodology

This type of research is descriptive with a qualitative approach. The research was carried out in Telaga Sari Village, Deliserdang Regency, North Sumatra, which has a fairly active Youth Organization, namely the Tarria Pandawa Youth Organization, which was once a representative of North Sumatra on the stage of the election of the National Exemplary Youth Organization. Data collection techniques of focus group discussion (FGD) were focused and in-depth interviews with several groups of people with an interest in the theme of the study were like the management of the Youth Organization of Satria Pandawa in Telaga Sari Village and the Government Apparatus who understood the problem of governance of Telaga Sari Village. In addition, non-participation observations were also made on various youth activities carried out by Karang Taruna. In the process of analyzing data collected in general, steps will be taken, as follows:

1. Triangulation of data based on type and source of data.
2. Classification of data based on their themes and interests.
3. Create a strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) matrix.
4. Make a report based on the results of the interpretation and translation of the findings

Literature Review

Youth are the next generation of a nation, a national cadre, community cadres and family cadres, the potential of youth can be channeled to produce benefits to the

maximum extent possible, youth need to be involved in development processes (Wahyudini, 2011).

According to Nasdian (2006), empowerment is the path or means to participation. The starting point of participation is deciding, acting, then they reflect that action as a conscious subject. Nasdian (2006) also explained that participation in community development must create maximum participation with the aim that all people in the community can be actively involved in community processes and activities.

SWOT adalah perangkat umum yang didesain dan digunakan sebagai langkah awal dalam proses pembuatan keputusan dan sebagai perencanaan strategis dalam berbagai terapan (Johnson, dkk, 1989).

According to the Indonesian Minister of Social Affairs (2009: 17) Karang Taruna was born on September 26, 1960 in Kampung Melayu, Jakarta. Karang Taruna is a social organization as a means of development for every member of the community who grows and develops on the basis of awareness and social responsibility from, by and for the community, especially the younger generation in the village area or equal indigenous community, especially engaged in the organization of social welfare.

The village is a legal community unit that has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the local community based on the origin and local customs that are recognized in the national government system and located in the regency area (Wijaya, 2002). They are autonomous institutions with their own traditions, customs and laws that are deeply rooted and relatively independent from interference from outside powers (Santoso, 2003). There are mechanisms, rules and

values, which form the basis of the decision-making process (Pambudi et al. 2003). Law Number 6 of 2014 responds to two main problems, namely to restore the original autonomy of the village as it was seized by the new order, while at the same time developing village autonomy to limit

the intervention of regional autonomy after reform. The village regime this time reaffirmed the diversity of villages as earlier corrected by Law 22/1999 and Law 32/2004 and provided a place for the growth of traditional villages outside administrative villages.

Results and Discussion

A strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) matrix

Strength (S)	Opportunity (O)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The cohesiveness of the management in each field makes the implementation of the program work well. 2. Telaga Sari Village community support for the activity program initiated by Karang Taruna Karang Telaga Sari to maximize the role of Youth Organization. 3. Village government support in every development planning activity and legal recognition to Karang Taruna in Telaga Sari Village in making programs that are run and useful in village development. 4. Natural resources in Telaga Sari Village, especially the existence of PTPN IV (plantation company owned by government) cultivated land in Tanjung Morawa Sub-district, supports the Karang Taruna program in agriculture and livestock successfully. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The enactment of Law No.6 of 2014 concerning Villages states that Karang Taruna as Village Community Institutions (LKMD) are recognized by the government. 2. The operation of Kualanamu International Airport (KNIA) which is located close to Telaga Sari Village improves infrastructure development. Diangkatnya T Erry Nuradi yang merupakan Ketua Majelis Pertimbangan Karang Taruna Sumatera Utara menjadi Gubernur Sumatera Utara.
Weakness (W)	Threat (T)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are still many members of the Telaga Sari Village Youth Organization who have not yet taken tertiary education. 2. The lack of entrepreneurial managerial abilities that make productive economic enterprises (UEP) not work. 3. Lack of capacity of members of the Youth Organization in Telaga Sari Village in making relations and correspondence, proposals and cadre 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The growth of new organizations in the village along with the implementation of Law No.6 of 2014 concerning Villages. 2. The election of the village head who made the Karang Taruna cadre in Telaga Sari Village must be smart in carrying out political strategies. The age of the Telaga Sari Village Youth Organization administrators is aging

management.

The SWOT analysis of the Youth Organization of Telaga Sari Village in Table 6 above can be explained that the obstacles to the role of Karang Taruna youth in the Implementation of Law No. 6 of 2016 concerning Villages are the lack of human resources in the Karang Taruna Village in Telaga Sari who have a bachelor's degree, which led to unstructured organizational management.

It must be admitted that education is a means to improve the quality of human resources. The Indonesian National Qualification Framework (KKNI) states, people who have education to the doctoral level will get a score of 9. Although, in the KKNI also said that those who are not educated can get the highest grades as long as they meet the requirements of professionalism in their respective fields, but still education become the main benchmark.

The low level of education among the administrators is one of the factors why the Telaga Sari Village Youth Work program is not sustainable. Programs run only ceremonially. Even if there is a form of empowerment, it generally does not work well. Because, the management of the Youth Organization of Telaga Sari Village lacks understanding of managerial or sustainable work program management.

The lack of management ability to manage a program is also a separate obstacle. Some work programs such as the Productive Economic Business (UEP) Cattle, for example, only lasted for two years and ended conflict between administrators. Based on the data collected, the inability to share income and manage workload between one management to another is a major factor.

So that the management of Karang Taruna Youth Village decided to stop the program rather than find the UEP management solution.

In fact, managing a business-based program requires reliable capabilities in its management. If managed carelessly the results will not be optimal. In addition to harming Karang Taruna cadres, Telaga Sari Village can also reduce the level of trust of the people who become investors and the government who provide assistance in the realization of the UEP. A similar situation also occurred in the implementation of the Karang Taruna Joint Business Group (KUBE), especially in agriculture. The arable land which is used as the main foundation for managing agricultural products managed by the management of Karang Taruna Youth in Telaga Sari Village finally has to stop.

The problem is the absence of a fair income sharing mechanism. The land area of the cultivating farmer with other cultivators is not the same, causing social jealousy. The assistance provided by the government is also limited so that only a few use the agricultural assistance. This condition makes disputes between farmers, so the solution is that the cultivated lands are sold to other people, and the proceeds are divided equally. The inability to manage KUBE and UEP has become a weakness that must be addressed by the Telaga Sari Village Youth Organization in order to be able to implement its role as expected in Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

Another weakness that often becomes a barrier is the absence of the management of the Telaga Sari Village Youth Organization who understand the

administrative issues professionally. Assistance from related offices is often not optimized because of the unpreparedness of Karang Taruna Youth in Telaga Sari Village in preparing the administration process as the main condition for assistance can be provided. This administrative problem is often underestimated by the administrators, even though organizational administration is an important part of developing an organization. Through good administration, an organization can find out how far the development of the organization.

Another problem that often becomes an obstacle is the matter of the cadre mechanism. The absence of a special recruitment schedule could threaten the regeneration of the Karang Taruna Youth Village. Administrators currently have an average age of 30-35 years. While the mandate of the law confirms that those who can become administrators are up to 40 years old. This means that if cadre management is not immediately addressed, then in 10 to 5 years the Youth Organization of Telaga Sari Village will experience a lost generation.

In addition to the inhibiting factors, the role of the Youth Organization of Telaga Sari Village in the Implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages also has its own challenges. The enactment of a village law that specifically does not regulate the establishment of Village Community Institutions (LKMD) provides opportunities for new village-based organizations to emerge. This is a positive matter in terms of participatory implementation. However, for the Telaga Sari Village Youth Organization, this is a threat.

The role of the Youth Organization of Telaga Sari Village to participate in taking policy in the formulation of work programs in the village government will be limited by the emergence of the new organization. Therefore, strengthening the Youth Organization of Telaga Sari Village became a necessity. The strengthening will make the bargaining value of the Karang Taruna Youth in Telaga Sari Village so that the new organizations must be based in Karang Taruna which is actually more experienced about the village

The next threat came from the process of selecting village heads who used the direct election mechanism. Candidates for village heads always use various methods, such as holding community organizations. The problem is, Karang Taruna as an institution must be independent or impartial. This is clearly written in the Karang Taruna statutes and by-laws which are legalized nationally. However, in reality the Youth Organization must take sides because without the support of the government, Youth Organization is difficult to carry out its activities. As already mentioned, Karang Taruna is a government partner.

Based on observations and data collection, the alignment of the Youth Organization of Telaga Sari Village in the process of selecting local heads in the village became a threat. The reason is, only by carrying out one of the candidates, the Youth Organization of Telaga Sari Village must be ready to win and be ready to lose. In the sense, if the candidate wins, the Youth Organization program will be fully supported by the candidate of the village head who is promoted. However, if they lose, the Karang Taruna of Telaga Sari Village will become opposition in the village government, because the village head who is not supported by Karang

Taruna considers Karang Taruna as political opponents.

The age of the administrators is also a separate threat because the maximum age to be the administrator of Karang Taruna in Telaga Sari Village is a threat if the regeneration process is not carried out properly. Cadre formation of Taruna in Telaga Sari Village based on observations did not go well. The recruitment and selection process does not have clear and firm rules.

Overcoming these challenges and obstacles, the Telaga Sari Village Youth Organization must be able to use the opportunities and strengths both internally and externally. The enactment of Law No.6 of 2016 concerning Villages is a very good opportunity for the development of the Youth Organization of Telaga Sari Village. Because recognition of this organization is mentioned in the law. That is, the legitimacy of the Youth Organization is getting stronger, especially at the village level. The participation of Karang Taruna members in developing the progress of their region will also be more wide open. The members of Youth Organization will be more flexible in carrying out their duties and functions in the community.

In addition, in the area of Telaga Sari Village, Kualanamu International Airport has also been built which affects the economy level of the community. With the existence of the international airport, Karang Taruna youth should be able to make it an opportunity to improve the economy of their communities due to the impact of infrastructure development.

With the airport, then the roads to Telaga Sari Village, Tanjungmorawa Subdistrict, Deliserdang Regency are better than before. The deserted roadside has turned

into a center of culinary business and lodging provides wide-open employment opportunities. The Joint Business Group (KUBE) made by Karang Taruna can develop rapidly, the price of land is getting higher.

From a political standpoint, the Karang Taruna organization is now also benefiting. The appointment of T Erry Nuradi as Governor of North Sumatra became a breath of fresh air for all cadets of the Youth Organization in North Sumatra, including the Karang Taruna Youth in Telaga Sari Village. Because T Erry Nuradi is a Karang Taruna cadre, who is now the Chairperson of the North Sumatra Youth Council (MPKT). With the existence of Karang Taruna cadres at the highest level in the field of government, the Karang Taruna programs should be better. Funds from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) distributed through livestock aid, fisheries and agriculture should make Karang Taruna progress rapidly, in terms of economic development. Interventions from regional heads, district / city level, subdistrict heads and village heads, are aware of making and supporting Karang Taruna programs.

Making those opportunities become maximum, actually Karang Taruna Telaga Sari Village has good capital. The solidarity between the administrators in Karang Taruna in Telaga Sari Village is very strong, seen in every activity that is always attended by Karang Taruna cadres. The support of the surrounding community is also a great force, social capital will be able to make Karang Taruna in Telaga Sari Village easy to carry out every social activity and support from the village government.

The large social capital support should be able to be a solution to minimize obstacles and challenges. The strengthening of the Telaga Sari Village Youth Organization will make the organization as a forum for the interests of the local community, including for the benefit of the social security of the community, and to support the resilience of the people's economy (economic survival).

Increasing the role of Karang Taruna youth in Telaga Sari Village with social capital in addition to maintaining social relations (cooperation and trust) that are built based on homogeneous identity similarity (religious ties, kinship) and then become exclusive. Existing social capital also needs to be developed to be open to other heterogeneous communities, so that harmony and peace are created.

In turn, the social capital owned by Karang Taruna in Telaga Sari Village needs to be connected with other wider local communities so as to be able to build solid cooperation with other villages both in strengthening the social institutions themselves and economic development, for example in the management of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes)

The Youth Organization of Telaga Sari Village can be strengthened again to become a social institution that can support the implementation of village government that is accountable, protects and prospers the community so that the ideals and spirit of the Village Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages can be implemented properly.

Conclusion

The Youth Organization of Telaga Sari Village, Deliserdang Regency has obstacles and challenges that must be addressed immediately. By relying on strengths and opportunities, Karang

Taruna Telaga Sari Village should be able to play an active role in realizing the participation of village community institutions as stipulated in Law No. 6 of 2016 concerning Village, so that its function as a social organization can be more beneficial to the village community..

Reference

- [1] Aqorie, Harpandi. 2015. Sejarah Karang Taruna. Artikel pada <https://uranglaye.wordpress.com> tanggal 13 Februari diakses 23 juli 2015.
- [2] Iskandar, Sigit. 2015. Gerak Pemuda dalam Pembangunan. Artikel pada <http://www.knpj Juara.com> tanggal 7 Juni diakses 23 Juli 2015.
- [3] Wahyudini, Siti. 2011. Strategi Kebijakan Pengarusutamaan Pemuda. Tesis dipublikasi dalam <https://www.academia.edu>.
- [4] Nasdian, Fredian Tonny. 2006. Pengembangan Masyarakat (Community Development). Bogor: Institut Pertanian Bogor.
- [5] Wijaya, HAW. 2002. Pemerintahan Desa/ Marga: Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 22 tahun 1999 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah (Suatu Telaah Administrasi Negara). Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- [6] Santoso Purwo (ed). 2003. Pembaharuan Desa Secara Partisipatif. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- [7] Pambudi, Himawan S. dkk. 2003. *Politik Pemberdayaan Jalan Mewujudkan Otonomi Desa*. Yogyakarta: Lappera Pustaka Utama