
Government and Economic Guidance: Youth Organization Stimulant Assistance

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to explain the role of karang taruna in improving social care youth urban village Weru Kidul, District of Weru, Cirebon. This research using of descriptive quantitative, the subject of study was karang taruna member that is in urban village Weru Kidul, District of Weru, Cirebon which consisted of thirty people.. Technique of data collection was using questionsnoire with analisis data using chi square. The result of this research showed that the role of karang taruna in improving social care youth is less good. It means that the youth which attitude responce, care, is to environment around and was consumed by the word his own so tahat they forget with duty of him as youth and members of karang taruna. There fore they are expected to more concerned with their surroundings.

Keywords : Construction, Stimulant, Productive Economic Business.



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INTRODUCTION

Talking about the problem of youth the author remembered the words of the first President of the Republic of Indonesia Soekarno, in the article Wiwin Siswantini Dan Soekiyono he once said: Give me 1,000 parents, I will undoubtedly uproot Mount Semeru from its roots and then give me 10 young men I will undoubtedly shake the world. From this expression, it can be interpreted that, the youth or the younger generation has extraordinary potential for strength compared to the older generation. The younger generation is them, the Indonesian population of productive age who are active and of course energetic. The young people hope that the nation will become leaders and control holders of where the Indonesian nation is headed in the future, so that all Indonesians will be more prosperous and away from poverty, so that Indonesia can continue to develop and be seen as a developed country recognized in the eyes of Indonesia.

Through this statement, it is clear that the role of youth is very necessary as a means of defending the sovereignty of the Nation and State. Of course, the strength of youth must be accompanied by serious and deep coaching in order to achieve the progress and success of a nation.

To foster youth can be done in various ways and means, one of which is through the Karang Taruna Organization. In this study, the author will look at the role of Karang Taruna or Community organizations towards youth who certainly need extra guidance so that the nation's successor youth are able to become religious, intellectual youth and become pioneers of national progress.

In accordance with the Basic Guidelines of Karang Taruna, the definition of Karang Taruna is a Social Organization for the development of the younger generation that grows and develops on the basis of awareness and social responsibility from, by, and for the community, especially the younger generation in the village / kelurahan area or indigenous communities as equals and is mainly engaged in social welfare efforts. Taruna Coral Development is regulated in Permensos 83 / HUK / 2005 concerning Basic Guidelines for Taruna Corals which aims to:

The realization of the growth and development of awareness and social responsibility of each young generation of Karang Taruna residents in preventing, counteracting, overcoming and anticipating various social problems. The formation of the spirit and spirit of the younger generation of Karang Taruna residents who perform and have personality and knowledge. The growth of the potential and ability of the younger generation in order to develop the empowerment of the residents of Karang Taruna. The motivation of every young generation of Karang Taruna residents to be able to establish tolerance and become the glue of unity in the diversity of life in society, nation and state. The establishment of cooperation between the younger generation of Karang Taruna residents in order to realize the level of social welfare for the community. The realization of social welfare that is increasing for the younger generation in villages /kelurahan or indigenous communities as equals that allows the implementation of their social functions as human builders who are able to overcome social welfare problems in their environment. The realization of the development of social welfare of the younger generation in villages /kelurahan or indigenous communities as equals which is carried out in a comprehensive, integrated and directed and sustainable manner by Karang Taruna together with the government and other community components.

The problem that occurs in the cadet reef is, Very limited capital. (48%) , The routines of the administrators and members are students and employees. (27%) , Does not have a strategic entrepreneurial location. (5%) , Does not have a permanent or semi-permanent building. (20%)

Where Karang Taruna is a youth organization, it can be said to be a beginner in the field of entrepreneurship, then, in terms of capital, the majority is very weak. Because the Karang Taruna Organization has not obtained the right or permission to apply for credit through financial or banking institutions on behalf of the organization, so the majority of the capital comes from Anggaran or a combination of individual management and its members.

The above is due to several factors, namely:

1. Assistance from the Regional Government through the Cirebon Regency Social Service Office is only in the form of Stimulant assistance.

2. The Cirebon Regency Social Service does not have the authority to provide assistance in the form of money.

3. Lack of communication between cadet coral management and Corporate Social Responsibility or CSR for short.

So that the problem of capital becomes the majority of the underdevelopment of Productive Economic Enterprises managed by cadets.

Capital is divided into several elements, including:

1. Location

Location is one of the important elements for the place where the business is established, but in this case the specified location does not contain elements of future problems or is not a dispute or is not problematic with applicable law, because the productive economic business run by the cadet reef is expected to be sustainable and develop.

2. Building

In addition to location, the building is also an important element as a business location, because in addition to being a location for running a business, it is also a place to store raw materials, equipment, and other business equipment.

3. Knowledge

Knowledge or knowledge is the basic element of running a business, where the rapid development of the times and very significant technological advances in the era of globalization are also benchmarks for the progress or speed of development of a business.

4. Tools

Tools or equipment that are supporting in running a business must also be considered, because it leads to customer satisfaction in carrying out excellent service.

Whether some of the elements above have been fulfilled by Young Entrepreneur Candidates, maybe in some areas there are those who are helped by the Regional Government through the Karang Taruna Empowerment Program through Productive Economic Enterprises (UEP), but only limited to Points 3 and 4, this is because determining the location of the business and the cost of making buildings to run a business also requires considerable costs, Because it is impossible for a productive economic business to be run at the home of one of the members or administrators of the cadet reef alone.

METHOD

According to Lexy J. Moleong, data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories and basic description units so that themes can be found and can be formulated. Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out from before entering the field, while in the field and after completion in the field. Data analysis in this study uses the Miles and

and Huberman model method, namely during the data collection process, 3 important activities are carried out including data reduction, data presentation (data display), verification (verification). according to Miles and Huberman cited by Lexy J. Moleong We can see that this research process is carried out repeatedly constantly and is interrelated with each other both from before, while in the field to the completion of the research.

Data Presentation Collection Conclusion: Drawing Data Reduction Verification Data Collection Collecting or collecting data. In this stage, the researcher is present in the research object to make observations, interviews, record all the data needed in this study. Data Reduction The data obtained from the field is quite a lot, so it needs to be recorded carefully and in detail. The longer the researcher is in the field, the more the amount of data obtained is also more, complex and complicated, for that it is necessary to reduce the data.

Data reduction has the meaning of summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the things that are important, looking for themes and patterns. Data reduction takes place during the process of retrieving that data, at this stage there will also be coding, summarizing and creating partitions (parts). This transformation process continues until the final research report is fully composed.

Data Presentation After reducing the data, the step taken by the researcher is to present the data. The presentation of data can be interpreted as a set of information that is composed that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. This presentation is carried out in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories. The presentation of data aims to allow researchers to understand what is happening in planning the next action to be taken. **Verification** The final step in data collection is verification. From the beginning of data collection, researchers look for relationships related to existing problems, record and draw conclusions.

The initial conclusion is still temporary and will always undergo changes while the data collection process is still ongoing, but if the conclusions made are supported by valid and consistent data found in the field, then the conclusion is a credible conclusion.

Population and sample definition

1. Population

According to Arikunto (2006:130) Population is "The whole object of research". If one wants to examine all the elements present in the research area, then the research is a population study. The total population in this study is the entire Taruna Reef in Cirebon Regency.

If the population is large and it is impossible for researchers to study everything in the population, for example due to limited funds, energy and time then the researcher can use samples taken from that population. The number of samples used in this study was 30 people.

According to Arikunto(2010) that, "If the respondents are less than 100 employees, it is better to take all so that the research is a population study. But if the number of respondents is

large, it can be taken between 10%-15% or 20%-25% or more depending on the situation and conditions.

Gay and Diehl (1992) argue that the sample should be as large as possible. This opinion of Gay and Diehl (1992) assumes that the more samples taken, the more representative and the results can be generalizable. However, the sample size received will largely depend on the type of research.

1. If the study is descriptive, then the minimum sample is 10% of the population.
2. If the study is correlational the minimum sample is 30 subjects.
3. When causal research the sample comparison is 30 Subjects per group.
4. When experimental research the minimum sample is 15 subjects per group.

Data type and source

The types and sources of data presented come from interviews with several cadet reef members in several locations with very limited time.

This type of research is a descriptive analysis that examines three variables, namely three free variables and one bound variable. Training, which is given notation (X1), Motivation (X2) and Compensation (X3) while the bound variable is Cadet Coral Empowerment is annotated as (Y).

a. Data Collection Methods

The data collected from this study is related to the condition of the three variables above, this data was collected by techniques:

1. Field Research

This research technique is carried out by going directly to the field (survey) by using a data collection tool in the form of a questionnaire (Quisioner).

2. Library Research

This technique is carried out to support theoretical or conceptual ideas regarding research variables which in this case are supported by previously existing tools and there is relevance with the problems discussed.

Research Instruments

According to Sugiyono (2017: 102) what is meant by research instruments is as follows:

"A research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena."

Research instruments are used as data collection tools, and the instruments commonly used in research are several lists of questions and questionnaires that are submitted and given to each respondent who is a sample in the study at the time of observation.

In operational variables researchers use ordinal scales. Ordinal scales are used to provide value information on answers. The measurement of these variables is used Likert Scale. According to Kiener in (Umar 2005): "The Likert scale is related to statements about a person's attitude towards something such as agreeing, disagreeing, happy, unhappy, and good, not good"

Data Collection Techniques

- a. Questionnaire with several cadet coral administrators in weru district, Cirebon Regency.
1. Questionnaire, according to Sugiyono(2017:199) questionnaire is a data collection technique carried out by giving a set of questions or written statements which is carried out by giving a set of questions on written statements to respondents to answer. In this study, the researcher immediately went into the field to get respondents' answers which were used as research samples.

Data Analysis Techniques

All data from the results of the distribution of this questionnaire are scored and analyzed using statistical tests. The data analysis techniques used in this study are correlation and regression, namely multiple linear regression to determine the contribution of each variable X1, X2, X3 both partially (respectively) and jointly to variable Y.

- 1) Validity Test
- 2) Reliability Test
- 3) Test Classical Assumptions

The Classical Assumption Test aims to see whether the assumptions underlying the OLS (Ordinary Least Square) test formula are met or not with the test criteria that must be met are as follows:

- a. Normality Test
- b. Multi Collinarity Test
- c. Heteroskedasticity Test
- d. Multiple Regression Test
- e. Hypothesis Test

A. *Test t*

Figure 2 : Acceptance and Rejection Areas of t Test

B. *Test F*

Statistical Hypothesis

Based on the methodology above, the author proposes. The statistical hypothesis is as follows :

1. H0: There is no Effect of Training on the Empowerment of Cadet Corals.
Ha : There is an Effect of Training on the empowerment of Taruna Corals.
2. H0: There is no Motivational Influence on the Empowerment of Cadet Corals.
Ha : There is an Influence of Motivation on the empowerment of Karang Taruna.
3. H0 : There is no Effect of Compensation on the Empowerment of Cadet Corals.
Ha : There is an Effect of Compensation on the Empowerment of Cadet Corals.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Conditions for organizational research purposes, damage and management of youth organizations

First part

1. The youth organization is in a village or sub-district which is held autonomously by local youth organizations.
2. To carry out coordination, communication, information, consultation, coordination and cooperation. Youth committees were formed in sub-districts, districts/cities, provinces and nationally as a means of youth organization whose implementation is through administrators in each respective area.
3. Youth organizations or sub-district/kelurahan/regency/provincial/national youth organizations can form a forum that brings together community leaders, observers of youth organizations, the business world, academics and other potentials who provide support for the progress of youth organizations whose formation mechanism is regulated by decree management of the national youth organization and is responsible for the national work meeting.

The second part

- 1) Membership of youth organizations adheres to a passive system system, which means that all members of the community aged 13 to 45 years in a village or sub-district environment or equivalent customary community are members of youth organizations.
- 2) Karang Taruna residents as referred to in paragraph 1 have the same rights and obligations regardless of their ancestry, class, ethnicity and culture, gender, social position, political treatment and religion.

Third part

1. The youth committee members are elected by deliberation and consensus by local youth organizations and meet the requirements to be appointed as youth committee members, namely:
 - a. Have faith in the almighty God.
 - b. Loyal and fully obedient to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.
 - c. Have organizational knowledge and skills, willingness and ability, dedication to social welfare.
 - d. Age 17 years to 45 years.
2. The management of the village/kelurahan youth group is selected, determined and ratified in a village/kelurahan youth organization meeting and confirmed by the local village/lurah head, with a term of office of 3 years.
3. The management of the selected youth committee is established and approved with the following conditions:
 - a. The sub-district youth committee is selected, appointed and ratified through a meeting of the youth organization committee in the sub-district and confirmed by the local sub-district head with a term of service of 5 years.

- b. The district or city youth organization committee is elected, appointed and ratified at the district/city youth organization meeting and confirmed by the regent/mayor, with a term of office of 5 years.
- c. The provincial youth committee is elected, appointed and ratified at a working meeting of the provincial youth organization committee and confirmed by the local governor with a term of service of 5 years.
- d. The national youth committee is elected, appointed, and ratified at the national work meeting of the youth organization and confirmed by the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia with a term of service of 5 years.

Work mechanism

1. Karang Taruna are autonomous, social, open and have local personality
2. The mechanism of working relations between youth organizations and youth committees in sub-districts, districts/cities, provinces and nationally is functionally coordinative, consultative and collaborative.
3. The working relationship between youth committees is coordinative, collaborative, consultative and functional partnership vertically.
4. The working relationship between youth committees as referred to in paragraph 3 is regulated separately, which is determined through a national work meeting of youth organization committees.

Builder of cadets

Youth development includes:

- a. Main builder
- b. general coach
- c. Functional builder
- d. Technical builder

Work program

Each youth group is responsible for establishing a work program based on the mechanism, potential, resources, capabilities and needs of the local youth group.

1. The Karang Taruna work program consists of fostering and developing the younger generation, strengthening the organization, increasing social welfare businesses, productive economic businesses, sports and arts recreation, partnerships and others as needed.
2. The work program referred to in number 1 is prepared as a result of deliberation/consensus based on a short-term plan. Medium and long.
3. To carry out the work program referred to in numbers 1 and 2, youth organizations can form technical units

Responsibility and authority

1. The implementation of the youth youth program is the responsibility and authority of the government, provincial government, and district/city government
2. The responsibilities and authorities referred to in number 1 are exercised by the minister of social affairs, governors and regents/mayors.

Responsibilities and powers of the minister of social affairs include:

- a. Establish general guidelines for youth organizations
- b. Setting standards and indicators nationally
- c. Conduct pilot programs
- d. Provide stimulation
- e. Give awards
- f. Socializing
- g. Monitoring
- h. Carry out coordination
- i. Strengthen human resources

The governor's responsibilities and powers include:

- a. Carry out decentralization tasks in the field of youth empowerment.
- b. Carry out deconcentration tasks in the field of youth empowerment.
- c. Conduct development programs.
- d. Conducting partnership training with youth management.
- e. Give awards
- f. Socializing
- g. Monitoring
- h. Carry out coordination

Responsibilities and authorities of regents / mayors include:

- a. Carry out auxiliary tasks
- b. Doing youth coral growth
- c. Updating youth data
- d. Carry out further training
- e. Conducting partnership training with youth management
- f. Give awards
- g. Socializing
- h. Monitoring
- i. Carry out coordination

Confirmations and appointments

1. The inauguration of village/sub-district cadet committees and cadet committees in sub-district and national scopes is carried out by decision of an authorized official in accordance with their scope of authority.
2. The decision of the authorized official referred to in number 1 is:
 - a. Decision of the village head or lurah for the inauguration of the village/kelurahan youth committee.
 - b. The sub-district head's decision to inaugurate the youth committee in the local sub-district.
 - c. Regent / mayor's decision for the inauguration of the youth committee in the local district / city.
 - d. Governor's decision for the inauguration of the youth committee in the local province.
 - e. Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs for the inauguration of the national youth organization board.
3. The inauguration of village/sub-district cadet committees and cadet committees at the sub-district up to the national level as referred to in number 2 is carried out by authorized officials according to the level of scope of each area.

Finance, Karang Taruna finance can be obtained from:

- a. Dues of Karang Taruna residents.
- b. Own business legally obtained.
- c. Non-binding community assistance.
- d. Assistance or subsidies from the government.
- e. Other businesses that do not conflict with the applicable laws and regulations.

Karang Taruna financial management must be carried out in a transparent, efficient, effective and accountable manner. Identity and emblem

1. Karang Taruna must have the identity of the flag symbol, pennants, and marching songs and hymns.
2. The identity of the youth group consists of flags, field service clothes, daily uniforms, hats and youth attributes.
3. The mechanism for using the Karang Taruna identity is further regulated by the Director General of Social Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation..

CONCLUSION

Based on the description, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Productive Economic Business (UEP) is a type of micro business carried out by Karang Taruna in groups or can be called Joint Business Groups (KUBE).
2. Before running a Productive Economic Business, Karang Taruna must examine the potential that exists in the Prospective Business Location to determine the type of business to be run.

3. Development of Human Resources is far more important than capital, through Social Guidance Empowerment of Karang Taruna can increase insight, ability and knowledge as well as training for Karang Taruna members or administrators.
4. By instilling entrepreneurial character in Karang Taruna, it will increase insight and knowledge to the next generation about entrepreneurship.
5. With entrepreneurship, it is expected to become a group of young entrepreneurs who are independent, innovative and creative on an ongoing basis and can absorb jobs for the future.

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