

The Influence of Youth Role against the Development of Handicraft Industry in District of Kualuh Hulu, North Labuhanbatu Regency

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ABSTRACT

This research is based on the background of current youth conditions and problems, such as the prevalence of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS, promiscuity, thuggery and violence, resulting in a lack of awareness of the youth of the social and economic environment of society. This research aims to know and analyze how the role of youth to the development of handicraft industry in District of Kualuh Hulu, North Labuhanbatu regency and to know and analyze the influence of youth role on the development of handicraft industry in District of Kualuh Hulu, North Labuhanbatu regency. The type of research used in this research is quantitative descriptive with a sample of 96 respondents. Populations and samples in this study were youths in Hanna Plantation Village, District of Kualuh Hulu, North Labuhanbatu regency aged 16-30 years and data collection techniques through primary data (questionnaire and survey) and secondary. The research method used is Hypothesis Test and Multiple Linear Regression. The results showed that (1) Youth participated in the Development of Handicraft Industry in district of Kualuh Hulu, North Labuhanbatu regency was proven by positive and constructive activities they did, such as Entrepreneurship Training, Craft Making Training, Village Development Seminar and social activities, such as Commemoration of National Day and Religious Day, Village Social Events and Drug Extension, (2) Independent variable (agent of change, agent of development, and agent of modernization) simultaneously have a significant positive effect on dependent variable (Development of Handicraft Industry). Partially agent of change and agent of development have a significant positive effect, while agent of modernization variable has positive effect not significantly on the development of handicraft industry in district of Kualuh Hulu, North Labuhanbatu regency, (3) Influence of youth role to the development of handicraft industry in sales growth, capital, labor growth, market growth and profit growth are very high, i.e., respectively 85,2 %, 78,1 %, 72,4%, 78,8 % and 78,7 %, this explains that the role of youth towards the development of handicraft industry in district of Kualuh Hulu, North Labuhanbatu regency is positive, meaning that the independent variable of agent of change, agent of development, and agent of modernization is considered important and must be improved again.

Key Words: *Agent of change, Agent of development, Agent of modernization, Industrial Development of Handicrafts*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a pluralistic country, a country that has a lot of ethnicity, ethnicity, language. It is noted that the Indonesian nation consists of hundreds of tribes or

ethnicities who live on more than 13,000 islands, hundreds of regional languages, hundreds of cultures or customs, and many religions. This multidimensional plurality has thus far formed a very beautiful and

enchancing Indonesian mosaic in one container of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (Tanjung, 2012: 1). Indonesian pluralism is automatically proportional to the area and population. Indonesia is the 13th largest country in the world and occupies the first position of the largest country in Southeast Asia with an area of 1,990,250 Km square (BPS, Indonesia in figures, 2015). Indonesia's natural wealth must be well utilized by the population, with the flourishing of diverse crops that will improve the economy of the community. In fact, it is not only the production of plants that are expected to improve the economy, the waste produced by plants can be used by the community to be processed into economic value and increase household income. Many of the crop waste products that can be modified into goods of economic value with creative and high artistic touch. One example is waste from oil palm plantations that can be processed into handicrafts of economic value. The population of Indonesia, which is spread from Indonesia's zero point, namely Sabang to Merauke, reaches 255,182,144 people (BPS, Indonesia in figures, 2015) and this number is converted to percent of the total population in the world, which is 3.5 percent of the world's population. The large number of population puts Indonesia in the fourth position of the world's largest population below the United States, which occupies the third position next in India and second place in China.

The composition of the number of young people in Indonesia in 2015 totaled 64 million people, or 25% of the total population of Indonesia in 2015 which reached 255 million people (BPS, Indonesia in figures, 2015). A huge potential and very potential to drive the wheels of nation and state development. This very large number of young people is not impossible to make this nation compete in the international arena and make Indonesia famous in the eyes of the world, but on the contrary this will also be a big problem if the huge

numbers of young people actually bring problems to the nation. Youth issues are still so many at the moment, including apathy tendencies, hedonism which leads to negative actions such as drinking, drugs, free sex and even away from religious values.

According to Law No. 40 of 2009 concerning Youth, the definition of youth is: "Indonesian citizens entering an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years." Indonesian citizens categorized as youth are citizens aged between 16-30 years. Young people have a big role in the occurrence of social changes in the surrounding environment and in the wider domain, but before young people try to position themselves as agents of change, they must make sure they are ready to become a generation of change, not even becomes the object of the problem that occurs in his environment. Young people must begin to explore the distinctive character he has, because basically every young man has unique characteristics, including creative, critical, optimistic, and able to adapt to the times plays a role in social change in the environment. There are at least three roles of youth in Peru social materials, namely as change agents (agent of change), development agents (agent of development) and modernization agents (agents of modernization) (Rusmana, 2016) The craft industry is one type of work that develops in human life. In Indonesia the work industry continues to experience development and receives considerable attention from the government, small industry is one of the village community development strategies, so it needs to be developed to increase employment opportunities. Ariawati (in Hermana, 2016: 5) added that small-scale industry is a business sector that is the foundation of Indonesian people's hopes, considering that more than 99% of businesses in Indonesia are classified as small-scale industries and absorb 88,30% of all workers.

Small industry is an integral part of the national business world that has the

position, potential and role that are very important and strategic in building economic power from the bottom and is Bottom Up. Small businesses are business activities that are able to expand employment and provide broad economic services to the community and are able to encourage the rate of economic growth and regional development (Tripriyono, 2008: 3) Small-scale industrial development needs to be improved and expanded because it has great potential in the development process, especially in absorbing labor and expanding employment when compared to other industrial groups. This is because small industries are often associated with small capital, low technology, traditional character and a low level of efficiency.

North Labuhanbatu Regency is a new regency resulting from the regency of Labuhanbatu. North Labuhanbatu Regency was formed based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2008 concerning the establishment of North Labuhanbatu Regency in North Sumatra Province. North Labuhanbatu Regency has sufficient potential to develop small industries, especially the handicraft industry, namely in the Hanna Plantation Village, Kualuh Hulu District, considering that this village is in the territory of PT. Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN III) with oil palm plants. The dominant handicraft industry in Kualuh Hulu Sub district is the result of the waste of palm oil harvesting, namely broom sticks, food placemat and food. The Hanna Plantation Village is a village located on the southern edge of Kualuh Hulu District. The Hanna Plantation Village is a village in the area of PT. Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN III) with oil palm plantations; the waste produced by palm oil harvesting is processed by the community into crafts. The increase in the quantity of handicrafts and the willingness to produce handicrafts in the Hanna Plantation Village is still not significant from year to year, this can be seen from the variations in production from year to year that have not changed and each type of craft

that is carried out is still imitating each other.

The community in the Hanna Plantation village is still largely focused as an employee at PT. Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN III). The percentage of the population working on the plantation is almost 85% of the total population. It can almost be observed that the income of the people in this village is still not at a reasonable level, because only as employees and this is a problem that is constantly faced by the community in the Hanna Plantation village. Because of these economic problems, there is a small part of society that adds income by making handicrafts with simple creativity made from plantation waste. The number of craftsmen in the village is also still quite small, this is because there are still most people consider that the craft business is not very promising. Even the handicraft industry players themselves still face many problems in the craft manufacturing process, these problems include: (1) lack of capital for business development, (2) limited marketing access, this is related to market share information, (3) product problems that relating to product quality, (5) technology, (6) business management, (7) labor. (Source: Hanna Plantation Village Head, interview, December 4, 2017).

Another important issue is the orientation of the community which almost happens in all plantation employees that the community expects even requires their children to become their successors as Keryawan on plantations or as civil servants (PNS) in the government. This stigma is awakened because employees feel that looking for a job is a difficult thing and there is no certainty of income, if you become an employee or civil servant it is certain that you get a salary every month. This hope is the obstacle for the community and the younger generation to develop the handicraft industry, even though the raw materials are so abundant and the progress of the era that requires society in general no

exception young people to dare to venture into the business world.

Increasing the quantity of handicrafts and providing an understanding of the importance of small businesses in the Hanna Plantation Village is a must for expanding employment opportunities, opening business opportunities, increasing income, fostering the ability and independence of the community, considering that there are also sufficient raw materials. The role of youth is highly expected in this situation, where young people are expected to be able to provide enlightenment with new ideas and ideas and provide understanding to the community, especially housewives that by producing handicrafts with sufficient quantities will increase income and improve the economy of the community.

Literature Review and Hypothesis Development

Youth

The quality of a nation can be seen from the quality of its youth, because the younger generation is the successor and heir of the nation in the future. The young generation must have strong character and discipline to build their nation and country, have a high personality, the spirit of nationalism, never give up, be able to understand knowledge and technology to compete globally. Internationally, the World Health Organization (WHO) mentions young people as young people with a age limit of 10 to 24 years while the age of 10-19 years is called adolescence or adolescents. In the International Youth Year held in 1985 defined youth as residents aged 15 to 24 years. Referring to the Youth Law Number 40 of 2009 article 1 paragraph 1, Youth is an Indonesian citizen entering an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years (Source: Law No. 40 Year 2009) Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that youth are human beings aged 16-30 years who have an important role in development both physically and non-

physically because young people have knowledge, skills, characters and networks.

The role of Youth

Youth actually have a strategic role and function in accelerating development as well as in the process of national and state life. Youth are actors in development. The good and bad of a country is seen from the quality of its youth, because the younger generation is the successor and heir to the nation and the State. The young generation must have a strong character to build their nation and country, have a high personality, the spirit of nationalism, competitive spirit, able to understand knowledge and technology to compete globally. Youth also need to pay attention that they have a function as Agent of change, moral force and social control so that the function can be useful for the community.

In the process of nation building, youth is a moral force, social control and agent of change as a manifestation of its function, role, characteristics and strategic position in national development. Therefore, the responsibility and strategic role of youth in all dimensions of development needs to be increased within the framework of regional and national development in accordance with the values contained in Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System (SPPN) by promoting democratic aspects, justice, participatory, togetherness, equality, and independence in realizing development.

The Role of Small Industries in Rural Community Economic Development

According to Usman (1998), the role of small businesses in the national economy can at least be seen from three things, namely in the formation of national income, its role in the absorption of labor and its role as a buffer. The small business sector such as the craft industry is believed to be a sector that can lead other sectors in an economy towards progress. Industrial products always have a high exchange or are more profitable and create greater added value compared to other sector products. This is because the industrial sector has a

very diverse product variety and is able to provide high marginal benefits to the wearer (Dumairy, 1996: 227).

Small business is an integral part of the national business world which has a very important position, potential and role and is very strategic in building economic power from below and is Bottom Up. Small businesses are business activities that are able to expand employment and provide broad economic services to the community and are able to drive the rate of economic growth. Small-scale industries and folk handicrafts that are mostly in rural areas can play an important role for economic development because they provide employment for villagers, provide additional income, and in some cases are able to produce goods needed by local people and the surrounding area more efficiently and more cheap compared to large industries (Mubyarto, 2001).

Youth must be present and provide solutions to people's economic problems with their roles. As an agent of change, an agent of development and an agent of modernization, youth must be able to change their surroundings into something new and good for society. In its enormous capacity and role, youth must have qualified human resources. The role of youth is expected to become even a necessity to contribute to the process of filling and improving the economy of a region for regional development and development even nationally. Through the expertise, ideas, courage, ideas and creativity of youth, youth are expected to be able to sustain development both locally, regionally and even nationally. Youth is expected to be the front guard in increasing economic resources, strengthening sports, arts and culture and implementing entrepreneurship education to the community to channel their ideas and creativity to the surrounding environment.

Handicraft Industry is an effort in an effort to increase economic resources and strengthen arts and culture. Handicrafts require high-level ideas and creativity like

what is owned by youth in general, through which young people can make real movements in increasing the economic resources of the community by actively creating and carrying out handicraft improvements. Through handicrafts, it is not impossible that economic problems that today strangle the neck can be a solution in enlightening life. Handicrafts made with high creativity and artistic value will make these items become high economic value as well. Based on the thinking framework above, the writer can formulate the following hypothesis: The role of Youth has a positive and significant effect on the Development of the Handicraft Industry in Kualuh Hulu Subdistrict, North Labuhanbatu District.

MATERIALS & METHODS

The type of research used in this research is quantitative descriptive. Quantitative descriptive research aims to describe, explain, or summarize various conditions, situations, phenomena according to the incident as it is about the Role of Youth Against the Development of the Handicraft Industry in Kualuh Hulu District, North Labuhanbatu District (Sugiyono, 2010). The populations studied in this research were all young people in the Hanna Plantation Village, Kualuh Hulu Subdistrict, North Labuhanbatu Regency, which were 96 people. Because the number of population in this study amounted to less than 100 people, the sample used in this study was the total number of existing populations that became the object / subject of the study. In accordance with what was stated by Sugiyono (2011) that the number of samples expected to represent 100% of the population is the same as the number of members of the population itself. In other words, this study is a population research or census study. Based on this, the total sampling method was used by taking a sample of all the youth in the Hanna Plantation Village, Kualuh Hulu District, North Labuhanbatu Regency, totaling 96 people to be sampled.

– **The Influence of Youth's Role on the Development of the Handicraft Industry with Sales Growth**

Classic Assumption Testing

- **Normality test**

Normality test aims to determine the normal or not distribution of residual factors. There are two ways to detect whether residuals are normally distributed or not, namely by graph analysis and statistical tests. Graph analysis is with a histogram graph and looking at normal probability plots by comparing the cumulative distribution with normal distribution. Normal distribution will form a diagonal straight line and plotting residual data will compare with diagonal lines. In addition, to see the residual normality can be done with a histogram graph that compares observations with normal distributions that approach normal distribution.

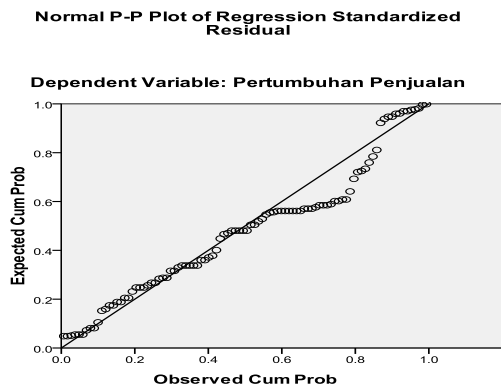


Figure 1: Normal P-Plot of Regression Standardized Residual PP

The results of the normal plot graph in Figure 1 can be concluded that the data spread around the diagonal line and follow the direction of the diagonal line. This shows that residual data is normally near normal distribution.

- **Multicollinearity Test**

Multicollinearity test was conducted to test whether the regression model found correlation between independent variables. If there is a correlation, it is called a problem of multicollinearity. A good regression model should not have a correlation between independent variables.

Testing whether or not there is a symptom of multicollinearity is done by paying attention to the value of the correlation matrix produced during data processing as well as the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) and Tolerance-values values. VIF value is less than 10 and tolerance is more than 0.10, it indicates that there is no symptom of multicollinearity. So that it can be concluded that the regression model does not occur in multicollinearity problems.

Table 1: The results of multicollinearity testing influence the role of youth in the development of small industries in sales growth

Coefficients ^a			
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Agent of Change	.971	1.030
	Agent of Development	.882	1.134
	Agent of Modernization	.902	1.108

a. Dependent Variable: Sales growth

Source: Processed from primary data

The analysis results can be seen that the VIF and tolerance values are as follows, the Agent of Change variable has a VIF value of 1.030 and a tolerance of 0.971. The Agent of Development variable has a VIF value of 1.134 and tolerance of 0.882. The Agent of Modernization variable has a VIF value of 1.108 and tolerance of 0.902.

The results of the analysis above can be seen that the tolerance value of all independent variables (Agent of Change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization) is more than 0.10 and the VIF value is less than 10 so it can be concluded that the independent variables do not occur multicollinearity, so the model has met classical assumption requirements in regression analysis, this is due to the existing provisions that if the VIF value is <10 and tolerance > 0.10, then there is no multicollinearity symptom and the values obtained from the calculation are in accordance with the provision of VIF and tolerance values.

– **Heteroscedasticity test**

Heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether the regression model occurs variance inequality from residual one observation to another observation. A good

regression model is homoscedasticity or heteroscedasticity does not occur. Heteroscedasticity test is done by looking at the presence of certain patterns on the Scatterplot graph.

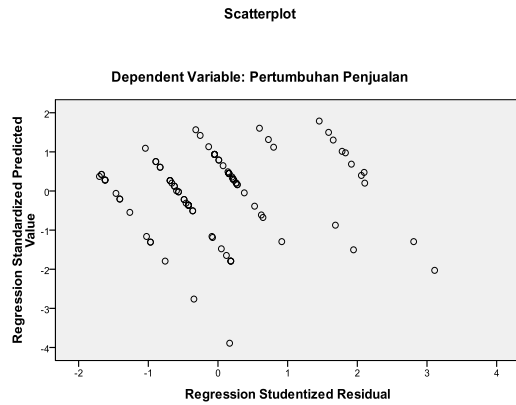


Figure 2.: Sales Growth Scatterplots Chart

The scatterplot graph results in Figure 2. show that the points spread

randomly and spread both above and below the number 0 on the Y axis and do not form a certain regular pattern, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model. So, it can be concluded that the regression model fulfills the assumption test requirements.

– **Hypothesis testing**

Determination Coefficient Test Results (R²)

The determination coefficient is used to test the goodness-fit of the regression model that can be seen from the R square value. To determine the influence of the role of youth as Agent of Change, Agent of Development, the Agent of Modernization on the development of the craft industry in sales growth can be seen through the magnitude of the coefficient of determination.

Table 2: The results of testing the coefficient of determination influence the role of youth on the development of the craft industry in sales growth

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.890 ^a	.852	.844	1.096
a. Predictors: (Constant), Agent of Modernization, Agent of Change, Agent of Development				
b. Dependent Variable: Sales Growth				

Source: Processed from primary data

The results of the calculation of the R Square value of 0.852 means that 85.2% of the development of handicrafts in sales growth can be influenced by the variable (Agent of Change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization) above, the

remaining 14.8% is explained by other variables which is not examined.

– **Simultaneous Test Results (Test F)**

Simultaneous test is used to determine the extent to which the independent variable (X) used is able to influence the dependent variable (Y).

Table 3: The results of simultaneous testing (test-F) influence the role of youth on the development of the craft industry in sales growth

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	19.897	3	6.632	5.517	.000 ^a
	Residual	110.603	92	1.202		
	Total	130.500	95			
a. Predictors: (Constant), Agent of Modernization, Agent of Change, Agent of Development						
b. Dependent Variable: sales growth						

Source: Processed from primary data

Simultaneous statistical tests are shown by comparing the calculated F values with F table values. The value of F table with a confidence level of 95 percent is 2.47. In the table above shows that in the

equation, F arithmetic 5,517 is greater than F table. Probability level of 0,000. Then it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$ which means H_a is accepted. This explains that the independent variable (Agent of

Change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization) simultaneously has a significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in sales growth.

– **Partial Test Results (t-Test)**

Partial statistical test with a critical t value at $df = (n-k)$, where n is the number of samples and k is the number of independent variables including constants. To test the partial regression coefficients individually from each independent variable can be seen below.

Table 4: The partial test results (t-test) influence the role of youth on the development of the craft industry in sales growth

Coefficients ^a		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-2.076	.763		-1.650	.102
	Agent of Change	.168	.079	.208	2.139	.000
	Agent of Development	.444	.165	.274	2.684	.000
	Agent of Modernization	.132	.186	.072	.710	.179

a. Dependent Variable: Sales growth

Source: Processed from primary data

In the table the results of the statistical test t are obtained, as follows:

- a. The Agent of Change variable shows t-count = 2.139 and t-table 1.660 with a probability level of 0.000. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$, so H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and accepts H_a 's hypothesis that the Agent of Change variable has a significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in sales growth.
- b. The Agent of Development variable shows t-count = 2.684 and t-table 1.660 with a probability level of 0.000. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$, then H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and accepts H_a 's hypothesis that the Agent of Development variable has a significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in sales growth.
- c. The Agent of Modernization variable shows t-count = 0.710 and t-table 1.660 with a probability level of 0.179. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0.179 > \alpha = 0.05$, then H_0 's hypothesis accepts and H_a 's hypothesis is rejected which states that the Agent of Modernization variable has no significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in sales growth.

– **The Influence of Youth's Role on the Development of the Handicraft Industry in Capital Growth**

Classic Assumption Testing

a. Normality test

Normality test aims to determine the normal or not distribution of residual factors. There are two ways to detect whether residuals are normally distributed or not, namely by graph analysis and statistical tests. Graph analysis is with a histogram graph and looking at normal probability plots by comparing the cumulative distribution with normal distribution. Normal distribution will form a diagonal straight line and plotting residual data will compare with diagonal lines. In addition, to see the residual normality can be done with a histogram graph that compares observations with normal distributions that approach normal distribution.

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual

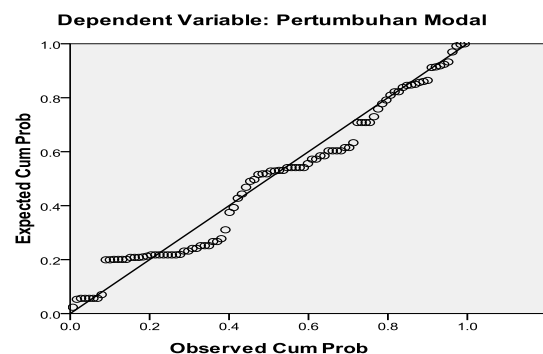


Figure 3: Normal P-Plot of Regression Standardized Residual PM

The results of the normal graph plot show in Figure 3. It can be concluded that the data spread around the diagonal line and follow the direction of the diagonal line. This shows that residual data is normally near normal distribution.

– **Multicollinearity Test**

Multicollinearity test was conducted to test whether the regression model found correlation between independent variables. If there is a correlation, it is called a problem of multicollinearity. A good regression model should not have a correlation between independent variables. Testing whether or not there is a symptom of multicollinearity is done by paying attention to the value of the correlation matrix produced during data processing as well as the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) and Tolerance-yes values. VIF value is less than 10 and tolerance is more than 0.10, it indicates that there is no symptom of multicollinearity. So that it can be concluded that the regression model does not occur in multicollinearity problems.

Table 5: The results of multicollinearity testing influence the role of youth on the development of the Handicraft Industry in capital growth

Coefficients ^a			
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Agent of Change	.971	1.030
	Agent of Development	.882	1.134
	Agent of Modernization	.902	1.108

a. Dependent Variable: Pertumbuhan Modal
Source: Processed from primary data

The analysis results can be seen that the VIF and tolerance values are as follows, the Agent of Change variable has a VIF value of 1.030 and a tolerance of 0.971. The Agent of Development variable has a VIF value of 1.134 and tolerance of 0.882. The Agent of Modernization variable has a VIF value of 1.108 and tolerance of 0.902.

The results of the analysis above can be seen that the tolerance value of all independent variables (Agent of Change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization) is more than 0.10 and the VIF value is less than 10 so it can be concluded that the independent variables do

not occur multicollinearity, so the model has met classical assumption requirements in regression analysis, this is due to the existing provisions that if the VIF value is <10 and tolerance> 0.10, then there is no multicollinearity symptom and the values obtained from the calculation are in accordance with the provision of VIF and tolerance values.

– **Heteroscedasticity test**

Heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether the regression model occurs variance inequality from residual one observation to another observation. A good regression model is homoscedasticity or heteroscedasticity does not occur. Heteroscedasticity test is done by looking at the presence of certain patterns on the Scatterplot graph.

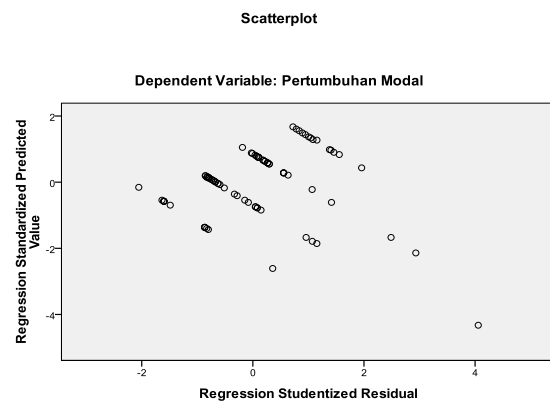


Figure 4.: Chart of Capital Growth Scatterplots

The scatterplot graph results in Figure 4 shows that the points spread randomly and spread both above and below the number 0 on the Y axis and do not form a certain regular pattern. It can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model. So, it can be concluded that the regression model fulfills the assumption test requirements.

– **Hypothesis testing**

Determination Coefficient Test Results (R²)

The determination coefficient is used to test the goodness-fit of the regression model that can be seen from the R square value. To determine the influence of the role

of youth as Agent of Change, Agent of Development, the Agent of Modernization on the development of the craft industry in

capital growth can be seen through the magnitude of the coefficient of determination.

Table 6.: The results of testing the coefficient of determination influence the role of youth on the development of the Handicraft Industry in capital growth

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.894 ^a	.781	.464	.679
a. Predictors: (Constant), Agent of Modernization, Agent of Change, Agent of Development				
b. Dependent Variable: Capital growth				

Source: Processed from primary data

The results of the calculation of the R Square value of 0,781 means that 78.1% of the development of the craft industry in capital growth can be influenced by the variable (Agent of Change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization)

above, the remaining 21.9% is explained by other variables not examined.

– **Simultaneous Test Results (Test F)**

Simultaneous test is used to determine the extent to which the independent variable (X) used is able to influence the dependent variable (Y).

Table 7: The results of simultaneous testing (test-F) influence the role of youth on the development of the Handicraft Industry in capital growth

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	39.335	3	13.112	28.446	.000 ^a
	Residual	42.405	92	.461		
	Total	81.740	95			
a. Predictors: (Constant), Agent of Modernization, Agent of Change, Agent of Development						
b. Dependent Variable: Capital Growth						

Source: Processed from primary data

Simultaneous statistical tests are shown by comparing the calculated F values with F table values. The value of F table with a confidence level of 95 percent is 2.47. In the table above shows that in the equation, F arithmetic 28,446 is greater than F table. Probability level of 0,000. Then it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$ which means H_a is accepted. This explains that the independent variable (Agent of Change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization) simultaneously has a

significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in capital growth.

– **Partial Test Results (t-Test)**

Partial statistical test with a critical t value at $df = (n-k)$, where n is the number of samples and k is the number of independent variables including constants. To test the partial regression coefficients individually from each independent variable can be seen below.

Table 8: Partial test results (test-t) influence of the role of youth on the development of the Handicraft Industry in capital growth

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.298	1.473		-1.094	.124
	Agent of Change	.151	.049	.236	3.103	.000
	Agent of Development	.800	.102	.625	7.814	.000
	Agent of Modernization	.143	.115	.130	1.375	.108
a. Dependent Variable: Pertumbuhan Modal						

Source: Processed from primary data

In the table the results of the statistical test t are obtained, as follows:

1. The Agent of Change variable shows t-count = 3.103 and t-table 1.660 with a

probability level of 0.000. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$, so H_o 's hypothesis is rejected and accepts the H_a hypothesis which states that the

Agent of Change variable has a significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in capital growth.

2. The Agent of Development variable shows t-count = 7.814 and t-table 1.660 with a probability level of 0.000. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$, so H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and accepts H_a 's hypothesis that the Agent of Development variable has a significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in capital growth.
3. The Agent of Modernization variable shows t-count = 1.375 and t-table 1.660 with a probability level of 0.108. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0.108 > \alpha = 0.05$, then the H_0 hypothesis is accepted and rejected by the H_a hypothesis which states that the Agent of Modernization variable has no significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in capital growth.

– *Effect of the Role of Youth on the Development of Handicraft Industry in Labor Growth*

Classic Assumption Testing

– **Normality test**

Normality test aims to determine the normal or not distribution of residual factors. There are two ways to detect whether residuals are normally distributed or not, namely by graph analysis and statistical tests. Graph analysis is with a histogram graph and looking at normal probability plots by comparing the cumulative distribution with normal distribution. Normal distribution will form a diagonal straight line and plotting residual data will compare with diagonal lines. In addition, to see the residual normality can be done with a histogram graph that compares observations with normal distributions that approach normal distribution.

The results of the normal graph display plot in Figure 5. It can be concluded that the data spread around the diagonal line

and follow the direction of the diagonal line. This shows that residual data is normally near normal distribution.

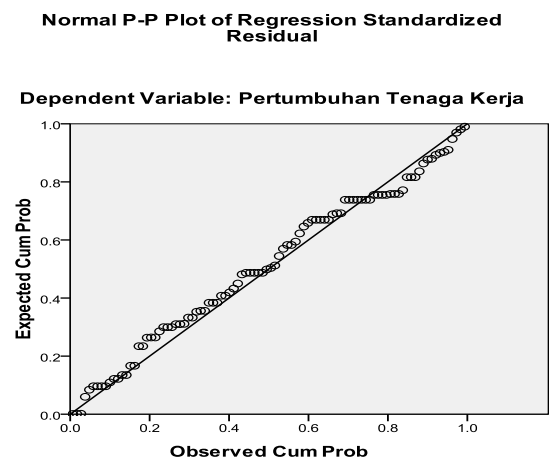


Figure 5: Normal P-Plot of Regression Standardized Residual CAR

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test was conducted to test whether the regression model found correlation between independent variables. If there is a correlation, it is called a problem of multicollinearity. A good regression model should not have a correlation between independent variables. Testing whether or not there is a symptom of multicollinearity is done by paying attention to the value of the correlation matrix produced during data processing as well as the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) and Tolerance-yes values. VIF value is less than 10 and tolerance is more than 0.10, it indicates that there is no symptom of multicollinearity. So that it can be concluded that the regression model does not occur in multicollinearity problems.

Table 9: The results of multicollinearity testing influence the role of youth in the development of the craft industry in the growth of labor

Coefficients ^a			
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Agent of Change	.971	1.030
	Agent of Development	.882	1.134
	Agent of Modernization	.902	1.108

a. Dependent Variable: Growth of labor
Source: Processed from primary data

The analysis results can be seen that the VIF and tolerance values are as follows, the Agent of Change variable has a VIF value of 1.030 and a tolerance of 0.971. The Agent of Development variable has a VIF value of 1.134 and tolerance of 0.882. The Agent of Modernization variable has a VIF value of 1.108 and tolerance of 0.902.

The results of the analysis above can be seen that the tolerance value of all independent variables (Agent of Change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization) is more than 0.10 and the VIF value is less than 10 so it can be concluded that the independent variables do not occur multicollinearity, so the model has met classical assumption requirements in regression analysis, this is due to the existing provision that if the VIF value is <10 and tolerance > 0.10, then there is no multicollinearity symptom and the values obtained from the calculation are in accordance with the provisions of VIF and tolerance values.

Heteroscedasticity test

Heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether the regression model occurs variance inequality from residual one observation to another observation. A good regression model is homoscedasticity or heteroscedasticity does not occur. Heteroscedasticity test is done by looking at the presence of certain patterns on the Scatterplot graph.

The scatterplot graph results in Figure 6 show that the points spread

randomly and spread both above and below the number 0 on the Y axis and do not form a certain regular pattern. It can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model. So, it can be concluded that the regression model fulfills the assumption test requirements.

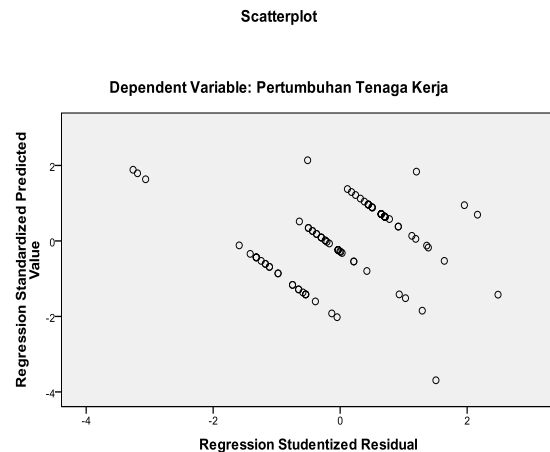


Figure 6: Grafik Scatterplots Pertumbuhan Tenaga Kerja

Hypothesis testing

Determination Coefficient Test Results (R²)

The determination coefficient is used to test the goodness-fit of the regression model that can be seen from the R square value. To determine the influence of the role of youth as Agent of Change, Agent of Development, the Agent of Modernization on the development of the craft industry in the growth of labor can be seen through the magnitude of the coefficient of determination.

Table 10: The results of the testing of the coefficient of determination influence the role of youth on the development of the craft industry in the growth of labor

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.828 ^a	.724	.774	1.701
a. Predictors: (Constant), Agent of Modernization, Agent of Change, Agent of Development				
b. Dependent Variable: Growth of labor				
Source: Processed from primary data				

The results of the calculation of the R Square value of 0.724, this means that the influence of 72.4% of the development of the craft industry in labor growth can be influenced by the variable (Agent of Change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization) above, the remaining 27.6%

is explained by other variables not examined.

Simultaneous Test Results (Test F)

Simultaneous test is used to determine the extent to which the independent variable (X) used is able to influence the dependent variable (Y).

Table 11: The results of simultaneous testing (test-F) influence the role of youth on the development of the craft industry in the growth of labor

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	29.398	3	9.799	19.920	.000 ^a
	Residual	45.258	92	.492		
	Total	74.656	95			
a. Predictors: (Constant), Agent of Modernization, Agent of Change, Agent of Development						
b. Dependent Variable: Growth of labor						

Source: Processed from primary data

Simultaneous statistical tests are shown by comparing the calculated F values with F table values. The value of F table with a confidence level of 95 percent is 2.47. In the table above shows that in the equation, the calculated F 19.920 is greater than F table. Probability level of 0,000. Then it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$ which means H_a is accepted. This explains that the independent variable (Agent of Change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization) simultaneously has

a significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in the growth of the workforce.

Partial Test Results (t-Test)

Partial statistical test with a critical t value at $df = (n-k)$, where n is the number of samples and k is the number of independent variables including constants. To test the partial regression coefficients individually from each independent variable can be seen below.

Table 12 : The partial test results (test-t) influence the role of youth on the development of the craft industry in the growth of labor

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.458	1.188		-.682	.320
	Agent of Change	.288	.150	.245	2.761	.000
	Agent of Development	.280	.106	.229	2.649	.000
	Agent of Modernization	.190	.119	.095	1.290	.153
a. Dependent Variable: Growth of labor						

Source: Processed from primary data

In the table the results of the statistical test t are obtained, as follows:

1. The Agent of Change variable shows t-count = 2.761 and t-table 1.660 with a probability level of 0.000. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 > \alpha = 0,05$, then H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and accepts the H_a hypothesis which states that the Agent of Change variable has a significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in the growth of labor.
2. The Agent of Development variable shows t-count = 2.469 and t-table 1.660 with a probability level of 0.000. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$, so H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and accepts H_a 's hypothesis that the Agent of Development variable has a significant positive effect on the

development of the craft industry in the growth of labor.

3. The Agent of Modernization variable shows t-count = 1.290 and t-table 1.660 with a probability level of 0.153. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0.153 > \alpha = 0.05$, the H_0 hypothesis is accepted and rejected by the H_a hypothesis which states that the Agent of Modernization variable has no significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in the growth of labor.

– Effect of the Role of Youth on the Development of Handicraft Industry in Market Growth

Classic Assumption Testing

Normality test

Normality test aims to determine the normal or not distribution of residual factors. There

are two ways to detect whether residuals are normally distributed or not, namely by graph analysis and statistical tests. Graph analysis is with a histogram graph and looking at normal probability plots by comparing the cumulative distribution with normal distribution. Normal distribution will form a diagonal straight line and plotting residual data will compare with diagonal lines. In addition, to see the residual normality can be done with a histogram graph that compares observations with normal distributions that approach normal distribution.

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual

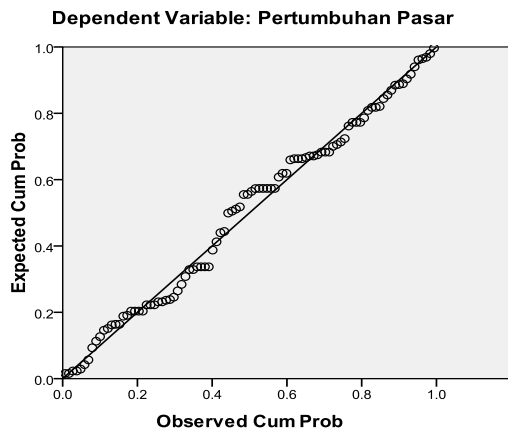


Figure 7.: Normal P-Plot of Regression Standardized Residual P. Market

The results of the normal plot graph in Figure 7 can be concluded that the data spread around the diagonal line and follow the direction of the diagonal line. This shows that residual data is normally near normal distribution.

- Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test was conducted to test whether the regression model found correlation between independent variables. If there is a correlation, it is called a problem of multicollinearity. A good regression model should not have a correlation between independent variables. Testing whether or not there is a symptom of multicollinearity is done by paying attention to the value of the correlation matrix produced during data processing as

well as the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) and Tolerance-yes values. VIF value is less than 10 and tolerance is more than 0.10, it indicates that there is no symptom of multicollinearity. So that it can be concluded that the regression model does not occur in multicollinearity problems.

Table 13 : The results of multicollinearity testing influence the role of youth in the development of the craft industry in market growth

Coefficients ^a			
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Agent of Change	.971	1.030
	Agent of Development	.882	1.134
	Agent of Modernization	.902	1.108

a. Dependent Variable: Market growth

Source: Processed from primary data

The analysis results can be seen that the VIF and tolerance values are as follows, the Agent of Change variable has a VIF value of 1.030 and a tolerance of 0.971. The Agent of Development variable has a VIF value of 1.134 and tolerance of 0.882. The Agent of Modernization variable has a VIF value of 1.108 and tolerance of 0.902.

The results of the analysis above can be seen that the tolerance value of all independent variables (Agent of Change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization) is more than 0.10 and the VIF value is less than 10 so it can be concluded that the independent variables do not occur multicollinearity, so the model meets classical assumption requirements in regression analysis, this is due to the existing provision that if the VIF value is <10 and tolerance> 0.10, then there is no multicollinearity symptom and the values obtained from the calculation are in accordance with the provisions of VIF and tolerance values.

Heteroscedasticity test

Heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether the regression model occurs variance inequality from residual one observation to another observation. A good regression model is homoscedasticity or heteroscedasticity does not occur. Heteroscedasticity test is done by looking at

the presence of certain patterns on the Scatterplot graph.

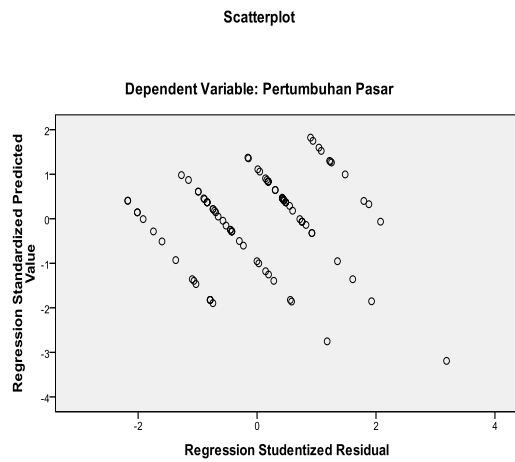


Figure 8.: Scatterplots of market growth charts

The scatterplot graph in Figure 8 shows that the points spread randomly and spread both above and below the number 0

on the Y axis and do not form a certain regular pattern, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model. So, it can be concluded that the regression model fulfills the assumption test requirements.

Hypothesis testing

– Determination Coefficient Test Results (R²)

The determination coefficient is used to test the goodness-fit of the regression model that can be seen from the R square value. To determine the influence of the role of youth as Agent of Change, Agent of Development, the Agent of Modernization on the development of the craft industry in market growth can be seen through the magnitude of the coefficient of determination.

Table 14 : The results of the testing of the coefficient of determination influence the role of youth on the development of the craft industry in market growth

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.836 ^a	.788	.764	1.766
a. Predictors: (Constant), Agent of Modernization, Agent of Change, Agent of Development				
b. Dependent Variable: Market growth				

Source: Processed from primary data

The results of the calculation of the R Square value of 0.788, this means that 78.8% of the development of the craft industry in market growth can be influenced by the variable (Agent of Change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization)

above, the remaining 21.2% is explained by the variable others that are not examined.

Simultaneous Test Results (Test F)

Simultaneous test is used to determine the extent to which the independent variable (X) used is able to influence the dependent variable (Y).

Table 15: Results of simultaneous testing (F-test) influence the role of youth on the development of the craft industry in market growth

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	21.807	3	7.269	12.378	.000 ^a
	Residual	54.027	92	.587		
	Total	75.833	95			
a. Predictors: (Constant), Agent of Modernization, Agent of Change, Agent of Development						
b. Dependent Variable: Market growth						

Source: Processed from primary data

Simultaneous statistical tests are shown by comparing the calculated F values with F table values. The value of F table with a confidence level of 95 percent is 2.47. In the table above shows that in the equation, F arithmetic 12,378 is greater than

F table. Probability level of 0,000. Then it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,005$ which means H_a is accepted. This explains that the independent variable (Agent of Change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization) simultaneously has a

significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in market growth.

Partial Test Results (t-Test)

Partial statistical test with a critical t value at $df = (n-k)$, where n is the number of

samples and k is the number of independent variables including constants. To test the partial regression coefficients individually from each independent variable can be seen below.

Table 16 : Partial test results (t-test) influence the role of youth on the development of the craft industry in market growth

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-2.353	1.533		-1.033	.106
	Agent of Change	.216	.055	.351	3.926	.000
	Agent of Development	.446	.116	.361	3.855	.000
	Agent of Modernization	.135	.110	.045	1.268	.289

a. Dependent Variable: Market growth

Source: Processed from primary data

In the table the results of the statistical test t are obtained, as follows:

1. The Agent of Change variable shows t-count = 3.926 and t-table 1.660 with a probability level of 0.000. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$, so H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and accepts the H_a hypothesis which states that the Agent of Change variable has a significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in market growth.
2. The Agent of Development variable shows t-count = 3.855 and t-table 1.660 with a probability level of 0.000. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$, so H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and accepts H_a 's hypothesis that the Agent of Development variable has a significant positive effect on the development of the handicraft industry in market growth.
3. The Agent of Modernization variable shows t-count = 1.268 and t-table 1.660 with a probability level of 0.289. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0.289 > \alpha = 0.05$, the H_0 hypothesis is accepted and rejected by H_a hypothesis which states that the Agent of Modernization variable has a significant and no significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in market growth.

– **The Influence of Youth's Role on the Development of Handicraft Industry in Profit Growth**

Classic Assumption Testing

Normality test

Normality test aims to determine the normal or not distribution of residual factors. There are two ways to detect whether residuals are normally distributed or not, namely by graph analysis and statistical tests. Graph analysis is with a histogram graph and looking at normal probability plots by comparing the cumulative distribution with normal distribution. Normal distribution will form a diagonal straight line and plotting residual data will compare with diagonal lines. In addition, to see the residual normality can be done with a histogram graph that compares observations with normal distributions that approach normal distribution.

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual

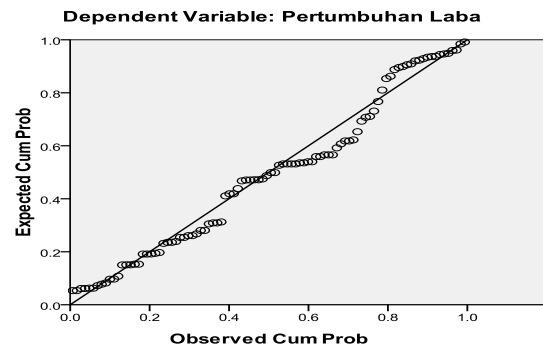


Figure 9 : Normal P-Plot of Regression Standardized Residual P. Laba

The results of the normal plot graph in Figure 9 can be concluded that the data

spread around the diagonal line and follow the direction of the diagonal line. This shows that residual data is normally near normal distribution.

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test was conducted to test whether the regression model found correlation between independent variables. If there is a correlation, it is called a problem of multicollinearity. A good regression model should not have a correlation between independent variables. Testing whether or not there is a symptom of multicollinearity is done by paying attention to the value of the correlation matrix produced during data processing as well as the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) and Tolerance-yes values. VIF value is less than 10 and tolerance is more than 0.10, it indicates that there is no symptom of multicollinearity. So that it can be concluded that the regression model does not occur in multicollinearity problems.

Tabel 17 : The results of multicollinearity testing influence the role of youth in the development of the craft industry in profit growth

Coefficients ^a			
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Agent of Change	.971	1.030
	Agent of Development	.882	1.134
	Agent of Modernization	.902	1.108

a. Dependent Variable: Profit growth

Source: Processed from primary data

The analysis results can be seen that the VIF and tolerance values are as follows, the Agent of Change variable has a VIF value of 1.030 and a tolerance of 0.971. The Agent of Development variable has a VIF value of 1.134 and tolerance of 0.882. The Agent of Modernization variable has a VIF value of 1.108 and tolerance of 0.902.

The results of the analysis above can be seen that the tolerance value of all independent variables (Agent of Change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization) is more than 0.10 and the VIF value is less than 10 so it can be concluded that the independent variables do not occur multicollinearity, so the model has

met classical assumption requirements in regression analysis, this is due to the existing provisions that if the VIF value is <10 and tolerance > 0.10, then there is no multicollinearity symptom and the values obtained from the calculation are in accordance with the provision of VIF and tolerance values.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether the regression model occurs variance inequality from residual one observation to another observation. A good regression model is homoscedasticity or heteroscedasticity does not occur. Heteroscedasticity test is done by looking at the presence of certain patterns on the Scatterplot graph.

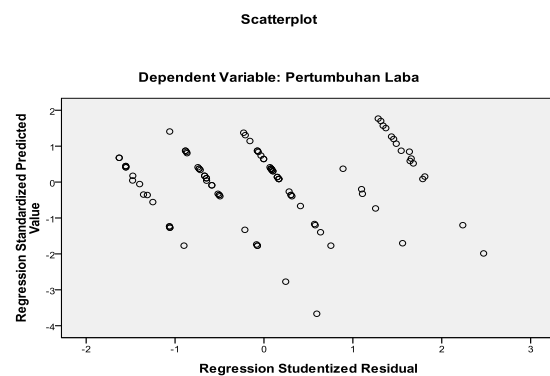


Figure 10.: Graph of earnings growth Scatterplots

The scatterplot graph results in Figure 10 shows that the points spread randomly and spread both above and below the number 0 on the Y axis and do not form a certain regular pattern, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model. So, it can be concluded that the regression model fulfills the assumption test requirements.

Hypothesis testing

Determination Coefficient Test Results (R²)

The determination coefficient is used to test the goodness-fit of the regression model that can be seen from the R square value. To determine the influence of the role of youth as Agent of Change, Agent of Development, the Agent of Modernization on the development of the craft industry in profit

growth can be seen through the magnitude of the coefficient of determination.

Table 18: The results of testing the coefficient of determination influence the role of youth on the development of the craft industry in profit growth

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.895 ^a	.787	.657	1.250
a. Predictors: (Constant), Agent of Modernization, Agent of Change, Agent of Development				
b. Dependent Variable: Profit growth				

Source: Processed from primary data

The results of the calculation of the R Square value of 0.787, this means that the influence of 78.7% of the development of the craft industry in profit growth can be influenced by the variable (Agent of Change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization) above, the remaining 21.3%

is explained by the variable others that are not examined.

Simultaneous Test Results (Test F)

Simultaneous test is used to determine the extent to which the independent variable (X) used is able to influence the dependent variable (Y).

Table 19: Results of simultaneous testing (test -F) influence the role of youth on the development of the craft industry in profit growth

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	113.664	3	114.555	13.913	.000 ^a
	Residual	143.826	92	1.563		
	Total	157.490	95			
a. Predictors: (Constant), Agent of Modernization, Agent of Change, Agent of Development						
b. Dependent Variable: Profit growth						

Source: Processed from primary data

Simultaneous statistical tests are shown by comparing the calculated F values with F table values. The value of F table with a confidence level of 95 percent is 2.47. In the table above shows that in the equation, F arithmetic 13,913 is greater than F table. Probability level of 0,000. Then it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$ which means H_a is accepted. This explains that the independent variable (Agent of Change, Agent of Development, Agent of Modernization) simultaneously has a

significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in profit growth.

Partial Test Results (t-Test)

Partial statistical test with a critical t value at $df = (n-k)$, where n is the number of samples and k is the number of independent variables including constants. To test the partial regression coefficients individually from each independent variable can be seen below.

Table 20 : The partial test results (test-t) influence the role of youth on the development of the handicraft industry in profit growth

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.171	1.870		-.745	.167
	Agent of Change	.149	.090	.168	3.665	.000
	Agent of Development	.380	.189	.214	4.016	.000
	Agent of Modernization	.126	.112	.053	.120	.205
a. Dependent Variable: Profit growth						

Source: Processed from primary data

In the table the results of the statistical test t are obtained, as follows:

1. The Agent of Change variable shows t-count = 3.665 and t-table 1.660 with a probability level of 0.000. Thus it can be

concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$, then H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and accepts the H_a hypothesis which states that the Agent of Change variable has a significant positive effect on the

development of the handicraft industry in profit growth.

2. The Agent of Development variable shows $t\text{-count} = 4.016$ and $t\text{-table} = 1.660$ with a probability level of 0.000. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$, then H_0 's hypothesis is rejected and accepts the H_a hypothesis which states that the Agent of Development variable has a significant positive effect on the development of the handicraft industry in profit growth.
3. The Agent of Modernization variable shows $t\text{-count} = 0.12$ and $t\text{-table} = 1.660$ with a probability level of 0.205. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0.205 > \alpha = 0.05$, the H_0 hypothesis is accepted and rejected by the H_a hypothesis which states that the Agent of Modernization variable has no significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in profit growth.

RESULT

Influence of the role of youth as agent of change, agent of development, and agent of modernization towards the development of the craft industry in Kualuh Hulu Subdistrict North Labuhan District in sales growth, capital, labor, market, and profit simultaneously significant with the equation f calculated 5,517, 28,446, 19,920, 12,378, and 13,913. Partially the agent of change and agent of development has a significant positive effect, while the agent of modernization has no significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in Kualuh Hulu District, North Labuhanbatu Regency.

The percentage of the influence of the role of youth on the development of the craft industry in Kualuh Hulu Subdistrict, North Labuhanbatu Regency is also very high, this can be seen from the high value of R Square in each calculation. The influence of the role of youth on the development of the craft industry in sales growth was 85.2%, while the remaining 14.8% was explained by other variables not examined in this study. The influence of the role of

youth on the development of the handicraft industry in capital growth of 78.1%, while the remaining 21.9% is explained by other variables that are not examined is examined in this study. The influence of the role of youth on the development of the handicraft industry in the labor growth of 72.4%, while the remaining 27.6% explained by other variables not examined was examined in this study. The influences of the role of youth on the development of the handicraft industry in the market growth of 78.8%, while the remaining 21.2% is explained by other variables that are not examined are examined in this study. Then the influence of the role of youth on the development of the handicraft industry in the growth profit amounted to 78.7%, while the remaining 21.3% explained by other variables that were not examined were examined in this study.

Based on the results of the tests described above, it is clear that the role of Youth has a positive and significant effect on the development of the Handicraft Industry in Kualuh Hulu Subdistrict, North Labuhanbatu Regency. This is because the test results show considerable value and this explains that the youth influences the Development of the Handicraft Industry in Kualuh Hulu District, North Labuhanbatu Regency.

Apart from the results of the calculation of the role of the youth and the influence of the role of the youth, all of us agree that youth is the successor of the Indonesian nation's development wheel because youth are the target of thinkers to be better than the past because of the future of the nation's youth. Youth must use their position to build young resources from the community to have knowledge and competition to compete in people's lives.

Youth are leaders of the future nation. Nation assets that will determine death or life, forward or backward, victorious or destroyed, prosperous or miserable of a nation. Youth provide a very important role in the change of the Indonesian nation starting from the nation's

journey which is divided into several phases such as the phase of the struggle for independence, the phase of maintaining independence or the Old Order phase, the New Order phase and the reform phase filled by the power of youth. The strength of the young man lies in his enthusiasm that never despairs in the dynamics of movement, struggle and work in various fields both political, economic, social, cultural and so on

Youth have an important position in nation building. They become major human resources, strategic groups with the vitality of agent of change in the life of nation, society and state. He also became the heir to the future regeneration of national civilization because of that youth must be placed as a strategic and potential group for national leadership which is a productive resource of development in the political, economic, social, cultural, defense and security fields. youth must be positioned as the owner of idealism that can determine the paradigm of the entire life of the nation, state and society. Thus, youth are placed as agents of change in making very fundamental changes even though it turns out that youth as one of the centers of alternative change are often the foundation and hope, if the role of change that should be carried out by the State is not satisfactory or constrained by various problems.

Problems in the era of globalization that occur in various aspects of life greatly affect youth competitiveness. So that young people both directly and indirectly are required to have good skills in the form of practical skills and skills that use high technology to be able to compete in creating employment / developing the type of work they are currently living.

These problems are faced with complex development challenges. At the very least, the development challenges of the youth sector in the future will be the emergence of a democratic movement and the era of globalization which will bring new problems in the youth sector. This will have an impact on the issue of national

identity and integrity among youth which will threaten the unity and unity of the nation. Another challenge is the lack of formulation of youth sector development policies in a harmonious, comprehensive, integrated and coordinated manner between policies at the national level and policies at the regional level.

To overcome these problems, there is one solution that can be implemented, namely by exploring the potential of the village. This potential can be in the form of natural resources, large population with productive age, and others. The basic capital that has been owned before can be manifested in productive businesses, entrepreneurship development that does not yet exist or entrepreneurship improvement that has existed so far. Villagers must be convinced that they are actually capable and worthy of a higher level of welfare.

It's just that productive efforts from the village must be developed so as not to stop in the middle of the road. Therefore, there is a need for sustainable community development. The existence of related parties is very necessary, for example additional capital, expansion of marketing, increased ability in business / entrepreneurship (management) and so on and this can be overcome by youth, with their networks and connections can provide input on how to obtain additional capital by submitting loans as well as improving entrepreneurial skills by making trainings and direct practice in making types of crafts that have better quality and selling value compared to previous products. The role of youth must be able to change the bad conditions that occur in society, with a myriad of abilities and pioneers they have. Young people are expected to produce positive things and activities in the midst of society, especially in villages and in Indonesia in general. With the empowerment of youth in all activities and aspects of development, it actually becomes an initial milestone towards success.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the testing and discussion of the results of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Youth play a role in the Development of the Handicraft Industry in Kualuh Hulu Subdistrict, North Labuhanbatu Regency as evidenced by the positive and constructive activities they carry out, including Entrepreneurship Training, Handicraft Making Training centered on product differentiation and an increasing number of crafts, Development Workshops and Seminars Villages and other social activities, such as Commemoration of National Day and Religious Day, Village Social Service and Narcotics Counseling.
2. The influence of the role of youth as agents of change, agent of development, and agent of modernization simultaneously have a significant positive effect on the development of the handicraft industry in Kualuh Hulu District, North Labuhan District in sales growth, capital, labor, market, and profit. Partially the influence of the role of youth as agents of change and agent of development, has a significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in Kualuh Hulu Subdistrict North Labuhanbatu District, while the role of youth as the agent of modernization has no significant positive effect on the development of the craft industry in Kualuh Hulu District North Regency Labuhanbatu.
3. Percentage of the influence of the role of youth on the development of the handicraft industry in sales growth, capital growth, labor growth, market growth and profit growth in Kualuh Hulu Subdistrict North Labuhanbatu

District is very high, ie each of 85.2%, 78.1%, 72.4%, 78.8% and 78.7%, this explains that the role of youth towards the development of the craft industry in Kualuh Hulu Subdistrict North Labuhanbatu District is positive, meaning the role of youth as agents of change, agent of development, and agent of modernization are considered important and must be improved again.

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