

Role of Youth in the Utilization of Village Potentials in Kotapinang Sub-District, South Labuhanbatu District

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ABSTRACT

South Labuhanbatu District has five Sub- Districts. One of them is Kotapinang Sub- district. Kotapinang Sub- district is in the capital of South Labuhanbatu District. Kotapinang Sub- district has 9 villages. The village is an extension of the regional central government to reach out and make it easier for villagers to take care of their needs. After the Village Regulation, the Village has entered the development priority. The village received more attention from the central government. Village development cannot be completed by the village government. However, Youth has an important role in developing and utilizing village potentials. The method used in this research is descriptive method with a qualitative approach. To Determine the Potential of Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District. Examining the role of youth in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Subdistrict, South Labuhanbatu District. This research sees that there are three roles that young people play in exploiting the potential of villages in Kotapinang Sub- district, South Labuhanbatu District. First, the role of youth as a moral force in exploiting the potential of villages in Kotapinang Sub- district, where youth actively participate. Second, the role of youth as social control in exploiting the potential of villages in Kotapinang Subdistrict, where youth pour out ideas, ideas and oversee village governments in using the village budget. Third, the role of youth as agents of change in exploiting the potential of villages in Kotapinang Sub- district. Where youth form youth groups exploring their potential and exploiting it.

Keywords: *Role of Youth, Utilization, Village Potential*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has considerable natural resource potential. Each region in Indonesia has different potential. Mountainous areas have exotic views, coastal areas have good sea charm. The vast potential of nature that stretches must be managed efficiently and professionally. Utilizing the potential of each sector can open up jobs and increase economic growth in the surrounding community. In recent times the village has become an important highlight in increasing the potential of natural resources. The central government gives special attention to the village government regarding the

utilization of village resources. In managing and utilizing village resources the entire community must join hands, let alone youth. Youth has a fundamental role to increase the potential of natural resources in each region respectively. Each region includes youth to explore and exploit the potential of the village for the advancement and prosperity of the local community. The development of human resources specifically for youth is a serious concern of President Joko Widodo's administration. Through the Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs, it is very encouraging for young people to enter the business world, such as conducting training

around businesses / businesses for young people. In the field of sports, the Minister of Youth and Sports (Menpora) always provides bonus scholarships for athletes who excel especially from the youth. By way of respect and appreciation given to outstanding youths spur other young people to compete to improve achievement. This method should be supported by the Provincial, Regional, Village / Village Governments in order to increase youth resources.

Stipulated clearly in Law Number 40 of 2009 concerning Youth, article 10 reads; the government has the task of carrying out government affairs in the field of youth in the context of sharpening, coordinating and synchronizing government programs. Youth organizations should be a place for young people to gather together in formulating a new breakthrough to improve their quality so that their implementation is felt by the surrounding community. Youth in each region must be the front guard to create peace and harmony. Youth organizations are not necessarily complementary at regional events, or national events. But it must also be able to provide input for development ideas for the realization of regional development and especially in the villages in Kotapinang Sub- district, South Labuhanbatu District. In the sphere of community life, youth is a potential identity in the social fabric as a successor to the ideals of the nation's struggle and a human resource for nation building, because youth as the hope of the nation can be interpreted that those who control youth will control the future. One of the youth steps to bring this nation to a better direction is by the active participation of Indonesian youth in community development efforts. Community development according to the United Nations (UN) is a process through the efforts and initiatives of the people themselves and government activities in order to improve economic, social and cultural conditions.

Based on the definition issued by the UN there are at least two roles of youth in

relation to community development efforts. Namely: youth as the initiator of a group of people to jointly work with them to improve conditions within the community itself, youth act as facilitators of the program. a program initiated by the government in terms of community development. By taking initiatives from various realms of life, young people can become an alternative force for civil society in order to respond to a number of social and political distortions in the nation, ranging from the classic problem of corruption to the problem of manipulation. In playing their political roles young people will face a big power, namely: Economic power that utilizes political transitions to facilitate their business access to the policy making process. Economic power can "soften" a number of young people's ideals, even a certainty will fall into political pragmatism, instead of building political ethics and morals, the opposite is true. Global political forces that helped determine the direction of national democracy, the blending of the reformist forces and the status quo became blurred, even the reformist parties were infiltrated by jumping politicians, including young politicians.

The countryside is very strategic to build a country. This is because the village is the spearhead of problem identification; community needs at the grassroots level until the planning and realization of state objectives are at the village level. The problem is that 60 percent of Indonesians live in villages and the facts show that the highest dropout rate is in villages. Likewise, health problems, such as toddlers with poor nutrition and the risk of death in women giving birth, are most numerous in the village. Compounded by the backwardness of the village economy which has triggered an increase in the country's poverty rate (Kompasdotcom, 2012). The village has the right to manage and manage its own household called village autonomy. The right to administer and regulate its own household as a legal community unit is not only related to the interests of state

government, but also related to the interests of the community. With Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, villagers have gained a stronger legal umbrella to be protected, empowered to become developed, independent and democratic villages so as to create prosperity in all villages.

Kotapinang Sub- district is located in South Labuhanbatu district, North Sumatera, Indonesia. Kotapinang Sub-district occupies an area of 482, 40 Km² which consists of 9 villages and 1 village. The Kotapinang Sub- district area in the north is bordered by the people's Kampung District, in the east it is bordered by Torgamba sub-district, in the south with the right and Torgamba Sub-district and in the west it is bordered by Silangkitang Sub-district. Of the 10 villages in the Kotapinang sub-district, the largest area is Sisumut Village with an area of 133.30 Km² and the smallest is Sosopan Village with an area of 30.50 km². Kotapinang Subdistrict population in 2017 was 64,200 people consisting of 31,726 men and 30,674 women. The highest population is in Kotapinang Village, which is 24,141 people, while the smallest is in the Normark Plantation Village, which is 1,198 people.

The majority of people in Kotapinang Sub-district work as farmers, day laborers, and gardeners because this area has agricultural and plantation land. But there are also people working as traders and civil servants. Youth work and move to explore the existing potential. The role of youth in increasing economic growth by optimizing village potential. Villages in the sub-district of South Labuhanbatu district have different potentials. The youth must depart from the village then look for the potential of the village in Kotapinang Subdistrict, South Labuhanbatu district so that its potential can be utilized to improve the welfare of the village community. The purpose of this study was to examine the potential of the village and find out the role of youth in the utilization of village potential in Kotapinang Sub- district, South Labuhanbatu district.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Role

According to etymology the role comes from the word "role" that is "showman". Role (role) is a dynamical aspect of status if a person carries out his rights and obligations according to his position, then he has carried out a role so that between status and role cannot be separated because one depends on the other. According to Poerwadaminta (1985: 725), a role is something that is part of or holds leadership mainly or because of something or an event. According to Azra (1999) youth can be seen from three categories, First, young people who have a vision, namely young people who want to build intellectual traditions and discourse of thought through intellectual learning (Intellectual Enlightenment) and intellectual enrichment and intellectual enrichment (intellectual enrichment) Strategic Approach what is used is through maximizing the potential of individual consciousness and awareness that enables the creation of the scientific community. Youth have the power in terms of *pengelemtasian* and intellectual put forward in inviting the community. The role of youth is also important for the future of regions that have, for example, experienced conflict. The nature of respect and openness to various ideas and cultures can bridge diverse ethnic, racial, social and political groups. By exploiting this potential, it is hoped that there will be an opportunity to create a more peaceful future for the next generation.

When the condition of the nation such as this, the role of youth as a driving force in the development of the Indonesian nation is expected to form an organization that must be positive which can play a greater role. At the time of the struggle of the Indonesian nation, the youth and student movements often spearheaded the national struggle. Some of the youth and student movements that are recorded in history are Utomo, youth oaths, Indonesian associations, and *rengasdengklok* events. The problem faced today is that many

young people do negative things. Even though it should be through the younger generation being inspired to overcome various conditions and existing problems, and it is time for youth to position themselves as active young generation to lead the process of changing the nation's ideals of the youth first. So basically the role of youth today is very alarming as many young people rarely socialize with the surrounding community. But actually the role of youth in society can be enhanced by holding events in the form of social service with fellow youth so that they can be more sociable with the surrounding community. The youth movement as a civil society movement will continue to place youth in the position of the trigger as well as the guardians of change. This spirit should be maintained in every youth movement. *Indefendensi* as the choice of the spirit of the youth movement and independence as its soul, should not fade in the youth movement.

Youth

The first definition, Youth is an individual who when seen physically is experiencing development and psychologically is experiencing emotional development, so that youth is a human resource for development both now and in the future. As a prospective future generation who will replace the previous generation. Internationally, WHO refers to as "young people" with an age limit of 10-24 years, while those aged 10-19 years are called "adolescence" or teenagers. The International Youth Year, which was held in 1985, defines residents aged 15-24 as a youth group. The second definition, young people are individuals with dynamic characters, even volatile and optimistic but do not yet have stable emotional control. Youth face a period of social and cultural change. Meanwhile, according to the draft Law No. 40 of 2009 concerning Youth, Youth are those aged between 16 and 30 years. Looking from the age side, youth is a time of development both biologically and

psychologically. Therefore youth always have aspirations that are different from the aspirations of society in general.

In a positive meaning, these different aspirations are called reformist spirit. The explanation of youth refers to the age factor so that youth enter an important part in the growth and progress of the Indonesian nation. Growth and development of youth at the age above implies that youth have a big hand and golden periods which if not optimized will be in vain. In Indonesian vocabulary, youth are also known as young people and young people. Often the terminology of youth, youth, or youth has various definitions. The definition of youth above is more about technical definitions based on age categories while other definitions are more flexible. Where youth / young people / young people are those who have a reforming and progressive spirit. Youth has a complete role now and in the future. The participation of youth in various roles increases, improves the economy and also strengthens relations between regions.

Youth is a phase that is in the cycle of human life, where the phase can be towards development or change. Youth contribute thoughts and deeds to the community. The existence of youth among the community is enough to attract attention due to some of the roles of youth in society running effectively. Youth since its rise when the oath of youth has got its own place in government. Government in running the wheels of government can not be in full without the interference of youth. Youth have entered an important part of society and this cannot be separated. (Koentjaraningrat, 1997). Youth are the new generation in a community to make a change for the better. The existence of youth has so far received serious attention from the government. The mandate of the law stipulated to encourage the government to always provide a forum for youth to make a change or youth activity that benefits the community. Changes achieved in the pattern of community development emphasize the youth movement.

Village Potential

Village Potential is the power, strength, ability and ability of a village that has the possibility to be developed in order to improve the welfare of the community. According to R. Bintarto; The village is a geographical embodiment of the local physiographic, social, political, economic and cultural elements in their relationships and mutual influence with other regions. According to Law Number 22 of 1999, the Village is a legal community unit that has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the local community based on local origins and customs that are recognized in the National government system and are in the Regency area. According to Law Number 22 of 2014; Village is a village and a customary village or referred to by another name; hereinafter referred to as village, is a legal community unit having territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and administer governmental affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives of original rights and / or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the system of government of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. The village government becomes the center of village government that has relations with the BPD, elements of civil society and the economic community. The position of the village head is as a personification of the village government. The village government and the village head are part of the state bureaucratic chain that carries out the regulatory and control functions in the region through administrative services, implementation of development projects, community mobilization to support government policies in conducting for its citizens in the village.

Meanwhile, according to Sunartiningsih (2004) village empowerment in the context of village communities is the ability of individuals who are united in the community and building the empowerment of the community concerned. A society where most of its members are physically

and mentally healthy, educated and strong, certainly has a high level of empowerment. However, in addition to physical things like that also develops intrinsic values such as family values, mutual cooperation and *kebenikaan*. This existence then becomes the basic element that enables a society to survive and in a dynamic sense develop themselves to achieve goals. Community empowerment emphasizes more on efforts to improve the dignity and levels of the people who in their present condition are unable to escape the pitfalls of poverty and underdevelopment.

Types of Village Potential

Village potential is all natural resources and human resources that are contained and stored in the village. Where all these resources can be utilized for the survival and development of the village. The village potential itself is divided into 2 namely physical potential and non-physical potential.

1. Physical Potential

Physical potential is the potential associated with natural resources in the village in the form of:

- a. Land, is an important factor for the livelihoods of villagers.
- b. Water, used to fulfill daily life
- c. Humans, in this case interpreted as labor.
- d. Weather and climate, have an important role for villagers.
- e. Livestock, have a function as a source of animal power.

2. Non-physical potential.

Non-physical potential is all potential related to the village community and its behavior. Other non-physical potentials are village institutions, village apparatuses, customs and culture. A village community that lives for a long time will form its own life order. The way of life will be influenced by the natural conditions of the village area itself. The non-physical village potentials include:

- a. The village community who live in unison is a force for the production and development of the village.
 - b. Village officials or village officials who work optimally become a source of order and the smooth administration of the village.
 - c. Village social institutions encourage active participation of villagers in village development activities.
- b. Low land productivity due to limited labor for land management (especially outside Java)
 - c. The reduced capacity of the carrying capacity of the environment, especially water resources in temperate regions and dry soil.

Village Typology

Village Typology Based on the Kinship Bonding System

Based on the physical characteristics of the village in the community's life system, kinship ties are formed within the residential areas. There are at least three systems of kinship ties that form the types of villages in Indonesia, namely:

The physical and non-physical potential of the village is a supporting factor for the role of the village as a hinterland, which is a region that produces staples for urban communities. Whereas villages are classified into three:

- a. The village area has high potential, there are potentially fertile areas, flat topography and is equipped with technical irrigation.
- b. Potentially moderate village areas, located in areas with agricultural land to be fertile, uneven topography and partial technical and technical irrigation.
- c. Potentially low village area, found in infertile agricultural areas, rough topography (hills) and water sources dependent on rainfall.

a. Geneological Village Type

A village that is inhabited by a number of residents where the community is related by blood or is related by blood. Geneologically formed villages can be distinguished into Patrilineal, matrilineal and mixed types.

b. Territorial Village Type

A village occupied by a number of residents on a voluntary basis. Territorial villages are formed into settlements based on shared interests, thus they live in a village that becomes a legal community where the bonds of the people are based on certain regional ties, places or regions.

c. Mixed Village Type

A village where residents have ancestral and territorial ties. In this form, the bonds of blood and ties of territory are equally strong.

In rural development, there are many obstacles, including the most pressing ones, namely:

- a. Reducing the gap (inequality) between villages and cities, and between development actors.
- b. Changing development patterns and approaches that are centralistic, holistic and participatory.
- c. Improving the ability of human resources (HR) community officials to support rural development and growth.

Village Typology Based on Expanse of Residence

Based on the expanse of residence, the village can be classified as follows:

The obstacles in relation to the utilization of natural resource potential are:

- a. Transfer of agricultural land exploitation by non-tenants or urban communities (especially in Java).

a. Rural Village

The villages are scattered in various remote areas far from city life. The ideal atmosphere of rural villages in general is more colored with nuances of peace, namely a simple, quiet, quiet life in a friendly natural environment.

b. Mountain Village.

There is a village in the mountains; the centralization is encouraged by the mutual

cooperation of the population. The increase in population divided the mountain village in all directions, without a plan. The centers of population activity shifted following the division of the village.

c. Highland Village

Village in the mountains. Settlements here generally extend along the main road that runs through the village. If the village blooms naturally, agricultural land outside the village along the highway becomes a new settlement. There are times when the expansion into the direction (behind the old settlement). Then a road is circled around the village (ring road) so that new settlements are not isolated.

d. Lowland Village

Villages that are located in the lowlands and livelihoods from lowland villages usually depend on the agricultural sector.

e. Coastal / Coastal Village

The village is located in a sloping coastal area. can grow settlements that search for fisheries, coconut plantations and trade. Expansion of the coastal village by connecting along the coast, until meeting with other coastal villages. Centers of small industrial activity (fisheries, agriculture) are still maintained near their original dwellings.

Village Typology Based on Settlement Patterns

According to Paul Landis (1948) there are basically four types of agricultural villages:

a. Farm Village Type

A village where people live together in a place with rice fields around them. This type of village is often found in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia..

b. Nebulous Farm Village Type

A village where the inhabitants live together in a place, and some others spread outside the settlement with the rice fields.

c. Arranged Isolated Farm Type

A village where people live around the roads that connect with the trade center and the rest is their rice fields.

d. Pure isolated farm type

A village where the inhabitants reside spread out with their respective fields.

Soekandar Wiriaatmadja (1972) divides rural settlement patterns into four patterns, namely:

a. Spread of Settlement Patterns

Farmers' houses are far apart apart from each other. This pattern occurs because there are no major roads, while people have to work on the land continuously. Thus, these people are forced to live in their land.

b. Elongated Settlement Patterns

The form of settlements that snapped along the highway or along the river, while the agricultural land is behind their respective homes.

c. Gathering Settlement Patterns

The form of settlement where people's houses gather in a village, while the agricultural land is outside the village.

d. Circular Settlement Pattern

The form of settlements where the houses of people circle around the edge of the road, while the agricultural land is behind it.

Village Typology Based on Livelihoods

The types of village communities based on basic livelihoods can be classified in agricultural and industrial villages.

a. Agricultural Village

Agricultural villages consist of: 1) agricultural villages in the narrow sense which include: agricultural villages wetlands and drylands. 2) villages in the broadest sense include: community-owned plantation villages, private-owned plantation villages, tambak fishing villages, sea fishing villages, and livestock villages.

b. Industrial Village

Industrial Village is a village that produces agricultural equipment both traditional and modern.

Village Typology Based on Activities

The types of villages based on their activities can be grouped into:

a. Agribusiness Village is a village that has an orientation on the agricultural sector,

especially in the trade sector of agricultural products.

- b. Agroindustrial Village is a village oriented in the agricultural sector, especially in the agricultural industry, both in terms of agricultural technology and others.
- c. Village Tourism is a village located in a tourism area and the livelihoods and daily lives of the village community are very dependent on businesses that rely on the tourism sector of the village.
- d. Non-Agriculture Village is a village in which the village environment no longer carries out agricultural activities, but a business undertaken by the community who lives in the village, which is trying to work outside the agricultural sector. For example by trading.

Village Typology Based on Development

Based on its development, the types of villages in Indonesia are divided into four types, namely:

a. Pre-village (Traditional Village)

This type of village is generally found in the lives of remote indigenous peoples, where the whole life of the community including farming technology, how to maintain health, how to eat and so on is still very dependent on their natural surroundings. This type of village tends to be sporadic and temporary.

b. Swadaya Village (backward village)

A village area where most of the people fulfill their needs by holding their own. The village is generally remote and the community is rarely connected with outsiders, so the progress process is very slow due to lack of interaction with other regions or even none at all.

The characteristics of independent villages:

- 1) The area is isolated with other regions.
- 2) The population is sparse.
- 3) Homogeneous livelihoods that are agrarian.
- 4) Are closed.
- 5) Communities hold fast to adat.
- 6) Technology is still low.

7) Facilities and infrastructure are very lacking.

8) Human relations are very close.

9) Social supervision is carried out by the family

c. Swakarya Village (village is developing)
The situation is more advanced than in a self-supporting village, where the community has been able to sell excess production to other regions in addition to meeting their own needs.

The characteristics of the swakarya village:

- 1) The influence from outside so that it causes changes in mindset.
- 2) Society has begun to be separated from adat.
- 3) Productivity starts to increase.
- 4) Infrastructure facilities began to increase.
- 5) There are influences from outside which cause changes in the way of thinking.

d. Swasembada Village (developed village)

Villages that are able to develop all their potentials optimally. This is marked by the ability of the community to interact with outside communities, exchange goods with other regions (trade functions) and the ability to influence each other with residents in other regions. the community can absorb new technology to utilize its resources so that the development process runs well. the characteristics of a self-sufficient village are as follows:

- 1) Human relations are rational.
- 2) Homogeneous livelihoods.
- 3) Technology and higher education.
- 4) High productivity.
- 5) Regardless of custom.
- 6) Complete and modern facilities and infrastructure.

Regional development based on rural development (rural based development) includes many aspects and challenges, including:

- a. The potential of natural resources (SDA) in general can be said is relatively sufficient, while the ability of human resources (HR) is still relatively weak.

- b. Basic infrastructure needed to increase agricultural production (eg availability of water resources, irrigation networks, village roads, etc.) still needs improvement.
- c. The economic and social institutions that have been formed in many rural areas have not yet functioned optimally.
- d. Some other weaknesses and limitations such as access to marketing of rural products are still very weak and limited.
- e. Farmers' access to credit facilities (capital resources) for the development of rural economic enterprises is still limited and others.

Community needs for the proposed rural development program are very broad, while the available rural development funds are still limited. The desire of the community is very much, but not always a necessity. Needs are program proposals that are prepared using measurable criteria, so that priorities can be determined. Based on the limited funds available and the proposed programs that have been prepared based on priority scale, development programs can be chosen that are truly high priorities and needed by the local community, then followed by the second, third and so on priorities. Nationally, the number of villages is 65,000. Each has its own characteristics. The very wide variety, it is very difficult to formulate a specific policy of rural development policy. So to solve these difficulties is deemed necessary to compile "village typology". With the typology of the village will get a simpler picture but can illustrate the profile of villages that have similar characteristics, thereby facilitating the analysis, and compilation of the development policy strategy.

MATERIALS & METHODS

The method used in this research is descriptive method with a qualitative approach. This research was conducted on village youth in Kotapinang sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District. The villages in the Kotapinang Subdistrict consist of; Sisumut Village, Simatahari Village,

Mampang Village, Sei Rumbia Plantation Village, Nagodang Plantation Village, Normark Plantation Village, Hadundung Village, Sosopan Village, Pasir Tuntung Village. Data Sources The data sources in this study consisted of primary data sources and secondary data sources. In this study, researchers used key informants, key informants and additional informants, namely as follows:

1. Key Informant, Village Head, Village Youth Figure Head of Village in Kotapinang sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District.

2. Main Informants, namely:

- a. Youth who are members of the village youth group in Kotapinang sub-district, South Labuhanbatu district.

- b. Village community in Kotapinang sub-district

3. Additional Informants, namely:

- a. Village Government in Kotapinang sub-district, South Labuhanbatu district.

- b. South Labuhanbatu District Government.

- c. Head of South Labuhanbatu district Community Empowerment Service.

Statistical Analysis

Qualitative data analysis according to (Seiddel, 1998), the travel process as follows:

1. Make notes that produce field notes, with it coded so that the source of the data can still be traced.

2. Collecting, sorting, classifying, synthesizing, making summaries, and making indexes.

3. Thinking, by making the data categories meaningful, looking for and determining patterns and relationships, and making general findings.

Furthermore, according to Mcdrury (Collaborative Group Analysis Of Data, 1999) the stages of qualitative data analysis are as follows.

- a. Read / study data, mark key words and ideas in the data.

- b. Studying the key words, trying to find themes derived from the data.

- c. Write down the 'model' found

- d. The coding has been done

Qualitative research there are three approaches to data analysis mode. Namely hermeneutics, semiotics, narratives, and metaphors.

1. Hermeneutic

Hermeneutics are the cornerstone of philosophy and are also the mode of data analysis. The intention of the split is that the type of hermeneutics is used as a philosophical basis, namely at the time of human understanding of interpretativism. Whereas when it is said that the mode of analysis is related to understanding textual data. Hermeneutik mainly deals with the interpretation of a text analogy. The idea of a hermeneutic circle is a dialectic between the comprehension of the text as a whole and the interpretation of its parts, whose description is expected to carry meaning with guidance by the expected explanation.

2. Semiotics

Semiotics can be needed both as a philosophical and as an analytical mode. Semiotics mainly deals with the meaning of signs and symbols in language. Important ideas are that words or signs can be assigned mainly to the conceptual category, and this category represents important aspects of a theory to be tested. The importance of the idea is to express the frequency that appears in the text. The forms of semiotic include:

a. Content Analysis

Content analysis is a research technique used for valid and replicable references of data in the context. Researchers look for shapes and structures and patterns that are meaningful in the text and make conclusions on the basis of the order that is found.

b. Discussion Analysis

In the analysis of speech, meaning is assumed that meaning is sharpened in the context of exchange. The researcher himself is immersed in the situation to reveal the background of its application.

c. Discourse Analysis

Built from content analysis and conversation analysis. But the focus is on "language games". Language play is an interaction of well-defined units consisting of verbal sequences of motion that turn into phrases, namely the use of metaphors and allegories that play an important role.

3. Narration and Metaphors

Narration is defined as fairy tales, stories, impressions of facts, which are told in the first person. There are various ways of narration, there are oral narrations to historical narratives. Metaphor is the application of a name or description of a phrase or term in an object or act that is not actually applied.

Table 1: The Role of Youth in Utilizing the Village Potential of Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

The Role of Youth (1)	Moral strength (2)	Social control (3)	Change agent (4)
Village Potential	maintain harmony Between religions	Caring for the sustainability of the Village	Inviting the whole element of society Manifest A developed village
	Respect / tolerance Fellow villagers	To participate realize the village A humanist village	Dig in and Utilize the potential of the village
	Participate in social activities	Monitor village development and the village budget	Develop Make use of village potential

To measure the Role of Youth in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, the Likert scale formula is used as follows:

Final Hose Formulation

Criteria	Score interval
Low	9-20
medium	21-32
High	33-45
i=9	
	9 - 20,21 32,33 - y
	Total 21 30
	5x9= 45-9= 36

Table 2: Percentage of Population Aged 16-18 Years by Status Education and Village / Kelurahan Percentage of Populations Aged 16-18 by Education Status And Villages (%)

Village (1)	School (2)	No school (3)	Amount (4)
001 Simatahari	82.25	17.75	100.00
002 Pasir Tuntung	78.80	21.20	100.00
003 Mampang	83.50	16.50	100.00
004 Hadundung	81.20	18.80	100.00
005 Perk. Normark	89.60	10.40	100.00
006 Sosopan	79.00	21.00	100.00
007 Perk. Nagodang	94.90	5.10	100.00
008 Kotapinang	82.10	17.90	100.00
009 Perk. Sei Rumbia	96.85	3.15	100.00
010 Sisumut	86.45	16.60	100.00
Total	87.91	12.09	100.00

Source: BPS Data of South Labuhanbatu District in 2018

RESULT

The Role of Youth in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District.

The Role of Youth in Sisumut Village

The Role of Youth in Sisumut Village as a Moral Power in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-District, South Labuhanbatu District

According to Suseno (1987: 19) the word moral is always on the merits of humans as humans. The active role as a moral force is realized by developing aspects of ethics and morality in acting. Village youth live in differences. The solidarity of the youth of Sisumut Village is quite good. Counseling is indeed their habit. Keeping together with other hamlets is as good as possible. In utilizing the village's potential, the role of youth in North Sumatra seems so real.

Youth life in Sisumut Village puts forward the value of kinship. Youth in Sisumut Village gather in several youth organizations namely, the Indonesian Mosque Youth Youth Coordination Agency (BKPRMI), Youth Organization and Anti-Narcotics Movement (GAN). BKPRMI is a combination of all Mosque Youth in Sisumut Village. The Role of Youth in Sisumut Village As a moral force utilizing the potential of the village are:

- a. Sisumut Village Youth have a wise attitude in dealing with differences in facing problems. When there are problems among village youth, youth meet with community leaders to resolve the case.
- b. Sisumut Village Youth respect each other's youth. When a youth group in a hamlet in Sisumut Village holds a recitation, religious events such as Maulid or Isra walmi'raj. So the young man invited to attend the event is a reflection of mutual respect and a commendable attitude. Silaturrahi established among village youth in Sisumut is strong enough so that togetherness exists.

The Role of Sisumut Village Youth as Social Control in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

Sisumut Village Youth plays a role in paying attention to village development and always oversees every development in Sisumut Village.

- a. The village of Sisumut Youth plays an active role as a media that disseminates information to the public regarding information about village development and development.
- b. The youth of Sisumut Village as the initiator of the mobilization asked for donations for disaster relief from natural disasters. Like in 2018 a fire broke out in Boom Sisumut Hamlet. The fire burned 12 houses. All young men in each hamlet in Sisumut Village asked for community contributions and quickly distributed them to the victims.

The Role of Youth in Sisumut Village as an Agent of Change in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang sub- district, South Labuhanbatu District

- a. Youth of Sisumut Village hold recitation every week to improve their quality. Recitation in the form of learning to one of the clerics so that more knowledge is accompanied by faith so that the youth of Sisumut Village become strong future leaders of science and faith.
- b. The Sisumut Village Youth held a mutual cooperation activity by inviting the community and protecting all the natural wealth in Sismut Village such as keeping the river in the Boom Sisumut Hamlet not poisoned or polluted from palm oil mill effluents.
- c. Sisumut youths guard the Dutch heritage, which is a yarn making factory from pineapple by knowing its history. Hot springs in the hamlet of Pekan Sisumut in Sisumut Village become a concern for youth. Therefore, in order to be able to use as little as possible the young man made a ditch so that hot water flowed into the lake and made a shower hose so that he could shower

under the shower. Several times the youth coordinated with the village government to be given authority to manage. The village government did not give permission because the land status was under management.

- d. Sisumut village youth together with the community and Bhabinkamtibmas jointly combat the circulation of the dangers of drugs. Youth held a seminar on the dangers of drugs to the villages in Sisumut Village.

**The Role of Youth in Simatahari Village
The Role of Youth in Simatahari Village as Moral Power in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang sub- district, South Labuhanbatu District**

The village youth in Simatahari village live in high ethics in the community. The village youth asks for advice from community leaders and parents.

- a. Youth ethics in organizing prioritizes the wishes of the community.

The Role of Youth in Simatahari Village as Social Control in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang sub- district, South Labuhanbatu District

- a. Youth in Simatahari Village oversee the use of the village funds budget by the village head.
- b. Youth of Simatahari Village take part in maintaining the balance in society. Youth who invite the public to respond to all matters openly and mutual respect.
- c. Youth of Simatahari Village became the front guard as maintaining harmony together.
- d. The youth of Simatahari village invites visitors and residents to maintain the water tourism park in Simatahari Village to keep it clean and beautiful.

The Role of Youth in Simatahari Village as an Agent of Change in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang sub- district, South Labuhanbatu District

- a. Simatahari beautiful water tourism park which stood since the first is a potential that must be maintained. The existence of the tourist lake has an impact on the community and especially the youth of

Padangri Village. The management includes youth in realizing a scenic solar tour. Youth are involved in the management of ponds such as, opening opportunities for young people to be creative in beautifying the park so that the economy of the community and youth increases for more and more tourists who come. In it the youth are given a fish-raising container.

- b. Pemat Desa Simatahari explores a corner of the village in search of developing potential. They found a beautiful, scenic hill. The hill was given a stopover name. The young man there invited anyone who came to set foot on the hill pillar.
- c. The Youth of Simatahari Village held a recitation every week to maintain togetherness and increase silaturrahi and religious knowledge to become an efficient and potential youth.
- d. The youth of Simatahari village plays the role of organizer in every event that is held. Such events commemorate Isra wal'miraj and other religious events.

The Role of Youth in Sei Rumbia Plantation Village

The Role of Youth in Sei Rumbia Plantation Village as Moral Strength in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang sub- district, South Labuhanbatu District

Sei Rumbia Plantation Village is a Plantation Village, the majority of Youth grow and develop in the Village. Life in the midst of the Plantation group is quite close to the feeling of brotherhood. Desanyan Youth used to live in strong discipline. Characteristics and morals are implanted in the youth of the Perkebunan village.

- a. Youth character building in Sei Rumbia Plantation Village was built together in accordance with a village government program that wanted to realize young people with moral values.

The Role of Sei Rumbia Plantation Village Youth as Social Control in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang sub- district, South Labuhanbatu District

- a. The village youth of Sei Rumbia Plantation oversees the use of the village budget.
- b. Village youth plays a role in communicating youth programs and needs for village budgetary rights to the village government
- c. Village youth fought as the organizer of youth activities facilitated by the village government. Like activities to welcome 17 August held a race.

The Role of Sei Rumbia Plantation Village Youth as an Agent of Change in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang sub- district, South Labuhanbatu District

- a. Sei Rumbia Plantation Village is a village of oil palm plantations that has oil palm potential. The youth of Perkebunan Sei Rumbia village formed a group of craftsmen to process palm oil fronds, inviting the community to make handicrafts such as small glass water containers, office stationery, place plates and others.
- b. The village youth of Sei Rumbia Plantation utilizes oil palm fronds to make broom sticks and market them to various places.
- c. Conducting youth recitation in each hamlet in order to create young people who have moral values.

The Role of the Normark Plantation Villages Youth

The Role of Normark Plantation Youth Youth as Moral Strength in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

- a. Pemuda Normark Plantation Village is a village that grows in the middle of oil palm plantations. The lives of young people and residents there have a strong enough cohesiveness. Kinship is woven by mutual respect and mutual help. Plantation people are mostly migrants, settling down and creating new families.
- b. Youth in plantation villages have a higher tolerance. The power of youth has an impact on the survival of life.

- c. The young man in the plantation village of Normark has good ethics in daily life. They become lamps to light the village.

The Role of Normark Plantation Youth Youth as Social Control in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

- a. Youth has the role of ensuring that the development of a normark plantation village runs in accordance with community expectations.

- b. Youth play a role as supervisors of village programs that use village budget funds.

- c. Youth as the organizer of various events facilitated by the village government.

- d. Youth invites all village communities to pay more attention to each village's development and development

The Role of Normark Plantation Youth Youth as Agents of Change in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

- a. In the Normark Plantation Village there are village youth who have a variety of expertise. Like making a series of ships made from oil palm vessels. Youth utilize palm oil waste by making ship miniatures.

- b. In the plantation village of Normark the village youth have expertise in painting. The art of painting is being developed and the results will be marketed.

- c. In creating leaders who are of good quality in terms of worldly and religion, the village government supports youth with religious recitation activities.

- d. To create a drug-free area in the Normark Plantation Village, the village government held a seminar on the dangers of drugs specifically for young people so that young people would be born free from the dangers of drugs.

- e. In the plantation village there are pilar hills, hill pillars are often visited by young people. From the top of the hill pilar is the best place to just take a photo. Youth use this pilar hill to spend time. Youth advised the village government to

make the steepest pillar hill used as village tourism.

**The Role of Mampang Village Youth
The Role of Mampang Village Youth as Moral Power in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District**

- a. Mampang Village is a village that grows in it, most of the young people have mutual ties. Therefore, speech or daily calls will be custom. This shows that young people have good ethics that upholds cultural values.
- b. Youth in the village of Mampang have good solidarity. On several occasions they carried out activities citing disaster aid funds for Korepepal. This shows that the youth of Mampang have a good human spirit.

The Role of Mampang Village Youth as Social Control in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

- a. Mampang Village Youth plays the role of guarding and overseeing the course of village development.
- b. The policy of the village government that is not in accordance with the community and provides the community with food for the village youth will immediately confirm it and criticize it
- c. Mampang village youth invites the whole community to jointly oversee the village government in using the village budget

The Role of Mampang Village Youth as an Agent of Change in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

- a. Mampang Village is one of the villages that has a very good potential for rice fields. The village youth invites the whole community to fight for these rice fields so that they can continue to have good irrigation.
- b. The rice fields in Mampang Village save other potentials, namely paddy fields that can be used as agro-tourism such as selfies. Youth coordinate with the village government to immediately plan the agro-

tourism. The existence of palm oil mountain panorama makes the scenery more beautiful.
c. In creating a competitive and independent young man, the village government held a training to make tofu to youth and the community.

d. The village government and village youth communicate intensely with regard to the role of youth. Thus the government supports youth by providing goat seeds to be farmed.

**The Role of Youth in Hadundung Village
The Role of Hadundung Village Youth as Moral Power in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District**

- a. Hadundung Village Youth socialize together with the community with courtesy.
- b. Every event such as the Hadundung Village youth traditional party shows a caring attitude by making the traditional event a success.

c. Every religious activity in the village of Hadundung youth actively fights in the success of these religious activities.

The Role of Youth in Hadundung Village as Social Control in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

a. Hadundung Village is a village located in the South Labuhanbatu District Ministry of Religion. Hadundung village youth play a role in maintaining conduciveness in the village. The Ministry of Religion empowers Hadundung village youth to jointly maintain the convenience of worship.

b. Hadundung Village Youth played a role in overseeing the running of the village government, so that the use of the village funds budget was used on target by the village head

c. The village youth invites the community to work together to develop Hadundung village.

The Role of Youth in Hadundung Village as an Agent of Change in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

a. Private palm oil and rubber plantations in Hadundung Village are a joint potential that must be increased in production. The village

government is informed that oil palm and rubber production is declining due to reduced fertilizer by farmers. The inability to buy fertilizer on time is a problem experienced by farmers. So to address this problem the Village Government together with youth opened a fertilizer cooperative. This cooperative has been running for a year and can help farmers.

b. Village youth play a role in preventing drug trafficking in Hadundung Village. They held an open discussion with the Village Head regarding the increasingly widespread circulation of drugs.

The Role of Youth in Pasir Tuntung Village

The Role of Youth in Pasir Tuntung Village as a Moral Power in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

a. Tuntung sand village is a village which is partly an area of oil palm and rubber plantations. Pasir Tuntung village is in the interior. Road access there is still not good. Youth in the village of Pasir Tuntung play a role in family life. The simplicity of youth becomes their strength in togetherness.

b. Youth in the village of Pasir tuntung high cultural values. Talking to older people is always modest that's why young people there are always obedient to older people. It is not good to see young people not having the manners of older people.

The Role of Youth in Pasir Tuntung Village as Social Control in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

a. The Pasir Tuntung village youth oversaw the use of the village budget. The youth went straight to the field to review the ongoing and completed construction.

b. The youth of Pasir Tuntung village criticized and coordinated with the company related to Corporate Social Responsibility funds to the Pasir Tuntung Village.

c. The youth of Pasir tuntung village asked the South Labuhanbatu District government for the damaged road in Pasir Tuntung Village.

The Role of Youth in Pasir Tuntung Village as an Agent of Change in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

a. The youth of Pasir Tuntung Village became a violator of every religious activity

b. Pemuda Pasir Tuntung village became the organizer of religious activities.

c. Tuntung sand youth conducts recitation every week to foster Islamic and knowledgeable young generation.

d. Desa Pasir Tuntung has a motocross racing circuit. Pasir Tuntung village youth acted as a violator of the motocross race.

The Role of Youth in Sosopan Village

The Role of Sosopan Village Youth as Moral Strength in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

a. The Youth of Sosopan Village together with the community manifested the friendly and proper village of Sosopan to establish the South Labuhanbatu District Office Complex.

b. Sosopan Village Youth played a role in disseminating the movement to guard the South Labuhanbatu District office complex.

The Role of Sosopan Village Youth as Social Control in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

a. Sosopan village youth invites residents to monitor and oversee the development of village government.

b. Pemopos Desa Socopan observes and oversees the construction of the South Labuhanbatu District office complex

c. Sosopan Village Youth played a role in maintaining order and comfort in the area of the South Labuhanbatu District office complex.

The Role of Youth in Sosopan Village as an Agent of Change in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

a. The Youth of Sosopan Village opened a printing and photo service booth by utilizing

photo prewedding places around the South Labuhanbatu District office complex.

b. Sosopan village youth invites the community to jointly tackle drug trafficking

c. Youth in Sosopan Village utilize palm oil plantations owned by residents to make broom sticks.

The Role of Youth in Nagodang Plantation Village

The Role of Youth in Nagodang Plantation Village as Moral Strength in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

a. The Youth Village of Nagodang Plantation took part in the training to hold the bodies together with the community organized by the village government

b. Youth of the Normark plantation village invites parents to jointly maintain village kelestrian and create a safe village.

The Role of Youth in Nagodang Plantation Village as Social Control in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

a. Youth of the Nagodang plantation village fought together with the community to oversee the use of the village budget.

b. The youth oversees the budget of the village fund then proposes that the village government obeys the laws and regulations, which reports the use of village funds in front of youth and the community.

c. The youth of the Nagodang Plantation village reprimanded the company for matters deemed illegal.

The Role of Youth in Nagodang Plantation Village as an Agent of Change in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

a. The Youth Village of Nagodang Plantation keeps the entire community from being reluctant to inform policies that are not pro-people to the village youth

b. The village youth invites the company to support youth activities in the village.

c. The Youth of Nagodang Plantation Village coordinated with the company so that the slang pool which is a potential of the village could be managed properly.

Table 3: Village Potentials of Kotapinang Sub-district, Labuhanbatu Selatan District

No.	Village name	Village Potential Indicator					
		Physical Potential			Non-Physical Potential		
		Low (1)	medium (3)	High (5)	Low (1)	medium (3)	High (5)
1.	Sisumut			✓		✓	
2.	Simatahari			✓		✓	
3.	Perk. Sei Rumbia		✓		✓		
4.	Perk. Normark		✓		✓		
5.	Mampang		✓				✓
6.	Hadundung	✓			✓		
7.	Pasir Tuntung	✓			✓		
8.	Sosopan		✓		✓		
9.	Perk. Nagodang	✓					✓
Amount	3	12	10		5	6	10
Total		25			21		

Physical Potential = 25 Medium

Non-Physical Potential = 21 Medium

Final Hose Formulation

Criteria	Score interval
Low	9-20
Medium	21-32
High	33-45

i=9

9 -	20,21	32,33 - y
Total	21	30

5x9= 45-9= 36

Table 4: The Role of Youth in Utilizing the Village Potential of Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labunabatu Regency

No.	Village name	Indicators of Youth Role								
		Moral strength			Social control			Change agent		
		Low	medium	High	Low	medium	High	Low	medium	High
		(1)	(3)	(5)	(1)	(3)	(5)	(1)	(3)	(5)
1.	Sisumut			✓		✓				✓
2.	Simatahari			✓			✓			✓
3.	Perk. Sei Rumbia	✓				✓			✓	
4.	Perk. Normark		✓				✓			✓
5.	Mampang		✓			✓				✓
6.	Hadundung		✓			✓		✓		
7.	Pasir Tuntung	✓				✓				✓
8.	Sosopan	✓				✓			✓	
9.	Perk. Nagodang	✓				✓			✓	
Amount		4	9	10	1	21	10	1	9	25
Total		23			32			35		

Moral strength = 23

Social control = 32

Change agent = 35

DISCUSSION

The Role of Youth in Utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District as a moral Strength is realized by:

- Developing aspects of ethics and morality and acting in every dimension of human life.
- Strengthen faith and piety and mental-spiritual endurance and / or
- Increase legal awareness.

The role of Youth in utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district as Social Control is realized by:

- Strengthen nationalism insight;
- Raise awareness of the responsibilities, rights and obligations of citizens
- Generating a critical attitude towards the environment and law enforcement.
- Increase participation in public policy formulation
- Ensure transparency and public accountability, and / or
- Providing easy access to information.

The role of Youth in utilizing Village Potential in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District as an agent of change is realized by developing;

- Political education and democratization
- Economic resources
- Concern for the community
- Science and technology
- Sports, arts and culture.

- Concern for the environment.
- Entrepreneurship education and / or
- Youth leadership and pioneering.

CONCLUSION

There are Physical and Non-Physical Potentials in the Village Sub-district of Kotapinang Among them:

- Non-Physical Potential
Non-Physical Potential in the Village Sub-district of Kotapinang, South Labuhanbatu District has 24 scores in the medium category.
- Physical Potential
Physical Potential in the Village Sub-district of Kotapinang, South Labuhanbatu District has 27 scores in the medium category.

There Are Three Roles of Youth in Utilizing Village Potentials in Kotapinang Sub-district Among them:

- Youth As Moral Power
Village Youth in Kotapinang Subdistrict South Labuhanbatu District as a whole can be concluded that the role of youth is still moderate with a score of 23 in the medium category.
- Youth As Social Control
Village Youth in Kotapinang Subdistrict, Labuhanbatu Selatan District as a whole can be concluded that the role of youth is high with a score of 32 in the medium category.
- Youth as agents of change
Village Youth in Kotapinang Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu District

overall it can be concluded that the role of youth is high with a score of 35 with a high category.

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