

The Effect of Village-Owned Enterprise Implementation on the Role of Youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra

Fadhli Mahsan¹, Erika Revida², Rujiman²

¹Postgraduate students at University of North Sumatra, Indonesia

²Postgraduate Lecturer at University of North Sumatra, Indonesia.

Corresponding Author: Fadhli Mahsan

ABSTRACT

The successful implementation of the Mekar Laras BUMDes program is not solely based on the capabilities of the Village government apparatus and Bumdes managers, but also related to the role of youth in the implementation of the Bumdes program. The role of youth will be able to compensate for the limited costs and capabilities of the village government and Bumdes managers in achieving the implementation of the Bumdes Mekar Laras program. The role of youth is expected to start from the planning, implementation, utilization of results to the evaluation phase of the ecotourism business unit, clean water, provision of oil palm land and savings and loans which are businesses or products from Bumdes Mekar Laras. The results of this study indicate that communication has a positive effect on the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra. Resources have a positive effect on the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra. Disposition has a positive and significant effect on the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra. Organizational structure has a positive and significant effect on the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra. Communication, resources, disposition and organizational structure have a simultaneous influence on the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra.

Keywords: Communication, Resources, Disposition, Birocration Structure, Youth Role

INTRODUCTION

Until now, Indonesian youth are still plagued by very complex problems. Some of them are still illiterate, have low education levels and do not have access to jobs. Some of them are involved in drug abuse, promiscuity and are involved in various crimes and various other social problems. On the other hand, several incidents of violence such as anarchist demonstrations or brawls between students have tarnished the faces of the student and youth movements. Many people feel disappointed and antipathy with the youth student movement pattern. The success of youth development, especially in creating quality human resources (HR) with competitive advantages, is one of the keys to opening up opportunities and progress in various development sectors and Indonesia's future as a nation state. In addition, the spirit of youth pioneering in relation to development and development success can encourage, develop and enhance youth pioneering.

Since the issuance of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, there has been a discourse on developing village-owned enterprises. This idea has become an important part of the form of community economic empowerment at the village level

since it was included in the important clause of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. Village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) are a new breakthrough that should be appreciated. At least this idea could become a new form of community business ownership and encourage the process of economic equality to the neglected villages. However, his fate should not be like a village unit business entity (BUUD) which metamorphosed into a village unit cooperative (KUD) which is now suspended animation.

These BUMDes are similar to state-owned enterprises (BUMN) at the central government level or regional-owned enterprises (BUMD) at the regional government level. As stipulated in the law, BUMDes is a business entity owned by the government and the community at the village level or inter-village cooperation, the mechanism of which is formed through village deliberations. Youth is the main capital in achieving the goals of the Mekar Laras Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) program. BUMDes is a village business institution formed by the village government through village meetings which is then managed by BUMDes administrators together with the local village community. BUMDes itself has almost the same principles as BUMN that manage national assets and BUMD that manages regional assets, it's just that BUMDes has a much smaller scope, namely managing village assets, both physical and non-physical which are towards the village economy. BUMDes as one of the business entities operating in the village must have a difference with business entities in general, this is so that the existence and performance of BUMDesa is able to make a significant contribution to improving the welfare of residents in the local village. The management of BUMDes should remain oriented to the aspirations of the community, which are then discussed together in joint deliberations to determine priority programs according to the wishes of the local community, and in implementing

existing programs, it must be done in a professional and transparent manner.

The purpose of this study was to analyze BUMDes communication influencing the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, to analyze BUMDes human resources influencing the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, analyzing BUMDes disposition influencing youth roles in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, analyzing the BUMDes bureaucracy structure influences the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Youth

Youth are individuals who when seen physically are experiencing developments and psychologically are experiencing emotional development, so that youth are a human resource for development both now and in the future. As a candidate for the next generation who will replace the previous generation. Internationally, WHO refers to "young people" with an age limit of 10-24 years, while those aged 10-19 are called "adolescenea" or adolescents. The second definition, youth is an individual with a dynamic character, even turbulent and optimistic but does not have stable emotional control. (Mulyana. 2011).

Law Number 40 of 2009 concerning Youth, Article 1 paragraph (1), defines that "Youth are Indonesian citizens who enter an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years". Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that youth are human beings aged 16-30 years who have biologically shown signs of maturity.

The Role of Youth

The role according to Soekanto (2009) is a dynamic process of position

(status). When a person exercises his rights and obligations according to his position, he plays a role. The difference between position and role is for the benefit of science. The two cannot be separated because one is dependent on the other and vice versa. Each role aims to ensure that between individuals who carry out the role and those around them who are involved, or, in relation to that role, there is a relationship that is governed by social values accepted and obeyed by both parties. The role is very important because it can regulate a person's behavior, in addition, the role causes a person to predict the actions of others to certain limits, so that a person can adjust his own behavior to the behavior of his group of people Narwoko and Suyanto (2007).

Village Owned Enterprises

Kamaroesid (2016) Article 1 number (6) of Law Number 6 of 2014 Village-Owned Enterprises, hereinafter referred to as BUMDes, is a business entity whose entire or most of its capital is owned by the Village through direct participation originating from separated Village assets in order to manage assets, services, and other businesses for the greatest welfare of the Village community. Purnomo (2016) states that BUMDesa is a village-characterized business entity which in carrying out its activities is not only to assist in the

implementation of village governance, but also to meet community needs. Therefore, BUMDesa is a business entity that partly or even all of its capital comes from village assets. Although most of the capital comes from village wealth, BUMDesa is managed and works with community involvement and participation.

MATERIALS & METHODS

This research was conducted at BUMDes, Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batubara Regency, North Sumatra, which is the location in this thesis research. The reason the authors conducted the research was because BUMDes Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batubara Regency is a village that is mostly active, namely rural youth. In this study, the population is all residents of Mekar Laras Village, amounting to 627 people. Data collection techniques are carried out by interview (interview), questionnaire (questionnaire), observation (observation)

RESULT

Hypothesis Test Results

Simultaneous Significance Test Results (F-Test)

The results of simultaneous significance testing (F-test) in this study can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Simultaneous Significance Test Results (F-Test)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	233.221	4	58.305	92.308	.000 ^b
	Residual	51.162	81	.632		
	Total	284.384	85			
a. Dependent Variable: the role of youth						
b. Predictors: (Constant), bureaucratic structure, communication, resources, disposition						

Source: Data Processed by SPSS, 2019

Based on the results of the simultaneous significance test (F-test) in the table above, it can be seen that the value of Fcount is $92.308 > F_{table} 2.48$ with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$ so it can be concluded that in this study simultaneously communication, resources, disposition and structure bureaucracy has a

positive and significant effect on the role of youth.

Partial Significance Test Results (t-test)

The results of the partial significance test (t-test) in this study can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Partial Significance Test Results (t-test)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.880	1.711		.514	.608
	Communication	.038	.063	.032	.598	.551
	Resource	.019	.052	.021	.372	.711
	Disposition	.486	.109	.445	4.466	.000
	Bureaucratic structure	.368	.080	.467	4.628	.000

a. Dependent Variable: the role of youth
Source: Data Processed by SPSS, 2019

Based on the results of the partial significance test (t-test) in the table above, it can be seen that the BUMDes communication tcount value is 0.598 <ttable 1.663 with a significance level of 0.551> 0.05 so it can be concluded that in this study BUMDes communication has no effect on the role of youth. For resources, it has a tcount of 0.372 <t table 1.663 with a significance level of 0.711> 0.05, so it can be concluded that in this study BUMDes resources have no effect on the role of youth. Furthermore, BUMDes disposition has a tcount of 4.466> t table 1.663 with a significance level of 0.000 <0.05, so it can be concluded that in this study BUMDes disposition has a positive and significant effect on the role of youth. Then for the organizational structure has a tcount value of 4,628> ttable 1,663 with a significance level of 0.000 <0.05, so it can be concluded that in this study BUMDes resources have a positive and significant effect on the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency. North Sumatra

Determination Coefficient Test Results (R²)

The results of testing the coefficient of determination (R²) in this study can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Determination Coefficient Test Results (R²)
Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.906 ^a	.820	.811	.79476
a. Predictors: (Constant), bureaucratic structure, communication, resources, disposition				
b. Dependent Variable: peranpemuda				

Source: Data Processed by SPSS, 2019

Based on the results of testing the coefficient of determination (R²) in the

table above, it can be seen that the value of R Square is 0.820, so it can be concluded that in this study, communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure have contributed to the role of youth by 82% and the remaining 18 % influenced by other factors not examined in this study. The coefficient of determination ranges from zero to one (0 ≤ R² ≤ 1). If R² is greater (close to one), it can be stated that the effect of the independent variable (X) is large on the dependent variable (Y). This means that the model used is stronger to explain the effect of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y) and vice versa.

DISCUSSION

The influence of BUMDes communication on the role of youth

The distribution of the BUMDes communication questionnaire statements of respondents preferred to agree and strongly agree rather than disagree, disagree and strongly disagree. This illustrates that respondents gave positive responses to communication. Based on the results of the partial significance test (t-test) in the table above, it can be seen that the value of the BUMDes communication tcount is 0.598 <ttable 1.663 with a significance level of 0.551> 0.05 so it can be concluded that in this study communication has no effect on the role of youth. in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra.

The influence of BUMDes resources on the role of youth

The distribution of the BUMDes resource questionnaire statement of respondents preferred to agree and strongly agree rather than to disagree, disagree and

strongly disagree. This illustrates that the respondents gave positive responses to BUMDes resources. BUMDes resources have a tcount of 0.372 < t table 1.663 with a significance level of 0.711 > 0.05 so it can be concluded that in this study BUMDes resources have no effect on the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra.

The influence of BUMDes disposition on the role of youth

The distribution of BUMDes disposition statements of respondents preferred to agree and strongly agree rather than to disagree, disagree and strongly disagree. This illustrates that the respondent gives a positive response to the disposition. Disposition has a tcount of 4,466 > t table 1,663 with a significance level of 0.000 < 0.05, so it can be concluded that in this study BUMDes disposition has a positive and significant effect on the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra.

The influence of BUMDes' bureaucratic structure on the role of youth

The BUMDes bureaucratic structure in this study, respondents prefer to agree and strongly agree rather than disagree, disagree and strongly disagree. This illustrates that respondents gave positive responses to the BUMDes bureaucratic structure. The BUMDes bureaucratic structure has a tcount of 4,628 > t table 1,663 with a significance level of 0.000 < 0.05, so it can be concluded that in this study the bureaucratic structure has a positive and significant effect on the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra. .

The influence of communication, resources, disposition and organizational structure on the role of youth

Based on the results of the simultaneous significance test (F-test) in the

table above, it can be seen that the value of Fcount is 92,308 > Ftable 2.48 with a significance level of 0.000 < 0.05 so it can be concluded that in this study simultaneously communication, resources, disposition and structure The organization has a positive and significant effect on the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra. The results of the study are not supported by previous research because no one has discussed the relationship of communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure to the role of youth.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. BUMDes communication has no effect on the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra.
2. BUMDes resources have no effect on the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra
3. The BUMDes disposition has a positive and significant effect on the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra.
4. BUMDes bureaucratic structure has a positive and significant effect on the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra.
5. Communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure simultaneously influence the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra

REFERENCES

1. Kamaroesid, Herry. 2016. Tata Cara Pendirian dan Pengelolaan BUMDes, Mitra Wacana media. Jakarta.
2. Mulyana, D. 2011. Komunikasi Lintas Budaya. Rosda Karya. Bandung.

3. Narwoko, D.J. & Suyanto, B. 2007. Sosiologi: Teks Pengantar dan Terapan. (edisi kedua). Kencana. Jakarta.
4. Purnomo, Joko. 2016. Pendirian dan Pengelolaan Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUM Desa). Tim Infest. Jakarta.
5. Soekanto, Soerjono. 2009, Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar, Edisi Baru. Rajawali Pers.Jakarta
6. Undang-Undang Nomor 40 Tahun 2009 tentang Kepemudaan
7. Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa

How to cite this article: Mahsan F, Revida E, Rujiman. The effect of village-owned enterprise implementation on the role of youth in Mekar Laras Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra. International Journal of Research and Review. 2020; 7(12): 512-517.
