Village development in the millenial era: youth empowerment in Bana Kecamatan Bonto Cani district, Bone district

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Abstract. The element of youth becomes an inseparable part of village development, and the synergy between the local government, in this case, the elements of village officials and youth are very important. This study aims (1) To find out the role of Bana village youth in Bontocani sub-district, Bone Regency in village development and to determine the impact of youth involvement in village development (2) To find out the synergy between village government and Bana village youth Bontocani sub-district, Bone district in village development in millenial era. This research conducted in the village of Bana, Bontocani District, Bone Regency. The method used is descriptive qualitative analysis. The results of this study indicate (1) the role of youth in rural community development shows social functions (village development) (2) the synergy of the village government of Bana Subdistrict Bontocani with village youth runs well, in terms of economy, development, and resources.

1. Introduction

In this village development effort, the youth element becomes an integral part of village development. The synergy between the local government, in this case, the elements of village officials, and youth is critical. In Law No. 40 of 2009 concerning Youth Liberation for Youth, “Indonesian Citizens who need periods of growth and development that increase from 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years”. The role of youth in development is significant because it is considered necessary in a productive period to support various development activities in multiple sectors. As young people could determine the direction of the nation’s progress in the future, various policies must be able to support youth empowerment. It is to encourage a more productive result in numerous fields. One of them is the actualization of youth in rural areas in which is added to the development of rural communities. Youth can not only be seen from demographic aspects but also from a psychological perspective, which is more important. Bayu Sutikno stated that youth are those who are “young-minded and young-at-heart.” So, someone who likes 20 years or even less than 20 years, but his mindset is always a pro-status quo, then his youth status needs to be reviewed or questioned [1].

Village development is not only the responsibility of the government, but also all elements of the nation must be involved. The presence of young people as a driving force for village development through the nation development provided for rural development, both physical (infrastructure) and human resource development in the village [2].
However, on the reality side, villages in several regions in Indonesia are still quite concerning even though they have received significant budget assistance from the central government. It is due to a lack of human resources, which is capable of managing the budget to improve the village’s development [3]. On the other hand, youth participation in the framework of assisting the development and improvement of village facilities and infrastructure is still considered low, because the youth’s awareness about the progress of the village is still individual. Therefore, the synergy between the local government, in this case, village officials and youth, become very important. The presence of the youth with their fresh ideas to develop their villages would be so helpful for the local government regarding improving the village.

One of the villages that became the focal point of this study was the village of Bana in the Bontocani sub-district of Bone, South Sulawesi. This village is the object of research on the potential of the youth in it, given the large quantity of youth in it.

However, the quantity of youths in the village of Bana is not a guarantee of the progress of the village, which covers approximately 69.16 Km. Due to the lack of empowerment and utilization, the number of youths only could not guarantee the village’s progress in this millennial era. This study aims (1) To examine the role of youths in Bana Village in Bontocani sub-district, Bone Regency regarding the village development and to determine the impact of youth involvement in village development (2) To find out the synergy between village government and Bana village youth in Bontocani sub-district, Bone district in village development in millennial era.

2. Methods

2.1. Location & Research Design
The location of the research will be carried out in Bana Village, Bontocani District, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi Province. A qualitative method will be deployed in this research. According to Bogdan & Taylor (1989) [4], qualitative methods are a thread of research procedures that produce descriptive data, which has been formed from observing people and collecting written and oral data afterward. Qualitative research is research that aimed to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, and others.

Besides, the type used in this research is a descriptive type, which aims to provide a systematic, factual, accurate description of facts, phenomena, and properties that occur and that have not yet occurred regarding the lives of social groups and individuals, an object, specific populations and events that occur.

2.2. Research Data Types
Primary data is data obtained directly by researchers from research sources by conducting observations and direct interviews with research subjects.

Secondary data is data obtained indirectly, such as through books, literature, journals, documents, and news data online (internet) relating to the research title.

2.3. Data Collection Techniques
Qualitative data collection uses observation methods such as interviews, participant/group observation, and focused on the discussion [5]. Literature and other documents review will be deployed to boost data collection.

2.4. Data Processing Techniques
Data Analysis Techniques are the study of literature or observations on phenomena, categorization, trace categorization, explain the relationship of categorization, draw conclusions, and construct theories [6]. (1) The data collection method is investigating collected data regarding completeness and correctness so that it is ready for further processing. Data collection is carried out to obtain the information needed in order to achieve the research objectives. (2) Data Reduction in analyzing
qualitative research data, according to [6] as written by Malik, is defined as the process of selecting, focusing, observing to the simplification, abstracting, and transformation of rough data collected from the field research. Data reduction continues throughout the qualitative research-oriented project. (3) Data Presentation basically consists of the results of data analysis in the form of detailed stories of the informants according to their experiences or views as they are (including observations) without any comments, evaluations, and interpretations; and in the form of discussion, between findings and theories used (theoretical study of collected data). It is to strengthen the data reduction for further data management so that eventually it will produce a conclusion. Once data (notes and recordings) is obtained after reduction, it must be displayed in a certain manner for each pattern, category, focus, or theme as desired to be more understandable. (4) [7] Conclusion withdrawal is an assessment of whether a proposed hypothesis is rejected or accepted. Drawing conclusions in conducting scientific research is the essence of the experiments. It also denotes statements about the relationship of experimental results with hypotheses, including the reasons that cause experimental results to differ from hypotheses. Conclusions should be concise that covers the entire reports. After researchers conclude from the research result, researchers must understand and relearn research data, asking for consideration of the parties regarding the data obtained in the field.

2.5. Research Informant
There is no standard made by researchers in determining informants’ criteria. The informants should be youths and community leaders domiciled in Bana Village, Bontocani, Bone. During the interviews with informants, there are several local government officials (i.e., Chief of Village of Bana) that also considered as informants.

3. Results
Youths are inseparable from its role as the main strength for the development of focused and qualified human resources. The government of Bana Village synergizes with youths in the making of breakthroughs for village development. Therefore, there is youths’ involvement in some village agendas.

Based on the results of the study, the number of youths in Bana Village is quite significant (table 1). Also, there are youths participation in the process of Bana Village development through enlightenment, enrichment, and participation process.

| Age | Quantity          |
|-----|-------------------|
| 18  | 54 Persons        |
| 19  | 86 Persons        |
| 20  | 64 Persons        |
| 21  | 69 Persons        |
| 22  | 50 Persons        |
| 23  | 50 Persons        |
| 24  | 33 Persons        |
| 25  | 42 Persons        |
| 26  | 51 Persons        |
| 27  | 32 Persons        |
| 28  | 32 Persons        |
| 29  | 37 Persons        |
| 30  | 37 Persons        |
| 31  | 33 Persons        |
| 32  | 41 Persons        |
The role of youths in rural community development shows social functions. Prior to the development and empowerment program was held, the government first carried out the enlightenment process, i.e., socialization held in Bana Village. The youths revealed that in the development process carried out in Bana Village, they and the village community had been given knowledge and understanding through socialization and meetings about how to carry out the program. In addition, the awareness of the importance of education has been increased among the village community. Previously, parents did not consider sending their children to school. However, in the presence of schools (Table 2) and youth empowerment in the village, some positive changes have been seen.

**Table 2.** Education Aspect in the Village of Bana, Bontocani, Bone District

| Schools Name                           | Level    | Status  | Location    |
|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|-------------|
| TK Panre Tanrae                        | Kindergarten | Private | Dusun Oro   |
| TK Al-Ikram                            | Kindergarten | Private | Dusun Paku |
| TK Al Islam babul Jannah              | Kindergarten | Private | Dusun Bana  |
| SDN 296 Bana                           | Elementary | State   | Dusun Oro   |
| SDN Inp. 12/79 Bana                   | Elementary | State   | Dusun Paku |
| SDN Inp. 5/81 Bana                    | Elementary | State   | Dusun Bana  |
| SMP 5 Bontocani                        | High School (Junior) | State | Dusun Paku |

With the improvement of Youth Competence in Bana Village, it is expected to be able to optimally manage village potentials, meet the needs and progress of village development, and be able to place the community as a central point, so that the community is not only as an object of development but also as a subject that is able to play an active role in all processes development activities.

It is also an acceleration to create a stable economy through training programs, increasing product added value, and developing superior products. Enrichment for the youth of Mallari Village is a priority. It is fulfilled through capacity building. This program is presumed to make youths more empowered, have better knowledge, insight, and skills in implementing village development.

Youths realize the business opportunities that are preeminent of the villages. They also could utilize the potential of most of the village community, i.e., the villagers as artisans *songkok to bone*.

This economic potential can be grasped as an opportunity to be developed, and the BUMDes (Village-Owned Enterprise) have to accommodate and facilitate this potential. Development is also carried out to form and develop a network between BUMDes so that BUMDes that have been formed in one village can establish partnerships with other BUMDes to create a BUMDes association, which can improve the relationship among BUMDes.

4. Discussion

Development is a major social change from a certain situation to a better and more valuable situation. Thus, to achieve equitable national development, it is as an effort the government has done by holding a Development Program.

In development theory, the participation approach is interpreted as a community contribution to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of development in promoting the process of democratization and empowerment. Development by involving the community is one of the efforts to utilize the
potential of the community in planning, implementation, and evaluation so that the development results will be according to their needs.

This program is fulfilled by involving the community in the process of identifying problems and potentials, the selection and decision making of alternative solutions to deal with the problem, the implementation of efforts to overcome the problem, and community involvement in the process of evaluating the changes that occur. So, in the end, the community is not the only objective as the recipient of the development program itself.

The planning process is the most important part that could influence the success of a development. This is due to planning as the initial and primary stage of the development process. The village government is the pioneer in nation-building. The village also has the autonomy to manage its households. It indicates that the village is given the authority to carry out development following the initiatives, aspirations, and needs of the local community. Every construction starts with the planning stage, so does the village. In Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning villages, article 79 states that village development planning must refer to district/city development planning.

In other words, village development planning must be guided by regional development planning, and regional development planning must be guided by central development planning. The lower-level development planning is useful as input to the upper-level government to ensure harmony between development planning at the central, regional, and village levels by using a Top-Down and Bottom-Up planning system. Through this method, it is expected that the development will be more effective.

In the current era of globalization, young people get a lot of technological, culture, education, morals, and ethics knowledge. For the ones who were born in 1980 to 2000s, they are called a young millennial generation. With the advance in advances in technology and information, it is a challenge for the Indonesian people, where the behavior of the millennial generation is often unpredictable because it is in line with changes in existing technology.

With a change in lifestyle, especially in technology use, it will have an impact on their life. Where in the millennial era, the younger generation spent much of their time in social media as a media for information seeking. As a result of its attachment to the cyber world, by having immense knowledge in using platforms and mobile devices, it turns out that young people are exposed to the insecurity of cyberspace.

Like the innovations of the smartphone Application Program made by the Batu City Government, Batu Among Tani Program (Smart City). In this application program, there are three main programs; Among City, Among Citizens, and Among Tani (Farmers). This application is aimed at farmers to facilitate them in selling their agricultural produces. It could cut their expenses that previously higher due to the intervention of wholesalers.

In that application, Among Tani is packed with a wide selection of quality specifications and vegetable prices. The consumer would only click on the number of the vegetable producer listed in the application. The farmers would provide the range of reasonable price that is according to the quality of the products.

Besides, this application also allows farmers to find out what plants can be planted. It also provides information for farmers about the current commodities. There is also a Question and Answer feature to help farmers about agricultural issues, for example, pest problem.

This program is very helpful for the villages around the City of Batu. It can also build the economy in the village. Previously, the wholesalers played a significant role. Along with this application, the farmers could cut the wholesalers’ intervention.

However, behind the success of the program, there are also obstacles i.e., few numbers of farmers who own smartphones and internet access. Thus, along with the development of the technology in this millenial era, we must utilize this advanced technology to facilitate the community, and must also be used for economic development. It is expected that the presence of the internet and technology in villages can improve the economy so that it will also have an impact on reducing poverty in Indonesia.
5. Conclusions and Suggestions

From the results of the study, the synergy of the government of Bana Village, Bontocani Subdistrict, with the youths running well. The local government and the youth established excellent communication to advance several aspects in Bana Village, such as the economy, development, and natural resources. Although in the process, there are dynamics that arise, such as critics, suggestions or input, and etc. from the youths. However, this was considered reasonable by the village government, because the Chief of Village of Bana thought that to advance his village, it needed criticism and input, especially in the development of technology in the millennial era. This kind of positivism was needed to advance the village to create a prosperousness. The village government should involve the youth more or empower and prioritize the interests of the community, especially the village youth as the next generation. The related parties (youths) should have an awareness of the importance of their involvement in the development process carried out in the village, accompanied by community encouragement.

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