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*Embracing Global Transformation:
Collaborative Innovations through
Social and Political Research*

7-8th September
2022



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Faculty of Social Science and Political Science
Universitas Diponegoro

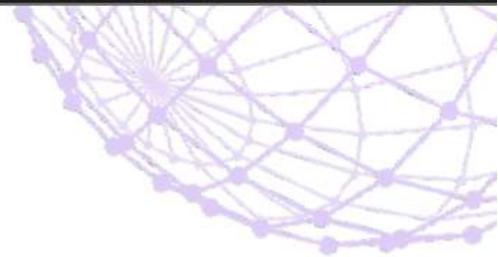
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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDONESIAN SOCIAL & POLITICAL ENQUIRIES
“Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and
Political Research”

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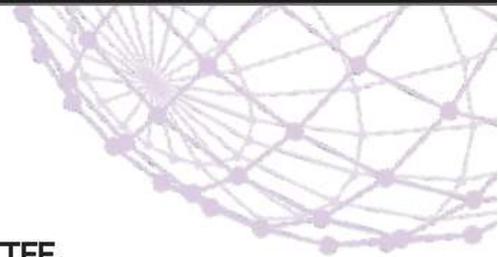
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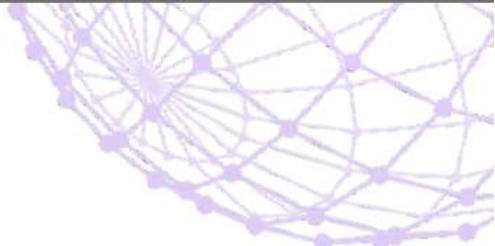


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The 7th ICISPE International Conference on Indonesian Social and Political Enquiries

"Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political
Research
September 7th- 8th 2022

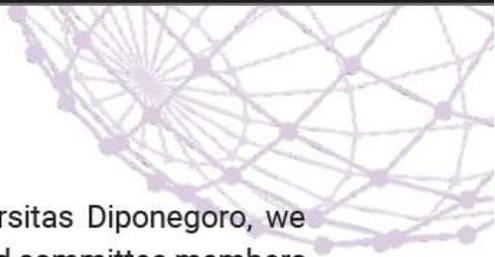
FOREWORD



Research should be a valuable tool for finding solutions to existing problems faced by a country. This belief is reflected to ICISPE 2022 conference. Our world is constantly being challenged by global, massive, and fast changes, starting from the development of the digital era which causes disruption in all aspects of the industry until the world suddenly stops due to the Covid-19 pandemic. But humans continue to show their ability to overcome all these problems by implementing new ideas so that problems can become opportunities. Collaboration in innovation is the key to success in the connected era. We realize that we cannot work alone, we need help from others to achieve the objectives quickly and effectively. Therefore this year's ICISPE is here to accommodate collaborative innovation ideas from various parties to accept the ongoing global transformation.

The 7th ICISPE Proceeding is a summary of the research results presented at the 2022 ICISPE Conference by academics and researchers. This activity was carried out with the cooperation of all committee members at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro. Carrying the theme "*Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political Research*", this conference was held on 7th-8th September 2022 at the Orange Faculty of Social Sciences Campus.

Over 50 articles were submitted, this year we received some collaborative works of Indonesian authors and some authors from Russia, The Philippines, Germany, Malaysia and China. All were reviewed and refined to meet scientific work standards. We hope that the articles published through this conference will contribute to the improvement and development of society in various social aspects. We would like to thank all the speakers, writers, participants, reviewers, and committee members for their contributions to this conference.



On behalf of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro, we would like to thank all speakers, writers, participants, reviewers, and committee members for this conference.

Semarang, 8 September 2022
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Universitas Diponegoro

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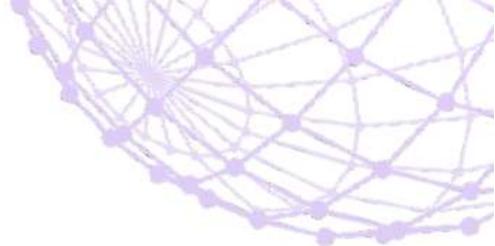
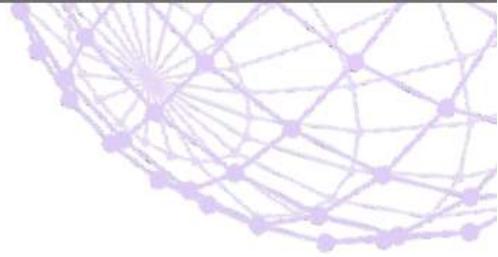


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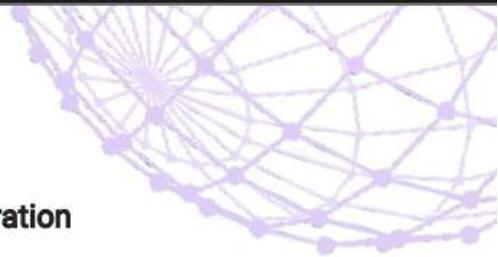
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The Economy and People Development

The Role and Participation of Village Youth in the Youth Awareness and Pioneering Development Program (PKKP) in Rimpak Village, Sapuran District, Wonosobo Regency

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Abstract. Youth participation plays an important role in the development of Indonesia. One of the factors that strongly supports the development of the country is the role of youth, in both cities and villages. However, so far, the role of youth in the village can be said to have not been optimal. Therefore, this study examines how the supporting and inhibiting factors for youth participation in Rimpak Village, Sapuran District, Wonosobo Regency in supporting the Youth Care and Pioneering Development Program (PKKP). This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The data of this study were obtained from the results of interviews, observations, and documentation studies. Samples were taken by purposive sampling. The theory used is the theory of community participation. Based on the results of the study, found factors that encourage youth participation in PKKP activities, namely youth awareness of developing themselves and the opportunity to develop themselves through the PKKP program. The inhibiting factors are low education, no opportunity to participate in development programs, and low awareness of village youth.

Keywords: participation, youth, village development, youth pioneering, Wonosobo

1 Introduction

The purpose of development is to realize the welfare of the community. To achieve this goal, community participation is needed so that development can run smoothly. One important component is the participation of youth in development. In Law Number 40 of 2009 concerning youth, it is stated that the role of youth in development as a vital function for national development, it is crucial to enhance its potential and responsibility through awareness, empowerment, and development. [1]. In the law, it is explained that youth are Indonesian citizens who are in an important period of growth and development, namely at the age of 16 to 30 years. Young people are one of the assets and hopes of the nation. The potential possessed by youth can be a driving force for development in a country.

The Youth Care and Pioneering Development Program (PKKP) is one of the efforts to reduce unemployment and mobilize youth entrepreneurship groups in rural areas which was pioneered by the Central Java Provincial Youth, Sports, and Tourism Office. This program has the potential to involve rural communities in addressing the issue of highly skilled individuals accumulating in urban areas. This, in turn, can support young people in villages to engage in innovative and productive activities through business and entrepreneurial groups, ultimately transforming the village into a model for national renewal and progress.

Through village development, the rural potential that has not been used optimally can be developed. The concern of the village community in carrying out its village development role will greatly support the success of national development. Village development prioritizing community needs requires the role and participation of the community in all stages of development from planning, implementing, evaluating, and utilizing a program. So, it does not only depend on government policies (top-down), but also depends on the role and participation of the community in planning, implementing, and evaluating the development program.

PKKP is the flagship program of the Central Java Youth, Sports, and Tourism Office. The purpose of the program is to accelerate development through youth pioneering through various activities. This program is expected to improve the welfare of youth and rural communities. The vision of the PKKP program is to form an

entrepreneurial spirit and pioneer the prosperous and independent Central Java youth. The PKKP program has five missions, namely [2]:

1. Improving the welfare and economic independence of the community, especially village youth.
2. Developing the capacity of undergraduate youth who have leadership, pioneering, entrepreneurial, and dedicated characters to mobilize various potentials in rural areas to improve community welfare.
3. Mobilize and increase the participation of village communities, especially village youths to be directly involved in the development process in the village
4. Develop community independence, especially village youth in the economic field by utilizing the potential that exists in the village.
5. Grow and form entrepreneurial groups so that village youth can be independent or economically independent.

One of the areas where PKKP is placed is the Wonosobo Regency area because Wonosobo Regency is included in a district with a high poverty zone. One of the target villages for PKKP is Rimpak Village, Sapuran District, Wonosobo Regency. The fact shows that youth participation in development in Rimpak Village is still not optimal. Lack of knowledge about community participation in planning activities makes the programs run less than optimal. The aspirations of the community are a simple thing but are often forgotten.

Based on this background, this study examines how the supporting and inhibiting factors for youth participation in Rimpak Village in supporting PKKP program. In line with the formulation of the problem, the purpose of this study is to explain the factors supporting and inhibiting youth participation in Rimpak Village in supporting PKKP program.

Previous research on community participation that has been carried out is Youth Participation in the Village Youth Organization Program (Study on youth in Kupang Kidul Hamlet, Kupang Village, Ambahrawa District) [3], Youth Participation Analysis in Tourism Village Development Candirejo Village, Borobudur District, Magelang Regency [4], Youth Participation Level in Development (Case Study of Temanggung Regency) [5].

Participation refers to the involvement of individuals or community groups in the development process through the provision of input in the form of ideas, energy, time, expertise, capital, or materials, as well as through engagement in related activities. This includes the utilization and enjoyment of the benefits of development. [4].

Community participation can be defined as the active involvement, participation, and collaboration of community members in a particular activity, either directly or indirectly. This involvement begins with the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the program. It emphasizes the importance of togetherness and collaboration among community members in achieving common goals. [3]. Village community participation is the matter and obligation of a villager to contribute and channel his aspirations, thoughts, and interests in the administration of the local government as a form of community concern for the implementation of development [6].

There are three kinds of participation concepts related to the development of a democratic society, namely political participation, social participation, and citizen participation [7]. Citizen participation emphasizes the direct participation of citizens in making decisions. Citizen participation makes the community the subject of development and plays an active role in planning, implementation, and evaluation. The local community can be the basic capital for development because the local community knows the field conditions.

Slamet in [8] state that the form of participation can be divided into three elements, namely the opportunity to participate, the ability to participate, and the willingness to participate. Community participation activities can be shown in development activities such as participation in decision-making, participation in carrying out activities, participation in development monitoring, and participation in the utilization of development outcomes [8].

Hamijoyo describe five types of participation, namely the participation of thoughts, energy, skills, goods, and money, as follow [9]:

1. Thought participation is the contribution of ideas in the preparation of a program to complete a goal that must be implemented
2. Labor participation is participation in the form of business assistance in the implementation of an activity
3. Skill participation is a contribution in the form of providing benefits in the form of certain skills or expertise that can assist the implementation of an activity
4. Goods participation is participation in the form of donations of materials and tools that can support an activity

5. Money participation is a form of participation that is given by assisting in the form of money to facilitate an activity.

2 Research Methods

The research being conducted is a qualitative descriptive study, which aims to understand an event or phenomenon by describing it in words, as experienced by the research subjects. Qualitative research is focused on gaining insights into the subjective experiences and perspectives of individuals, rather than quantifiable data or numerical measurements [10]. A qualitative approach or analysis is used to analyze data that is not related to numbers. The form is in the form of a description of certain conditions of the thing being studied. A descriptive method is a form of explaining the research results that are descriptive of what is obtained in the field per the research objectives. This method is used to analyze the role of youth participation in the PKKPP program in Rimpak village, Sapuran District, Wonosobo Regency.

This study utilizes both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through interviews and field observations, while secondary data was gathered from various sources, including relevant documents and data related to the research problem, such as youth-related statistics or reports.

3 Result and Discussion

Encouraging Factors of Youth Participation

Based on the results of the study, found factors that encourage youth participation in PKKPP activities are youth awareness of developing themselves and the opportunity to develop themselves through the PKKPP program.

Youth Awareness in Self-Development. The PKKPP program is a flagship program of the Central Java Provincial Youth, Sports, and Tourism Office which aims to mobilize youth groups, and youth entrepreneurs in rural areas whose main goal is to reduce the number of unemployed. This program uses previously selected facilitators/assistants to assist village youth so that they can rise to carry out innovative and productive activities and develop their skills so that villages can become drivers of national economic renewal and development. During the implementation of the PKKPP program, village assistants who have been assigned tasks in the placements identify problems, opportunities, and needs in the placement villages.

The success of the PKKPP program cannot be separated from the participation of the community in planning the program. In planning the PKKPP program, it is carried out through discussion or deliberation with several youths who have an interest or interest in activities that can provide added value to culinary activities. The activity was attended by village youths who have an interest in processing cassava commodities. This is because Rimpak Village is one of the cassava-producing villages. However, the selling price of cassava at the farmer level is very low. Therefore, the PKKPP program aims to seek added value to cassava commodities. The activities carried out were holding a meeting with the Youth of Rimpak Village and then discussing to identify problems that could be explored for their potential from several youths of Rimpak Village who were enthusiastic about these problems. From the results of the meeting, it can be identified that Rimpak Village is quite productive to produce cassava commodities. The selling price of cassava at the farmer that can be obtained on average is only Rp600.00 to Rp1,000.00/kg. With a selling price that is so cheap, the farmers are unable to get sufficient results to cover daily operational costs. To get a better selling price, it is necessary to increase the value of cassava by processing cassava into several types of processed products.

The alternative that has been formulated together is processing cassava into modified cassava flour (mocaf). With this processing, it is hoped that cassava is not only sold as raw material but also becomes flour that is more durable and has a higher selling price. In addition, flour can be processed into various types of food which have higher and varied prices. The results of the joint identification of the village youth and village assistants pointed to several options for adding value to processed cassava, including being processed into mocaf flour, cassava sugar, processed pudding, and others. In addition, PKKPP facilitators also conducted comparative studies in other villages in Pager Rejo village. This activity was motivated by Rimpak Village which does not have a special place to manage waste. So far, residents of Rimpak Village have not managed their waste properly. Garbage is only collected and then burned. Whereas plastic waste when processed can be used as raw material for plastic-based paving. With the help of tools donated by the Sanitary Agency. The activity was supported by residents, but there are still considerations for land to be used in Rimpak Village.

Opportunity to Develop Themselves. The participation of the village community in development is very important because, without the participation of the community, the village development cannot run smoothly. Even the village community is obliged to contribute to building their village. This is a manifestation of the community's concern for the development of their village. Rimpak Village is a village that has difficult accessibility. This is because the location of Rimpak Village is located on the slopes of Mount Sumbing. Transportation to get to Rimpak Village is very difficult, even the road access is still rocky. Such conditions make it difficult for residents to obtain information related to government programs. However, with the PKKPP program, at least some facilitators provide information about government programs. With the PKKPP program, the people of Rimpak Village who are predominantly farmers and/or ranchers, provide youth opportunities to participate in various development programs.

For example, when the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) office has training for bamboo craftsmen, the facilitator informs the community about the program. By participating in this training activity, it is hoped that it will improve the economy of the residents of Rimpak Village considering that Rimpak village is a producer of bamboo crafts. The activity was attended by several representatives of the residents who later could pass on their knowledge to other residents.

Inhibiting Factors of Youth Participation

Youth has a very big role in development. This means that the active role of youth in participating in the course of development can be realized through the involvement of youth in organizations. One of the organizations located in Rimpak Village is the village youth organization. However, the youth who actively participate in the PKKPP program is not optimal. Some of the inhibiting factors obtained by researchers are as follows.

Low Education. Education is a deliberate and organized endeavor to establish a learning environment and process that enables students to actively cultivate their potential and develop religious, spiritual, intellectual, and moral strength, self-discipline, noble character, as well as the skills necessary for themselves and society. [11]. Education is the process of instilling knowledge, skills, and values in individuals or groups through teaching and training efforts, aimed at developing their attitudes and behaviors to become mature and responsible members of society. It encompasses various approaches and methods of instruction to facilitate effective learning and personal growth. [12].

According to [13], education has a very important role in a person's life. Usually, the higher a person's education, the wider the knowledge and the higher the analytical power. Likewise, one's education is very influential on the quality of life, especially in terms of solving problems. In other words, education is capital in social life. With education, knowledge will be obtained about morals, religion, discipline, and knowledge on how to solve problems, analyze problems, and how to conclude.

Education can be categorized into three types: formal, non-formal, and informal education. As defined by Law Number 20 of 2003, formal education follows a structured and hierarchical path, consisting of basic education, secondary education, and higher education. It adheres to standardized curricula and is often delivered through institutions such as schools and universities. Non-formal education, on the other hand, is more flexible and often involves short-term programs and vocational training, while informal education is gained through everyday experiences and self-directed learning [14]. The characteristics of formal education are having a structured curriculum, having certain requirements, the material used is academic, it takes a long time for the learning process, teachers must have certain qualifications, and a diploma is needed to continue to a higher level. Non-formal education is an educational path outside of formal education that can be carried out in a structured and tiered manner. Non-formal education focuses on skill acquisition, where students learn independently with more flexible time and curriculum. Diplomas are less significant in this type of education for gaining acceptance. Examples of non-formal education include courses and training programs. On the other hand, informal education involves learning through family and environmental experiences. An example of informal education is learning that occurs naturally through family interactions and surrounding environments.

Judging from the educational factor of the residents of Rimpak Village, the majority of them have formal elementary school education. There are two public elementary schools in the village. Those who attend elementary school are residents who come from various surrounding villages. In the village, there is no Junior High School so further education must be obtained outside the village whose location is not easily accessible to residents of Rimpak Village. This is due to transportation difficulties. Therefore, many residents of Rimpak Village choose non-formal education through the Community Learning Activity Center (PKBM) in Rimpak Village. In addition, the opportunity to attend formal education in secondary schools is also hampered by economic conditions. Most families choose to study at the cottage or PKBM. By attending non-formal education students can still help their parents work in the garden and help raise livestock. The choice of education results in a lack of knowledge, insight, and information about technological developments and scientific developments. This low level of education causes young people to lack confidence to participate in activities.

No Opportunity to Join The PKK Program. The condition of Rimpak Village shows that after graduating from formal education and continuing to package C, they usually choose to migrate to the city to work in the production sector. This results in a lack of high-value skills. Such skills cause the income earned by residents to be low even though they are already working outside the city.

The reason people go out of town to work is to seek additional income apart from gardening and farming. So far, the results of gardening and farming are still considered unable to meet daily needs. In addition, employment opportunities in Rimpak Village are still very limited. Available in the area are wood mills, garment factories, and tea plantations. The wages given to workers at the factory are still very minimal. The condition of fertile soil because the location of the geographical conditions is very supportive. However, the production in the area is not sufficient to meet the needs.

Low Village Youth Concern. The youth of Rimpak Village is no longer interested in being farmers. This is because agricultural products are considered unpromising and sometimes even lose. There is still a lot of agricultural land in Rimpak Village, but the interest of youth to work in the agricultural sector is still very low. The agricultural sector in the village is run by people who are old, which results in less productive agricultural products. Therefore, there is a need for agricultural management training related to the renewal of farming knowledge so that young people are more interested in the agricultural sector.

The PKK program has planned to plant other commodities. For example, planting red ginger because it sees market potential and land suitability in the area. However, it turns out that there are obstacles from residents because they think that red ginger cultivation requires a lot of fertilizer. Besides that, farmers also have to learn about the planting and maintenance of red ginger which is considered to take time to learn. The people's belief in the results of the cultivation of red ginger is also still in doubt because of that people are reluctant to try. Residents prefer to plant the commodities they usually grow.

The PKK program also has activities related to the importance of licensing or legality for food processing businesses. However, some think that the permit is not important so those who have a food processing business do not take care of the permit. Licensing is very important because, with this license, product distribution can be optimized. The inclusion of licensing labels can increase public trust, especially among potential consumers. So, with this permit, it will increase the productivity of processed food which result in improving the economy of the residents of Rimpak Village.

Many youths ignore the PKK program because some youths think that the facilitator is an outsider who is considered not to know the real problems of the village. Whereas the Facilitator always involves the youth to identify the problems that exist in the village.

4 Conclusion

The role of youth in the PKK Program in Rimpak Village, Sapuran District, Wonosobo Regency is still not optimal. This is because some youths are interested in participating in the PKK program but some youths are not interested in the program. Based on the results of the study, found factors that encourage youth participation in Rimpak Village towards PKK activities, namely youth awareness of developing themselves and the opportunity to develop themselves through the PKK program. The inhibiting factors are low education, no opportunity to participate in development programs, and low awareness of village youth.

It is necessary to raise public awareness by improving the quality of education, socialization related to youth care, and pioneering in developing their village, the need to improve infrastructure to improve the economy of Rimpak Village both directly and indirectly. The need for agricultural management training so that youth are interested in the agricultural sector.

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