

THE ROLE OF VILLAGE GOVERNMENT APPARATUS IN DEVELOPING YOUTH IN BRAJA ASRI VILLAGE AS AN EFFORT TO FORM CITIZENCY (CIVIC VIRTUE)

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Abstract

The village government as a stakeholder who is responsible for developing the potential that exists in the village, one of which is the potential of human resources. Youth is an important component in the village as a partner of the village government to work together to advance the welfare of the village. Based on the Republican Theory of Citizenship that individual freedom exists in a guarantee of state security that is under the legal order and the virtues of citizens (civic virtues) to be able to participate in it. The purpose of this study is to analyze and describe the role of the village government in carrying out youth development efforts in Braja Asri Village as an effort to establish civic virtue. The research method used is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques are carried out by means of observation, documentation, and interviews. Based on the results of the study, it shows that the implementation of guidance from the Braja Asri Village government has not been effective because the village government is still focusing on the physical development of the village, the lack of motivation from the youth themselves, the personal busyness of each young man. This affects the process of forming civic virtue in the youth because there needs to be good cooperation between fellow components, namely the village government and the youth.

Keywords: Village Government, Youth Development, Citizenship Civilization

I. Introduction

The role of village government officials is very important in an area because they are stakeholders who are the main ones responsible in the fields of government, development, community empowerment, and youth development in the village. In efforts to create a more democratic society, youth is the main concern because youth is a very important element in making changes to advance a nation. Therefore, coaching needs to be carried out as an effort to develop a healthy youth atmosphere and be responsive to future development, which will improve the quality of youth who are efficient amidst the rapid dynamics of the times (Pratama and Rahmat, 2018: 171).

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 82 of 2015 concerning the Appointment and Dismissal of Village Heads Article 1 Paragraph (5), it is stated that village officials are staff elements who assist the village head in formulating policies and coordination which are accommodated in the village secretary, and elements supporting the head's duties. Villages are accommodated in the form of technical implementers and regional elements when implementing policies. Apparatus can be defined as civil servants or a set of systems used by the government to manage its powers, including village heads, village secretaries, regional implementers, and technical implementers.

In coaching, the emphasis is placed on the process, not just the results. Therefore, an indicator of the success of coaching is how much participation there is from individuals or the community. Therefore, forming young people who care and have empathy and broad insight into the surrounding environment is very much needed, one of which is through efforts to develop all parties in a cohesive manner. According to Adha (2021: 571), it is explained that civic civility is the awareness of each individual to be able to determine better and more valuable steps so that they become someone with a personality who does not only think about themselves but

provides beneficial aspects to the environment outside the individual themselves and positions personal interests in accordance with their place to carry out interests that are useful for the public.

The government and other components of society need to work together to help the young generation develop their potential and help realize the young generation's awareness and responsibility for social problems, both preventive and rehabilitative. Mangunhardjana (Anggara, 2020) said that to carry out coaching, there are several things that need to be considered, namely as follows:

- a. Knowledge Building
This coaching carries out the program by conveying information to the target, for example, through outreach.
- b. Attitude Development Coaching
Character development seeks to make a person aware of self-responsibility, which is related to the character of a good citizen. By carrying out coaching, it is hoped that wrong actions can be prevented so that young people can avoid problems that hinder development.
- c. Skills Building
This training makes a person aware of his role in life and has the right insight, views, and skills regarding himself and the environment.

According to the United Nations (1956, pp. 83-92 in Ulumiyah et al. 2013: 894), the main aim of coaching is to build young people's self-confidence, and self-confidence is the principal capital for being able to participate in society. Based on this opinion, the aim of the village government in providing guidance, especially for young citizens, is so that they can become independent and able to support themselves so that they do not fall into a negative position. Youth participation in society is essential to build a better social life in society. They can participate in a joint venture with the community for the common good. In accordance with the opinion of Lawry (2006) young people must have a broader sense of responsibility than just prioritizing personal interests (Adha, 2015).

An internal awareness of the public interest needs to be paid attention to rather than just personal or group interests. Youth services are directed at increasing the participation and active role of youth in developing themselves, society, nation, and state. When young people have awareness and commitment to common interests and problems that become part of their responsibilities, it indicates that young people have good civic virtue.

Based on previous research regarding civic virtue, civic virtue is well developed in the Balun Village community, which is reflected in concern for other communities around it; tolerance for diversity is very high, residents of minority religions have equal rights in making decisions and political participation, for example when carrying out elections, as well as direct community involvement in various activities such as religious activities (Hidayati and Harmanto, 2017: 106).

The concept of civic virtue is also explained by Quigley in Wianto (2010: 11) as "...the willingness of citizens to set aside private interests and personal concerns for the sake of the common good", which can be interpreted as the willingness of citizens to be able to placing public interests above personal interests. Based on Quigley's explanation in Susanti (2011: 4), civic virtue has two elements, namely:

- a. Civic Disposition, namely the character or attitude of citizens that encourages the development of healthy social functions and guarantees the public interests of a democratic system. Civic disposition includes personality characteristics such as individual responsibility, self-discipline, concern for society, open-mindedness, tolerance for diversity, patience and politeness, generosity, and loyalty to the nation and all its principles for the maintenance and improvement of government and democratic citizenship.

- b. Civic Commitment, namely the commitment of citizens who consciously accept the values and principles of constitutional democracy. The willingness of citizens to respect minority rights, controls and balances, equality of the common good (in the political, legal, social, economic fields), the principles of the rule of law, the right to freedom, justice and love of the homeland.

Civic virtue contains the value of sacrifice so that every citizen serves the common good by sacrificing personal interests. Based on Republican Citizenship Theory, citizens can participate in a country if there is individual freedom under the rules and

civic virtue so that there is a commitment to the common good and active participation in public affairs (Dagger, in Effendi, 2018: 59). Creating a more democratic social life is the goal of government administration, therefore the efforts of the village government and its apparatus as facilitators and motivators to foster and support youth activities are important. This is to create young people who are adaptive and not apathetic towards their environment in accordance with the aim of forming virtuous citizenship.

The shift in behavior of Indonesian youth cannot be separated from the influence of globalization and advances in information and communication technology, which have caused the growth and spread of individualism. Only a few young people can contribute to their role as agents of change and social control, and their essence as social creatures emphasizes responsibility for their actions (Suseno, 2015). This also happened in Braja Asri Village; based on the results of interviews in terms of the role of village government officials, namely their duties and functions in providing guidance to young people were not optimal because government officials had not yet established good cooperation and coordination with young people so that young people were not moved to participate. Activities in the village. Apart from that, youth involvement in youth organizations as a forum for development is relatively low; youth tend to only be active in sports and social activities, such as working together to clean roads, mosques, and the surrounding environment.

The challenges faced by village officials by the conditions of young people are very dependent on efforts to increase community participation, which still need to be improved. The implementation of coaching and empowerment is a driving force for developing youth responsibility and participation in every involvement in society to form youth with civic virtues in a multicultural society. Based on the research background described above, researchers are interested in conducting a study titled "The Role of Village Government Apparatus in Youth Development in Braja Asri Village as an Effort to Form Civic Virtue." In this case, village officials become actors who have a big responsibility to work together to improve the quality of human resources in the villages they lead.

II. Methods

This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. According to Al-Muchtar (2016), a qualitative approach is used to look deeper and observe a case of a social problem or social phenomenon which is described using words and explanations to reveal the meaning of an event. The techniques used to obtain data in the field are carried out by means of observation, documentation and interviews.

III. Result and Discussion

1. Youth Participation in Braja Asri Village Government Activities

Braja Asri Village youth participation in village programs is youth involvement and responsibility both directly and indirectly. According to Ericson in Angkasawati (2013: 21), forms of youth participation in village government programs are divided into three stages, namely:

a. Planning Stage

At the planning stage, youth, starting from the heads of youth organizations such as Karang Taruna Braja Asri, BKPRMI, and RISMA, were involved, starting from the deliberation process at the hamlet level first with representatives of other community leaders. At this stage, youth have shown their form of participation by preparing plans and strategies, for example, what programs they want to hold and forming committees for certain activities. Youth provide proposals, suggestions, and criticism through meetings held.

b. Implementation Stage

At this stage, what is meant is the involvement of youth in the implementation stage of an activity. Karang Taruna or other youth organizations here can provide energy and ideas as a form of participation in this activity. For example, in inter-hamlet competitions in the field of sports, young people become members of the committee and take part in the competition. Not only in inter-hamlet competitions, youth are also involved in blood donation activities, village birthdays, people's parties, as well as coaching activities held by the youth organization itself, for example, leadership training and socialization on the dangers of drugs from the BNN.

c. Utilization Stage (Evaluation)

Participation in the intended evaluation or utilization is the involvement of youth at the utilization stage of an activity after the activity has been completed. Youth participation at this stage takes the form of personnel to operate and maintain the programs that have been built. Young people are also invited to evaluate after the activity is held. However, the youth of Braja Asri Village tend to be passive at the activity evaluation stage, where the youth feel that there is something more appropriate in evaluating or assessing and considering the performance of the village government. In its implementation, there will definitely be obstacles or obstacles to knowing youth participation. There were several obstacles found when collecting data, starting from young people who lacked awareness and knowledge about the importance of organizing, young people continuing their studies outside the city, personal activities such as working and taking care of household affairs for those who are married. Apart from that, there is also a lack of motivation and guidance from the village government to carry out youth activities.

2. The Role of Village Officials in Youth Development Efforts

The Braja Asri Village government is responsible for developing efforts using various approaches. In this case, the author looks at the development efforts of the village government, including knowledge development, attitude development, and skills development. Knowledge building is carried out by providing socialization and understanding to young people. The approach taken by the village government aims to establish communication with the youth so that they can be more united. The village government, especially the village head, invites young people to gather and hold meetings to discuss problems in the village. The guidance carried out by the Braja Asri Village government in developing attitudes and skills is still lacking. Character development is an idea from youth organizations, for example, from RISMA, to conduct leadership training; the role of the village government is only to provide support, both financial and moral support. Skills development: the village government focuses on developing employment skills to prepare youth who are ready to work, for example, by working with the head of the Braja Asri Village Youth Organization to invite its members to learn about cattle, goat, and wood farming. In addition to developing employment skills, the village government provides support for youth in skills in the arts, such as theater arts.

3. Efforts to Form Civic Virtue in Youth

Efforts to establish civic virtue carried out by the village government through coaching have an essential role. The Braja Asri Village Government has always tried to invite and involve youth in organizing activities in the village. This is to form youth who are participatory and have the awareness to be responsible in social life. The indicators used as a reference in the author's research are youth who are responsible, have concern for society, youth who think critically, have national insight, and youth who are participatory. In this case, the Braja Asri Village government has made efforts to provide guidance. The training that has been implemented aims to empower youth potential.

The youth of Braja Asri Village are already aware of the need to participate in village government activities. This is proven by youth who are able to be actively involved in village activities through youth organizations such as youth organizations, BKPRMI, and RISMA. Through this organization, youth are facilitated and given a platform to be more controlled. Youth in the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0. where youth have a very important role in providing society with access to information. Youth become government partners in providing information to the community, for example, programs from the Braja Asri Village government.

Thinking critically about the environment, for example, the youth of Braja Asri Village collect funds to help financially disadvantaged people and will carry out operations. If you look at this aspect, young people already have social responsibility and develop the human side of themselves. Another aspect of civility is youth who have national insight, which, according to informants, is when young people have a sense of responsibility to be involved in society. Indirectly, youth have applied the values of Pancasila in community life. The final indicator is participatory youth, which is shown by youth being involved in village musrenbang activities from planning and implementation to evaluation.

The Role of Village Government in Youth Development as an Effort to Form Civic Virtue

The relationship between youth and the village government in social life is closely related to power and those governed. However, in this case, the Braja Asri Village government is trying to make young people partners in carrying out village administration. These two components must be able to work together and establish good communication to facilitate the achievement of village goals. By carrying out coaching efforts, youth are directed and facilitated by the village government to carry out positive activities for the common welfare. When the village government is deemed not to be facilitating youth activities, then youth may feel too lazy to hold activities anymore; of course, this will affect the level of success in establishing civic virtue. According to Adha (2019: 18), developing the dimensions of civic virtue is the foundation for developing citizen participation, which is the primary goal of being a good and intelligent citizen. This is in line with the concept of Republican citizenship, where in state life, individual rights are guaranteed by the state on the condition that the individual must have civic virtue and be able to play a role in the state (Effendi, 2018: 61).

According to Quigley in Susanti (2011: 4), civic virtue is a psychosocial domain consisting of two elements, namely civic disposition and civic commitment. The main focus of civic virtue is that individuals can place public interests above personal interests (Adha, 2021). In Braja Asri Village, youth already have a basic concept of understanding the importance of participation in social life, but they still need to be nurtured and accustomed to it. Based on the Aristotelian concept, citizen participation needs to be

realized that true citizenship is not an abstract understanding of propositions but rather a form of practical policy that can be followed by all citizens. In other words, the formation of civic civility is not enough just to be conveyed in boring seminars or socialization; it needs to be grounded in concrete actions. For this purpose, citizenship requires habituation or habituation.

Coaching carried out by the village government will be effective if the village government and youth establish good communication with each other. Is planning and implementation appropriate to the needs of the youth themselves? The formation of civic civility only occurs after a long process and continuous habituation. Therefore, village governments, especially those in their respective fields, must know the youth and pay more attention to make it easier to communicate. Youth must also be more responsive and sensitive to their responsibilities in the village.

IV. Conclusion

The role of Braja Asri Village officials in youth development can be concluded by the fact that Braja Asri Village officials have made efforts to develop youth through youth organizations, religious organizations, and social activities. However, in practice, there is still a lack of attitude and skills development. So, there needs to be improvements and efforts to increase human resources, especially youth, as an essential component that needs to be developed more optimally. Youth participation in government activities in Braja Asri Village is quite good, which can be proven by the involvement of youth in the planning, implementation, and evaluation/utilization processes. However, in the process, both youth and village officials certainly face obstacles. Nevertheless, the village government continues to strive to provide guidance and establish good communication with youth to motivate and form youth self-awareness to be directly involved in carrying out youth activities. Efforts to form youth civic virtue carried out by the village government through coaching have an essential role. When young people already have civilized values within themselves, this will influence the level of participation and role of young people in society.

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