

## **The Role of Youth in Rural Development (Case Study: in Torgamba Sub-district of South Labuhanbatu District)**

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**Abstract:** This type of research is a descriptive study that analyzes the role of youth in rural community development in Torgamba District, South Labuhanbatu. This study aims to analyze the role of youth and the influence of youth roles in rural community development in the District of Torgamba. This research is done by quantitative approach through survey. The population of this study are youth who live in 14 villages in Torgamba sub-district, South Labuhanbatu regency. Researchers determine the number of samples in this study amounted to 56 respondents by the distribution of sampling evenly in each village. The result of this research is the role of youth in Torgamba sub-district has a very positive influence and the influence of youth role from Economic aspect, education and Infrastructure simultaneously have positive effect in increasing rural community development. Partially, Economic, Education and Infrastructure variables have a significant positive effect in the improvement of rural community development

**Keywords** - Youth, Role, of Rural Development

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Ahmadi said that role is a complex of human expectations of the way individuals should behave and act in certain situations based on their social status and function [1]. According to Soerjono role is the dynamic aspect of position (status) [2]. When a person exercises his rights and obligations in accordance with his position he performs a role. According to Soerjono the role includes three things: (1) Roles include norms associated with the position or place of a person in the community. The role in this case is the set of rules that guide a person in the life of the community in which he interacts; (2) The role is a concept of what a person or individual can do in society as an organization; (3) Roles can be interpreted as individual behaviors that are important to the social structure of society [3].

Based on some of the above definition then the role is a dynamic aspect in the form of actions or behaviors carried out by someone who occupies or assumes a position and exercises its rights and obligations in accordance with its position. In other words that role is something that is important and expected from someone who has the main task in the activity. If someone runs the activity well then by itself will hope that what is executed in accordance with the wishes of his environment. Everyone has a variety of roles that come from patterns of social intercourse. This also means that the decisive role of what it does for the community and what opportunities are given by the community in carrying out a role, such as the role of youth in community development.

Judging from the number of youths in Indonesia recorded in BPS 2014, the youth of Indonesia amounted to 61.8 million people, or 24.5% of the total population of Indonesia which reached 252 million people. In other words, youth is one important component in the development of this nation. Febrian said that youth have several roles: (1) Youth role as Social Agent Of Change where Youth play a role in context of social change, economy, politics and other line of life. This is even more important because he is able to play a positive role in accordance with his abilities and professionalism; (2) The role of youth as inspiration. That youth always be the inspiration for every change that happened in Indonesia; (3) Youth as a milestone of development and the future of the nation. As one of the pillars of civil society, youth become the spearhead of the nation's development. Youth is a cornerstone of nation building, it is the future generation of a nation, the quality of human resources of young people should be the mainstay.

Taufiq states that the role of youth is: (1) as a dynamicator. Dynamicator is a driver. Youth is also defined as someone who has young minds that are constructive, creative, innovative [4]. The thoughts of the young man will arouse the will and the ability, When the will and ability are united, the youth will become the mover; (2) as a motivator. Development is the responsibility of all elements of society, we should not impose the implementation of development only to the government. In this context the youth must portray themselves as motivators to all elements of society to cooperate with each other and implement the development, in accordance with the capacity and capacity of the youth; (3) as an innovator. In the study of youth psychology

has the characteristics of always thinking rational and ideal, because the characteristics that renewals often arise from youth. Characteristics that eventually gave birth to the spirit of innovation must also penetrated into the sector of development implementation. Based on some statements of diatas it is seen that youth is the subject as well as the actor of development.

Development is a deliberate and planned process of change for the purpose of turning unforeseen circumstances into the desired direction. The term development is generally referred to as developmen, where the term developmen actually means development without planning. So the development of rural communities is also called rurar development. Horton, paul and hunt argued that development is a conscious effort to create social change through modernization. In Indonesia national development activities have been planned since the 1950s, especially through the role of the National Designing Council (DEPPERNAS) which prioritizes economic development. In this way, national elegance has been waged since the New Order era until now [5]. One of the development is the development of rural communities.

UU No. 6 Year 2014 on the Village, states that village development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the greatest welfare of the village community [6]. In an effort to achieve the village's development, the village community is obliged; (a) establishing and maintaining the village environment; (b) encouraging the creation of activities of the village administration, village community development; and the empowerment of good village communities; (c) encouraging the creation of a safe, comfortable and peaceful situation in the Village; (d) maintain and develop the value of consultation, consent, kinship and mutual cooperation in the Village; and (e) participate in various activities in the Village. According to Horton, the development of rural society means that the development of traditional society becomes modern man, according to Sayugo and Pudjiawati, the development of rural society means to build self-reliance and self-belief [7] while Soekanto and Soerjono argue that rural development is the development of farming or agricultural development [ 8]. Based on the above statement it can be concluded that the development of rural communities is a national development aimed at improving the living standards of rural communities, fostering the active participation of every member of the community towards development and creating a harmonious relationship between the community and its environment. As the subject as well as the actor of the development of youth roles in the development of rural communities is important to be studied.

In an effort to build rural communities, the South Labuhanbatu government set out a vision and mission to improve development in South Labuhanbatu. Where the vision is: Together Build the Land of Birth. It is further explained that regional development should be implemented in a planned, comprehensive, integrated, directed and sustainable manner to spur the improvement of regional capability in order to realize a parallel and equal life with other community members.

Assessing youth in community development can be seen from two dimensions, namely the present and the future. Where in the present dimension, youth is a potential that must be utilized in development, in other words actualize the potential of youth to be power (power) while the future dimension of youth is an asset that must be developed for the future. But even so, at the same time the two dimensions must be given opportunities and opportunities to develop for the future. Thus the actualization of youth in rural community development is becoming a process.

## **II. METHOD**

This research took place in District of Torgamba, Regency of South Labuhanbatu consisting of 14 villages. The type of research conducted is descriptive research with causal analysis (causal research). The sample of respondents determined will follow the opinion of Roscoe in Sugiono states that regardless of the number of population, in the study about the appropriate sample size used is between 30-500 respondents [9]. Based on the subject terebut researchers set the number of samples in this study amounted to 56 respondents.

Data collection techniques used in this study are questionnaires and documentation Data collection will be divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained by researchers directly (from first hand), while secondary data is data obtained by researchers from existing sources. Questionnaire type in this research is questionnaire in the form of multiple choice questionnaire that is technique of data collecting done by giving some statement which alternative answer already provided by giving check mark (√). This method is used to determine the influence of youth role in rural community development. Data obtained by the researcher will be the original data derived from the questionnaire of a variable.

In order to develop and develop the instrument, the researcher first makes an instrument grid containing the indicator of each research variable that can give description about the contents of the questionnaire which will be used as reference in item writing. Research variables are basically anything that shaped what is determined by the researcher to be studied so that later can be obtained information about it, so that later can be drawn conclusion (Sugiono, 2005).

Sugiono further states that the variables of research in quantitative research are divided into two, namely independent variables and dependent variables. Based on these statements which become the variables in this research are:

1. Independent or independent variables are the variables that influence or the cause of the change or the emergence of the dependent variable. The variables in this research is the role of youth (variable X) with three aspects namely economic, education and infrastructure.
2. Dependent or dependent variable is the variables that are affected or which become due to the existence of independent variables. The dependent variable in this research is rural community development (Variable Y).

Defined operationally to avoid misunderstandings in understanding the terms used in research so that research becomes directed. The terms used in this study are:

- a. Rural community development is a national development aimed at the living standards of rural communities, fostering the active participation of every member of society towards development and creating harmonious relationships between the community and its environment.
- b. Youth are Indonesian citizens entering an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years unmarried.
- c. Role is a dynamic aspect in the form of an action or behavior carried out by someone who occupies or assumes a position and exercises its rights and obligations in accordance with its position.
- d. Youth is said to play a positive role if the youths in the village play a role to help or participate to build the community in rural community development.

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### Result

Torgamba district administratively consists of 14 villages with 130 hamlets, where most of the hamlets are located in the village of Asam Jawa, which is 22 villages, while the village that has the least hamlet is Teluk Rampah Village, which is 3 hamlets. Torgamba is at an altitude of 0-100 meters above sea level. The distance from each village head office to the district capital averaged 23.11 Km and this distance is not so varied. Nine villages have a distance of 20-35 Km and four villages distance 12-19 Km. Kantor village head River Meranti and Rasau has the greatest distance to the district capital. The village of Aek Batu is the capital of Torgamba District which is only 8.62% of the total area in Torgamba District. Judging from the use of land only 2% of buildings and cultivation, and 91% of dry soil. This dry land dominates land use in Torgamba. Dry soil is usually used for plantations in the form of oil palm and rubber.

According to the development level, all villages / sub-districts in Torgamba sub-district are classified as self-sufficient villages / villages which means that these villages have characteristics mostly located in sub-district capitals, densely populated, unattached to customs, have adequate facilities, and community participation has been more effective. Each village in this sub-district is headed by a village head, most of the education that is completed is high school (SMA) as many as 11 people and 3 heads of villages who have completed education S1

The population of Torgamba sub-district in 2015 is 112,251 people consisting of 57,617 male and 54,634 female. The highest number of population in Aek Batu Urban Village is 22,566 people, while the least are in Rasau Village which is 1,012 people. The percentage of manpower in Torgamba sub-district in 2015 is 74.45%, whereas in agriculture work are 57.35%, industries 21.96%, civil servants / police / police 1.36% and others 19.33%. Most of the civil servants in Torgamba sub-district are elementary school teachers as many as 219 people.

#### Testing Validity and Reliability

Testing the validity of the instrument using statistical software, the value of validity can be seen in the Corrected Item-Total Correlation com. If the correlation rate obtained is greater than the criticized number ( $r\text{-count} > r\text{-table}$ ) then the instrument is said to be valid. Test Results The validity and reliability of the youth role questionnaire in the economic, educational and infrastructure sectors are described in Table 1. below:

**Table 1 Test Results Validity and Reliability of Youth Role Roles**

Aspect	No. Question	r-count	r-table	Exp	Koefisien Alpha
Economic	1	0,483	0.361	Valid	0,746
	2	0,452	0.361	Valid	
	3	0,688	0.361	Valid	
	4	0,367	0.361	Valid	

Education	5	0,385	0.361	Valid	0,702
	6	0,492	0.361	Valid	
	7	0,372	0.361	Valid	
	8	0,369	0.361	Valid	
	9	0,440	0.361	Valid	
	10	0,992	0.361	Valid	
Infrastructure	11	0,694	0.361	Valid	0,747
	12	0,660	0.361	Valid	
	13	0,367	0.361	Valid	
	14	0,979	0.361	Valid	

Source: Primary Data Processing Results (2017)

a. Validity test

Based on the above validity test results show that r-count is greater than r-table it can be concluded that the score of all indicators is valid.

b. Reliability

Table 1 shows that the youth role variables in Economy, Education and Infrastructure have each Cronbach Alpha of 0.746; 0.702; and 0.747. Nunnaly (1960) states If the value of Cronbach Alpha > 0.6 then it can be said reliable. Therefore, the youth role variable can be said reliable.

**Test of Validity and Reliability of Various Development of Rural Community**

Validity and Reliability Test Results of rural community development questionnaires are described in Table 2 below:

**Table 2.** Validation Test Results and Reliability of Rural Development Variables

Aspect	No.question	r-count	r-table	Exp	Koefisien Alpha
Rural of Development	1	0,497	0.361	Valid	0,733
	2	0,458	0.361	Valid	
	3	0,575	0.361	Valid	
	4	0,413	0.361	Valid	
	5	0,459	0.361	valid	
	6	0,403	0.361	valid	
	7	0,380	0.361	Valid	
	8	0,638	0.361	Valid	
	9	0,474	0.361	Valid	
	10	0,370	0.361	Valid	
	11	0,553	0.361	Valid	
	12	0,416	0.361	Valid	
	13	0,365	0.361	Valid	
	14	0,448	0.361	Valid	
	15	0,630	0.361	Valid	
	16	0,422	0.361	Valid	
	17	0,419	0.361	Valid	
	18	0,391	0.361	Valid	
	19	0,394	0.361	Valid	

Source: Primary Data Processing Results (2017)

a. Validity test

Based on the results of validity test above shows that each item of the indicator of rural community development is greater than the score of r-table, meaning the score of all indicators can be said to be valid.

b. Reliability

Based on Table 2 above shows that rural community development variables have Cronbach Alpha of 0.733. Nunnaly (1960) states If the value of Cronbach Alpha > 0.6 then it can be said reliable. Therefore, the rural community development variable can be said to be reliable [10].

**Youth Role in District of Torgamba, Regency of South Labuhanbatu.**

To know the role of youth in Torgmaba Sub-district, South Labuhanbatu Regency can be seen in Table 3 below.

**Table 3.** Score of Youth Role in District of Torgamba, Regency of South Labuhanbatu

No	Youth Role	Rate Scores
1	Economic	4,64
2	Education	4,49
3	Infrastructure	4,41
Average Aspect Score		<b>4,51</b>

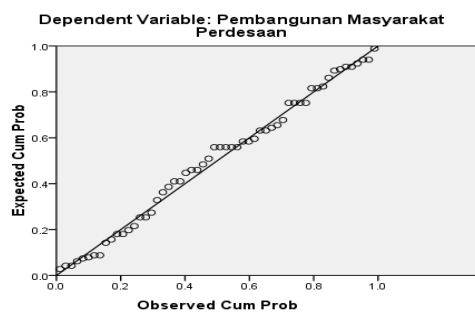
Source: Primary Data Processing Results (2017)

After getting the average score, then the average score is interpreted by the questionnaire item scores. Based on the reference it can be seen that the role of youth in Torgamba District, South Labuhanbatu Regency is greater than 4.4 and smaller than 5, or in other words the role of youth in Torgamba District, South Labuhanbatu Regency is in very positive area and the value of presentation at can be 100%. Thus it can be said that the youth role variable is a very important factor in the District of Torgamba, South Labuhanbatu Regency.

**The Influence of Youth Role in Rural Development in Torgamba District of South Labuhanbatu Regency**

Situmorang states the normality test aims to determine whether the distribution of a data follows or approaches the normal distribution [11]. The way to find out whether the research data is normally distributed or can not be known at least in two ways, namely graph analysis and statistical analysis. Normality test using a graph or scatterplot, the normal distribution will produce dots that form a straight line diagonal and plotting the residual data will be compared with the diagonal line. Based on the results of research researchers, the following is a scatterplot graph of the data role of youth in rural community development.

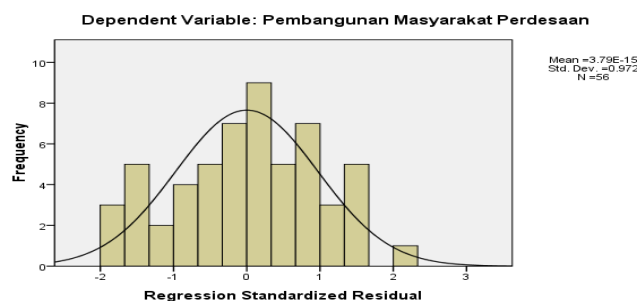
Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual



**Figure 1.** Diagram of Normalities Role of Youth in Rural Development (Primary Data Processing Results 2017)

Based on the results of the graphic display in Figure 1 it is seen that the dots form a straight line diagonal. In other words the data spreads the direction of the diagonal line or it can be said that the residual data is normally symmetrical distributed normally. In the normality test using the histogram graph can know the data is normally distributed. This is indicated by a histogram that does not deviate left or right. The graph histogram role of youth in rural development is as follows.

Histogram

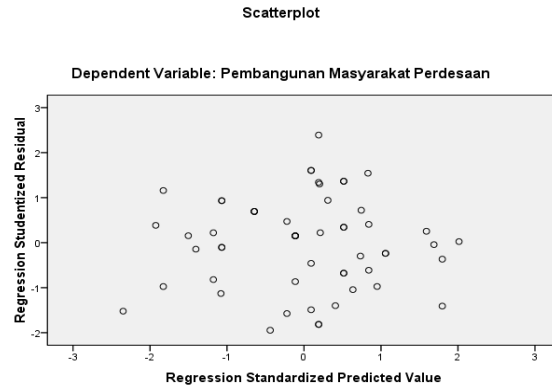


**Figure 2.** Histogram Test of Normalities of Youth Role in Improving Rural Community Development (Primary Data Processing Results 2017)

Based on the above graph it is clear that the role of youth normal distribution, this is indicated by the distribution of data that does not deviate to the left or right.

**Heterocedasticity Test**

The heterocedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is a variance inequality of the residue of one observation to another. If the variant is fixed then it is called homoscedasticity but if it is different then there is the problem of heteroscedasticity. Good regression model is homoskesdastisitas or heterokedastisitas not happening. There are several ways to detect the presence or absence of heterokedastisitas, one of them by looking at the Scatter plot on the chart. Heterocedasticity occurs when the variance is not constant, so as if there are several groups of data that have different error rates when plotted. Heterocedasticity will be detected if the plot exhibits a systematic pattern. The following is Figure 3 which shows heterokedastisity test on data from youth roles.



**Figure 3.** scatterplot Test of youth role heterokedastisity (Primary Data Processing Results 2017)

Based on Figure 3 on the scatterplot above, it is known that there are spherical spheres spread out irregularly and not in the form of a symmetrical pattern. This shows that there is no heterocedasticity in the data and this proves that the residual data is normally distributed.

**Hypothesis testing**

**Coefficient Determination Test Results (R2)**

The coefficient of determination is used to test the goodness-fit of the regression model which can be seen from the R Square value. To know the relation of youth role from economic aspect, education and infrastructure in rural community development can be seen from the amount of coefficient of determination.

**Table 4.** Results of Coefficient of Determination Test (R2) Influence of Youth role in Rural Community Development.

**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.947 <sup>a</sup>	.898	.892	1.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Infrastruktur, Ekonomi, Pendidikan  
 b. Dependent Variable: Pembangunan Masyarakat Perdesaan

Source: Primary Data Processing Results (2017)

Based on Table 4. above can be concluded that:

- a. R = 0.947, it means that the relation between economic aspect, education and infrastructure in rural community development is 94,7% or very close.
- b. Adjusted R square of 0.898 or means the role of youth in rural development as much as 89.8%, while others (10.2%) are other roles outside the study.
- c. Standard Error of Estimate means measuring the variable of the predicted value. Standard Error of Estimate can also be called the standard deviation. In this study Standard Error of Estimate is 1. The smaller the standard deviation means the model the better.

**F Test (Simultaneous Test)**

Simultaneous tests are used to determine whether independent variables simultaneously or simultaneously affect dependent barival. For more details can be seen in Table 5. below.

**Table 5.** Results of Simultaneous Testing (Test F) The Influence of Youth Roles in Rural Development

**ANOVA<sup>b</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	456.229	3	152.076	152.121	.000 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	51.985	52	1.000		
	Total	508.214	55			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Infrastruktur, Ekonomi, Pendidikan

b. Dependent Variable: Pembangunan Masyarakat Perdesaan

Source: Primary Data Processing Results (2017)

Based on Table 5. it can be seen that the value of Fhitung is 152,674 with significance level 0,000. While F<sub>table</sub> is obtained by looking at the list of table where in this study obtained TTable of 2.70. Since F<sub>count</sub> > F<sub>table</sub> and the significance level of 0.000 < 0.05 indicate that independent variabel (economic, education and infrastructure) influence simultaneously and significantly in rural development.

**T-Test Results (Partial Test)**

In partial statistical test with the critical value at df = (n-k) where n is the number of samples and k is the number of independent variables including constants. To test individual partial regression coefficients of each independent variable can be seen in Table 6 below.

**Table 6.** Partial Test Results (t test) Influence of Youth Role in Rural Development

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	6.969	4.110		1.696	.096
	Ekonomi	.937	.156	.269	6.006	.000
	Pendidikan	1.531	.127	.600	12.091	.000
	Infrastruktur	1.219	.142	.429	8.601	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Pembangunan Masyarakat Perdesaan

Source: Primary Data Processing Results (2017)

In Table 6. The above obtained data as follows:

- a. Economic aspect positively and significantly influence in rural community development, this can be proved from the significance of 0.000 < 0.05. Tables can be seen in table t (df = 56, α = 0,05) Tcount (6,006) > ttable (1,662).
- b. The educational aspect positively and significantly influence in rural community development, this can be proved from the significance of 0.000 < 0.05. Tables can be seen in table t (df = 56, α = 0,05) Thitung value (12,091) > ttable (1,662).
- c. Infrastructure aspects positively and significantly influence in rural development, this can be proven from the significance of 0.000 < 0.05. Tables can be seen in table t (df = 56, α = 0,05) Thitung value (8,601) > ttable (1,662).
- d. The constant of 1.696 means that although the free variable is zero then the development of the rural community remains at 1.696.
- e. Based on the result of t-test then the formula of regression equation is:

$$Y = 1,696 + 6,006 X_1 + 12,091 X_2 + 8,601 X_3 + e$$

**DISCUSSION**

**Youth Role in Torgamba District.**

Observing the results of research that has been put forward in the previous chapter, it is found that the role of youth in Torgamba District, South Labuhanbatu Regency is in a very positive area which means that in general the aspects of youth role in economic, education and Infrastruktur are important factors in Torgamba District, South Labuhanbatu. This is based on the average score obtained at 4.51.

Based on the findings of researchers in the field, Torgamba District has a youth empowerment container which is summarized in the form of youth associations or organizations, namely Karang Taruna and BKPRMI (Youth Communication Agency of Youth Indonesia), these two associations are evenly in every village in Torgamba Sub- , South Labuhanbatu District whereas in Sub District there are 5 youth empowerment containers, namely IPK (Ikatan Pemuda Karya), PP (Pemuda Pancasila), PPM (Pemuda Panca Marga), KNPI (Indonesian National Youth Committee) and PETA (Lovers of the Homeland). With the presence of such

containers, it is natural that the role of youth is in a very positive area in the District of Torgamba, South Labuhanbatu Regency.

This is also in line with the research of Fuadi (2013) entitled Model and Strategy of Youth Organization in Regional Development. The results show that youth organizations have a big and strategic role in regional development.

**Influence of Youth Role in Rural Community Development in District of Torgamba Regency of South Labuhanbatu.**

Based on the result of data analysis, it can be concluded that there is a positive influence simultaneously and partially the role of youth in rural community development in Torgamba District. This can be seen by the very close relationship between the youth's role in the economic, educational and infrastructure aspects of rural community development in Torgamba sub-district.

The value of regression coefficient (value that states the value of increase if positive or negative value is also negative) of each variable that is, for economic variables regression coefficient value is 6.006, educational variable coefficient value is 12.091, and the variable of regression coefficient value is 8.601. So obtained formula Regression.

$$Y = 1,696 + 6,006 X_1 + 12,091 X_2 + 8,601 X_3 + e$$

Based on the findings of researchers from 22 Oil Palm Factory in South Labuhanbatu District, 13 of them are in District Torgamba. More details can be seen in Table 7 below:

**Table 7.** The names of Oil Palm Factory in South Labuhanbatu District

No	Name of Oil Palm Factory	Location
1	PT. Asam Jawa	Asam Jawa
2	PT. Milano Pinang Awan	Asam Jawa
3	PT. Milano Aek Batu	Aek Batu
4	PT. Herfinta	Aek Batu
5	PT. Sibadihon Sawita Torop Lestari	Asam Jawa
6	PT. Torganda Sibisa Mangatur	Torganda
7	PT. AEP Tasik Raja	Bukit Tujuh
8	PTPN III Aek Raso	Aek Raso
9	PTPN III Aek Torop	Aek Batu
10	PTPN III Sei Daun	Sungai Meranti
11	PTPN III Sei Baruhur	Torgamba
12	PTPN III Torgamba	Torgamba
13	PT Cindur	Torganda
14	Gunung Selamat Lestari	Tolan
15	Tolan Tiga Indonesia	Tolan
16	PTPN III Sisumut	Sisumut
17	PT. Nubika jaya	Blok IX
18	PT. Lonsum Sei Rumbia	Sungai Rumbia
19	PT. Kuala Mas Sawit Abadi	Mampang
20	PT. Sumber Tani Agung	Sabungan
21	PT. Abdi Budi Mulia Teluk Panji	Teluk Panji
22	PT. Supra Matra Abadi Teluk Panji	Teluk Panji

In addition to Oil Palm Factory, researchers also found from 16 existing plantations in South Labuhanbatu District, 11 of them are in District Torgamba. More details can be seen in Table 4.12 below:

**Table 4.12.** Names of Plantations in South Labuhanbatu District

No	Nama of plantations	Location
1	PT. Herfinta	Aek Batu
2	PT. Torganda Sibisa Mangatur	Torganda
3	PT. Sibadihon Sawita Torop Lestari	Asam Jawa
4	PTPN III Aek Raso	Aek Raso
5	PTPN III Sei Daun	Sungai Meranti
6	PT. Milano Pinang Awan	Asam Jawa
7	PT. Asam Jawa	Asam Jawa
8	PT. AEP Tasik Raja	Bukit Tujuh
9	PTPN III Aek Torop	Aek Batu



10	PTPN III Sei Baruhur	Torgamba
11	PTPN III Torgamba	Torgamba
12	PT. Nubika Jaya	Kampung Rakyat
13	PT. Abadi Mulia Teluk Panji	Teluk Panji
14	PT. Supra Matra Abadi Teluk Panji	Teluk Panji
15	PT. Lonsum Sei Rumbia	Sungai Rumbia
16	PT. Tolan Tiga Indonesia	Tolan

With the high number of Oil Palm Factory and plantations in the District of Torgamba, South Labuhanbatu Regency was not directly proportional to the role of youth from the economic aspect because of the three aspects of the role of youth in the precise, the role of the youth from the economic aspect has the lowest level of 6,006, the role of youth from the infrastructure aspect of 8.601 and in this study it was found that the role of youth from education aspect has the highest score (12,091).

At the time of research, the researchers took samples in each village at random by stopping at the residents' house and asked if there were young people (youth aged 16-30 years) in the house, if any then the researchers asked permission to interview and if the researcher felt the citizens in meet into the youth category, the researcher asks his age first and interviews him. Of the 56 respondents who met the researchers, 35 of them work as guu elementary and junior high school in Torgamba District, South Labuhanbatu Regency. This could be one of the role factors of youth from higher education aspect in comparison with youth role from economic aspect and infrastructure.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The role of youth in Torgamba, South Labuhanbatu Regency is in a very positive area, meaning that the role of youth in Torgamba District, South Labuhanbatu Regency is considered important and still needs to be improved. This can be seen from the average score of all aspects of youth roles obtained who scored 4.51 (are in a very positive area). The role of youth from the economic, educational and infrastructure aspects is influential in the development of rural communities in Torgamba. This can be seen by the very close relationship between the youth roles of economic, educational and infrastructure aspects in the development of rural communities in Torgamba. Of the three aspects studied, the role of youth from the aspect of education has the greatest value compared to the economic and infrastructure aspects.

#### Suggestion

As for suggestions submitted based on the discussion and conclusion of research results is Need to improve the role of Youth from Economic and Infrastructure to optimize the role of youth in Torgamba y. The need to provide education to rural communities, both from formal and non-formal education in an effort to improve rural community development, because the role of youth from the education aspect is more influential than the other aspects discussed in this study.

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