

Synergy between Village Heads and Youth Organizations in Implementing Village Development in Botumoito District

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Village development is an important part of national development that emphasizes community participation and collaboration between local institutions. In this context, participatory village development requires synergy between the village government and community elements, including Karang Taruna as a youth organization that has a strategic role in supporting the implementation of development programs. However, in practice, the involvement of Karang Taruna in several villages is not fully optimal, thus affecting the effectiveness of village development. This study aims to analyze the challenges of cooperation between village heads and Karang Taruna, identify the cooperation models applied, and explain the development of synergy between the two in the implementation of village development with collaborative, participatory governance to realize sustainable development and community empowerment, especially the younger generation in the Botumito sub-district. This study uses a descriptive approach using qualitative research types that only describe the meaning of data or phenomena that can be captured by the researcher, by showing the evidence. This study uses data collection techniques in the form of interviews, observation, and documentation. In-depth interviews were conducted with competent sources in their fields, including village heads, BPD, Karang Taruna, and community leaders. To validate the research data, triangulation techniques were used, with qualitative data analysis. The results showed that the main challenges to collaboration lie in communication, the division of roles and authority, and resource support. Two models of collaboration were identified: a more effective and participatory partnership (coordination) model in Potanga and Tapadaa Villages, and a top-down instructive (hierarchical) model in Tutulo and Hutamonu Villages. The development of synergy indicates that villages with open communication and a clear division of roles have more inclusive, participatory, and sustainable development.

Keywords: Synergy, Village Head, Youth Organization, Village Development

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1. Introduction

Village development is a crucial component of national development, aiming to improve the welfare of communities across the country, including in rural areas. Villages hold a strategic position as they are home to the majority of the population and hold the potential for natural and human resources that can be developed sustainably. Since the enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, villages have been granted broader authority to regulate and manage their own interests, including in development planning and implementation. With this authority, village development is directed not only at physical development but also at community empowerment, strengthening village institutions, and improving the quality of life of residents.

In the implementation of village development, its success is not only determined by the role of the village head as the leader of the village government, but also greatly influenced by the active involvement of all elements of society. Village development is essentially a joint process that requires participation, cooperation, and collective responsibility between the village government and the community. In this context, Karang Taruna as a youth social organization at the village level has a strategic position in

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supporting development. Karang Taruna not only functions as a forum for developing the younger generation, but also plays a role as a partner of the village government in encouraging youth participation, fostering a spirit of mutual cooperation, and supporting the implementation of various social programs oriented towards improving community welfare. Therefore, the presence of Karang Taruna is important because it is able to bridge the needs of the community with development programs designed and implemented by the village government.

This can be seen in Botumoito District, Boalemo Regency, where collaboration between the village head and the Youth Organization (Karang Taruna) has been evident in several community social programs, such as the affordable housing program and community service activities. The affordable housing program is a form of development aimed at improving the quality of life for underprivileged communities through the construction or renovation of houses that meet standard living standards. These community service activities serve as a concrete manifestation of social concern and strengthen community participation through community service, public facility improvements, and various other social activities. In practice, the village head acts as a policy director and facilitator, while the Youth Organization (Karang Taruna) acts as a driver of youth participation and implements activities in the field. This demonstrates that synergy between the village head and the Youth Organization is a crucial element in realizing participatory, collaborative, and sustainable village development.

However, conditions on the ground indicate that the synergy between village heads and Karang Taruna (Youth Organization) is not always optimal. In some villages, Karang Taruna is still not fully involved in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of village development. The organization's involvement in a number of activities tends to be incidental or symbolic, so that the potential of youth is not fully utilized in a sustainable manner. Furthermore, obstacles remain in the form of a lack of communication, weak coordination, limited youth participation, and a lack of a shared understanding of the roles of each party in supporting village development. These conditions mean that development implementation, which should be participatory and collaborative, cannot run optimally.

Based on these conditions, this study is important to provide a more in-depth picture of the synergy between village heads and Karang Taruna in implementing village development in Botumoito District, Boalemo Regency. Thus, the purpose of this study is to analyze how the synergy between village heads and Karang Taruna in implementing village development, as well as what challenges the collaboration between village heads and Karang Taruna in implementing village development in Botumoito District.

2. Literature Review and Problem Statement

Collaboration or Synergy Model Theory

Synergy, as defined by Covey, is cooperation or collaboration with others, solving problems effectively, working together with others to make decisions when there are differences of opinion, and building strengths based on differences. This is ingrained constantly, and when groups make synergy a habit, the results of cooperation will exceed the results of independent work. Related to synergy, Najianti in Rahmawati et al. (2014) defines synergy as "a combination or blend of elements/parts that can produce better and greater output when built well with the stakeholders within it." A similar view is expressed by Silalahi (2011), who emphasized that synergy requires coordination to align various activities, both those carried out by individuals and units within a group, in order to move towards the same goal. Thus, synergy is essentially an effort to build and ensure the creation of productive cooperative relationships and harmonious partnerships among various stakeholders, thereby being able to produce the implementation of beneficial and quality public policies. (Satibi et al., 2023)

Development Theory

Development has become a focus for the global community since World War II. This concept concerns a country's progress, measured by its economic growth rate. (Yamin & Haryanto, 2020). Todaro and Smith (2015) state that development is a process involving social and economic transformation that aims to reduce poverty, inequality, and improve people's welfare in a sustainable manner.

Community Participation Theory

Law No. 6 of 2014, Article 68, paragraph 2e, states that "The community is obliged to participate in all village activities." According to Hobley (1996), community participation is a form of community involvement seen from the type of community involvement in an ongoing activity or program.

According to Isbandi (2007:27), community participation is the involvement of the community in the process of identifying problems and potentials in the community, selecting and making decisions about alternative solutions to address problems, implementing efforts to overcome problems, and maintaining public order in the process of evaluating changes that occur. Community empowerment efforts, in the sense of managing village development, must be built with an orientation towards fiscal potential, community involvement, and efforts that lead to village community independence.(Ngongare et al., 2019)

Relevant Research

Title	author	Journal Types	Difference	Research Similarities/Correlations	Findings
The Role of Youth Organizations in Village Development (Case Study of the Karang Taruna of Tombang Village)	Darmawati, Musyrifah Mahfuddin, Syamjaya SM	Journal I La Galigo : Public Administration Journal, Vol. 5 Nomor 1 April 2022	The research focus of this journal, written by Darmawati, is the role of the Tombang Village Youth Organization (Karang Taruna) as a youth organization in development in Tombang Village, as well as the existence of the village's youth organization. Meanwhile, the focus of the research I am currently examining refers to the collaborative	Research findings on the role of Karang Taruna in Village indicate that youth organizations have an important contribution in supporting village development through the active involvement of youth in social activities and community empowerment. This finding is related to research on the synergy between the Village Head and Karang Taruna in implementing village development in Botumoito District, which shows that the success of development is greatly influenced by good cooperation between the village government as policy makers and Karang Taruna as strategic	

Title	author	Journal Types	Difference	Research Similarities/Correlations	Findings
			partnership between the village head and the youth organization in implementing village development in the Botumoito sub-district.	partners implementing activities. The built communication, coordination, and clear division of roles allows for the optimization of youth potential and encourages community participation, so that village development can run in a participatory and sustainable manner.	
Effective Synergy between Karang Taruna and the Community in Realizing a Progressive Tumbuan Village	Randi Oktapiansyah, Novita Sari, Dkk	An Naf'ah, Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat, Vol. 2, No.2, Agustus 2024	This research focuses on the synergy between Karang Taruna (Youth Organization), the community, and the village government. Through various activities, such as leadership training, community-based economic development, and environmental conservation, Karang Taruna has successfully enhanced the leadership capacity of its members, increased community income, and raised	Research findings on the effective synergy between Karang Taruna (Youth Organization) and the community in realizing a developed Tumbuan Village indicate that the success of village development is greatly influenced by the active involvement of youth and the community, supported by harmonious cooperation. These research findings align with the synergy between the Village Head and Karang Taruna in implementing village development in Botumoito District, where the Village Head acts as a director and policy maker, while Karang Taruna becomes a driver of community participation at the grassroots level. The synergy built through coordination, communication, and mutual cooperation	

Title	author	Journal Types	Difference	Research	Findings
			Similarities/Correlations		
Participation of Karang Taruna in Village Development: (Study of Participation in Development Planning and Influencing Factors in Bulota Jaya Village, Gorontalo Regency)	Arif Rahman, Udin Hamim, dan Zulfikar Adjie.	Jurnal polahi, Volume 2, Issue 1, Page, 95-103, Year, 2024	environmental awareness. The focus of my current research is on the collaborative partnership between the village head and Karang Taruna in implementing village development in the Botumoito sub-district.	allows for the optimization of the potential of village resources, so that development implementation runs more effectively, participatory, and is oriented towards village progress.	the the human resources, so that development runs more effectively, and is oriented towards village progress.
			The research on Karang Taruna's Participation in Village Development focused on the level of Karang Taruna's involvement in village development planning and the factors influencing that participation. Meanwhile, the research I will examine emphasizes the collaboration and synergistic relationship between the Village Head and Karang Taruna in the overall village	Research findings on the participation of Karang Taruna in the development of Bulota Jaya Village indicate that youth involvement in development planning is greatly influenced by the support and openness of the village government. This relates to research on the synergy between the Village Head and Karang Taruna in implementing village development in Botumoito District, where cooperation, communication, and the provision of participation space by the Village Head encourage the active role of Karang Taruna so that village development runs more participatory and effective.	

Title	author	Journal Types	Difference	Research Similarities/Correlations	Findings
<p>Youth Participation in Village Development Through Karang Taruna: Partisipasi Pemuda dalam Pembangunan Desa Melalui Karang Taruna</p>	<p>Stevanus Dandi Isna, dan Fitria Agustina</p>	<p>Journal of Cultural and Community Development, Vol. 16 No. 2 (2025): June</p>	<p>The difference between the two studies lies in the focus and the main actors studied. The study "Youth Participation in Village Development Through Karang Taruna" emphasizes youth participation in village development through the role of Karang Taruna as a youth organization. Meanwhile, my research focuses on the collaborative relationship and synergy between the Village Head and Karang Taruna as institutional partners in implementing village development.</p>	<p>Research findings on Youth Participation in Village Development through Karang Taruna indicate that Karang Taruna serves as a strategic platform for increasing youth participation in various stages of village development. These findings are similar to the synergy between the Village Head and Karang Taruna in implementing village development in Botumoito District, where policy support, coordination, and good cooperation from the Village Head encourage the optimization of Karang Taruna's role as a partner of the village government. This synergy strengthens youth involvement in development planning and implementation, so that village development can proceed in a participatory and sustainable manner.</p>	<p>development process.</p>

3. Method

This research was conducted in several villages in the Botumoito sub-district. The approach used was a descriptive approach using a qualitative research type, which is only intended to describe the meaning of data or phenomena that can be captured by the researcher, by showing the evidence. This research used data collection techniques in the form of interviews, observation, and documentation. In-depth interviews were conducted with competent sources in their fields, including village heads, BPD, Karang Taruna, and community leaders. To prove the validity of the research data, triangulation techniques were used. This study used qualitative data analysis. According to Bogdan and Taylor (1992:21), qualitative research is a research procedure that can produce descriptive data in the form of speech, writing, and behavior of people observed. The goal is to systematically describe the facts and characteristics of the object of research accurately, the object intended by the researcher is the Botumoito sub-district. In addition to the transcripts of data from in-depth interviews, the data analyzed included village administrative data and population data in the Botumoito sub-district area.

4. Results and Discussion

aspect	description	Key Findings
Visualization of results (graphs/tables)	The research results show varying levels of synergy between village heads and youth organizations in each village in Botumoito District. Generally, villages can be grouped into two categories: those with high synergy (Potanga and Tapadaa) and those with low synergy (Tutulo and Hutamonu).	There is a clear pattern of differences between villages with effective and participatory communication and those with limited communication. High synergy is characterized by the active involvement of Karang Taruna (Youth Organization) in planning, implementation, and decision-making, while low synergy is characterized by limited and inconsistent involvement.
Comparison with Previous Research	The results of this study align with those of Darmawati (2022) and Randi Oktapiansyah et al. (2024), which emphasized the importance of Karang Taruna's role in village development through synergy with the village government and community. However, there are differences in implementation, with not all villages demonstrating optimal synergy.	Consistency was found in the importance of Karang Taruna's role as a strategic partner in village development. However, inconsistencies emerged at the level of synergy implementation, which was influenced by communication, transparency, and the leadership of village heads in each region.
Phenomena and Explanation	The findings indicate that good synergy occurs in villages that implement open communication, active involvement in deliberations, and a clear division of roles. Conversely, weak synergy is caused by a lack of transparency, minimal involvement in decision-making, and budgetary and trust issues.	The main factors that influence synergy include: (1) quality of communication, (2) transparency in budget management, (3) leadership patterns of village heads, and (4) support for the capacity of Karang Taruna. Villages with a partnership (coordinative) pattern show more participatory and effective

aspect	description	Key Findings
		development results compared to villages with an instructive pattern.

Based on observations, interviews, and documentation, variations in the level of synergy were found, influenced by the quality of communication, clarity of role and authority divisions, and the availability of supporting resources. In general, visualization of research results through tables and grouping of field data shows that villages with open communication, active involvement of Karang Taruna (Youth Organization), and structured coordination tend to exhibit more participatory, effective, and sustainable development patterns. Conversely, villages still dominated by top-down relationships exhibit weak youth participation, a low sense of ownership of development programs, and limited sustainability of development outcomes.

How is the Synergy between Village Heads and Karang Taruna in Implementing Village Development in Botumoito District?

Based on the research results, it was found that the synergy between the Village Head and the Youth Organization (Karang Taruna) in implementing village development in Botumoito District shows diverse patterns. Theoretically, the concept of synergy in village development aligns with the principle of collaborative governance, which emphasizes the importance of collaboration between government and community actors in the planning, implementation, and evaluation processes of development. Furthermore, the involvement of the Youth Organization (Karang Taruna) also reflects the principle of participation in development, which is a crucial indicator of the success of community-based development.

The results of the study indicate that in Potanga and Tapadaa Villages, the synergy patterns that were formed tended to be consistent with theoretical predictions. This was characterized by open communication, active involvement of Karang Taruna in program planning and implementation, and participatory decision-making patterns. In this context, the synergy that was built was supported by several factors, including: (1) the existence of inclusive village head leadership that was open to youth participation, (2) intensive two-way communication through village deliberation forums, and (3) trust between the village government and Karang Taruna. These factors strengthened the coordinative partnership relationship, so that Karang Taruna played a role not only as an implementer but also as a strategic partner in village development.

In contrast, in Tutulo and Hutamonu Villages, the synergy patterns that occurred did not fully align with the theoretical framework used. The synergy that was formed tended to be weak and instructive in nature, where the village head was more dominant in decision-making, while the involvement of the Youth Organization was still limited and inconsistent. This inconsistency can be explained by several factors, namely: (1) a lack of transparency in the management of village programs and budgets, (2) communication that was ineffective and tended to be one-way, (3) differences in perception between the village government and the Youth Organization, and (4) a low level of trust due to experiences of disappointment experienced by the Youth Organization. In addition, the social environment and internal dynamics of the village also influenced the patterns of working relationships that were formed.

This phenomenon demonstrates that the success of synergy is determined not only by the existence of development programs, but more so by the quality of social and institutional relationships between the actors involved. Thus, it can be understood that variations in synergy between villages reflect differences in leadership, communication, and commitment to participatory principles in village development.

Based on these findings, we can initially conclude that the synergy between village heads and youth organizations in Botumoito District is uneven. Strong synergy tends to emerge in villages that implement a

partnership (coordination) model, while weak synergy occurs in villages that still employ an instructive model. This conclusion suggests that strengthening synergy requires improvements in communication, transparency, and the active involvement of youth organizations in every stage of village development.

Challenges Faced by Village Heads and Youth Organizations in Implementing Village Development in Botumoito District

In the context of challenges, research results indicate that collaboration between the Village Head and the Youth Organization in Botumoito District has not been fully optimal. Theoretically, according to Chester I. Barnard, organizational success is largely determined by effective communication, a willingness to collaborate, and shared goals. Therefore, any obstacles in these areas will directly impact the effectiveness of the collaboration.

The results of the study indicate that in Potanga and Tapadaa Villages, the conditions found are relatively in accordance with theory. Regular and open communication can create understanding and increase the participation of Karang Taruna in village development programs. The main supporting factors in this condition include: (1) the frequency of scheduled meetings, (2) the existence of two-way, dialogic communication, and (3) the existence of a common goal between the village government and Karang Taruna in developing the village.

However, in Tutulo Village and Hutamonu Village, various challenges were found that caused the cooperation to not run optimally. This phenomenon is not entirely in accordance with the theory, so it requires further explanation. Some factors causing this inconsistency include: (1) ineffective communication, marked by minimal involvement of Karang Taruna in meetings and decision-making, (2) lack of transparency in village budget management, which gives rise to suspicion and distrust, (3) division of roles and authorities that are not yet clearly understood by both parties, and (4) limited supporting resources, both in terms of budget, human resource capacity, and facilities and infrastructure.

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Based on these findings, we can initially conclude that the main challenges in collaboration between Village Heads and Karang Taruna in Botumoito District lie in communication, transparency, role allocation, and resource management. This conclusion suggests that efforts to improve synergy require a comprehensive approach, not only through the provision of resources but also through improving communication systems, strengthening trust, and enhancing the institutional capacity of Karang Taruna.

5. Conclusion

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the synergy between the Village Head and the Youth Organization (Karang Taruna) in implementing village development in Botumoito District has not been running evenly. In Potanga and Tapadaa Villages, synergy is well established through effective

communication, active involvement of the Youth Organization (Karang Taruna), and a participatory partnership pattern. This condition is in line with the theory of Collaborative Governance and Chester I. Barnard's theory of cooperation, which emphasizes the importance of communication, participation, and shared goals in achieving organizational success.

In contrast, in Tutulo and Hutamonu villages, synergy remains weak due to ineffective communication, minimal transparency, and limited involvement of youth organizations in decision-making. This indicates a mismatch between field practices and the concept of participation and collaboration in village development.

Based on the research findings, it can be seen that the main challenges faced include communication, the division of roles and authorities, and resource limitations, particularly related to budget transparency and support for Karang Taruna (youth organizations). These findings emphasize that the success of village development is greatly influenced by the quality of the collaborative relationship between the village government and youth organizations.

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