



Dedicated:
Journal of Community Services
(Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat)
<https://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/dedicated/>



Empowering Sukadami village youth group with UPI thematic KKN based on partnership

Annisa Trian Juliarti¹, Fasha Aulia Desiana², Khalil Gibran³

^{1,2,3} Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

fashaaulia@upi.edu¹, fashaaulia@upi.edu², gibran@upi.edu³

ABSTRACT

Karang Taruna is a social community organization that exists in an area in each region. Although in general Karang Taruna members are young people, it does not become a barrier or obstacle to continue to advance an area, even on a large scale such as a village, sub-district or district. There is a phenomenon where the sense of social community in Sukadami Village, Purwakarta is decreasing due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is because it is a barrier for Sukadami residents to carry out activities related to residents. Indirectly, this has an impact on the individuals of the village residents in social community issues. The purpose of this service is to encourage the empowerment of Karang Taruna Sukadami Village in order to foster harmony, solidarity, and family that have long been lost due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The method used in this service is a direct approach by going into the community. The result of this service activity is the togetherness that is established between students implementing service activities with Karang Taruna carried out by UPI thematic KKN students through the 17 August independence competition work program in Sukadami Village as a form of community empowerment. This community service activity certainly also encourages one of the goals of the SDG's program in goal 17, namely, partnerships to achieve goals.

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received: 8 Sep 2024

Revised: 30 Nov 2024

Accepted: 3 Dec 2024

Available online: 22 Dec 2024

Publish: 27 Dec 2024

Keywords:

community services; kuliah kerja nyata; SDG's; youth organization

Open access

Dedicated: Journal of Community Services (Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat) is a peer-reviewed open-access journal

ABSTRAK

Karang Taruna merupakan organisasi sosial kemasyarakatan yang ada di sebuah daerah pada tiap wilayah. Meskipun secara umum anggota Karang Taruna adalah para pemuda, namun tak menjadi pembatas atau penghalang untuk terus memajukan suatu wilayah bahkan skala besar seperti desa, kelurahan atau kabupaten. Terdapat fenomena di mana berkurangnya rasa sosial kemasyarakatan di Desa Sukadami, Purwakarta dikarenakan dampak pandemi COVID-19. Hal tersebut dikarenakan menjadi pembatas warga Sukadami untuk melakukan kegiatan yang bersangkutan dengan warga. Secara tidak langsung, hal ini berdampak pada pribadi warga desa tersebut dalam masalah sosial kemasyarakatan. Tujuan dari pengabdian ini adalah mendorong pemberdayaan Karang Taruna Desa Sukadami guna menumbuhkan keharmonisan, solidaritas dan kekeluargaan yang telah lama hilang dikarenakan pandemi COVID-19. Metode yang digunakan pada pengabdian ini adalah pendekatan langsung dengan terjun ke masyarakat. Hasil dari kegiatan pengabdian ini adalah terjadinya kebersamaan yang terjalin antara mahasiswa pelaksanaan kegiatan pengabdian dengan Karang Taruna yang dilakukan oleh Mahasiswa KKN tematik UPI melalui program kerja perlombaan kemerdekaan 17 Agustus di Desa Sukadami sebagai salah satu bentuk pemberdayaan masyarakat. Kegiatan pengabdian ini tentunya juga mendorong salah satu tujuan pada program SDG's pada tujuan ke 17 yaitu, kemitraan untuk mencapai tujuan.

Kata Kunci: karang taruna; kuliah kerja nyata; pengabdian masyarakat; SDG's

How to cite (APA 7)

Juliarti, A. T., Desiana, F. A., & Gibran, K. (2024). Empowering Sukadami village youth group with UPI thematic KKN based on partnership. *Dedicated: Journal of Community Services (Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat)*, 2(2), 323-332.

Peer review

This article has been peer-reviewed through the journal's standard double-blind peer review, where both the reviewers and authors are anonymised during review.

Copyright

2024, Annisa Trian Juliarti, Fasha Aulia Desiana, Khalil Gibran. This an open-access is article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY-SA 4.0) <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author, and source are credited. *Corresponding author: fashaaulia@upi.edu

INTRODUCTION

According to the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI), *Karang Taruna* is a place where youth (adolescents) gather and come together. Essentially, *Karang Taruna* serves as a forum for fostering and developing the younger generation to achieve community welfare. One of the problems faced in Sukadami Village is the loss of togetherness among residents as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. This was caused by the social restrictions that limited direct interaction among community members (Bangunang et al., 2022). Based on this, the activity was carried out to rebuild a sense of togetherness in Sukadami Village. This is important because the sense of solidarity that grows within a community can foster attitudes of mutual support, shared responsibility, willingness to make sacrifices, solidarity, kinship, and a readiness to progress together (Hemafitria & Nurhadianto, 2024; Khairah et al., 2024; Sulha, 2020).

Karang Taruna complements the village's structure as an organization that is highly needed alongside village officials or administrators. *Karang Taruna* also functions as a catalyst for fostering a sense of togetherness among residents. An important aspect to consider in the partnership with *Karang Taruna* is its human resources and the well-being of the members themselves, especially in Sukadami Village (Amelia & Safitri, 2020; Fajarwati et al., 2023; Rachmawatie et al., 2022; Yuwana, 2022). The intended partnership in Sukadami Village aims to revitalize and empower the local *Karang Taruna*, which has not been active for quite some time.

Research has highlighted the importance of effective collaboration between the government and private companies in addressing poverty in various developing countries, including Indonesia (Rasdi & Kurniawan, 2019). It also describes how higher education institutions (universities) can collaborate with various stakeholders to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Another study highlights the empowerment of *Karang Taruna* in Pitumpidange Village through toothpaste production activities, which can benefit the local economy and contribute to achieving the SDGs by establishing partnerships with various parties (Ramiati et al., 2022). Furthermore, partnerships formed in villages to achieve the SDGs need to strengthen cooperation among different stakeholders to maximize the village's potential (Ramadhani & Madani, 2022).

The students participating in the Thematic Community Service (*KKN Tematik*) program at Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI) have taken on a role to help increase the potential for such partnerships. Based on this, this community service initiative aims to empower the *Karang Taruna* of Sukadami Village to foster harmony, solidarity, and a sense of kinship that has long been lost due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The reduced sense of social connectedness among residents was due to restrictions that limited interactions between community members in Sukadami. Empowering the *Karang Taruna* through partnerships is one way to achieve this goal, in line with the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program.

Literature Review

Partnership as a Form of Realizing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Number 17

In the context of partnerships, there is an understanding that the relationship between the parties involves connections and interrelations that determine whether they can be categorized as ordinary partners or strategic partners (Ramadhani & Madani, 2022). Phrases such as "*The relationship between strategic management and human resources management...*" followed by "*...the relationship between human resources and competitive advantage...*" imply that what is crucial in a partnership is the link between strategic management and human resource management. This synergy yields human resources that possess a competitive advantage (Oliveira et al., 2021). Partnerships or collaborations are also defined

as joint efforts by multiple parties, carried out responsibly and simultaneously, to achieve outcomes that are better than if done individually (Indahsari, 2022). *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 9 Tahun 1997* also stipulates that a partnership is a collaboration between small, medium, and large partners, adhering to the principles of mutual need, mutual benefit, and mutual strengthening. In a broader sense, partnership can be defined as an effort to achieve a goal through collaboration or cooperation between two or more parties to reach a particular target or outcome (Ali & Mardiana, 2021). Partnerships can occur in various contexts, including business, government, non-profit organizations, or even personal relationships (Nurjannah, 2023). Partnership is a mutually beneficial and instructive learning cycle designed to achieve collective benefits (Herlina, 2018). A partnership extends beyond mere collaboration; it also encompasses local meetings, government or non-government funding, and joint efforts to achieve common goals within agreed-upon structures, standards, and mandates (Ramadhani & Madani, 2022).

Partnership is a collaborative relationship between equal entities, founded on the principles of mutual support and sustainability, and based on the values of kinship and togetherness (Angelica & Azzahra, 2021; Nurjannah, 2023; Saputra et al., 2019). Collaboration can be understood as an agreement among individuals who come together or gather to work side by side. Based on this, several principles need to be considered in building a partnership, including: 1) the principle of individual equality and 2) the principle of openness and transparency. Partnership is a powerful tool for achieving goals that are difficult to accomplish individually, as it brings together different resources, knowledge, and capabilities from various parties (Herlina, 2018). However, to succeed, partnerships must be appropriately managed and grounded in sound principles of collaboration. The key characteristics of a partnership, which serve as the foundation for this community service initiative (Bangki et al., 2023; Ranti et al., 2024), include the following:

1. Shared goals: Partnerships are usually formed because the involved parties share the same or similar goals or outcomes they wish to achieve. They work together to reach these goals.
2. Division of responsibilities: Partnerships clearly define the roles and responsibilities of each party. Every party contributes specific inputs to help achieve the shared goals.
3. Trust and cooperation: Successful partnerships require strong trust and cooperation among all parties involved. This means that partners must be able to work well together, share information, and support one another.
4. Shared risks and benefits: Partnerships include an element of shared risks and benefits. The parties involved are willing to share risks and, in turn, enjoy shared benefits when the goals are achieved.
5. Effective communication: Good communication is key to a successful partnership. All parties must communicate openly and honestly to ensure that all necessary information is conveyed correctly.
6. Flexibility: Partnerships should be flexible enough to accommodate changes that may arise in the process of achieving goals. This often requires adaptation and adjustment.

The partnership established is an empowerment partnership between two institutions collaborating to develop activities within the village community (Anggiani & Hikmawan, 2022; Rina et al., 2020; Sari et al., 2023). The partnership undertaken by the UPI KKN team with the *Karang Taruna* of Sukadami Village, a non-profit organization, aims to enhance community services. Essentially, this partnership enables the UPI KKN team to gain a better understanding of the conditions and situation in Sukadami Village through one of its active local organizations. The objective of the *Karang Taruna* in partnering is to revitalize an organization that has not been functioning effectively. This partnership is established through agreements that plan work programs, bringing the community together.

Partnership within the village organizational structure is an important concept that involves collaboration and cooperation among various stakeholders, including the village government, local community, Karang Taruna of Sukadami Village, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), companies, and other parties with an interest in village development. This partnership aims to improve the quality of life in the village, promote

sustainable development, and achieve various predetermined development goals (Dewi et al., 2024; Munib et al., 2024).

UPI Thematic Community Service (KKN Tematik) Flagship Program (17 August Celebration)

17 August 1945 marks the day of independence for the entire Indonesian nation. To honor the sacrifices of national heroes, communities across the country usually hold a flag-raising ceremony for the red-and-white flag every 17 August. Local customs and traditions are a distinctive feature of the 17 August celebrations, which foster community enthusiasm in participating in competitions that have been passed down through generations. The activities on 17 August are one of the efforts to promote the empowerment of the *Karang Taruna* in Sukadami Village. Empowerment is an effort that can be carried out to improve human resources by fostering potential, independence, and creativity, which are also influenced by organizational culture (Aziz et al., 2022; Fathaniyah & Makhrus, 2022; Mentari et al., 2023). This forms the basis for encouraging the active role of the *Karang Taruna* in Sukadami Village in implementing work programs within the village.

This partnership is not only intended to empower the *Karang Taruna*. More importantly, the outcomes of the *Karang Taruna*'s active role in Sukadami Village will be more impactful if they can be sustained over the long term. This is in line with Minister of Social Affairs Regulation (Permensos) No. 25 of 2019, which states that *Karang Taruna* is an organization formed by the community as a forum for the younger generation to develop themselves, grow, and thrive based on awareness and social responsibility, to achieve social welfare for the community (Amri, 2024; Meuraksa & Saputra, 2021; Ramlan, 2020; Sutrisna, 2022).

The empowerment of *Karang Taruna* is a process of developing capacities, creating opportunities, and granting authority to the *Karang Taruna*. The goal of this empowerment is to enhance its potential in preventing and addressing social issues that arise within the village. The development of *Karang Taruna*'s core values is carried out through the utilization of human, natural, social, and technological resources. *Karang Taruna* is based in villages or sub-districts (*kelurahan*) within the jurisdiction of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on this, empowering the *Karang Taruna* is crucial to building a more advanced Sukadami Village, where solidarity and a strong sense of kinship can flourish again after the COVID-19 pandemic, which made it difficult for community members to interact with one another. This program is expected to help revive the customs and traditions of Sukadami Village.

The Role of *Karang Taruna* in Developing Community Activities

Karang Taruna is a forum for the development of the younger generation that stems from the desire, awareness, and sense of social responsibility of youth to serve the community, particularly young people in village or sub-district (*kelurahan*) areas, with a primary focus on social welfare. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Permensos RI) No. 77 of 2010 Article 1 Paragraph 1, "*Karang Taruna* is a community social organization that serves as a forum and one of the means for the development of every member of society, which grows and develops based on a sense of social responsibility originating from, by, and for the community itself, especially the younger generation".

Karang Taruna develops based on an awareness of problems within its environment, as well as a sense of social responsibility to help address them. This awareness and social responsibility serve as the fundamental capital for the growth of *Karang Taruna* in the community (Hapsari et al., 2022; Ramlan, 2020; Suhardi et al., 2022). One example is the *Karang Taruna* of Sukadami Village, which partnered with UPI KKN students to organize activities for the 17 August celebration. The series of activities included various

sports competitions such as football, table tennis, and badminton. These events aimed to foster a sense of nationalism, patriotism, and, above all, unity, promoting togetherness in Sukadami Village. Through these activities, the *KKN* students aimed to assess the extent of youth participation through several organized programs. The activities also served to identify factors that hinder the *Karang Taruna* organization so that they can motivate the youth, in particular, and the community, in general, to maintain a high sense of care and social awareness. To enhance the potential and activity of the *Karang Taruna* of Sukadami Village, efforts must be made to strengthen aspects such as communication, cooperation, synergy, and collaboration among its members. Cooperation is a form of grouping that occurs among living beings (Marlina & Santika, 2020). Cooperation is the root of strong empathy within young people, which is expected to cultivate compassion and sensitivity to ongoing situations, especially when other members face difficulties, thereby encouraging a willingness to help one another (Yayu et al., 2019).

METHODS

The *Karang Taruna* empowerment activity in Sukadami Village, carried out in collaboration with UPI *KKN* students, was implemented through the 17 August competition events. The method used in this partnership activity involved mentoring by the UPI *KKN* students for the *Karang Taruna* of Sukadami Village. This mentoring was conducted by having the UPI *KKN* students actively participate as part of the organizing committee for the 17 August competitions. The community service outcomes were presented clearly and in detail, describing the empowerment of the *Karang Taruna* in Sukadami Village through the events of 17 August and identifying areas that require further development. The data collection techniques employed included observation and interviews. In this context, the *KKN* student participants gathered data for the community service activities based on the actual situation and conditions of daily life in Sukadami Village before implementing their work programs. The interview sessions were conducted to gather additional information from various stakeholders, such as village officials, community members, and other relevant parties.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from this study, along with the activities implemented, indicate the need for continuity and sustainability, both by the village administration, the *Karang Taruna* organization, and the community of Sukadami Village.

Partnership as a Realization of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Number 17

Establishing partnerships is essential due to their critical importance in various aspects of life, particularly in the context of business and development. The outcomes derived from partnering with the *Karang Taruna* in Sukadami Village include the following:

1. Combining resources: Partnerships enable two or more parties to combine existing human resources, including capital, knowledge, skills, and other assets. In this way, they can achieve goals that would be difficult to accomplish alone.
2. Risk sharing: Partnerships involve shared business and project risks among partners. If failures or issues arise, the burden is also shared, reducing the negative impact on any single party. This allows entrepreneurs to explore new ideas without taking on excessive risk.
3. Enhanced expertise and knowledge: Partnerships often bring together individuals with diverse backgrounds and skill sets, thereby enriching the collective expertise and knowledge. This provides opportunities for learning from one another and growing in knowledge and capabilities.

4. Network development: Through partnerships, individuals and organizations can expand their networks. This can open doors to new business opportunities, potential clients, or access to additional resources.
5. Innovation: Partnerships can drive innovation. Collaboration enables partners to bring diverse perspectives and foster creativity in developing innovative solutions and products.
6. Compliance and shared responsibility: Partnerships often establish a framework that enables partners to comply with regulations and fulfill their shared social responsibilities. This is important for maintaining a good business reputation.
7. Long-term business development: Strong and sustainable partnerships can serve as a solid foundation for long-term business growth and development. They enable companies to build strong relationships with their partners and plan for sustainable business growth.

17 August Program with the Theme of Unity

It is important to note that, according to the Head of the Hamlet (*Dusun*) and neighborhood units (*RT* and *RW*) in Sukadami Village, where the *KKN* program was implemented, the 17 August activities are usually carried out within each *Dusun* or *RT* area. Therefore, the Karang Taruna and village authorities must continue and sustain this program in order to foster a sense of togetherness within the community.

17 August Celebration Program for the Empowerment of Karang Taruna in Sukadami Village

The implementation and sustainability of this program are necessary, as the empowerment activities carried out through the 17 August celebration are expected to encourage the youth and *Karang Taruna* members to be actively involved. This aims to achieve the objectives of Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 25 of 2019, which emphasizes the importance of *Karang Taruna* members developing themselves, growing, and thriving based on awareness and social responsibility, by, from, and for the younger generation, with a focus on achieving social welfare for the community.

Discussion

In the activities carried out by UPI *KKN* students together with the *Karang Taruna* in Sukadami Village, South Cikarang District, Bekasi Regency, the program addressed SDG Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals. The partnerships established aimed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by enhancing the village's potential (Ramadhani & Madani, 2022). This partnership was intended to empower the *Karang Taruna* of Sukadami Village. The empowerment of the village of *Karang Taruna* to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was realized through the establishment of partnerships with various stakeholders (Ramiati et al., 2022). The collaboration between the *Karang Taruna* of Sukadami Village and UPI *KKN* students was implemented through the 17 August celebration activities, which were attended by the local community, especially children and adolescents. The *KKN* student participants also joined the organizing committee, working together with the Karang Taruna as partners to achieve the goal of empowering the Sukadami Village *Karang Taruna* through partnership-based activities. The empowerment that took place during the 17 August competitions successfully encouraged and activated *Karang Taruna* members, from the preparation stages to the implementation of the events.

The SDGs, as one of the themes adopted in the implementation of the UPI Thematic *KKN* activities, encouraged students to consider forms of collaboration that could be carried out, so that these collaborations would provide valuable experience for the students as well as deliver positive impact to the community (Anggarda & Rizqita, 2024). The positive response from the community, particularly from the *Karang Taruna*, also contributed significantly to the successful implementation of various community activities in Sukadami Village (Nurannisa et al., 2024). In this community service program, a form of

collaboration was established between the participating students and the *Karang Taruna* of Sukadami Village. This demonstrates that the participants have made efforts to implement the goal of SDG 17, which emphasizes partnerships in achieving shared objectives.

CONCLUSION

The partnership established with one of the community organizations in Sukadami Village became one of the programs implemented to develop activities within the village further. The initial objective of the partnership between UPI KKN students and the *Karang Taruna* of Sukadami Village was to achieve a shared goal of fostering unity among residents whose sense of togetherness had been gradually diminishing. The 17 August Independence Day celebration program, organized by UPI KKN students in collaboration with the *Karang Taruna*, can be considered successful as it brought together villagers from various neighborhood units (*RT* and *RW*) to gather in a single event that strengthened social bonds. This partnership has helped instill a sense of nationalism, patriotism, and solidarity among the people of Sukadami Village. Additionally, the activities were able to motivate the village youth to maintain a strong sense of care and social responsibility towards others. The partnership carried out by UPI KKN students aligns with the government's village SDGs Goal No. 17, which focuses on partnerships to achieve shared objectives. This collaboration between UPI KKN students and the *Karang Taruna* of Sukadami Village has made a positive contribution to enhancing community cohesion in line with the village's vision and mission. It is hoped that this established partnership will enable the *Karang Taruna* of Sukadami Village to continue developing and implementing programs that contribute to the village's growth and development in a sustainable manner.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest related to the publication of this article. The authors also affirm that the data and content of this article are free from plagiarism.

REFERENCES

- Ali, M., & Mardiana, A. (2021). Sinergitas antara pemerintah dengan masyarakat dalam meningkatkan pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat melalui Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDES) di Kecamatan Talaga Jaya Kabupaten Gorontalo. *Mutawazin: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah*, 2(2), 149-158.
- Amelia, R., & Safitri, R. (2020). Peningkatan sumber daya manusia melalui program Kuliah Kerja Nyata-Pembelajaran dan Pemberdayaan (KKN-PPM) Desa Penagan Kabupaten Bangka. *Mediteg :Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 5(1), 61-72.
- Anggarda, M. F., & Rizqita, M. Z. (2024). SDG's UPI 2023 thematic KKN journey in Garawangi village: Devotion, collaboration, and Memories. *Dedicated: Journal of Community Services (Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat)*, 2(1), 139-150.
- Angelica, J., & Azzahra, Z. (2021). Prinsip-prinsip yang mempengaruhi stakeholders perseroan terbatas: Keadilan dan transparansi (kajian pustaka etika). *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Terapan*, 2(5), 577-588.
- Anggiani, P., & Hikmawan, M. D. (2022). Dinamika kemitraan antara Perum Perhutani dengan Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan (LMDH) dalam pelestarian hutan mangrove di Pulo Cangkir Kabupaten Tangerang. *Journal of Social Politics and Governance (JSPG)*, 4(2), 112-127.

- Aziz, M. S., Sucipto, H., & Riono, S. B. (2022). Pemberdayaan organisasi masyarakat melalui pembentukan event organizer bazar kuliner (studi pada organisasi masyarakat Desa Ciawi, Brebes). *Safari: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Indonesia*, 2(4), 15-22.
- Bangki, Z., Ramadhan, S., & Didi, L. (2023). Efektivitas program kemitraan bidan dan dukun dalam menurunkan angka kematian ibu dan bayi di Kabupaten Buton Utara. *Administratio Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Negara*, 12(3), 126-134.
- Bangunang, R. J., Mulianti, T., & Deeng, D. (2022). Dampak sosial budaya masyarakat akibat pandemi COVID-19 di Desa Leilem Kecamatan Sonder Kabupaten Minahasa. *Holistik, Journal of Social and Culture*, 15(4), 1-20.
- Dewi, I. G. A. A. Y., & Nyoman, M. S. I. (2024). Kolaborasi triple helix dalam program inovasi desa (studi kasus: Desa Sanur Kaja, Kecamatan Denpasar Selatan, Kota Denpasar). *Kebijakan: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi*, 15(2), 253-262.
- Fajarwati, Y. P., Raihana, R., & Al Khairi, M. (2023). Upaya pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) melalui pemanfaatan pendidikan di Desa Siabu Kecamatan Salo. *Jurnal Pengabdian Untukmu Negeri*, 7(2), 384-391.
- Fathaniyah, L., & Makhrus, M. (2022). Peran organisasi pengelola zakat dalam pemberdayaan masyarakat di Kabupaten Banyumas. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 8(1), 632-640.
- Hapsari, D. I., Pamungkas, I. D., Sumaryati, A., Suhartono, E., Hernawati, R. I., & Pratiwi, R. D. (2022). Manajemen operasional dan digitalisasi pada organisasi Karang Taruna di Gunungpati Kota Semarang. *E-Amal: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 2(1), 785-792.
- Hemafitria, H., & Nurhadianto, N. (2024). Kearifan lokal mpara pade dayak mali untuk memperkokoh persatuan. *Sosial Horizon: Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial*, 11(1), 17-33.
- Herlina, H. (2018). Urgensi kemitraan bagi pengembangan lembaga pendidikan non formal. *Transformasi: Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pendidikan Non Formal Informal*, 3(1), 1-15.
- Indahsari, N. D., Subianto, A., & Tamrin, M. H. (2022). Kemitraan stakeholders dalam pengelolaan jalur wisata heritage trainz loko tour cepu di Kabupaten Blora. *Reformasi*, 12(2), 303-316.
- Khairah, M., Artawan, G., & Nurjaya, I. G. (2023). Sastra tradisional uye-uye ananak (nyanyian rakyat) di Madura Kepulauan Sepanjang, Kecamatan Sapeken, Kabupaten Sumenep: Analisis fungsi dan nilai sosial. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Undiksha*, 13(1), 1-10.
- Kurniawan, T. (2019). Efektivitas kemitraan pemerintah dan swasta dalam upaya penanggulangan kemiskinan: Sebuah tinjauan literatur. *Sosio Informa: Kajian Permasalahan Sosial dan Usaha Kesejahteraan Sosial*, 5(2), 97-112.
- Marlina, F. Y., & Santika, T. (2020). Pola pengasuhan anak dalam pembentukan karakter kerjasama di Taman Penitipan Anak (TPA) Cendana Asih. *JoCE: Journal of Community Education*, 1(2), 100-104.
- Mentari, A. P., Al Mubarakah, A. A., Azzahra, A. N., Nur'aini, A. I., Sagita, D. A., Jumiyati, F., ... & Salimi, M. (2023). Empowering citizens in conservation of family medicinal plants through processing rosella flowers into tea. *Dedicated: Journal of Community Services (Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat)*, 1(2), 255-264.
- Meuraksa, M. A. E., & Saputra, A. A. (2021). Peranan karang taruna dalam upaya penyelenggaraan dan pembangunan kesejahteraan sosial Kecamatan Pamulang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Humanika*, 4(1), 7-33.

- Munib, I. A., Yuwono, C., & Sujud, F. A. (2024). KPM Desa Purwasana meningkatkan pendidikan pertanian berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Al-Ghobi*, 1(1), 13-24.
- Nurannisa, A., Fitri, A. S., & Nurpratama, M. F. (2024). Village empowerment by increasing reading interest to children in Sukadami village. *Dedicated: Journal of Community Services (Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat)*, 2(1), 55-66.
- Nurjannah, F. (2023). Strategi kemitraan sebagai upaya pemberdayaan ekonomi dalam meningkatkan pendapatan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat (studi kasus pada usaha Koperasi Ternak Tani Syari'ah Mitra Subur Kabupaten Bondowoso). *Esa: Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi Syariah*, 5(1), 15-32.
- Oliveira, M., Sousa, M., Silva, R., & Santos, T. (2021). Strategy and human resources management in non-profit organizations: Its interaction with open innovation. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 7(1), 75.
- Rachmawatie, S. J., & Pamujasih, T. (2022). Pembangunan desa berbasis sumber daya manusia dan kewirausahaan. *Gema*, 34(1), 52-58.
- Ramadhani, C., & Madani, M. (2022). Analisis kemitraan dalam mewujudkan Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) di Desa Biringala Kecamatan Barombong Kabupaten Gowa. *Kajian Ilmiah Mahasiswa Administrasi Publik (KIMAP)*, 3(6), 1815-1831.
- Ramlan, P. (2020). Optimalisasi Karang Taruna dalam pengembangan potensi generasi muda di Desa Tuncung. *Mallomo: Journal of Community Service*, 1(1), 42-49.
- Ranti, R., Sakirah, S., Oddang, A., & Kamiruddin, K. (2024). Implementasi kemitraan contract farming model inti plasma dalam perspektif ekonomi Islam. *Juremi: Jurnal Riset Ekonomi*, 4(1), 321-330.
- Rasmiati, R., Jafar, M., Asfar, A. M. I. T., Asfar, A. M. I. A., Ekawati, V. E., & Riska, A. (2022). Pemberdayaan kelompok Karang Taruna Desa Pitumpidange melalui pembuatan pasta gigi ramah lingkungan. *Absyara: Jurnal Pengabdian pada Masyarakat*, 3(2), 288-297.
- Rina, B., Abdulhak, I., & Shantini, Y. (2020). Jalinan kemitraan program posyandu dalam upaya pemberdayaan masyarakat di bidang Kesehatan. *Diklus: Jurnal Pendidikan Luar Sekolah*, 4(2), 112-123.
- Saputra, G. R., Zaenuri, M., Purnomo, E. P., & Fridayani, H. D. (2019). Kemitraan pengelolaan pariwisata dalam meningkatkan pendapatan asli daerah Kabupaten Tasikmalaya tahun 2017 (studi kasus objek wisata Gunung Galunggung Kabupaten Tasikmalaya). *Kemudi: Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 3(2), 298-341.
- Sari, E. R. Y., Astuti, R. S., & Santoso, R. S. (2023). Kemitraan corporate social responsibility PT Phapros dengan Taman Pelangi Mardi Utomo. *Journal of Public Policy and Management Review*, 12(3), 132-145.
- Suhardi, S., Prasetyo, F., & Ardiansyah, D. (2022). Sosialisasi bahaya narkoba dengan memanfaatkan teknologi sistem informasi pada Karang Taruna Harapan Bangsa Cikande Karawang. *Prawara Jurnal Abdimas*, 1(1), 8-15.
- Sulha, S. (2020). Pelestarian nilai-nilai budaya pada masyarakat Dayak Desa Seneban Kecamatan Sejiram Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu. *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan*, 1(1), 1-15.
- Sutrisna, I. W. (2022). Meningkatkan partisipasi pemuda dalam pembangunan desa melalui optimalisasi peran Karang Taruna. *Jurnal Ilmiah Cakrawarti*, 5(2), 16-24.

- Yayu, N., Hidayat, D., & Suhadi, M. (2019). Pendekatan intercultural communication pada public relations PT Santos dalam membangun komunikasi empati. *Jurnal Profesi Humas Universitas Padjadjaran*, 4(1), 1-22.
- Yuwana, S. I. P. (2022). Pemberdayaan dan peningkatan kualitas SDM masyarakat dengan menggunakan metode Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) di Desa Pecalongan Kec. Sukosari Bondowoso. *Sasambo: Jurnal Abdimas (Journal of Community Service)*, 4(3), 330-338.