

**BUILDING YOUNGS WHO HAVE LEADERSHIP IN
ENTREPRENEURSHIP TO BUILD A NATIONAL ECONOMY****10114243****FAJAR FAUZI RAMADHAN****INFORMATICS ENGINEERING PROGRAM****FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE****UNIVERSITAS KOMPUTER INDONESIA****E-mail : dawn@email.unikom.ac.id****ABSTRACT**

According to Law No. 40 of 2009 on Youth, youth are Indonesian citizens entering an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years. Youth is a variety of things related to potential, responsibility, rights, character, capacity, self-actualization, and the ideals of youth. Youth development is the process of facilitating all matters relating to youth. Youth services are awareness, empowerment, and leadership development, entrepreneurship, and youth pioneering. Development of youth leadership is an activity to develop the potential of exemplary, influence, and pemudaakan pemuda. The development of youth entrepreneurship is an activity to develop the potential of skilled and self-reliant effort. According to Presidential Instruction No. 4/1995 on the National Movement of Socializing and Entrepreneurial Entrepreneurship, it is explained that in the implementation of national development the community (including youth) is the main actor and the Government is obliged to direct, guide and create a supportive atmosphere; That in the framework of the realization and enhancement of the role of the community and the creation of a supportive atmosphere, among others, it is necessary to continuously develop the spirit, attitudes, behavior and entrepreneurship abilities of human resources of Indonesia. Currently entrepreneurship is one way to overcome the economy of a nation, as well as youth

who have the soul of leadership become the main actors in overcoming the economy of a nation. Therefore, in this paper the author tries to give an understanding that Youth who have a high leadership spirit in entrepreneurship can build a nation's economy.

Keywords: *Youth, Youth, Leadership, Entrepreneurship, Building a Nation's Economy.*

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

According to Law No. 40 of 2009 on Youth, youth are Indonesian citizens entering an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years. Youth is a variety of things related to potential, responsibility, rights, character, capacity, self-actualization, and the ideals of youth.

Youth development is the process of facilitating all matters relating to youth. Youth services are awareness, empowerment, and leadership development, entrepreneurship, and youth pioneering. Development of youth leadership is an activity to develop the potential of exemplary, influence, and pemudaan pemuda. The development of youth entrepreneurship is an activity to develop the potential of skilled and self-reliant effort.

According to Presidential Instruction No.4/1995 on the National Movement of Socializing and Entrepreneurial Entrepreneurship, it is explained that in the implementation of national development the community (including youth) is the main actor and the Government is obliged to direct, guide and create a supportive atmosphere; That in the framework of the realization and enhancement of the role of the community and the creation of a supportive atmosphere, among others, it is necessary to continuously develop the spirit, attitudes, behavior and entrepreneurship abilities of human resources of Indonesia. Currently entrepreneurship is one way to overcome the economy of a nation, as well as youth who have the soul of leadership become the main actors in overcoming the economy satu bangsa.

Economic development is a process of increasing total income and income per capita taking into account the existence of population growth and accompanied by fundamental changes in the economic structure of a country and the equitable income for a country's population. Economic development can not be separated

from economic growth (economic growth); Economic development encourages economic growth, and conversely, economic growth facilitates the process of economic development. Economic growth is the process of increasing the production capacity of an economy which is realized in the form of an increase in national income. A country is said to experience economic growth in the event of an increase in real GNP in the country. The existence of economic growth is an indication of the success of economic development.

The role of Youth in building the economic growth of a nation is very important. Indonesia demographic data states that the number of youth in Indonesia with the age range of 16-30 years, in accordance with Law No. 40 of 2009 on Youth amounted to 61.8 million people or 24.5 percent of the total population (BPS, 2014). With so many numbers should the Indonesian nation is a superior nation in terms of economy if have a youth / i who excel and have leadership in entrepreneurship.

1.2 FORMULATION OF PROBLEM

The formulation of the problem in this paper is:

1. What is Youth?
2. What is Leadership?
3. What is Entrepreneurship?
4. What is a Nation?
5. What is the Nation's Economy?
6. How is the Youth who has a leadership soul?
7. How do Youths have a leadership spirit in entrepreneurship?
8. How to build a nation's economy?
9. How is the Youth who has a leadership spirit in entrepreneurship to build the economy of a nation?

1.3 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

This paper has the following aims and objectives:

1. Understand what a youth is
2. Understand what leadership is

3. Understand what Entrepreneurship is
4. Understand what the Nation is
5. Understand what the Nation's Economy is
6. Understanding How Youth have a leadership spirit
7. Understanding How Youth have a leadership spirit in entrepreneurship
8. Understanding How to build a nation's economy
9. Understanding How Youth have a leadership spirit in entrepreneurship to build a nation's economy

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BASIS

2.1 UNDERSTANDING

2.1.1 YOUTH

According to Law No. 40 of 2009 on Youth, Youth is an Indonesian citizen entering an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years. Youth is a variety of things related to potential, responsibility, rights, character, capacity, self-actualization, and the ideals of youth.

Youth is a generation that dipundaknya burdened with various expectations, especially from other generations. This is understandable because youth are expected to be the next generation, the generation that will continue the struggle of the previous generation, the generation that fills and continues the development relay.

This young man is a time bomb, if we can not use and direct in the right direction, it will be a disaster for the Indonesian nation. But if we can direct, then these youth will menjadi battering and filler of independence.

2.1.2 LEADERSHIP

Leadership is the process of influencing or giving examples by leaders to followers in an effort to achieve organizational goals. The natural way of studying leadership is to "do it in the work" with practices such as apprenticeship to a skilled artist, craftsman or practitioner. In this connection the expert is expected as part of his / her giving instruction / instruction.

Leadership is the activity of influencing people to be directed toward the goals of the organization (George R. Terry, 1972: 458).

Leadership by Jacobs and Jacques is a process of giving meaning to collective effort, and resulted in a willingness to do the desired endeavor to achieve goals (Jacobs and Jacques, 1990: 281).

Leadership is the behavior of an individual individual who leads the activities of a group to a goal to be achieved with a shared goal (Hemhiel and Coons, 1957: 7).

Leadership is influencing others to try more to direct their energy, in their job or to change their behavior (Wexley and Yuki, 1977).

Leadership according to Wahjosumidjo is an inherent in a leader in the form of certain traits such as: personality, ability, and capability, leadership as a series of activities of the leader that can not be separated by position (Position) and the style or behavior of the leader itself. Leadership is a process of interconnection or interaction between leaders, followers and situations (Wahjosumidjo, 1987: 11).

Leadership is a series of activities in the form of the arrangement of the ability to influence the behavior of others is a certain situation in order to be willing to work together to achieve the goals set (Sutarto 1998b: 25).

Leadership is as a result of one-way impersonation, because leaders may have certain qualities that distinguish themselves with their followers (Moejiono, (2002).

2.1.3 ENTREPRENEURSHIP

In the Presidential Instruction No. 4 of 1995 states that Entrepreneurship is the spirit, attitude, behavior and ability of a person in handling the business and or activities that lead to the searching, creating, implementing workings, technologies and new products by increasing efficiency in order to provide more services Either and or gain a greater profit.

Entrepreneurship is a creative endeavor built on innovation to produce something new, has added value, benefits, creates employment and results are useful to others. Entrepreneurship means entrepreneur or entrepreneur is a branch of economics that teaches how we can be

independent in starting a business in order to achieve profit and develop all the economic potentials owned (Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto, 2014: 26).

Entrepreneur is a person who is creative, innovative, independent, confident, resilient and diligent, diligent, disciplined, risk-conscious, keen to see and seize opportunities, skilled in managing resources in building, developing, advancing and making business or company superior (Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto, 2014: 26).

2.1.4 NATIONS

Nation is a group of people who are considered National have a common identity, and have a common language, religion, ideology, culture, and history. They are generally thought to have the same genetic origins.

According to Ernest Renan (France), the Nation is a group of people who are in a united bond which is united because it has the same history, and the same ideals.

According to Otto Bauer (Germany), the Nation is a group of people who have the same character because of the similarities of fate and experience of cultural history that grows along with the growth of the nation.

According to Ben Anderson, the Nation is a political community imagined in a clearly defined and sovereign territory.

According to Hans Kohn, the nation occurs because of the similarities of race, language, customs and religion that became the distinction between one nation and another nation.

CHAPTER III PROCESS AND RESULT

3.1 LEADERSHIP

3.1.1 FUNCTION OF LEADERSHIP

1. Leader as Executive (Executive Leader)

Its function is to translate the wisdom into an activity, he leads and supervises the actions of the people who become his subordinates and make decisions that then ordered him to be implemented. This leadership is commonly found in society and is usually governing, from the center to the regions requiring the function (Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto, 2014: 347).

2. Leader as Intermediary

In modern society, the responsibility of justice lies in the hands of leaders with their distinctive and specially designated expertise. This is known as the court, and other fields, eg sports fields, there are referees who have the task of mediating (Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto, 2014: 347).

3. Leader as an Advocate

As propagandists, as spokespersons, or as opinion directors, they are important people in society. They are engaged in communications and publicistic bidnag who master the science of communication. Proponents are a kind of leader who inspires others. Often he is a sociable and eloquent person (Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto, 2014: 348).

4. Leaders as Experts

The leader as an expert may be analogized as an instructor or an interpreter, being in a special position in relation to the social unit in which he works. Leadership is only based on facts and only on areas where facts exist. Included in this category are Lecturers, Teachers, Doctors, lawyers and others who achieve the knowledge to be given to others (Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto, 2014: 347).

5. Discussion Leader

This type of leader can be found in a democratic leadership environment where communication plays a very important role. A person who fully meets the democratic leadership criteria is the person who accepts his / her role as the discussion leader (Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto, 2014: 347-378).

3.1.2 THEORY OF LEADERSHIP

3.1.2.1 THE NATURE THEORY

This theory states that the success of a leader is determined by the characteristics, attitudes or traits that the leader has. The characteristics ideal leaders must possess are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| a. Extensive general knowledge | o. Bravery |
| b. Powerful memory | p. An anticipatory attitude |
| c. Rationality | q. Willingness to be a good listener |
| d. Objectivity | r. Integrative Capacity |
| e. Pragmatism | s. Ability to grow and develop |
| f. Flexibility | t. Analytic |
| g. Adaptability | u. Determining the priority scale |
| h. Future orientation | v. Distinguish the urgent and the important |
| i. The nature is inclusive | w. Educational skills |
| j. On time | x. Communication effectively |
| k. High sense of cohesion | |
| l. Instinct of relevance | |
| m. Exemplary | |
| n. Firmness | |

The theory of nature is needed by the leadership that implements the principle of exemplary (Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto, 2014: 349).

3.1.2.2 THEORY OF BEHAVIOR

Leadership is the behavior of an individual when conducting activities directed a group toward the achievement of goals. In this case the leader has characteristic description of behavior as follows:

1. Consideration and Initiation Structure

Behavior of a leader who tends to emphasize subordinates, has characteristics: suave, willing to consult, support, defend, listen, accept suggestions and think of the welfare of subordinates and treat the level of himself (Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto, 2014: 349).

2. Oriented to subordinates and production

The behavior of a subordinate-oriented leader is characterized by an emphasis on superiorship-subordinate relationships, personal attention is led to satisfying the needs of subordinates and accepting differences in subordinate personality, abilities and behaviors (Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto, 2014: 349).

3.1.2.3 THEORY OF SITUATIONAL

The success of a leader according to situational theory is determined by the characteristics of leadership with certain behaviors tailored to the demands of the leadership situation and the organizational situation encountered by taking into account the time and space factors.

3.1.3 TYPES OF LEADERSHIP

3.1.3.1 OTOKRATIS TYPE

Its characteristics include:

- a. Rely on strength
- b. Considering himself the most powerful
- c. Hard in maintaining the principle
- d. Far from the subordinates
- e. Orders are forcibly given

3.1.3.2 LAISSEZ FAIRE TYPE

Its characteristics include:

- a. Gives freedom to subordinates
- b. Leaders are not involved in activities
- c. All jobs and responsibilities are assigned to subordinates
- d. No authority
- e. No good coordination and supervision

3.1.3.3 PATERNALISTIC TYPE

Its characteristics include:

- a. The leader acts as the father
- b. Treating subordinates as immature
- c. Always provide protection
- d. The decision is in the hands of the leader

3.1.3.4 MILITERISTIC TYPE

Its characteristics include:

- a. In communication using formal channels
- b. Using a command / command system
- c. Everything is formal
- d. High discipline is sometimes rigid

3.1.3.5 DEMOCRATIC TYPE

Its characteristics include:

- a. Participate actively in organizational activities
- b. Open
- c. Subordinates are given the opportunity to give suggestions and new ideas
- d. In making the decision of deliberate deliberation to consensus
- e. Respect individual potential

3.1.3.6 OPEN LEADERSHIP TYPE

Almost the same as the democratic type but for decision-making is in the hands of leaders.

3.1.4 MODELS OF LEADERSHIP

3.1.4.1 Otokratis-Democratic Model

Autocratic leaders will make their own decisions. The hallmark of leadership that stands out is firmness accompanied by task-oriented behavior.

Democratic-style leaders will invite their subordinates to participate. A prominent feature of leadership is to be a good listener with attitudes concerning the interests and needs of subordinates.

3.1.4.2 Interaction Model Superior-Subordinate

The effectiveness of one's leadership depends on the interaction between the leader and his subordinate and the extent to which the interaction affects the behavior.

3.1.4.3 Situational Model

Effectiveness One's leadership depends on choosing the right leadership style to deal with a particular situation and the level of maturity of the subordinate's soul. The leadership dimensions used in this model are leader behaviors related to leadership tasks and subordinate-employee relationships.

3.1.4.4 Road Destination Model

The effective leader according to this model is the leader who is able to show the way to the subordinate by giving clarity of duties and attention to the interests and needs of his subordinates.

3.1.4.5 Subordinate Role Model

This model is the leader's behavior associated with the decision-making process that must be tailored to the task structure to be implemented by his subordinates.

3.1.5 VISIONARY LEADER

Visioning is the ability to provide a picture of the ideals expected by people in the organization. Leaders must be able to put together a dream that will be realized together. Vision gives direction to where the organization will run. The visionary leader is the leader who engages in reflective activities to formulate the future of the company.

3.1.6 CREATIVE AND REACTIVE LEADER

Creative Leaders are leaders who can control their aggressiveness in the form of regular and uplifting communication. It tends to be proactive in finding solutions to every problem. Reactive leaders are too quick to react to everything, irritable and tend to close themselves to alternative solutions (Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto, 2014: 359).

3.1.7 CONCEPT OF LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOR

Leaders in carrying out daily tasks should be based on a leadership orientation that colors the behavior it implements. An overview of leadership behaviors that are task-oriented and leadership behaviors oriented toward human relationships. Leaders who are task-oriented are leadership that is more concerned with the behavior of leaders, leading to the preparation of work plans, the establishment of organizational patterns, the existence of

organizational channels, communication channels, work methods and procedures for achieving clear goals (Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto, 2014: 359).

3.2 YOUTHS WHO HAVE LEADERSHIP

According to Law No. 40 of 2009 on Youth, youth are Indonesian citizens entering an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years.

Leadership is the process of influencing or giving examples by leaders to followers in an effort to achieve organizational goals. The natural way of studying leadership is to "do it in the work" with practices such as apprenticeship to a skilled artist, craftsman or practitioner. In this connection the expert is expected as part of his / her giving instruction / instruction.

Basically every human being has the potential to mepimpin because this is indeed a gift from God Almighty to be able to lead himself first. When a person has succeeded in leading himself he has a great potential to lead an institution.

For more on leaders, based on Pancasila that leaders should behave as caregivers who encourage, guide, and guide their care. In other words, some of the main principles of Pancasila leadership are as follows:

1. Ing Ngarsa Sung Tuladha

The leader must be able with his nature and actions to make himself a pattern of follow-up and follow-up for the people he leads.

2. Ing Madya Mangun Karsa

Leaders must be able to arouse the spirit of representation and creativity in the people who guided them.

3. Tut Wuri Handayani

The leader must be able to encourage his upbraids to go ahead and be responsible.

Referring to the notion of leaders according to Pancasila, that everyone who has a mental leader is those who are able to encourage, guide and guide others and the institutions that he leads. For that when everyone who has the potential to lead but does not develop that potential then the born leader will be fewer in number and will result in the fate of the nation and the country in the future.

The world will change constantly, the new leader will replace the old leader, it will continue to recur. The fact is that few born leaders are able to bring about change, many of them (leaders) who are unable to bring good to the institutions they lead, for example corruption, collusion and nepotism are common things that can undermine the soul and mentally Leadership possessed by a leading man.

Present leadership is born of past youth and future leaders born of youth today. Young people who have the potential to be leaders replace the generation of old leaders will always emerge with all the vision of their mission and ideology respectively. However, today many young people who apectious themselves apathetic, high ego, and do not think about the fate of the nation and his country forward. This is certainly very worrying, when the generation is staying digadang as an agent of change that is expected to create innovation and creation for the nation and the country is hampered by the characteristics of this youth to produce leaders who are not in accordance with the criteria and mental leadership.

For that, the youth leadership spirit that has the potential needs to be prepared very mature from within the young man himself. Youth must have a mentality and mindset that this country should continue to be improved, developed and needs new innovations. With that young leaders will continue to be born, will continue to exist and will continue to make the nation and the country better and become a great hope for the people who will be in pimpim with the leadership spirit possessed by the youth.

Some things that should be done by the youth is to unify the perception of the urgency of the role of youth later on when the transition of leadership as a solution to the needs and demands of the nation and the country in the future. The

youth must immediately prepare themselves as future leaders candidates, because every dynamic period there must always be regeneration from the older generation to the younger generation. Until then, young people as future leaders must be aware of their enormous role in the nation-building process.

The process of mental formation and characteristics of leaders of different youths due to differences in the area of origin and the environment respectively. For that at the time the youth is at the university-level educational institutions is the time dima pemuda pemembang pemembpah pemetpinan and pemetpinan as leadership capital that the nation needs in the future. Not just as a student who only has academic ability only. However, youth must be able and able to possess organizational knowledge and leadership insight as their basis in leading large institutions.

We certainly know the words of the first Indonesian President Ir. Soekarno about youth is "Give me 1000 youth then I will move mountains but give me 10 young men who love the homeland so I will shake the world." So we can conclude that the young man who can give a new breakthrough to the nation and even the world.

Many of the younger generation still can not determine their future as leader or leader. Those who are perceived to be implicitly but still possess pragmatic mentals who desire the instant things in their kempeminpinan.

Campus is one of the institutions where youth character builders with student status can be built deeper. This is where the youth plunged deeper in gaining experience in meminpin both in student organizations and Student Activity Unit (UKM). Organizations and SMEs are a means for youth who are student and have great role in improving their potential, and as a forum for implementation of all the science that youth get and as a direct leadership practice of the experience and knowledge they have gained.

In youth organizations gaining more insight into leadership, more ways of thinking on common interests, socialization skills and leadership management. And

on campus is a place where potential future leaders from among the youth can interact and actualize for their surroundings. As a candidate pemipin, youth must be able to be an active, creative and responsive and critical as the initial capital to become a candidate leader.

1. Persuasive

Persuasive is one character that must be owned by a leader. If you are reliable in speaking to invite or influence others, then you are a good leader. The most important thing in talking to influence or invite others should be in a good and polite way, do not force.

2. Inspire

A leader thinks not only of himself. But should be able to inspire the people around him. Like giving motivation, teaching new science, and sharing experiences for the people around him. That nature will make people inspired with you and willing to help.

3. Confidence

If you always believe in what you do and believe that it will work and the results will be good, then you are a good leader. Not only believe in yourself, but you have to trust your employees to be more eager to do their job because they feel they have been given more trust.

4. Trying

If you are working on a job it should be done well. If you are facing a problem it must find a solution to the problem. It all depends on your efforts. A leader is an example of his employees, if the leader always tries well, his employees will do well too.

5. Control yourself

A leader must be able to control himself. It means to be patient and not emotional when faced with problems. Never make decisions when you're emotional. When dealing with problems try to calm down and think clearly to get the best solution.

6. Charismatic

Not everyone has a charismatic soul. Only people who can be leaders are charismatic. A charismatic person will have an aura of his own that will make others respect him. People with charismatic souls usually dare to take risks, listen to others, and value their interlocutors.

7. Creative

A leader must have a broader mind than others. So it can make things that have never been made by others. Not just for work, a leader must also have a broad mindset in the face of problems in order to always find a solution.

3.3 ENTREPRENEURSHIP

3.3.1 ENTREPRENEURSHIP ATTENTION

Entrepreneurship is a manifestation of behavior that is used as resources, driving force, goals, tactics, tips, processes and business results (Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto, 2014: 28).

Entrepreneurship is a process value in doing something new (creative) and different (innovative) which is useful in giving more value (Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto, 2014: 28).

3.3.2 CHARACTERISTICS AND NATURE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

a. Confidence

Confidence, Independence, Individuality, Optimism.

b. Task-oriented and results

The need for achievement, profit-oriented, perseverance and fortitude, strong determination, hardworking, energetic, and initiative.

c. Risk Taker

Have the ability to take risks and like the challenge.

d. Leadership

Spirited leaders, can associate with others and love the suggestions or constructive criticism.

e. Originality

Has Innovation and creativity is high, flexible, versatile and has a wide business network.

f. Oriented to the future

Presentation and have a future-oriented way of thinking / thinking.

g. Honest and diligent

Priority honesty in working and diligent in completing work.

3.3.3 ATTITUDE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

According to Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto (2014: 30) attitudes that must be owned by an entrepreneur is as follows:

- 1) Discipline
- 2) High Commitment
- 3) Honest
- 4) Creative and Innovative
- 5) Independent
- 6) Realistic

3.3.4 ABILITY OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Entrepreneur is a person who has a soul and ability that is creative, innovative, able to create something new and different, able to start a business, able to make something new, able to find opportunities, dare to risk and able

to develop ideas and gather resources (Eddy Soeryanto Soegot, 2014: 32). An Entrepreneur must have the ability :

3.3.4.1 Self Knowledge

Have Knowledge of the business to be undertaken or occupied.

3.3.4.2 Imagination

Having imagination, ideas, and perspectives and not relying on past successes.

3.3.4.3 Practical Knowledge

Have practical knowledge such as engineering knowledge, design, bookkeeping, administration and marketing.

3.3.4.4 Search Skill

Ability to discover and be creative.

3.3.4.5 Foresight

Looking far ahead.

3.3.4.6 Computation Skill

The ability to calculate and the ability to predict future circumstances.

3.3.4.7 Communication Skill

Ability to communicate, socialize and connect with others.

3.3.5 COMPETENCE

According to Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto (2014: 32-34) an entrepreneur must have the following competencies:

3.3.5.1 Knowing your business

Must know all related to the business activity to be done.

3.3.5.2 Knowing The Basic Business Management

Knowing the basics of business processing, such as how to design a business organizing and controlling the company, including to calculate, predict, administer and require business activities.

3.3.5.3 Having The Proper Attitude

Have a perfect attitude towards the effort he did. He must behave as a trader, a businessman, an entrepreneur, a real executive, a halfhearted tongue.

3.3.5.4 Having Adequate Capital

Have enough capital. Capital is not only material, but also spiritual. Trust and determination are the main capital in the business.

3.3.5.5 Financial Competence

Having Competence in finance, arranging purchases, sales, bookkeeping and profit / loss calculations. He must know how to get and how to use it.

3.3.5.6 Managing Time Efficiency

Ability to manage time as efficiently as possible. Organize, calculate and keep time in accordance with the commitments.

3.3.5.7 Managing People

Ability to plan, organize, direct, move and control people in running the company.

3.3.5.8 Satisfying Customer by Providing High quality Product

Giving satisfaction to customers by providing goods and services of quality, usefulness and satisfaction.

3.3.5.9 Knowing How to Complete

Know the competitive strategy. He must be able to reveal the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of himself and competitors.

3.3.5.10 Copying with Reulations and Paperwork

Creating clearly defined rules is not implicit in the company.

3.3.5.11 Technical Competence

Have competence in the field of design in accordance with the form of business to be selected.

3.3.5.12 Marketing Competence

Have competence in finding suitable markets, identify customers and keep company alive.

3.3.5.13 Human Relation Competence

Competence in developing personal relationships, such as the ability to relate and establish inter-company partnerships.

3.3.6 SKILL REQUIRED

According to Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto (2014: 35) skills that must be owned by an entrepreneur is as follows:

3.3.6.1 Technical Skill

Skills are required to perform special tasks, such as secretaries, accountants-auditors and image experts.

3.3.6.2 Human Relation Skill

Skills to understand, understand, communicate, and relate to others in the organization.

3.3.6.3 Conceptual Skill

Personal skills for abstract thinking to diagnose and to analyze different situations, and look at external situations.

3.3.6.4 Decision Marking Skill

Skills to formulate the problem and choose a good way to act to solve the problem.

3.3.6.5 Time Management Skill

Skills in using and managing time as efficiently and as productively as possible.

3.3.6.6 Individual Skill and Attitude

Skills of Individual Attitude.

3.3.6.7 Knowledge of business

Knowledge of the business to be entered.

3.3.6.8 Establishment of goal

Stability in determining company goals.

3.3.6.9 Take advantage of the opportunities

Excellence in finding business opportunities.

3.3.6.10 Adapt to the change

Ability to adapt to change.

3.3.6.11 Minimize the threats to business

Ability to minimize threats to the company.

3.3.7 FACTOR OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

According to Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto (2014: 35) factors that must exist on seorag entrepreneur is as follows:

3.3.7.1 The Creativity

Creative produces something new by adding value. This value addition is not only recognized by entrepreneurs but also the audience who will use the creations.

3.3.7.2 The Commitment

Have a high commitment to what is to be achieved and resulted from the time and effort available.

3.3.7.3 The Risk

Be ready to face any risks that may arise, whether financial, physical and social risks.

3.3.7.4 The Reward

The main rewards are independence or freedom followed by personal satisfaction.

3.4 YOUTH WHO HAVE SOULTRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP

In the history of the struggle of the Indonesian nation since the pioneering of the Indonesian nationalist movement, the youth play an active role as the spearhead in delivering the nation and state of Indonesia is independent, united, and sovereign. In the renewal and development of the nation, youth have very strategic functions and roles that need to develop their potentials and roles through awareness, empowerment and development as part of national development. To realize the goals of national development, it is necessary youth who have noble character, healthy, tough, intelligent, independent, and professional.

Youth services are awareness, empowerment, and leadership development, entrepreneurship, and youth pioneering. The government has facilitated youth for entrepreneurship, we live as a youth to participate in entrepreneurship as a form of our efforts to build a nation.

3.5 DETERMINES THE PROGRESS OF A NATIONS

The main factors that determine the progress of a nation are as follows:

- 1) Natural resources are abundant
- 2) Availability of Capital
- 3) Quality Human Resources
- 4) Livelihood of the population in primary sector
- 5) Technology Development

3.6 DETERMINES THE ECONOMICS DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONS

Economic growth can be interpreted as a process of changes in a country's economic conditions in a sustainable way to a better state for a certain period. Economic growth can be interpreted also as a process of increasing the production capacity of an economy which is realized in the form of an increase in national income.

The economy is said to be growing if the number of real remuneration on the use of factors of production in a given year is greater than the previous year. Indicators used to calculate the level of Economic Growth:

- A. GDP Growth Rate (Gross Domestic Product)
- B. Growth Rate of GNP (Gross National Product)

In practice the figures, the less commonly used PNB, the more popular is the GDP, since the GDP figures only look at territorial boundaries, limited to the country concerned. The Differences in Economic Development with Economic Growth are as follows:

- A) Economic development is more qualitative, not only the increase of production, but there are also changes in the structure of the economy.
- B) Economic growth is more quantitative success, that is an increase in the standard of income and the level of output produced.

The Equation of Economic Development with Economic Growth is as follows:

- A) Both are economic trends.
- B) The final issue is the per capita income.
- C) Both are the responsibility of the government and require the support of the people.
- D) Both have an impact on the welfare of the people.

Factors Affecting Economic Growth

1. Human Resource Factor

Similar to the development process, economic growth is also influenced by human resources. Human resources is the most important factor in the development process, the rapid development process depends on the extent of human resources as the subject of development has sufficient competence to carry out the development process.

2. Natural Resources Factors

Most developing countries rely on natural resources in carrying out their development process. However, natural resources alone do not guarantee the success of the economic development process, if it is not supported by the ability of its human resources to manage the available natural resources. The natural resources in question are land fertility, mineral wealth, mining, forest product wealth and marine wealth.

3. Factors of Science and Technology

Development of science and technology that increasingly rapidly encourage the acceleration of the development process, turnover of the original work patterns of human hands replaced by advanced machinery impacts on aspects of efficiency, quality and quantity of a series of economic development activities undertaken and ultimately result in the acceleration of growth rate economy.

4. Cultural Factors

Cultural factors have their own impact on economic development, this factor can serve as a generator or a driver of the development process but can also be a barrier to development. Culture that can encourage development include hard work attitude and work smart, honest, tenacious and so on. The culture that can hamper the development process such as anarchist attitude, selfish, wasteful, corruption, and so forth.

5. Capital Resources

Human capital resources needed to process natural resources and improve the quality of science and technology. Capital resources in the form of capital goods is very important for the development and smooth development of the economy because capital goods can also increase productivity.

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

According to Law No. 40 of 2009 on Youth, youth are Indonesian citizens entering an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years. Youth is a variety of things related to potential, responsibility, rights, character, capacity, self-actualization, and the ideals of youth.

Youth development is the process of facilitating all matters relating to youth. Youth services are awareness, empowerment, and leadership development, entrepreneurship, and youth pioneering. Development of youth leadership is an activity to develop the potential of exemplary, influence, and pemudaakan pemuda. The development of youth entrepreneurship is an activity to develop the potential of skilled and self-reliant effort.

According to Presidential Instruction No. 4/1995 on the National Movement of Socializing and Entrepreneurial Entrepreneurship, it is explained that in the implementation of national development the community (including youth) is the main actor and the Government is obliged to direct, guide and create a supportive atmosphere; That in the framework of the realization and enhancement of the role of the community and the creation of a supportive atmosphere, among others, it is necessary to continuously develop the spirit, attitudes, behavior and entrepreneurship abilities of human resources of Indonesia.

Currently entrepreneurship is one way to overcome the economy of a nation, as well as youth who have the soul of leadership become the main actors in overcoming the economy of a nation.

The main factors that determine the progress of a nation are as follows:

- 1) Natural resources are abundant
- 2) Availability of Capital
- 3) Quality Human Resources

4) Livelihood of the population in primary sector

5) Technology Development

Quality human resources and dihaapkan to build a nation's economic growth is a qualified youth has a leadership in entrepreneurship.

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