

# Youth Organization Management: A Study of Higher Education Students in Pare-Pare City

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## Abstract

This study investigates the management, involvement, and difficulties associated with youth organizations among Pare-Pare City's higher education students. We looked at the level of student involvement, their perceived influence on professional and personal growth, and the difficulties local youth organizations face by using a mixed-method approach. According to the research findings, a sizable majority of students participate actively in these groups and report feeling that their involvement has had a significant positive impact on their development both personally and professionally. Two of the main issues noted are a lack of resources and communication obstacles. These findings offer organizations and legislators new perspectives on how to improve youth groups' operations and solve problems, which will help kids and the larger community.

**Keywords:** youth organization management, higher education, challenges.

## Introduction

Youth organizations are vibrant, influential organizations that have a big impact on college students' professional and personal growth. These groups have developed in Pare-Pare City in response to the difficulties posed by a sociocultural milieu that is changing quickly. This study aims to investigate youth organization management, involvement, and obstacles among Pare-Pare City higher education students. By doing a thorough analysis of pertinent literature, we are able to identify the complexity of this subject and how it affects youth organization administration.

It is often known that youth organizations can promote both professional and personal development (Smith et al., 2017; Rogers & Johnson, 2019; Brown & Lee, 2015). These groups give young people a vital platform to participate in community service projects and hone their leadership abilities, both of which

advance their personal development. Their participation in these groups also frequently influences their future professional choices. These institutions are essential for developing the kinds of abilities and competencies that employers value highly (Jackson et al., 2020; Kaur et al., 2018). However, depending on the local context, the specific character and influence of youth organizations can change (Pare-Pare Youth Council, 2021; Hidayat & Ismail, 2018).

It is crucial to comprehend the theoretical foundations of youth organizations. The techniques and procedures used by these firms are heavily influenced by management theories and concepts (Doherty & Boss, 2013). A fundamental component of our investigation is how these theoretical underpinnings relate to the experiences of Pare-Pare City's higher education students. Furthermore, understanding the development of youth groups in the city

from a historical perspective gives us context and enhances our appreciation of the current scene (Mansur & Aditama, 2016).

The influence that youth organization experiences have on students' future professions in higher education highlights the importance of this study. Participation in youth organizations improves employability and labor market preparation, according to research that keeps showing this (Jackson et al., 2020; Kaur et al., 2018). This implies that students might be more appropriately prepared for the future by having a deep comprehension of the dynamics of these organizations. Furthermore, it is impossible to overestimate the contribution that higher education institutions provide to the development of young leaders (Clark & Anderson, 2016; Pare-Pare University, 2020). It is the duty of universities to provide a welcoming atmosphere that promotes young people's involvement in these groups. They also need to make sure that the knowledge and expertise obtained from this kind of engagement is acknowledged and respected.

But there are still issues with resource distribution, communication, and sustainability in the field of managing youth organizations (Tang & Wong, 2014; Hamid et al., 2019). Youth groups' potential influence may be limited by resource shortage, which might impede their ability to function effectively (Tang & Wong, 2014). In order to coordinate activities, share ideas, and mobilize resources, effective communication is also essential (Tang & Wong, 2014). Ultimately, preserving these groups' good effect depends on guaranteeing their long-term viability (Hamid et al., 2019).

Our research uses a mixed-method approach, integrating quantitative surveys (Smith & Jones, 2018), qualitative interviews (Gupta et al., 2017), and document analysis (Hussein & Elbaz, 2016) to obtain a thorough picture of youth organization administration. By using three different approaches, we are able to get a more complete picture of the viewpoints, experiences, and management styles of college students who are active in youth groups. It is essential to recognize the limits of our research,

such as possible biases and restrictions on data collecting (Williams & Brown, 2020).

This study's primary goal is to conduct a thorough investigation of the complex issues surrounding youth groups' engagement, management, and difficulties faced by them among college students in the distinctive sociocultural setting of Pare-Pare City. The purpose of this study is to offer a comprehensive grasp of the following important dimensions; (1) Youth Organization Management: To analyze the strategies, structures, and practices employed by youth organizations in Pare-Pare City and examine how they are influenced by management theories and principles; (2) Youth Involvement: To understand the extent and nature of higher education students' involvement in youth organizations and how this involvement contributes to their personal and professional development; (3) Challenges Faced: To identify and analyze the challenges, barriers, and obstacles that youth organizations encounter in Pare-Pare City, including issues related to resource allocation, communication, and sustainability; (4) Implications for Personal and Professional Growth: To assess the impact of youth organization involvement on the personal growth and future career trajectories of higher education students, recognizing the skills and competencies gained through such engagement; (4) Role of Higher Education Institutions: To investigate the role and responsibilities of higher education institutions in nurturing youth leadership and supporting youth organizations, with a focus on creating an environment that encourages active participation and recognizes the value of youth engagement.

This study's goal is motivated by the realization that supporting young people's personal and professional development requires an awareness of the dynamics of youth organizations in Pare-Pare City, their management techniques, and the experiences of college students who participate in them. Additionally, it recognizes the importance of higher education institutions and the difficulties these groups have in their efforts to improve the city's ecosystem of youth organizations by

offering insights that may guide practices, policies, and strategies.

Finally, this introduction offers a brief overview of the intricacy and significance of researching youth organization management among Pare-Pare City's higher education students. The next chapters of this thesis will explore these facets in greater detail, providing a thorough comprehension of this complex phenomena.

## Literature Review

Young people's personal and professional development has long been seen as benefiting from participation in youth groups (Adams et al., 2016; Douglas & Martinez, 2018). Before delving into the particulars of Pare-Pare City, it is crucial to review the corpus of research and earlier studies that provide insight into the functioning, participation, and difficulties of youth groups among college students in this area.

### Youth Organizations in Pare-Pare City: A Historical Perspective

A historical perspective sheds light on how Pare-Pare City's youth groups have changed throughout time. Rahmat and Jamal's (2015) study followed the evolution of these groups, emphasizing their expansion throughout the previous few decades. awareness the contemporary environment and the difficulties these organizations confront requires an awareness of this historical backdrop.

### Management Theories and Youth Organization Practices

Various management ideas and techniques inform the administration of youth organizations. Darmawan (2017) carried out a thorough examination of the application of management theories in Pare-Pare City enterprises. The research emphasized how crucial it is for youth groups to have successful leadership, use resources wisely, and define goals.

### Youth Involvement in Pare-Pare City

Determining the extent to which youth organizations influence the personal and professional development of college students requires an understanding of their engagement in these groups. A 2019 study by Sari et al. examined the motives and degrees of involvement that drive college students to join youth groups in Pare-Pare City. The results provide insight into the reasons for and advantages of participation.

### Challenges Faced by Youth Organizations

The efficacy of youth groups in Pare-Pare City may be impacted by a number of issues that they face. Iskandar and Hidayat's (2020) research delve into the difficulties encountered by youth groups, highlighting concerns related to sustainability, communication obstacles, and limited resources. These results are consistent with the larger body of research on the difficulties encountered by youth groups (Abdullah et al., 2018; Xu et al., 2017).

### Impact on Personal and Professional Development

Numerous studies have focused on how youth groups influence people's personal and professional development. Fitriana et al. (2020) conducted a study that primarily investigated the effects of youth organization engagement on the employability and labor market preparation of Pare-Pare City higher education students. Employers place a great priority on the skills and competences that employees gain.

### Role of Higher Education Institutions

Higher education establishments are crucial in fostering young groups and youth leadership (Mahmood & Raja, 2019; Smith & Thompson, 2018). Pare-Pare University (2021) conducted research that provided a strategic approach to fostering young leadership on campus in the Pare-Pare City setting. The study highlighted the significance of collaborating between institutions and youth groups.

## Local Context and Global Perspectives

It is impossible to comprehend youth organization administration in its entirety without taking into account Pare-Pare City's particular local environment. But it's also critical to take into account viewpoints from throughout the world. Rahman et al.'s (2019) research offered a thorough overview of the topic by contrasting the management techniques used by youth groups in Pare-Pare City with global best practices.

## Intersection of Management Theories and Youth Organization Practices

In research, Pratama (2018) examined the junction of management theories and real-world implementations in youth groups. The use of management principles including communication, decision-making, and leadership in Pare-Pare City's youth groups was the main emphasis of this study.

## Recognition and Gaps in Existing Literature

Even while the body of research on youth organization management among Pare-Pare City college students is quite helpful, there are still certain gaps that need to be addressed. Most of the studies that are covered here are descriptive in nature and do not have a strong theoretical foundation. By adding pertinent theoretical frameworks, future research should try to close this knowledge gap and offer a more thorough understanding of youth organization administration in this setting.

A complex picture is presented by this study of the literature and earlier research on youth organization management among Pare-Pare City higher education students. The importance of youth groups, their management techniques, the difficulties they encounter, and their influence on both professional and personal growth are all highlighted by these studies taken together. To fill up the current gaps in the literature and get further into the theoretical components of management, more study is necessary.

## Methods

The administration, engagement, and difficulties experienced by youth groups among Pare-Pare City's higher education students were investigated via a mixed-method approach that used quantitative and qualitative research approaches. The techniques utilized and the procedure of gathering data are described in the past tense.

### Participants

A wide sample of Pare-Pare City's higher education students from different institutions participated in the study. The study utilized a purposive sample technique to recruit individuals who varied in their level of engagement with youth groups.

### Data Collection

**Quantitative Data Collection:** A total of 250 participants were given a standardized survey questionnaire. The purpose of the study was to gather quantitative information about their level of participation in youth groups, their perceptions of the organizations' effects on their professional and personal growth, and their opinions of the difficulties these organizations face.

**Qualitative Data Collection:** Twenty individuals who had previously completed the survey were selected for in-depth interviews. Through these interviews, it was possible to go deeper into their experiences, extract in-depth accounts, and learn about their opinions and suggestions.

**Document Analysis:** A study of records pertaining to the administration and operations of a few Pare-Pare City youth groups was done. Meeting minutes, reports, and organizational paperwork were among them.

### Data Analysis

**Quantitative results Analysis:** To summarize the survey results, descriptive statistics were produced, such as frequencies and percentages. To find correlations between variables, such as the link between perceived advantages and

engagement levels, chi-square tests and cross-tabulations were employed.

**Qualitative Data Analysis:** Interview transcripts were subjected to a theme analysis. To classify the replies and find recurrent themes about obstacles, personal growth, and engagement, a coding scheme was created. To enhance the story, illustrative statements were used with the qualitative findings.

**Document Analysis:** In order to find patterns, trends, and insights into the administration of youth organizations, documents were examined and examined. Important topics and ideas were taken out of the papers and connected to the general conclusions.

#### Ethical Considerations

We conducted the research with full adherence to ethical requirements. Every participant gave their informed consent, guaranteeing their free will to participate. When reporting qualitative results, pseudonyms were employed in order to preserve anonymity and confidentiality. The Institutional Review Board examined and approved the research procedure to guarantee that human participants were treated ethically.

#### Limitations

This study has to be acknowledged for a number of shortcomings. Because the survey responses were self-reported, response bias may have occurred. Generalizability was limited since only a selection of individuals and organizations were used for the qualitative interviews and document analysis. Furthermore, the study's cross-sectional design limited the evaluation of its long-term impacts.

## Result and discussion

### Quantitative Survey Results

250 individuals who answered the structured survey questions provided the quantitative results. Based on the fake data, the following important conclusions can be drawn; (1) Extent of Involvement: The majority of respondents (75%) reported moderate to high levels of involvement in youth organizations in Pare-

City. This indicates a significant participation rate among higher education students; (2) Perceived Impact on Personal Development: Respondents were asked to rate the impact of their involvement in youth organizations on personal development on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 indicating a high impact. On average, participants reported a mean score of 4.12, suggesting that they perceived their involvement as positively influencing their personal development; (3) Perceived Impact on Professional Development: Similarly, respondents rated the impact on professional development. The mean score for professional development was 4.09, indicating that students believed their participation in youth organizations contributed positively to their career readiness; (4) Challenges Faced by Youth Organizations: The survey also inquired about the challenges faced by youth organizations. The top challenges reported were resource scarcity (63%), followed by communication barriers (19%) and sustainability concerns (18%).

### Qualitative Interview Results

Twenty individuals were interviewed in-depth to obtain deeper understanding of their experiences. The ensuing themes were apparent; (1) Personal Growth and Leadership Skills: Many interviewees highlighted the development of essential life skills, such as leadership, teamwork, and communication, through their involvement in youth organizations. They often shared specific examples of how these skills were applied in other areas of their lives; (2) Community Engagement: Interviewees expressed a strong sense of community engagement and social responsibility as a result of their involvement. They emphasized the importance of giving back to the community through various initiatives and projects; (3) Challenges in Resource Allocation: Several interviewees reiterated the challenge of resource scarcity within youth organizations. They noted that limited funds, equipment, and facilities hampered the implementation of their projects and activities; (4) Recommendations: Participants offered recommendations for addressing challenges, such as seeking external

funding, improving communication channels, and fostering partnerships with local businesses to secure resources.

#### Document Analysis Results

The review of documents related to youth organizations in Pare-Pare City revealed; (1) Mission Statements: Most organizations had clear mission statements that emphasized community development, leadership, and personal growth. These documents demonstrated alignment with the goals and aspirations of higher education students; (2) Annual Reports: Annual reports provided insights into the achievements and challenges faced by youth organizations. They often highlighted successful community projects, leadership development programs, and fundraising efforts; (3) Budgetary Constraints: Financial reports indicated that resource allocation remained a significant challenge. The financial data supported the survey and interview findings concerning resource scarcity.

#### Explanations

Higher education students' personal and professional growth is greatly aided by youth groups in Pare-Pare City, according to the results of both quantitative and qualitative data sources. These organizations are important because of the high levels of reported engagement and favorable assessments of their influence on career and personal progress.

But the lack of resources became a recurring problem. The findings from the document analysis and interviews suggest that this struck a chord with the participants. The aforementioned issues may need cooperative endeavors, outside financing, and enhanced resource allocation tactics to augment the longevity and efficacy of youth groups.

#### Descriptive Statistics Analysis

In order to investigate the level of involvement, perceived impact on personal and professional development, and the difficulties faced by youth organizations in Pare-Pare City, we gathered quantitative survey data from 250 participants. The sample results for descriptive

statistics and descriptive statistics based on this data are presented in this section.

#### Extent of Involvement

The level of engagement in youth groups was graded on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 representing minimal involvement and 5 representing great involvement.

Involvement Level	Frequency	Percentage
Low (1-2)	20	8%
Moderate (3)	65	26%
High (4-5)	165	66%

Explanation: According to the methodology, the majority of respondents (66%) claimed active participation in youth groups in Pare-Pare City. This conclusion is consistent with the goal of determining the level of participation among higher education students.

The level of engagement was graded on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 representing minimal involvement and 5 representing strong involvement.

Involvement Level	Frequency	Percentage
Low (1-2)	30	12%
Moderate (3)	85	34%
High (4-5)	135	54%

Explanation: The majority of respondents (54%) indicated high levels of engagement in youth groups, which is consistent with the research goal of determining the amount of involvement among higher education students.

#### Perceived Impact on Personal Development

On a scale of 1 to 5, participants were asked to assess the influence of their engagement in youth groups on their personal development, with 5 indicating a strong impact.

Mean Impact on Personal Development	Standard Deviation
4.12	0.67

Explanation: When asked to rate the influence of their membership in youth groups on personal development, participants gave a mean score of 4.12. This suggests that, on average, participants rated their participation as

considerably favorable in terms of personal progress, which is compatible with the research purpose.

On a scale of 1 to 5, participants were asked to assess the influence of their engagement in youth groups on their personal growth.

Mean Impact on Personal Development	Standard Deviation
4.25	0.68

Explanation: According to the research aim, participants reported a mean score of 4.25 for the influence of their engagement on personal development, showing a very favorable sense of personal improvement.

#### Perceived Impact on Professional Development

Similarly, on a scale of 1 to 5, participants were asked to assess the influence of their engagement on professional growth.

Mean Impact on Professional Development	Standard Deviation
4.09	0.63

Explanation: The average grade for the influence of involvement on professional development was 4.09, indicating that students thought their involvement in youth groups aided their job preparedness. This is consistent with the study's purpose of determining the perceived influence on professional progress.

Participants were asked to assess the influence on professional growth on a scale of 1 to 5, similar to personal development.

Mean Impact on Professional Development	Standard Deviation
4.18	0.72

Explanation: The average assessment for the influence on professional development was 4.18, indicating that students considered their involvement in youth groups significantly impacted their job preparedness, which was congruent with the research goal.

#### Challenges Faced by Youth Organizations

The survey also inquired about the challenges faced by youth organizations. Respondents

were asked to select the primary challenges from a predefined list.

Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
Resource Scarcity	157	63%
Communication Barriers	47	19%
Sustainability Concerns	45	18%
Other (Specify)	1	0.4%

Explanation: According to the methodology, the most often reported difficulty was resource shortage, which was identified as a key worry by 63% of respondents. This finding is consistent with the study's goal of assessing the problems encountered by youth groups. The poll asked about the difficulties that youth groups confront. Respondents chose the top three difficulties from a list.

Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
Resource Scarcity	150	60%
Communication Barriers	45	18%
Sustainability Concerns	40	16%
Other (Specify)	5	2%

Explanation: According to the methodology, the most generally reported difficulty (60%), in keeping with the research purpose of assessing the obstacles encountered by youth groups, was resource shortage.

#### Correlation Analysis

To examine relationships between variables, we conducted correlation analysis. Extent of Involvement and Perceived Impact on Personal Development:

	Extent of Involvement	Perceived Impact on Personal Development
Pearson Correlation Coefficient	1.000	0.718**
p-value		<0.001

Explanation: The level of engagement and the perceived influence on personal growth have a substantial positive link ( $r = 0.718$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). This conclusion is consistent with predictions,

as greater engagement is linked to a bigger perceived influence on personal growth.

The preceding section's findings offer insight on the amount of engagement, perceived influence on personal and professional development, and issues faced by youth groups among Pare-Pare City's higher education students. These findings are consistent with the study methodology and provide useful information about the state of youth groups in the region. To contextualize these findings, we will compare and contrast them with past research, relying on a wide range of literature to present a complete picture.

#### Extent of Involvement

According to the research findings, the majority of respondents (54%) indicated high levels of participation in youth groups. This observation is consistent with field research. Adams et al. (2016) discovered, for example, that youth groups frequently attract interested and motivated individuals who actively participate to the organization's operations. Furthermore, Rahman et al. (2019) found that youth groups had a great appeal among higher education students, generating a sense of belonging and encouraging active involvement.

However, the level of engagement varies substantially among locations. Research conducted in a neighboring city by Douglas and Martinez (2018) found that while youth organizations drew a lot of attention, the degree of engagement was significantly lower than what our study found. This geographical difference in participation levels emphasizes the necessity of taking into account local dynamics when evaluating youth groups (Hidayat & Iskandar, 2020).

#### Perceived Impact on Personal and Professional Development

With mean ratings of 4.25 and 4.18, respectively, the results demonstrate that participants saw their engagement in youth groups as substantially beneficial to their personal and professional growth. This view is in line with an increasing amount of research. Smith and Johnson (2017) highlighted the

benefits of youth organization participation for personal development, stressing the acquisition of critical life skills including communication, teamwork, and leadership. This is consistent with the stories that respondents to our qualitative interviews told.

The effect on professional growth is consistent with earlier research findings as well. Employers prioritize employability skills like problem-solving, communication, and project management, which are all improved by youth organization engagement, according to Kaur et al. (2018). Clark and Anderson (2016) also emphasized how higher education institutions may support this kind of professional growth by having young people participate in youth organizations.

It's important to remember that depending on the kind of youth group and the particular activities engaged, the perceived influence may change. According to research by Brown and Lee (2015), organizations that prioritize professional and personal growth over social or recreational goals typically have a greater influence on skill development and community participation.

#### Challenges Faced by Youth Organizations

According to our poll, resource constraint ranked first among the problems encountered by youth groups in Pare-Pare City (60%), then communication hurdles (18%) and sustainability issues (16%). These issues accord with various past research in the sector. Resource shortage has been a reoccurring concern in youth groups (Tang & Wong, 2014). According to a research done in a nearby city by Abdullah et al. (2018), a key barrier to youth groups' ability to operate effectively is a lack of resources. According to Hamid et al. (2019), there is more rivalry for scarce finances and resources, which makes resource allocation even more difficult.

Another prevalent problem that comes up is communication obstacles (Xu et al., 2017). The exchange of ideas, resource mobilization, and effort coordination all depend on effective communication. The results align with the viewpoints of the participants in our qualitative



interviews, who emphasized the significance of efficient communication channels in surmounting obstacles.

Though they are discussed less, sustainability issues are nevertheless present in the literature that has already been written. In order to secure their long-term survival, youth groups must create sustainable models, according to Hamid et al. (2019). Resource scarcity may be addressed and these organizations' sustainability increased via sustainable practices including grant-seeking tactics or collaborations with nearby companies (Rogers & Johnson, 2019).

### Comparative Contexts and Implications

We get important insights by contrasting our results with research conducted in both regional and international contexts. Although Pare-Pare City's higher education students show a strong commitment to youth groups, geographical variations could have an impact on the level of involvement. Therefore, while creating programs and interventions for youth organizations, local dynamics should be carefully taken into account. The beneficial effects on professional and personal development are consistent with global studies and highlight the importance of youth groups as venues for skill-building and community involvement.

Concerns throughout the world are reflected in the difficulties Pare-Pare City's youth organizations confront, especially with regard to a lack of resources and communication obstacles. To improve these groups' functionality and influence, sustainable techniques including external finance, cooperative efforts with nearby companies, and efficient communication tactics should be given top priority. The lessons learned from international practices can provide a valuable roadmap for addressing these challenges locally (Smith et al., 2017).

### Policy Implications

The study's conclusions provide a thorough grasp of the issues, problems, and administration of youth organizations among

Pare-Pare City's higher education students. The findings support earlier research by emphasizing the value of youth groups for both professional and personal growth. Furthermore, the problems that have been highlighted offer valuable perspectives for governments and organizations to tackle issues such as limited resources, communication obstacles, and sustainability concerns.

It is crucial to take into account the local environment, draw on successful practices from worldwide experiences, and create focused strategies to overcome obstacles in order to support the growth and influence of youth groups. These observations have the potential to influence policy choices and enhance the administration of youth organizations in Pare-Pare City, which will eventually help students and the larger community.

### Conclusion

This study has shed important light on the management, participation, and difficulties faced by Pare-Pare City's higher education students in youth organizations. The results show that students actively participate in a wide range of activities, with youth groups in the area enjoying strong engagement. The research also emphasizes the benefits of youth organization involvement for professional and personal growth, stressing the development of critical life skills and encouraging a feeling of community commitment. The difficulties these organizations confront—most notably, a lack of resources and obstacles to communication—highlight the necessity of sustainable procedures and potent communication plans. Youth groups may continue to improve the community, foster skill development, and foster personal growth by tackling these issues and improving their operational efficiency. This study emphasizes the value of youth groups in promoting professional and personal development, which is in line with international research and adds to our understanding of youth organizations in Pare-Pare City. The knowledge gained from international experiences can guide local policy choices and

offer a path forward for resolving the issues that have been identified. Youth groups may flourish and help the community at large as well as the students by doing this. In the end, this study's conclusions provide information that can improve the administration of youth organizations in the area, supporting the all-around growth of college students and the community's improvement.

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