



Youth Policy Transformation in the Perspective of Civic Education: Between Procedure, Implementation and Evaluation (Youth Service Study in Cianjur Regency)

Moch. Agung Lumanul Hakim^(✉), Cecep Darmawan, and Leni Anggraeni

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

mochagunglukmanulhakim@upi.edu

Abstract. Based on the regularity system of the 2015–2021 Indonesian Youth Development Index change trajectory and through linear regression equation analysis, it is projected that the achievement in 2030 is still quite low. That the quality of these projections will become a complex issue when it occurs simultaneously with the culmination of the demographic bonus, because there is a higher probability of being an antecedent of crime, family relationship problems and the shift of trust. The research design that applies a combination approach through survey methods, implementation studies and policy evaluations with a focus on neo-institutionalism and behavioralism approaches aims to support the acceleration of the implementation of youth services that are much more realistic in placing youth as an attractor of change. The results show that the trajectory of the strength of formal and informal institutions in the internal environment of Disparpora, DPD KNPI Cianjur, Karang Taruna of Cianjur Regency and the Gerakan Pramuka Kwardcab Cianjur does not strictly provide guidelines and constraints, both in the process of selecting actions as policies, in calculating the probability projections of obstacles at the implementation stage as well as in building a policy evaluation design that can even be verified in global practice. Even though the implementation of youth services from relevant implementers has shown a normative trajectory of cohesiveness with the youth policy framework at a non-autonomous initial significance level, at present it is not sufficient to reduce the mapping of potential youth problems because it has not involved youth with a constructive response in inclusive policy networks. As an implication that this research has presented the direction of developing an epistemology as a morality of a new approach in youth policy analysis to support a more moderate transformation of youth services.

Keywords: Evaluation · Implementation · Policy · Procedure · Transformation · Youth

1 Introduction

Normatively, youth services in Law No. 40 of 2009 concerning Youth [1], Law No. 12 of 2010 concerning the Scout Movement [2], Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages [3], Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 25 of 2019 concerning Youth Organizations

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[4] and Law No. 16 of 2017 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2017 regarding the Amendment to Law No. 17 of 2013 concerning Community Organizations [5] into Law including various other regulations as a follow-up to the main policy framework, concretely reinforces Flanagan and Christens's disposition [6] regarding the central position of youth in community development by relying on collective action, rational awareness, responsibility and a sense of justice. Until now, the various objectives of such a youth policy framework in Cianjur Regency are still policy ethical fictions, because in fact the achievement of the Cianjur Youth Development Index (YDI) based on the 2019 Indonesian Youth Development Index (IYDI) is included in low qualifications on the West Java Province scale both the measurement of indicators in the areas of participation and leadership, education, health and welfare as well as in the areas of gender and discrimination [7].

The open gap between the direction of the objectives of the youth policy framework and policy achievement with the quality of Cianjur YDI with qualifications including the lowest, in the future hypothetically will be a complex and crucial problem. That the mapping of youth issues can be carried out carefully considering the trajectory of IYDI changes over the last seven years with each reaching a value of 48.67, 50.83, 49.33, 51.50, 52.67, 51.00 and 51.00. Based on the regularity of the IYDI trajectory changes between the 2015–2021 range by synthesizing it into the linear comparison analysis equation, the IYDI target in 2024 of 57.67 will not be achieved, even the IYDI for the 2030–2040 range will not experience significant changes. The IYDI projection in 2030 with a number of YDI indicator measurements that have not undergone fundamental changes, will be an extremely dire problem and difficult to anticipate when dealing directly with the culmination of the demographic bonus. When the number of productive age reaches 64% and IYDI does not experience promising changes, it will automatically have implications for a much greater increase in the dependency ratio, which is the root of problems in the era of disruption [8] such as crime, family relationships and trust formation.

The biggest problem is why do youth services that have been established as the direction of National Policy through a number of laws and regulations, when implemented by local governments, both Districts/Cities and Provinces have different success trajectories?. In the 2019 IYDI report, for example, the YDI of West Java Province is in a key position with an achievement of 46.17 which did not experience significant changes from 2015 which was around 45.83. While the Yogyakarta Special Region Province occupies the top position with an achievement of 70.33 and even experienced a promising change since 2015 which was only around 65.50. Theoretically, that the success of implementing a policy will be influenced by the construction of the distinctive variables owned by each region [9]. Working in the implementation phase. The YDI of Cianjur Regency with linearity to changes in the IYDI trajectory is even included in the lowest qualification, in contrast to Depok City which occupies the top position on the scale of West Java Province. Carefully considering this configuration, there is an open gap between the objectives of the youth policy framework and the low YDI of Cianjur Regency in the implementation and evaluation stages of the policy.

2 Literature Review

On the other hand, for a long time political science scholars have given a specific level of concentration on the existence of political institutions in their correlation with behavioral regulation that is more relevant to collective goals [30], which has implications in the context of certain situations [31]. The strengths of institutions, both formally [32] such as regulations, constitutions and laws [33] and informally such as transparency, accountability and political awareness [34] are the basis of investigation of the neo-institutionalism approach. The operationalization of the neo-institutionalism approach in this study is Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) [35], to which institutions have succeeded in implementing policies. That IAD components such as contextual factors, action area situations, interactions, evaluation of policy criteria and outcomes [36], will be followed up on the basis of investigations of rational choice institutionalism, sociological institutionalism and historical institutionalism [36], so that they can be projected collective choice situation as a policy on institutional practice that is influenced by institutional arrangements, physical environment and socio-economic situation [37].

3 Method

Considering the quality of the equivalence between the significance of institutions in the selection of actions to achieve certain preferences, it will appear under the guise of a straight linearity trajectory with institutionalization of institutions [38] as the guidelines and constraints in the arena of action [39–41], the best research design is none other than Concurrent Embedded as Blending Research [42] or Mixed Methods Research [43]. The quantitative approach in this study uses a survey method with a sample size of 400 youths and 190 Village Heads in Cianjur Regency, which is determined by the Slovin formula based on a 95%

4 Result of Research

4.1 Cianjur Youth Perception Survei Result Related to Policy Framework

Based on the results of the survey distribution with an error tolerance limit of around 7.19% that the 193 youth of Cianjur Regency involved in the research in general have sufficient confidence in the framework and formation of youth policy implementers in their correlation with measures to support youth development, which appear under the guise of a linear trajectory with the level of significance of the enthusiasm and desire for involvement in both youth services according to the policy framework and the youth development approach based on the 4-H Organizational approach. Even so, the response as a perception among youth is a social phenomenon that is so plastic with the main lines of its structure and articulation can easily undergo various fundamental changes, thus reflecting its significance based on the researcher's own interpretation framework. Because after all, the significance of youth responses as generalizations built on an inductive analytical framework will have a significant tendency that leads to a complete articulation of the qualifications in the survey instrument, so that there are other probabilities with different generalization results when there are other qualifications in the question and also the answers provided in the survey.

Whereas the youth in Cianjur Regency who were involved in research in general did not have experience of involvement in a number of youth services according to the national policy framework such as awareness, empowerment and development both in the work program of Disparpora, DPD KNPI, Village Government, Karang Taruna of Cianjur Regency and the Gerakan Pramuka Kwarcab Cianjur which became the main implementer formation. The youth of Cianjur Regency have also never been involved in youth development programs based on the 4-H Organizational approach such as Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM), Healthy Living and Civic Engagement or other youth development programs in global practice such as the after-school Summer Learning program, healthy communities, adult mobilization and political entrepreneurship. Therefore, it is not too surprising that the youth themselves have not been placed in a youth policy network through inclusive involvement in preference intermediation, interorganization, power interdependence and even government networks. Thus, the youth service from the relevant policy implementers for now has not been able to accommodate and reduce the mapping of potential youth problems that are reported to often occur in the social environment, even though they still have good relationships and trust with other parties and even the abstraction of planning for old age later.

4.2 Cianjur Village Head Survei Results Regarding Youth Services

Based on the calculation of the Slovin formula, the sample size of the village government in Cianjur Regency with a significance level of 95% will demand the involvement of 190 Village Heads spread proportionally throughout the region. Taking into account that the administrative area of Cianjur Regency consists of 32 sub-districts, automatically in each sub-district there must be at least six village heads who are actively involved in research through filling out survey instruments. On April 27, 2022, the survey instrument was distributed directly through the WhatsApp Group of 150 Village Heads of Cianjur Regency, which until June 1, 2022 did not produce any information. The low level of significance of the response and involvement of the Village Head of Cianjur Regency in the research process as a probability will be related to technical problems and the complexity of the research instrumentation. Even though the survey-based research instrument is replaced with a planned interview format via telephone, the quantification of the information obtained still shows a significance level of 33%, so that it is scientifically impossible to be justified as a result of research with high credibility.

4.3 Cianjur Village Head Survei Results Regarding Youth Services

Based on the results of documentation studies and interviews with both the Disparpora, DPD KNPI, Karang Taruna of Cianjur Regency and the Gerakan Pramuka Kwarcab Cianjur, abstraction constructions related to several crucial things can be built. Whereas the implementation of youth services as the implementor's distinctive policy is substantially related to the program of awareness, empowerment, development and development of youth based on strengthening social capital in global practice, even though the achievement of the pre-conception significance level is not yet autonomous. Because youth services from related implementers, with the exception of the Cianjur Kwarcab

Gerakan Pramuka, are held in a trajectory that is less varied and the ambiguity of implications is moderate, it is still a problematic policy implementation in the perspective of behaviorism. Various youth services from policy implementers have not considered and synthesized the behavioral foundations of youth in policy networks such as teleological behaviorism [46], molar behaviorism [47], theoretical behaviorism [48], biological behavioralism [49] and intentional behaviorism [50], which had built on the foundations of Skinner's radical behaviorism.

Substantively, the implementation of youth services from relevant implementers does intersect with policy procedures at the initial level of significance that have not been institutionalized autonomously, so these services do not yet have conformity in the context of the scope, program area, application and direction of youth development interventions both within the national policy framework. As well as youth development based on strengthening social capital in global practice. Moreover, social motivation, values, cultural identity, procedural justice and belief motives will have implications for implicit prejudice, distortions in the direction of interaction, distortions in the case of gender and the psychology of cooperation with policy target groups cannot be identified comprehensively. Whereas youth services as a distinctive policy of various policy implementers, for now have not been able to reduce the mapping of potential youth problems such as violence, drug and narcotic abuse, alcohol and nicotine abuse, dangerous free sex behavior and pathological gambling.

4.4 Result of Institutional Roles Regarding Suitability, Barriers and Youth Evaluation Design

Whereas the relevant policy implementers already have basic information relating to a number of components in CAF such as various parties who will be involved in the youth policy network, development needs of youth in the era of disruption, relatively stable parameters, external events based on empirical evidence, resources and policy intermediaries. Factually, this basic information is not strong enough to encourage policy implementers such as DPD KNPI, Karang Taruna of Cianjur Regency and the Gerakan Pramuka Kwarcab Cianjur to be able to build an advocacy coalition framework in the government policy subsystem through Disparpora as an operational step for intermediation of interests, interorganization, interdependence of power and even network as government. When youth authority was delegated to Disdikpora in January 2022 as the policy nomenclature changed, there was an exchange of information, beliefs and resources with Karang Cianjur Regency or other parties regarding the implementation of the Youth Jamboree as a program initiated directly by Disdikpora of Cianjur Regency through the Youth Sub-Coordinator.

In the perspective of sociological institutionalism that the relationship of trust between policy implementers as a community attribute marked by the process of intermediation, interorganization, interdependence, network as a government does not develop widely, so it has not shown a significant reciprocal relationship to the development of youth. In addition, the socio-cultural values of Cianjur Regency such as *Ngaos*, *Mamaos* and *Maenpo* have not yet become a institution distinctive characteristic as cultural features that are accommodated in youth services. In the perspective of institutionalism, rational choice is that youth services as a distinctive policy implementor are not fully the

best choice as perfect rationality, even though it has taken into account the biophysical environmental conditions, empirical evidence-based external events such as the Cianjur YDI with low qualifications and action situations in the policy subsystem. When each implementor is dealing with the biophysical environment such as a priori and technological externalities, then the implementation of youth services with a wider scope and more realistic policy outcomes can be carried out through an advocacy coalition framework as a preference agenda with a rule based model.

In the historical perspective of institutionalism, each related implementor does not show resistance to the transformation of services that can be found in the analysis of the common path. Youth services, especially from Disparpora and also the Gerakan Pramuka Kwartarab Cianjur appear with the quality of repetitive trajectories and parallel conjunctures, even though the transaction for the spread of various ideas related to the transformation of youth services that is more moderate and relevant to the goals of youth development is quite institutionalized within the internal environment of the DPD KNPI and Karang Taruna of Cianjur Regency. Whereas formal legal regulations as the basis for the existence of every policy implementor formation, especially the DPD KNPI and Karang Taruna of Cianjur Regency in the implementation stage, must intersect with issues of political feasibility [51] and institutions [52] which have direct implications for budget allocations [53], so that the two implementors move independently with a limited scope. That every policy implementer has a tendency to use a formal policy evaluation design, but the methods, data collection techniques and evaluation qualifications cannot be verified in global practice as a formal evaluation design.

5 Conclusions

Based on the results of the research and discussion, conclusions can be drawn as a generalization process regarding several things. *First*, youth in Cianjur Regency have a fairly large response and desire for involvement to be actively involved in youth services both according to the national policy framework and youth development based on the 4-H Organization approach. *Second*, youth services organized by Disparpora, DPD KNPI, Karang Taruna of Cianjur Regency and the Gerakan Pramuka Kwartarab Cianjur normatively show trajectory cohesiveness to national youth policy procedures and youth development based on strengthening social capital in global practice, although the level of significance of pre-concepts is still limited, which is not yet autonomous, so that currently it has not been able to reduce the mapping of potential youth problems. *Third*, the strengths of existing formal and informal institutions have not holistically provided guidelines and constraints, both in the selection of actions from the relevant implementers, in calculating the probability projections of obstacles at the implementation stage and in developing a youth policy evaluation design that can be verified in global practice.

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