

September 2021

Policy Formulation Analysis of Youth Friendly City: Policy Studies of Ministry of Youth and Sports and the City Government of Bandung

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Recommended Citation

Putra Dewantoro, Rizki and Fitrianti, Rachma (2021) "Policy Formulation Analysis of Youth Friendly City: Policy Studies of Ministry of Youth and Sports and the City Government of Bandung," *Journal of Strategic and Global Studies*: Vol. 4 : No. 2 , Article 1.

DOI: 10.7454/jsgs.v4i2.1041

Available at: <https://scholarhub.ui.ac.id/jsgs/vol4/iss2/1>

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Cover Page Footnote

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ABSTRACT

The planning of Youth Friendly City policy by Indonesian Ministry of Youth and Sports is expected to strengthen youth development and empowerment in each region of Indonesia, through the assistance of the preparation of youth regulation, competition, and awards. The city of Bandung has become a pilot project for Youth Friendly City. This research is an action-research approach which based on Soft System Methodology (SSM) to analyze the formulation of Youth Decent Friendly policy at the Ministry of Youth and Sports and also the City Government of Bandung. The results of this study indicate that indicators of the development of Youth Friendly City as stated in Regulation No. 11 of the Ministry of Youth and Sports 2017, refers to 4 (four) clusters, namely: life, play, work/school, and health/welfare still require more action plans. The results from this study is expected to be a reference for all city/regional government in Indonesia, especially the Government of Bandung on the policy of Youth Friendly City.

Keywords: Policy, Youth Friendly City, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Bandung, and SSM.

1. Introduction

Youth are the successor to the ideals of the nation's struggle and human resources for development (Noer et. Al., 2000). As the next generation, youth are expected to be able to act for the sustainability of the values of struggle and the welfare of the Indonesian nation and state. Youth make up the largest part of Indonesia's population. Based on 2016 data, the population aged 15-29 in Indonesia reached 64.64 million, an increase from 2012 which amounted to 62.53 million. This figure is almost a quarter (24.99 percent) of Indonesia's total population of 258.70 million. The data is taken from the total population by age group and sex in 2016 in the 2010-2035 Population Projection (BPS, 2016).

In 2035, it is predicted that Indonesia will receive a demographic bonus in which the productive age (15-64 years) is greater than the young population aged less than 5 years and elderly people who are more than 64 years old. Youth, who are included in the productive age, hope that the demographic bonus will make a positive contribution to the Indonesian state. Republic of Indonesia Law No. 40 of 2009 concerning Youth explains that what is meant by youth is

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Indonesian citizens aged between 16-30 years. In that age range, the average youth includes those who start high school (SMA) or the equivalent, then those who enter college and afterwards pursue careers in various professions.

In Law No. 40 of 2009 concerning Youth, it is explained that youth intends to strengthen opportunities and positions for every citizen aged 16-30 years to develop the potential, capacity, self-actualization and aspirations of youth. In other words, the state considers youth as a national asset whose potential must be developed.

In addition to the potential, with the large number of youth, there are also several problems related to youth as described by the Ministry of Youth and Sports (2016: 26), including: (1) Most of the youth are no longer in school, are working, are looking for work, are unemployed, or have a profession as a housewives (2) The number of youth college graduates is still relatively low, (3) Western cultural globalization has had a negative impact on the character and identity of youth, (4) Youth Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) is 8 out of one hundred youth, (5) Some the number of youths working as laborers / employees is 46.83 percent, (6) 24.41 percent of youth have experienced health complaints during the past month, (7) The number of Youth Organizations is still limited (8) The distribution of youth is not evenly distributed, (9) Youth leadership and pioneering are still limited, (10) The implementation of cross-sector youth services has not been synergized, (11) Low reading interest among youth, namely 37.5 percent, and (12) Mini mnya youth facilities and infrastructure.

It is hoped that various government policies are able to accommodate the potential and overcome youth problems. The party directly related to this, namely the Ministry of Youth and Sports, has policy directions, strategies and various programs in youth empowerment and development. This is reflected in a strategic plan that outlines goals, strategic objectives, programs and activities. The strategic plan is aimed at realizing the vision and mission of youth and sports policies.

In the 2016 Ministry of Youth and Sports strategic plan, it is stated that Youth-Friendly Cities are part of Kemenpora policies and programs. The Youth-Friendly City Program is an effort of the central government and local governments, as well as various parties, to work together in an effort to provide youth infrastructure and facilities. In addition, this policy includes assistance in the formulation of youth regulations, competitions, and awards that aim to optimize youth activities in the regions.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports has launched Bandung as a pilot City worthy of Youth in the Youth Expo 2016 at Gedung Merdeka on November 8, 2016 (Tempo.co). The indicators for the Youth Friendly City program consist of: the existence of a Regional Regulation (Perda) on youth (regulation), the availability of space for expression and creation (infrastructure), the activity of youth organizations and communities (institutions), and youth independence in the field of MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises).

The city of Bandung was declared a Youth-Friendly City because this city already has its own regulations, namely Regional Regulation Number 01 of 2016 concerning Youth. In addition, the Bandung City Government (Pemkot) has various programs in youth empowerment such as the Development Innovation Program and Regional Empowerment (PIPPK). Through this program, the City Government of Bandung provides support and financial assistance for youth organizations. In addition, the City Government of Bandung has allocated 3% of the APBD funds for youth development.

The city of Bandung is also the City of Youth and the City of Education, in Bandung there are more than 80 universities. In addition, in accommodating youth productive activities there are more than 4,000 communities as basic capital as a youth city (bandung.go.id). Various economic opportunities for youth based on lifestyle (lifestyle), factory outlets are also present with a turnover of billions of rupiah per month through the distribution industry (distribution store). The work of young Bandung people with unique clothing designs thrives and spreads to other cities. The creative atmosphere also makes the music industry grow. Various music groups both major and indie labels continue to be born and produce their works productively. Based on the description above, an in-depth study of the Youth-Friendly City policy is needed, because youth have great potential as a resource for future national development. It is necessary to study how the policy models, indicators, benefits and outcomes of Youth Friendly Cities policies become a reference for various parties, especially local governments. This study aims to analyze the formulation of Youth-Friendly City policies based on the Regulation of the Minister of Youth and Sports No. 11 of 2017 and Youth Adequate City Policy based on Bandung City Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2016. Through the Youth Friendly City policy, it is hoped that cities in Indonesia will increase their attention to their youth.

2. Theoretical Review

Public policy is defined by Anderson (2010: 19) as "a relatively stable, purposive course of action or inaction followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern". Public policy is an action or not that has a purpose, with a relatively stable process carried out by an actor or a group of actors in overcoming a problem. According to Anderson (2010: 7) public policies are developed by government agencies and officials. Therefore, it can be concluded that public policy, in this case state policy, is all words or actions issued by the government or government agencies in solving problems or to achieve certain goals oriented to the interests of the community (Fitriati, 2014: 47).

The policy stage continues to develop until now and the stage of the policy-making process according to Dunn (2000: 22) is political and is visualized as a series of stages that are interdependent and arranged according to time sequences including agenda setting, policy formulation, policy adoption, policy implementation, and policy assessment.

Policy implementation is generally carried out through three initial stages, namely agenda setting, policy formulation and policy adoption. Basically, the agenda-setting stage is carried out to collect and identify problems, provide understanding of the causes, symbols, solutions and various other elements of public problems that are of concern to members of the public and the government.

After the issues of concern have been formulated in agenda setting, the next step is policy formulation. After this stage is completed, policy adoption and implementation is carried out. The final stage in this process is policy evaluation. Policy evaluation is important because through evaluation it can be seen whether a policy is implemented properly or not, and can become a reference for further policy formulation.

3. Research Methodology

The research approach in the formulation of a Youth Friendly City Policy Model is to use the Soft System Methodology (SSM). Research with the SSM approach is appropriate to use in viewing the (social) world as complex, problematic, mysterious, and categorized by clashes of worldview or a battle of points of view (Checkland and Poulter, 2006: 21). Checkland and Scholes (1990: 27) divide SSM into seven stages. The first stage in SSM research is to analyze the problem situation considered problematic, namely exploring the problem situation.

Problems are explored based on experiences or world phenomena in the real world by researchers. By gathering preliminary information, researchers have various assumptions about possible problem situations. Researchers need to identify problem situation unstructured in the existing problem to bring up assumptions. Meanwhile, researchers must understand the situation of the problems raised in a systemic and comprehensive manner.

The next step is stage two of the problem situation expressed analysis which describes the introduction of a problematic situation (analysis one) in the form of intervention analysis, social analysis (analysis two), and political analysis (analysis three). The next stage consists of making root definitions (stage 3), conceptual modeling in root definition (stage 4), comparison of models and the real world (stage 5), changes systemically desirable and culturally feasible (stage 6), and finally action to improve the problem situation (stage 7). Stage 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7 are in the real world environment, while stages 3 and 4 are in the real world thinking system.

4. Results

Based on BPS data in 2015, the population of Bandung City was recorded at 2.48 million people. When compared with the population of Bandung City in 2014 (2.47 million people), this figure has increased by 0.43 percent. This population makes Bandung a fairly dense city with a density of 14,832 people per km² (BPS, 2016: 9). In terms of the age group, the productive population ranging from 15 to 29 years is the largest population.

Bandung is an Education City where many campuses or universities are where many students study. Campuses such as the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), Padjajaran University, and the Indonesian Education University (UPI), Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University (UIN), and the Administrative College of the State Administration of the Republic of Indonesia (STIA-LAN RI) are state universities for study purposes. Various students from various regions in West Java and various other parts of Indonesia. According to BPS data for the 2012/2013 school year taken from Kopertis Region IV Bandung, there are 115 (one hundred and fifteen) universities or private colleges and academies in Bandung City.

Seeing this potential, in the context of developing a Youth Friendly City, the Ministry of Youth and Sports issued Regulation of the Minister of Youth Sports No. 11 of 2017 concerning District / City Eligible for Youth. Based on the Permen, the indicators for developing a Youth Friendly City refer to 4 (four) clusters, namely life, play, work / school, and health / welfare.

Policies in Bandung City in order to realize these four indicators, namely:

1. Life indicators, namely how a large youth population can become a potential and develop youth life through youth organizations, and how to make the city of Bandung a viable and safe city for youth.
2. Play indicator is the provision of space for youth, both in parks and buildings that have their respective themes (temporal). For example, for the photography community, a Photography Park is provided, for cinema enthusiasts a Film Park, for automotive lovers there is Bikers Park, Karang Taruna Park, Music Park, Skateboard Park, Pets Park for people (youth) who love pets, Historical Parks and others. -other. This park is a gathering place to discuss and generate ideas for youth. In addition, there are also Youth Creative Center and Gelanggang Taruna.
3. Work / school indicators, namely how youth can have access to jobs, for example by holding a job fair, collaborating with the STP (Tourism College) Enhai in the world of tourism. In addition, Bandung also has many schools and campuses (universities) such as five state universities and 115 (one hundred and fifteen) private campuses.
4. Health / welfare indicators, namely how youth can live healthily without drugs and free sex, provision of BPJS, and the formation of youth groups concerned with AIDS. In addition, there are sports developments aimed at making people healthy. This indicator can be seen from the existence of POPDA (Regional Student Sports Week), the Indonesian Student League, Bandung City Santri Sports Competition, and traditional sports. In addition, there is also the Little Bandung program, which is a place to market Bandung products in overseas cities that have previously collaborated with Bandung. For young people who have business and creativity, they can market their products in Little Bandung.

As suggested by Checkland and Poulter (2006), the first step after exploring the problematic situation is the introduction of a problematic situation (one analysis) by determining 3 (three) parties to play a role in the study. The parties who play an important role in this study consist of three (3) parties, namely clients (clients), practitioners (practitioners), and owners of the issues (owners of the issues addressed). This is the embodiment of analysis one (analysis of intervention). The determination of the three interested parties is due to their respective roles. Table 1 shows the parties who play an important role in the study of Building a Youth Friendly City Policy Model.

Table 1. Parties with an Important Role in the Research

No.	Party	Parties in accordance with the research context
1.	<i>Client (C)</i>	Because the SSM Study was prepared in order to complete the Masters study, the parties that caused this study were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Researcher (Student) – Thesis Advisor – University of Indonesia School of Strategic and Global Studies
2.	<i>Practitioner (P)</i>	Parties who use SSM in this study to complete the study are Researchers (Students)
3.	<i>Owner of the issue addressed (O)</i>	Parties related to the City of Youth in Bandung, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Minister of Youth and Sports – Deputy II for Youth Development – Assistant Deputy Assistant Deputy for Standardization and Youth Infrastructure – Assistant Deputy of Youth Partnerships and Awards – Mayor of Bandung – Bandung City Youth and Sports Agency – Bandung City DPRD – KNPI Bandung City – Youth Organization of Bandung City – Other municipal / regency governments that have an interest – Bandung City Youth – Bandung City Youth Community – All Citizens of Bandung City

Social Analysis (Analysis Two) is intended to understand social situations in general, which is expected to create a more comprehensive picture of real-world situations. In Analysis Two, Checkland and Pultor (2006) suggest three social elements that are the focus, namely the roles (roles), norms (norms), and values possessed by members of the group studied. According to Checkland and Poulter (2006: 33) role is a social position that distinguishes members of a group or organization. The roles of actors in the City Youth Adequate City policy in Bandung are the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Mayor of Bandung, the Bandung City Council, the Bandung City Dispora, Bandung City's National Police, Bandung City Youth Organization.

In the research on the policy analysis of the City of Youth in Bandung City, there is 1 (one) root definition formula made. The formulation of the root definition is made by observing CATWOE analysis so that the root definition can describe the desired transformation process regarding the Youth Fit City policy in Bandung City. The root definition description is presented in the following table.

Table 2. Root Definition, CATWOE Analysis, and 3E

RD (Root Definition): A system that is owned and operated by the City Government of Bandung and the City Council of Bandung in order to produce regulations (P) through formal law and informal conventions in amending Regional Regulations on Youth by including CHAPTERS for Youth-Friendly Cities (Q) to ensure their fulfillment youth rights in accordance with Law no. 40 of 2009 concerning Youth and Permen No. 11 of 2017 concerning the Development of Youth-Friendly Districts / Cities in Bandung City (R).	
<i>C: Customers</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Minister of Youth and Sports – Deputy II for Youth Development – Assistant Deputy Assistant Deputy for Standardization and Youth Infrastructure – Assistant Deputy of Youth Partnerships and Awards – Mayor of Bandung – Bandung City Youth and Sports Agency – Bandung City DPRD – KNPI Bandung City – Youth Organization of Bandung City – NGOs / NGOs / Youth Organizations – Bandung City Youth
<i>A: Actors</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mayor of Bandung – Bandung City Youth and Sports Agency – Bandung City DPRD – KNPI Bandung City – Youth NGOs / NGOs – Bandung City Youth
<i>T: Transformation</i>	The drafting of Regional Regulations for Youth-Friendly Cities in Bandung
<i>W: Worldview/ Weltanschauung</i>	Local regulations on Youth Friendly Cities are a form of social contract in the regions. This Perda determines the direction and mechanisms for youth development carried out by all stakeholders so that policy changes in youth development in Bandung City can be achieved.
<i>O: Owners</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government officials of Bandung City and West Java Province who do not support the formation of Youth-Friendly Cities – Personnel DPRD Bandung City – Individual NGOs / NGOs / Youth Organizations in Bandung City – Personnel KNPI Bandung City – Personnel Youth Organization in Bandung – Youth in Bandung City

The next stage is to create a conceptual model that describes system activities in which the elements are composed of verbs. Making these activities according to Checkland (1993: 170) is based on the root definition and the structure of the verb that refers to the logic base.

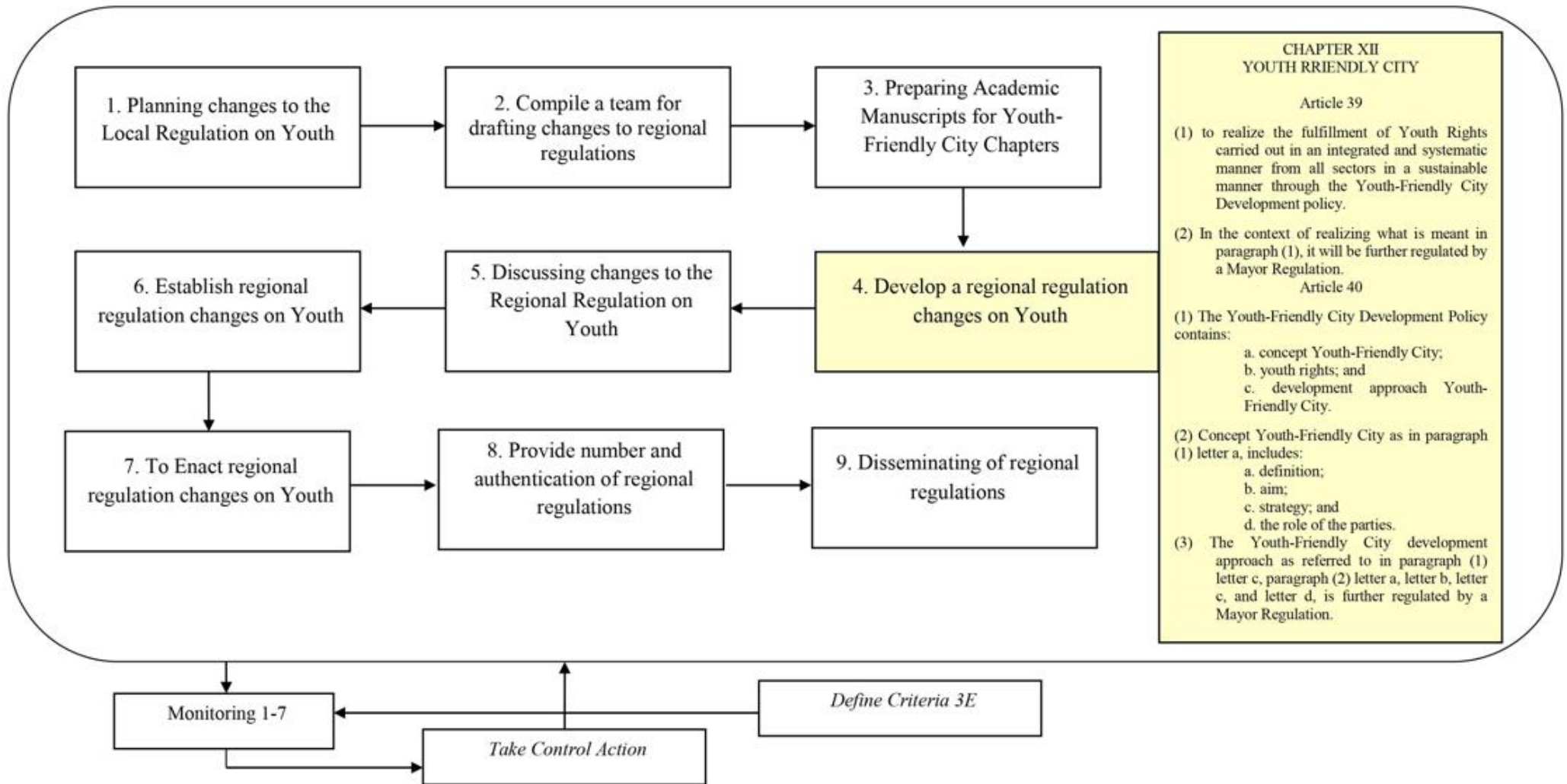


Figure 1. Conceptual Model

5. Discussion

The purpose of establishing a conceptual model is to ensure the achievement of a Youth-Friendly City policy in Bandung City through formal law and informal conventions on the formulation of a Youth-Friendly City Regulation. In addition, the series of activities in table 2 is used to build a conceptual model as shown in Figure 1. The success of the conceptual model performance can be measured based on the 3E criteria (etification, efficiency, and effectiveness).

Fulfillment of efficacy is seen from the existence of formal law in formulating policies in the form of amendments to the Youth Regional Regulation by including the chapter on Youth Friendly Cities. Efficiency indicators can be seen from the minimum use of resources (finance, manpower, and time). Meanwhile, the effectiveness (effectiveness) is seen from the formulation of a Youth Eligible City policy in the Perda on Youth in Bandung.

According to Anderson (2010), policy formulation starts from the agenda setting stage. The Regional Regulation on Youth regulates the youth policy system implemented by the City of Bandung, in particular the main tasks and functions which are the responsibility of the related SKPD and the participation of other stakeholders. In order to formulate a policy agenda, a City Fit for Youth needs to add to the CHAPTER on Youth Eligible Cities in the Bandung City Youth Regulation. The district / city government and local DPRD have the authority to formulate and amend regional regulations at the district / city level.

After comparing the conceptual model with the real world, the next step is to formulate suggestions for action for change. In this stage, there are two steps, namely formulating suggestions for actions and implementing the implementation of action steps. In the formulation of action suggestions, it is carried out by taking actions from various points of view and opinions. Parties that are involved in problematic situations in the SSM process must find a new situation format where they can live together. The discussion of this situation is carried out by discussing two conditions which are compatible with the human activity system (systemically desirable) and culturally feasible.

In the formulation of a Youth Friendly City policy, it contains the objective of increasing youth participation in social, political, economic, cultural, religious and environmental development. Through the social (two) and political (three) analyzes in the previous stage, changes in the

root definition are possible in this study. Because the goals and objectives of the Youth Fit City policy as formulated by the Ministry of Youth and Sports as an actor through the Minister of Youth and Sports Regulation No. 11 of 2017.

6. Conclusion

The City Government of Bandung has carried out its function towards a Youth Friendly City by providing regulations, budgets, programs and youth participation in Perda No. 1 of 2016 concerning Youth. The indicators for developing a Youth Friendly City refer to 4 (four) clusters, namely life, play, work / school and health / welfare which still require an action plan. In realizing the formulation of a Youth Friendly City policy in Bandung, a formal law is required to regulate it. This can be fulfilled by adding CHAPTER for Youth-Friendly Cities in the existing Regional Regulation, namely Perda No. 1 of 2016 concerning Youth. The addition of the CHAPTER is carried out by carrying out the stages of amendment to the Regional Regulation in accordance with the applicable law. It is hoped that this change can further optimize youth services in the city of Bandung.

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