

PATTERNS OF ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC POLICY FORMULATION IN GARUT DISTRICT REGIONAL REGULATION NUMBER 82 OF 2021 CONCERNING YOUTH

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Submitted: 3 April 2024, Reviewed: 29 June 2024, Published: 1 July 2024

ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine the process of formulating regional regulation policy number 2 of 2021 which specifically addresses problems related to the youth population in Garut Regency. Public policy encompasses a series of actions and choices taken by government agencies, which include proactive actions and non-proactive actions. This research uses a qualitative approach and uses data triangulation as a tool for collecting information. The results of this research indicate that a committee has been formed to develop policies and strategies to address this problem effectively. Non-official players, such as youth organizations and journalists, also play a role in determining the goals of scientific publications. Policy alternatives are chosen to address problems relating to the youth population, and the results are recorded in scientific publications and offered for scientific discourse. Regional regulations in the initial stage are officially ratified by the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), then ratified by the regent, and finally published in the Regional Gazette. However, this study highlights several problems, such as the lack of provision of appropriate facilities to overcome the various challenges faced by the younger generation, the absence of participation by religious non-governmental organizations in formulating regional policies, and the inadequate regulatory structure related to this matter. to promote youth empowerment. The results are recorded in scientific publications and shared at academic conferences.

Keywords: Patterns; Analysis; Policy formulation; Regulations; Youth.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji proses perumusan kebijakan peraturan daerah nomor 2 tahun 2021 yang khusus membahas permasalahan terkait populasi pemuda di Kabupaten Garut. Kebijakan publik mencakup serangkaian tindakan dan pilihan yang diambil oleh lembaga pemerintah, yang mencakup tindakan proaktif dan tindakan non-proaktif. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan menggunakan triangulasi data sebagai alat pengumpulan informasi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa sebuah komite telah dibentuk untuk mengembangkan kebijakan dan strategi guna mengatasi permasalahan ini secara efektif. Pemain non-resmi, seperti organisasi pemuda dan jurnalis, juga berperan dalam menentukan tujuan publikasi ilmiah. Alternatif kebijakan dipilih sebagai cara untuk mengatasi permasalahan yang berkaitan dengan populasi kaum muda, dan hasilnya dicatat dalam publikasi ilmiah dan ditawarkan untuk wacana ilmiah. Peraturan daerah pada tahap awal disahkan secara resmi oleh Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (DPRD), selanjutnya disahkan oleh bupati, dan pada akhirnya diumumkan dalam Lembaran Daerah. Namun demikian, studi ini menyoroti sejumlah permasalahan, seperti kurangnya penyediaan fasilitas yang sesuai untuk mengatasi beragam tantangan yang dihadapi oleh generasi muda, tidak adanya partisipasi lembaga swadaya masyarakat keagamaan dalam merumuskan kebijakan daerah, dan tidak memadainya struktur peraturan terkait dengan hal tersebut. untuk mempromosikan pemberdayaan pemuda. Hasilnya dicatat dalam publikasi ilmiah dan dibagikan dalam konferensi akademik.

Kata Kunci: Pola, Analisis, Formulasi Kebijakan, Peraturan, Kepemudaan.

BACKGROUND

Public policy has a very important role in designing, organizing, and implementing programs aimed at improving the welfare of society. Public policy is the main instrument used by local governments to manage resources and direct development in various sectors, from education, health, and infrastructure to economic and social empowerment. Regional governments can respond to various challenges and opportunities faced by their regions and ensure that development is carried out in favor of the interests of society, including vulnerable groups such as youth (Ruiz & Guevara, 2020).

In the field of decision-making, the term “policy” relates to a prescribed and duly sanctioned course of action, based on clear justification. Public policy, according to (Tumpenny et al., 2015), refers to actions or decisions carried out deliberately by the government, which include both proactive actions taken and decisions to refrain from certain actions. This public policy covers all government activities and is not just a declaration of government goals or preferences of government officials (Martin & Vanberg, 2020). An explanation of public policy can be briefly summarized as follows: first, public policy is prepared by the government through its actions. Second, public policy must be oriented towards the welfare of the wider community, and third, public policy is the embodiment of decisions made by the government to adopt or not adopt certain actions in the best interests of the public. Ideally, a public policy is differentiated based on two fundamental characteristics. First and

foremost, the policy is not only expressed through verbal communication but also implemented efficiently in practical application (Hale et al., 2021).

Policy formulation is an important process in making public policy because it is the basis for problem formulation or the problem identification process which will become the main study in making public policy (Ingram et al., 2019). According to Anderson, the policy formulation process includes answering questions about how various alternatives were selected to overcome existing problems, as well as identifying the individuals or groups involved in making these decisions (Sutikno et al., 2021). Another understanding put forward by (Comfort et al., 2020) is that the policy-making process can be categorized into two different categories of activities. The initial step involves the process of determining appropriate action, sometimes referred to as formulation. This stage aims to reach a consensus regarding the chosen policy alternative, with the result being an agreed decision, which is the culmination of the entire process (Satispi & Taslim, 2019). Policy decisions include steps taken by authorized individuals or bodies to support, change, or reject selected policy alternatives (Kraft & Furlong, 2019).

Policy decisions include considerations and subsequent actions taken by authorized individuals or institutions to support, change, or reject selected policy alternatives. Policy decisions if expressed favourably, can be realized in the form of implementation of legislative measures or issuance of executive directives. As the policy process progresses towards the decision-making stage, certain suggestions

will be deemed acceptable, while others will be rejected, and there may also be proposals that are refined or narrowed (Mohammed, 2020). It is common knowledge that the younger generation plays an important role as moral agents, social organizers, and catalysts of change in various areas of regional and even national progress. Talking about the concept of youth, of course, what is meant is the nation's next generation who will continue the ideals and efforts of the Indonesian state (Anoraga & Sakai, 2023), this is due to the innate potential that the younger generation must foster a more advanced and progressive trajectory for the nation. Cultured.

Improving the quality of young human resources relies on four fundamental pillars at the national level, including Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the ethos of diversity in unity and oneness (Bhuiyan & Farazmand, 2020). The main aim of youth involvement in development is to increase their achievements and active involvement in various fields, including economics, science and technology, social affairs, politics, and arts and culture (Saud, 2020), this effort aims to equip the younger generation to represent the nation's next generation to have higher competitiveness.

The function and role of youth in the era of regional autonomy receive special attention in the Garut Regency, where youth is a very valuable asset (Hikmawati et al., 2023).

Why is the youth policy crucial for the local government? Developing youth policies is crucial for local governments as it guarantees the growth and empowerment of

the future labor force. Efforts in youth policies that prioritize education, vocational training, and skill development effectively equip young individuals to fulfill the requirements of the ever-changing employment market. This measure not only decreases the levels of unemployment but also promotes economic expansion and stability in the area. Local governments may foster long-term economic development by investing in the education and career preparedness of young people, thereby cultivating a resilient and skilled workforce.

Additionally, youth policies have a substantial impact on fostering social stability and encouraging civic participation. Enacting policies that promote the engagement of young individuals in community activities, leadership initiatives, and decision-making procedures contributes to the development of a strong sense of affiliation and accountability among the youth. By offering constructive avenues for energy and creativity, this commitment can effectively mitigate social problems like youth delinquency and substance abuse. Furthermore, endorsing mental health and well-being activities guarantees that young individuals are in good health and well-prepared to make meaningful contributions to society. Promoting the participation of young people in civic activities and governance is crucial for cultivating future leaders and ensuring their influence in defining the future of the community.

To protect the younger generation from the negative impacts of today's lifestyle which tends to deviate and endanger their existence and self-esteem, Garut Regency has prepared a Draft Regional Regulation on Youth. In August 2021, this regulation was

officially ratified as a Regional Regulation. The formation of this Youth Regional Regulation was a response to the rise of various social and moral problems that befell teenagers and youth in Garut Regency (Hikmawati et al., 2023), including drug parties involving 81 people, pornographic video cases, the deaths of 17 and 6 teenagers in 2019. and 2020 due to alcoholic drinking parties, and various cases of delinquency. If the important obligations for the young generation are explained at length (Radar Garut, 2023), then these obligations must be resolved immediately by this Regional Regulation on Youth, considering that Garut Regency wants to achieve the designation of Youth Friendly Regency by 2022.

This also includes provisions regarding stakeholder obligations to provide cultural services, give awards and recognition, as well as obtaining capital for

entrepreneurial businesses. The current Regional Regulations are an extension of Youth Law Number 40 of 2009 concerning Youth. Consisting of 15 chapters and 53 articles, this regional regulation is a direct result of the Youth Law. The scope of local youth regulations is very broad, not only covering the Department of Youth and Sports but also other SKPDs that still have a youth component (Tristanto & Yunilisiah, 2022). It is hoped that all parties involved will work together to ensure the successful implementation of this regional regulation. Youth are individuals who enter an important period of growth and development between the ages of 16 and 30 years. Currently, the potential of youth in Garut Regency is very high, this is as per the BPS data for Garut Regency for 2022 as follows:

Table 1. Number of Population Aged 16-30 Years in Garut Regency in 2022

Age	16-20	21-25	26-30
Male	129,815	131,346	113,808
Female	120,848	119,535	105,888
Total	250,663	250,881	219,696

Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2022

During the policy alternative selection phase, policy formulators provide input and propose solutions related to issues that affect the youth population (Septiana et al., 2023). These viewpoints are discussed to assess the most appropriate policy solutions. After the policy analysis process, the next stage involves policy determination, which occurs after careful consideration and evaluation of various policy possibilities. This policy which was stipulated in Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2002, was officially adopted on August 2, 2021,

by the Garut Regency DPRD. Since it was promulgated in 2021, preliminary research has shown that the implementation of this Regional Regulation on Youth has not been optimal.

This is thought to be caused by several factors, including the inadequate process for formulating Regional Regulation Number 2 concerning Youth, which is proven by the following indications: initial stage, the problem formulation stage at the Youth and Sports Service is currently not in line with the

anticipated provisions. Garut Regency is faced with various challenges that impact its young generation, including moral decay, unemployment, and conflicts of interest which contribute to societal instability. The lack of research conducted on this topic means that local policies fail to effectively address the main problems faced by the youth population. This phenomenon can be seen from the many unresolved problems among the younger generation. At the agenda-setting stage, participants consist of formal and informal actors.

Non-governmental religious organizations (NGOs) were not included in the invitation list because they were already represented by the KNPI. Third, alternative selection was not formulated with a focus on meeting the needs of the younger generation in society. This finding is in line with the results of the researcher's interview with the Head of Diaspora who emphasized that the Regional Regulation primarily focuses on discussing youth development facilities.

The policy-making process, from the formulation stage to the determination, is protracted and depends on the perspective of Special Committee II DPRD. This process includes the drafting of the Draft Regional Regulation which began in early 2020 and culminated in its ratification in August 2021. This phenomenon caused various recommendations to be reduced and eliminated, even though the proposals contained significant input. This statement began with a conversation with the Head of Diaspora who stated that several proposals were not included in the Regional Regulation when it was promulgated.

To engage in public policy creation for young individuals, it is crucial to carry

out comprehensive research to identify the primary concerns and obstacles encountered by this demographic in society. Gather data via surveys, focus groups, and public consultations to comprehend their requirements and aspirations. To accomplish policy objectives, it is crucial to involve a wide range of stakeholders, including young people, parents, educators, community leaders, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to obtain feedback and establish agreement.

There are many similarities between these two concepts and only a few differences, policy is a collection of elective alternatives that can be chosen according to certain principles, and policy maintains actions that are legitimate and justified by certain criteria; therefore, the interchange of the two terms does not pose a problem (Birkland, 2019). According to Thomas R. Dye, public policy is defined as any government action or inaction (Capano & Howlett, 2020).

Dye further argued that every action or inaction carried out by the government must have a purpose or objective. Because public policy includes all actions taken by the government, public policy is not simply an expression of the wishes of government officials or the government itself. William N. Dunn said that public policy is a series of interconnected choices made by government institutions or officials (Mustafa et al., 2021).

According to Ayuningtyas et al., (2021) and Comfort et al., (2020), public policy does not only exist in theoretical form but must be implemented effectively in practice.

The constituent aspect continues to safeguard the interests and welfare of the nation. Furthermore, as stated (Birkland, 2019), public policy functions as a tool, method, and system that facilitates the alignment and implementation of development goals.

There are several stages in policy formulation. According to (Putra et al., 2020) policy formulation concerns efforts to answer the question of how various alternatives are agreed for the problems being developed and who participates. According to (Putra et al., 2020), policy formulation as a process can be viewed in 2 (two) types of activities. The first activity is deciding in general what should be done or in other words, the formulation is directed at obtaining agreement on a chosen policy alternative, a decision to agree is the result of the entire process. While the next activity is directed at how policy decisions are made, in this case, a policy decision includes actions by an official or official institution to approve, change, or reject a chosen policy alternative.

In the policy formulation process, there are actors involved in a policy formulation according to opinion (Lekatompessy et al., 2023), the policy formulating actors consist of: First, government agents: consisting of career bureaucrats. They are the actors who develop most policy proposals (policy

initiators). Second, the President's Office; namely the president or executive officer. The president's involvement and policy formulation are demonstrated by the formation of presidential commissions, task forces, and inter-organizational committees. Third, Congress (legislative institution): this institution plays a role in legislating new policies or revising policies that are considered wrong. In democratic countries, the role of the legislature in policy formulation is based on the existence of a check and balance mechanism with the executive. Fourth, interest groups: in democratic countries, interest groups are actors involved in the formulation of specific policies. Actors in formulating public policy can be divided into two groups (Badr et al., 2020), namely:

Officially, those included in these actors are government institutions such as the bureaucracy, President (Executive), DPR/D (Legislative), and the Supreme Court along with its subordinate judicial bodies (Judicial).

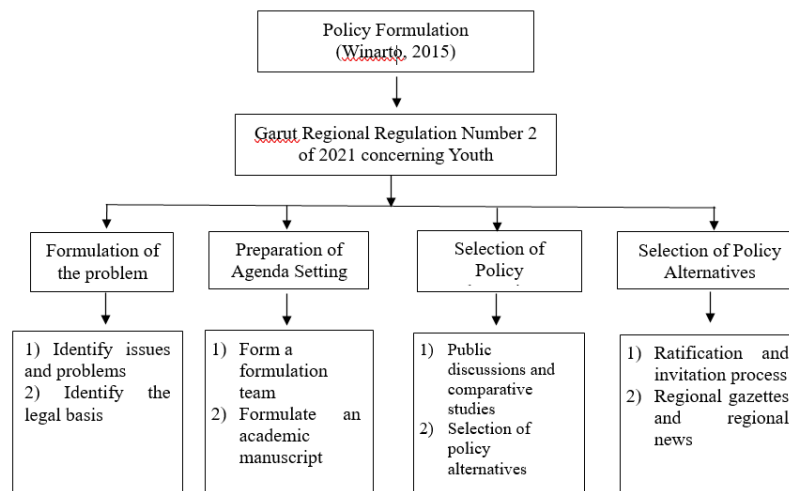
Unofficially, these actors include interest groups, political parties, NGOs, mass media, and individual management.

METHOD

Research Framework

The framework for thinking in this research can be seen in the following picture:

Figure 1. Research Framework

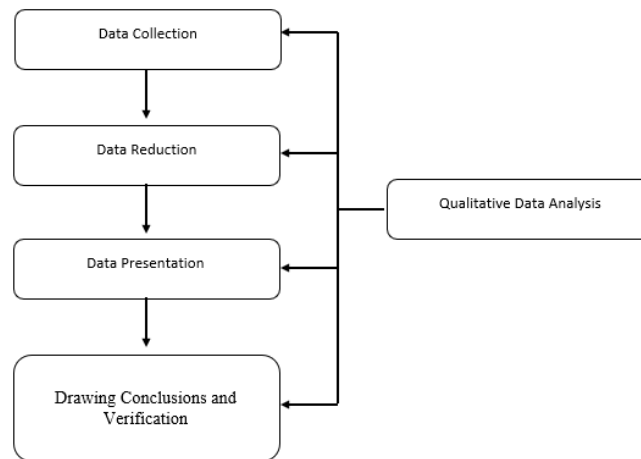


The formulation of Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth in Garut Regency relates to several things, namely how youth problems receive attention from policymakers, how to formulate proposals to respond to the problems that arise, and how to choose an alternative to overcome the problem. The youth. The stages in youth policy formulation in Garut district are the same as the stages in policy formulation according to Winarno (2015), namely: 1) Problem Formulation; 2) Preparation of Policy Agenda; 3) Selection of Policy Alternatives; and 4) Policy Determination/Approval Stage.

This research uses qualitative research methods, especially case study techniques, to methodically and precisely describe information and typical attributes related to certain populations and fields. (Moleong, 2013) defines qualitative research as an investigative methodology that produces descriptive data by collecting verbal or written statements from participants and observing their behavior. In the context of data collection, case studies

are chosen to illustrate or validate a concept or phenomenon so that the phenomenon under study can provide answers to pre-existing research questions and contribute to research that is relevant to the field. The data acquisition process for this research was carried out in an environment that is very similar to nature. This research uses data sources, especially primary data, namely information collected through interviews with informants conducted by researchers. The primary data for this research was obtained through interviews and direct observation with informants regarding the development of Garut Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth. Second, secondary data was obtained by researchers indirectly. The secondary data analyzed is institutional administrative data in the form of Event Materials, Academic Manuscripts, Initial Reports, and Final Reports on the process of drafting Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth. Apart from that, this research uses the following data analysis techniques:

Figure 2. Triangulation Data Analysis



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Formulation of Garut Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth

Youth play a crucial part in governance by offering novel viewpoints and creative concepts that propel advancement and transformation. Their distinct perspectives, influenced by current challenges and opportunities, can result in more efficient and pertinent policy formulation. Active participation of young people in governance guarantees that policies are aligned with the requirements and ambitions of the younger cohorts, fostering inclusiveness and strategic foresight. Young individuals frequently lead in technical developments and environmental sustainability projects, lobbying for policies that tackle climate change and the digital divide.

Furthermore, the active involvement of young people in government promotes civic participation and democratic principles. Through active participation in political processes, young

individuals acquire knowledge and understanding of government, leadership, and public service, thereby equipping themselves with the necessary skills and qualities to assume leadership roles in the future. By participating in community projects, advocacy groups, and government advisory councils, individuals gain the ability to exert influence over decision-making processes and ensure that authorities are held responsible for their actions. This engagement serves to enhance democratic institutions and foster a culture of accountability and openness within government organizations. By harnessing the vigor, ingenuity, and dedication of young people, governments may more efficiently tackle present challenges and guarantee enduring progress for subsequent generations.

The youth policy in the Garut Regency is an initiative of the Garut Regency government, in this case, proposed by the Youth and Sports Service. This policy is based on the many problems related to youth that require government

regulation in handling them, which was then realized with the issuance of Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth. The issuance of Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth is inseparable from policy formulation.

Policy formulation is the process of developing action plans or steps that will be taken by the government to achieve the desired goals or results. These steps are taken to produce a public policy that can meet the needs and aspirations of the community. In this research, the formulation of Garut Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth is discussed. The research data was obtained by the researcher based on the results of interviews and findings in the field, supplemented by document data which was then compiled and analyzed. The researcher also carried out a triangulation process regarding various sources of information and the content of the information.

In studying the formulation of Garut Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth, researchers analyzed it using theory (Wahab, 2021), which states that policy formulation includes 4 stages, namely: problem formulation, agenda setting, selection of policy alternatives, and policy determination. The following are the results of research and discussion one by one of the formulation stages of Garut Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth.

Formulation of the problem

Problem formulation or problem identification is the first stage in public policy formulation. Identifying public

problems is a big foundation in formulating public policy so that its direction is correct, appropriate, and appropriate. Recognizing and formulating problems is the most fundamental step in formulating Garut Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth.

Identify Issues and Problems

Judging from the stages of policy formulation, the identification of issues and problems is the stage where problems are raised and policymakers search for and determine the identity of the problem. This identification can be done by conducting literature studies, interviews with stakeholders, and field observations by asking questions about the types of problems faced by youth, identifying the causes of problems, and the parties affected by youth problems. Since the beginning of 2019, various youth problems have become a common issue in Garut Regency, these youth problems have received serious attention from various parties. The large number of young people who commit violations or the lack of facilities and infrastructure to support youth activities are also problems of concern to all elements of society.

The Garut Regency Youth and Sports Service is currently carrying out an inventory of various youth problems throughout Garut Regency under government supervision. The Department of Youth and Sports carries out data collection on issues affecting young individuals, using a combination of interviews with a variety of stakeholders and field observations. These issues are then synthesized, compiled, and raised to a

higher level to be taken into consideration as proposed regional regulations. Garut Regency is faced with various problems related to its young generation. In the specific context of youth development policy in Garut Regency, an important problem that arises is the high unemployment rate among working-age groups, this figure reaches 42,058 people or covers around 16.4% of the total workforce in Garut Regency.

The lack of facilities and infrastructure owned by the Garut Regency Government hinders the provision of adequate support for youth activities. In 2024, Garut Regency is expected to be officially recognized as a region that prioritizes the needs and welfare of its young generation. The appointment will include implementing measures aimed at protecting young people, offering a range of services tailored to their specific needs, and establishing a range of facilities to foster leadership qualities, entrepreneurial skills, and innovative growth.

From the issue and problem identification stage, it can be seen that 6 (six) problems have been formulated in such a way as to be continued in the next stages of policy formulation. The results of identifying this problem are the basic material to support follow-up action, namely the preparation of academic texts or draft legal regulations.

Identify the Legal Basis

The purpose of identifying the legal basis is to look at the statutory regulations which are legal instruments as the basis for the proposed draft regional youth regulations, and the aim is to look at the law

as a basis for doing this. By paying attention to these laws and regulations, it is hoped that this draft regional regulation will not conflict with other regulations or with higher laws and regulations, and will be in harmony with other laws and regulations in the process of making it. Solving problems related to the younger generation. Kadispora Basuki Eko conveyed the following regarding the legal basis for the formation of regional youth regulations, the Garut Regency Government has the authority to make regional regulations because this is in line with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government which gives authority to regional governments to regulate regional affairs, including managing the interests of society, in this case youth.

This law gives regional governments the authority to regulate regional affairs, including regulating the interests of the community, in this case, youth. There are other laws with a higher hierarchy that regulate youth, apart from the authority of regional governments to establish regional regulations by the mission of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. These other laws regulate juveniles at a more basic level. The following was conveyed by DPRD Member Subhan Fahmi, this Regional Regulation is a derivative of the Youth Law no. 40 of 2009 concerning Youth which regulates the government's obligation to foster and develop youth as part of human resource potential, then youth regulations are made by the regional government as an extension of the government's hand in the technical management of youth in the regions. The 2018-2023 Garut Regency Regional Medium Term Development Plan

(RPJMD) contains a strategy for developing youth potential. This is according to the Head of the Legal and Human Rights Section of the Regional Secretariat, Kristanti Wahyuni, who stated that the development of the younger generation is part of the Garut Regency government's plan, especially in increasing the HDI through educational decentralization. This is stated in the 2018 Garut Regency Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) which is valid until 2023.

It is hoped that this Regional Regulation on Youth will have a very broad scope, not only focusing on the Youth and Sports Department which is the youth management service, but also entering the realm of other SKPDs which still have youth elements, where it is hoped that all parties can collaborate to make this Regional Regulation a success and implement it to the maximum.

Garut Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth is based on several legal bases as follows: 1) Law Number 40 of 2009 concerning Youth, stipulates the government's obligation to foster and develop youth as part of potential human resources; 2) Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which gives authority to regional governments to regulate regional affairs, including regulating the interests of the community, in this case, youth; 3) Government Regulation Number 54 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which regulates the duties and authority of regional governments in fostering and developing youth; 4) Presidential Decree Number 99 of

2020 concerning the National Youth Action Plan for 2020-2024, which sets national goals and strategies for developing youth potential; and 5) Garut Regency Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2018-2023, which sets out the vision, mission and development strategy for Garut Regency, including strategies for developing youth potential.

With this strong legal basis, the Garut Regency Government can draft regional regulations regarding youth to improve the quality of human resources and accelerate development in the region. From this aspect of the process of drafting legislative regulations, legal research is the initial/preparatory step at the pre-legislation stage.

Agenda Setting

After identifying youth problems in Garut Regency and formulated by the Garut Regency government, the next stage is that the Garut Regency government, in this case, the Youth and Sports Service, submits a proposal to the Garut Regency DPRD so that this proposal is included in the policy agenda stage. The policy agenda is a stage in which problems or issues that are of concern to actors are decided to be made into a policy. The policy agenda is a battle of ideas or discourse that occurs in government institutions, the policy agenda is carried out so that policy formulation can be carried out well and in a structured manner, and the policy agenda is carried out so that the intended policy targets are right on target and do not miss.

These problems compete, only certain problems ultimately make it onto the policy agenda. One of the conditions for a

problem to be included in the policy agenda is that the problem has a big impact on society and requires immediate handling. Public problems that have been included in the policy agenda will be discussed by policy formulators, namely the legislature (DPR), the executive (the Regent and his assistants), government agents, and perhaps also the judiciary. These problems are discussed based on the level of urgency to be resolved immediately, to find out the policy formulation of Regional Regulation Number 2 concerning Youth, researchers conducted research on activities carried out by the Garut Regency Youth and Sports Service, including forming a policy formulation team and formulating academic texts. The research results are described as follows:

Forming a Policy Formulation Team

Seeing the condition of youth in Garut Regency which has many problems, it is necessary to select or determine priorities for youth problems that are included in the draft regional regulations. The priority of youth problems is chosen as the most urgent so that if it is not made a priority in the draft regional regulations (Raperda) it will hamper youth development in Garut Regency, therefore considering the many youth problems in Garut Regency, youth problems need to be formulated specifically. Of the six problems that have been identified, it turns out that all of them are priorities for inclusion in the draft regional youth regulations. After problems and issues related to youth in Garut Regency were identified, the actors involved in the problem were then mapped. To achieve this goal, we are looking for

anyone in the Garut Regency who has an interest in the problems facing the younger generation.

Youth Organizations (KNPI) and journalists can be seen as informal groups consisting of individuals who play an active role. Forming a policy formulation team is important to ensure that everyone has the same right to voice the problems faced by the younger generation, which require more attention and must be discussed within the government's policy framework. The responsibility of the team assigned to the preparation of the plan is to accurately identify specific matters that require consideration and should be included in the proposed local regulatory framework.

Based on the results of the interview, it can be concluded that for the preparation of Garut Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth, several parties were involved as drafters, including: 1) The Garut Regency Youth and Sports Service has an important role in formulating the drafting of local youth regulations because they are responsible for the development and empowerment of youth in Garut Regency; 2) Garut Regency DPRD as a legislative body; and 3) Youth organizations in Garut Regency can also be involved in preparing the agenda setting because they have experience and a deeper understanding regarding the conditions and needs of youth in the area.

Formulating Academic Papers

The Garut Regency Government, especially the Youth and Sports Department, is the body responsible for submitting draft regional regulations

regarding youth, so the Youth and Sports Department is also the body responsible for creating academic texts which are used as material for drafting Regional Regulations (Raperda), with the help of experts. Law and students. Kadispora Basuki Eko also expressed the same thing, "Because this youth issue has become a public issue, and because it has been formulated by the drafting team and has received priority on the public agenda, this issue deserves attention. gets more space than other issues." From the results of this formulation, Diaspora, in its capacity as the proposer of the proposal, received assistance from legal professionals and academics, who together drafted an academic document that functions as a policy draft and is intended to be discussed in DPRD sessions and public discussions before being adopted as a permanent regulation.

In Article 1 number 7 of the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2005 concerning Procedures for Preparing Draft Laws, Draft Government Regulations instead of Laws, Draft Government Regulations, and Draft Presidential Regulations that an Academic Manuscript is a manuscript that can be scientifically justified regarding the conception which contains the background, purpose of preparation, targets to be realized as well as the scope, scope, object or direction of the academic manuscript. This regulation was issued by the President of the Republic of Indonesia. An academic text regarding the matters that will be regulated in the Draft Regional Regulation which is outlined in the form of articles is the first thing that the drafting team does in the process. Prepare regional regulatory plans.

Because the Draft Regional Regulation on Youth is a draft regional regulation initiated by the Diaspora, the Garut Regency Diaspora together with a team of expert academics from the designated university, namely Pajajaran University, is the organization responsible for preparing the draft. Local regulation. Meanwhile, the information contained in academic texts is taken and used as the main source material in the preparation of Draft Regional Regulations which are implemented by the policy formulation team. The relevant agencies (departments) then took part in discussions regarding the Draft Regional Regulation. Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers, it is known that the process of preparing the academic text for Garut Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth was carried out in several stages, including the following: 1) Literature and research studies: Literature and research studies were carried out regarding regional regulations relating to youth, as well as the conditions of youth in the Garut Regency; 2) Consultation with experts: Consultations were held with legal experts, academics and youth regarding the preparation of this academic manuscript; 3) Discussions with stakeholders: Discussions were held with stakeholders, such as youth, youth organizations, and other related parties to obtain input and suggestions; 4) Formation of Drafting Team: A drafting team was formed consisting of various elements, such as academics, legal experts, and youth representatives, to formulate the concept and design of the academic text; and 5) Discussion and ratification: After the academic text is formulated, discussions and

consultations are carried out with related parties, such as the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) and stakeholders, as well as ratification by the authorities.

Regarding the preparation of the academic text of Garut Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth, several experts involved include: First, Legal experts: Legal experts can assist in formulating legal aspects related to regional regulations regarding youth so that the academic text is produced by applicable legal provisions. Second, Academics: Academics related to the youth sector can provide input and suggestions related to concepts, theories, and strategies for youth development. Third, Youth: Involving youth in the preparation of this academic text is very important, because they are the parties directly involved and have experience and a deeper understanding regarding the conditions and needs of youth in Garut Regency. Fourth, representatives of youth organizations: Representatives of youth organizations can assist in formulating the needs and aspirations of youth which are the focus of regional regulations on youth. Fifth, other related parties: Other related parties, such as local government, educational institutions, and the community, can provide input and suggestions regarding issues and problems related to youth in the Garut Regency.

Selection of Policy Alternatives

After public problems are well defined and policy formulators agree to include the problem on the policy agenda, the next step is to create a solution to the problem. Here policy formulators will be faced with policy alternatives that can be

taken to solve the problem. The policy alternative taken is a compromise of the various interest groups involved in forming the policy. In conditions like this, policy choices will be based on compromises and negotiations that occur between actors with an interest in policymaking. To find out the policy formulation of Regional Regulation Number 2 concerning Youth, researchers researched activities carried out by the Youth and Sports Service and the Garut Regency DPRD including selection of alternative policies and public discussions and appeals. The research results are described as follows:

Selection of Policy Alternatives

After public problems are well defined and policy formulators agree to include the problem on the policy agenda, the next step is to create a solution to the problem. Here policy formulators will be faced with alternative policy options that can be taken to solve the problem.

When deciding on different policy options, it is important to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the policies to be implemented and the impacts of these policies on society and the environment. This requires a survey to determine appropriate policy alternatives, as stated by Kadispora Basuki Eko who said, "It is necessary to survey the community and stakeholders related to youth." This survey has the potential to provide an overview of the challenges experienced by the young generation in Garut Regency, as well as alternative solutions that are desired. Since group talk can help in reaching consensus and finding appropriate policy alternatives,

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group talk can also be used to choose different policy alternatives.

To increase the contribution of the younger generation to the progress of Garut Regency, one alternative strategy that can be implemented is to strengthen youth institutions such as youth organizations and other youth organizations. Garut Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth is expected to have a good impact on the welfare and quality of life of the young generation in Garut Regency by adopting the right policy solutions.

Public Discussion and Comparative Study

There are several processes involved in the process of formulating regional regulations which are still young, including public discussions and comparative studies. The Garut Regency Youth and Sports Service sent the Draft

Regional Regulation (Raperda) for youth and academic texts to the legislative body, in this case, the DPRD. The first thing that happened was that the Draft Regional Regulation was tested within the DPRD environment by Special Committee II of the Garut Regency DPRD. This is the first step taken. As a member of the DPRD, Subhan Fahmi conveyed the following statement regarding this matter: "Before it is adopted as a regional regulation, the academic text that has been prepared will be brought to the Special Committee II forum for discussion to determine which policy should be adopted, the alternative is the most effective." In this forum, several different discussions and research were carried out, and the results were used to select various alternative policies that had been previously formulated by the drafting team. The following are details of the membership of Special Committee II which will discuss the draft regional regulations on youth:

Table 2. Membership Composition of Special Committee II for Discussion of Draft Regional Regulation on Youth

No	Name	Fraction	Position
1	H. Agus Hamdani GS, S.Pdi	PPP	Field Coordinator
2	H. Subhan Fahmi, SIP	PKB	Chairman
3	Dadan Wardiansyah, SIP	PDIP	Vice Chairman
4	H. Akhmad Mulyana, S.Pdi	Golkar	Member
5	Tatang Sumirat, SIP	Gerindra	Member
6	H. Dian Masparoni	PPP	Member
7	Aji Kurnia	PKB	Member
8	Kartono, S. Kep., M.Si	PKS	Member
9	Witri Astriani, S.Kom	Demokrat	Member
10	Taufik Hidayat, SHI	PAN	Member
11	Ir. H. Yayat Hidayat	PAN	Member
12	Yudha Puja Turnawan	PDIP	Member

Source: Regional Secretariat of Garut Regency DPRD, 2023

After the formation of Special Committee II, the next process was for Special Committee II to be able to carry out

the responsibilities and authority that had been entrusted to it so on June 7, 2021, Special Committee II began discussing the

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plans and schedule for Special Committee II. The next step taken by Special Committee II was to hold a hearing dialogue working meeting with the Diaspora, the

Regional Secretariat for Law and Human Rights, and KNPI to obtain input. The following is the schedule of Special Committee II activities:

Table 3. Special Committee II Activity Schedule for Discussion of Draft Regional Regulation on Youth

No	Date	Activity	Place	Institution	Material
1	June 7, 2021	Internal meeting	DPRD Meeting Room	Chairman and Members of Special Committee II	Discussing the plans and schedule of Special Committee II
2	June 14, 2021	Dialogue hearing work meeting	DPRD Meeting Room	Diaspora, Law and Human Rights Section, KNPI, OKP	Expose the draft regulations Get input from youth organizations
3	15 to 18 June 2021	Consultation Coordination Comparative studies/Work visits	Deputy 2 for youth development at the Indonesian Ministry of Youth and Sports, South Tangerang City DPRD	Diaspora	Regarding the drafting of the Draft Regional Regulation on Youth Comparison of Youth Draft Regulations
4	21 to 24 June 2021	Consultation/Coordination	Director General of Binapenta and PKK Ministry of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia Diaspora Prov. DKI Jakarta and Bekasi Regency DPRD	Diaspora	Entrepreneurship program and expansion of employment opportunities for youth. Diaspora and Bekasi DPRD regarding Youth Regional Regulations
5	June 25, 2021	An internal special committee meeting Finalization work meeting	DPRD Meeting Room	Member of Special Committee II Diaspora and Human Rights Law Section	Preparation for the finalization of the draft regional regulation on youth and preparation of the Special Committee II report Discussion of the draft Regional Regulation on Youth
6	July 2, 2021	Plenary Report of Special Committee II	DPRD Meeting Room	Member of Special Committee II	Special Committee Report II

Source: District DPRD Regional Secretariat. Garut, 2023

After several stages had been carried out, Special Committee II held a session to provide a final report on the discussion of the existing Draft Regional Regulation with the recommendation of establishing the Youth Draft Regional Regulation as a Youth Regional Regulation.

From the results of the final discussion meeting, it can be seen that the Draft Regional Regulation on Youth of Garut Regency is ready to be ratified as a Regional Regulation on Youth. After obtaining approval to be ratified, the results of the final discussion of Special Committee II were

given to the Regional Secretariat for Law and Human Rights as a judicial institution to ratify. Ratification of the Garut Regency Youth Regional Regulation on August 22, 2021.

Policy Determination

The stages of determining and ratifying policies need to be carried out so that a policy that has been chosen in the previous stage has binding legal force cannot be contested and is by the applicable statutory and regulatory processes. Ratification of Public Policy is a process of mutual adjustment and acceptance of recognized principles and accepted measures.

Based on the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), the regional regulations that have been passed must be published. First, to have legal force and be able to bind the community, regional regulations that have been ratified by the Regional Head must be promulgated in the Regional Gazette. Second, to maintain the harmony and relevance of the Regional Regulation with its explanation, the explanation of the Regional Regulation is recorded in the Additional Regional Gazette and is stipulated simultaneously with the promulgation of the Regional Regulation as promulgated above. The official with the authority to promulgate the Regional Regulation is the Regional Secretary. To find out the policy formulation of Regional Regulation Number 2 concerning Youth, researchers researched activities carried out by the Youth and Sports Service and the Garut Regency DPRD including the promulgation and ratification process as well as regional gazettes and regional news.

The research results are described as follows:

Ratification and Invitation Process

The process of ratifying and promulgating Garut Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth can be carried out in the following steps: 1) Ratification by the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Garut Regency; 2) After the process of discussing and forming the academic text is complete, the academic text will be submitted to the Garut Regency DPRD for discussion and ratification to become a Regional Regulation. This process involves commissions in the Garut Regency DPRD, which will discuss academic texts and ensure that the resulting Regional Regulations comply with applicable laws and regulations; 3) Signing by the Regent, After the Garut Regency DPRD approves the Regional Regulation, the Regional Regulation will be signed by the Regent as a sign that the Regional Regulation has been ratified and is legally valid; and 4) Promulgation, After being signed by the Regent, Garut Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth will be officially promulgated through print and electronic media, such as newspapers, the official website of the Garut Regency Government, and social media.

Regional Gazette and Regional News

Regional Gazette and Regional News are media used to make announcements and promulgations related to Regional Regulations that have been passed and are in force in a region. The following is an explanation of LD and BD

for Garut Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth:

1. The Regional Gazette (LD) is the print media used by the Garut Regency Government to make announcements and promulgations regarding the Youth Regional Regulations that have been passed.
2. Regional News (BD) is an electronic media used by the Garut Regency Government to make announcements and promulgations related to regional regulations that have been passed.

The purpose of this regulation is to facilitate the integration of regional organizations involved in youth development, increase compliance with established standards, and foster mutual understanding within the Community: 1) Vision, mission, goals, and objectives of youth development in Garut Regency; 2) Definition and classification of youth, as well as youth rights and obligations; 3) Youth coaching and development mechanisms, including character building, skills development, and improving the quality of education; 4) Formation and duties of youth organizations, as well as providing support and facilities to youth organizations; 5) Development of the creative economy and business opportunities for youth, including business financing and entrepreneurship training; 6) Youth participation and role in regional

development, including participation in social, political and development activities; and 7) Supervision and evaluation of the implementation of Regional Regulations on Youth.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion from the results of this research is that in the process of formulating Garut Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Youth, there was a significant effort in identifying problems and issues relevant to youth in Garut Regency. The policy formulation team involved included a variety of official and unofficial actors, demonstrating a commitment to presenting diverse perspectives in public policy discussions. Although there have been steps in selecting policy alternatives and formulating academic papers, there are several weaknesses in the process. Problems such as non-accommodation of all youth issues, lack of involvement of religious NGOs, and limited regulations governing youth empowerment are still challenges that need to be overcome. This research highlights the importance of continuing efforts to increase the participation and involvement of various stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of youth policies in the Garut Regency to achieve more inclusive and sustainable development goals.

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