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Implementation Study of Youth Entrepreneurship Programs by Youth and Sports Center in Yogyakarta to Improved the Economic Resilience in Special Region of Yogyakarta

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Abstract

This research examines the implementation of the entrepreneurship program, and how its implications for the resilience. It analyzes the implementation of the entrepreneurship program that has been held by local government Center for Youth and Sports in Special Region of Yogyakarta. The data collection technique was carried out in four stages; observation, interview, documentation, and literature study and used the cross data method to validate the data. Entrepreneurship programs and training in Yogyakarta Center for Youth and Sports consist of youth participation programs through the socialization of youth entrepreneurship centers. The program aims to increase the youth entrepreneurship and life skills development. This program is implemented through online marketing skills training activities. The results show that the Yogyakarta Center for Youth and Sports entrepreneurship programs and training have been held annually. In the program implementation, it can be seen that this program is able to give a venture capital for young entrepreneurs to develop their business. However, this program has not yet reached young business owners who do not have the legality for their business entity. Online marketing skills training activities have also been carried out and get a good response from the participants who felt helped by this training. These programs and training have implications for increasing economic resilience that can be demonstrated through capital assistance for business owners to develop their businesses so that they can be able to meet their primary needs in business. Furthermore, it also brings impacts for job opportunities.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesian youth now are currently facing complex challenges and threats, not only in competing with other nations, but they are also confronted by the threats to the nation's values. According to Widjojo, the Issues that are happening in a certain country could affect the other countries as well, implies that there is a dependency relationship between the

countries which could lead to the existence of global citizen.¹ Masdiana in *The Role of Young Generation in National Defense*² also stated that various both latent and manifest social phenomena are currently visible in the society, such as the degradation in the principal of our society, decreasing social sensitivity, the absence of ethics, power misuse, insecurity, and bribery that obscures justice.

Youth as the next generation of the nation should be prepared in order to continue the leadership; and also as the heir of the nation in the future. The former president, Soekarno, once said, “Jalimerah”- which means that as a nation, we should never leave or forget the history, that Soekarno, Hatta, Sjahrir, and Mohammad Roem had become great leaders in their young ages, and as the youth’s historical project, Indonesia demands intellectual, strong, visionary, moral, brave, and nationalist youth to bring Indonesia to a brighter future. Youth with strength and intelligence are more able to think with more open mind and tolerant to accept changes. Furthermore, the youth will preserve the spirit of nationalism to their next generations. In order to unleash the potential of Indonesian youth, various policies are needed to support the empowerment and capacity building of the youth in all regions and provinces, including in Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Special Region of Yogyakarta as the City of Education, has put the efforts in unleashing the capacity of the youth in Special Region of Yogyakarta in order to master useful soft skill in their real life and occupation. This also includes an effort to prepare national power.

Yogyakarta Center for Youth and Sports is obliged to provide guidance and implementation of youth capacity building programs in Special Region of Yogyakarta in order to create a generation with Indonesian identity and life independence. Guided by Yogyakarta Local Government Medium Term Development Term, Education, Youth, and Sport Office in 2012-2017 have a vision to "Realize the quality of education, youth, and sports that uphold cultural noble values". The cultural noble values are also enriched with national cultural values in the development of global value context . Furthermore, in order to support its vision, Education, Youth, and Sport Office formulated three missions, which are: 1) Provide good quality, non-discriminatory and culture-based education; 2) Develop the

¹ Agus Widjojo. *Transformasi TNI Dari Pejuang Kemerdekaan Menuju Tentara Profesional dalam Demokrasi: Pergulatan TNI Mengukuhkan Kepribadian dan Jati Diri*. (Jakarta: Kata Hasta Pustaka, 2015), 14.

² Masdiana, Erlangga, Agus Susilo dan Suratman. *Peran Generasi Muda dalam Ketahanan Nasional*. (Jakarta: Kementerian Negara Pemuda dan Olahraga, 2008), 179.

quality and character development of the youth and sports; 3) Develop education, youth, and culture-based sports management.

This research supports the implementation of youth entrepreneurship programs to develop and improve the economic resilience. In conducting research, the researcher employs qualitative research with descriptive format, based on the factual and accurate data.

Qualitative research method was employed in this research, combined with descriptive elaboration; this research is able to provide broader information. On the one hand, researcher referred to Moleong who explained that qualitative research is aimed to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perception, motivation, actions, and etc. holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language in a special natural context and by utilizing various natural methods.³ This scientific research was also aimed to understand a phenomena in the social by prioritizing the process of deep communication between researcher and the phenomena studied.⁴

The primary data were obtained by conducting observation and in-depth interviews. The secondary data were obtained from indirect sources in the form of documentation, literature. and also news on the internet. The observation in this research was executed by came directly to the location of the research, Yogyakarta Center for Youth and Sports. The observation is non-participatory, which means that the researcher is not directly involved as the object of the study. The purpose of using this observation technique is in order to capture the real condition and picture of the object of research that can be used as supporting materials in analyzing the data.

The interviews were conducted to a number of sources who are related or understand the Implementation of Yogyakarta Center for Youth and Sports Policy, thus, the data obtained would be more accurate. Several people interviewed are from Special Region of Yogyakarta, which are six people; consist of the Head of Yogyakarta Center for Youth and Sports, Head of the Youth Section, Head of the Sports Section, by conducting interviews with six participants and program alumni.

³ Moleong, L. J. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2010).

⁴ Haris Herdiansyah. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif untuk Ilmu-ilmu Sosial*. (Jakarta: Salemba Humanika, 2010)

The technique in collecting data based on documentation studies are divided into two.⁵ First, Record (R), a written statement prepared by an individual or institution for testing or accounting presentation. Second, data retrieval obtained through documents (written materials), in form of notes, transcripts, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, minutes of meetings, agendas, disks, microfilms, photographs, and others. This technique provides benefits for testing, interpreting, and making future projections. Literature study also covers the internet. The internet data is intended to obtain data that can be used to support and complement the discussion of the results.

Qualitative analysis used to process data obtained is descriptive analysis method by collecting and compiling the data, than the analysis is carried out through: (a) Data Reduction. The data obtained are summarized, selected, and sorted by the patterns and theme. Creating good notes is needed so that the data could be easily controlled and provide sharper picture of the observation. The data were confirmed by several sources in order to get the accurate data. This activity is carried out after the data is collected through the data selection, focusing, and simplifying. (b) Categorization. The results of data acquisition from observations, interviews, documentation, and literature study are then classified according to predetermined categories. The data obtained are systematically arranged and simplified into categories with the characteristics of each specific data in accordance with the objectives of the research that are important and basic. Through data categorization, we can provide a clear picture of research on the Strategy for Improving Youth Defending Country Young Generation Implications for Regional Resilience, with case studies on youth capacity building programs at the Yogyakarta Youth and Sports Center. (c) Data Display. The data collected is rearranged with cognitive tendencies to simplify information into a selective review form. The purpose of this activity is so that the data could be more easily understood as its level of validity and objectivity could also be obtained. (d) Conclusion Extracting. This step is conducted based on the results of the analysis which are adjusted to the research questions. The tendency of the result is re-identified and interpreted in order to draw final conclusions that can be accounted.

⁵ Rindu Sanubari Mashita Firdaus. "Implikasi Pelaksanaan Asean-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA) terhadap Ketahanan Keamanan Nasional di Indonesia". *Tesis*. Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2013.

THEORETICAL APPROACH

a. Public Policy

Policy, in general, is understood as the relationship between ideas, actions and outcomes. At the level of idea, policy reflects what the government has stated it will implement. At the level of action, policy is reflected in what the government actually carries out. At the outcome level, policy is reflected in the influence of government on the wider community. The definition of policy is a public decision made by the state and implemented by the bureaucratic instruments, which could also mean that the nature of a certain policy is not abstract and it could be seen as the final product of a state's process.⁶

Public policy, according to Thomas Dye is every choice of the government, whether they will do or will not do.⁷ According to Sitompul, public policy is all about filtering and selection that has formulated from the demands of the community that are met or not, due to the limited resources.⁸ Thomas A. Birkland defined policy as an action that leads to the goals proposed by an individual, certain group, or government in a particular environment, related to certain obstacles while seeking for opportunities to achieve the desired goal or target.⁹ Moreover, Merilee S. Grindle defined policy as a program projected with goals.¹⁰

Policy, as a process, consists of three main dimensions, which are: 1) formulation, 2) implementation, and 3) Evaluation. The formulation of the problem is an effort to produce information about the conditions that cause policy's issues.¹¹ Dunn provided an overview in the policy making process as follows: (1) Agenda Preparation, where the elected functionaries determine the issues on the public agenda. (2) Policy Formulation, issues within the policy agenda are then determined by policy makers for the formulation of alternatives or policy choices. (3) Policy Adoption, the alternative policies selected and adopted with public support. (4) Policy Implementation, policies taken are then carried out by administrative units by mobilizing available resources. (5) Policy Evaluation, the examination of the assessment units of policy makers must be approved by policy makers and implementers.

⁶ Arief Budiman. *Teori Negara; Negara, Kekuasaan dan Ideologi*. (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2002) 89.

⁷ Subarsono. *Analisis Kebijakan Publik Konsep, Teori dan Aplikasi*. (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2006) 2.

⁸ Mukti Sitompul. "Implementasi Kebijakan Publik: Pengalaman Masa Lalu". *Jurnal Harmoni Sosial* 1, no. 1 (2006): 47.

⁹ Thomas A. Birkland. *An Introduction to the Policy Process*. (New York: M.E. Sharpe Inc. Armonk NY, 2001) 3.

¹⁰ Merilee S. Grindle, *Politics and Policy Implementation in The Third World*. (New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1980)

¹¹ W. Dunn. *Pengantar Analisis Kebijakan Publik*. (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press. 2003) 21.

The explanation above related to the policy definition that has been disclosed by the experts, the researcher concluded that public policy is a series of actions and decisions made by the government in order to solve public's issues. According to the context of this research, the government policy or program that becomes the subject of the research is the Youth Capacity Building Program by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit of Education, Youth, and Sport Office which concentrate on the Youth and Sports in Special Region of Yogyakarta.

The Special Region of Yogyakarta's Local Government Medium Term Development Plan is the basic document or basic reference for the administration of government in accordance with The Regulation of Special Region of Yogyakarta No. 3 of 2018 concerning the Local Government Medium Term Development Plan in 2017-2022.

b. Policy Implementation

The study on implementation was aimed to explain various phenomena during the implementation of the policy or program. Implementation of policies and programs is not always successful but that does not mean that the government has failed in implementing those. The success and failure of a policy or program implementation in achieving the desired goals, are conceptualized as the performance of policy implementation. Haedar Akib explained that performance measurement is the application of the method used by researchers to answer the main questions in evaluating the implementation of policies or programs, which are: 1) The content and purpose of a policy ; 2) The stages that must be carried out to achieve the objectives or desired goal; 3) Whether the implementation could achieve the goal after conducting the stages or not.¹²

c. Youth Theory

According to the Constitution No 40 2009 concerning Youth, youth is citizen of the nation who are classified in the age group of 16-30 years old. The National Youth development includes; First, its direction and foundation refer to Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, Law No 40 2009 concerning Youth. Second, the components that need to be prepared are; strengthening youth service strategies, determining tasks, functions, authorities

¹² Haedar Akib. "Implementasi Kebijakan: Apa, Mengapa, dan Bagaimana". *Jurnal Administrasi Publik* 1, no. 1 (2010).

and responsibilities of the government and regional governments, determining the roles, responsibilities and rights of the youth. Third, the core of youth services, which are awareness, empowerment, and development. Fourth, supporting factors in order to achieve development goals, including; coordination and partnership; prepare the facilities needed, strengthen youth organizations and the participation of the community, provide awards and prepare fundings.

d. Economic Resilience

Economic resilience is a dynamic condition that contains tenacity and resilience, including the ability to develop strength in facing and overcoming all challenges, threats, human rights and disturbances that come from outside or inside, both directly and indirectly endangering the economic life.¹³

According to Sunardi, a person's economic resilience is said to be below average if the person is unable to meet primary and secondary needs.¹⁴ Basrie, C. analogized that there is a close relationship between formal institutions such as the state and social networks and also social norms that direct into economic action. Economic resilience is the ability to restore, maintain and develop healthy economic condition. Furthermore, as the indicator of achieving economic resilience is when an individual's economic conditions are able to create employment, survival, and are able to compete in a competitive and innovative way.¹⁵ The realization of a prosperous economy creates economic resilience to be not easily swayed by either internal or external factors¹⁶.

YOUTH POLICY AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAM OF YOGYAKARTA YOUTH AND SPORTS CENTER

a. General Description of the Research Field

Yogyakarta Education, Youth, and Sports Office is located at Jalan Cendana Number 9, Semaki, Umbulharjo, Yogyakarta City. Education, Youth, and Sports Office was formed based on the Regulation of Yogyakarta Special Region No. 3 of 2015 concerning the

¹³ B. Kusumasari. *Manajemen Bencana dan Kapabilitas Pemerintah Lokal*. (Yogyakarta: Gava Media, 2014)

¹⁴ R.M. Sunardi. *Pembinaan Ketahanan Bangsa dalam Rangka Memperkokoh Keutuhan Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia Teori Ketahanan Nasional, Geostrategi Indonesia, dan Ketahanan Regional*. (Jakarta : PT Keaternita Adidarma, 2004)

¹⁵ Basrie, C. *Bela Negara: Implementasi dan Pengembangannya (Penjabaran Pasal 30 UUD 1945)*. (Jakarta: UI Press, 1998).

¹⁶ National Resilience Institute of Indonesia Republic, 1999

Institutional Government of Yogyakarta Special Region. Education, Youth, and Sports Office has four Regional Technical Implementation Units (UPTD: 1) Training and Technical Education Centers (BLPT); 2) Youth and Sports Centers (BPO); 3) Educational Communication Technology Center (BTKP); 4) Learning Activity Development Center (BPKB). Education, Youth, and Sports Office also oversees the offices in each regency and or city in Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Yogyakarta Youth and Sports Centers are one of the 4 Regional Technical Implementing Units owned by the Yogyakarta Education, Youth and Sports Service. Article 27 paragraph 1 Governor Rule No. 101 of 2015 concerning the Formation, Organizational Structure, Job Description and Functions and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementing Unit in the Office of Education, Youth and Sports stated that the task of the Youth and Sports Centers has its duty as a technical implementing unit in the field of youth and sports.

b. Youth Activities and Program of Yogyakarta Youth and Sports Center

As the Regional Technical Implementation Units (UPTD) of Yogyakarta Education, Youth, and Sports Office, Youth and Sport Center has made its serious effort, thus Youth and Sport Center has carried out several youth activities and programs as follow:¹⁷

- 1) Youth Participation Improvement Program. This program was aimed to foster youth participation in development, with a series of activities to achieve these objectives: (a) Socialization of Youth Entrepreneurship Centers (b) Bachelor as Development Initiator.
- 2) Youth Life skill and Entrepreneurship Program. This program was aimed to provide skills training for youth. It is expected that the alumni of this program will have sufficient skills. The activities consist of: (a) Youth Skills and Entrepreneurship Training (b) Pioneer Youth Election.
- 3) Youth Development and Empowerment Program. This program was aimed to foster the personality of the younger generation, with activities such as: (a) Preparation of Youth Data Map of Yogyakarta Special Region, (b) Selection and

¹⁷ LKJIP DISDIKPORA DIY, 2017

Training of Prospective Local Members of National Flag Hoisting Troop, (c) Selection of Candidates for National Flag Hoisting Troop Members, (d) Development of Young Generation through Youth Jamboree Regional Youth Jamboree Activities (JPD), (e) Youth Generation Coaching through Inter-Country Youth Exchange (PPAN), (f) Youth Generation Coaching via Nusantara Youth Boat (KPN). (g) Youth Generation Coaching through the formation of Anti-drug cadres, (h) Exhibition of Youth Works.

c. The Government Policy

Referring to Law Number 40 of 2009 concerning Youth Article 27 paragraph (2) mandates that the development of youth entrepreneurship is carried out by the Government, Regional Governments, communities, and/or youth organizations. Assistant Deputy for Youth Entrepreneurship Deputy for Youth Development has formulated the Grand Design for Youth Entrepreneurship Development as a follow up to the mandate of Government Regulation No. 41 of 2011 concerning Youth Entrepreneurship Leadership and Youth Entrepreneurship Development as well as Youth Facilities and Infrastructure formulating that there are important aspects in the development of youth entrepreneurship namely: (1) Youth entrepreneurship basic training, (2) Youth entrepreneurship strengthening training, (3) Youth entrepreneurship development training.

This was confirmed in the Regulation of the Minister of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Indonesia Number 0613 of 2014 concerning Procedures for Providing Youth Entrepreneurship Development Facilities.

d. The Policy of Yogyakarta Education, Youth, and Sport Office

The Medium Term Development Plan of the Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2017-2022 states the vision and mission of the Governor of Yogyakarta Special Region, this vision and mission seeks to reconcile planning for the previous five years (2012-2017) with the planning period thereafter (2017-2022). The Special Plenary Session on August 2, 2017 presented the Governor's Yogyakarta Special Region vision and mission speech with the theme "Welcoming the Indian Ocean Century for the Glory of Jogja's Human Dignity". The theme of the vision in this presentation is based on the welfare aspects, the latest maritime

phenomena (Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Kra-Canal/Thai Canal Project) and poverty in the southern Jogja region.

e. The Policy of Yogyakarta Youth and Sports Center

The Youth and Sports Center of Yogyakarta Special Region as the party in charge of youth activities strives to provide a forum for various kinds of youth activities which are expected to be able to maximize the resources and develop youth independence.

Table 1

Strategic target, Strategy, and Policy Direction of Yogyakarta Youth and Sports Center

Strategic Target	Strategy	Direction
The realization of youth development	Develop the entrepreneurship and independence to the youth	The formation of youth groups as models will create independence and entrepreneurship started by training, mentoring, and business assistance, including evaluations carried out during implementation so that they can be used as models for other youth groups.
		Assistance to youth centers that have received training in order to get benchmarks and evaluations of the achievements that have been achieved both in the form of success or failure.
		Open opportunities to cooperate with creative and tourism industries by creating and developing networks between youth centers based on product specifications

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAM BY YOGYAKARTA YOUTH AND SPORTS CENTER

a. The Youth Participation Improvement

Yogyakarta Youth and Sports Center also carried out the Youth Entrepreneurship Centre Awards in 2016, as a sub-activity of the Youth Empowerment Centre. The program was aimed to foster youth entrepreneurial interest in Yogyakarta Special Region. It was held on Thursday, June 23, 2016 at the Youth Centre of Yogyakarta Special Region. Yogyakarta Youth and Sports Center provided a total prize of Rp250,000,000 for the ten selected Youth Entrepreneurship Centres.

The registration went within several processes, started by administration selection to the Business Plan presentation in front of the judges. Then, the ten participants chosen received funding of Rp25.000.000 for each. The registration flow is presented on the chart below: The Youth Entrepreneurship Center Program is intended to create young entrepreneurs in Yogyakarta Special Region. In addition, the SKP program is also useful to decrease the poverty level in DIY, given the value of poverty in Yogyakarta is still relatively high, it is expected that the products and innovation of young entrepreneurs of Yogyakarta will be able to create business opportunities and a domino effect as a driving in creating more business actors.

The Center for Youth and Sports (BPO) has connected youth and entrepreneurship as the variables for youth development. The existence of youth entrepreneurship programs was aimed to foster the spirit of youth independence. Indicators of success of the entrepreneurship development program can be implemented by means of training, apprenticeship, mentoring, partnerships, promotions, assistance, and access to capital.

Zulkarnain conducted a study entitled “The Role of Youth and Sport Association of Yogyakarta in Youth Entrepreneurship Development to Support Family Economy” stated that there are seven aspects of youth entrepreneurship development.¹⁸ Yogyakarta Youth and Sports Center plays a role in the aspects of training and apprenticeship, but not in the aspects of mentoring, partnerships, and promotions although they have provided initial capital assistance for the cadres. The role of assistance is one of the important instruments in supporting a government program. Youth Entrepreneurship Center Program in the future can be more egalitarian in targeting all young people in Yogyakarta, the spirit to develop and assist more young entrepreneurs in Yogyakarta Special Region should be balanced with more democratic conditions that can accommodate all types of business actors. Also, assistance should not only be intended for businesses that have been running for a year, but it would be better if the Youth Entrepreneurship Center program implemented by Yogyakarta Youth and Sports Center is able to accommodate business plans or start-ups that will or are starting their businesses, so that young prospective entrepreneurs in Yogyakarta can be accommodated by the program of Youth and Sports Center.

¹⁸ Zulkarnaen. “Peran Balai Pemuda dan Olahraga Yogyakarta dalam Upaya Pengembangan Kewirausahaan Pemuda Untuk Mendukung Ketahanan Ekonomi Keluarga”. *Jurnal Ketahanan Nasional* 21, no. 3 (2015): 17.

b. Youth Entrepreneurship and Life Skills Development Programs

Online Marketing Training is organized by Yogyakarta Youth and Sports Center and in collaboration with Yogyakarta AMIKOM University. The training was aimed to improve online-based entrepreneurship skills. Online entrepreneurship training was attended by 270 young people from Yogyakarta Special Region. The training was divided into two waves, the first wave was carried out on 9th-17th July 2017 followed by an internship on 12th-18th September 2017. The second wave was held on 12th -18th September 2017 followed by an internship on 25th October-5th November 2017.

The trainees received the training for creating e-mails for business, marking business locations on Google, introducing search engines, creating websites, and managing product content to be marketed. Participants received business briefing from practitioners such as Agus Muhammad Zainul Farhan (Founder and CEO of Visitnesia), Roro Heti Kusumaningrum, an online-based cosmetic products seller, and Roni Yahya, the founder of *rendang jengkol*.

Skills training needs to be improved by targeting prospective entrepreneurial participants (start-ups) by providing modern marketing materials such as how to research products, how to test ads, scale up techniques, blueprint FB Ads from spent 0-10 million per day. It was aimed to increase competitive business actors and even more in Yogyakarta. Once, the business actors will be expected to reduce poverty and create more business opportunities

c. Youth Entrepreneurship and Life Skills Development Program

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THE ASSESSMENT INDICATORS IN EVALUATING THE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

a. Access

Registration is conducted online through the website, which becomes a form of convenience where prospective participants do not need to go directly to the office to register themselves. During the Online Marketing Training, Youth and Sports Center collaborates with AMIKOM Yogyakarta University. This shows that there has been an open and easy access to reach all young generation in Yogyakarta.

b. Coverage

Through the Youth Entrepreneurship Center Activities programs, it can be seen that the participants have been limited by: a. Ownership of legality for the establishment of a legal entity (minimum notarial deed); b. Having a bank account and tax ID number in the name of a business or organization or institution or foundation; c. The business center that has been running for at least about 1 year, proven by a certificate. This has caused an issue that not all the youth can take part in this activity, even though there are young women who already have businesses without legal status.

On the other hand, in the Online Marketing Skills Training activity, every young Yogyakarta student can take part in this online marketing training, thus, this activity could accommodate the young people who aspire to have online business.

c. Bias

Based on the interviews and also the objectives of this activity, it can be said that there is no bias in the participants. Most of the participants are young who already have businesses in accordance with the requirements.

d. Accountability

All of these activities have been reported and can be traced in the 2017 Education, Youth, and Sport Office Government Performance Report of Yogyakarta Special Region.

e. Program Suitability

The implementation of entrepreneurial activities in Yogyakarta Youth and Sports Center has met the program's suitability indicators, that can be seen through an interview with one of the participants, that their participation in this activity makes them easier to obtain additional capital.

THE IMPLICATION OF THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAM FOR THE ECONOMIC RESILIANCE

The role of Youth and Sports Center through its policies or programs helps to support regional economic development. In addition, youth entrepreneurship programs have implications for the independence of young people in their economic condition. The absorption of youth in employment in order to reduce unemployment and the formation of youth character as the next generation of the nation is one of the main goals of youth empowerment in Yogyakarta. In order to achieve this goal, Yogyakarta Education, Youth, and Sport Office, in this case Youth and Sports Center, has allocated funds of Rp 8,678,125,000.00 with the realization of Rp 7,925,482,451.00.

The implementation of entrepreneurship programs that have been carried out through youth participation programs with its activities of the socialization of youth entrepreneurship centers. This program targets Yogyakarta young man and women who have organizations institutions, and foundations that have programs and activities aimed at developing youth entrepreneurship, and have been running for at least one year and have obtained legality in a form of a notarial deed.

Youth and Sports Center provides assistance to youth centers that have received training to obtain benchmarks and evaluations of the achievements that have been achieved both in the form of success or failure. The program is aimed to increase youth participation through its activities in the promotion of youth entrepreneurship centers, the participants after passing the selection process and receiving training on various matters relating to the entrepreneurship world then received a grant of Rp. 25,000,000.00 for each entrepreneur center.

Youth and Sports Center has opened the opportunities for cooperation with the tourism and creative industries by forming networks between youth centers based on product specifications. Youth and Sports Center has implemented a program to increase youth entrepreneurship and life skill through its activity of online marketing skills training in collaboration with AMIKOM University Yogyakarta. This program is not only training, but participants are asked to be able to implement the results of the training in the form of apprenticeship for one month, thus the participants not only receive training in the form of material, but a real practice that is controlled and directed.

The entrepreneurship program above is intended to be able to help the youth in developing their businesses. in addition, entrepreneurship demands to be innovative by utilizing the various opportunities available, one of them by utilizing technology and social media networks on the internet.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the entrepreneurship program by Yogyakarta Youth and Sports Center is qualified to be held, by looking into the analysis of the indicators such as access, coverage, bias, accountability, and program suitability. It can be said that both entrepreneurship programs have been implemented within their scope to carry out the program, but it still needs to be improved so that it is not just fulfilling the target of program making and budget allocation.

The implication of the programs to the economic resilience can be concluded as helping to increase economic resilience for participants. This is in accordance with the Yogyakarta Youth and Sports Center activities namely youth entrepreneurship centers that provide capital assistance to develop their businesses, and online marketing training.

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