

The Participation of Young Generation and the Social Control Function on the Implementing Bojonegoro Regional Government, East Java, Indonesia

Susilawati¹, Ishomuddin², Wahyudi³, Tri Sulistyarningsih⁴

¹Doctoral of Sociology of University Muhammadiyah of Malang

²Professor of Sociology of University of Muhammadiyah Malang

^{3,4}Doctoral and Lecturer of Sociology of University Muhammadiyah of Malang

***Corresponding Author:** Ishomuddin, Professor of Sociology of University of Muhammadiyah Malang

Abstract: The purpose of this study is the ladder / level of participation of the younger generation in carrying out the function of social control over the implementation of the Regional Government of Bojonegoro Regency-East Java (2) To determine the meaning of the form of participation of the younger generation in the implementation of the Regional Government of Bojonegoro Regency-East Java. This study uses the theory of Sherry R. Arnstein in "A Ladder of Citizen Participation". The results of this study At the highest ladder/level, it was found that they were still further divided into two groups, namely, first, the researcher named it 'counter pro-active' which was represented by the younger generation in the Student Organization for their participation in a total, intense and real way (perceived by the general public). and secondly, the researcher named the 'counter-para/semi-active' represented by the younger generation in the Student Organization for their participation by carrying out programs independently with the aim of being 'control of social satire', and at the right moment just put pressure on them.

Keywords: Young Generation, Participation, Social Control Implementation, Bojonegoro Regional East Java, Indonesia

1. INTRODUCTION

The younger generation is Human Resources (HR) who have the ability, skill, creativity and innovative power. So that without the younger generation development will lose its ability to change and a better direction. In accordance with Law no. 40 of 2009 on 'Youth', which states that every Regional Government is required to provide services to youth with the aim of directing them to development in their area, which is stated in article 7 of the Law on 'Youth'. Thus in every young man on his shoulders must be raised awareness of the future for himself, his family, society, nation and country. The big task is not only for the youth but also for the Central Government and Local Governments as mediators and facilitators.

The forms of participation of the young generation in development have all been regulated and stipulated in the form of Government Regulations and Laws. The form of participation of the younger generation in participating in development, of course, must be in line with the ideals of the nation and state, in accordance with regional and national coverage. And looking at Permendagri Number 114 of 2014 concerning 'Development Guidelines' in article 6, namely in that article a mandate is set about 'increasing community capacity' and it states that youth groups are part of the mandate that the Government is obliged to provide facilities for capacity building. the younger generation as the holder of the baton in this country (Mendikbud, 2017).

Bojonegoro, as a research location destination, researchers point out that the younger generation should be proud and be in the spotlight both from the Bojonegoro Regency Government itself, and the community. This is shown by the persistence of the younger generations in upholding their struggle to guard the local government to always stay on the straight path for the welfare of the entire Bojonegoro community. Their persistence from the younger generation of Bojonegoro can be seen in the form of their efforts in conducting mediations with the Regional Government, ranging from authorized agencies to the executive and legislature who are responsible for every policy and program implemented by the Regional Government.

This study focuses on the regional government during the leadership period of Regent Ana Muawanah and Deputy Regent Budi Irwantoro. Where it is very interesting to be raised as a research issue because the APBD during this Government period is at a high level with the contribution of Economic Resources (SDE) for gas and oil exploration. Namely, the addition of oil and gas exploitation areas in the Banyu-Urip sub-district, Bojonegoro district, which is currently at its highest, and becomes an asset that contributes a large income to the Bojonegoro Regency Regional Revenue.

The success of the program in the agricultural production sector in Bojonegoro, of course the community will support government leaders in the next period of Bojonegoro who support the success of farmers even better. And the chronology of the phenomena in this study, the researchers did a flashback on the process of winning the candidate pairs for Regent Ana Muawanah and Deputy Regent Budi Irwantoro in the 2018 PILKADA. Namely, from the results of the 2018 Pilkada, to be precise the implementation of the Bojonegoro Pilkada which was held on 27 June 2018. The trust of the people of Bojonegoro Regency fell on the pair of Regent Ana Muawanah and Deputy Regent Budi Irwantoro with a total vote of 236,358 (30.72%). The people of Bojonegoro have high hopes with the election of the Pason (candidate pair) because political promises will protect the people of Bojonegoro. And being able to realize the shared ideals of the Bojonegoro people as the vision of the elected candidate pair, namely: "To create a safe, peaceful, prosperous and happy life together in a sustainable manner" can be better accommodated (KPU, 2018).

The role of the younger generation in contributing to this development, that of course the younger generation as Human Resources (HR) who have the ability, skill, creativity and high innovative power, will be a motor or driving force in development towards sustainable renewal. So that without the younger generation development will lose its ability to change and a better direction. This is in accordance with Law no. 40 of 2009 on 'Youth', which states that every Regional Government is required to provide services to youth with the aim of directing them to development in their area, which is stated in article 7 of the Law on 'Youth'. Thus, in every young man on his shoulders, awareness of the future for himself, his family, society, nation and country must be grown. The big task is not only for the youth but also for the Central Government and Local Governments. Likewise with the form of participation of the younger generation in development, everything has been regulated and stipulated in the form of Government Regulations and Laws (Maylasari, 2018; Mendikbud, 2017).

The form of participation of the younger generation to participate in development, of course, must be in line with the ideals of this nation and state, which have been harmonized with regional and national coverage. Referring to Permendagri Number 114 of 2014 concerning 'Development Guidelines' in article 6, namely in that article a mandate is set on 'increasing community capacity' and it mentions youth groups who are part of the mandate that the Government is obliged to provide facilities in increasing the capacity of generations young people as holders of the baton in this country (Advenzora, 2020; Susanto, 2020).

Community development is the state of all members of the community or their representatives in a state of formulating their own needs and efforts to fulfill them, and how to carry out activities to achieve what has been determined to be done as an application of the plans or steps that have been made. In the activity as described above is a form of participation. So that every activity program that is made to be able to achieve a more decent and better life will be maximized when in each process it involves parts of the community itself. In applying this reference in research, the involvement of the younger generation as part of the community is very important as a form of participation in community development itself in an effort to achieve targets or towards better standards (Veeger, 1990; Adisasmita, 2016).

Theoretically the 'State Political System' adopted, where the State is the center, the State will regulate itself about the forms of involvement of its citizens, while the community spontaneously has a form of involvement, while still looking at the forms of formal arrangements that have been established, or don't look at it. This is because it is driven by interests and needs that are considered urgent, so that conflicts will often occur in such conditions. Thus, the political system built within the government should be able to minimize the occurrence of such clashes (Thoha, 2019; Mas'udi, Winarti, 2020).

Departing from the phenomenon of the Bojonegoro community, there is a series of phenomena that appear and can be sensed, which can also be explained scientifically with certain scientific disciplines related to the theme of this research, namely sociology. Researchers as community members and natives of Bojonegoro Regency make it easier to conduct research and observations and can feel firsthand the social issues raised as research themes.

Based on the background of the research problem, and by using a phenomenological qualitative approach to reveal the results of research naturally and in depth, the research questions are: (1) How are the ladders/levels of participation of the younger generation in carrying out the function of social control over the administration of the Bojonegoro Regency Regional Government? East Java? (2) What is the meaning of the participation of the younger generation in the administration of the Bojonegoro Regency-East Java Regional Government?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In a sense the word 'participation' as so far is translated as 'participation' or 'participation'. In the sense of the most popular connotation, participation is participation in discussing the agenda that has been set by the Government. Politically, participation needs to be interpreted as participation in taking part in every political activity of the competent government, in its capacity as a citizen. More clearly, this participation is carried out not only in approving or rejecting government policy submissions, but also proposing certain policies according to the level of needs and conditions of the community itself which is considered important to be prioritized, even though the policies regarding this matter have not been prepared by the Government. (Johnson, 1994; Paloma, 2000).

Likewise regarding the concept of participatory democracy according to M. Hadjon, that around the 1960s a concept of democracy emerged called 'participatory democracy', in which in this concept, the people have the right to participate in making decisions in every government decision-making process. In this concept of participatory democracy, the principle of openness or participation is one of the minimum requirements (Thoha, 2019; Saud, Ida, Mashud., 2020).

Another concept of participation, put forward by Sherry R. Arnstein, states that participation is a form of community control over the policies and programs of the Regional Government and at the same time functions as community social control. Participation according to Arnstein is divided into 3 (three) tiered groups starting from placing participation as a very weak position to the highest occupying the best position in carrying out its control function over the administration of government (Arnstein, 1969).

Theoretically, the concept of participation in its development has various meanings, although in some respects they have similarities. In democratic development, there are three traditions of participation, namely political participation, social participation and community participation. In the explanation Stiefel and Wolfe in 1994 are:

1. Participation in a democratic political process involves the interaction of individuals or political organizations with the state, which is generally implemented through organized actions through the process of voting, campaigning, protesting, which aims to influence the government authorities.
2. Social participation in the context of development is defined as community involvement, especially those who are seen as inheritors of development carried out by the government. The form of involvement is in the consultation and/or decision-making process at all stages of the development cycle carried out.
3. In this discussion, social participation is placed outside the formal government institutions. Theoretical understanding, and from the explanation of participation, it can be understood that participation is the initiative or motivation, participation and involvement either directly or indirectly from all members of the community in every decision making, starting from the stages of discussion, planning, policy determination, implementation. to monitoring and evaluating the policy program.

Based on Government Regulation No.45 of 2017 concerning 'community participation in the administration of local government', it is stated that in order to accelerate the realization of

community welfare, it is important to increase community participation in the administration of government. And become points in regulating community participation, this is as mandated in Law number 23 of 2014 concerning regional government (RI, 2014; Thoha, 2019; Barber, 2021)

Community participation in the administration of local government has an important function, among others, as a means for the community, both individuals, community groups, and community organizations to express their needs and interests so that the process of forming regional policies is more responsive to the needs and interests of the community. Community participation is also important in realizing community care and support for successful development in their area.

Public service reform by returning and placing the actual "servants" and "served" into their true meaning. Services that should be shown to the general public are sometimes turned into public services to the government, even though the real government is for the benefit of the people who founded it, bureaucrats must actually provide the best service to the community. As it is known that public services by State Administration Institutions can be interpreted as all forms of public service activities carried out by Government Agencies at the Center, in the Regions and within State/Regional Owned Enterprises in the form of goods and or services both in the context of efforts to meet the needs of the community. as well as in the context of implementing the provisions of laws and regulations (RI, 2017; Aswandi, 2019).

Sinambela and Rochadi in 2006, stated that: "there are at least 3 (three) main functions that should be carried out by the government regardless of the center or from the region, namely the function of public service (public service function), function of development (development function) and function of protection (protection function)". The government does not have to act as a monopolist in the implementation of all these functions. Part of the existing functions can be a task area whose implementation can be delegated to the private sector or by using a partnership pattern between the government and the private sector to carry it out. The pattern of collaboration between the government and the private sector in providing various services to the community is in line with the idea of reinventing government developed by Osborne and Gaebler (Aswandi, 2019; Avenzora, 2020).

Public Service Quality is a dynamic condition related to the provision of products, services, human resources (human resources), processes and the environment that meet or exceed the expectations of service users (customers). Government as a form of organization that provides forms of public service, has the characteristics of public accountability, in which every community has the right to evaluate and evaluate the forms of services they receive and feel from government institutions in carrying out their government. Thus, the government needs to open up to be able to receive input and forms of community aspirations for forms of public services that have been organized for the community (RI, 2017; Adisasmita, 2016; Thoha, 2019).

The point of view of several experts regarding the standardization of the quality of public services that should be provided by the government to be able to accommodate the people well and there is harmony between those who provide services, namely in this case the local government and its bureaucrats as well as those who are served, namely the community. So that in its implementation it can be used as a reference source in improving the quality of services provided by the public sector to its people (RI, 2017; Thoha, 2019; Nursi, 2020).

Fritz Morstein Mark as a German-American political and administrative scientist stated that the bureaucracy is a type of organization used by modern government to carry out its specialist tasks, carried out in the administrative system and in public policy. identified as a form of public policy. According to Ghani and Lockhart state public policy as: "public policy is all around us defining our daily experiences and life chances even if we cannot see it" (to even the invisible to our eyes).

Meanwhile, according to James Anderson states that: "a purposive cause of action or inaction is carried out by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or meter of concern". of one or more actors/actors in dealing with certain problems). Mark argues that a state is a political entity that has at least three main formal components. The first is the component of state institutions themselves, namely government institutions or commonly referred to as the Executive; The second is the institution in charge of regulating everything in the state system, namely the Legislative institution;

The three judicial institutions are the Judiciary. Mark also gave the idea of policy, namely policy is the way the government behaves and acts, which must be regulated in predetermined rules and used as guidelines. And policies are made as provisions that are consistently carried out in the process of implementing everything regulated in them (Aswandi, 2019; Nursi, 2020).

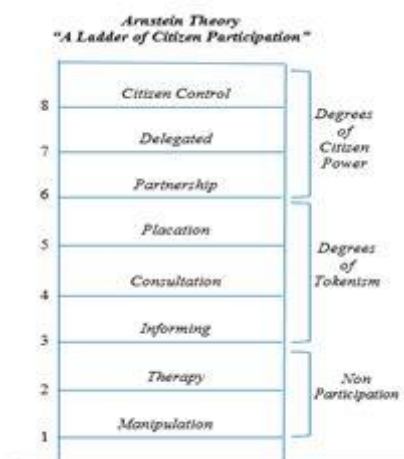
The supervisory entity, where there is a form of abuse of power, becomes very important to the function of this supervision. Lord Acton with the proverb "power tends to corrupt and absolute power will corrupt absolutely" namely that the existence of power will make a tendency to corrupt and in absolute power will make absolute corruption. So to prevent these forms of abuse, the supervisory position must be strategic and clean and it is very important to optimize the synergy of the implementation of supervision by internal control institutions, the effectiveness of external supervision, social supervision, legislative supervision and also built in control (Aswandi, 2019; Thoha, 2019).

The role of the younger generation is based on the importance of public awareness for the dynamism of life in Indonesia, which is a democratic country. As Abraham Lincoln's statement which stated that democracy is "the government from the people, by the people, and for the people" which means government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Etymologically supported, democracy comes from the Greek, namely "demos" which means people and "kratos" or "kratien" which means power. So etymologically 'Democracy' means 'Power in the hands of the people'. Thus it becomes very important to realize a good democratic life in this country. And to realize a good democracy, it is very important to educate the public as citizens to understand the politics of this country as well as possible, here there is a relevance between political education and democracy (Nursi, 2020; Advenzora, 2020).

Students as the younger generation are part of an important element that supports the Government in carrying out political education for citizens. This is because students themselves have several roles as stated by Purnama in 2008, including: "Young Generation as iron stock, as guardian of values, and as agents of change". The role of students as "iron stock" is that students are expected to be tough people for the future. As "guardians of value", students act as guardians of the integrity of values that live in society. Another role is as "agents of change", students have the task of being agents of change for the community.

The important role of students is very much needed for the State of Indonesia, which until now continues to be shrouded in various problems of public political participation. As a reflection, it can be seen from the history of the struggle of the youth which was driven by the students in an effort to seize independence and post-independence, such as the struggle of Ir. Soekarno and Moh. Hatta who later became the first President and Vice President of this country. Their struggle is so great that it can motivate the community to participate in the struggle for independence.

This study uses two theoretical frameworks, namely: 1) *The ladder of Citizen Participation* theory from Sherry R. Arnstein and 2) The symbolic interaction theory from Blumer, and 3) Phenomenological theory is used to analyze. Arnstein's theory is used to see the ladder/level of community participation. While the symbolic interaction theory from Blumer will be used to see the meaning of the ladder/level of participation found according to the theme of the study in this study. are: Sherry R. Arnstein in "*A Ladder of Citizen Participation*", permanently changing the way planners, communities, and government think about community participation. The background of 'A Ladder' or 'Arnstein's Ladder' is in the era when the Government declared 'Model Cities' and 'A Ladder of Citizen Participation' around 1969. When there were many demonstrations that occurred, they included demands for civil rights of the community.



Source: Arnstein, S. (1969).

The Model Cities were part of The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development, and related areas, which were later passed into Law enacted on November 3, 1966 and came into force in 1974. President Johnson in office at that time changed the title 'The Demonstration Cities (Urban Demonstrations)' to 'Model Cities'. This was decided on the grounds of concern that it could contribute to further city demonstrations.

For the 'Model Cities' Program, the United States Federal Government has budgeted for urban communities, funds are disbursed to develop an 'imaginative program to revitalize slum housing' listed in The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development, Act. 1966, p-1255. And the Federal Government determines the requirements for parties who apply as 'Model Cities' Developers to be able to present 'widely public participation' documents. This creates problems for those who apply as applicants from both the internal White House (the Federal Government) or external 'Model Cities' applicants outside the Federal Government. The problem that arises is that although the 'Model Cities' development group is asked to document community participation, there is no official definition in the Law that has been set to regulate this. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as a form of service of the Federal Government, also does not have internal guidance on: 'What is Community Participation'. Together with many people who ask "What is community participation?". In this case, there has not been a consistent answer from the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) officer. Under such conditions, Housing and Urban Development (HUD) recruited Arnstein as an advisor to the 'Community Participation Program' in 1967. Arnstein was tasked with improving the community participation component of the 'Model Cities' program.

Arnstein carried out a study through his HUD staff, on the 'Model Cities' in the first year, and based on the results of a study of their experiences during handling community participation processes in 1969, Arnstein was able to formulate and write about: "A Ladder of Citizen Participation (Ladder of Participation). Citizens/Society)" which in this article Arnstein created the 'Ladder' which consists of 8 (eight) steps.

3. METHODOLOGY

The paradigm in this research is to use the social definition paradigm. The social definition paradigm explains the behavior of an active individual who is able to create a social reality of its own. The figure in the social definition paradigm is Max Weber. Weber views every action as having a deep meaning from someone who does it (Creswell, 2020; Cross, 2020).

This research was conducted to observe the social process of the younger generation through activists, who are always active in creating their social life by interacting directly or indirectly, to fight for the aspirations of the community towards the administration of Government in Bojonegoro Regency. The results of the research are expected to be able to explore most of the intersubjective and intrasubjective in the minds and minds of activists which they consider very important.

The approach of this research is qualitative, that is, this research is a sociological research, which will reveal the social meaning of the phenomena obtained through research subjects and informants who are used as research data sources, then give meaning according to the research objectives, and present the data. The data analysis process is carried out inductively, with the theoretical basis used as a guide so that the research focus is in accordance with the facts on the ground. The data that is built is partial towards the research objectives, and then the researcher gives an interpretation of the meaning of the research data obtained. The final step is to create a report using a flexible structure (Creswell, 2020).

This type of research is phenomenology, in accordance with the theory that phenomenology is a type of qualitative approach that conducts an observation of a person or group of people to find out the phenomena that occur in their life experiences, according to what they are in depth, with the aim of finding the true meaning of what is being said. have been suggested (Creswell, 2020; Cross, 2020).

The location of this research destination is also based on the fact that Bojonegoro Regency is developing rapidly, with the inclusion of Bojonegoro as an area endowed with abundant natural resources of oil and gas, and since 2018 has been the peak of oil and gas exploitation in the Banyu Urip and Cepu Block locations, contributing The Bojonegoro Regency APBD is ranked 2 (two) in East Java. The Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) of Bojonegoro Regency in 2020 reached 6.4 trillion. This condition makes the administration of the Bojonegoro Regency Government in dire need of a community control function, in order to achieve the optimization of the APBD for the welfare of the community and the development of the region. This condition makes the political reality that occurs easily warmed up with the issues that are exhaled, thereby strengthening it to obtain research results that are beneficial for the benefit of the community.

The subject of this research is the younger generation. The young generation in this study was determined based on Law No. 40 of 2009, in accordance with Article 1 paragraph 1 which stipulates that: "Youth are Indonesian citizens who enter an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years. " In accordance with the bill in the interest of youth regeneration and implementation in the field of politics, namely setting the age of youth from 18 to 40 years.

Based on the provisions of the national legislation, the subject of this research is determined to be the young generation who are active in the interests of cadre in the political field, and have a maximum age of 40 years. Collecting data according to the focus of this study, the researchers determined purposively with the following requirements:

- a. .Activist of Campus External Student Organization Bojonegoro Regency Branch.
- b. Has a minimum position of head of the field
- c. Participate as a leader in speech and demonstration activities
- d. Conducting outreach directly to the community related to government programs, especially the Independent Farmer Card Program.
- e. Carry out field research on community life related to the implementation of the Bojonegoro Regency Government Program, especially the Independent Farmer Card Program.
- f. Conducting mediations with the local government and related agencies regarding the Independent Farmer Card Program.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Good governance is a government that can place the participation of its people in the best way. According to Arnstein, community participation, which is well accommodated, is at the highest level in Sherry R. Arnstein's theory of "A Ladder of Citizen Participation". Arnstein divides the form of the community participation approach or referred to as the "degree of control of the citizens/community" into three forms, as follows:

- a. First, at the very bottom is the 'non-participation' organization, carried out by the Rafsky Committee which places community participation as a gray area, ie local elected officials (Local Government) only listen to their citizens. So that in this case, instead of genuine citizen participation, the position of the lowest rung of the ladder shows a distortion (twisted) that public participation is only used as a means of public relations by the Government as the holder of power.
- b. Second, in the center position is the 'parapolitical' organization led by the elite Reuther/Kaiser community, which in some cases transfers power from local elected officials to the community, where they can inform and consult on urban planning. And Arnstein admits that "providing information" to the public is the "first step towards legitimate public participation". However, the end result remains the same as the bottom rung of the ladder, namely: "Communities have little opportunity to influence programs designed 'for the benefit of the community itself'".
- c. Third, the top rung of the ladder is a 'partnership' organization represented by the action of the Bobby Gerilyawan community, namely by means of redistribution of power to the community. Arnstein describes this as a form of 'partnership' and 'delegated power' to a working relationship with positive shared power between the Government and local community groups.

The results of this study are positioned on several previous studies presented in the literature review, including by Hasriyati; clean; Kasmad 2020 with the title: "The Participatory Governance Model (Formulation of the Bissu Segeri Customary Policy in Pengkep Regency)". The equation with this research is using Arnstein's theory as the substantive theory, as well as phenomenological research exploration methods. This research raises the title: "The Participation of the Young Generation in Implementing the Function of Social Control on the Implementation of the Regional Government of Bojonegoro Regency". The exploratory research method is the same as using phenomenology. This research and previous research by Hasriyati both use Arnstein's substantive theory: "A Ladder of Citizen Participation" which is also known as "Model Participatory Governance". If in the results of research by revealing that the participation of the younger generation as Hasriyati et al is "Along with the times, Bissu culture is getting eroded due to the less intense attention from local government officials to this culture". The results of this study indicate that the participation of the younger generation in carrying out the function of social control over the administration of the Regional Government of Bojonegoro Regency-East Java, shows that: The ladder/level of participation is the lowest position filled by the younger generation (OMEK activists) GMNI who are 'neutral' in their participation. The ladder/level in the middle is filled by the younger generation (OMEK activists) HMI who are 'Pro' in their participation. The top ladder/level is filled by the young generation (OMEK activists) PMII and IMM who are 'Cons' in their participation. So that the three classifications of Arnstein ladders/levels are met. What is new in this study in grouping the ladder/level of participation is: "At the highest ladder/level, it was found that it was still further divided into two groups, namely, first, the researcher named it 'counter pro-active' represented by the younger generation in OMEK PMII for their participation. by means of totality, intense and real (perceived by the general public), and secondly, the researcher named the 'counter para/semi-active' represented by the younger generation at OMEK IMM for their participation by implementing programs independently with the aim of 'control satire social ', and at the right moment just put a crushing / strong pressure.

Thus the results of the discussion that the researcher can present for the first research objective, of course in this research it is very limited, namely a lot of focus on the Independent Farmer Card Program), because indeed in this program there are many great responses from the people of Bojonegoro, and the following are also because of the limitations of researchers in exploring community data more broadly.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The results of the study show the forms of participation of the younger generation activists as a function of social control over the administration of the Bojonegoro Regency Government, namely in the form of hearings, mediation, speeches, demonstrations, public education, OMEK independent

programs for the community, also conducting research directly on the community. related to the policies and programs of the Regional Government as well as the hopes, desires and needs at the citizen/community level. To reveal the meaning of the forms of participation of the younger generation activists using the substantive theory of "Symbolic Interaction from Blumer". The results show that, from the three Blumer premises, it shows: At the highest ladder/level, it was found that they were still divided into two groups, namely the first, the researcher named the 'pro-active counter' represented by the younger generation in PMII their participation in a totality, intense way. and real (perceived by the general public), and secondly, the researcher named the 'counter-para/semi-active' represented by the younger generation in the IMM participation by implementing programs independently with the aim of 'controlling social satire', and at the right moment just gives a crushing / strong pressure. Meanwhile, the meaning of participation by the younger generation is as follows:

- a. Based on the first premise of Blumer about 'meaning', the meaning of the participation of the younger generation in the administration of government in Bojonegoro Regency is: The form of action behavior of the young generation in speeches, demonstrations, mediation, hearings and education of themselves and the community, carried out as a form of participatory action. which is interpreted as: 'The form of respect, love, solidarity, learning process and the burden of responsibility of the younger generation to the Government and Society'.
- b. Based on Blumer's second premise about 'language', the linguistic meaning for the younger generation of their participation in the administration of government in Bojonegoro Regency is: 'Doing everything that is oriented towards goals, hopes, ideals, in accordance with the visions of mission of oneself and the organization/institution as conformity with the right/right'.
- c. Based on Blumer's third premise about 'thoughts', the mental meaning for the younger generation of their participation as a function of social control in the administration of government in Bojonegoro Regency is: 'Participation is essential (has an inherent character) in accordance with individual and organizational self-platform.

Based on the results of the research revealed using the substantive theory "Symbolic Interaction from Blumer" shows that the meaning of the form of participation of the younger generation (OMEK activists) gives its own and different meaning based on the three 'Blumer' premises, namely meaning based on meaning, language and thought.

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AUTHORS' BIOGRAPHY



Susilawati, Doctoral of Sociology of University Muhammadiyah of Malang



Ishomuddin, Professor of Sociology of University of Muhammadiyah Malang

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