

Strategy and Policy Development of Youth in the District of North Luwu

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Abstract

Strategy and policy development of youth in the regency of North Luwu is to encourage and support the implementation of youth positive activities, socialization to increase public awareness, providing accessibility to education, encourage activities through sports and religion, and encourage cooperation between Local Government and the local youth organizations. This study aimed to create youth with good behavior, noble, health, intelligent, creative, innovative, independent, democratic, responsible, and competitive, have strong leadership, entrepreneurial, pioneer, and have nationalism based on Pancasila and Indonesia Decree. The study conducted in the regency of North Luwu, South Sulawesi Province from April to July 2017. Data analyzed by using SWOT Analysis. The factors that support the implementation of youth development are accessibility to various facilities provided by the local government, the level of high youth population, the level of participation in higher education, and support from the government.

Keywords: policy, development, youth, and achievement

I. Introduction

Youth are Indonesian citizens entering an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years (Regulation of the Minister of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Indonesia No. 0059 of 2013 on Youth Leadership Development). Youth is the next generation of the nation, where the figure of youth is expected to continue the struggle of the previous generation. Youth development policy becomes strategic in order to realize the improvement of the quality of Indonesian human resources in the hope of achieving the goal of youth development that is character building, capacity building, and youth competitiveness realizing a healthy, healthy, and achieving Indonesian society.

The youth issue becomes an interesting issue in Indonesia. The cause is still a lot of youth issues that can not be solved well. While the youth-run institutions in Indonesia are quite complete, ranging from ministry level to the district level in the districts and cities. Prominent youth issues can be demonstrated, among others, low level of youth education, the number of youths involved in the use of narcotics and other addictive goods (drugs), and the frequent occurrence of conflict or huge fight involving youth groups and the problem of appreciation and understanding of Pancasila values in among young people who are still considered low.

Another problem is the small budget of youth development, especially the empowerment of youth, resulting in low public satisfaction on youth empowerment services. The most important thing to solve the above problems depends very much on youth empowerment policies formulated and implemented by the North Luwu District Government.

According to those explanation above, things that become main problem in this research, are like there are small number of youth who get the achievement in North Luwu whether in regional level either national level. More Youth who have involved in used narcotics and drugs and often have conflict or fight between the groups.

This study is expected to help formulate the concept of priority policy in the field of youth as input materials for the preparation of the Regional Development Work Plan and the Medium-Term Development Plan. The Purpose of this study is to realize of youth who believe and pious to God Almighty, noble, healthy, intelligent, creative, innovative, independent, democratic, responsible, competitive, and has leadership, entrepreneurship, pioneering and nationality based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

II. Research Method

This research conducted in North Luwu South Sulawesi on April to July 2017. Data Collected did by used two steps: Fisrt Step, Survey activity to determined the youth development authority. This step, conducted with the observation together with field observation about the existense condition of the youth development authority. Second steps, Collected primary data conduct from many different sources trough the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), with some institution and connecting institution, economic actors, community leaders, and decision makers in the local government structure of the North Luwu at various levels. Interviews were conducted to find out the aspirations and needs of the community towards youth development policy. Required information such as; function and role of each stakeholder in youth development policy, institutional form needed for youth development policy, model and form of cooperation among actors/actors in youth development policy, and policy design of youth development policy. Then the data obtained were analyzed by using a set of analytical tools Hierarcy Process (AHP) and SWOT Analysis.

III. Result and Discussion

A. General Description of Youth in North Luwu

A.1. Youth

Youth and sports development has an important role in improving the quality of human resources. Youth and sports development has made significant progress and is the cornerstone of youth and sports development. Youth is an inseparable link to the goal of complete human development. The successful development of youth as a qualified human resource and competitive advantage is one of the keys to success in other development sectors. To that end, youth must be prepared and empowered to be able to have quality and competitive advantage in order to face the demands of needs, challenges, and competition in the global era.

In North Luwu, there are some organization that able to handle the youth activity whether Works in social, eduaction and religi3n. Between those oragnisation there are KNPI, youth Groups, Mosque Youth Groups, etc.

A.2. Population

The population of North Luwu Regency is based on the projected population of 2015 of 302,687 people, consisting of 151,993 male and 150,694 female. Compared with the projected population in 2014, the population of North luwu Regency grew by 0,90 percent with each percentage of male population growth of 0.86 percent and the female population by 0.94 percent (Table 1).

Table 1
 Number of Population and Number of Population Growth
 in North Luwu (2010, 2014, and 2015)

District	Number of Population			Growth Population Number Per Year (%)	
	2010	2014	2015	2010 – 2014	2014 – 2015
Sabbang	35.885	36.914	37.384	0,71	1,27
Baebunta	44.563	44.790	45.150	0,13	0,80
Malangke	26.510	27.467	27.535	0,89	0,25
Malangke Barat	24.201	24.043	24.135	-0,16	0,38
Sukamaju	41.195	41.511	41.620	0,19	0,26
Bone-Bone	25.291	25.911	26.249	0,61	1,30
Tanalili	21.925	22.113	22.245	0,21	0,60
Masamba	35.477	34.455	35.247	-0,73	2,30
Mappedeceng	22.350	22.884	23.089	0,59	0,90
Rampi	3.146	3.082	3.134	-0,51	1,69
Limbong	3.831	3.882	3.894	0,33	0,31
Seko	12.939	12.937	13.005	0,00	0,53
Norh Luwu	297.313	299.989	302.687	0,22	0,90

Source: North Luwu in Number, 2016.

Population density in North Luwu Regency in 2015 reached 40 people/km2 with the average number of residents per household that is 4 people. Population density in 12 sub-districts is quite diverse with the highest

population density located in Bone-Bone Subdistrict with a density of 205 persons/km² and the lowest population density is located in Rampi District with density of 2 soul/km².

A.3. Employment

The number of job seekers in Luwu Utara District registered with the Office of Social, Manpower and Transmigration of Luwu Utara Regency in 2015 amounted to 6,926 workers. While the largest proportion of job seekers is the last high school education is 2,281 workers with a percentage of 32,93 percent (Table 2).

Table 2
 Number of Job Seeker that Have Registered According Education Level
 and Gender in North Luwu Year 2015

Level of Education	Registered		Number
	Male	Female	
Never/ yet educated	0	0	0
not/yet finished Primary School	1	0	1
Primary School	49	0	49
Secondary School	25	24	49
High School	964	1.317	2.281
Specialized High School	262	22	284
Diploma	227	1.685	1.912
Bachelor	966	1.384	2.350
Number	2.494	4.432	6.926

Source: North Luwu in Number, 2016.

Employment opportunity is the relationship between the labor force with the ability of employment. The increase in the labor force must be balanced with the investment that can create such employment opportunities. Thus, it can absorb the increase in the labor force.

The total labor force in North Luwu is 184,283. Of these, who are looking for work is still about 26,811 inhabitants. The age group with the highest number of labor force looking for a job is at age 25–29 years, followed by age 30–34 years old. While the age of 65 years and over by 15,545 people, greater than the age of 15–19 years who only 11,998 inhabitants.

Table 3
 Number of Population that Work with the Number of Employment Level
 in North Luwu Year 2016

Age Level	Level of Employment		Number
	Working	Job Seeker	
15 – 19	10.053	1.895	11.998
20 – 24	17.363	4.341	21.704
25 – 29	18.787	4.697	23.484
30 – 34	16.492	6.771	23.263
35 – 39	19.803	2.774	22.577
40 – 44	17.064	1.897	18.861
45 – 49	14.329	1.593	15.922
50 – 54	12.040	634	12.679
55 – 59	9.317	1.036	10.353
60 – 64	7.502	395	7.897
Up to 65	14.767	778	15.545
North Luwu	157.517	26.811	184.283

Source: Document of RPJMD North Luwu 2016–2021.

A.4. Education

One of the main factors of successful development of a country is the availability of qualified and sufficient human resources (HR). This refers to the mandate of the 1945 Constitution amendment of Article 31 paragraph (2), then through education, the government consistently strives to improve the human resources of the Indonesian population. The 6-year and 9-year compulsory education programs and various other support

programs are part of the government's efforts to accelerate human resource quality, create strong human resources, and be ready to compete in the era of globalization especially the era of the newly enacted ASEAN Economic Community (MEA). The current HR increase is more focused on providing educational opportunities for school age population (aged 7–24) without exception.

The availability of educational facilities, both facilities and infrastructure will be very supportive in improving the quality of education. North Luwu District is trying to create an educated society. This can be seen from the Pure Participation Rate (APM) and Rough Participation Rate (APK) of the people of North Luwu (Table 4).

Table 4
 APM and APK According to Education Level
 in North Luwu Year 2015

Level of Education	Number of Real Participation (APM)	Number of rough participation (APK)
SD/MI	100,00	115,02
SMP/MTs	71,84	83,39
SMA/SMK / MA	63,31	81,93

Source: North Luwu in Number, 2016.

A.5. Industry

The workforce in the industrial sector according to the Office of Koperindag of North Luwu in 2015 is 5,847 people from 2,163 companies. Industry in North Luwu is dominated by Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industry sector by 55% of total industrial sector in North Luwu (Table 5).

Table 5
 Number of Company According to Industry Code
 in North Luwu Year 2015

Code Industry	Number of Company	Worker
Industry food, beverage, and tobacco	1.183	3.052
Industry textil, Conveksi and skin	113	224
Industry wooden and included goods from wood also house furniture included industry from paper also goods from publisher	336	1.283
	73	144
Industry Chemistry and goods from chemistry material, oil, rubber, and plastic	106	305
Industry metal good coal except metal and coal	191	493
Industry basic metal	-	-
Industrial Goods of Metal, Machinery and Equipment	160	344
Other Processing Industry	1	2
North Luwu	2.163	5.847

Source: North Luwu in Number, 2016.

A.6. Trades

Data from Koperindag institution of North Luwu shows that of 1,079 companies incorporated in 2015, most of which are individual legal entities with a total of 599 companies. While the smallest is the legal entity PT/NV with the number of 33 companies (Table 6).

Table 6
The Number of Registered in Koperindag Institution and BPPTSPM
According to Legal Entity in North Luwu (2011 – 2015)

Legal entity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
PT/NV	21	18	31	21	33
CV/Firma	155	155	113	139	127
Cooperation	33	22	16	173	254
Individu	631	385	525	385	599
others	25	15	7	11	66
Luwu Utara	865	595	692	729	1.079

Source: North Luwu in Number, 2016.

As for the number of registered trading facilities in North Luwu Regency in 2014 in the form of public market there are 4 units and the village market there are 38 units.

B. The Existing of Youth Development in North Luwu

The number of Youth Organizations can support the achievement of performance. Youth organizations are youth couples working with a work plan and regulations, to achieve a certain goal. The number of Youth organizations in North Luwu District is absent. Because since 2012 according to available data as many as 172 Youth Organizations did not increase until 2015 which is 172 Youth Organization scattered throughout North Luwu.

If seen from the distribution of the number of youth organizations in each district tend to look uneven and there is even a district that later in the year 2015 new youth organizations as many as 9 Youth Organizations. The development of the number of organizations in each sub-district also remained the same as in previous years. In terms of number of youth organizations are mostly in District Sukamaju as many as 25 Youth Organizations, followed by subdistrict Sabbang and Baebunta each as many as 21 Youth Organizations. The districts with the least number of Youth organizations are Rampi and Rongkong sub-districts, 6 and 7, respectively, Youth Organizations.

The number of sports organizations in North Luwu District illustrates the capacity of local governments in empowering communities to participate in regional development, especially in creating supporting services in sports. The number of Sports Organizations in North Luwu tends to increase from year to year, in 2012 there are 151 Sports Organizations, increasing in 2013 to 189 Organised and increasing again in the year 2014 as many as 189 organization and in Year 2015 Increased reach 193 Organization of Sports.

The number of youth activities in North Luwu District illustrates the high enthusiasm of youth to participate in regional development. The number of Youth activities from 2011 to 2015 is a significant increase from year to year. In the Year 2012 there are 9 Youth activities, and 2013 to 15 youth activities. The year 2014 increased again to 19 Youth Activity and increased drastically in 2015 to 25 Youth Organizations.

Table 7
 Number of the Youth Activity of North Luwu Year 2011-2015

No.	Districts	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Sabbang	-	1	-	1	2
2	Baebunta	-	1	1	2	3
3	Malangke	-	1	2	2	2
4	Malangke Barat	-	1	2	2	2
5	Sukamaju	-	1	2	2	3
6	Bone-bone	-	1	2	2	4
7	Tanralili	-	-	-	-	-
8	Masamba	-	2	5	7	7
9	Mappadeceng	-	1	1	1	2
10	Rampi	-	-	-	-	-
11	Rongkong	-	-	-	-	-
12	Seko	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	9	15	19	25

Source:
 Youth

Sport, Culture and Tourism Institution 2016

The high number of youth activities is an indicator of the effectiveness of the existence of youth organizations in the implementation of local government, but in youth activities in each sub-district is not evenly distributed because there are some sub-districts that do not have youth activities such as Tanalili, Rampi, and Seko. The sub-district most of the activity is Masamba Village as much as 7 Activities and the rest of each district has only 2 and 3 activities only. Sports activities are sports events or "events" organized by both local government, private and community. Sports activities can be organized in the form of matches and competitions as well as events or similar events. The number of sports activities each year in North Luwu has increased. In 2012 The number of sporting activities totaling 46 events, increased to 50 activities in 2013. The year 2014 increased to 64 events and last in 2015 to 72 events.

The distribution of activities and events in each sub-district is not much different because the highest number of activities is in Tanalili sub-district as many as 9 activities and followed by Baebunta, Sukamaju, and Bone-Bone sub-districts with 8 activities each. And the fewest subdistricts are Seko District with 2 activities and Rampi and Rongkong sub-districts, each with 3 activities. This can be seen in the following table.

Table 8
 Number of Sport Activity in North Luwu Year 2011-2015

No.	Districts	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Sabbang	-	4	4	5	6
2	Baebunta	-	6	7	8	8
3	Malangke	-	4	5	6	6
4	Malangke Barat	-	4	5	6	6
5	Sukamaju	-	4	5	8	8
6	Bone-bone	-	6	6	8	8
7	Tanalili	-	-	-	-	6
8	Masamba	-	7	7	8	9
9	Mappadeceng	-	5	5	7	7
10	Rampi	-	2	2	3	3
11	Rongkong	-	2	2	3	3
12	Seko	-	2	2	2	2
Total		-	46	50	64	72

Source: Youth Sport, Culture and Tourism Institution 2016

Youth empowerment as an alternative development model is realized with the holding of strength training and youth potential to be more developed and empowered. Youth empowerment through training programs has a goal to achieve for youth welfare.

Sports activities will not be separated from the role of youth as athletes in each sport. By seeing the increase in sport activities each year in North Luwu District, it is certain that youths involved as athletes in every sport are also numerous.

C. Identification the Caused of Obstacles to the Youth Development in North Luwu

Some of the causes of delayed youth development in North Luwu are:

1. The decline of the soul of idealism, patriotism, and nationalism among the people, including the soul of the youth.
2. The uncertainty experienced by the younger generation on its future.
3. The unbalanced number of young people with educational facilities (formal and non-formal) are available.
4. Lack of field and employment opportunities among youth.
5. High unemployment rate in the younger generation.
6. High number of underage marriages. (specify percentage/number)
7. The high rate of free association that occurs in the younger generation, thus endangering the nation's moral joints. (specify percentage/number)
8. High drug use among young people. (specify percentage/number)
9. The absence of legislation concerning the younger generation.
10. Lack of guidance on youth characters.

D. Identification Factors that Influenced to the Lack of Achievement of The Youth in North Luwu

Factors influencing the lack of youth achievement in North Luwu are:

1. **Lack of Youth Development and Motivation**
Guidance and motivation for the main youth are in the family, in this case both parents. The environmental factors are as supporters and benchmarks only. The current condition of youth indicates that the lack of guidance and motivation by parents to the youth, while on the other side environmental factors (association) more dominant influence that resulted in uncontrolled youth. Almasidi (1996) gave his opinion that motivation is a driving force that causes a person to be called in a happy way.
2. **Lack of Youth Ability and Will**
As a youth, it is appropriate to take a role in the life of the nation. Youth should be able to perform duties and obligations as the next generation of the nation that is capable of making changes. As the backbone of the economy that assumes responsibility for the advancement of the nation, youth must be able to continue and fill its role for development and improvement of the nation, including in the economic field. Kartono (1992) argues that ability is all power, ability or technical and social skills. While the will is the driving force in participating. As a youth, it should improve productivity and quality in the process. Without such an increase, youth will not be able to compete because in reality people are more confident in the older than the youth.
3. **Low Level of Independence**
Youth should be able and willing to realize the independence and progress of the nation. It needs to be supported by the ability to develop self-potential and directed concepts. The concept of independence can be interpreted as an effort to fulfill and work things out for oneself with their own strength and will without being dependent on others. Thus, the role of youth in the development of the nation today is needed. The nature of development that needs to be done by the nation of Indonesia is the development of human beings, in order to become a quality human resources.

E. Identification of Support Factors of the Youth Development in North Luwu

Factors supporting the implementation of youth development in North Luwu are:

1. Provision of youth facilities by the Regional Government

North Luwu Regency Government continues to promote development in various sectors. This year, North Luwu District will soon have a youth building. In order to cultivate talent and support various youth activities in Luwu Utara, the Government of North Luwu prepared for the construction of youth building. In addition to youth activities, the building can also be used to organize various activities of local government and community celebrations. Even the plan will be borrowed to KNPI (National Youth Committee of Indonesia). The construction site is located in Masamba City, and uses the budget of APBD for Budget Year 2016 of 921 million rupiahs.

2. High Population Youth Level

In line with the spirit of decentralization, with a wider delegation of power and authority to local governments, it provides an opportunity for every community to fill regional development. Youth as an important element of society in regional development, it is proper to interpret and coloring every policy of regional development. This is where the importance of youth positioning themselves and taking on strategic roles in regional development today. In his track record, youth are often in the position of being the pioneers of renewal, trigger change as well as the bodyguard of change. The spirit of change that animates the spirit of decentralization should find the same point with the role it has inherent in the youth. To translate the strategic roles that contribute to the acceleration of regional development to be an option that should not pass without the meaning of the young People. The practice of decentralization, which is often improperly translated by the local government, needs to continue to gain control of the community. The choice as opposition (policy controller) in every regional development policy is also a strategic choice for the youth. Moreover, youth are no longer just in a position to stand by or wait for initiation from local governments to jointly contribute to regional development. Initiating and promoting the concept of regional development in this era of decentralization, is very open to youth. Youth who are able to read the signs of their times should be on the option of strengthening local institutions, in order to encourage awareness of all elements of society to actively encourage the acceleration of regional development. Finally, the youth must realize that, the hopes and ideals of independence for sovereignty are entirely for the people, with the spirit of democracy by and for the people, in this era of decentralization, there are the young men's shoulders.

3. High Education Participation Level

Education is an effort undertaken by family, community and government through guidance, teaching and training activities, which take place in school and out of school throughout life to prepare learners in order to play a role in various environments permanently for the foreseeable future. From the above understanding reveals that education is a very important thing for the community in advancing the country. And also, very important in the process of building the country to become a more advanced country. National education but more due to awareness of the dangers of underdeveloped education in Indonesia. One of them is the wave of globalization felt strong and open. The technological advancements and changes that have taken place give us a new awareness that Indonesia is no longer independent. Indonesia is in the midst of a new world, open world so that people are free to compare life with other countries. Increasingly high technology science, the increasing of education for children who live in remote area. Awareness of people in rural areas on the importance of education is still weak. An example is that there are still many children who prefer to help their parents to grow crops in the fields than to gain knowledge in school. This is because, they do not understand that education is very important for him and also for the environment around him. So, it is necessary for the government to counsel about the importance of education in remote areas. The solution of the above problems can be corrected with the government's commitment to the development of education in remote areas ranging from adequate funding, facilities, and educators. Indonesia's great hope to be a country that has a uniform education. Many children who want to get the facilities to go to school as well as in big cities. So that later many Indonesian children who can develop and unite Indonesia in the name of education.

4. Support from local government

The Chairman of KNPI North Luwu said in his visit, as a youth institution in Lutra, KNPI North Luwu is very interested to build partnership with local government in this case Dispora North Luwu which function more in touch with existence and activity of youth in North Luwu. Meanwhile, the Head of Dispora of North Luwu welcomes the ideas and ideas of youth who want to synergize the program with the institution he leads.

F. Strategy and Policy of the Youth Development in North Luwu

SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges) is carried out on the key factors of youth development policy in North Luwu District. These key factors include potential youth, economic potential, regional biophysics, natural resources, infrastructure conditions and institutional conditions owned by the North Luwu District. Furthermore, the description and analysis of these key factors will be mapped to the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and barriers faced in the youth development policy in North Luwu described as follows:

Power:

1. The existence of SKPD in charge of Youth.
2. Local government commitment in improving Youth achievement as stated in 6th mission of RPJMD of North Luwu.
3. The high talents and interests of youth in the field of sports and art.
4. The high support and appreciation of the community in the field of sports and art.
5. High youth population levels.
6. The nature of patriotism and nationalism owned by the younger generation.

Weakness:

1. Limited facilities and infrastructure of sports and art.
2. Lack of employment and employment opportunities for the younger generation.
3. Not yet equal education received by the younger generation.
4. Lack of support and participation of the business community in the development of youth achievement.
5. Lack of guidance on the development of sports, arts and entrepreneurship.
6. The lack of regulatory support related to youth.
7. Geographical difficulties.

Opportunities:

1. The existence of Asean Economic Community Policy (MEA) and Global Free Market.
2. A diverse range of search and talent development programs as well as interests in the arts, sports and entrepreneurship.
3. Support national policy in the field of youth.
4. Advances in communication technology and informatics.
5. The number of non-governmental institutions (national and international) engaged in the field of youth.
6. The number of sports, arts and cultural events at national and international level.

Obstacles:

1. The high negative effect of globalization in all fields.
2. Higher drug distribution among the younger generation.
3. The emergence of radical ideas that touch the younger generation.
4. The low sportsmanship of sports, arts and cultural events.
5. High political intervention on youth development.

Based on the conversion and SWOT identification, we can formulate the interaction of combining each factor (internal and external) in the form of strategy as follows.

Strength-Opportunity Strategy (SO):

1. Encourage and support the implementation of positive youth activities.
2. Conducting socialization to increase public awareness of the problems faced by youth.
3. Provide greater access to education for youth who wish to continue their education.
4. Encouraging youth activities in the religious field.
5. Encourage cooperation between Local Government and local youth organizations.

The Weakness-Opportunity Strategy (WO):

1. Optimizing youth skills improvement programs and creating a conducive investment climate in the face of MEA and the Global Free Market.
2. Increasing the availability of youth facilities and infrastructure to capture opportunities for talent search programs.
3. Preparation of regional policies related to youth performance improvement in line with national policy.
4. Increase business participation in the management of sports and arts business by utilizing communication and information technology.
5. Build a commitment of cooperation with non-government institutions in supporting the development and development of sports, arts and entrepreneurship achievements.

Strategy Strengths (ST):

1. Increasing the role of SKPD related to the program of strengthening the values of local, religious and national wisdom to counteract the negative effects of globalization.
2. Strengthen the consistency of program implementation activities related to the improvement of youth achievement.
3. Encourage youth achievement based on potential through increased frequency of sporting events, arts and culture and entrepreneurship.
4. Improving the role of government in facilitating community activities in sports, arts and culture and kewirausahaan.
5. Strengthen shared commitment to reduce political intervention to youth development achievement.

The Weakness-Constraint Strategy (WT):

1. Increase employment and increase employment opportunities for the younger generation.
2. Pressing the numbers of free sex and drug circulation among young people.
3. Conducting equalization of education to the younger generation so as to have future certainty and suppress the underage marriage among the younger generation.
4. Strengthening legislation related to the young generation so as to prevent young people from the radical ideology that has been emerging.
5. Increasing youth participation in various community activities and strengthening the level of competitiveness of youth.

While strategy and policy of youth development in North Luwu can be described as strategy and policy based on field of youth development, that is as follows:

1. Field of Sports
 - a. Consistency of local government in implementing RPJMD policy related to development of talent development and youth achievement.
 - b. The Office of Youth and Sports enhances the construction of sports facilities and infrastructure.
 - c. The Office of Youth and Sports identifies, fosters and develops the interests, talents and competencies of youth.
 - d. Increasing the role of the community and the business world in the fostering and development of sports achievements.
 - e. Intensify inter-district sporting events
 - f. Facilitating the Establishment of Youth Football School.
2. Field of Cultural Art
 - a. Department of Culture and Tourism to improve the development of facilities and infrastructure development of art and culture.
 - b. The Office of Culture and Tourism identifies, fosters and develops the interests, talents and competences of youth.

- c. Increasing the role of society and business world in fostering and developing artistic and cultural achievements.
- d. Intensify cultural arts events among sub-districts
- e. Increase the fostering of art galleries of each subdistrict or each indigenous community.

3. Entrepreneurship field

- a. Increasing the role of related SKPD in improving the quality of human resources facing the opportunities and challenges of the ASEAN Economic Community (MEA).
- b. Facilitating the business world in the development of institutes of skills courses courses, especially in providing ease of licensing.
- c. Improve the implementation of entrepreneurship programs, leadership and youth pioneering on an ongoing basis.
- d. Increase efforts to grow entrepreneurship and life skills of youth.
- e. Facilitate the assistance and access of venture capital to institutions of financial institutions.
- f. Facilitating youth in marketing access of production.

IV. Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the results of analysis and discussion can be concluded as follows:

1. The lack of youth achievements in North Luwu is due to the lack of youth coaching and motivation, lack of youth skills and willingness, and low levels of youth independence.
2. The role of the government in the development of youth organization is absolutely necessary, because there are many legal umbrellas that protect youth to see how urgent the role of youth on the sustainability of nation and state development, one of which is by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 year 2009 about Youth and Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 Year 2011 on the Development of Youth Entrepreneurship and the Leadership as well as the provision of youth infrastructure and facilities.
3. Government efforts to develop youth organizations are carried out in various ways ranging from funding assistance, to the provision of facilities and infrastructure that support the activities of youth organization. From observations and interviews conducted by the author it appears that the government is very concerned about making the rule as the legal basis of the existence of the youth organization as the container development, but in realizing the mandate of the regulation the government is still experiencing difficulties because the government bureaucracy system that requires the OKP to be assisted is OKP who has a clear legal standing with registered in Kesbangpol.
4. Factors contributing to the implementation of youth development in North Luwu District include the provision of youth facilities by local governments, high youth population levels, high levels of educational participation, and support from local governments.
5. Youth development strategies and policies in North Luwu District are to encourage and support the implementation of positive youth activities, to socialize to increase public awareness of the problems faced by youth, providing greater access to education for youth who wish to continue education, encouraging sports and religious activities, and encouraging cooperation between local government and local youth organizations. While field of youth include building Youth Building as a youth activity implementation facility in Masamba, and holding discussions with local youth organizations.

Based on these conclusions, the authors can recommend several things as follows:

1. Youth

- a. Strengthening the consistency of local government in implementing RPJMD policies related to the development of talent development and youth achievement.
- b. Strengthen the shared commitment to reduce political intervention to youth development achievement.

- c. The Office of Youth and Sports identifies, fosters and develops the interests, talents and competencies of youth.
- d. Increasing the role of related SKPD in improving the quality of human resources facing the opportunities and challenges of the ASEAN Economic Community (MEA).
- e. Improve the implementation of entrepreneurship programs, leadership and youth pioneering on an ongoing basis.
- f. Increasing the role of SKPD related to the program of strengthening the values of local, religious and national wisdom to counteract the negative effects of globalization.
- g. Strengthen the consistency of program planning activities related to the improvement of youth achievement.
- h. Encourage youth achievement based on potential through increased frequency of sporting events, arts and culture and entrepreneurship.
- i. Improving the role of government in facilitating community activities in sports, arts and culture and entrepreneurship.
- j. Improving the availability of youth facilities and infrastructure to capture opportunities for talent search programs.
- k. The formulation of regional policies related to youth performance improvement in line with national policy.
- l. Building commitment in cooperation with non-government institutions to support the development and development of sports, arts and entrepreneurship achievements.

2. Arts and Culture

- a. Department of Culture and Tourism to improve the development of facilities and infrastructure development of art and culture.
- b. Increasing the role of society and business world in fostering and developing artistic and cultural achievements.
- c. Intensify cultural arts events among sub-districts
- d. Increase the fostering of art galleries of each subdistrict or each indigenous community.

3. Field of Sports

- a. The Office of Youth and Sports enhances the construction of sports facilities and infrastructure.
- b. The Office of Youth and Sports identifies, fosters and develops the interests, talents and competencies of youth.
- c. Increasing the role of society and business world in the fostering and development of sports achievement.
- d. Intensify inter-district sporting events.
- e. Established Soccer School young age.

4. Field of Entrepreneurship

- a. Facilitating the business world in the development of institutes of skills courses courses, especially in providing ease of licensing.
- b. Facilitate the assistance and access of venture capital to financial institution institutions.
- c. Facilitating youth in marketing access of production.

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