PUBLIC POLICY STUDY BASED ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX THROUGH THE STRATEGIC ROLE OF GP ANSOR BONDOWOSO

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Human Development Index (HDI) is widely recognized as a key metric for assessing the overall quality of human development. Based on data provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the HDI of Bondowoso Regency increased from 66.75 in 2023 to 71.22 in 2024. This study adopts a qualitative approach to examine the strategic role of GP Ansor Bondowoso in supporting public policies aimed at improving HDI outcomes. The findings reveal three key insights. First, there exists a collaborative governance framework between the local government and GP Ansor Bondowoso, facilitating joint efforts in policy implementation. Second, GP Ansor Bondowoso effectively leverages the Capability Approach to address multidimensional aspects of human development. Third, the organization functions as a civil society actor with substantial public trust capital, enabling it to mediate between government policies and community aspirations. This study contributes to the literature by highlighting the role of faith-based civil society organizations in strengthening public policy performance, enhancing human development outcomes, and reinforcing social capital within the governance ecosystem.

Keywords: *Human Development Index (HDI), Public Policy, GP Ansor*

A. Introduction

The Human Development Index (HDI) or *Human Development Index (HDI)* is a standard measure of human development.[1] Human development is an important aspect in regulating the direction and success of regional development. This conception does not only focus on economic growth, but also involves the quality of life of the community comprehensively.[2] Based on *the United Nations Development Programme* (UNDP), the Human Development Index combines

[1] Remi Yin et al. 'Life Satisfaction and the Human Development Index Across the World', *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 54.2 (2023), pp. 269–82, doi:10.1177/00220221211044784.

[2] Haeruddin Saleh et al. 'The Role of Natural and Human Resources on Economic Growth and Regional Development: With Discussion of Open Innovation Dynamics', *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 6.4 (2020), pp. 1–23, doi:10.3390/joitmc6040103.

three main dimensions ranging from health, access to educators and decent living standards with an economic approach.[3] So in this case, HDI is a strategic indicator in formulating and evaluating public policies, because it describes the degree of community welfare holistically.[4]

In the Qur'an Surah Al-Khafi 13 translation of the Ministry of Religion it is mentioned

نَحْنُ نَقُصُّ عَلَيْكَ نَبَاَهُمْ بِالْحَقِّۗ اِنَّهُمْ فِتْيَةٌ اٰمَنُوْا بِرَبِّهِمْ وَزِدْنٰهُمْ هُدًىۖ

Meaning: We tell you (Muhammad) their story in truth. Indeed, they are young men who believe in their Lord, and We have added guidance to them.

In the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and several regional strategic planning documents, the Indonesian government has sought to increase HDI as an integration of national and regional development agendas.[5] Efforts to accelerate human development have been designed. However, in the realization of HDI in various regions, there is still a fairly high disparity. For example, Bondowoso Regency in recent years has been at the lowest average level for the scale of East Java Province in terms of HDI. This is illustrated in data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), that the HDI rate of Bondowoso in 2023 will be at 66.75%, increasing in 2024 to 71.22. The index will actually increase, but it requires the collective awareness of all parties regarding the importance of education, health and well-being levels in the economy.[6] As illustrated below:

[3] Enzo Barberio Mariano, et al. *The Human Development Index with Multiple Data Envelopment Analysis Approaches: A Comparative Evaluation Using Social Network Analysis*, *Social Indicators Research* (Springer Netherlands, 2021), CLVII, doi:10.1007/s11205-021-02660-4.

[4] Tanveer Ahmed Naveed dan David Gordon, 'The Construction of a Human Development Index at the Household Level and the Measurement of Human Development Disparities in Punjab (Pakistan)', *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities*, 25.3 (2024), pp. 473–98, doi:10.1080/19452829.2024.2372375.

[5] Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, 'Strategic Priority Projects', *National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024*, 2019, p. 313.

[6] Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Bondowoso Regency, 'Bondowoso Regency Human Development Index in 2022', 01, 2022, pp. 1–8.



Source: BPS Bondowoso Regency

Referring to the BPS data above shows that the phenomenon of increasing human development cannot be fully realized by relying on the capacity of local governments alone. For this reason, it is very necessary to have the active participation of various non-governmental actors. Mainly, in this study is the social and religious organization that has planted strong roots in people's lives. Previous research from Riccardo et al. 2024[7], Pamela J. Drake et al. 2024[8], Jungwoo Ko et al. 2024[9], Arnfinn Helleve et al. 2023[10] and Christopher M et al. 2020[11] did not specifically mention that the involvement of youth organizations directly contributes directly to the human development index in an area.

So in this context, the researcher focuses on youth organizations such as the Ansor Youth Movement (GP Ansor). As one of the autonomous bodies of *the Nahdlatul Ulama'* organization, GP Ansor is a strategic part in trying to realize its HDI improvement strategy, especially in Bondowoso district. GP Ansor's activities are not only about socio-religious activities but also play a role in

[7] Riccardo Natoli et al., 'Aggregating the Human Development Index: A Non-Compensatory Approach', Social Indicators Research, 172.2 (2024), pp. 499–515, doi:10.1007/s11205-024-03318-7.

[8] Pamela J. Drake et al., 'Evaluating a Future-Oriented Positive Youth Development Intervention to Reduce Sexual Risk Among Highly Mobile Youth: Results and Challenges', Journal of Adolescent Health, 75.1 (2024), pp. 173–79, doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2024.03.003.

[9] Jungwoo Ko, Joolim Lee, dan Ja Hoon Koo, 'The Influx of Youth as an Effect of the New Town Development Policy through Relocation of Public Institutions: Focusing on Differences between Large and Medium/Small-City Location Types', *Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering*, 24.2 (2024), pp. 968–84, doi:10.1080/13467581.2023.2298867.

[10] Arnfinn Helleve et al., 'Youth Involvement in Policy Processes in Public Health, Education, and Social Work: Protocol for a Scoping Review', *Obesity Reviews*, 24.S1 (2023), pp. 1–16, doi:10.1111/obr.13544.

[11] Christopher M. Doran dan Irina Kinchin, 'Economic and Epidemiological Impact of Youth Suicide in Countries with the Highest Human Development Index', *PLoS ONE*, 15.5 (2020), pp. 1–11, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0232940.

community empowerment, public policy advocacy involvement, and social development based on Islamic and national values.

Universally, GP Ansor has an extensive network at the grassroots, as well as a solid social capacity in social capital development. In terms of the structural hierarchy of GP Ansor Bondowoso, there are Branch Leaders (PC) at the district level, Sub-Branch Leaders (PAC) at the sub-district level and Branch Administrators (PR) at the village or sub-district level.[12] Various agendas such as youth training, non-formal education, involvement in public health programs, to active collaboration with local governments in programs that lead to improving human development in various regions of Indonesia, show that GP Ansor Bondowoso is mainly, not only a complementary element, but also a strategic partner in local development. Through an approach based on local religious values and culture, GP Ansor has the ability to be a liaison for government programs that are in line with the needs of the community.

In the public policy predigma, the existence of GP Ansor can be analyzed as part of an *advocacy coalition* that contributes significantly in influencing government policies through informal networks and the influence of morality.[13] Through the context of *governance*, collaboration between state actors, in this case the government and non-government such as GP Ansor, shows the formation of *collaborative governance* that shapes the quality of democracy and the effectiveness of public policies. So that such an approach is needed, emphasis is needed on the importance of dialogue, active participation, and trust in the public policy process.[14]

However, academic studies that specifically review the contribution of religious community organizations to human development policies at the local level, especially through a qualitative approach, are still relatively limited. In fact, in the framework of *the capability approach*, the improvement of human quality can not only be seen from statistical indicators, but also from the expansion of individual freedom and ability to determine their own lives. The role of organizations such as GP Ansor Bondowoso in building participatory spaces and expanding people's life choices is very relevant in this frame. Therefore, this

[12] PD and PDRT GP Ansor, 'Management Level in the GP Ansor Organization', *Https://Www.Ansor.Web.Id/2022/02/Tingkatan-Kepengurusan-Dalam-Organisasi-Gp-Ansor.Html*, 2022.

[13] Elizabeth A. Shanahan et al.s, *The Narrative Policy Framework*, *Theories of the Policy Process, Fourth Edition*, 2018, doi:10.4324/9780429494284-5.

[14] N. Din, M., Estay, C., & Khan, 'Linking Public Leadership With Public Service Delivery: The Mediating Role of Collaborative Governance', *Journal of Public Affairs.*, 2025, doi:https://doi.org/10.1002/pa.70025.

study aims to examine in depth the strategic role of GP Ansor Bondowoso in supporting human development policies in Bondowoso, by placing HDI as the main policy reference. This research will contribute to further research, especially in terms of various factors, both supporting and inhibiting collaboration between the government, GP Ansor organization or other youth organizations and the entire community in Bondowoso in the future.

B. Research Methods

The research method in this study uses a qualitative approach. By focusing on exploring a deep understanding of social phenomena, behaviors, and human experiences by collecting non-numerical data such as interviews, observations, and document analysis.[15] This method is very aligned to answer the question of why and how with the foundation of the events that occurred, through an in-depth exploration of individual impressions and perceptions in this case about public policy in Bondowoso district, the trend of the Human Development Index and the participation of the GP Ansor organization in it.

C. Results and Discussion

1. Public Policy Theory

Public policy theory is a conceptualization that has a function in understanding how a policy is formulated, implemented, and evaluated in the context of government and society.[16] Along with the dynamics of development, public policy theories include the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF),[17] Multiple Streams Framework (MSF),[18] and Punctuated Equilibrium Theory (PET).[19] All existing theorems reveal the involvement of actors, ideas, and power dynamics in the process of the birth of a policy.[20]

In addition to some of these theories, there is also an approach in the form of *Behavioral Public Policy* that adds psychological and behavioral aspects

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[15] John W. Creswell dan J. David Creswell, *Mixed Methods Procedures*, *Research Defign: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed M Ethods Approaches* (SAGE Publications Ltd., 2018).

[16] John Owens et al., 'Understanding and Investigating Relationality in the Capability Approach', *Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour*, 52.1 (2022), pp. 86–104, doi:10.1111/jtsb.12310.

[17] Elaine Unterhalter. Amartya Sen's Walker, Melanie, *Capability Approach and Social Justice in Education* (Springer, 2007).

[18] John W. Kingdon, *Agendas, Alternatives and Public Policy, (2nd Ed.).* (Pearson., 2010).

[19] Frank R. Baumgartner, *Punctuated Equilibrium Theory and Environmental Policy.* (Punctuated equilibrium and the dynamics of US environmental policy, 2006).

[20] Reimut Zohlnhöfer dan Nicole Herweg, 'Don't You Forget about Me! Concepts Missing from Policy Process Frameworks When Applied to Europe', *European Policy Analysis*, 2025, pp. 207–29, doi:10.1002/epa2.1236.

in decision-making to form policies. Public policy in this case is also influenced by various public opinions, lobbying processes, protests, party composition and macro-political characteristics with a fairly diverse amount of influence intensity.[21]

In accordance with the mission of the regent and deputy regent of Bondowoso number 6 that "*Ensuring social, economic and health sustainability by ensuring stability to resources and services that are fair and quality for all levels of society"*[22]

Public policy will theoretically reap various challenges, one of the main challenges is the process of integrating the local context of Bondowoso, clarity of concepts and the development of methodologies that must be responsive to be able to bridge the coflexion of the process of the birth of a policy in various regions as a unit that determines policies and government systems.[23]

"The determination and implementation of policies related to the Human Development Index will certainly reap challenges. However, we together with the Bondowoso DPRD optimize so that it can be successful. Therefore, we really need various parties to work together to determine the direction of public policy in the future."[24]

a. Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF)

Youth organizations always form a coalition by creating a strong social network, supported by a strong internal structure, and against the background of common values, identities, and cultures among members. At the relevant institutions, it is also an important factor in the formation of active collaboration.[25] The process of building relationships often involves cooperation between youth and community leaders that foster close bonds and create spaces where young people's voices can be better heard and considered in the public policy-making process.[26]

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[21] Chiara Varazzani dan Cale Hubble, 'Four SINS in Behavioural Public Policy', *Behavioural Public Policy*, 2024, pp. 345–53, doi:10.1017/bpp.2024.22.

[22] The mission of the Regent and Deputy Regent of Bondowoso 2025-2030 is accessed through https://bondowosokab.go.id/visi-misi-kabupaten-bondowoso

[23] Sandra Plümer, Malte Möck, dan Hilda Broqvist, 'Policy Process Theory Development: Perspectives from European Junior Scholars', *European Policy Analysis*, 2025, pp. 271–92, doi:10.1002/epa2.70003.

[24] Interview with Mas Didik S.I.P, Member of the Bondowso Regency DPRD 2025-2030 on June 20, 2025.

[25] Cecilia Hilder and Philippa Collin, 'The Role of Youth-Led Activist Organisations for Contemporary Climate Activism: The Case of the Australian Youth Climate Coalition', *Journal of Youth Studies*, 25.6 (2022), pp. 793–811, doi:10.1080/13676261.2022.2054691.

[26] Seventy F. Hall, 'A Conceptual Mapping of Three Anti-Adultist Approaches to Youth Work', *Journal of Youth Studies*, 23.10 (2020), pp. 1293–1309, doi:10.1080/13676261.2019.1669775.

In voicing the values they stand for, youth organizations generally utilize narratives that build their position as legitimate political actors. For example, the Ansor Bondowoso Youth Movement plays a strategic role on social, religious, educational and economic justice issues as the foundation of the movement, with an emphasis on joint action through a peer education approach.[27]

The results of the observation show that "*We are implementing vocational training programs, strengthening inclusive religious literacy, as well as community-based health campaigns and also of course entrepreneurship. Our strategy departs from the needs of the community and the capacity of cadres. We believe that the approach of strengthening the capacity of cadres to advance through education that we encourage is very relevant not only to provide assistance, but to improve the ability of Ansor cadres who will later serve NU and residents in their areas both at the PAC and PR levels."*[28]

In order for relationships to run effectively, leadership is needed that is able to embrace various interests and unite a common vision. However, internal dynamics such as differences in orientation between groups and bureaucratic challenges are often obstacles in themselves. Long-term influence on the direction of public policy is usually achieved through consistent advocacy, building trust between members, and the use of communication technology to strengthen networks and solidarity. In this situation, the use of qualitative emphasis is increasingly appropriate for a deeper exploration of these internal dynamics, as it is able to record collective narratives, inter-stakeholder relationships, and discursive strategies used by youth organizations in influencing public opinion and policy.[29]

b. Collaborative Governance Theory

Collaboration between youth agencies, local governments, and communities is often needed in human development, especially in social interaction, *trust,* and coordination between actors. Actively participating in the development planning and decision-making process by youth can strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration, spark innovation, and accelerate the achievement of sustainable development goals at the local level.

[27] Helleve et al.

[28] Interview with Luluk Hariadi, Chairman of the Ansor GP Branch Management of Bondowso Regency on June 20, 2025.

[29] Helleve et al.

However, obstacles such as power distance, a lack of trust between the younger generation and community leaders, and government authoritarianism in the development process often hinder the meaningful role of youth participation. To overcome this, the dissemination of inclusive and sensitive development to local values is needed, so that trust can be built and the role of youth as agents of social change can be realized.[30]

The observation results show that "*We see GP Ansor as an important part of the community that is actively working for change. The voices of the youth also shaped the regional development agenda. They are often present in public consultation forums, and this is in accordance with the principle of mentoring that leads to public policy decisions. where the coalition of non-government actors such as GP Ansor can influence policy. So far, I, who am also an Ansor cadre, are still actively involved in its agenda ranging from training, education to real action to seek the best health for the entire Bondowoso community in general."*[31]

Effective coordination between the government, GP Ansor Bondowoso as a youth organization, and the community also requires a clear governance structure, fair division of roles, and a transparent and participatory participation mechanism. Planned and trust-based collaboration can increase a sense of shared responsibility, strengthen social solidarity, and generate program innovations that are more relevant to community needs. So that the synergy between these three actors, which is based on healthy social interaction and mutual trust, is the key to the success of sustainable and inclusive human development.[32]

2. Theory of Human Development

Human development theory is a multidimensional approach that establishes that the progress of a society can not only be measured by economic growth, but also by the improvement of individuals' ability to lead a life that they value as meaningful. This theory, emphasizes the importance of

[30] Ma Cecilia A Maurillo dan John Derick R Denzo, 'Creating an SDG-Oriented Youth Engagement Plan : An Action Research Creating an SDG-Oriented Youth Engagement Plan : An Action Research', *Asia-Pacific Social Science Review*, 24.3 (2024), pp. 36–53.

[31] Interview with Mas Didik S.I.P, Member of the Bondowso Regency DPRD 2025-2030 on June 20, 2025.

[32] Zenan Li dan Lili Song, 'Discussion on Mechanism of Public Participation in Community Governance', *Advances in Education, Humanities and Social Science Research*, 4.1 (2023), p. 110, doi:10.56028/aehssr.4.1.110.2023.

expanding freedom, access to education, health, and social participation, not just the accumulation of capital or material wealth.[33]

Such an approach corrects the biases of traditional economic development theories, such as resource competition and social inequality, by supporting inclusive policies such as labor standards, affordable education, and universal public programs. In the context of education, human development theory challenges the profit-oriented discourse of human capital, by raising awareness to overcome structural obstacles and empowering individuals, especially from low socioeconomic groups, so that they have agency in determining their future. [34]

In addition, this theory is also appropriate in designing a social support system that is directed to the needs of youth, youth organizations, the government and society, as well as encouraging their fortitude and welfare through the realization of democratic and fair values. Thus, human development theory sees development as a process of broadening everyone's life choices and opportunities, not narrowly economic growth or skill accumulation.[35]

a. Capability Approach

The meaning of progress and quality of life for communities and local actors such as youth organizations is highly dependent on subjective experiences, cultural values, and the needs and expectations of individuals and groups. Quality of life is not measured only by material aspects such as income or facilities, but also by satisfaction with the environment, social relationships, opportunities to participate, and feelings of happiness or well-being emotionally and psychologically.[36]

"*We as PAC administrators and teachers encourage the literacy movement, both digital non-gital and child assistance at school and outside school. Our role as organizers is to try to bridge the government and society, especially in overcoming structural barriers to education. With social support*

[33] Simone Ghislandi, Warren C. Sanderson, and Sergei Scherbov, 'A Simple Measure of Human Development: The Human Life Indicator', *Population and Development Review*, 45.1 (2019), pp. 219–33, doi:10.1111/padr.12205.

[34] Naji Afrasyaw Fatah, 'Beyond Economic Growth: Neo-Liberalism, Alternative Theories, and the Future of Economic Development', 2.4 (2025), pp. 1–15, doi:10.31039/bjir.v2i4.24.

[35] Margaret Beale Spencer, 'Interrogating Multisystem Intended Pathways to Youth Thriving and Resilience: Benefits of Inclusive Human Development Theoretical Framing', *Development and Psychopathology*, 35.5 (2023), pp. 2141–54, doi:10.1017/S0954579423001104.

[36] Marisol Velazquez-Salazar dan Lorena DelaTorre-Diaz, 'Sustainability and Quality of Life in Marginalized Areas: An Impact Evaluation of a Community Center in Santa Fe, Mexico', *Sustainability*, 16.18 (2024), p. 7894, doi:10.3390/su16187894.

from the Ansor network, our intervention, God willing, is more on target. I am also a member of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Trustees of the Board of Trustees."[37]

Youth organizations have always emphasized the activeness of inclusive public spaces, access to education, employment opportunities, and involvement in decision-making as indicators of effective and efficient progress. In addition, aspects of social solidarity, feelings of belonging to society, and opportunities for self-development are also the main factors in the perception of quality of life among youth.[38]

"I am pioneering a goat farming business, I am quite open to sharing knowledge and partnerships, especially for Ansor cadres and the surrounding community. Economic independence is part of efforts to develop community welfare. Every routine agenda of Ansor, I and we PAC level administrators always motivate youth to have the ability and confidence to be independent, in line with the development of self-abilities that emphasize increasing individual potential. Especially in interpreneursip"[39]

This subjective assessment is highly dynamic and depends on the social, economic, and cultural context of development. Therefore, progress according to local communities and actors is not only interpreted as economic growth, but also holistic welfare improvements that include health, physical, mental, social, and spiritual aspects. This multidimensional approach is important so that development policies truly reflect the needs and aspirations of local communities, including the younger generation.[40]

"At the Health Center, we always socialize nutrition, immunization, and a healthy lifestyle. In the covid 19 pandemic yesterday, we were active in health protocol education. This is part of the social capital that we have built, meaning that the public's trust in me personally as a health worker and the barokah of the GP Ansor organization, I can be a connector for the success of the Bondowoso health program now and in the future."[41]

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[37] Interview with Junaidi S.Pd, Member of the Bondowso Regency DPRD 2025-2030 on June 20, 2025.

[38] María J. Pazos-García et al. 'Quality of Life in Cities: An Outcome and a Resource?', *European Research on Management and Business Economics*, 31.1 (2025), doi:10.1016/j.iedeen.2024.100264.

[39] Interview with Samsul, a Goat Farming Entrepreneur in Bondowoso on June 21, 2025.

[40] Amanda L. Weinstein, Michael Hicks, dan Emily Wornell, 'An Aggregate Approach to Estimating Quality of Life in Micropolitan Areas', *Annals of Regional Science*, 70.2 (2023), pp. 447–76, doi:10.1007/s00168-022-01155-5.

[41] Interview with Bisri as a Health Employee at the Botolinggo Health Center and Chairman of PAC GP Ansor Tapen District June 20, 2025

3. Theory of Social Organization or Social Capital

The theory of social organization or social *capital embodies* how social relationships, networks, and norms of trust between individuals or groups can be resources that are able to play a role in aspects of social and organizational life. Social capital is divided into three main dimensions, namely structural (networks and connections), cognitive (shared values and understanding), and relational (mutual trust and norms).[42]

In the context of the organization, social capital can be improved cooperation, innovation, and organizational performance through strengthening trust and interaction between members. Social capital is also critical in building community resilience, supporting social entrepreneurship, and strengthening the capacity of individuals, such as young people, to achieve educational and career goals.[43]

Social capital not only strengthens internal relationships (*bonding*), but can also bridge to other groups, so that the benefits extend to the wider community.[44] In addition, technological advances such as the internet can strengthen social capital by facilitating collaboration and expanding social networks.[45] However, the structure of social capital is often influenced by social class factors, origin, and distribution of resources, thus strengthening or reducing social inequality. Thus, this theory highlights the importance of building and maintaining inclusive and intertrusting social networks to support social and organizational progress.[46]

"The blessing of serving at NU through Ansor, thank God, I can feel the benefits. In this organization, we cadres are invited to always be sensitive to opportunities. Especially like me, who has a corn farming business. With my trust and habit of collaborating with Ansor friends, I also practice it when managing my business. Alhamdulillah, maybe through the barokah of Ansor, our family can

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[42] Sefit Hashavia-Tzuri, Eran Vigoda-Gadot, dan Amir Hefetz, 'Social Capital Inside Out: An Empirical Examination of the Relationship Between Organizational Social Capital and Communal Social Capital in Public Organizations', *Nonprofit Policy Forum*, 2024, pp. 1–25, doi:10.1515/npf-2023-0061.

[43] Ashley A. Boat et al.s, 'The Role of Organized Activities in Supporting Youth Social Capital Development: A Qualitative Meta-Synthesis', *Adolescent Research Review*, 9.3 (2024), pp. 543–62, doi:10.1007/s40894-024-00235-1.

[44] Piotr Weryński dan Dorota Dolińska-Weryńska, 'Social Capital dan Reflexivity as Conditions of Organisational Morphostasis—Studies of Selected Polish NGOs', *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 16.15 (2024), doi:10.3390/su16156576.

[45] Gregory D. Saxton dan Chao Guo, 'Social Media Capital: Conceptualizing the Nature, Acquisition, and Expenditure of Social Media-Based Organizational Resources', *International Journal of Accounting Information Systems*, 36 (2020), p. 100443, doi:10.1016/j.accinf.2019.100443.

[46] Weryński dan Dolińska-Weryńska.

renovate the house and in particular I can continue to accompany the young people in the village to express their aspirations."[47]

a. Teori Civil Society

Civil society theory sees civil society as a space between the individual and the state, in which organizations, including youth organizations, function actively in social development and social control. Youth organizations as a side of civil society have a role in strengthening the capacity of the younger generation through leadership training, skill development, and instilling civic values so that they can participate in public decision-making and inclusive community development.[48]

The result of the observation that "Confidence voices the aspirations of the people both at the village and sub-district levels and even up to the district and provincial levels is an important capital, yes the barokah of NU I can also be active in BMT NU to bridge the community's economy with business capital and God willing, I can also connect the community with the local government if needed. Currently, I am entrusted to be part of Ansor, precisely the chairman of the Branch Management of the Majlis Dhikr and Sholawat Rijalul Ansor Bondowoso. More precisely, this forum is also an inseparable part of Ansor and has a commitment to bridge young cadres such as kiai or gus, it is impossible to participate in Banser at all. The aim is also to maintain the literature of Ahlussunnah Waljamaah so that it remains sustainable."[49]

In addition, youth organizations are also an important part of the discussion for state institutions in paving the way for dialogue, policy advocacy, and supervision of government and development.[50] Immediately, the participation of youth in civil society organizations proves to increase the values of tolerance, participation, and social concern, as well as strengthen national identity and social solidarity. Through various activities, youth organizations not only increase the capacity of individuals, but also make the space for participation broader, enabling social change and democratization. Thus, civil society theory emphasizes that youth organizations are strategic actors in the midst of the process of development and social control, and at the same time act as a bridge

[47] Interview with Mr. Candra, a farmer of Bondowoso on June 21, 2025.

[48] Hilder dan Collin.

[49] Interview with Gus Rizal, Chairman of the MDS Rijalul Ansor Bondowso Branch Management on June 20, 2025.

[50] Jacob Mwathi Mati, 'Civil Society, Volunteerism, and Youth Citizenship in Fiji', *Voluntas*, 35.4 (2024), pp. 687–98, doi:10.1007/s11266-024-00633-y.

between society and the state in creating more participatory and responsive governance.[51]

b. Social Capital

According to Robert Putnam, Social Capital Theory emphasizes the importance of social networks, trusts, and reciprocity in strengthening social cohesion and institutional effectiveness, including in the context of community development. Putnam argues that social capital is formed through involvement in organizations, participation in shared activities, and trusting relationships that encourage collaboration for a common goal. In the context of youth organizations, this theory is particularly relevant because it provides a space for young people to build a broad social network, strengthen trust between members, and foster solidarity through collective activities and self-capacity building. Research shows that youth participation in organized activities can increase social capital through organizational partnerships, a strong climate of relationships, and opportunities for social network activation, which ultimately supports the effectiveness of development policies by strengthening youth participation and collaboration.[52]

The results of the observation show *"Alhamdulillah, my husband is active as an administrator of the Ansor Sumberwringin GP PAC, the barokah may not be directly, but what I feel the most when taking care of population administration such as kTP, KK, AKTE, BPJS and others. In the past, some people had to pay for this making and it also took a long time to complete. However, now the husband serves at NU through Ansor so that he has a closeness with the local government so that he is able to cut the complexity at the lower level in making ID cards and others. Moreover, there are also Ansor Sumberwringin PAC cadres who have become DPRD"*[53]

In addition, the trust dimension has proven to be an important part of improving the welfare and effectiveness of policies, as it encourages openness and better cooperation.[54] Thus, the theory of social capital is very

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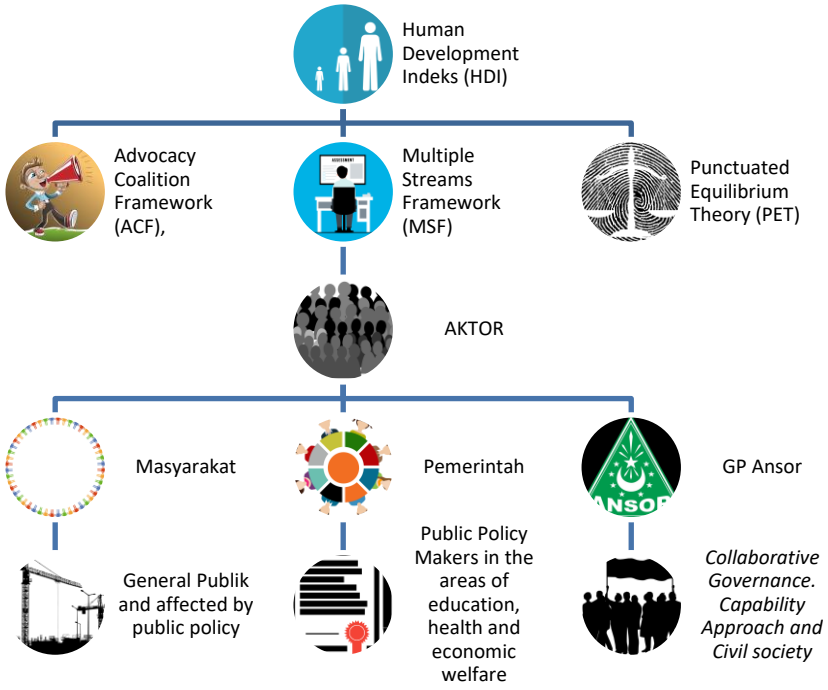
[51] Madeleine Pill, '"Moving from Protest to Policy": Civil Society Responses to Carceral Governance', *City*, 27.5–6 (2023), pp. 905–24, doi:10.1080/13604813.2023.2210965.

[52] Minna Tuominen and Leena Haanpää, 'Young People's Well-Being and the Association with Social Capital, i.e. Social Networks, Trust and Reciprocity', *Social Indicators Research*, 159.2 (2022), pp. 617–45, doi:10.1007/s11205-021-02762-z.

[53] Interview with Suibah, Housewife on June 21, 2025.

[54] Julian L. Garritzmann, Erik Neimanns, and Marius R. Busemeyer, 'Public Opinion towards Welfare State Reform: The Role of Political Trust and Government Satisfaction', *European Journal of Political Research*, 62.1 (2023), pp. 197–220, doi:10.1111/1475-6765.12501.

suitable to be used to analyze how youth organizations build social networks, trust, and solidarity that are the basis for the success of inclusive and sustainable development policies.[55] In particular, this research is depicted in the following conceptual framework:



Source: Data processed

D. Conclusion

From the various arguments and theories above, this study concludes that the government and GP Ansor Bondowoso have carried out an active collaboration in realizing human development that is increasingly developing and advanced. Second, the impact of GP Ansor's involvement as a liaison for government programs in the community has a significant impact in realizing an increase in the third human development index, GP Ansor has social capital as an autonomous body of NU with the distribution of young cadres who are active in the region from the hamlet, village, sub-district to Bondowoso district, Ansor cadres have social trust as the main capital so that they can always bridge the government's public policy in accordance with their aspirations society at large.

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