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PROGRAM POLICY IMPLEMENTATION CHILD FRIENDLY DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the extent to which the implementation of the child-friendly district program is carried out in accordance with the statements in regional regulations, especially in Gorontalo Regency. The research method used is qualitative descriptive. Data sources are derived from primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques are obtained through observation, interviews, and documentation. Protection of children is an obligation of parents without discrimination because children need to live better wherever they are and must be guaranteed by all families and social environments, especially their parents. Children are vulnerable to violence, both from their age and from adult disorders. Violence against children, both women and men can occur in various environments, both in families, schools, and outside the home. Therefore, attention to child safety must be a priority carried out by parents, families and also the government, where it has been regulated or has official regulations in the form of law number 35 of 2014 so that no one can avoid criminal threats if there is violence against a child, it must be punished in accordance with applicable regulations. The results showed that the implementation of the Child decent District program policy in Gorontalo Regency has not been optimal due to low socialization carried out by the local government, lack of coordination between related agencies, and supervision of officers by agencies has not been effective, and efficient due to the lack of officers (HR), as well as inadequate facilities and infrastructure.

Keywords: *Protection; Discrimination; Child Decent; Social Environment*

INTRODUCTION

Children are the entrustment or trust of God the Almighty Creator who must be protected, guarded, nurtured, and fulfilled all their needs in order to grow into healthy children, both physically and spiritually, where inherent in them the dignity and dignity as creatures of God as a whole. Children are a dream as well as a gift for married couples or parents, both those who have been married for a long time and are given children, as well as those who have been married for a long time but do not have a "baby" because not everyone who is married gets the baby. Marriage is a sacred bond and requires preparation for two hearts who want to bind themselves to be a married

couple, both mental, mental, spiritual and economic readiness. This readiness is useful for a couple to be able to provide or meet needs, in addition to clothing, food and shelter is physical and psychological protection so that their children can develop properly in accordance with the talents and interests that exist in children. Talent in children will not surface if there is no triggering device, which is likened to a diamond stone will not be valuable if it is not shaped and sharpened so that a luster appears that has a very high value.

The protection of children dates back to a United Nations General Assembly Resolution of 10 May 2002 adopted from the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Special Session of the Child, which became known as *A World Fit For Children*. The document is the culmination of the world's efforts to pay great attention to the future of the earth, the life of mankind, especially in preparing the future of the nation through children, for the comprehensive survival of mankind. Because, if a generation is not properly prepared, then this world will be filled with uncertainty, which will threaten human life in the future and even more than that.

Although it has been echoed since 2002 by the world body through the United Nations General Assembly Resolution, the Government of Indonesia has only realized the importance of preparing generations for the future of a nation by protecting children through Law number 35 of 2014 (Kominfo_Humas, 2018). That means that awareness of protecting children as successors to the baton of the next generation only began 12 years later. Where this awareness arises when the abuse of boys and girls is increasingly rife, and continues to increase from year to year so that it worries parents, educators and the general public. While those who commit harassment (predator) Not getting the punishment commensurate with actions that have damaged the lives and futures of the children who have been victimized. Parents have a responsibility towards the children bestowed or entrusted to them by God the Almighty, they should meet all the needs and also the safety of children from all physical and psychological violence, because it can affect and hurt their souls and future.

In the explanation of the law, what is meant by children is children who are still in the womb to the age of under 18 years, unless married. This is stated in Law Number 35 of 2014 in article 1 paragraph (1) that: "Child means someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children

who are still in the womb". Furthermore, paragraph (2) explains that "child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights in order to live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination".

Violence against children can occur anywhere, whether in the school environment, social environment or family environment. Therefore, parents must be extra careful in caring for their children, especially toddlers (under five years old) who are prone to accidents, both physical and psychological, caused by the child's self-fault, or caused by the intentional elements of older children. But in fact care and protection must be carried out by parents to their children without exception, where the lack of knowledge of children about the environment will make them vulnerable to abuse, especially girls, as well as boys. It is appropriate for children to be given knowledge and explanations that can be understood by them, that life outside the parental supervision environment will be very dangerous to the body, both directly and indirectly.

Along with the issuance of Law number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, the local governments, provinces, districts and cities also issued Local Regulations (Perda) regarding the same. One of the districts that issued the regional regulation is Gorontalo Regency, namely by issuing (Perda Kabupaten Gorontalo, 2015) about Child Worthy District (KLA), Where is this district the object of research by researchers, with the question whether the regional regulations have been implemented and run in accordance with the dictums written in them? The purpose of KLA is to ensure the fulfillment of children's needs in various ways, so that they become useful human beings, not only for themselves but also for their families, social environments, religions, nations and countries. This is also explained by (Patilima, 2017); (Said et al., 2017); (Reisdian, 2013); (Haq, 2017); (F. S. Nugroho, 2014).

In creating KLA, it is indeed not easy, because it requires various facilities and infrastructure as support, especially support from parents, families, social communities and the government through related agencies. There are several things related to child-friendly environments, according to (Patilima, 2017), namely: (1) Children and the living environment; (2) Children and the community; (3) Children and the school environment; (4) Children and the play environment; (5)

Children and the transportation environment; and (6) Children and the health environment. Paying attention to these things, the researchers conducted a survey and literature study, it turned out that the implementation of KLA in Gorontalo Regency has not been effective and not optimally carried out due to lack of socialization, so that the target target, namely parents who have children, is less aware that their children must always get attention and protection in order to develop in accordance with talents with a sense of security from various life insecurities, low coordination between officers of related agencies who implement regulations, as well as lack of supervision carried out by related agencies to officers who implement policies regarding KLA in the Gorontalo Regency area.

Policy implementation is a strategic stage in a public policy process. A policy must be implemented or implemented in order to have the impact or objectives desired by the policy maker. This is also explained by (Sinambela, 2011). The policy implementation stage will begin when goals and objectives have been formulated. According to Van Meter and Van Horn dalam (Wibawa, 2012) formulate the implementation as *“Those actions by public or private individual (or groups) that are directed at the achievement of objectives set forth in prior policy decisions”*. Meanwhile, Tahir (in Manguleta, et. al, 2021), suggests that policy implementation is a stage of decision implementation. The decision can be a policy, legislation, executive regulation, court decision, or regulation and consequences of a public policy that affects several aspects of life. Even though a policy has been implemented well, failure can still occur if the implementation process is poor and not optimal.

According to Winarno (2014) In general, the term "policy" is used to designate the behavior of an actor (e.g. an official, a group or a government agency) or a number of actors in a particular field of activity. Frederickson dan Hart (in Tangkilisan, 2005), Expressing a policy is an action that leads to a goal proposed by a person, group or government in a particular environment due to certain obstacles while looking for opportunities to achieve the goal or realize the desired goal.

According to Jones (in Mulyadi, 2015) that *“Those activities directed toward putting a program into effect”*. Grindle (in Winarno, 2014) explained that the task of implementation is to form a *linkage* that facilitates policy objectives to be realized as a result of a government activity. Meanwhile, according to Gordon (in Pasolong, 2012) that implementation relates to various activities directed at the realization of the program. That the guarantee of success or smooth

implementation of a policy is dissemination that is carried out properly. According to Pariono et al., (2020) that "a regulation will be discussed, approved and issued in the form of a regulation due to a problem, which contains various actions and sanctions to be complied with by the target or targets of the regulation".

There are four management requirements for policy dissemination according to Akib (2012), namely: (1) the response of members of the public to government authorities to explain the moral necessity to comply with laws made by competent authorities; (2) awareness to accept policies. Awareness and willingness to accept and implement policies that are considered logical; (3) a belief that the policy was lawfully made; (4) the understanding that although at first a policy is considered controversial, over time, the policy is considered reasonable to be implemented. According to Grindle (in Nugroho, 2006) that the success of an implementation is determined by the *content of the policy* and *context of policy*. The basic idea is that once the policy is transformed, then the implementation of the policy is implemented. While the success of a policy is determined by the degree of implementation of the policy.

Menurut Smith (in Islamy, 2014), Policy implementation is influenced by four variables, namely: (1) *Idealized policy*: namely the pattern of interaction initiated by policy formulators with the aim of encouraging, influencing and stimulating the target group to implement it; (2) *Target groups*: which are part of *policy stakeholders* who are expected to adopt patterns of interaction as expected by policy makers. Because this group is the target of policy implementation, it is expected to adjust behavior patterns to the policies that have been formulated; (3) *Implementing organizations*: namely implementing bodies responsible for policy implementation; (4) *Environmental factors*: elements in the environment that affect policy implementation such as cultural, social, economic and political aspects.

The main purpose of this study is to conduct an analysis of the Child Decent Area in Gorontalo Regency, whether it has been implemented in accordance with the (Perda Kabupaten Gorontalo, 2015). And the focus of this research is focused on socialization, coordination, and supervision, which will be explained in the discussion.

METHOD

The type of research used in this study is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Data collection methods are obtained through observation, interviews to a number of respondents and research-related documents. The purpose of this study is specifically to analyze how the implementation of the KLA program in Gorontalo Regency, whether it can be implemented or experience obstacles. The focus of the research is the low socialization carried out by the local government to parents, the low coordination carried out between the relevant officials, namely between the Social Service and Satpol, and the supervision that has not been maximally carried out by the relevant agencies on officers assigned to supervise so that KLA policies can run in accordance with local regulations that have been issued.

In this and the collected research was analyzed qualitatively at a descriptive level. According to Creswell (2016); and Manzilati (2014) Qualitative data analysis involves "preparing data for analysis, performing different analyses, deepening understanding of the data (some qualitative researchers prefer to imagine this task as skinning an onion layer), presenting the data, and making a broader interpretation of the meaning of the data". And according to Moleong (2011) "Qualitative analysis, carried out through several stages, namely the unit processing stage, categorization including checking the validity of the data, ending with the interpretation of the data in words". After the data is collected, the appropriate data sorting is carried out through triangulation in order to obtain accurate and scientifically accountable data.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Parents as the main person in charge of their children's lives, should provide and meet the needs, both clothing, food, and shelter so that there is no neglect that can cause children to become neglected. Because the obligation of parents is to protect, maintain, maintain and meet all needs so that children can grow well and healthy. Because in fact, parents who are given the mandate to have children are chosen married couples, namely chosen by God Almighty to carry out the noble task of educating, nurturing and nurturing so that they become humans who are useful for religion, nation and state, especially for fellow humans.

Based on field research, interview results and literature studies on KLA applied in Gorontalo Regency, things that can be used as conclusions and suggestions in this study can be explained, as follows:

1. Socialization

A policy will be known by the target audience if it is introduced or socialized first. The word socialization is "an effort to socialize something so that it becomes known, understood, lived by the community" (Kamus Bahasa Indonesia Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia, 2016). While according to Katili (2016) Socialization is "the process of providing information to others or society". In this case, socialization carried out by the Gorontalo Regency Government regarding Regional Regulations regarding Child Decent Districts, and in collaboration with One Civil Service Police (Satpol-PP), where one of its tasks is the enforcement of regional regulations (SATPOL-PP, 2015). Socialization carried out by related agencies, in this case the Social Service, appointed by the Regional Government of Gorontalo Regency, which must cooperate with Satpol has not been well established due to mutual expectations between the two agencies. What is meant by hope here is that the relevant agencies have carried out socialization individually.

2. Coordination

Coordination is a stage of cooperation between individuals or institutions so that an activity or work can run well according to the plan that has been prepared. According to Hasibuan quoted by (Fadly, 2018) coordination is an activity that directs, integrates various elements in management and the work of subordinates in order to achieve organizational goals. Meanwhile, according to Manullang (in Fadly, 2018) that coordination is an effort to direct the activities of all organizational units in order to contribute as optimally as possible in achieving organizational goals comprehensively, with coordination there will be alignment of activities among organizational units in achieving organizational goals.

3. Supervision

Supervision is the activity of monitoring a job carried out by people who supervise people who carry out work. According to Katili & Kamaru (2018) "supervision is the process of supervising a

job to be in accordance with plans and objectives". According to Sule quoted (Kamal, 2015) that supervision is a process to determine measurable performance in taking an action in order to achieve results as planned. In fact, it is not easy to supervise the work of subordinates who have been assigned, because of various obstacles that may arise when a job is being carried out. In this case, a job will succeed well if it is done without burden, meaning it should be done sincerely, consistently, and planned. Based on the results of the search through interviews, it turns out that supervision by the top of field officers does not run effectively and efficiently enough due to various obstacles, such as the lack of officers (HR), and supporting infrastructure in the field.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that: The implementation of the Child Decent District Policy in Gorontalo Regency has not been implemented because the socialization carried out by the local government is still low; The implementation of the Child Decent District Policy in Gorontalo Regency has not been carried out properly due to low coordination between relevant agencies in implementing the regional regulations; Supervision by superiors of field officers is still not optimally carried out due to a shortage of field officer members.

For this reason, it is recommended that: Socialization regarding Child Decent Districts to the community must continue to be conveyed by the Regional Government of Gorontalo Regency to prevent errors in children's growth; Officers from related agencies must continue to coordinate so that local regulations that have been issued by the Regional Government of Gorontalo Regency can run as expected; The leaders of the relevant agencies shall continue to supervise officers in carrying out their duties in the field, and even officers should be increased so that they can reach all areas of their assignment.

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