

Implementation of Child Friendly Village Regulations in Sumbawa Regency

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Abstract

This research aims to find out how the child-friendly village program is evaluated and what are the inhibiting factors that influence the implementation of the child-friendly village program that has been established in Poto village. In this research itself qualitative methods are used, where data collection uses three stages, namely, observation, interviews, and documentation as reinforcement. The results obtained in this research are knowing the process of policy formulation stages which include problem formulation, policy agenda, selection of policy alternatives, and policy determination. And also fulfilling the indicator components of the public policy system.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) itself has ratified all forms of children's rights in 1990 by making a Presidential Decree Number 36 of 1990, in addition to passing the child protection law number 23 of 2002. By ratifying children's rights, Indonesia recognizes that all children's rights are human rights. Children are equally important and Indonesia will do everything to ensure that all children's rights are respected, protected and upheld

With the decision of presidential decree number 36 of 1990, this then became a consideration for the formation of Sumbawa Regency Regulation No. 19 of 2019, concerning the Regional Action Plan for Child Friendly Districts in Sumbawa Regency for 2018-2022. By considering that every child has the right to live, grow, develop and participate appropriately, respecting human dignity and values, as well as protection from violent discrimination.

The director general of culture of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) designated Poto village in the Moyo downstream area, Sumbawa region, West Nusa Tenggara, as one of ten cultural observation pilot villages, in addition to being the only village in the eastern region of Indonesia selected. This village was used as a pilot location for the Sumbawa Regency Cultural Village, based on the results of the Regency's cultural thought document (PPKD) outlined in the cultural development project, which consists of oral traditions, texts, customs, rituals, traditional technology, language arts, folk games and athletics. This was also confirmed in the Sumbawa Regent's Proposal Letter No. 522/401/Bappeda/2019.

This is what caused Poto Village to be chosen to be the first village or used as a pilot village following the decision of Perbup No. 19 of 2019, because the culture in Poto Village

is still very alive which is able to support this program, starting from education, ways of preserving traditional arts, social interaction relationships that are built harmoniously through the Ponan event. The preservation of customs and culture in Poto Village is the result of hundreds of years of efforts by various parties to preserve and strengthen these customs.

The Indonesian government has adopted this child-friendly community order, which applies to child-friendly district/city governments, including at the lower level, namely, villages, sub-districts, including community groups and the surrounding environment. The unit is in accordance with the Minister of State for Child Protection Regulation Number 11 of 2011. As a state asset, children have the right to receive full protection from all elements of society, because an intelligent, creative and high-quality child cannot be obtained instantly, when in growth and development. If their development is ignored then in the future they will become a bad generation, and vice versa, when in their growth and development they are properly monitored and given full facilities and rights then they become a productive, creative and competitive generation.

To obtain a child-friendly district/city, the government must implement the program from the lowest level, namely child-friendly villages. This program was implemented several years ago in Poto Village, Moyo Hilir District, Sumbawa Regency, so that it becomes an evaluation for the author in determining the sustainability of activities that have been determined by the government program.

Sumbawa Regency itself also has many social problems that dominate, such as education, neglect, poverty, deviant behavior. Their existence is a complex phenomenon that needs to be addressed considering that the aim of child protection is to create conditions where all children can exercise their rights and responsibilities. Considering that child protection efforts are efforts to protect children to realize justice in society, child protection must be implemented in various administrative and social fields. The aim of child protection is to guarantee children's rights to life, growth, development, participation, discrimination, exploitation and neglect, realized by upholding human dignity.

A child-friendly village program policy approach essentially provides space for all parties to participate in the implementation of children's rights. One of them is the role of the community in each village, because the village is the closest environment to the child's community, therefore the condition of the village has a direct impact on the protection, growth and development of children's interests and abilities.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Types of research

The qualitative method is the method used in this research, where the information collected is in the form of data or images, videos, voice and small notes as supporting material to strengthen the information. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research because it will describe the entire problem through analysis based on a scientific approach according to the original conditions. **There are several reasons researchers chose this research method, namely:**

- a. Makes it easier to present research results in the form of narratives and stories so that they are easy to understand.
- b. Can build the closeness of informants as research subjects to participate in research activities, so that researchers can explain data based on facts in the field.
- c. With this approach, the researcher hopes to provide an understanding regarding the formulation of the problem proposed.

Opinion (Dr. Farida Nugrahani 2014) qualitative research is a type of research whose results are not obtained through statistical methods or other computational methods. Even

though the data can be read and presented numerically like in a census, data analysis is qualitative. Qualitative research refers to non-mathematical research. This procedure provides results from data collected in various ways such as interviews, observations, documents or archives, and tests.

Qualitative Method is a method used to examine the condition of natural research objects. So, this research uses a descriptive approach regarding the Analysis of Child Friendly Village Government Programs. Sugiono (2013:29) states that qualitative is a method that functions to describe or provide an overview of the object being studied through data or samples as they are.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After conducting observations and interviews at the research location, in this section the researcher will explain the results of the interview and obtain answers from informants using interview guidelines, observations and attached documentation during the interview as follows.

1. Stages of Child Friendly Village (DLA) Policy Formulation in Poto Village

As previously explained by researchers, when conducting research on analysis there are 4 stages, namely problem formulation, policy agenda, selection of policy alternatives, and policy determination.

1. Formulation of the problem

Problem formulation is the initial stage carried out in policy formulation, where at this stage is the selection of various problems in the village that can be taken into consideration by the village government to determine village regulations regarding Child Friendly Villages. As explained in the Decree (SK) of the Head of Poto Village. As for the statement expressed by Mr. Fathul mu'in.SP. as Head of Poto Village as follows:

“One of the village conditions or problems that exist in the village for children at this time is the problem of the level of juvenile delinquency and also several cases that occur in babies affected by stunting. "Then it was added with the Regent's Regulation on Child Friendly Villages which then appointed Poto Village as the first pilot village for the implementation of the program."

From the explanation given by the Head of Poto Village, the researcher concluded that in fact, a village or region certainly has its own problems and shortcomings. However, this does not necessarily mean that everything will be handled at once by the village government and other implementing members, but each problem will be selected for its level or capacity. Where the problem that will be dealt with is of course a problem that really needs quick action as mentioned by Mr. Fathul Mu'in. SP. On. There are factors where perhaps when the government wants to resolve something that is very urgent but when it is constrained by various factors such as the budget, policy actors, and other things, this will cause this desire to be postponed and it will be more appropriate to resolve the problem in accordance with the conditions that allow it at the time. That.

Moreover, in this research which discusses Child Friendly Villages where children's needs and rights will be given much more attention considering the problems that exist in Poto Village, children's health and morality are the most important things in the survival of the nation and state, considering that children Children are a very valuable national asset for the progress and development of the nation and state in the future. Where they must be prepared for everything, including fulfilling all their rights and needs in growing and developing. And of course they are given the right to convey

their opinions consciously, to be recognized, respected and appreciated according to what they do.

2. Policy Agenda

At this stage, we discuss the problems that are the background for the formation of the Child Friendly Village program, where at this stage the people who play a role are the village government, the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and community leaders. cooperation between the village government and the community is something that is very important for the progress of the village together, because in each of their respective roles it is an interrelated component where the Head of Poto Village will not be able to know what the community really wants and needs when voting or the aspirations of the community itself do not reach him alone, nor will the community ever know the hard work of their Village Head when the community does not see the development or progress made by the village government, and does not cover the role of community leaders who are basically know and aim to remind about traditions and customs which at least will not be eliminated when making a policy. So that everything can work hand in hand together to fulfill the desired goals.

In fact, in formulating a problem, the most important thing is to know the weaknesses or complex problems of the village itself, in which case the community has the right to convey their aspirations to the village government, which essentially acts as a community servant, where these aspirations will be expressed in the Village Consultative Body (BPD). then to submit it to the Village Government and then discuss everything related to this in a meeting which is usually called a policy agenda, and invite several community figures as reminders so that everything that will be formed does not violate anything that has been formed previously.

3. . Selection of Policy Alternatives

Of course, when carrying out a program or policy it will not run completely well and smoothly. That is why it is important to choose alternative policies that will be able to cover existing deficiencies in the program structure that has been determined, or can be said to be a reserve for the activities of a program. As stated by Mr. M. Jayadi as Secretary of Poto Village, as follows:

"For the policy reserve activity itself, we do not make it according to plan but always adapt it to the circumstances or problems that need to be resolved, and even then, we will discuss it first with the team, then after reaching an agreement we will carry it out"

From the statement above, researchers can conclude that the Village Government is lacking prepare themselves to face the problems that will be faced in the future as proven by his statement above that they do not prepare for other backup activities when an agreed activity experiences a problem which results in the activity not being carried out or even many other possibilities.

This is what can cause when in the future there is a problem, they will look for a way to solve the problem in a hurry, and as we know, in solving a problem we have to know what kind of problem will be solved, studied and thought about. so that the problem can be resolved properly without causing other new problems. These reserve activities should also be negotiated so that conflicts do not occur in the future in carrying out the program.

Policy alternatives will also be able to help cover up the shortcomings they have made, at which time their good name or hard work will not be underestimated. In other words, reserve activities are able to protect their good image among the community and other colleagues.

4. Policy determination

This stage is the final stage, namely making decisions on all matters that have been discussed in all previous stages so that they can be implemented immediately. The activities that have been agreed and carried out to meet the Child Friendly Village indicators are as follows:

1. Health

In the health sector, the village government focuses more on Posyandu where posyandu activities are a place for health examination services for all ages, especially for pregnant women, babies, toddlers and children. This activity was carried out in the Poto arts building inside the posyandu and had several activities, namely:

- a. Examination of pregnant women starts from blood pressure, nutritional checks, height measurements, body weight measurements, arm circumference measurements, and so on.
- b. Giving additional food (PMT) to prevent stunting.
- c. And for babies who have been affected or affected by stunting, the village government provides PMT in the form of milk, vegetables, fruit, vitamins and various other complementary ingredients which will be provided in stock for 1 full week and will last until the baby recovers.

2. Education

In the field of education, of course the most influential thing is the school which is the second home for children after home. In the field of education, the government is collaborating more with schools in Poto village by increasing reading materials in libraries, and facilitating schools with various necessary facilities such as laptops and networks when taking exams. And also, often hold outreach about introducing body parts that should not be touched by the opposite sex, about cleanliness, and also training children's manners at school. This was stated by Mrs. Berlian Luqyana, a Poto Elementary School teacher and also a member of the Poto Village community.

3. Indicator Components in the Public Policy System

According to Dunn (1994: 71), several indicator components contained in the public service system are as follows:

1. Public Policy (Content)

This public policy regarding the Analysis of Child Friendly Village Regulations in Poto Village, Moyo Hilir District, is a regulation that is established based on the needs of the village, where the village has several problems regarding children's health and also teenage relationships that need to be addressed to make them better. With this Decent Village program, it will be easier for the government to carry out its duties by fulfilling and implementing all forms of programs that have been determined by the Head of Poto Village in accordance with village head decision number 29 of 2021 by considering:

- a. That children as the next generation and potential for regional and national development, need to have the opportunity to grow and develop appropriately physically, spiritually and socially;
- b. Whereas to fulfill children's rights through the development policy of a Child Friendly Regency and to realize a Child Friendly Sumbawa Regency with programs and activities that support the fulfillment of children's rights and child protection;
- c. That based on the considerations in letters a and letter b; to support the Poto Village as Child Friendly it is necessary to stipulate a decision by the Head

of Poto Village regarding the inauguration of the Poto Village Children's Forum.

2. Practice policy

What is meant by policy actor here is the policy maker, who in this research acts as the actor, the Poto Village government, which consists of the Poto Village Head, the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and also community figures, all of whom are children of the Poto Village population. their targets evenly,

3. Policy environment

In an environment or area, policy certainly has an influence on the process of implementing a policy, where the environment is the forum for a policy to be implemented, when the policy is not in accordance with the existing forum, the policy will not be implemented and vice versa, when the policy is suitable for the existing forum. is available, then the policy can be carried out or implemented properly and correctly. Some of the community's participation in the Child Friendly Village Program in Poto Village is one of them by attending the socialization that has been made.

4. CONCLUSION

From several explanations that have been given by the sources along with some of the evidence that has been presented in each answer given by the sources above, the researcher concludes in each sum of indicators:

1. Stages of Policy Formulation

a. Formulation of the problem

In the first stage, namely problem formulation, the government can select the problems that must be addressed first based on the large selection of problems that occur in society. However, with the Village Government's consideration of the condition of babies affected by stunting and also the current level of juvenile delinquency, the government is interested in being able to solve this problem more carefully in order to save the lives of regional children who are assets of the Indonesian nation and state.

Policy Agenda

In the policy agenda stage, the village government and community can work together well in discussing problems that have been decided to be resolved and organizing all the programs that have been established in the Child Friendly Village (DLA) program in Poto Village.

b. Selection of Policy Alternatives

In the alternative policy selection stage, the village government was still in a state of unpreparedness when the previously agreed program faced a problem because they did not provide selected activities as reserve activities to cover a shortfall in the future.

c. Policy Determination

In the policy determination stage, the Poto Village Head makes decisions regarding all forms of activities and also the formation of a mutually agreed task force which is then approved by the Poto Village Head so that it can be implemented immediately well and in accordance with the approved provisions.

1. Indicator Components in the Public Policy System

a. Public Policy (Content)

In this public policy, the researcher concluded that the stages contain the causes or motives for the formation of the Child Friendly Village program in

Poto Village, which fully discusses the Child Friendly Village Regulations, starting from the materials that were taken into consideration for the formation of the Child Friendly Village (DLA) program to the objectives. want to achieve well together.

b. Policy Actors

In the policy actor indicator, the researcher concluded that the existence of the Village Government such as the Poto Village Head, the Poto Village BPD, along with the community figures involved had worked together well in making compromises or negotiations regarding all activities and the basis for establishing the program up to the determination of children and even all the Poto Village community as the target to be addressed in implementing the Child Friendly Village Program.

c. Environment

In terms of environmental indicators, researchers concluded that the good environmental conditions of Poto Village and the positive response of the community to the Child Friendly Village program make it easier for policy actors to carry out their duties. There is also the participation of parents who direct their children to take part in activities within the village environment in maintaining and preserving the arts in Poto Village.

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