Data Sources of Child Protection Program Development Planning in The Directorate of Social Rehabilitation for Children, Ministry of Social Republic of Indonesia

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Abstract

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Efforts to protect children through social rehabilitation programs are one of the efforts to ensure that children's needs are met in order to realize good quality of the younger generation. Children's social rehabilitation programs have quite specific responsibilities, especially in ensuring that the tools or menus in the program are in accordance with the needs of children's growth and development which are also adapted to current developments, therefore concrete efforts are needed to be able to develop child protection programs in the environment. Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation, Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. To answer these background conditions, the purpose of this study was to determine the source of data for planning the development of child protection programs at the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation. This research was conducted with qualitative methods and descriptive types. data collection techniques in the form of study documentation, observation and in-depth interviews. The number of informants in this study amounted to 5 informants with the sampling technique, namely purposive sampling. The results of this study indicate that the source of data for planning the development of child protection programs within the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation comes from several activities such as supervision, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and of course policy reflection.

Keywords: data sources, programs, child protection, social rehabilitation
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Introduction

The development of the social environment is a consequence of the fast and progressive dynamics of society, coupled with the rapid development of technology, which makes the situation quite difficult, especially for those who provide services to the community. This condition presents challenges in the form of social problems that are relatively more severe when compared to other social problems. One of the efforts to handle social problems is through programs. Children are an inseparable part of social problems. as part of a group that is included in the vulnerable group to experience unfavourable actions that cause children to become victims. The definition of a child is someone who is before 18 years old, including a child in the womb (Law Number 35 about Child Protection, 2014). The condition of children's welfare is very dependent on the caregiver or main companion, this condition results in the need for programs that are in line with the child's condition, especially with the development of technology so that social problems in children become increasingly complex.

One of the programs implemented as an effort to overcome children's problems is a children's social rehabilitation program. Social rehabilitation is a program that is carried out for individuals to provide efforts to empower, participate and be able to be involved in an inclusive society (Kokko, Hänninen, & Törrönen, 2021). Social rehabilitation for children is needed especially with the number of children's problems which are quite complex and continue to increase from year to year. The social rehabilitation program as a form of protection for children certainly really needs adjustment to developmental conditions especially with the characteristics of children in situations of rapid technological development and information flow like today, therefore there is a need for a development of creativity and innovation for maximum achievement of the objectives of the implementation of the protection program. children through social rehabilitation.

A policy is a valid provision that is characterized by consistent and repeated behavior, both from those who make it and those who obey it (Soeharto, 2005). There are several things that can be done to ensure that the existing policies are in accordance with the needs and the context of the existing problems, another thing that is needed is an understanding of the planning of a policy that plays a role with an important task to implement this goal. as we all know that planning is an activity that consists of several steps that will be carried out in the future, as for the purpose of this activity is to be able to formulate what can be done to achieve the goals that have been set (Suryapermana, 2016). Meanwhile, policy is a public or general product in which there are programs or activities that have been previously determined by the government authorized to formulate policies with the aim of achieving the conditions expected by the community (Hernimawati, Dailiti, & Sudaryanto, 2017). Planning and policy cannot be separated, both are interrelated with each other, where planning is part of efforts to produce products in the form of policies. In addition, other research also states that planning is part of a series of activities that can be used as an effort to develop prevention efforts and overcome problems by using strategies such as methods, actions and adaptive abilities (Viani, 2018). The development process of a program certainly cannot be separated from the input - process - output (IPO Model) model (Subiyakto & Ahlan, 2014), which in this concept explains that to achieve the output of a process, good input is needed. Several research results state that the development of a program requires the right strategy to involve management and stakeholders (Vera Nora Indra, Idqan, & Musa, 2015). Planning efforts are very relevant to the development of problems and human needs that are identical to developments or dynamics (Pamungkas, 2017). Based on some of these studies, it can be seen that planning is the basic point to be able to provide the right service to the community. Based on this background, this study aims to describe the source of data for planning the development of child protection programs within the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation, Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

Methodology

This study aims to determine the sources of planning for the development of child protection programs within the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation. Based on this purpose, the method used is qualitative with descriptive. To adapt to the objectives and methods used in this study, the data collection techniques used were documentation studies, observation, and in-depth interviews with seven informants with a sampling technique for informants using purposive sampling technique, where through this technique the researcher can determine the criteria of informants are quite varied with certain criteria (Sugiyono, 2017). The process of collecting data in the form of documentation studies, observations and in-depth interviews were carried out in parallel to obtain an in-depth picture of the information obtained. As for the informants, in-depth interviews were conducted at different times and in different places.

Result and Discussion

After going through the data collection process, the results obtained that planning on the environment The Directorate of Social Rehabilitation has a fairly flexible nature. This is indicated by the possibility of making changes to the planning of activities or programs due to important and urgent adjustments to

situations and conditions. In addition, input sources for the development of child protection programs within the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation are obtained through several activities such as supervision, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and policy reflection. The further descriptive is as follows.

Supervision

Supervision is an activity in an effort to ensure that a profession carries out tasks in accordance with the expected goals or objectives (Sabana, Widapratama, & Darwis, 2017). Supervision activities are one form of activity carried out by the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation which has the aim of being able to provide direction to program activities implementers so that they are in accordance with program objectives. Some programs that carry out supervision such as social workers go to school and social workers go to community. Supervision was also carried out on the implementation of case responses by the social worker service unit (Sakti Peksos) which later changed its name to social rehabilitation assistant. all forms of supervision carried out are based on social work supervision based on administrative, educative and supportive principles (Kadushin & Daniel, 2002). Supervision is quite interesting, especially its contribution to the ability of human resources and the ability of facilities to run programs in the field, through supervision, significant data will be obtained to be able to see and measure whether human resources and facilities can solve the challenges and obstacles of implementing the program. . Through this, a re-planning process will be carried out to be able to adjust the capacity of human resources and existing facilities to improve the ability of the institution to achieve the objectives of a program. In practice, the supervisory officer from the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation will bring an instrument to be filled out by field officers, where the results of the filling will then be collected and then processed the data to become report material as well as input for the development of the program.

Monitoring

Monitoring is a series of activities carried out by collecting data to be able to see and measure the progress of a program object in a period (Widiastuti & Susanto, 2014). The implementation of monitoring activities carried out within the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation is by supervising officers who carry out various programs of the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation. Besides that, the activities held are in the form of direct visits or via communication media or long distance. Monitoring carried out by the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation has the aim of being able to resolve challenges or problems in each process in one activity. Through monitoring, both quantitative and qualitative data will be obtained, where this data will provide an overview of the measurement until at what stage the target percentage of a program has been achieved, specifically in the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation, the thing that is quite important to see the implementation of the program is the percentage of budget absorption. , this gave a significant contribution in the process of re-planning the program in that period, this was due to the re-planning procedure in the same year to achieve the target of a program or even change the target. Monitoring is carried out by distributing question instruments or directly asking program implementing officers in each region, where the results from the data collection will be managed to be developed as input for the process of achieving the objectives of the program planning in the same year.

Evaluation

Evaluation is one form of research activity to be able to collect, manage, analyze as well as present useful information about an evaluation object, where the assessment and comparison is carried out with evaluation indicators as well as the results achieved in program implementation as well as an effort to recognize the object of research (Wirawan, 2008; 2011). In practice, the evaluation section has a process that is actually almost similar to monitoring, but the difference is that if monitoring is to be able to accommodate changes in the one-year process of achieving programs or activities, then evaluation is to be able to provide an assessment of a program so that an assessment of a program implementation can be carried out, so that through evaluation a program can be assessed as feasible or not feasible to be continued, if it is not feasible it will be replaced with another program, but if it is still feasible then the next is the planning process from the beginning by paying attention to evaluation data

for improvement and accommodating potential challenges in the future. The evaluation carried out by the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation is carried out by conducting working visits and of course meetings to evaluate the programs that have been carried out so that they can be developed to be better in accordance with the objectives by considering the conditions that hinder the implementation of the program. This activity can be carried out either by the internal team of the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation or by an external team appointed directly by the internal team. At this stage, what is usually carried out by the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation is to develop an evaluation instrument, where the instrument will be distributed to various regions, then the results of the instrument will be managed and reported as a form of accountability as well as consideration for the improvement of the program. the direct meeting was also carried out by the team of the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation. The technique that is usually used is to carry out FGD (focus group discussion) activities which then in this activity will find out the problems and potentials experienced in the implementation of the program, then at the meeting activities usually participants will be required to make a follow-up plan (RTL) on FGD results with a power perspective oriented.

Reporting

Reporting is one way to communicate the intent and purpose of an information to parties, both individuals and groups or even institutions and agencies that have responsibility for the implementation of the activity or program (Keraf, 2001). Reporting is one of the activities that must be carried out by the Directorate of Social Rehabilitation team. several forms of reporting within the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation such as reporting on the implementation of activities, case reporting or social reporting by social rehabilitation assistants. each form of reporting has different criteria or standards, but in its use this report becomes a source of both quantitative and qualitative data to support program development planning, especially child protection within the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation. Through reporting, most of the data can be recorded in a neat, effective and efficient manner. All reporting files can provide an overview of the real situation that occurs in the field as a whole further through reporting that is archived properly will give us an overview of the progress of achieving a program from time to time even comparing the effectiveness and efficiency of one program with another program, this is then provide a holistic picture of the implementation of a program, this activity finally provides an overview of what concrete steps must be carried out on a program or the implementation of one program over another. The type of program will be very useful to provide input on the program in question, for example, if reporting activities or activities, the data contained in the report can be taken into consideration to add techniques and arrangements to the activity or even completely change the technique in activities, composition activities, to maximize the achievement of goals with the aims and objectives of the program activities.

Policy Reflection

Reporting is one way to communicate the intent and purpose of an information to parties, both individuals and groups or even institutions and agencies that have responsibility for the implementation of the activity or program (Keraf, 2001). Reporting is one of the activities that must be carried out by the Directorate of Social Rehabilitation team. several forms of reporting within the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation such as reporting on the implementation of activities, case reporting or social reporting by social rehabilitation assistants. each form of reporting has different criteria or standards, but in its use this report becomes a source of both quantitative and qualitative data to support program development planning, especially child protection within the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation. Policy reflection becomes a point of refreshing the implementation of the policies that are being implemented. Policy reflection is an activity that tries to collect all activities that can provide data or information on the implementation of activities or programs of the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation. In the policy reflection activity, an in-depth holistic review is carried out while making adjustments to the model of a program that has been implemented with relevant and renewable concepts, in this activity a comparison of program implementation will be obtained within a certain time period which is then reviewed based on scientific developments or relevant concepts for the implementation of the activity or program. The type of program will be very useful to provide input on the program in question, for example, if reporting activities or activities, the data contained in the report can be taken into consideration to add techniques and arrangements to the activity or even

completely change the technique in activities, composition of activities, to maximize the achievement of goals with the aims and objectives of the program activities.

Conclusion

Based on the explanation given in the results above, it is concluded that every program implemented by the government through the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation must continue to develop and innovate to ensure that the implementation of the program is in accordance with the needs of the community, especially children today, for this reason, efforts are needed to can collect information as data to be taken into consideration in the process of developing child protection programs, especially within the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation. In an effort to fulfill these objectives, it is explained that there are several activities carried out by the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation. The implementation of program development carried out by the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation, Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia is very good, because all activities carried out also consider empowerment internally, this can be seen from all activities carried out mostly involving internally as participants and actors, through this method will certainly strengthen the internal understanding of the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation of the program as well as its implementation. To maximize the planning process for the development of child protection programs within the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation, the suggestion in this research is to provide wider opportunities for external parties to see the implementation of the program so that the argument will be more holistic involving planning program development internally and externally. In addition, providing reports to external parties on the achievements of the implementation is important so that the community can also understand the program being implemented while providing opportunities for the community to understand its main tasks so that they can find out what steps can be taken to participate in the successful implementation of child protection programs, especially in Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation.

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