

## Participation of stakeholders in The Supervision of Children Against the Law at Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo

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### Abstract

*This study aims to analyze stakeholder participation in the development of children against the law. This research method is descriptive qualitative because it has a natural background, researchers are key tools (instruments), data analysis is carried out inductively, and grounded theory and descriptive. The approach used is phenomenological. The findings in this study prove that the participation applied by stakeholders is adjusted to the activities of social workers including: (a) participation related to administration and documentation, (b) identification and assessment process, (c) fulfillment of basic rights, guidance and guidance, (d) referral and reunification services, and (e) participation in post-return monitoring and reunification.*

**Keywords:** *stakeholders, coaching, children against the law*

## Partisipasi Stakeholders dalam Pembinaan Anak Berhadapan Hukum di Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial Ummu Syahidah Provinsi Gorontalo

### Abstrak

*Kajian ini bertujuan menganalisis partisipasi stakeholder dalam pembinaan anak. Metode penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif kualitatif karena memiliki latar belakang alamiah, peneliti merupakan alat kunci (instrumen), analisis data dilakukan secara induktif, menerapkan teori dan deskriptif. Pendekatan yang digunakan bersifat fenomenologis Hasil temuan dalam penelitian ini membuktikan bahwa partisipasi yang diterapkan oleh stakeholders yaitu disesuaikan dengan kegiatan pekerja sosial di LKS Ummu Syahidah meliputi: (a) partisipasi terkait administrasi dan dokumentasi, (b) partisipasi proses identifikasi dan asesmen, (c) partisipasi dalam pemenuhan hak dasar, bimbingan dan pembinaan, (d) partisipasi dalam pelayanan rujukan dan reunifikasi, dan (e) partisipasi dalam pemantauan pasca pengembalian dan reunifikasi*

**Kata kunci:** Partisipasi Stakeholders, Pembinaan, Anak Berhadapan Hukum

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## A. Introduction

Stakeholder participation in fostering children against the law as part of efforts to overcome children's social problems is important, especially through the Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institute of Gorontalo Province, especially since children against the law the population tends to increase but is not balanced with optimal *stakeholder* participation.

Moreover, according to Wahyudi, legal protection of children is an obligation for all parties considering that children have a strategic role in realizing the ideals of the nation, it needs guidance and protection so that they grow and develop well. Moreover, children are a group that is vulnerable to the occurrence of criminal acts both as victims, witnesses, and perpetrators of a criminal act.

Participation is a series of submissions of ideas dan actualization of contributions, abilities, roles, and aspirations of stakeholders, carried out consciously and without coercion, aimed at the development of programs in a better direction, and carried out in ways in accordance with law, culture, and democracy.<sup>1</sup>

Participation by Yakob, et al. is distinguished first as stakeholder support for a plan or program of activities designed and determined by the planner. Participation as the conscious involvement of a person/group into social interaction in a particular situation.<sup>2</sup> Stakeholders, as a critical element in human centred and collaborative service design, and their values need to be discussed.<sup>3</sup>

Stakeholders according to Hetifah in Reski are defined as individuals, groups or organizations that have interests, are involved, or are influenced (positively or negatively) by development activities or programs.<sup>4</sup> Meanwhile,

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<sup>1</sup>Sumarto Sj. Hetifah, *Inovasi, Partisipasi dan Good Governance* (Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia, 2003), h.188.

<sup>2</sup>Yakob, dkk., *Pengembangan Masyarakat (Manusia Satu Sama Lain Salin Mendidik Dengan Perantara Dunia* (Gorontalo: Andrag Gikapress, 2009), h.42.

<sup>3</sup>资本深化、有偏技术进步与全要素生产率增长, “济無No Title No Title No Title,” 余东华 张鑫宇 孙婷 (2019): 1-90.

<sup>4</sup>R. Amalyah, D. Hamid, and L. Hakim, “Peran Stakeholder Pariwisata Dalam Pengembangan Pulau Samalona Sebagai Destinasi Wisata Bahari,” *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis S1 Universitas Brawijaya* 37, no. 1 (2016): 158-163.

Freeman in Oktavia and Saharuddin that stakeholders are groups or individuals who can influence and/or be influenced by the achievement of the goals of a program.<sup>5</sup>

Gonslaves in Iqbal describes stakeholders on who makes an impact and/or who is affected by certain policies, programs, and activities including men or women, communities, socioeconomic groups, or institutions in various dimensions at each class level. Each of these groups has its own resources and needs that must be represented in the decision-making process.<sup>6</sup> Reed et.al. in Santoso, stakeholders are parties who can influence or be influenced by the achievement of organizational goals. According to Fletcher et.al. in Santoso, interpret stakeholders as people with consideration of an interest or attention to a problem.<sup>7</sup>

Crosby in Iqbal distinguishes stakeholders from three groups, namely: (a) Main stakeholders, namely those who receive positive or negative impacts from an activity. (b) Supporting stakeholders are intermediaries in assisting the process of delivering activities by funders, implementers, supervisors, and advocacy organizations such as government organizations, NGOs, and private parties. Some activities, supporting stakeholders are individuals or key groups who have interests both formal and informal. (c) Key stakeholders, namely those who have a strong or important influence related to problems, needs, and attention to the smooth running of activities.<sup>8</sup>

So there are three prominent behavioral tendencies of *stakeholders* that are relatively influenced by the dominant tendency of the his behavior characteristics

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<sup>5</sup>Siska Oktavia and . Saharuddin, "Hubungan Peran Stakeholders Dengan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Program Agropolitan Desa Karacak Kecamatan Leuwiliang Kabupaten Bogor," *Sodality: Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan* 1, no. 3 (2015): 231–246.

<sup>6</sup>Hetifah Sj Sumarto, "Inovasi Partisipasi Dan Good Governance, 20 Prakarsa Inovatif Dan Partisipatif Di Indonesia" (2003).

<sup>7</sup>Heri Santoso et al., "Peran Dan Kebutuhan Pemangku Kepentingan Dalam Tata Kelola Pariwisata Di Taman Nasional Bunaken, Sulawesi Utara (The Role and Requirement of Stakeholders in Tourism Governance in Bunaken National Park, North Sulawesi)," *Jurnal Penelitian Sosial dan Ekonomi Kehutanan* 12, no. 3 (2015): 197–211.

<sup>8</sup>Muhammad Iqbal, "Analisis Peran Pemangku Kepentingan Dan Implementasinya Dalam Pembangunan Pertanian," *Jurnal Litbang Pertanian* 26, no. 3 (2007): 89–99.

that highlight elements of power, legitimacy, or urgency, and there is also the possibility of communicating with each other between the three.

Coaching is a process of working on something from a bad program to being good and getting better. Coaching here is a conscious, planned, directed effort, to improve knowledge, attitudes and skills with acts of direction, guidance, development, stimulation and supervision to achieve the expected goals.

Children against the Law in Wahyudi are divided into 3 classifications, namely as Children of Perpetrators, Children of Victims and Children of Witnesses. In addition, in its handling, children against the law must be distinguished from adults at every level of the process, be it from the start of investigation, investigation or during litigation. In addition, every implementation of the child process must be accompanied by a companion.<sup>9</sup>

Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning Juvenile Criminal Justice System Article 1 Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 4 states, a child against the law is a child who is in conflict with the law, a child victim of a criminal act, and a child becomes a witness to a criminal act.

Children face the law or have legal conflicts, namely the perpetrator of the crime and the child as the victim of the crime and as the victim's witness. The definition of a child in the Child Protection Law is a person who is not yet 18 years old, including a child in the womb.<sup>10</sup>

Coaching according to Emeliana is in the form of coaching in the fields of psychology, religion, education and skills. This guidance is given as a form of state responsibility in maintaining, protecting and guaranteeing the rights of children. This guidance is adapted to the principles of child protection: 1. Nondiscrimination; 2. The best interests of the child; 3. The right to life, survival, and development; 4. Respect for the child.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup>Dheny Wahyudhi, "Perlindungan Terhadap Anak Yang Berhadapan Dengan Hukum Melalui Pendekatan Restorative Justice," *Transboundary Haze Pollution Dalam Perspektif Hukum Lingkungan Internasional* 25 (2014): 143-163.

<sup>10</sup>Pristiwiyanto, Pristiwiyanto. "Anak Berhadapan Hukum dalam Perspektif Restorative Justice." *ZAHRA: Research and Thought Elementary School of Islam Journal* 1.1 (2020): 1-7.

<sup>11</sup>Emeliana Krisnawati, "Aspek Hukum Perlindungan Anak" (2005).

Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution, Gorontalo Province, which has been established since the beginning of 2019, is an institution that provides shelter for people with social welfare problems, one of which is children against the law and people who experience social dysfunction to be given guidance with the involvement of parties who will help them who are known as *stakeholders*.

The participation of *stakeholders* in the development of children against the law in Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Province has not been done much, especially improving the quality of life and restoring the social functioning of children against law so far the pressure point is more focused on professional social rehabilitation programs by certified social workers whose activities include: (1) participation related to administration and documentation, (2) participation in the identification and assessment process, (3) participation in the fulfillment of basic rights, guidance and guidance, (4) participation in referral and reunification services, and (5) participation in post-return monitoring and reunification..

The fact is that the increasing number of Persons with Social Welfare Problems is in line with the strengthening of the role of the Ummu Syahidah Gorontalo Province Social Institution. Gorontalo as the only institution that organizes social welfare because it does not yet exist in all regencies/cities, together with the Social Service Office of Gorontalo Province, they often hold socialization on handling PMKS (Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial) in several locations but have not involved all stakeholders. Although the coaching on the material side has been adjusted to the schedule consisting of sports, artistic, social guidance activities, spiritual mental coaching as well as skills and expertise training. It's just that there is still a lack of stakeholder participation, both contributions, abilities, roles, and aspirations.

## **B. Review of Literature**

Astuti, Mulia's research related to children facing the law in terms of their parenting style in the family which was carried out in 3 provinces, namely West Sumatra, the Special Region of Yogyakarta and West Nusa Tenggara. The results showed that children faced off in the care of their mother/stepfather,

grandmother, or uncle. In addition, the family mostly comes from the lower middle socioeconomic class. The child becomes naughty or faced with the law because the care in the family that the child receives is not in accordance with the rules of good parenting.<sup>12</sup>

The results of Mulia Astuti's research show that the criminal child development program at the Tangerang Men's Child Development Institute is organized through education, training, counseling and religion. The implementation of coaching still finds obstacles, especially the lack of participation from other parties in order to meet the best interests of children. Efforts to update the development of criminal children in the Special Child Development Institute are carried out based on Pancasila as a philosophical foundation and apply the concept of *restorative justice* involving related parties so that it can eliminate the stigma on children and restore the conditions that occur in society.<sup>13</sup>

Lina Surayya's thesis research found: Methods of counseling guidance for children facing the law in Special Child Development Institutions, including individual counseling guidance methods and counseling guidance groups through: religious guidance, tutoring, social guidance and arts or skills guidance. The obstacles to counseling guidance for children facing the law are: lack of client openness (Children Facing the Law), lack of motivation to change, lack of support and attention from parents of children and the lack of facilities and infrastructure in the process of counseling guidance at the Special Child Development Institute.<sup>14</sup>

Anisa Rahma Dini examined the participation of stakeholders related to the fulfillment of children's rights to face the law, finding that there was an Official group that participated with a motive of professional competence that was different from the Voluntary group because the majority of the motives were for the common good. The form of stakeholder participation is generally given in the

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<sup>12</sup>Mulia Astuti, "Anak Berhadapan Dengan Hukum Ditinjau Dari Pola Asuhnya Dalam Keluarga," *Sosio Informa* 16, no. 1 (2011): 1-16.

<sup>13</sup>Irma Cahyaningtyas, "Pembinaan Anak Pidana Di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak Dalam Perspektif Restorative Justice," *Notarius* 8, no. 2 (2015): 342-353-353.

<sup>14</sup>Surayya, Lina. *Metode Bimbingan Konseling terhadap Anak Berhadapan dengan Hukum di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak Mataram*. Diss. UIN Mataram, 2017.

form of thoughts, energy, ideas, and skills. Participation in the form of money and energy is only filled with one stakeholder. The fulfillment of children's rights to face the law and LPKA's (Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak) obligations have been fulfilled by stakeholders, but there are no stakeholders specifically providing the fulfillment of children's rights in obtaining guidance and supervision, especially for the fulfillment of the right to survival and protection rights.<sup>15</sup>

Rio Sumardika examined the synergy of stakeholders in the development of children against off at the Kls IIB Klaten Prison. The results of his research show that the occurrence of stakeholder synergy is evidenced by the division of tasks, communication and coordination in carrying out their respective duties so that the success of coaching is achieved as expected although it cannot be briefly known its success but is determined by the child when he has not repeated his actions. There is another fact that children do not participate in coaching due to emotional conditions, limited facilities and teaching staff, but all of this does not make synergy disturbed in continuous coaching efforts.<sup>16</sup>

Yunita Ratna Sari examined the role of *stakeholders* in realizing a Child-Worthy City in Surakarta City. This research resulted in several conclusions, namely that there are 3 *stakeholder* groups involved in realizing a Child-Friendly City in Surakarta City, namely: *key stakeholders* such as the Mayor of Surakarta, Surakarta City DPRD and Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak dan Keluarga Berencana Surakarta City, primary stakeholders, namely the Surakarta City Education, Youth and Sports Office, Surakarta City Health Office, Surakarta City Social Service and Population and Records Office Civil Surakarta City. Third, *secondary stakeholders* consist of Academics, Seroja NGOs and the Business World. The roles shown by the *stakeholders* in question include *key stakeholders*, for example, who have played a role in determining the direction of policies in the implementation of child-worthy cities in Surakarta City. *Primary stakeholders* show their role in the preparation of several programs that favor

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<sup>15</sup>Anisa Rahma Dini, "Partisipasi Stakeholders Dalam Pemenuhan Hak Anak Bagi Anak Berhadapan Dengan Hukum Oleh Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) Kelas II Bandung," *Repository UNPAR* (2019): 1–27, <http://repository.unpar.ac.id/handle/123456789/10396>.

<sup>16</sup>Rio Sumardika, Universitas Lambung, and Mangkurat Banjarmasin, "Partisipasi Stakeholder Dalam Penanganan Anak Di Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak" 5, no. 1 (2022): 291–307.

children. *Secondary stakeholders* have also played a role as partners of the Surakarta City Government for the realization of a Child-Friendly City in Surakarta City.<sup>17</sup>

### C. Research Methods

This research was conducted at the Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institute of Gorontalo which was previously named the Ummu Syahidah Halfway House. This research uses qualitative methods with a phenomenological approach. At least there are several methodological approaches in qualitative research, including: symbolic, phenomenological, and ethnomethodological interaction approaches. The approach in this study is phenomenology because it makes the researcher and the object research interact with each other so as to allow the research results to be more description and interpretasi, tentative in the context of a certain time/situation.

Qualitative research methodology focuses on individuals' lived experiences as they are presented in thoughts, ideas, feelings, attitudes and perceptions. In addition, the research approach emphasizes human behaviour and social interaction. It explores the quality of a phenomenon, not the quantity.<sup>18</sup> Qualitative research was used because it emphasizes data processing efforts in the form of words that are predictive, interpretive, and factual.<sup>19</sup>

This qualitative researched is used by researchers because the data that has been collected both through observation, interviews and documentation is described in the form of words by first sharply analyzing the data that has been collected. Qualitative research is chosen because it examines the condition of natural objects, namely the researcher is as a key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation.

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<sup>17</sup>Yunita Ratna Sari. "Peran Stakeholder dalam Mewujudkan Kota Layak Anak di Kota Surakarta." *Jurnal Administrasi Publik* 12.2 (2021).

<sup>18</sup>O Ann, "Qualitative Methodology for Rehabilitation Research 1," no. September 2004 (2005): 273-280.

<sup>19</sup>Margaret D LeCompte and Jean J Schensul, *Designing and Conducting Ethnographic Research: An Introduction*, vol. 1 (Rowman Altamira, 2010).



The research data was divided into two, namely: first, data primer obtained from the results of interviews with informants involved in the Social Welfare Institution program and parties involved as stakeholders. Second, secondary data in this study are data obtained through a review of library references and related documents as well as Social Welfare Institution profile data, work programs, financing budget plans and other related Social Welfare Institution documents that are considered relevant to the problem being studied.

Informants in this study consisted of stakeholders involved in activities in the Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution of Gorontalo Province as well as children against the law, including parents and the government related to research problems. Data collection techniques are carried out by means of interviews, observations and documentation studies. The data analysis technique uses Miles & Huberman interactive model which starts from data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.<sup>20</sup> The technique of testing the validity of data uses triangulation of both triangulation techniques and sources.

#### **D. Results and Discussion**

Research related to stakeholder participation in the development of children against the law at Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Province is adapted to the activities and programs implemented including:

##### **1. Stakeholder Participation in Administration and Documentation**

Stakeholder participation in administration and documentation, for example through the provision of referrals by related parties and also the general public. The parties in question are for example the District/City Social Service, Police, P2TP2A (Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak), Civil Service Police. After the referral, usually the documentation and administration of the child against the law are incomplete such as the absence of a birth certificate, not included in the family card, the letter of changing schools is

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<sup>20</sup>Miles & Huberman, *Analisis Data Kualitatif* (Jakarta: UI-Press, 1992), h. 20.

then assisted by Civil Registry or the Village and Village Government or the Police to issue the letter.

An example of a child who was delivered by the Kwandang Police Station after being traced turned out to have no personal identity such as identity card and family card, Birth Certificate so that the Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution collaborated with Civil Registry to issuing the certificate concerned as proof of documents to obtain certainty in the handling of cases and the process of fostering children against the law.

## **2. Stakeholder Participation in the Identification and Assessment Process**

Children deserve special protection, especially against children who face the law. Children who face the law in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System are children who conflict with the law, children who are victims of criminal acts, and children who are witnesses to criminal acts. Rehabilitation carried out on children in the first category, namely children who face the law, namely children who are in conflict with the law or commonly referred to as children as a criminal offender.

The participation *of stakeholders* in the identification and assessment process as an effort to determine the needs of children against the law for both family-based and alternative care, is carried out through stages that are sustainable starting from the initial approach, assessment, planning, implementation of the parenting plan to evaluation, and termination of services.

Family care that is broken home then another family is sought to be cared for and cared for so that their biospicosocial needs are met but the family that is used as a caregiver is identified first with initial approach and assessment to find the root of the problem and sistem sources, namely stakeholders who assist in the child's change. After this is found, planning is carried out to solve the child's problem. After the results of the plan are found, interventions are given according to the results of the assessment.

If the results carried out have been maximized but there is no change during the maximum six-month custody period for the child against the law according to the judge's decision, it is reported to the Prosecutor's Office for a referral was made to the Center for Social Rehabilitation of Children in Need of

Special Protection Todopuli Makassar. However, so far, he has never made such a referral but ended up being reunited (returning it to the family) because his family already felt able to take care of his child.

After being officially registered, the child against the law or the Government of Social Welfare Services client is legal to become a fostered child of Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Province, and before undergoing guidance, the client is identified and in assessment by professional social workers, assessments carried out include Biopsycosocial. The results of the assessment from the Social Worker Service Unit assigned by the Directorate of Children's Social Rehabilitation of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in each District/City throughout Indonesia.

The results of the document search found in the social report of the results of social research as a form of assessment are confidential so that they are only given to the police as a consideration in handling the problem of the child against the law. This social report also contains a picture of the child's physical condition such as appearance including the special characteristics of the child against the law. The child's medical history is also contained in social reports to be given needs that are in accordance with the disease he suffers from. The problem of child psychology is also contained in this social report which is carried out by interviews with *stakeholders* such as parents, friends or seen directly his personality on during an assessment by a social worker.

The things contained in the social report according to the recognition of the head of Ummu Syahidah Gorontalo Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Province are the results of social research consisting of the identity of the child who is facing the law, the identity of the child's parents (father/mother) has been separated or is still married status. Then there is also a description of the case which contains a chronology of events or Minutes of Examination if in the Police. The chronology of events is compared to the police Minutes of Examination to be compared between the two in unearthing new and different things that the child recognizes in the face of the law in both the results of the assessment.

Eisman this article explores the barriers to access for assessment services, including resistance to psychological assessment, difficulties in the

preauthorization process, problems with reimbursement, the clinical decision-making process, and larger systems issues.<sup>21</sup> Document tracing obtained data related to hal-things that are the content of the assessment in children's social reports, namely: children's social conditions in the form of characteristics of children's behavior, behavior and relationships with people old and neighbors, mental state when assessed, spiritual, problems faced by children today for example legal proceedings that have to go back and forth in the Police even though the conditions the economy can't afford it.

The purpose of the intervention involves stakeholder participation which is carried out by building children's awareness, realizing their actions so that they are diligent in worship, wanting to change their behavior, and building social relationships to function social so as to return to society without lack of self-confidence and inferiority.

Child development facing the law is carried out by prioritizing restorative justice so that the child is placed into a child rehabilitation institution. The participation that manifests is that the client's parents provide support, attention, so that a change in behavior occurs and passes through this problem. Similarly, community participation can be seen from legally aware behavior, preventing violence against children and community acceptance of clients without rejection so as not to interfere with client psychosocial which has an impact on the social functioning of the client.

The intervention was apparently carried out by social workers, Social Welfare Institution, Social Services and Women's and Children's Ministry Offices, Prosecutors' Office to provide socialization about child case law and child protection as well as childcare patterns for prevention. It ransferred to the family to be the duty of the social worker in the field. Indicators of success can be seen from the social functioning of the client, for example, the behavior has changed, does not repeat his actions again, parents and society accept the child well again is a form of participation in the development of children against the law.

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<sup>21</sup>Elena J. Eisman et al., "Problems and Limitations in Using Psychological Assessment in the Contemporary Health Care Delivery System," *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* 31, no. 2 (2000): 131-140.

The Social Research Report document has been submitted to the Head of Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution, Gorontalo Province as a consideration in assisting the process of assisting the process of mentoring, investigating, and examining the Police and the judge's consideration in the proceedings against the child against the law. This report is for the format of the perpetrator's child while the child victim and witnesses in the child's case face the law differently but have something in common, which is confidential. Previously, Ummu Syahidah Gorontalo Social Welfare Institution Province collaborated with social services Gorontalo Province so that now it has its own place.

The involvement of *stakeholders* from the side of health that is disturbed as a result of the assessment is assisted by the health office to participate in assistance such as rapid tests, or health services for free except for visum acts of child sexual violence, the victim pays for it because there is no MoU between the Regency/City government and the hospital. This applies to the child victim, while Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Province handles the case of the child perpetrator who is facing the law.

Likewise, with the psychological problems experienced by children against the law from the results of the assessment, service actions are given by psychologists at Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Province. Psychologists involved in helping children rehabilitate are dealing with more problems such as trauma, being too aggressive and emotional that social worker can no longer handle even though there is no that gets to that stage except only comes down to guidance and counseling because the problems faced have not been too severe.

### **3. Participation in Basic Rights Development, Guidance, Coaching**

Since the enactment of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, to reduce the negative impact of children's involvement in the judicial process, children's rights will be more guaranteed, and the child is not labeled with the stigma of a "bad boy", because criminal acts allegedly involving the child can be dealt with even if they do not go through legal process.

Children who are in the institution must also fulfill other rights of the child, such as health, the right to the assimilation process and the right to participate in

coaching activities based on the provision applicable legislation. Social protection for children in conflict with the law is a form of social service for children face the law. This form of social service is a human right that must be accepted by children face the law. Therefore, social protection for children face the law is a state obligation for its citizens.

The results of observations at this location were that the boys as the most assisted citizens, especially children against the law, were given basic needs, namely healthy nutrition and guidance, guidance, and training whose material adapts to the schedule that has been drawn up by the officer. It's just that what is highlighted by the participation of stakeholders in the fulfillment of basic rights, guidance, and guidance for children against the law has not been good.

Biopsychosocial-spiritual method as a way to restore the functioning of children affected by legal issues.<sup>22</sup> Stakeholders who handle the fulfillment of children's basic rights such as eating, drinking, are still constrained because people think that children against the law is a problem, in contrast to children which is inside the orphanage. So far, the fulfillment of basic rights such as eating and drinking has been facilitated by Supervisor Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Province. For example, food and drink are provided three times a day, sports facilities are provided in the form of a field as well as a yard in front of the building and there are bed and space facilities prayers that the client gives the opportunity to become a priest to his friend.

The activities carried out by clients including children against the law start from 4:30 a.m. with activities to get up early, pray at dawn, and gymnastics and sports. Furthermore, preparations are made before counseling activities and Focus Group Discussions on character development. In addition to being filled with prayer activities, guidance and exercise are also carried out in the afternoon as well as reading and sleeping at night. The methods used were directing, exemplary, assignment, training, habituation, discipline, reward, and punishment.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>22</sup>Yuyun Yuningsih, Peter Voo, and Sumardani Sumardani, "The Spiritual Biopsychosocials in Social Protection on Juvenile Delinquency," *Journal Sampurasun : Interdisciplinary Studies for Cultural Heritage* 6, no. 2 (2020): 77-86.

<sup>23</sup>Pembangunan Panca and Budi Medan, "Implementation of Value-Based Character Education at the Modern Islamic Boarding School Ar-Raudlatul," no. 1 (2021): 185-196.

Stakeholder participation in guidance, coaching, and training activities provided to beneficiaries includes sports, arts, spirituals, counseling, skills and expertise is different according to the type of activity carried out and the form of participation given to children against the law in Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution, Gorontalo Province.

Table: 1  
Stakeholder Participation in The Development of Children Against the Law in Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Province

No	Activities	Participants	Forms of Participation
1	Fulfillment of Basic Rights	Social server, Ministry of Social Affairs, Fisheries Service and Supervisor Social Welfare Institution,	Food assistance Rice and Fish, coconut oil etc.
2	Guidance/ Work	Social work, Job Training Center, Ust. Muksin	Counseling, work training, reading the Qur'an
3	Coaching	Wahdah Islamiyah Gorontalo Province.	Religious discourses relate to creeds and morals and worship (conditional)

Participation in every Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Province activity is related to the fulfillment of basic rights, guidance, and guidance. Fulfillment of basic rights such as health, the right to the assimilation process, and the right to participate in coaching activities. The fulfillment of basic rights in the form of health is given by doctors brought in by Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Province as well as the assimilation process carried out by caregivers and coaching activities provided by the resource persons.

A think about spirituality is important can help ourselves to get in touch with children's spirituality.<sup>24</sup> From the statement above, it provides an illustration that children against the law are not only given guidance in the form of spiritual advice but also given trainings that are useful in the world of work which certainly cannot be separated from the participation of stakeholders in the

<sup>24</sup>Rebecca Nye, *Children's Spirituality: What It Is and Why It Matters* (Church House Publishing, 2009). h.10

success of this kind of activity so as to provide benefits to clients, especially to provide skills in facing life.

#### **4. Referral and Reunification Service Participation**

Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Province has provided professional referral services to related parties in the service of clients, especially children against the law, and if after being rehabilitated for 7 days the beneficiary has shown changes, it is mandatory to return it to the agency that made the referral to the family.

This participation is evidenced by a notification to the police that refers the child to face the law and then the police receive it back with a minutes signed by all relevant parties to further contact the child's family facing the law and the victim of the whistleblower of the crime to convey his development. On the child and deliberations are carried out before being accepted or continued by the police to forward the problem to the prosecutor's office.

One of the strategies to protect children against the law is to increase their ability to make decisions as a provision in solving the problems they experience or in dealing with problems that occur around them. That is what was done while at the child rehabilitation site according to an explanation from secretary Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Provinces.

After this has been obtained by the child for 7 days according to the assessment from the LKS Ummu Syahidah Gorontalo Province, a return is made to the agency that made the referral and reunification to the family. The participation given by stakeholders in this case is to accept and pass it on to the family and the family is to help continue and maintain the achievements of the child while here.

#### **5. Post-Return and Reunification Monitoring Participation**

Stakeholder participation is shown by its involvement in assisting the process and handling of clients, namely children against the law during the return and reunification process. Monitoring for three months by social work in each district there are two collaborations with P2TP2A (under the PPA Office) and family welfare consulting institute under the District/City Social Service Section institutions.



Community concerns in the implementation of social welfare, their activities continue to be encouraged, including, Socialization about persons with Social Welfare Problems with Social Extension Workers. Moreover, the number of people with social welfare problems has increased along with the strengthening of the role of Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Province is the only institution that provides social welfare because it does not exist in all regencies/cities.

Stakeholder participation in activities organized by LKS Ummu Syahidah Gorontalo Province in several places is as a participant consisting of elements/Village Apparatus, Village Institutions, Women's Association, Village Community Empowerment Cadres, PMKS Persons, District/Regency Subdistrict Social Welfare Workers, Regency/City, Community Social Worker in Gorontalo Province, and community social extension officer Gorontalo Province. The remarks from the participants were quite good because they were not only serious about listening but providing input if in the Gorontalo area there were children against the law who experienced welfare problems requiring actions such as reporting to the village or to the regency and which was subsequently followed up by the province and hopes in the future with this kind of socialization added insight and participation of the community.

The guidance of a son facing the law entrusted through LKS Ummu Syahidah Gorontalo Province has so far continued to be empowered instead of being excluded which is directed to realize his life goal sthrough the participation *of stakeholders* by increasing community awareness through socialization carried out even though the intensity is still lacking and has not been planned properly.

During has carried out a rehabilitation program for people with social problems but admittedly there has not been a directed, integrated and professional and sustainable cooperation because the participation of stakeholders is very limited, especially the support of the Regency/City Government until now which has not responded to the existence of Social Welfare Institution in each region so that this kind of institution only exists at the Provincial level.

Supporting factors for stakeholder participation in the development of children against the law in Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Province consist of: existence support of the Government, related religious social institutions and Professional Social Workers. In addition, there are also factors inhibiting the participation of *stakeholders* in fostering children against the law in Ummu Syahidah, Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Province, namely the lack of public awareness, especially client families in providing services so that they continue to be given motivation and lack of a forum for providing social rehabilitation services based on professional social worker practices in Gorontalo so that a movement is made that accompanied by advocacy and equalization of perceptions and one vision, both the Police, department of education and support, and the school.

#### **E. Conclutions**

The conclusion of this study is that there is a form of participation shown by participants in each activity at Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Province which is distinguished from three activities, namely: fulfillment of basic rights, guidance, and coaching. Fulfillment of basic rights such as health, the right to the assimilation process, and the right to participate in coaching activities. The fulfillment of basic rights in the form of health is given by doctors brought in by Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo Province as well as the assimilation process by caregivers as well as guidance and guidance activities provided by invited speakers, both strengthening knowledge and skills and religious debriefing.

Observing the description above, in every regency/city in Gorontalo Province, there is already a special Social Welfare Institution for children as a tangible manifestation of the local government's concern for children's social problems. In addition, the participation of stakeholders in the development of children against the law in Ummu Syahidah Social Welfare Institution Gorontalo continues to be encouraged by involving social workers including activities: partisipation related to administration and documentation, participation of proses identification and assessment, partisipation in the fulfillment of basic

rights, guidance and coaching, partisipation in citation and reunification, and participation in post-return and reunification monitoring.

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