

Child-Friendly District Based on Local Potential

(Study Implementation of Regent Regulation No. 12 of 2014 on Child-Friendly District Policies in East Kutai District)

Muliati Lasidah, Tauchid Noor, and Zainur Rozikin

University of Malang, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Through Regent Regulation No. 12 of 2014 concerning Child-Friendly District Policies, the East Kutai District Government together with all components of society, the business world, and the local press have committed to realizing East Kutai District as a "Child-Friendly District". However, in its implementation, it still faces problems, including cases of child violence, child marriage, child labor, and the negative impact of advances in information technology that makes children vulnerable to exposure to inappropriate information. Based on these problems, this study aims to describe and analyze the implementation of Child-Friendly District policies in the East Kutai Regency, and the supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of these policies. Through a qualitative approach, this research concludes: First, the implementation of Child Friendly District policies based on local potential in East Kutai Regency seen from the aspects of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure can be said to be "successful" but "not optimal". Second, the internal factors that support the implementation of the KLA policy are: the existence of clarity in the goals, objectives, and stages of implementation; clear policy/program technical guidelines; a strong legal basis; implementing authority in accordance with the main objectives and functions; the existence of program innovation by the implementer; proper placement of implementers; and effective and efficient division of duties and responsibilities for implementers. The external factors that support the implementation of the KLA policy are the active participation of the community, a sizeable contribution from the business world, the involvement of the local press, and utilization of local potential in policy/program development. Third, the internal factors that hinder the implementation of the KLA policy are: the process of delivering information about policies/programs is still limited, the presence of implementers is not sufficient, the existence of infrastructure and facilities is not sufficient, the commitment of the implementers is still weak, and the absence of incentives for implementers, and the existence of SOPs have not been fully used as a reference in policy implementation. Meanwhile, the external factors that hinder the implementation of the KLA policy are: there are people who still do not understand the KLA policy/program, the role of the business world is still weak, and the press still does not understand KLA policy/program. Internal factors that hinder the implementation of the KLA policy are: the process of delivering information about policies/programs is still limited, the presence of implementers is not sufficient, the existence of infrastructure and facilities is not adequate, the commitment of the implementers is still weak, and there is no incentive for the implementers, and the existence of SOPs have not been fully used as a reference in policy implementation. Meanwhile, the external factors that hinder the implementation of the KLA policy are: there are people who still do not understand the KLA policy/program, the role of the business world is still weak, and the press still does not understand the KLA policy/program. Internal factors that hinder the implementation of the KLA policy are: the process of delivering information about policies/programs is still limited, the presence of implementers is not sufficient, the existence of infrastructure and facilities is not adequate, the commitment of the implementers is still weak, and there is no incentive for the implementers, and the existence of SOPs have not been fully used as a reference in policy implementation. Meanwhile, the external factors that hinder the implementation of the KLA policy are: there are people who still do not understand the KLA policy/program, the role of the business world is still weak, and the press still does not understand the KLA policy/program. the existence of infrastructure and facilities is not adequate, the commitment of the implementers is still weak, and there is no incentive to implementers, and the existence of SOPs has not been fully used as a reference in policy implementation. Meanwhile, the external factors that hinder the implementation of the KLA policy are: there are people who still do not understand the KLA policy/program, the role of the business world is still weak, and the press still does not understand KLA policy/program. the existence of infrastructure and facilities is not adequate, the commitment of the implementers is still weak, and there is no incentive for the implementers, and the existence of SOPs has not been fully used as a reference in policy implementation. Meanwhile, the external factors that hinder the implementation of the KLA policy are: there are people who still do not understand the KLA policy/program, the role of the business world is still weak, and the press still does not understand KLA policy/program.

Keywords: District, Eligible, Children, Potential, Local, Implementation, Policy, Public.

1. INTRODUCTION

The initial idea of developing Child Friendly Districts (KLA) was introduced at the Habitat II Conference, "City Summit", in Istanbul Turkey in 1996. At the conference, UNICEF and UNHABITAT introduced the "Child Friendly City Initiative". This Child Friendly Cities initiative was inspired by the findings of Kevin Lynch (architect of the "Massachusetts Institute of Technology") who conducted research on "Children's Perception of the Environment" in four cities namely Melbourne, Warsaw, Salta, and Mexico City in 1971-1975.

According to Lynch, the best urban environment for children is one that has a strong physical and social community, a community that has clear and firm rules, which provide opportunities for children to learn and explore their environment and world. The results of this research were published by UNESCO and MIT Press in 1977 with the title: "Growing Up in Cities". In addition to Lynch and Chawla's findings, the development of KLA was based on the "UN Special Session on Children" in May 2002. The mayors affirmed their commitment to actively speak out for children's rights, at the meeting they also recommended to mayors around the world to: develop action plans for them to become "Child Friendly Cities" and protect children's rights,

One of the important things that strengthens the joint commitment to realize a "World Decent for Children" as a manifestation of the fulfillment of children's rights is the "United Nations General Assembly Resolution" on May 10, 2002 which adopted the report of the Ad Hoc Committee at a special session for children. This document became known as the title: "A World Fit for Children". The title of the document shows the echo of the culmination of a series of world efforts to pay greater attention to the problems of the future of the earth, the survival of human life, and more specifically efforts to prepare a better future generation through children living in the present and in later times.

Indonesia's participation in this commitment is Indonesia's goal as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. On this basis, Indonesia has begun to implement policies to develop KLA since 2006. This is as stated in the Attachment to the Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2011 concerning Child Friendly District Development Policies (<https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/index.php/page/read/31/612/child-friendly-city-what-why-how>).

In 2019, 31.56% of the Indonesian population were children. They are the next generation and future assets of the nation. So the success of child development will determine the quality of Indonesia's human resources in the future. If child development is successfully implemented, superior human resources will become the strength of the Indonesian nation to be ready to face the next challenges. However, until now, various problems are still faced in the development of child protection. There are still high cases of violence against children, child marriage problems, child labor and the negative impact of advances in information technology that makes children vulnerable to being exposed to inappropriate information, are some of the problems faced.

East Kutai Regency is one of the regencies committed to realizing KLA. The commitment of the East Kutai Regency Government to realize KLA is through the establishment of the "Child Friendly District Task Force", by collecting all data, infrastructure and facilities that support the development of KLA. Through the "Child Friendly District Task Force", jointly integrate children's rights in development in order to implement KLA policies, by mobilizing human resources, finance, facilities and infrastructure, as well as existing methods of government, society, and the business world in order to fulfill children's rights.

The commitment of the East Kutai Regency Government to create a decent environment for children has been stated in the Regent's Regulation Number 12 of 2014 concerning Child Friendly District Policies, in Chapter I Article 3 paragraph 2 letter b, which is "integrating all potential human resources, finances, facilities and existing infrastructure at the district, sub-district, village/kelurahan, and community governments in realizing children's rights." The Regional Government provides a budget for maintaining a safe and comfortable environment for optimal child growth and development through the development of East Kutai Regency as a Child Friendly Regency. However, the implementation still has a number of problems that must be resolved.

Based on the results of the researchers' observations, on the institutional aspect in East Kutai Regency Kabupaten there are still partial and segmentative policies, programs, and child development activities. In addition, not all regions place children's development as a priority. In the protection aspect, there are limited safe places for children, and there are still many children who are victims of violence, abuse, discrimination and mistreatment. Based on data from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (PPA Symphony) in 2019 in Kutai Regency there were 10 cases of violence against children, and in 2020 this increased to 17 cases. On the sociological aspect, in East Kutai Regency there are still conditions that are not conducive to children's growth and development. In family life there is still a decline in family values, the loosening of relations between children and parents, children with children, and between families or neighbors. In addition, the permissive attitude towards social values that have been embraced is starting to be abandoned. And in the anthropological aspect, the values of

togetherness, community and kinship are starting to fade, which is a factor causing the decline in values that have been providing a sense of comfort for children in society. Global changes have also threatened local values, religion, social and culture.

This shows that in East Kutai Regency there are still a number of problems related to the fulfillment and protection of children's rights, even though East Kutai Regency itself has received an award as a Primary Level Child Eligible District in 2019 from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia. .

From the background described above, the authors are interested in researching the implementation of the KLA program in East Kutai Regency which is combined with existing local potentials in an effort to fulfill children's rights, so that in this study the author takes the title: "Child-friendly Districts Based on Local Potential (Study Implementation of Regent's Regulation No. 12 of 2014 on Child Friendly District Policies in East Kutai Regency).

Based on the problems above, the objective of this research is to describe and analyze the implementation of local potential-based KLA policies based on Regent Regulation No. 12 of 2014 in East Kutai Regency. In addition, it aims to describe and analyze the supporting factors and inhibiting factors in the implementation of the local potential-based KLA policy based on the Regent's Regulation Number 12 of 2014 in East Kutai Regency.

The benefits of this research are expected to enrich concepts and theories regarding the implementation of public policies, especially regarding the implementation of local potential-based KLA policies. And the results of this study are also expected to be useful as input and evaluation material for the Regional Government in an effort to improve the quality of local potential-based KLA policy implementation in East Kutai Regency which is still running. In addition, the results of this study are expected to be used as a reference for the community to participate in various activities related to local potential-based KLA policies in East Kutai Regency.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. George C. Edward III's Theory of Public Policy Implementation

Public policy has presented various definitions in the literature, both in a broad and narrow sense. Dye (in Young & Quinn, 2002: 5) provides a broad definition of public policy, namely as "what ever governments choose to do or not to do" (what the government has chosen to do or not do). Anderson (in Islamy, 2006) more specifically, defines public policy as "a purposive course or action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern". actor or set of actors in lethality with a problem or issue of concern).

Sadhana (2011: 46), in his book "The Reality of Public Policy", describes public policy as one of the studies of public administration science that is widely studied by experts and scientists of public administration. Characteristics of public problems that must be overcome in addition to being interdependence (dependence) are also dynamic, so solving the problem requires a holistic approach, namely an approach that views the problem as an activity from a whole that cannot be separated or measured separately from other factors. For this reason, public policy is needed as an instrument for achieving government goals.

In Attachment 1 to the Regulation of the Minister for Empowerment of State Apparatus Number PER/04/M.PAN/4/2007 concerning General Guidelines for Formulation, Implementation, Performance Evaluation and Revision of Public Policy in Central and Regional Government Institutions, it is stated that public policy is a decision made by the government. or government agencies to solve certain problems, to carry out certain activities or to achieve certain goals related to the interests and benefits of the people. Public policy has two forms, namely regulations that are formally and legally modified, and statements of public officials in public.

Subarsono (2005: 3) states that public policies can be in the form of Laws, Government Regulations, Provincial Government Regulations, City/Regency Government Regulations, and Mayor/Regent Decrees; including statements of public officials. The basis is that public officials are one of the policy actors who play a role in implementing the policy itself. The various definitions concluded that public policy is a series of activities or processes in achieving goals as well as overcoming existing obstacles.

According to Mustopadidjaja (2002: 101), public policy is a decision that is intended to overcome problems that arise in certain activities carried out by government agencies in the context of government administration. Wahab (1997: 65) argues that public policy is government action on public problems which contains components: "goals" or targets which are the final goals to be achieved, "plans proposals" or proposal plans which are specific tools to achieve these goals, "programmes" or programs that are formal to achieve specific tools to achieve these goals, "decisions" or decisions that are specifications of actions taken to achieve goals develop plans,

In Book III SANKRI published by the State Administration of the Republic of Indonesia (2004: 193) states that public policy is a decision or a set of decisions to deal with situations or problems, which contain certain values, contain provisions on objectives, methods and means and activities to achieve it. Public policies are implemented by government institutions that are authorized to administer state government and state development. From the point of view of state administration, public policy

takes place in the entire organizational structure of the state government which stretches across the territory of the state and deals with problems in various fields of national life.

According to Nugroho D. (2006: 31), the series of public policies is very large and there are three groups of series of public policies which are summarized simply, namely as follows: (1) Macro Public Policy, namely public policies that are general in nature or can also be said to be public policies. basic ones. (2) Meso Public Policy, which is a medium-sized public policy or better known as implementation explanatory. (3) Micro Public Policy, namely public policy that regulates the implementation or implementation of public policies above it.

In solving a problem facing public policy, Dunn (in Tangkilisan & Nogi, 2003) suggests that there are several stages of analysis that must be carried out, namely: (1) agenda setting (policy agenda) is the stage of determining public problems to be solved, by providing information on the conditions that cause problems; (2) policy formulation means the development of a mechanism to resolve public problems. (3) policy adoption is the stage to determine the policy choices to be made. (4) policy implementation is this stage the implementation of a policy by certain executor units (government bureaucracy) by mobilizing sources of funds and other resources (technology and management). (5) policy assessment (policy evaluation) is the final stage of the policy-making process, namely an assessment of the policies that have been taken and carried out.

Discussing implementation cannot be separated from the policy process or cycle, because we know the location of the implementation study in the entire cycle. Normatively, the policy process is described as a cycle that begins with the selection of policy alternatives: policy implementation (including monitoring) and then policy evaluation, which then provides feedback on the initial process or at other stages. This normative description is actually intended to make it easier for us to understand the public policy process. From the public policy process, therefore it is not too wrong to say that policy implementation is an important aspect in the whole policy process.

Goggin, et. al. (1990: 40) defines implementation as a dynamic process of studying various matters relating to policies and restructured these policies. Meanwhile, according to Pressman & Wildavsky (in Wahab, 1991: 54), implementation is a process of interaction to achieve goals and actions taken to achieve these goals, but reality shows that the implementation of public policies tends to be understood as a routine that is often discussed but rarely discussed. studied and researched so that it causes many problems, does not succeed in achieving the expected goals and objectives.

According to Wahab (1990: 123-125), policy implementation can be seen as a process of action and administration. This view is in line with the opinion of Peter S. Cleaves which states that implementation includes a "process of moving to word policy objectives by means of administrative and political steps". Thus, the success or failure of implementation can be evaluated from its ability to actually operate the programs that have been designed previously.

Thus, policy implementation is an important aspect of the overall policy process. Wahab (1997: 59) asserts that policy implementation is something important, even more important than policy making. Policies will only be in the form of dreams or good plans that are stored neatly in the archives if they are implemented. Then in the implementation of policies/programs, especially involving many government organizations/agencies or various actions, it can be seen from three perspectives, namely: policy makers/policy makers, implementing officials in the field (the periphery), and individual actors outside the agency. - the government agency to whom the program is intended, namely the target group.

Thus, it can be said that the function of implementation is to transform policy objectives into appropriate forms of operational activities. While the purpose of implementation is to produce changes as desired by the policy. The critical factor in the implementation process is how to choose the right operational actions and how to operationalize the appropriate actions as well.

According to Edward III (1980: 9-11), that the implementation of a program or policy is influenced by four variables, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. According to him, communication must be transmitted to the right personnel, and must be clear, accurate and consistent. "Orders to implement policies must be transmitted to the appropriate personnel, and they must be clear accurate, and consistent". In this case, Edwards III adds that if the decision maker hopes that the implementation of the policy is in accordance with what he wants, he must provide the right information. Proper communication also avoids discretion on implementers because they will try to translate general policies into specific actions. This discretion does not need to be exercised if there are clear and specific rules about what needs to be done. However, rules that are too rigid can also hinder implementation because it will make it difficult for implementers to adapt. In this case, it is necessary to transmit policies to implementing agencies that are appropriate, clear, and consistent, but do not hinder the adaptation of these implementing agencies.

In detail, Edward III (in Widodo, 2010: 97) describes that policy communication has several dimensions, including the dimensions of transmission, clarity and consistency. (1) The transmission dimension requires that public policies be conveyed not only to policy implementers but also to policy target groups and other interested parties, either directly or indirectly. (2) The dimension of clarity (clarity) requires that policies be transmitted to implementers, target groups and other interested parties clearly so that among them know what are the aims, objectives, targets, as well as the substance of the public policy so that each will know what must be prepared and implemented to make the policy effective and efficient. (3) The consistency dimension is needed so that the policies taken are not confusing so as to confuse policy implementers, target groups and interested parties.

Edward III (1980: 11) explains that what is needed for effective implementation are: “important resources include staff of the proper size and with the necessary expertise; relevant and adequate information on how to implement policies and on the compliance of others involved in implementation; the authority to ensure that policies are carried out as they are intended; and facilities (including buildings, equipment, land, and supplies) in which or with which to provide services”. Regardless of how clear and consistent the implementation order is and regardless of how accurately the order is transmitted, if the implementor who implements the policy lacks resources, then the implementation will not be effective. Therefore,

According to Edward III (in Widodo, 2010: 98-103), that these resources include human resources, budget resources, and equipment resources and authority resources. (1) “Human resources” is one of the variables that influence the success of policy implementation. Edward III stated that: “probably the most essential resources in implementing policy is staff. Edward III added: no matter how clear and consistent implementation of orders are and no matter accurately they are transmitted, if personnel responsible for carrying out policies lack the resources to do an effective job, implementing will not be effective”. (2) Regarding “budgetary resources”, Edward III stated in the conclusion of his study: “budgetary limitation, and citizen opposition limit the acquisition of adequate facilities. This in turn limits the quality of service that implementors can provide to the public”. According to him, the limited available budget causes the quality of services that should be provided to the community is also limited. Edward III stated: “new towns studies suggest that the limited supply of federal incentives was a major contributor to the failure of the program”. According to him, the limited incentives given to implementers are the main cause of the failure of program implementation. Edward III concludes that limited budget resources will affect the success of policy implementation. In addition to the program cannot be implemented optimally, budget constraints cause the disposition of policy actors to be low. (3) Edward III stated that “equipment resources” are the means used to operationalize the implementation of a policy which includes buildings, land, and facilities, all of which will facilitate the provision of services in policy implementation. Edward III stated: “physical facilities may also be critical resources in implementation. An implementor may have sufficient staff, may understand what he supposed to do, may have authority to exercise his task, but without the necessary building, equipment, supplies and even green space implementation will not succeed”. (4) Another resource that is quite important in determining the success of a policy implementation is “authority resources”. According to Edward III that: The authority (authority) that is sufficient to make its own decisions owned by an institution will influence the institution in implementing a policy. This authority becomes important when they are faced with a problem and require it to be resolved immediately with a decision. Therefore, Edward III stated that the main policy actors should be given sufficient authority to make their own decisions to implement the policies under their authority.

Edward III (1980: 89) places disposition as an important factor of the implementor, in addition to communication and resources. Edwards III stated: “if implementors are well-disposed toward a particular policy, they are more likely to carry it out as the original decisionmakers intended. But when implementors' attitudes or perspectives differ from the decisionmakers', the process of implementing a policy becomes infinitely more complicated”. In this case, Edwards III emphasizes that attitude or disposition is crucial because if the policy implementor has a disposition that is opposite to the direction of the policy, then this perspective can also result in a mismatch between the actual policy objectives and the implementation of the policy in the field.

Edward III (in Widodo, 2010: 104-105) asserts that if policy implementation is to succeed effectively and efficiently, implementors not only know what to do and have the ability to implement the policy, but they must also have the will to do so. to implement the policy.

The factors that are of concern to Edward III (in Agustinus, 2006: 159-160) regarding the disposition in policy implementation consist of: (1) the appointment of the bureaucracy. The disposition or attitude of the implementer will create real obstacles to policy implementation if the existing personnel do not implement the policies desired by higher officials. Therefore, the appointment and selection of policy implementing personnel must be people who are dedicated to the policies that have been set, more specifically to the interests of the community. (2) Incentives are one of the suggested techniques to overcome the attitude problem of policy implementers by manipulating incentives. Basically people move based on their own interests, then manipulating incentives by policy makers influences the actions of policy implementers. By increasing certain profits or costs, it may be a driving factor that makes the implementers carry out orders well. This is done as an effort to fulfill personal or organizational interests.

Edward III (1980: 125-134), that two sub-variables that have a major influence on the bureaucracy are Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and fragmentation. Regarding SOPs, Edwards III describes it as: “the former develop as internal responses to the limited time and resources of implementors and the desire for uniformity in the operation of complex and widely dispersed organizations; they often remain in force due to bureaucratic inertia”. If we rephrase, SOP is a response that arises from the implementor to answer job demands due to lack of time and resources and the desire for uniformity in complex organizational operations. On the one hand, this SOP provides a positive side, namely clarity for the public in the service standards they can expect, while on the other hand, mechanistic service standards can also make the public feel different. Regarding fragmentation, Edward III explained: “the latter results primarily from pressures outside bureaucratic units as legislative committees, interest groups, executive officials, state constitutions and city charters, and the nature of broad policies influence the organization of public bureaucracies”. In a shorter language, Edwards III defines fragmentation as: “...the dispersion of responsibility for a policy

area among several organizational units". In other words, fragmentation is the distribution of responsibility for a policy across several organizational units. "the latter results primarily from pressures outside bureaucratic units as legislative committees, interest groups, executive officials, state constitutions and city charters, and the nature of broad policies influence the organization of public bureaucracies". In a shorter language, Edwards III defines fragmentation as: "...the dispersion of responsibility for a policy area among several organizational units". In other words, fragmentation is the distribution of responsibility for a policy across several organizational units. "the latter results primarily from pressures outside bureaucratic units as legislative committees, interest groups, executive officials, state constitutions and city charters, and the nature of broad policies influence the organization of public bureaucracies". In a shorter language, Edwards III defines fragmentation as: "...the dispersion of responsibility for a policy area among several organizational units". In other words, fragmentation is the distribution of responsibility for a policy across several organizational units. the dispersion of responsibility for a policy area among several organizational units". In other words, fragmentation is the distribution of responsibility for a policy across several organizational units. the dispersion of responsibility for a policy area among several organizational units". In other words, fragmentation is the distribution of responsibility for a policy across several organizational units.

Edward III (in Widodo, 2010: 106) says that: a fragmented (split or scattered) bureaucratic structure can increase the failure of communication, because the opportunity for its instructions to be distorted is very large. The more distorted policy implementation is, the more intensive coordination is needed.

2.2. Child-friendly District Concept

The KLA program is motivated by: (1) "sociological aspects", namely conditions that are not conducive to children's growth and development, especially in the mass media and politics; in family life there is a decline in family values, the loosening of relations between children and parents, children with children and between families or neighbors; and a permissive attitude towards social values that have been adopted so far are starting to be abandoned. (2) "Anthropological aspects", namely the waning of the values of togetherness, community and kinship is a factor that causes the decline in values that have been providing a sense of comfort for children in society; and global changes threaten local values, religion, social and culture. (3) "Protection Aspect", i.e. limited safe place for children; and there are still many children who are victims of violence, abuse, discrimination and mistreatment. And (4) "institutional aspects", namely policies, programs, and child development activities are still partial and segmentative, and not all regions place children's development as a priority.

The definition of KLA is a district development system that integrates the commitment and resources of the government, the community and the business world that are planned in a comprehensive and sustainable manner in policies, programs and activities to fulfill children's rights.

The reasons for the importance of realizing KLA are as follows: (1) the number of children is about one third of the total population, (2) children are capital and investment in human resources in the future, as well as the nation's next generation, (3) children must quality so that it does not become a burden for development, and coordination and partnerships between stakeholders related to the fulfillment of children's rights must be strengthened so that they are integrated, holistic and sustainable.

KLA aims to build district government initiatives that lead to efforts to transform the Convention on the Rights of the Child ("Convention on The Rights of the Child") from a legal framework into definitions, strategies, and development interventions, in the form of: policies, programs, and activities development aimed at the fulfillment of children's rights in a district.

The legal basis for KLA at the "national level" are: the 1945 Constitution Article 28b paragraphs 2 and 28c; Law 2/2015 concerning the 2015-2019 RPJMN; Law 17/2007 on RPJPN 2005-2025; Law 23/2014 on Regional Government; Law 35/2014 amendments to 23/2002 on Child Protection; Law 12/2011 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System; Presidential Instruction 01/2010 concerning National Development Priority Programs; Presidential Instruction 05/2014 concerning the National Movement "Anti-Sexual Crimes against Children (GN-AKSA).

The legal basis for KLA at the international level is based on "international commitments", including (1) "World Fit For Children (WFC)". There are four main areas that receive special attention in the WFC declaration, namely the promotion of healthy living; provision of quality education; protection against abuse, exploitation and violence; and prevention of HIV/AIDS. (2) "Convention on The Rights of the Child (CRC)", namely the convention on children's rights, which has been ratified through Presidential Decree No. 36/1990 by emphasizing the basic rights of children, including: the right to survival; sis to grow and develop; right to protection; the right to participate in public life. (3) "Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)", namely the millennium development goals that emphasize eight goals, namely: eradicating poverty; ensuring basic education for boys and girls; developing gender equality and empowering women; reduce child mortality; improve the health of pregnant women; dealing with HIV/AIDS; ensure environmental sustainability; build global partnerships.

The principles in the KLA are: (1) non-discrimination; (2) the best interests of the child; (3) the right to live, grow and develop; and (4) respect for children's opinions. KLA implements the Mainstreaming of Children's Rights (PUHA) strategy, which means integrating children's rights into every process of making policies, programs and activities; each stage of

development, namely planning and budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and at each regional level: national, provincial, and district/city, sub-district, to village or sub-district. The scope of KLA covers all areas of development, which are grouped into child development and protection.

KLA's line of thought is based on a top-down approach, starting from the world's commitment through the "World Wit For Children" document in the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on May 10, 2002 which adopted the report of the Ad Hoc Committee at a special session for children, which is also the peak echo of the attention of countries in the world to the fulfillment of children's rights, including by Indonesia.

Indonesia's participation in the commitment to "A World for Children" which has also been previously stated in the legal basis of the Indonesian state. After making preparations and strengthening institutions, Indonesia moved quickly and started the foundation to develop KLA since 2006. Determination of districts is an adaptation that is also carried out by Indonesia considering that the division of administrative areas in Indonesia is divided into two types of units, namely Regency and City while the challenges faced by children not only in the city but also in the district. For this reason, attention is also given to districts that have their own challenges that are no less complex than those faced by cities.

The KLA development policy is of course carried out through the fulfillment of children's rights which refer to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in which there are five clusters of children's rights, namely: (1) Civil Rights and Freedoms; (2) Family Environment and Alternative Parenting; (3) Basic Health and Welfare; (4) Education, Utilization of Leisure and Cultural Arts Activities; and (5) Special Protection. Fulfillment of children's rights based on the cluster of children's rights is seen from children's problems, both from education, health, participation, environment, Children in Conflict with the Law (ABH), Children's Social Problems (MSA), Children with Special Needs (ABK), Violence against Children (KTA), and Fulfillment of Children's Civil Rights (PHSA).

On a top-down basis, the fulfillment of children's rights is carried out by the government in an environment where children grow and develop, namely in the family. Meanwhile, based on the bottom up approach, the KLA line of thought is carried out starting from the child and his family, then continued with the community movement, the role of the legislative and judicial institutions, as well as support from the business world, and of course the government itself as the implementer of policies to fulfill the rights of the child.

The KLA development steps include: KLA political commitment, establishment of a "Child Friendly District Task Force", collection of KLA databases, preparation of KLA Regional Action Plans (RAD), mobilization of resources namely the implementation of KLA RAD, utilization and evaluation of KLA, and reporting of KLA. . To obtain political commitment, especially for decision makers, it can be done through socialization, advocacy, and facilitation of KLA for executive institutions, legislative institutions, judicial institutions, community institutions that care about children, the business world, children's organizations/forums/groups, and other institutions. which is relevant to strengthening political commitment, among others shown through the existence of Regional Regulations; Regent/Mayor Regulation; and SK/SE/Instruction of Regent/Mayor.

The establishment of the KLA Task Force involves: (1) Bappeda; (2) Agency/Bureau/Unit that handles child development; (3) SKPD whose duties and functions are relevant to children; (4) Organizations/Forums/Children's Groups; and (5) other relevant institutions.

The preparation of the KLA Regional Action Plan (RAD) is carried out by adjusting the RPJMN, RPJMD, Renstrada, vision, mission, policies, programs, and district development activities; integrate into regional development plans to be sustainable; adjust to the potential, social, cultural and economic conditions of the region; ensure the availability of resources (human budget funds) for the implementation of RAD KLA; and involve children's organizations/forums/groups.

Resource mobilization and implementation of the KLA Regional Action Plan is to ensure that the KLA RAD is implemented by all relevant SKPDs; and ensure the implementation of KLA is carried out in a holistic, integrated and sustainable manner. The monitoring and evaluation of KLA is carried out periodically or as needed. KLA reports are prepared by the district/city every year; the report is submitted to the Governor; and a copy of the report is submitted to the State Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.

2.3. Child Concept

According to the WHO, the latest category in the age limit for "children" is ages 0 to 17 years. Uniquely, the age of 17 years is considered a child. In fact, according to the previous grouping of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, the age of 17 has entered the age of late adolescence. The definition of a child according to the Regulation of the Minister of State for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2011 is a child who is not yet 18 years old, including those in the womb.

"Child" according to the language is the second offspring as a result of the relationship between a man and a woman. In the

preamble to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, it is said that children are a mandate and gift from God Almighty, who have inherent dignity and worth as a whole human being (Djamil, 2013: 08).

"Children are the living messages we send to a time we will not see" (children are the living messages we send for times we do not see), that's how John W. Whitehead (in Rosalin, et. al., 2015) describes the importance of children as the next generation as well as the greatest asset for the future. In a visionary view, children are a form of investment that is an indicator of the success of a nation in carrying out development. The success of child development will determine the quality of human resources in the future and is the generation that will become the nation's successor so that they must be prepared and directed from an early age so that they can grow and prosper into quality resources and can face challenges in the future. Therefore,

Based on Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, that children have the right to: play; recreation; participate; relate to parents when separated; worship according to their religion; free assembly; free association; living with parents; survival, growth and development. Children have the right to: name, identity, citizenship, education; information; the highest standards of health; and a decent standard of living. Children have the right to protection: personal; from arbitrary action/arrest; from deprivation of liberty; from cruel treatment, punishment and treatment; from physical and non-physical torture; from kidnapping, selling, and trafficking or trafficking; from sexual exploitation and sexual use; from exploitation/abuse of drugs; from exploitation as child labour; from exploitation as a remote minority/customary group; from sights or conditions that by their nature are not suitable for children to see; especially in emergency/emergency situations; specifically as refugees/expelled/evicted persons; especially if there is a legal conflict; and particularly in armed conflict or social conflict.

2.4. Local Potential Concept

"Potential" is an ability, ability, strength or power that has the possibility to be developed again into a larger form (Majdi, 2007). Other definitions related to the word potential include: (1) self-potential is a human ability that has not been explored and used optimally (Young, 2003); (2) tourism potential is all kinds of resources found in a certain area which are usually mixed and developed into a variety of tourist attractions (Pendit, 1990); (3) regional potential is everything that exists and is owned by a certain region in the form of physical or non-physical which has the possibility to be developed again by the regional government; (4) potential hazard is a risk of a situation or condition in which a material, machine, tool, the process or work method can cause injury, injury and even death to humans and cause damage to a tool or the surrounding environment; (5) regional potential is the ability of an area whose resources can be used, exploited, and taken advantage of for further development so as to increase and create adequate regional capabilities (Sujali, 1989); (6) The potential of human resources is all forms of resource strength that comes from humans such as expertise, knowledge, behavior, abilities, skills, norms and values, customs or socio-cultural conditions, institutions or organizations that are formed that can be explored and developed into a plus;

The word "local" can be used together with the word culture, the word resident, the word people and many more. Local is something that comes from the original area. The local definition emphasizes the area of origin. Even though the word local is used for several other words that are different, the meaning is something that comes from the original area. Local is the original area of a group.

The term "local" in society describes more about culture which means the culture of the local population. Local is usually used for nouns or anything else, there are a lot of local words that exist in the community. Local understanding is something that comes from a person's place of origin. For example, describing someone's origin, means that silence is a local resident. If the local word is used for food, it means food that comes from the area itself. Local is very different from domestic, the term local is smaller in scope than the word domestic.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Research design

The approach used in this research is qualitative, in the type of descriptive research. The specification of the research is policy implementation research, which is studying the problems of implementation and effectiveness of policies that apply in certain situations, including the relationship and influence of a phenomenon (Nazir, 2005: 55). That is, research is carried out only to present a fact through data without testing hypotheses, looking for relationships and making predictions.

The type of research used is in line with the formulation and purpose of the research, namely using a descriptive type of research, where this research will provide an overview of policy implementation which will later obtain a clear and comprehensive understanding. This is in accordance with Hadari (2000) who provides an understanding of descriptive research as a problem-solving procedure studied by describing or describing the state of the subject or object of research based on the facts that appear or as they are. Then, so that this descriptive study has a higher weight, according to Koentjaraningrat (1993), it is

possible to use complementary and supportive data. In descriptive research, qualitative and quantitative data can be used that support each other.

3.2. Research focus

Based on the objectives and problems to be achieved, the focus of this research is: (1) implementation of local potential-based KLA policies based on Regent Regulation No. 12 of 2014 in East Kutai Regency, with indicators: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure; (2) supporting factors for the implementation of local potential-based KLA policies based on Regent Regulation No. 12 of 2014 in East Kutai Regency, with indicators: internal supporting factors, and external supporting factors, and (3) inhibiting factors in the implementation of KLA policies based on local potential based on Regent Regulation Number 12 of 2014 in East Kutai Regency, with indicators: internal inhibiting factors; and external inhibiting factors.

3.3. Data collection technique

Data collection techniques used by researchers in collecting data in order to obtain accurate, relevant, and accountable data are by using three techniques, namely: (1) interviews, (2) observation, and (3) documentation.

3.4. Data analysis technique

The data were analyzed using several steps according to the theory of Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014), namely analyzing the data with four steps: (1) data collection (data collection), (2) data condensation (data condensation), (3) presenting data (data display), and (4) draw conclusions or verification (conclusion drawing and verification). Data condensation refers to the process of selecting (selecting), narrowing (focusing), simplification (simplifying), abstracting (abstracting) and transforming data (transforming) in more detail (Miles, Huberman & Saldana, 2014: 10-19).

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Implementation of Child Friendly District (KLA) Policies Based on Local Potential Based on Regent Regulation No. 12 of 2014 in East Kutai Regency

1) Communication

Judging from the "communication" indicator on the implementation of the KLA policy in East Kutai Regency, this study succeeded in revealing the fact that the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency has been implemented through a process of transmitting information that is still limited but already has clarity in the goals, objectives, and stages implementation; and there is consistency between goals and implementation in the field, even though it is not optimal.

The results of this study are in line with the view of the theory of public policy implementation as explained by Edward III (1980: 10), that communication must be transmitted to the right personnel, and must be clear, accurate and consistent. "Orders to implement policies must be transmitted to the appropriate personnel, and they must be clear accurate, and consistent". In this case, Edwards III adds that if the decision maker hopes that the implementation of the policy is in accordance with what he wants, he must provide the right information. Proper communication also avoids discretion on implementers because they will try to translate general policies into specific actions. This discretion does not need to be exercised if there are clear and specific rules about what needs to be done. However, rules that are too rigid can also hinder implementation because it will make it difficult for implementers to adapt. In this case, it is necessary to transmit policies to implementing agencies that are appropriate, clear, and consistent, but do not hinder the adaptation of these implementing agencies.

In detail, Edward III (in Widodo, 2010: 97) describes that policy communication has several dimensions, including the dimensions of transmission, clarity and consistency. (a) The transmission dimension requires that public policies be conveyed not only to policy implementers but also to policy target groups and other interested parties either directly or indirectly. (b) The dimension of clarity requires that policies be transmitted to implementers, target groups and other interested parties clearly so that among them know what are the aims, objectives, targets, as well as the substance of the public policy so that each will know what must be prepared and implemented to make the policy effective and efficient. (c) The consistency dimension is needed so that the policies taken are not confusing so as to confuse policy implementers, target groups and interested parties.

2) Resource

Judging from the "resources" indicator in the implementation of local potential-based KLA policies based on Regent Regulation No. 12 of 2014 concerning Child Friendly District Policies in East Kutai District, this study succeeded in revealing the

fact that local potential-based KLA policies in East Kutai District have been implemented under conditions limited quantity and quality of implementers, availability of clear technical technical guidelines and a strong legal basis, presence of implementers who have authority in accordance with the main tasks and functions, and availability of inadequate infrastructure and facilities.

The results of the research above are in accordance with the theoretical view of public policy implementation as explained by Edward III (1980: 11), that the things needed for effective implementation are: "important resources include staff of the proper size and with the necessary expertise; relevant and adequate information on how to implement policies and on the compliance of others involved in implementation; the authority to ensure that policies are carried out as they are intended; and facilities (including buildings, equipment, land, and supplies) in which or with which to provide services". Regardless of how clear and consistent the implementation order is and regardless of how accurately the order is transmitted, if the implementer who implements the policy is short on resources, then the implementation will not be effective. Thus, the resource factor has an important role in policy implementation.

According to Edward III (in Widodo, 2010: 98-103), that these resources include human resources, budget resources, and equipment resources and authority resources. (a) "Human resources" is one of the variables that influence the success of policy implementation. Edward III stated that: "probably the most essential resources in implementing policy is staff. Edward III added: no matter how clear and consistent implementation of orders are and no matter accurately they are transmitted, if personnel responsible for carrying out policies lack the resources to do an effective job, implementing will not effective". (b) Regarding "budgetary resources", Edward III stated in the conclusion of his study: "budgetary limitation, and citizen opposition limit the acquisition of adequate facilities. This is turn limit the quality of service that implementors can provide to the public". According to him, the limited available budget causes the quality of services that should be provided to the community is also limited. Edward III stated: "new towns studies suggest that the limited supply of federal incentives was a major contributor to the failure of the program". According to him, the limited incentives given to implementers are the main cause of the failure of program implementation. Edward III concludes that limited budget resources will affect the success of policy implementation. In addition to the program cannot be implemented optimally, budget constraints cause the disposition of policy actors to be low. (c) Edward III stated that "equipment resources" are the means used to operationalize the implementation of a policy which includes buildings, land, and facilities, all of which will make it easier to provide services in policy implementation. Edward III stated: "physical facilities may also be critical resources in implementation. An implementor may have sufficient staff, may understand what he supposed to do, may have authority to exercise his task, but without the necessary building, equipment, supplies and even green space implementation will not succeed". (d) Another resource that is quite important in determining the success of a policy implementation is "authority resources". According to Edward III that: The authority (authority) that is sufficient to make its own decisions owned by an institution will influence the institution in implementing a policy. This authority becomes important when they are faced with a problem and require it to be resolved immediately with a decision. Therefore, Edward III stated that the main policy actors should be given sufficient authority to make their own decisions to implement the policies under their authority.

3) Disposition

Judging from the "disposition" indicator on the implementation of the local potential-based KLA policy based on the Regent's Regulation Number 12 of 2014 concerning Child Friendly District Policies in East Kutai Regency, this study succeeded in revealing the fact that the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency has been implemented in placement conditions. the right implementers, but the implementers have a weak commitment, because among them there is no incentive for the implementers.

The results of this study are in accordance with the theoretical view of public policy implementation as proposed by Edward III (1980: 89) which places disposition as an important factor of the implementor, in addition to communication and resources. Edwards III stated: "if implementors are well-disposed toward a particular policy, they are more likely to carry it out as the original decisionmakers intended. But when implementors' attitudes or perspectives differ from the decisionmakers', the process of implementing a policy becomes infinitely more complicated". In this case, Edwards III emphasizes that attitude or disposition is crucial because if the policy implementor has a disposition that is opposite to the direction of the policy,

Edward III (in Widodo, 2010: 104-105) asserts that if policy implementation is to succeed effectively and efficiently, implementors not only know what to do and have the ability to implement the policy, but they must also have the will to do so. to implement the policy.

The factors that are of concern to Edward III (in Agustinus, 2006: 159-160) regarding the disposition in policy implementation consist of: (a) the appointment of the bureaucracy. The disposition or attitude of the implementer will create real obstacles to policy implementation if the existing personnel do not implement the policies desired by higher officials. Therefore, the appointment and selection of policy implementing personnel must be people who are dedicated to the policies that have been set, more specifically to the interests of the community. (b) Incentives are one of the suggested techniques to overcome the

attitude problem of policy implementers by manipulating incentives. Basically people move based on their own interests, then manipulating incentives by policy makers influences the actions of policy implementers. By increasing certain profits or costs, it may be a driving factor that makes the implementers carry out orders well. This is done as an effort to fulfill personal or organizational interests.

4) Bureaucratic Structure

Judging from the "bureaucratic structure" indicator in the implementation of local potential-based KLA policies based on Regent Regulation No. 12 of 2014 concerning Child Friendly District Policies in East Kutai District, this study succeeded in revealing the fact that local potential-based KLA policies in East Kutai District had been implemented based on the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) which have not been fully used as a reference, but in the division of tasks and responsibilities, the implementation has been seen to be effective and efficient.

The results of this study are in line with the theoretical view of public policy implementation as stated by Edward III (1980: 125-134), that the two sub-variables that have a major influence on the bureaucracy are Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and fragmentation. Regarding SOPs, Edwards III describes it as: "the former develop as internal responses to the limited time and resources of implementors and the desire for uniformity in the operation of complex and widely dispersed organizations; they often remain in force due to bureaucratic inertia". If we rephrase, SOP is a response that arises from the implementor to answer job demands due to lack of time and resources and the desire for uniformity in complex organizational operations. On the one hand, this SOP provides a positive side, namely clarity for the public in the service standards they can expect, while on the other hand mechanistic service standards can also make the public feel different. Regarding fragmentation, Edward III explained: "the latter results primarily from pressures outside bureaucratic units as legislative committees, interest groups, executive officials, state constitutions and city charters, and the nature of broad policies influence the organization of public bureaucracies". In a shorter language, Edwards III defines fragmentation as: "...the dispersion of responsibility for a policy area among several organizational units". In other words, fragmentation is the distribution of responsibility for a policy across several organizational units.

4.2. Supporting Factors in the Implementation of Child Friendly District (KLA) Policies Based on Local Potential Based on Regent Regulation No. 12 of 2014 in East Kutai Regency

1) Internal Supporting Factors

Judging from the "internal supporting factors" indicator in the implementation of local potential-based KLA policies based on Regent Regulation No. 12 of 2014 concerning Child Friendly District Policies in East Kutai Regency, this study succeeded in revealing the fact that internal factors that support local potential-based KLA policy implementation in East Kutai Regency, namely: first, the "communication" aspect has been supported by clarity in the goals, objectives, and stages of application. Second, the "resources" aspect has been supported by the availability of clear program technical guidelines; existence of a strong legal basis as the basis for policy legitimacy; there is authority on the executor in accordance with the main duties and responsibilities; and the existence of program innovation by implementers. Third, on the aspect of "disposition" has been supported by the proper placement of policy implementers. Fourth, the aspect of "bureaucratic structure" has been supported by the division of duties and responsibilities of effective and efficient implementers.

The results of this study are in line with the theoretical view of public policy implementation as stated by Edward III (in Winarno, 2005: 126-151), that the factors that support policy implementation are: (a) communication. There are three important things discussed in the policy communication process, namely transmission, consistency, and clarity. The first factor that supports policy implementation is transmission. An official implementing a decision must be aware that a decision has been made and an order for its implementation has been issued. The second factor that supports policy implementation is clarity, namely that the instructions for implementing policies must not only be accepted by policy implementers, but the communication must be clear. The third factor that supports policy implementation is consistency, that is, if policy implementation is to be effective, then the implementation orders must be consistent and clear. (b) Resources. Important resources that support policy implementation include: adequate staff and good skills to carry out their duties, powers and facilities that can support the implementation of public services. (c) Inclinations or behaviors (dispositions). The tendencies of the implementers have important consequences for effective policy implementation. If the implementers are good towards a certain policy which in this case means support, they are more likely to implement policies as intended by the original decision makers. (d) Bureaucratic structure. Bureaucracy is one of the most frequent bodies and even overall policy implementers, both government structures and private organizations.

2) External Supporting Factors

Judging from the indicators of "external supporting factors" in the implementation of local potential-based KLA policies based on Regent Regulation No. 12 of 2014 concerning Child Friendly District Policies in East Kutai Regency, this study succeeded in revealing the fact that external factors that support the implementation of local potential-based KLA policies in East Kutai Regency, namely: first, there is active participation from the community. Second, there is a fairly large share of the business world. Third, the involvement of the local press in overseeing the policy implementation process. Fourth, the utilization of local potential in the development of programs/policies.

The results of this study agree with the theoretical view of public policy implementation as stated by Anderson (in Sunggono, 1994: 144), that the public knows and implements a public policy due to: (a) the respect of community members for the authorities and decisions of government agencies. b) There is awareness to accept the policy. (c) There is a belief that the policy is made legally, constitutionally, and made by authorized government officials through established procedures. (d) The attitude of accepting and implementing public policy because the policy is more in line with personal interests. (e) There are certain sanctions that will be imposed if they do not implement a policy.

4.3. Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of Child Friendly District (KLA) Policies Based on Local Potential Based on Regent Regulation No. 12 of 2014 in East Kutai Regency

1) Internal Inhibiting Factors

Judging from the indicators of "internal inhibiting factors" in the implementation of local potential-based KLA policies based on Regent Regulation No. 12 of 2014 concerning Child Friendly District Policies in East Kutai Regency, this study succeeded in revealing the fact that internal factors that hinder the implementation of local potential-based KLA policies in East Kutai Regency, namely: first, the "communication" aspect is still constrained by the process of delivering program information which is still limited. Second, the "resources" aspect is still constrained by the presence of implementers who are not sufficient in quantity and quality; and the existence of inadequate infrastructure and facilities. Third, the "disposition" aspect is still constrained by the existence of a weak implementation commitment; and the absence of incentives to implementers. Fourth,

The results of this study are in accordance with the theoretical view of public policy implementation as stated by Anderson (in Sunggono, 1994: 144-145), that policy implementation has several inhibiting factors, namely: (a) policy content, including: first, policy implementation fails because The content of the policy is still unclear, meaning that the objectives are not detailed enough, the means and implementation of priorities, or the policy programs are too general or not available at all. Second, because of the lack of internal and external provisions of the policies to be implemented. Third, the policies to be implemented may also show significant deficiencies. Fourth, Another cause of failure to implement a public policy can occur due to deficiencies involving auxiliary resources, for example those involving time, cost and human labor. (b) Information. The implementation of public policy assumes that the stakeholders who are directly involved have the necessary or very relevant information to be able to play their role properly. This information does not exist, for example due to communication problems. (c) Support. Implementation of a public policy will be very difficult if the implementation is not enough support for the implementation of the policy. (d) Potential Sharing. The causes related to the failure of the implementation of a public policy are also determined by the aspect of potential distribution among the actors involved in the implementation. In this case, it relates to the differentiation of duties and authorities of the implementing organization. The organizational structure of the implementation can cause problems if the division of authority and responsibility is not adjusted to the division of tasks or is marked by unclear restrictions. There is an adjustment in time, especially for controversial policies that are more likely to be rejected by the community in their implementation. The organizational structure of the implementation can cause problems if the division of authority and responsibility is not adjusted to the division of tasks or is marked by unclear restrictions. There is an adjustment in time, especially for controversial policies that are more likely to be rejected by the community in their implementation. The organizational structure of the implementation can cause problems if the division of authority and responsibility is not adjusted to the division of tasks or is marked by unclear restrictions. There is an adjustment in time, especially for controversial policies that are more likely to be rejected by the community in their implementation.

2) External Inhibiting Factors

Judging from the indicators of "external inhibiting factors" in the implementation of local potential-based KLA policies based on the Regent's Regulation No. 12 of 2014 concerning Child Friendly District Policies in East Kutai Regency, this study succeeded in revealing the fact that external factors that hindered the implementation of local potential-based KLA policies in East Kutai Regency are: first, it is constrained by the presence of people who still do not understand the KLA program/policy. Second, it is constrained by the weak role of the business world, even though some of them have taken action to fulfill children's rights. And third, it is constrained by the press who still do not understand the KLA program/policy, so there is not much news that touches the program.

The results of this study are in accordance with the theoretical view of public policy implementation as described by Anderson (in Sunggono, 1994: 149-153), that the factors that cause community members to disobey and implement a public policy, namely: (a) the concept of disobedience selective towards law, where there are several laws and regulations or public policies that are less binding on individuals. (b) Because community members are in a group or association where they have ideas or thoughts that are not in accordance with or contrary to legal regulations and government wishes. (c) There is a desire for quick gain among members of the community which tends people to act deceptively or in a way that violates the law. (d) The existence of legal uncertainty or unclear "size" of policies that may conflict with each other, which can be a source of people's non-compliance with laws or public policies. (e) If a policy is sharply opposed (contrary) to the value system adopted by the wider community or certain groups in society. A public policy will be effective if it is implemented and has positive benefits for community members. In other words, human actions or actions as members of society must be in accordance with what is desired by the government or state. So if their behavior or actions are not in accordance with the wishes of the government or the state, then a public policy is not effective. which can be a source of people's non-compliance with the law or public policy. (e) If a policy is sharply opposed (contrary) to the value system adopted by the wider community or certain groups in society. A public policy will be effective if it is implemented and has positive benefits for community members. In other words, human actions or actions as members of society must be in accordance with what is desired by the government or state. So if their behavior or actions are not in accordance with the wishes of the government or the state, then a public policy is not effective. which can be a source of people's non-compliance with the law or public policy. (e) If a policy is sharply opposed (contrary) to the value system adopted by the wider community or certain groups in society. A public policy will be effective if it is implemented and has positive benefits for community members. In other words, human actions or actions as members of society must be in accordance with what is desired by the government or state. So if their behavior or actions are not in accordance with the wishes of the government or the state, then a public policy is not effective. A public policy will be effective if it is implemented and has positive benefits for community members. In other words, human actions or actions as members of society must be in accordance with what is desired by the government or state. So if their behavior or actions are not in accordance with the wishes of the government or the state, then a public policy is not effective. A public policy will be effective if it is implemented and has positive benefits for community members. In other words, human actions or actions as members of society must be in accordance with what is desired by the government or state. So if their behavior or actions are not in accordance with the wishes of the government or the state, then a public policy is not effective. A public policy will be effective if it is implemented and has positive benefits for community members. In other words, human actions or actions as members of society must be in accordance with what is desired by the government or state. So if their behavior or actions are not in accordance with the wishes of the government or the state, then a public policy is not effective.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of the research results, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- 1) The implementation of the local potential-based KLA policy based on the Regent's Regulation Number 12 of 2014 in East Kutai Regency seen from the aspects of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure has been successful but not optimal. Viewed from the "communication" aspect, the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency has been implemented through a limited information transmission process; but already has clarity in the goals, objectives, and stages of implementation; and there is consistency between goals and implementation in the field, even though it is not optimal. Viewed from the "resources" aspect, the KLA policy based on local potential in East Kutai Regency has been implemented in conditions of limited quantity and quality of implementers, the availability of clear technical guidelines for policies and a strong legal basis, the existence of implementers who have the authority in accordance with the main tasks and functions, and the availability of inadequate infrastructure and facilities. Viewed from the "disposition" aspect, the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency has been implemented in conditions of proper placement of implementers, but the implementers have weak commitments, because among them there is no incentive for the implementers. And viewed from the aspect of the bureaucratic structure, the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency has been implemented based on Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) which have not been fully used as a reference, but in the division of tasks and responsibilities the implementation has been seen to be effective and efficient. the existence of implementers who have the authority in accordance with the main tasks and functions, and the availability of infrastructure and facilities that are not yet adequate. Viewed from the "disposition" aspect, the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency has been implemented in conditions of proper placement of implementers, but the implementers have weak commitments, because among them there is no incentive for the implementers. And viewed from the aspect of the bureaucratic structure, the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency has been implemented based on Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) which have not been fully used as a reference, but in the division of tasks and responsibilities the implementation has been seen to be effective and efficient. the existence of implementers who have the authority in accordance with the main tasks and functions, and the availability of infrastructure and facilities that are not yet adequate. Viewed from the "disposition" aspect, the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency has been implemented in conditions of proper placement of implementers, but the implementers have weak commitments, because among them there is no incentive for the implementers. And viewed from the aspect of the bureaucratic structure, the local potential-based KLA

policy in East Kutai Regency has been implemented based on Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) which have not been fully used as a reference, but in the division of tasks and responsibilities the implementation has been seen to be effective and efficient. and the availability of inadequate infrastructure and facilities. Viewed from the "disposition" aspect, the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency has been implemented in conditions of proper placement of implementers, but the implementers have weak commitments, because among them there is no incentive for the implementers. And viewed from the aspect of the bureaucratic structure, the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency has been implemented based on Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) which have not been fully used as a reference, but in the division of tasks and responsibilities the implementation has been seen to be effective and efficient. The local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency has been implemented under conditions of proper placement of implementers, but the implementers have weak commitments, because among them there is no incentive for the implementers. And viewed from the aspect of the bureaucratic structure, the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency has been implemented based on Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) which have not been fully used as a reference, but in the division of tasks and responsibilities the implementation has been seen to be effective and efficient. The local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency has been implemented under conditions of proper placement of implementers, but the implementers have weak commitments, because among them there is no incentive for the implementers. And viewed from the aspect of the bureaucratic structure, the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency has been implemented based on Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) which have not been fully used as a reference, but in the division of tasks and responsibilities the implementation has been seen to be effective and efficient.

- 2) Inthe implementation of the local potential-based KLA policy based on the Regent's Regulation Number 12 of 2014 in East Kutai Regency there are supporting factors, both internal supporting factors and external supporting factors. The "internal factors" that support the implementation of the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency are: first, the "communication" aspect has been supported by clarity in the goals, objectives, and implementation stages. Second, the "resources" aspect has been supported by the availability of clear program technical guidelines; existence of a strong legal basis as the basis for policy legitimacy; there is authority on the executor in accordance with the main duties and responsibilities; and the existence of program innovation by implementers. Third, the "disposition" aspect has been supported by the proper placement of policy implementers. Fourth, on the aspect of "bureaucratic structure" has been supported by the division of duties and responsibilities of effective and efficient implementers. And the "external factors" that support the implementation of the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency are: first, the active participation of the community. Second, there is a fairly large share of the business world. Third, the involvement of the local press in overseeing the policy implementation process. Fourth, the utilization of local potential in the development of policies/programs. there is a large enough share of the business world. Third, the involvement of the local press in overseeing the policy implementation process. Fourth, the utilization of local potential in the development of policies/programs.
- 3) Inthe implementation of the local potential-based KLA policy based on the Regent's Regulation Number 12 of 2014 in East Kutai Regency there are inhibiting factors, both internal and external inhibiting factors. The "internal factors that hinder" the implementation of the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency are: first, the "communication" aspect is still constrained by the process of delivering policy/program information which is still limited. Second, the "resources" aspect is still constrained by the presence of implementers who are not sufficient in quantity and quality; and the existence of inadequate infrastructure and facilities. Third, the "disposition" aspect is still constrained by the existence of a weak implementation commitment; and the absence of incentives to implementers. Fourth, on the aspect of "bureaucratic structure" is still constrained by the existence of SOPs that have not been fully used as a reference in policy implementation. And the "external factors that hinder" the implementation of the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency are: first, constrained by the presence of people who still do not understand the KLA policy/program. Second, it is constrained by the weak role of the business world, even though some of them have taken action to fulfill children's rights. And third, it is constrained by the press who still do not understand the KLA policies/programs, so there is not much news that touches the program. And the "external factors that hinder" the implementation of the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency are: first, constrained by the presence of people who still do not understand the KLA policy/program. Second, it is constrained by the weak role of the business world, even though some of them have taken action to fulfill children's rights. And third, it is constrained by the press who still do not understand the KLA policies/programs, so there is not much news

that touches the program. And the "external factors that hinder" the implementation of the local potential-based KLA policy in East Kutai Regency are: first, constrained by the presence of people who still do not understand the KLA policy/program. Second, it is constrained by the weak role of the business world, even though some of them have taken action to fulfill children's rights. And third, it is constrained by the press who still do not understand the KLA policies/programs, so there is not much news that touches the program.

6. SUGGESTION

Some suggestions that researchers can put forward in relation to the results of this study are:

- 1) It is suggested to the "KLA Task Force" to carry out various socialization of KLA policies/programs/activities on a wider scale effectively and intensively; at the district, sub-district and village levels.
- 2) It is recommended to the SKPD involved in the "KLA Task Force" so that each of them can meet the human resources/implementers they need, both in terms of quantity and quality.
- 3) It is recommended to the SKPD involved in the "KLA Task Force" so that each of them can provide the necessary infrastructure and facilities.
- 4) It is recommended to SKPDs who are members of the "KLA Task Force" to be able to provide adequate incentives to the implementers so that they are expected to increase their commitment and performance.
- 5) It is recommended to the "KLA Task Force" to optimize the use of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) as a reference in implementing KLA policies.
- 6) It is recommended to all community organizations in East Kutai Regency to participate in providing understanding to all levels of society about the importance of the KLA policy.
- 7) It is suggested to the business community to maximize their role in developing KLA policies/programs/activities in East Kutai Regency.
- 8) It is suggested to the press to play a more active role in objectively informing or reporting on KLA programs and activities in East Kutai Regency.

REFERENCES

- Augustine, Leo. 2006. Politics and Public Policy. Bandung: AIPI.
- Asmani, Jamal Ma'mur. 2012. Education Based on Local Excellence. Yogyakarta: Diva Press.
- Djamil, M. Nasir. 2013. I Am Not To Be Punished. Jakarta: Sinar Graphic.
- Edward III, George. C. 1980. Implementing Public Policy. Washington DC: Congressional Quarterly Press.
- Goggin, Malcolm L., et. al. 1990. Implementation, Theory and Practice: Toward a Third Generation. USA: Scott Foresmann and Company.
- Hadari, Nawawi. 2000. Social Research Methodology. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Islamy, Irfan. 2006. Principles of State Policy Formulation. Jakarta: Earth Literacy.
- Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia & the Central Bureau of Statistics. 2020. Profile of Indonesian Children. (<https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/index.php/page/read/25/3056/profil-anak-indonesia-tahun-2020>). Accessed May 15, 2020).
- Decree of the Governor of East Kalimantan Number 463/K.199/2018 concerning the Appointment and Determination of East Kutai Regency Towards a Child Friendly Regency.
- Koentjaraningrat. 1993. Community Research Methods. Jakarta: Indonesia: PT Gramedia.
- State Administration Agency. 2004. SANKRI Book II Principles of State Administration. Jakarta: LAN.
- Majdi, Udo Yamin Efendi. 2007. Quranic Quotient. Jakarta: Qultum Media.
- Miles, M.B., Huberman, A.M. & Saldana, J. 2014. Qualitative Data Analysis, a Method Sourcebook, Edition 3. Translation of Tjetjep Rohindi Rohidi. USA: Sage Publications. Jakarta: UI Press.

- Mustopadidjaja, AR. 2002. Competence of the Apparatus in Bearing the Responsibilities of Regional Autonomy in the Administrative System of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. First Lecture on Master Program in Regional Development Management. STIA-LAN collaboration, Prov. East Kalimantan, and Mulawarman University. January 15, 2002 Samarinda.
- Nazir, Moh. 2005. Research Methods. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Nugroho D., Riant. 2006. Public Policy for Developing Countries. Jakarta: PT Elex Media Komputindo.
- Pendit, Nyoman S. 1990. Tourism Science a First Introduction. Jakarta: Pradnya Paramita.
- Regent Regulation No. 12 of 2014 concerning Child Friendly District Policies in East Kutai Regency.
- Regulation of the Minister of State for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2011 concerning Policies for Developing Child-friendly Districts/Cities
- Regulation of the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment of the Republic of Indonesia Number PER/04/M.PAN/4/2007 concerning General Guidelines for Formulation, Implementation, Performance Evaluation and Revision of Public Policy in Central and Regional Government Institutions.
- Rosalin, Lenny, et. al. 2015. KLA Policy Advocacy Materials. Jakarta: Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia.
- Sadhana, Kridawati. 2011. Reality of Public Policy. Malang: Library of the State University of Malang (University Press).
- Sholehuddin. 2013. Implementation of Legal Protection for Child Workers Working in the Construction Sector. Journal of Universitas Brawijaya Malang.
- Subarsono, AG. 2005. Public Policy Analysis, Concepts, Theory, and Applications. Yogyakarta: Student Library.
- Sujali. 1989. Geography of Tourism and Tourism. Lecture Handbook. Yogyakarta: Faculty of Geography UGM.
- Sunggono, Bambang. 1994. Law and Public Policy. Jakarta: PT Karya Unipress.
- Tangkilisan, Hesel Nogi S. 2003. Implementation of Public Policy: The Transformation of George Edwards Thought. Yogyakarta: Lukman Offset & Indonesian Public Administration Reform Foundation.
- Tangkilisan, Nogi S. Hessel, 2003. Theory and Concept of Public Policy in Public Policy. Yogyakarta: Lukman Offset and YPAPI.
- The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 28a paragraph 2: "Every child has the right to survival, growth and development, and the right to protection from violence and discrimination".
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2004 concerning the Establishment of Legislation.
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.
- Wahab, Solichin Abdul. 1990. Analysis of State Policy. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Wahab, Solichin Abdul. 1991. Policy Analysis: from formulation to Implementation of State Policy. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara.
- Wahab, Solichin Abdul. 1997. Evaluation of Public Policy. Malang: Publisher of FIA Universitas Brawijaya and IKIP Malang.
- Widodo, Joko. 2010. Public Policy Analysis. Malang: Bayumedia.
- Winarno, Budi. 2005. Public Policy Theory and Process. Yogyakarta: Media Pressindo.
- Young, Eoin & Quinn, Lisa. 2002. Writing Effective Public Policy Papers. Hungary: Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative. Open Society Institute Budapest.