

Analisis Fungsi dan Sumber Daya Jaringan Aktor dalam Implementasi Program Pembinaan Anak Binaan Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak Kelas II Jakarta = Analysis of the Functions and Resources of the Actor Network in the Implementation of the Fostered Children Development Program of the Special Development Institute for Children Class II Jakarta

Muhammad Rafli Gebrena, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=9999920571083&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Tren peningkatan Anak Berhadapan Hukum (ABH) perlu diimbangi dengan program pembinaan yang berorientasi pada rehabilitasi sosial. Namun, implementasi program pembinaan di LPKA Kelas II Jakarta masih menghadapi berbagai tantangan, seperti fragmentasi koordinasi antaraktor, keterbatasan sumber daya manusia (SDM), pendanaan, dan kolaborasi pihak ketiga, serta belum adanya Prosedur Operasional Baku (POB) yang terdesentralisasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis fungsi dan sumber daya jaringan aktor dalam implementasi program pembinaan Anak Binaan untuk mengonstruksikan strategi peningkatan kapasitas program pembinaan di LPKA Kelas II Jakarta. Penelitian menggunakan konsep governance network untuk mengkaji dinamika interaksi antaraktor. Penelitian menerapkan pendekatan post-positivist dengan teknik pengumpulan data meliputi analisis konten, wawancara mendalam, observasi yang dianalisis melalui teknik Social Network Analysis (SNA) dengan aplikasi Gephi 0.10.1 dan successive approximation. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa program pembinaan pendidikan memiliki tingkat kolaborasi tertinggi, sedangkan program kemandirian masih kurang mendapat dukungan. Sumber daya SDM dan intelektualitas/pengetahuan memiliki peran sentral dalam jaringan, sementara sumber daya finansial dan SDA terbatas. Operative functions seperti information sharing dan task and project collaboration berperan dominan dalam jaringan, sedangkan policy function masih menemui kendala berupa evaluasi program masih berbasis output dan belum melibatkan keluarga secara optimal. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, penelitian merekomendasikan strategi peningkatan kapasitas program pembinaan melalui: (1) penjaringan aktor potensial dengan advokasi; (2) sinkronisasi program dengan Dana Abadi Daerah (DAD); (3) penyederhanaan birokrasi perizinan; (4) pembentukan forum keluarga/wali; (5) peningkatan kapabilitas SDM LPKA; serta (6) evaluasi berbasis outcome dan multitalahun. Implementasi strategi ini dapat berimplikasi untuk memperkuat kolaborasi antaraktor dan mengoptimalkan manfaat program pembinaan bagi reintegrasi sosial Anak Binaan.

.....The increasing trend of Children Against the Law (ABH) needs to be balanced with a coaching program that is oriented towards social rehabilitation. However, the implementation of the coaching program at LPKA Class II Jakarta still faces various challenges, such as fragmentation of coordination between actors, limited human resources (HR), funding, and third party collaboration, and the absence of decentralized Standard Operating Procedures (POB). This study aims to analyze the functions and resources of the actor network in the implementation of the foster care program to construct a strategy to increase the capacity of the foster care program at LPKA Class II Jakarta. The research uses the concept of governance network to examine the dynamics of interaction between actors. The research applies a post-positivist approach with data collection techniques including content analysis, in-depth interviews, observations analyzed through

Social Network Analysis (SNA) techniques with the Gephi 0.10.1 application and successive approximation. The results show that the education development program has the highest level of collaboration, while the independence program still lacks support. Human resources and intellect/knowledge play a central role in the network, while financial and natural resources are limited. Operative functions such as information sharing and task and project collaboration play a dominant role in the network, while the policy function still encounters obstacles in the form of program evaluation that is still output-based and has not optimally involved families. Based on these findings, the study recommends a strategy to increase the capacity of the coaching program through: (1) screening potential actors with advocacy; (2) synchronizing the program with the Regional Endowment Fund (DAD); (3) simplifying the licensing bureaucracy; (4) establishing a family/guardian forum; (5) increasing the capability of LPKA human resources; and (6) outcome-based and multi-year evaluation. The implementation of this strategy can have implications for strengthening collaboration between actors and optimizing the benefits of coaching programs for the social reintegration of foster children.