

## HELPING FAMILIES WITH TEENAGERS PROGRAM IN PARIGI MOUTONG DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the Helping Families with Teenagers program Ganongolsari Village, Bolano Lambunu Sub-district, Parigi Moutong District. This study used a qualitative approach. The population of this study was government officials and the community of Ganongolsari Village, Bolano Lambunu Sub-district. The sample of this study was five informants. Data were collected from observation and in-depth interviews. Data were analyzed using interactive analysis covering data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of the study showed that the program has not been effective, especially in the aspect of achieving goals because of some obstacles including limited funds in providing facilities and infrastructure in Ganongolsari Village, Bolano Lambunu Sub-district and the lack of initiative from the program implementers in proposing funds to the village government.

**Key Words:** Program Effectiveness, Goal Achievement, Integration, Adaptation.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Youth development programs become an important issue for the government as they can be a determinant of the success of the government in the future. Indeed, the government has implemented many youth development programs through village government such as youth associations, through religious affairs such as youth mosque activists and youth church activists, and through government institutions of the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) with its Youth Information and Counseling Center program, Helping Families with Teenagers Program or and others.

Helping Families with Teenagers Program is one of the programs initiated by the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) to create family resilience and realize the improvement of the quality of youth under Law Number 52 of 2009. This program is under the Family Planning program. Family Planning program includes Helping Families with Toddlers, Helping Families with Elderly, Helping Families with Teenagers Program and Income Improving Efforts of Prosperous Families.

Helping Families with Toddlers group is a service/activity consisting of families with teenagers aged 10-24 years that aims to improve the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of parents in guiding teenagers' growth and development (BKKBN, 2012). Family guidance is the work of all elements in the family. The elements of the family cover father, mother, and children. They have to work

together to build a prosperous and happy family. Guiding means improving, prospering, empowering, and nurturing.

The Helping Families with Toddlers Program has been implemented in Ganongolsari Village. The program implementers and managers should increase the extension team's skills to provide counseling materials to teenagers, especially members of Helping Families with Toddlers. Helping Families with Toddlers is managed and implemented by the Family Planning Field Officers and followed by Regional Working Units Officers and Helping Families with Teenagers Program cadres who work in partnership with relevant agencies according to the needs and conditions of the local area. This program is carried out at the lowest government level.

Ganongolsari Village is an underdeveloped or isolated village located in Bolano Lambunu Sub-district, Parigi Moutong District. This village is one of the target villages for the Helping Families with Teenagers Program determined by the central government through the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN). Ganongolsari Village has 93 teenagers consisting of 60 boys and 33 girls. Helping Families with Toddlers Program covers four main activities such as Posyandu for youth, counseling and socialization, sports, and clean week. There are two activities initiated directly by the Family Planning Field Officers or the sub-district level, namely Posyandu for youth and Extension and socialization. The monthly implementation of Posyandu for youth is supported by village midwives, the Regional Working Unit Officers, and Helping Families with Teenagers Program cadres, while the Sports program and clean week activities are directly guided by three Helping Families with Teenagers Program cadres and assisted by Regional Working Units Officers. The sports programs that have been implemented are kick volleyball, volleyball, and badminton which are done weekly.

The development of sports programs in the field faces financial issues as the village only provides Rp 2 million per six months. The researcher found that teenagers were less active in participating in Helping Families with Teenagers Program activities in Ganongolsari Village because they had many activities. Thus, the indicators of goal achievement of Helping Families with Teenagers Program are not effective as most teenagers are busy raising cattle and helping parents.

## **2.LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1. Effectiveness**

The word 'effectiveness' comes from English which means successful or something that is done well. Effectiveness is a measure that provides an overview of how far the target can be achieved (Sedarmayanti, 2009). The Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language defines the word effective as the effect, influence, impact, or can bring results. In general, effectiveness is the level of success produced by a person or organization in a certain way in accordance with the predetermined goals. In other words, the more successful plans are achieved, the more effective the activity. Wiyono (2007) defines effectiveness as an activity that has impacts and results. Emerson stated that effectiveness is a measurement in the sense of achieving predetermined goals or objectives (Handayani, 1985).

Atmosoeparto (2002) defines effectiveness as doing the right thing, while efficiency is doing things right. It can be said that effectiveness is the extent to which we achieve our goals, while

efficiency is how we mix all resources carefully. Effectiveness has three levels as proposed by David J. Lawless (Gibson, Ivancevich, and Donnely, 1997), namely:

1. Individual effectiveness is based on an individual perspective that emphasizes the work of employees or members of the organization.
2. Group effectiveness, there is a perspective that individuals work together in groups. In this case, group effectiveness is the sum of the contributions of all group members.
3. Organizations effectiveness covers the effectiveness of individuals and groups through the effect of synergy. Organization can get a higher level of work than the number of works.

Handoko (2001) stated that effectiveness is the ability to choose the right goals to achieve the predetermined goals. Meanwhile, Soetopo (2010) explained that effectiveness is the right target of a process to achieve the predetermined goals. Moreover, Steers (1985) categorizes the effectiveness into three, namely:

1. The objective optimization model. The use of optimization models aims to realize organizational effectiveness which recognizes that different organizations pursue different goals. Therefore, the value of the success or failure of a particular organization must be determined by comparing the results with certain objectives.
2. System perspective. It focuses on the relationship between different components both inside and outside the organization. This model focuses its attention on the social relations of other organizations.
3. Pressure on behavior. In this model, organizational effectiveness is seen from the relationship between what the organization wants, if both are relatively homogeneous, the possibility to improve the overall performance of the organization is high.

Referring to Encyclopedia, administration effectiveness is a condition that contains an understanding of the occurrence of a desired effect or result if a person performs an act with a certain intended purpose (Gie, 1992). Then the person is said to be effective if creating the intended purpose. Martoyo (2002) defines effectiveness as a condition where choosing the goals or facilities or equipment used with the capabilities possessed are appropriate so that the desired goals can be achieved with satisfactory results.

## **2.2. Build a Family**

Indra (2013) defines helping families with teenagers program as a program or activities consisting of families with teenagers aged 10-24 years to increase the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of parents in the context of guiding the growth and development of teenagers to strengthen participation, coaching and independence in participating in the family planning program for productive age couples. Build a Family is an application of the Generation Planning program which is carried out by approaching families through teenagers. Helping Families with Teenagers Program can help parents understand teenagers, teenager's problems, and how to communicate with teenagers. In Helping Families with Teenagers Program, each family with teenagers is expected to exchange information and discuss everything about teenagers.

Helping Families with Teenagers Program aims to increase the knowledge of family members on the continuity of teenagers' development, including the importance of an equal and harmonious relationship in one family in the context of fostering the personality of the teenagers. Developing a sense of love and affection between parents and children in solving problems faced by each party can grow respect for each other. Early detection of any symptoms that allow the emergence of gaps in the relationship between parents and children and the creation appropriate relationship supported by rational attitudes and behavior can increase parental care and responsibility to guide children. Increasing physical and non-physical resilience can be done through interaction, healthy, and harmonious communication in a happy and prosperous household (BKKBN, 2012).

### **3.METHOD**

This study used a qualitative approach. Moleong (2013) stated that qualitative research intended to understand phenomena experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, and action in a special natural context by utilizing various natural methods. Data were in the form of words and pictures, not numbers. Data were obtained from interviews, field notes, photos, personal documents and others.

The population of this study was government officials and the community of Ganongolsari Village, Bolano Lambunu Sub-district. This study involved five informants. Data were collected from observations and in-depth interviews. Research instruments are tools or facilities used by researchers to collect better, more accurate, complete and systematic data. Sugiyono (2015) defined research instruments as measuring tools such as tests, questionnaires, interview guidelines, and observation guidelines used by researchers to collect data. Data were analyzed using interactive analysis covering data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

### **4.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The analysis of the Helping Families with Teenagers Program in Ganongolsari Village aims to find out the implementation of the program based on a theory by Steers (1985) which covers three aspects namely Goal Achievement, Integration, and Adaptation. These aspects are used as a measuring tool to determine the success or effectiveness of an organization.

#### **4.1. The Achievement of the Goals**

The goals of the Helping Families with Teenagers Program in Ganongolsari Village have not been achieved effectively due to obstacles in the development of one of the activities, namely the sports due to limited budgets from the village government. The budget was Rp 2 million which was issued every six months and it was not sufficient. It was used for consumption and partially used for preparations for the independence day celebration. The low participation in Helping Families with Teenagers Program activities was because teenagers are busy helping their parents to feed their cattle.

The development of the Helping Families with Teenagers Program especially sports faced some obstacles such as a lack of facilities and infrastructure and the lack of a location which made it impossible to make other sports. The budget was insufficient to meet other sports facilities and infrastructure and the chair of Helping Families with Teenagers Program do not initiate to submit of a proposal to the village government for getting an additional budget for developing sports

programs. In this village, sports programs do not run effectively and do not achieve the target optimally.

#### 4.2. Integration

The integration of Helping Families with Teenagers Program concerned the organization's ability to conduct socialization between agencies in Ganongolsari Village, Bolano Lambunu Sub-district, Parigi Moutong District which was quite effective. It can be seen from the good collaboration process between Family Planning Field Officers and Regional Working Units Officers along with other Helping Families with Teenagers Program cadres and the regular monthly socialization in collaboration with related agencies, and direct information of Helping Families with Teenagers Program and activities to members of Helping Families with Teenagers Program.

#### 4.3. Adaptation

Adaptation in Helping Families with Teenagers Program refers to the organization's ability to adapt to the stages or processes to develop and run the program effectively. The adaptation process has been carried out effectively by approaching the Helping Families with Teenagers Program cadres and directly adapting to Helping Families with Teenagers Program members. The Helping Families with Teenagers Program in Ganongolsari Village, Bolano Lambunu Sub-district, Parigi Moutong district was adapted to Helping Families with Teenagers Program members either directly in the Posyandu for youth or in the socialization or sports activities. Adaptation is a process of adjustment to harmonize changes that occur in the social environment that can affect the effectiveness of the Helping Families with Teenagers Program. Therefore, we need a leader who can adapt to the problems faced by the organization.

### 5. CONCLUSION

The Helping Families with Teenagers Program implemented in Ganongolsari Village, Bolano Lambunu Sub-district has not been effective, especially in the aspect of achievement of the goals. This is because of obstacles such as limited funds to provide facilities and infrastructure, the lack of initiative of program implementers in submitting a proposal to the village government so that the available fund is only standard funds.

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