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Implementation of government regulations in the implementation of child protection in Rokan Hilir Regency of Indonesia

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Abstract---One of the important issues that are currently happening is that violations of children's rights are increasing all the time. Based on data from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (PPA Symphony), it was recorded that 5,463 children in Indonesia had experienced violence throughout 2020 and in 2021 there was an almost two-fold increase, namely, there were 10,832 cases of violence against children, and around 59.70 percent of the violence was sexual violence against children. One of the protective measures taken by the Government to realize the welfare of children is to provide guarantees for the fulfillment of their rights without discriminatory treatment, namely the issuance of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Physical and sexual violence are important issues to be discussed. One of the efforts made by the Rokan Hilir Regency Government to handle child cases that occurred is the Rokan Hilir Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection. This study uses qualitative methods with the type of research included in field research, with the research design using descriptive analysis methods. The results of the study found that the Implementation of Child Protection in Rokan Hilir Regency was influenced by 6 (six) variables,

namely: 1) Standards and policy targets, 2) Resources, 3) Characteristics of implementing organizations, 4) Communication between organizations and strengthening activities, 5) The attitude of the implementers, 6) Economic, social and political conditions. Further research findings reveal that these 6 (six) variables have not been implemented optimally related to the implementation of child protection in Rokan Hilir Regency.

Keywords--*policy implementation, child protection, violence against children.*

Introduction

The government is an organization that is given the power to regulate the interests of the nation and state. Government institutions were formed to be able to carry out service activities to the wider community, one of the functions of the government is the function of empowerment. Through this empowerment function, the Government is required to be able to improve the welfare of its people, including providing protection and a sense of security.

One of the important issues that are currently happening is that violations of children's rights are increasing all the time. Based on data from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (PPA Symphony), it was recorded that 5,463 children had experienced violence throughout 2020 and in 2021 there was an almost two-fold increase, namely, there were 10,832 cases of violence against children, and around 59.70 percent of the total number of cases of violence against children. This violence is sexual violence against children. The only data are available in the reported data. While it is like an iceberg phenomenon, violence against children that are not reported is certainly much more.

The increasing number of cases of violence against children should be a concern for all parties. Neglect of cases of violence against children is neglect of children's rights, therefore it is necessary to protect children's rights. The protection of children in Indonesia has been emphasized in Article 34 of the 1945 Constitution "The poor and neglected children are cared for by the state". This emphasizes that the State guarantees the welfare of every citizen, including the protection of children's rights which are human rights.

One of the protective measures taken by the Government to realize the welfare of children is to provide guarantees for the fulfillment of their rights without discriminatory treatment, namely the issuance of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. In-Law Number 35 of 2014, it is explained that children are a mandate and gift from God Almighty, which in him is inherent in the dignity and worth of as a whole human being, furthermore according to Article 1 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 35 of 2014 that what is said to be a child is "a person who is not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb".

Children are the next generation of the nation that must be protected and given a decent life, this is one of the obligations of parents, government, and society for the survival of children so that they can grow and develop properly. However, in practice, the implementation of regulations related to child protection has not run optimally. This is marked by the increasing number of cases against children, both cases of physical violence and cases of sexual violence and cases involving other children.

Even though there are regulations regarding child protection, perpetrators of sexual violence still dare to take their actions anywhere, anytime, and to anyone, especially children. One of them is the problem of physical and sexual violence. Physical and sexual violence are important issues to be discussed. Many factors are behind the occurrence of violence against children, including the condition of the family, community, school and neglected structures so that children become emotional outlets from adults and their peers. With a weak physical condition, a lack of social awareness, children are often used as a loophole to commit acts of violence.

When children get violence it will cause various impacts that arise, both emotionally and psychologically when the abuse occurs and also has an impact when they are adults. Victims of physical and sexual violence that are not handled properly can suffer from other disorders such as sexual connotations, sleep disturbances (nightmares), withdrawal from society, aggressive behavior, and somatic problems, which can also cause difficulties in following lessons at school. The impact of this violence in addition to causing deep trauma, also often causes physical injury.

The problems that exist in the Republic of Indonesia regarding violence against children are also felt in Riau Province, especially in Rokan Hilir Regency where the number of cases of violence against children has increased every year. Data from the Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Rokan Hilir Regency, shows that cases of sexual violence against children are quite high in Rokan Hilir Regency, as shown in the table below:

Table 1 Data on Child Cases in Rokan Hilir District 2018 – 2021

| NO | Kind of Cases | Year | | | | Total |
|-------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | |
| 1. | Physical and Verbal Violence | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 |
| 2. | Sexual Violence | 5 | 10 | 18 | 12 | 45 |
| 3. | Child Custody | 4 | - | 4 | 1 | 9 |
| 4. | Child Abandonment | - | 3 | 4 | - | 7 |
| 5. | Children Facing the Law | - | - | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| TOTAL | | 11 | 15 | 29 | 22 | 77 |

Source: Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Rokan Hilir Regency.

Based on the data above, it is known that in 2018, there were 11 (eleven) cases of children, with details of 5 (five) cases of sexual violence and 2 (two) cases of physical violence (kidnapping). In addition, there are also 4 (four) cases related to child custody issues. Then in 2019, there were 15 (fifteen) cases of children, with details of 10 (ten) cases of sexual violence and 1 (one) case of physical violence (kidnapping) and 1 (one) case of verbal violence (bullying). In addition, there are also 3 (three) cases of children in conflict with the law (ABH). Furthermore, in 2020 it was known that there were 29 (twenty-nine) cases of children, with details of 18 (eighteen) cases of sexual violence against children and 2 (two) cases of physical violence (abuse) against children. In addition to the cases of violence against children, there are also 4 (four) cases related to child custody issues, 4 (four) cases of child neglect and 1 (one) case of children in conflict with the law (ABH). Meanwhile, in 2021, it is known that there were 22 (twenty-two) cases of children, with details of 12 (twelve) cases of sexual violence against children and 4 (four) cases of physical violence (abuse) against children. In addition to cases of violence against children, there is also 1 (one) case related to child custody issues and 5 (five) cases of children in conflict with the law (ABH).

Table 2 Data on Cases of Sexual Violence Against Children
Based on Gender and Age Range in Rokan Hilir Regency in 2018 – 2021

| NO | Years | Gender | | Ages | | |
|-------|-------|--------|----|-------|--------|-------|
| | | M | F | 0 - 5 | 6 - 12 | 13-18 |
| 1. | 2018 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 2. | 2019 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. | 2020 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 11 |
| 4. | 2021 | - | 12 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| TOTAL | | 7 | 38 | 6 | 12 | 27 |

Source: Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Rokan Hilir Regency.

Based on the data in Table 1, it is known that the data on cases of sexual violence against children is the highest compared to other cases of children, namely 45 (forty-five) cases. In Table 2, it can be seen that of 45 (forty-five) victims of sexual violence against children, 7 (seven) of them are male and 38 (thirty-eight) are female. If viewed from the age range, it is known that 6 (six) victims with an age range of 0-5 years, 12 (twelve) victims with an age range of 6-12 years and the highest cases occurred in the age range of victims 13-18 years, which is 27 (twenty-seven) people. Based on the data above, it is necessary to take preventive steps and it is necessary to take quick and appropriate policies for handling cases of violence against children in Rokan Hilir Regency, especially cases of sexual violence.

The regional autonomy policy in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, explicitly gives broad autonomy to Regional Governments to manage and manage various interests and welfare of regional communities. Based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, the affairs of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection are concurrent affairs that are included in the

non-basic service mandatory affairs. Therefore, child protection is a regional responsibility to fulfill it.

One of the efforts made by the Rokan Hilir Regency Government to deal with the rise of child cases that occur is the establishment of the Rokan Hilir Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection. Based on the identification of the researcher and supported by the data that the researcher has revealed, the implementation of the Rokan Hilir Regency Regional Regulation on the Implementation of Child Protection still has several accompanying problems, therefore this study will describe and reveal the variables related to the successful implementation of the Rokan Hilir Regency Regional Regulation. concerning the Implementation of Child Protection.

Policies are a series of concepts and principles that serve as guidelines and the basis for plans in carrying out a job, leadership and how to act. The term can be applied to governments, private sector organizations and groups as well as individuals. Howlett and M. Ramesh (Subarsono, 2009) argue that the public policy process consists of five stages, namely: (1) Setting the Agenda (Agenda Setting), (2) Policy Formulation (Policy Formulation), (3) Policy Making (Decision Making), (4) Policy Implementation, (5) Policy Evaluation.

According to Irfan Islamy (2009), policy must be distinguished from wisdom. The policy is translated as a different policy with wisdom which means wisdom. Understanding wisdom requires further considerations, while policy includes the rules that are in it. James E. Anderson reveals that policy is "a purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern" (a particular problem). The concept of policy offered by Anderson, according to Winarno (2007), is considered more appropriate because it focuses on what is being done and not on what is proposed or intended. In addition, this concept also clearly distinguishes between policies (policy) and decisions (decision) which means choosing between various alternatives.

Based on the opinions of various experts mentioned above, it can be concluded that policies are actions or activities that are intentionally carried out or not carried out by a person, group or government in which there is an element of decision in the form of an effort to choose among various alternatives to achieve the goals and objectives. certain. So by deciding not to do something can also be said to have made a policy.

The policy implies a desire to act according to the implementation structure. To carry out a public policy, there are two choices of steps, namely by directly implementing it in the form of a policy program or by formulating a derivative policy from the policy. George C. Edward III (Subarsono, 2009) states that four variables play an important role in the successful implementation, namely: (1) Communication, (2) Resources, (3) Disposition, (4) Bureaucratic structure. Meanwhile, the success of implementation according to Merilee S. Grindle (1980) is influenced by two major variables, namely: (1) Policy Content (Content of Policy), (2) Implementation Environment (Context of Implementation). Meanwhile, according to Mazmanian and Sabatier (1983), there are three groups of variables that affect the success of implementation, namely: (1) Characteristics of the

problem (Tractability of The Problems), (2) Characteristics of policies/laws (Ability of Statute to Structure Implementation), (3) Environmental variables (Nonstatutory Variables Affecting Implementation). Rahman (2021), suggests that the variables of policy implementation include: (1) the characteristics of the problem, (2) the characteristics of the policy, (3) the implementation of the policy, (4) the relationship between organizations and (5) the policy environment.

Research Method

In this study, the researcher uses qualitative methods with the type of research included in field research, namely research that analyzes and interprets texts and interview results intending to find the meaning of the implementation of child protection by collecting data from the field by looking at things related to the problem under study.

In this study, a descriptive-analytical research design was used, which aims to describe what is currently happening in it, there are efforts to describe, record, analyze, and interpret the conditions that currently occur in the implementation of child protection in Rokan Hilir Regency.

This research was conducted in Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau Province, Indonesia. The researcher chose this area as the research locus because Rokan Hilir Regency in 2019 had formed the Rokan Hilir Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection. However, in reality, based on the researcher's initial identification, there are several problems and phenomena, including the cases of children being quite high and increasing, limited human resources, inadequate facilities and infrastructure and communication and coordination between OPDs relating to the protection and fulfillment of children's rights are still minimal.

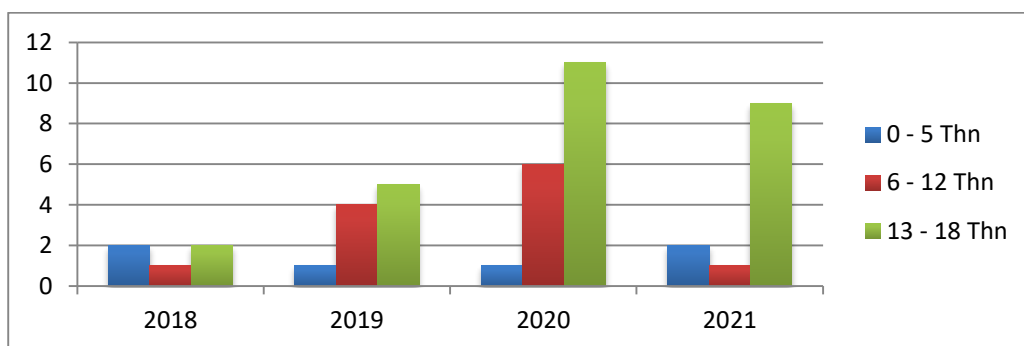
The informants in this study were the Head of the Population Control Service, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the Head of the Social Service, the Head of the Population and Civil Registration Service, the Head of the Women and Child Protection Unit at the Rokan Hilir Police, a Child Observer Leader and the Families of Victims of Violence Against Children. The data collection technique used in this research is to use interview, documentation and observation techniques. The analysis design and data validity were carried out using data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing (Miles, 1992).

Result and Discussion

Based on the research that has been done, the implementation of child protection in Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau Province, Indonesia, has not run optimally. This is known from the high number of cases of violence against children. Based on data on the number of cases of sexual violence against children in 2021, from 12 regencies/cities throughout Riau Province, it is known that the highest number of sexual violence cases handled by UPT PPA Riau Province came from Rokan Hilir Regency, namely 8 cases, Pekanbaru City 7 cases, Rokan Hulu Regency 6 cases,

Bengkalis Regency 4 cases, Kampar Regency 3 cases, and Kuantan Singing Regency 2 cases.

Figure 2 Data on Cases of Sexual Violence Against Children
By Age Range 2018 – 2021



Source: Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Rokan Hilir Regency.

Based on the data in Table 1, it is known that the data on cases of sexual violence against children is the highest compared to the data on other cases of children. In Figure 2, it can be seen that the highest cases of sexual violence against children occurred in 2020, namely 29 (twenty-nine) cases and when viewed from the age range, the highest cases of sexual violence against children every year occurred in the age range of victims 13-18 year. This study uses variables from Van Meter and Van Horn Theory to determine the factors that influence the successful implementation of child protection in Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau Province, Indonesia.

Policy Standards and Objectives

Rokan Hilir Regency Regulation Number 10 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection was stipulated on September 30, 2019. This Regional Regulation was formed as an effort to fulfill children's rights which are not yet optimal and because there are still many children who need to get protection from various forms of action that are inappropriate, whether in the form of violence, abuse, or neglect or exploitation.

Based on Article 9 of the Rokan Hilir Regency Regulation Number 10 of 2019, the scope of child protection includes 3 (three) things, namely, 1) Prevention, 2) Risk Reduction and 3) Handling. In terms of prevention, the topics covered include:

- a. Formulation of policies, programs and mechanisms related to the implementation of child protection
- b. Efforts to increase public awareness and attitudes through socialization, education and information
- c. Efforts to increase the capacity of child protection services which include the development of institutional capacity and service providers

- d. Efforts to increase children's ability to recognize the risks and dangers of acts of violence, sexual exploitation of children and/or economic exploitation, abuse and neglect.

The targets for risk reduction are children who are vulnerable to all forms of violence, child sexual exploitation and/or economic exploitation, abuse and neglect. Efforts to reduce risk are carried out in an integrated manner in the coordination of the Regional Government. While the implementation of the handling includes: a) identification and receipt of complaints/reports, b) rescue actions, c) assistance actions, d) placement of children in shelter homes, e) rehabilitation in the form of health, psychological, social recovery services and legal assistance, e) social reintegration in the form of post-event service support.

In implementing a policy, it is necessary to have a guide in the work process so that it is directed and can be implemented following the policies that have been set. Seomohadiwidjojo (2015), explains that the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) or also referred to as the "Procedure", is a clearer and more detailed document to describe the methods used in implementing and implementing policies within an organization as stipulated in the guidelines. According to Arnani P. (2016), the purpose of preparing SOPs are: 1) so that employees can maintain consistency in carrying out a work procedure, 2) to facilitate the process of controlling each work procedure, 3) to know the roles and functions of each position, 4) provide information and clarity about the flow, work process, authority and responsibility in work, 5) provide information about the documents needed in the work process, 6) protect employees from malpractice or other administrative errors, 7) avoid mistakes, doubts, duplication and inefficiency, 8) directing employees to be disciplined in their work, 9) as a guide in doing routine work, 10) to identify written, systematic and consistent work patterns so that they are easily understood by all parties involved both internally and externally and 11) facilitate the process assignment of duties and responsibilities to work units.

Based on the research conducted, it is known that Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection has clear policy targets as stipulated in its articles, but in its implementation, it does not yet have a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and there is no Implementing Regulation so that the implementation of Child protection has not been implemented optimally, due to the absence of written procedures, work instructions and steps to complete various work related to prevention, risk reduction or handling various child cases.

Resource

Resources in policy implementation occupy an important position. This is in line with the thoughts of Mulyono Yalia (2014) that the absence of resources or less than optimal resource potential will result in ineffective policy implementation. Each stage of implementation requires support from resources. Resources here are not only related to qualified human beings and by the work given by politically determined policies, but also including financial resources and supporting infrastructure are important calculations in the success of policy implementation.

Based on data obtained from the Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Rokan Hilir Regency (abbreviated as Dinas P2KBP3A) it is known that there are still limited human resources that handle cases of violence against children, both in quantity and quality. It is known that there are still several vacant positions at the P2KBP3A Service, including the position of Head of Development and Child Protection, Head of Women's Empowerment and the position of Head and personnel in the Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children has not been filled. In addition, based on the results of the job analysis and workload analysis, it is known that there is still a shortage of at least 15 (fifteen) employees to fill structural and functional positions with special duties in the implementation of child protection.

In addition, efforts to handle child cases have not been supported by professional assistants, this is because there are no psychiatrists in Rokan Hilir Regency. So far, if there is a case against a child and if a psychiatrist is needed, then the P2KBP3A Office of Rokan Hilir Regency will write to the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning, Riau Province to facilitate the loan of Psychiatrists.

If viewed based on financial resources, in 2020 the total budget of the P2KBP3A Office is Rp. 14,548,686,577, - and only Rp. 1,030,564,500,- or about 7.1 percent of the total budget used for activities related to handling cases of violence against children. Meanwhile, in 2021 the P2KBP3A Department budget is Rp. 13,308.873,167, - and only Rp. 257,787,055,- or about 1.9 percent of the total budget used for activities related to handling cases of violence against children. Based on these data, it is known that there has been a decrease in financial support for handling cases of violence against children. This lack of financial resource support greatly affects the success of the implementation of activity programs related to child protection. One example is, the lack of budget causes the socialization of Regional Regulations or the dissemination of information on violence against children cannot be carried out widely and thoroughly, thus causing many people who do not understand and do not know about the existence of this Regional Regulation as well as a lack of understanding about the fulfillment of rights. child.

Facilities and infrastructure are also still limited, it is known from the data that Rokan Hilir Regency does not yet have a permanent Safe House. Based on the data, it is known that the P2KBP3A Office in 2020 has budgeted several funds to rent buildings that are used as Safe Houses. However, due to budget constraints, the process of renting the building cannot be continued in the following year. This Safe House functions as a place of rehabilitation and also as a temporary shelter for victims of sexual violence who are not allowed to live in their own homes because the perpetrator is the closest family/relative of the victim who lives in the same house. To reduce the trauma as well as for the physical and psychological rehabilitation process, the victim is placed in a Safe House.

The limitations of these resources as a whole greatly affect the success in efforts to fulfill children's rights and protect children in Rokan Hilir Regency. Resources

are a key factor for the effectiveness of policy implementation because, without adequate resources, a policy cannot be implemented properly.

Characteristics of Implementing Organizations

Cases of violence against children in Rokan Hilir Regency are the responsibility of all parties to handle. However, the P2KBP3A Service is the leading sector in handling the case and cooperates with other relevant parties such as the Social Service and the Rokan Hilir Resort Police. As a leading sector, the P2KBP3A Service has an important role in efforts to fulfill the scope of child protection based on Article 9 of the Rokan Hilir Regency Regulation Number 10 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection which includes 3 (three) things, namely, 1) Prevention, 2) Risk Reduction and 3) Handling.

Based on research, it is known that the P2KBP3A Office was formed in early 2017 based on the Rokan Hilir Regent Regulation Number 53 of 2016 concerning the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Rokan Hilir Regency. Based on the Regent's Regulation, it is known that the typology of the P2KBP3A Service types A, which consists of 1 (one) Secretariat and 4 (four) fields, namely the Field of Population Control, Counseling and Mobilization, the Sector of Family Planning for Resilience and Family Welfare, the Sector of Women's Empowerment and the Sector of Growth. Development and Child Protection and based on the Regent's Regulation Number 27 of 2019 a Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children was formed.

The implementation of child protection is the main task of the Child Development and Protection Sector, namely carrying out affairs related to child growth and development, child protection, fulfillment of children's rights and mapping of children's data, which in its implementation is assisted by the Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children. Based on 2021 data, it is known that there are still several vacant positions including the Head of Development and Child Protection and the Head and personnel positions at the Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children in Rokan Hilir Regency have not been filled.

In addition, there are also no expert and professional assistants from psychiatrists. The existence of personnel vacancies in some of these positions as well as the absence of assistants greatly affect the support of the main tasks and functions of the P2KBP3A Office as the implementing organization in the implementation of child protection in Rokan Hilir Regency. The vacant position causes the division of tasks and the mechanism of responsibility to make it difficult to implement policies effectively. The limited authority will hinder the development of related programs so that the implementation of child protection has not been able to run properly.

In addition, the success in implementing policy implementation is also influenced by the values and norms adopted by the implementing apparatus. Existing and developing values and norms will color the attitudes and behavior of influential

implementers in the implementation of their respective duties and responsibilities. If government employees/apparatus behave badly, are undisciplined, do not have decency and manners, it will have an impact on their performance which will be less good too, especially if it is related to public services, it will have an impact on many people who will complain about the form of service that is not good. given.

Based on the research, it is known that the level of discipline of the implementers is still quite low, this is known by the fact that there are still many officials who do not comply with the hours of entry and exit from work so that it greatly affects the implementation of their duties. As a result, the implementation of tasks cannot be carried out optimally, including tasks related to the implementation of child protection. Thus, it can be understood that having good norms and ethics will be a guide for the implementing apparatus in carrying out their duties.

The pattern of relationships within the implementing organization also influences the success of policy implementation. A good and harmonious relationship pattern will create a conducive work environment. This is in line with the opinion of Musriha (2011) that the work environment has a positive impact on employee performance. A comfortable work environment will cause the level of concentration of employees to increase, and this condition causes productivity to increase. Based on the research, it is known that the pattern of relationships within the implementing organization is quite good, this is indicated by good communication between superiors and subordinates so that even with limited human resources and minimal budget support, child protection activities can still be carried out even though it has not been able to run optimally.

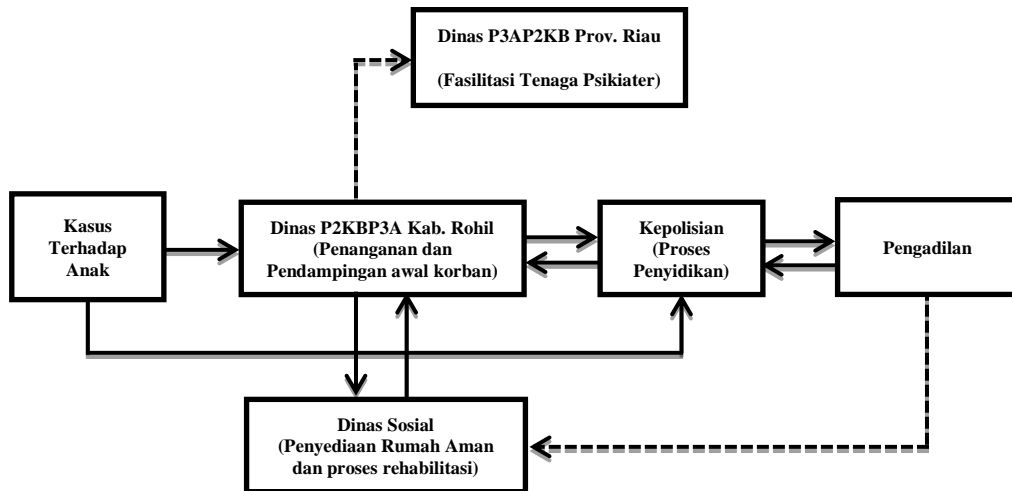
Inter-Organizational Communication and Strengthening Activities

The implementation of policies for the implementation of child protection requires support from all parties, both from government agencies and agencies outside the government. Good communication between these agencies is very necessary for the implementation of child protection properly and as expected. According to Agustino (2016), communication is one of the important variables that influence the implementation of public policy, communication is crucial to the success of achieving the goals of implementing public policy. The better the coordination and communication between the parties involved in a policy implementation process, the assumption is that mistakes will be very small and vice versa.

Based on the research, it is known that to provide child protection, the P2KBP3A Office has made several MOUs with related agencies, including the Population and Civil Registration Office, the Health Officer and the Education Office. The MOU was made to fulfil children's rights in terms of civil rights, education rights, and health rights. However, in its implementation, coordination between related agencies has not gone well. This is known from the lack of meetings between relevant agencies in discussing efforts to fulfil children's rights and handling cases against children. In addition, the communication between the relevant agencies has not been well integrated. One example is related to existing case data, where there are differences in data between agencies. This difference in data will also affect the determination of policies to be implemented regarding the

handling of child cases. Likewise, with the budget, the relevant agencies are still focused on the implementation of their respective tupoksi, without trying to cooperate for the fulfillment of children's rights, including in the fulfillment of facilities and infrastructure in prevention, risk reduction and handling cases of children starting from the beginning of the case, during the rehabilitation process, during the trial and the post-trial handling process.

Figure 2 Chart of Handling Child Cases in Rokan Hilir District



Source: Researcher Modification, 2022

Communication and coordination with various related agencies, quantity and quality should be improved. The prospect of effective policy implementation is largely determined by the accurate and consistent communication of policy implementers (accuracy and consistency). With effective communication and coordination, it will be easier to manage activities and find solutions and resources needed to improve performance as expected by the policy. Good communication and coordination will help each other to cover the lack of existing resources.

Attitude of Executors

The attitude of the implementers in the successful implementation of child protection can be seen from three sub-indicators, namely a) Characteristics of Implementers, b) Cognition and Commitment and c) Responsiveness of Implementers. These three sub-indicators are interrelated and closely related to the success of policy implementation. An understanding of the general purpose of a standard and policy objectives is important. Because policy implementation may fail (frustrated) when the implementers are not fully aware of the standards and objectives of the policy.

Based on the research, it is known that the implementor, in this case, the policy implementer, has fairly good characteristics, but is still not competent in carrying out its main tasks. This is indicated by the lack of maximum assistance to

victims. This is due to budget constraints, limited human resources, as well as the lack of understanding of policy implementers on their main duties and responsibilities. Based on the results of the study, it is known that the leadership in this case the head of the service has a fairly good cognition and commitment, but in its implementation, it is not supported by the policy implementers under it. This is known from the low level of employee discipline and there are still many employees who do not clearly understand the main tasks and functions that must be carried out by the position they carry. In addition, even though the implementer is committed to implementing the policy, if it is not supported by policymakers (decision-makers), it will be difficult to implement the policy properly.

When viewed from the responsiveness of the implementor, based on the research results, it is known to be quite responsive. This is known by going directly to the field if there are cases against children. However, assistance to victims is not carried out continuously so that the process of rehabilitation/mental recovery of victims has not been carried out optimally. This is because there are still no professional experts to assist victims.

Economic, Social and Political Conditions

The success of policy implementation is also strongly influenced by economic, social and political conditions. To find out the success of implementing policies for the implementation of child protection, it is necessary to know the factors that cause violence against children. Factors causing violence against children are divided into two factors, namely:

1. Internal Factor

a) The factor comes from the child's self

Children with developmental disorders have physical disabilities, mental retardation, and behavior disorders will experience violence more often, both physical violence and verbal violence (bullying).

b) Parental/Family Factor

From a family perspective, violence tends to be related to the family economy and family conditions. Families with weak economies, less harmonious families, families with problems, and single parents are more likely to commit violence against children because they are triggered by stress factors. This means that violence against children can occur in the family and is carried out by those closest to them.

2. External Factors

a) External Environment

Environmental conditions can also be the cause of violence against children, such as poor environmental conditions, there is a history of child neglect and high crime rates in the environment.

b) Mass Media

Mass media is a tool of information. The mass media can influence the concepts, attitudes, values and morals of the community, for example the mass media that displays news with violent scenes about crimes, fights, murders and so on. In essence, mass media has a positive function, but sometimes it can be negative.

c) Culture

A culture that still adheres to the idea that the status of children is despised, so that when a child cannot meet the expectations of his parents, the child must be punished. In addition, there is a value in a society that boys should not be crybabies or boys should be tested. This understanding makes parents educate boys hard, even by hitting, kicking and bullying to make the child have a strong personality.

Economic conditions have a very close influence on the successful implementation of child protection policies. Based on data from BPS, it is known that the number of poor people in Rokan Hilir Regency in 2021 has increased from the previous year. In 2020 the number of poor people is 48.85 thousand people, while in 2021 it will increase to 51.97 thousand people. Based on the results of previous research by experts, there is a close relationship that poverty affects the understanding background of the population, this is because it is closely related to the level of education. This low understanding results in a lack of concern for the surrounding environment so that children are often left without adult supervision. This triggers the emergence of opportunities for violence against children, including sexual violence by those closest to them. In addition, low understanding also causes parents to lack understanding of efforts to fulfill children's rights, for example, children's civil rights, education rights, health rights and other children's rights.

Based on the results of the study, it is known that in Rokan Hilir Regency, the Association of Indonesian Child Friendly Companies (APSAI) has been formed, which is an independent institution that can determine the eligibility criteria of a company to fulfill children's rights and measure the feasibility of a company that is suitable for children. However, in its implementation, this APSAI institution only seems to be a formality, because since it was first formed there has been no visible activity in fulfilling children's rights. Even if it is still within the internal scope of the company, it has not given a broad influence to the community.

In addition, the successful implementation of child protection also requires support from political elites. Based on the results of the study, it is known that there is still a lack of support from political elites for the implementation of child protection in Rokan Hilir Regency. This is indicated by the absence of a priority scale in efforts to implement child protection and the lack of budgetary support for program activities related to child protection. Even though the implementor is committed to implementing the policy, if it is not supported by policy makers (decision-makers), it will be difficult to implement the policy properly. Based on the research, the researcher added a sub-indicator of psychological conditions, specifically for cases of violence against children. In the implementation of child protection, psychological conditions also have a close relationship to the success of policy implementation, this is because violence against children will have a long-term impact (Mulyana; 2017).

The implementation of the policy of implementing child protection can be said to be successful if the psychological conditions of the victims are handled properly so that they can return to normal lives like other children without any trauma that overshadows their lives. This is important because children are the next

generation of the nation, and to form a strong nation that can compete with other nations, it is necessary to support healthy children, not only physically but also mentally. Apart from the victim's side, it is also necessary to know the psychological condition of the perpetrator. Lawson (in Sihotang, 2004) describes that all types of mental disorders that occur in a person have something to do with the bad treatment received by humans when they were small. Knowing the psychological condition of the perpetrator, it will assist in determining the program of activities that will be carried out to minimize the occurrence of violence against children in the future, so that the scope of child protection in terms of prevention can be implemented.

Conclusion

Several factors influence the successful implementation of child protection in Rokan Hilir Regency, including a) standards and policy targets, b) resources, c) characteristics of implementing organizations, d) inter-organizational communication and strengthening activities, e) attitude of actors and f) economic, social and political conditions. From each variable based on the results of the study obtained: First that this Regional Regulation has a clear policy target, but in its implementation, the implementation of child protection does not yet have a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and there is no implementing regulation. Second, there are still limited resources, both human resources, financial resources and supporting infrastructure so the implementation of child protection cannot be implemented as mandated in the Regional Regulation. Third, the vacancy of personnel in several strategic positions and the absence of professional assistants greatly affect the main tasks and functions of the P2KBP3A Office as the implementing organization in the implementation of child protection in Rokan Hilir Regency, so that the implementation of child protection has not been going well. Fourth, inter-organizational communication and strengthening activities have not been supported by good coordination between related agencies. The five attitudes of the implementers are overall quite good, but there are still shortcomings that must be improved. Sixth, economic, social and political conditions also affect the successful implementation of child protection in Rokan Hilir Regency.

In implementing the implementation of child protection, the researcher added a sub-indicator of psychological conditions, specifically for cases of violence against children. The implementation of the policy of implementing child protection can be said to be successful if the psychological conditions of the victims are handled properly so that they can return to normal lives like other children without any trauma that overshadows their lives.

Recommendation

Based on the results of research on the implementation of child protection in Rokan Hilir Regency, the following research suggestions can be put forward:

1. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and Implementing Regulations need to be prepared immediately so that the implementation of child protection can be carried out as mandated in the Regional Regulation.

2. Increased resources must be carried out, namely increasing the competence of human resources through education and training, budget support for the implementation of activity programs and the fulfillment of market facilities to support the implementation of child protection.
3. The filling of personnel in strategic positions and professional assistants must be carried out immediately.
4. Communication and coordination between related agencies need to be improved and well integrated.
5. Improved discipline and performance of the implementers through performance assessment and measurement based on work performance by giving punishment and reward, as well as requiring commitment, responsiveness and good understanding from the implementers in the implementation of child protection.
6. It is necessary to have the support of all parties, including the Regional Government, DPRD, community/child observers and the private sector to realize the implementation of good child protection.

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