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UNVEILING PROGRESS: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL REGULATION FOR WOMEN AND CHILD PROTECTION

Yunistia Warda Pua¹, Sri Yulianty Mozin², Rustam Tohopi³

Public Administration, Faculty of Social Sciences, State University of Gorontalo^{1,2,3}
wldpua2406@gmail.com¹, yulmozin@ung.ac.id², rustam@ung.ac.id³

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to describe the Implementation of Government Policy, as stipulated in Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection of Women and Children Against Victims of Violence in Gorontalo City, and seen from indicators (a) Communication, (b) Resources, (c) Disposition/Attitude of Implementers, and (d) Bureaucratic Structure. This research method uses descriptive qualitative. Data collection techniques were carried out by observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis techniques through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. The findings of the research show that based on the implementation process, this policy has been implemented properly and is in accordance with the provisions of Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2016. However, the lack of effective communication with the community, in this case, socialization to anticipate violence against women and children, is what causes this policy to become less effective. Therefore, there is a need for improvement, namely by holding routine outreach to all levels of society. In addition, judging from the Determinant Factors in the Implementation of the Policy for the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence in the City of Gorontalo, it has been implemented properly according to the provisions of Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2016. However, the obstacles are communication with the community and also limited resources. This can be overcome by increasing coordination and collaboration.

Keywords: Implementation; Policy; Protection of Women and Children;

INTRODUCTION

The current condition of children in Indonesia deserves attention from the general public and the government, because there are many cases of inequality which can reduce children's productivity during their growth period, in obtaining education, health, and facilities and infrastructure for them to play. Children are looked down upon and used as a source of income by irresponsible persons for personal gain, such as begging, busking, and many other actions outside of children's rights. Actions like this can hinder the growth and development of the child itself, as well as encourage acts of violence against children. The aim of this research is to find out the Implementation of Policies for the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence in the City of Gorontalo.

Pressman & Widavsky (Dewi, 2022:13) define public policy as a hypothesis that

contains initial conditions and predictable consequences. Public policy must be distinguished from other forms of policy, for example private policy. Anderson (in Agustino, 2017: 17) defines public policy as a series of activities that have specific goals that are followed and carried out by a person or group of actors related to a problem or something of concern. According to Dye (in Islamy, 2014: 1.9) who put forward public policy as whatever is chosen by the government to do something or not do something. Doing something means that, if the government makes a decision (meaning choosing something) to do something, then there must be a purpose. And the state policy must cover all the "actions" of the government. So not only the eye is the desire of the government or officials only. Harold Laswell and Abrahan Kaplan in Nugroho (Isa, 2021:9) define Public Policy as a projected program with certain goals, certain values and certain practices.

According to the theory of policy implementation Edward III (in Subarsono, 2015: 40) says that "Policy implementation is a crucial process because how well a policy is if it is not properly prepared and planned for its implementation, then what is the goal of public policy will not materialize. This study uses the policy implementation model put forward by Edward III (Augustino, in Aprilia 2021: 7), which states that there are factors that determine the success of public policy implementation, namely communication, human resources, dispositions, and bureaucratic structure.

1. Communication

One of the important things in policy implementation is the content of the policy itself. This is because policies can run effectively if their implementation understands the contents which are the aims and objectives of the policies that have been set, where the aims and objectives can be seen in the contents of the policies contained in the articles in regional regulations. Policy implementation can also fail because the contents or objectives of the policy are still the same and the objectives of the policy itself are not clear.

2. Resources

The availability of resources is one of the conditions for success in implementing a policy. Communication can be understood as a factor of a policy. Even though communication has been carried out clearly and consistently, if the implementer of the policy lacks the resources needed to carry out the activity activities in policy implementation, then policy implementation is difficult.

3. Disposition

Disposition is the tendency of the attitude, desire and commitment of policy implementers to carry out a specified policy. Disposition can be interpreted as driving the success of policy implementation, the disposition of policy implementers will affect policy performance. Because, if the implementation of the policy is based on the attitude, desire and commitment to implement the policy well, then the success of implementing the policy will be greater.

4. Bureaucratic Structure

In principle, the bureaucratic structure can include a fragmentation dimension, namely the distribution of responsibility for a policy to several different agencies, thus requiring coordination. Violence is unlawful behavior or wrongdoing. Violence can be interpreted as an action that can cause another person to be injured or even die. Violence against children is divided into 4 types, namely; physical violence, sexual violence, emotional abuse, and negligence. The following is a breakdown of data on victims of violence against children in the last three years.

Table 1. Data on Victims of Violence Against Children for the 2019-2021 Period

No.	Year	Reporting Figures	Number of Victims Violence
1.	2019	11.057	12.285
2.	2020	11.278	12.425
3.	2021	14.517	15.972

Source: Ministry of PPPA, 2022

The table above shows that violence that occurred to children in the last three years was dominated by sexual violence. Cases of violence against children for the period 2022 to date have recorded 11,952 cases, with 7,004 cases of sexual violence. This shows that 58.6 percent of cases of violence against children are cases of sexual violence (Ministry of PPPA, RI 2022).

Based on the analysis obtained from the Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment, and Child Protection (PPKB, P3A), starting from 2019 to 2020, there were cases of violence against children in the City of Gorontalo. As seen in the following table percentages:

Table 2. Percentage of Violence Against Children in Gorontalo City

No.	Information	2019	2020
1.	Number of Cases of Violence Against Children Processed	50 cases	40 cases
2.	Number of Reported Cases	50 cases	40 cases

Source: Population Control Service, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment, and Child Protection, 2021

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the number of cases of violence against children processed in 2019 was 50 cases, while in 2020 it decreased, namely 40 cases. Meanwhile, the number of reported cases is similar to the number of cases of violence against children being processed, namely as many as 50 cases in 2019 and 40 cases in 2020. The decline in cases of violence being processed and cases of violence being reported can occur due to several aspects. One of them is the less effective and communicative services provided by various parties in handling cases of violence. So many victims choose to remain silent rather than report cases of violence. Based on these problems, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title Implementation of Policies for the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence in the City of Gorontalo.

METHOD

The research method is a technique or way of obtaining, searching, collecting, recording data, both in the form of primary data and secondary data used for purposes of compiling a scientific work, then analyzing the subject matter, so that there will be a validity of the data to be obtained. According to Augustine & Kristaung (2013: 145) the research method is an activity that contributes to understanding the phenomenon of concern through research.

This research is a descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Qualitative descriptive research is research that aims to describe and describe events and phenomena that occur in the field and present data in a systematic, factual, and accurate manner regarding facts or phenomena that occur in the field according to the research focus (Isa et al., 2023: 336). This research will collect and interpret data obtained from valid sources with the aim of discussing the Implementation of Policies for the Protection of Women and Children Against Victims of Violence in Gorontalo City.

Data analysis in this study was carried out through several stages, namely the first

was data collection which was then reduced by various techniques to produce raw data which would be interpreted as processed by the author in explaining the issues raised. The second is the process of presenting data that will be displayed in a structured manner, so as to be able to produce conclusions that are capable of presenting temporary decisions. Furthermore, these decisions will be presented in the form of descriptive text accompanied by the presentation of diagrams and charts that can strengthen the credibility of the writing. Finally, that is to draw the final results from the analysis that has been carried out by adjusting the reality in Gorontalo City. Data analysis in this research uses the Creswell framework (Mozin et al, 2023). Data analysis is carried out to organize, sort, classify, code mark, and categorize it so that a finding is obtained based on the focus or problem of this research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Policies to Protect Women and Children Victims of Violence in the City of Gorontalo

Implementation is one of the activities in the public policy process, which often goes against what is expected, even making the policy product a stumbling block for the policy makers themselves. In carrying out the implementation of a policy does not always run smoothly, many factors can influence the success of a policy implementation. The implementation of the policy certainly cannot be separated from a series of actions that are summarized in a decision and outlined in the law or related regulations. In the process of implementing the policy of protecting women and children against victims of violence in the City of Gorontalo, it is contained in the Regional Regulation of the City of Gorontalo No. 7 of 2016.

The Gorontalo City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 explains that the protection of women and children against victims of violence is an effective effort carried out by the Regional Government to prevent violent behavior by coordinating these actions with regional apparatuses who carry out government affairs in the field of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. The results in the field based on the focus and sub-focus of the researcher can be seen in the following description:

a) Form of Protection

Rahardjo (Ningrumsari, 2022:106) explains that in order for a person's interests to be protected, the law with its powers acts for an interest. Legal protection can be interpreted as protection so that the law is not interpreted differently and cannot be misused by law enforcement officials. Based on the Regional Regulations of the City of Gorontalo, the

mechanism for implementing the Policy for the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence begins with protection efforts. The following is the result of an interview with the Head of the Gorontalo City Women and Children Protection Agency:

"The form of protection provided by the government is in the form of Law Number 35 of 2014 which covers the whole. As for the City of Gorontalo itself, it is regulated in a Mayor Regulation in the form of the Law on the Protection of Women and Children No. 7 of 2016. We also have a P2TP2A Institute (Integrated Protection Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children in Gorontalo City), and also PUSPAGA (Family Learning Center). Besides that, we also have partners with the Women and Children Protection Task Force spread across various sub-districts, then there is also PATBM (Community-Based Integrated Child Protection) in 9 Districts." (NA, 31 May 2023). The Section for the Protection of Women and Children put forward another statement regarding efforts to protect women and children victims of violence, as follows:

"In an effort to protect women and children who experience violence, the government provides assistance to victims to get legal assistance, we are also authorized to provide understanding, as well as provide psychologists or experts, in the hope that this can eliminate or even restore trauma from women and children who experience violence. In dealing with violence against children, we have partners who are placed in various sub-districts." (RH, 31 May 2023)

b) Violence Prevention

The next stage in the process of implementing policies to protect women and children is the prevention of violence. Prevention is an action to prevent, hinder or prevent something from happening. Prevention is also interpreted as an effort to prevent, hinder or restrain the occurrence and development or reappearance of social problems (Erwandi, 2015: 288). This stage is carried out with the aim of preventing and reducing the increase in violence against women and children. In connection with the above objectives, namely regarding the prevention of violence, the researchers interviewed the Head of the Gorontalo City Women and Children Protection Division, while the contents of the interview included the following:

"The form of prevention itself is in the form of activities in the field in order to provide education to elements of society through our partners in the village and in the sub-district, namely SATGAS, PPA, and PATBM so that they can provide education about how acts of violence both physical and verbal, through village heads, cadres - cadres in kelurahan and sub-districts to be conveyed to the community. Furthermore, as a form of early

prevention, we conduct socialization or understanding of the system of protecting women and children in the community. As for the implementation of socialization itself, we combined it with activities carried out in the Neighborhoods and sub-districts to provide an understanding of what forms of violence look like. Of course, we carry out this socialization activity more proactively, with the hope that this can reduce the high level of violence in an area.”(NA, 31 May 2023). Judging from the statements made above, data related to cases of violence against women and children in Gorontalo City were obtained, including the following:

Table 3.
Number of Cases of Violence Against Children in Gorontalo City by Type

NO	TYPE OF VIOLENCE	YEAR		
		2020	2021	2022
1	PHYSIQUE	9	14	8
2	PSYCHIST	3	4	9
3	SEXUAL	8	10	19
4	EXPLOITATION	0	0	0
	Amount	21	28	36

Data Source: DPPKBP3A City of Gorontalo, 2020-2022

Based on the data related to cases of violence against children above, it can be seen that the number of violence against children in Gorontalo City experienced a bigger spike or increase compared to previous years. As for efforts to reduce the number of violence against children, the government through the Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DPPKBP3A) is working with partners or other relevant agencies to provide guarantees for protection as well as fulfillment of children's rights in the form of outreach. The following is a response from the Section for the Protection of Women and Children regarding the efforts made:

"So up to now from the education and socialization process there is indeed an output or from the progress itself it is very visible, for example there are several cases where initially the victim/client felt that the case did not need to be reported because it was felt that this was a disgrace. However, over time, through education and outreach carried out by the government, in this case the DPPKBP3A, especially in the field of Protection of Women and Children, it turns out that many people have come to realize that some cases are acts of

violence that must be reported.”

c) Empowerment of Women and Children

Empowerment comes from the word "daya" which means strength or ability. So empowerment can be interpreted as a process towards being empowered or a process to gain power or a process of giving power from those who have power to those who are less or not yet empowered. The concept of empowerment is divided into two contexts. First, empowering the decision-making process by emphasizing the importance of the role of women and children. Second, empowerment is related to the relationship between empowerment and children (Bagus, 2022: 149). In order to uphold the Human Rights of Women and Children, the government organizes the empowerment of women and children. Empowerment to victims of violence is an act of strengthening given to victims of violence with the hope that they can return to work and have confidence after being recovered later. Regarding the Empowerment of Women and Children, the following are the results of interviews obtained by researchers with the Head of the Gorontalo City Women and Children Protection Agency:

"So, in an effort to provide recovery or empowerment to women and children victims of violence, in our own department we directly connect the client with the source system. So, if for example our client is known to have skills or hobbies in a certain field, such as for example sewing, then we will link it up with the Social Service which does have a program, namely KUBE (Joint Business Group). This is done solely to help teach the victims to survive independently. Meanwhile for child victims of violence themselves, we provide assistance by undergoing trauma healing. This assistance is carried out by a task force that has been divided in all sub-districts. The Section for the Protection of Women and Children put forward another statement regarding the empowerment of women and children, namely as follows:

"Since 2019, we have carried out the empowerment of women and children, one of which is by holding sewing courses. Because, basically victims who experience violence, definitely need a good economy, so we give them training. Similar to women's empowerment, we also empower children by providing assistance and providing assistance in the form of school fees and equipment for having to work and dropping out of school to help their parents recover their economy. This is because the most reported cases are cases of neglected children and dropouts after experiencing violence.

Based on the results of the research above, it can be seen that various government

efforts in the process of empowering women and children which were followed up at the Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DPPKBP3A) were not effective enough, because based on information from the village administration it was found that the recovery process against child victims of violence is only in the form of initiatives carried out by the village administration, and not facilitated by the government, in this case, DPPKBP3A. As with the empowerment process, the protection and prevention process can also be said to be ineffective, due to a lack of understanding from the community regarding the process of handling child victims of violence in Gorontalo City.

Determinant Factors in the Implementation of Policies on the Protection of Women and Children Against Victims of Violence in the City of Gorontalo

Public policy according to Keban (Mozin et al., 2020: 4). The success of government policies in protecting women and children victims of violence cannot be separated from there are supporting factors that are interconnected with each other. Based on Edward III's theory (Abdussamad et al., 2022: 102), there are 4 factors that are the main requirements for the success of an implementation, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure.

The results of the research on the sub-focus that determine the success of implementing the Policy to Protect Women and Children Victims of Violence in the City of Gorontalo have been properly implemented in accordance with the provisions of Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2016. However, the obstacles are communication with the community and also limited resources. This can be overcome by increasing coordination and cooperation.

a) Communication

According to Edward III (Augustino, in Aprilia 2021) argued that one of the things that is important in policy implementation is the content of the policy itself. This is because policies can run effectively if their implementation understands the contents which are the aims and objectives of the policies that have been set, where the aims and objectives can be seen in the contents of the policies contained in the articles in regional regulations. Policy implementation can also fail because the contents or objectives of the policy are still the same and the objectives of the policy itself are not clear.

Based on the findings in the field that have been carried out regarding communication, it shows that the communication carried out by the Office of Population

Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DPPKBP3A) for victims of violence is quite good, namely providing assistance and approaching by speaking in good language and being polite, and being friendly towards victims, so that victims feel much more comfortable and are free to express their problems. However, public understanding regarding the Protection of Women and Children is still lacking. The community feels that the education conveyed through socialization is ineffective, because it is not conveyed directly to the community.

b) Resources

According to Edward III (Augustino, in Aprilia 2021) emphasized that the availability of resources is one of the conditions for success in implementing a policy. Communication can be understood as a factor of a policy. Even though the communication has been carried out clearly and consistently, if the executor of the policy lacks the resources needed to carry out activities in implementing the policy, then implementing the policy is difficult. Viewed based on observations related to resources, resources, in this case HR, have carried out their functions and duties properly. Although with various limitations that exist. This service already has several volunteers with experts in their respective fields related to the protection of women and children. However, this has not been fully implemented optimally, due to the limited number of experts in the legal and spiritual departments. Thus, for the policy to run optimally, more experts are needed to implement the policy.

c) Disposition

According to Edward III (Augustino, in Aprilia 2021) explained that, the disposition or attitude of the implementer is the tendency of the attitude, desire and commitment of the implementer of the policy to carry out a specified policy. Disposition can be interpreted as driving the success of policy implementation, the disposition of policy implementers will affect policy performance. Because, if the implementation of the policy is based on the attitude, desire and commitment to implement the policy well, then the success of implementing the policy will be greater. (Aneta et al., 2021: 1852). Disposition can be interpreted as driving the success of policy implementation, the disposition of policy implementers will influence policy performance. Because, if policy implementation is based on attitude, desire and commitment to implement the policy well, then the success of policy implementation will be greater.

Based on the findings related to the attitude of the implementer, it was stated that the commitment and attitude of the implementer had been carried out properly. This can be seen

from their willingness to handle victims of violence who have reported it. If there are victims who will report, the Service will try to provide a good attitude to the victim. A good attitude will certainly bring good feedback as well.

d) Bureaucratic Structure

According to Edward III (Augustino, in Aprilia 2021) explains that, in principle, the bureaucratic structure can include a fragmentation dimension, namely the distribution of responsibility for a policy to several different agencies, so that coordination is needed.

Based on the results of field research that has been carried out regarding the bureaucratic structure, it shows that the bureaucratic structure is one of the important roles in realizing the success of the policy on the Protection of Women and Children. At the stage of the policy implementation process, the steps taken by the government in dealing with victims of violence are to follow the implementation procedures, in this case SOPs, accordingly with their respective duties and functions. In addition, DPPKBP3A also has partners to help deal with cases of violence against women and children, namely the Gorontalo City Police PPA unit, the Social Service, Kelurahan and Kecamatan, so that this policy can be implemented properly.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the research found in the field and which have been described in the previous chapter, this chapter will conclude on issues related to the Implementation of Policies for the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence in the City of Gorontalo. Based on the results of observations related to the research focus and sub focus, namely how the Policy for the Protection of Women and Children in the City of Gorontalo is Implemented, and the Determinant Factors in the Implementation of the Policy for the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence in the City of Gorontalo. Judging from the implementation process, this policy has been implemented properly and complies with the provisions of Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2016. However, the lack of effective communication with the community, in this case socialization to anticipate violence against women and children, is what makes this policy less effective. Therefore, there is a need for improvement, namely by holding routine outreach to all levels of society. In addition, judging from the Determinant Factors in the Implementation of the Policy for the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence in the City of Gorontalo, it has been implemented properly according to the provisions of Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2016. However, the obstacles are communication with the community and also limited resources.

This can be overcome by increasing coordination and cooperation.

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