



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM FOR HANDLING CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN LHOKSEUMAWE CITY

By

Ti Aisyah

Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, Universitas Malikussaleh. Aceh, Indonesia

Email: tiaisyah@unimal.ac.id

Article Info

Article history:

Received Feb 03, 2025

Revised Feb 21, 2025

Accepted Mar 06, 2025

Keywords:

Implementation; Program;

Handling Violence; Children

ABSTRACT

Comfort and safety in the driver's seat of a military vehicle are crucial aspects. Cases of violence against children have increased and ebbed and flowed in Lhokseumawe City. From 2019-2020, the increase in cases of violence against children was above 20 cases per year. This study aims to analyze and describe how the implementation of the program for handling cases of violence against children and analyze what are the obstacles that occur in handling cases of violence against children in Lhokseumawe City. This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. Data collection techniques with observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study show that the program for handling cases of violence against children has not been running well. The communication aspect of the program has not been optimally implemented, while the disposition of the attitude of the implementors has not been persuasive action. The service of handling cases of violence is still unsatisfactory because there are still public complaints about the handling of cases, which is due to the high number of cases of violence against children in 2022 reaching 27 cases. With this problem, the City Government of Lhokseumawe must continue to improve its performance optimally and thoroughly both in forming policies and implementing programs optimally and thoroughly to all relevant institutions and elements of society, so that acts of violence against children do not occur again. In addition, the obstacles to the implementation of the program are the lack of a budget, the law that has not been firm, the public perception of handling cases is still negative, and it does not support the program.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](#) license.



Corresponding Author:

Ti Aisyah

Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, Universitas Malikussaleh. Aceh, Indonesia

Email: tiaisyah@unimal.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

Implementation according to Joko Widodo in Yunus (Hai et al., 2021) is a process that involves many sources including people, funds, and organizational capabilities, which are carried out by the government or private sector. Program implementation is one of the components of a policy. Program implementation is the steps for implementing activities and efforts to achieve goals. According to (Nurish, 2019) An act of violence is an act that hurts others both physically, and also psychically. Acts of violence often occur, generally the most violent are children. Children are often victims of violence, especially physically, and can even become victims of sexual violence. Acts of violence often occur due to several factors, personal factors, and social factors. Personal factors are usually caused by mental disorders, stress depression, even because the person is a psychopath. While social factors are usually caused by domestic conflicts, cultural factors, and mass media or news. One of the violence that often occurs is violence against children.

Violence against children is a deliberate act that causes harm or harm to children physically and emotionally, violence against children is the provision of corporal punishment with the aim that the child is not delinquent. Violence against children refers to the act of punching, biting, hitting, and attempting to stab a child (Novianti, 2019; WURYANTI, 2021). Violence against children is any form of physically or emotionally painful treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, resulting in injury or harm to the child's health, child survival, child growth, and development, or the dignity of the child, which is carried out in the context of a relationship of responsibility.

Violence against children is very frequent, violence against children is an act that is very difficult to avoid because violence against children is also sometimes carried out by the parents themselves. Handling violence against children is a very difficult problem to overcome. that violence against children often occurs anywhere. Violence against children is found in every region in Indonesia, so this should be a concern of the Government in handling this case of violence, Abusers should be given a deterrent effect so that they have no desire to go back to doing so and those who do so will think twice about doing so.

One of the areas in Aceh Province that exist and has cases of violence against children is the Lhokseumawe City area. Lhokseumawe City is one of the cities visited by many people and is known as the city of petrodollars. The city of Lhokseumawe is also a destination for outsiders who want to study because in this city there are some of the best universities or campuses.

But behind this there is one problem that is certainly not good because in Lhokseumawe City there are cases of violence against children, based on the author's preliminary observations, it is found that the number of violence against children that occurs in Lhokseumawe City can be seen in the table below:

Based on the table above, the number of cases of violence against children still occurs in Lhokseumawe City, initially in 2019 the number of cases of violence was 21, then in 2020 it increased by 30 cases, and in 2021 as many as 23 cases. Of course, this must be a particular concern of the Lhokseumawe City government, although the number of cases in the last year has decreased, the number is greater than in 2019, so this must be taken seriously.

Of course, based on the data above, in this case, the Lhokseumawe City Government must be able to carry out programs of activities to deal with violent acts that occur in Lhokseumawe City. and implementing policies so that acts of violence against children can be addressed. The Lhokseumawe City Government in dealing with violence against children is guided by Qanun Aceh Number 9 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Handling Violence against Women and Children.

The Lhokseumawe City Government is also lacking in providing socialization to students in schools, socialization should also be carried out in every school because schools are good educational places for children so if there is an indication of Violence against the child will certainly respond and avoid acts of violence. However, the Lhokseumawe City Government rarely and does not even conduct socialization in schools. Socialization activities and other activity programs are important to be implemented by the Lhokseumawe City Government.

This also of course occurs because no qanun or rules is governing the policy of handling violence against children in Lhokseumawe City so there are no attitudes and actions taken by the relevant agencies or institutions in preventing and dealing with child violence. they seem to have no reference in handling violence against children, they only follow Qanun Aceh Number 9 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Handling Violence against Women and Children. Each region or region certainly has different problems, of course, there needs to be a policy in dealing with violence against children so that Lhokseumawe City will be better at dealing with violence against children if it has its own rules or qanun in dealing with violence against children.

The Lhokseumawe City Government should also be able to cooperate with various parties in making policies for handling violence against children. Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) must be involved in designing and making rules related to the handling of violence against children, especially non-governmental organizations (NGOs) engaged in the issue of protecting children from sexual violence and sexual exploitation of children (ESA), children as consumers and children in emergencies. The community must also be involved so that later it will have a positive impact.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Perfective Implementation Theory

Implementation According to (Angreiny, 2012; Hasanah, 2019) is understanding what happens after the program is declared valid. The focus is on the implementation of events and activities that arise after the ratification of State policy guidelines that include administrative efforts and the impact that arises in society after the program is implemented. Meanwhile, according to Van Meter and Van horn, implementation is an action carried out by both individuals and government units or something directed to achieve the goals outlined in policy decisions (Muliawan et al., 2019).

Policy implementation is a written rule that is a formal decision of an organization, which is binding, regulating behavior (Permatasari, 2020b, 2020a)

To create a new system of values in society. In policy implementation, there are several theories put forward by experts in implementing policies. However, in this study the author tends to use the theory of policy implementation by George Edward III. Edward III named his public policy implementation model the Direct and Indirect Impact on Implementation (Agustino, 2016; Suwitri, 2008) In this theory, Edward stated that 4 variables determine the success of the implementation of a policy, including:

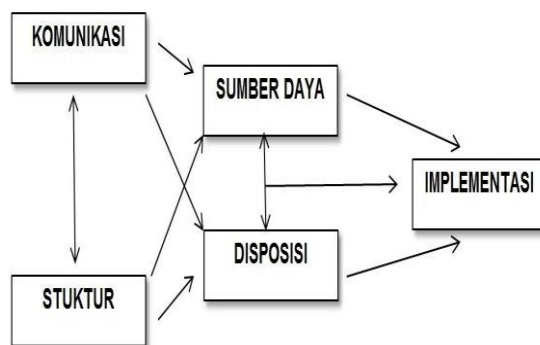


Figure 2. George C Edwards III Implementation Model

1. Communication, according to him, is very decisive for the success of the program. and the achievement of goals. Effective implementation of the communication process goes well. The communication carried out must be precise, accurate, and consistent. Indicators Effective communication contains transmission, clarity of information, and consistency in implementation and execution.
2. Resources, resources are important for an organization. Other elements of resources (staff, information, authority, facilities, financial).
3. Disposition is the attitude of the performer, the disposition, and the characteristics possessed by the implementor, such as commitment, honesty, and democratic nature.
4. Bureaucratic Structure, The organizational structure in charge of implementing policies Aspects of the organizational structure are Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and fragmentation.

2. Policy

According to Fredrich, a policy is a series of actions or activities proposed by a person, group, or government in a certain environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and possibilities (opportunities) where the policy is proposed to be useful in overcoming it to achieve the intended goal. Meanwhile, according to Anderson, public policy is a series of activities that have a specific purpose that is followed and implemented by a person or group of actors related to a problem or something that is considered (Permatasari, 2020a)

According to James E Anderson revealed 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",

which means a series of actions that have a specific purpose that is followed and implemented by a perpetrator or group of perpetrators to solve a certain problem (Islamy, 2009). A policy may be unintentional but it is nevertheless implemented in implementation or administrative practice. The meaning of the word policy must also be understood in a historical context (Dunn, 2003).

Because, like the public concept, this ever-changing policy shows us its changes in policy practice. The policy can also be viewed as a system. A system is a series of interconnected and dependent parts and is organized by certain rules to produce a single whole. According to Dunn, the policy system includes the reciprocal relationship of three elements, namely public policy, policy actors, and the policy environment (Islamy, 2009). The reciprocal relationship between the three components of the policy system is illustrated in the following figure:

The policy system describes the existence of policy actors who influence and are influenced by public policy. All of them also do not escape the influence of the policy environment. These three components are then known as the policy system, namely the institutional order that plays a role in the implementation of public policies that accommodate technical, and sociopolitical aspects and interactions between policy elements.

3. Factors Inhibiting and Supporting Policy Implementation

The factors inhibiting Policy Implementation according to Bambang Sunggono (Rokhim & Supardi, 2021), are as follows:

1. Content of the policy.

First, policy implementation fails because of the vagueness of the content of the policy, meaning that what is the goal is not detailed enough, the means and application of priorities, or the program of policy program is too general or completely absent. Second, due to the lack of internal and external provisions of the policy to be implemented. Third, the policy to be implemented can also show significant shortcomings. Fourth, other causes of failure to implement a public policy can occur due to deficiencies related to auxiliary resources, for example, those concerning time, costs/funds, and human labor.

2. Information.

The implementation of public policy assumes that the directly involved stakeholders have the necessary or highly pertinent information to be able to play their role properly. This information is precisely absent, for example, due to communication disorders.

3. Support.

The implementation of a public policy will be very difficult if there is not enough support for the implementation of the policy.

4. Division of potential.

Because the related to failure of the implementation of a public policy is also determined by the aspect of sharing potential among the actors involved in the implementation. In this case, it relates to the differentiation of duties and authorities of the implementing organization. The organizational structure of the implementation can cause problems if the division of authority and responsibility is not adjusted to the division of duties or is characterized by unclear restrictions.

4. Acts of Violence

According to Soerjono Soekanto (2 violence (violence) is the use of physical force forcibly against people or things. Social violence is violence committed against people and goods because those people and goods belong to certain social categories. Meanwhile, according to Abdul Munir Mulkan, violence is a physical act committed by a person or group of people to injure, damage or destroy other people or property acts of violence are intentional acts or a form of action or activity that is negligence, all of which are violations of criminal law, which are carried out without a defense or basis of truth and are sanctioned by the State as a serious criminal act or a violent violation of the law (Rhysma, 2019).

In the Indonesian dictionary, violence is defined as a matter of nature, characterized by a distinctive character, the act of a person who causes injury or death to another person or causes physical harm, due to coercion, physical violence such as persecution, murder, robbery, hooliganism, rape of underage girls, even to sodomy. Violence is illegitimate behavior or mistreatment. Violence can be interpreted as an act that causes injury or death to another person and causes physical harm to another person. The violence that results in damage is violence that is contrary to the law. Therefore, violence can be said to be a crime (Setiawan, 2019).

3. METHODS

The The location of this study was conducted by the author in Lhokseumawe City. The Lhokseumawe City Government has not implemented a program to handle cases of violence against children to the fullest. both the implementation of socialization activities, and other programs of activities. Research Approach using qualitative descriptive research methods (L. J. Moleong, 2019). The selection of research informants used purposive sampling techniques. The research informants in support of this research are DPRK and NGOs. Kapala Dinas and Head of Women and Children Protection Division of the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning of Lhokseumawe City as well as community and community leaders of Lhokseumawe City.

Data Collection Techniques are carried out by observation. The observation that the author made in this study was the implementation of a program on violence against children in Lhokseumawe City, then also carried out observation related to obstacles in the implementation of programs to deal with violence against children. So that later it can make it easier for authors to conduct research. Interviews with informants related to the author's research focus. Documentation either in the form of writings, drawings, or monumental works related to the focus of research. The reason researchers use documentation techniques is as complementary data and can make the data from interview and observation techniques more credible and reliable (Sugiyono, 2017).

The data analysis techniques used are as follows; (1) Data Reduction, namely Reducing data by summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, and looking for themes and patterns. Thus the reduced data will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to carry out subsequent data collection, and search for it when necessary. (2) Data Presentation, namely The presentation of data is carried out in the form of a brief description and is used in the form of narrative text. (3) Conclusion and verification. The verification is carried out throughout the



research in line with the research process. Final conclusions are no longer temporary (Lexy J. Moleong, 2019; Moleong, 2018, 2013).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Implementation of the Program for Handling Cases of Violence Against Children in Lhokseumawe City

A. Communication

Based on the results of an interview that has been conducted with Mrs. Morinawati as

"The Head of the Women and Children Protection Division of the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning of Lhokseumawe City, stated that "We carry out a socialization program with a national strategy through community-based integrated child protection (PATBM) which is a movement of citizen groups at the community level working in a coordinated manner to achieve the goals of child protection. Provide understanding to explain the function of religion, the function of affection, the function of socio-cultural protection, and the function of the keeper (reproductive health). To reduce the number of cases of violence against children and prevent the Lhokseumawe P2PA Office from carrying out socialization activities in a number of villages to provide knowledge about the dangers of violence against children. to the community and providing socialization so as not to marry early to reduce unexpected things to suppress early marriage. Socialization is also carried out in schools, dayah / pesantren, and through the mass media informing the activities that have been carried out by the Dinas. Prevention information provision activities are also carried out through the installation of billboards or banners, and brochures about understanding acts of violence against children whose purpose is to make the community aware and know what to do if there is a case of violence against themselves or their environment. The community will certainly dare to make complaints if they see and get acts of violence against children".

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that one of the programs carried out by the Lhokseumawe City Government through the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (P2PA) is to carry out socialization activities on the dangers of violence against children, by providing education on the characteristics or examples of violence and also how actions should be taken if they get violent acts. And socialization of the prevention of early marriage. Because early marriage is one of the factors causing violence against children. Socialization is carried out, of course, using a national strategy through the PATBM (Community-Based Integrated Child Protection) program.

Mr. Yulianto Abdullah as a representative of non-governmental organizations stated that:

"The program is certainly good, but the program is not enough if it is just doing socialization, of course, they have to create and develop other more effective programs that can reduce cases of violence against children. The education program carried out by the Lhokseumawe City Government has not yet reached the community element and has not fully run optimally, so there is still violence against children, even almost every year cases of violence always occur and there are still quite a lot of cases reaching double digits or dozens. Of course, this matter must be addressed properly, the City Government must try to find solutions and provide a deterrent effect to the perpetrators so that it will make people think long if they want to act maliciously. The absence of clear (detailed) operational rules is also certainly a problem so they don't seem to know what to do."

Furthermore, Mr. Yulianto Abdullah also explained that:

"Providing socialization to the community is more equitable because there are still many communities, especially in the interior or the communities I have questioned, still say that they have not received socialization from the government or the P2PA service about not violence against children. Furthermore, it is conducting a campaign to increase public awareness, and the Lhokseumawe City Government should implement organ recognition education in early childhood so that they know which organs can or should not be seen or touched by others and avoid sexual violence. (November 21, 2022)

Based on the above interview. Explaining that the city government has not handled cases of violence against children optimally, resulting in there being still cases of violence against children. In this case, the Lhokseumawe city government must be able to respond properly and find solutions that have a deterrent effect on the perpetrators, and will no longer commit acts of violence against children, so that cases of violence against children do not occur again in Lhokseumawe. Programs for handling cases of violence against children can be implemented optimally to all existing elements and especially to the village community and to all students and students by going to school and dayah in a programmatic manner.

Mr. Syarkawi as the people of Lhokseumawe City stated that:

"the Lhokseumawe City Government should be able to reduce acts of violence against children, which occur in the field and many activity programs that are not visible in the implementation of activities, they should be able to create

several programs that can target all groups so that the community, especially children, gets good protection." (November 20, 2022)

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that what was done by the Lhokseumawe City Government through the P2PA Office in dealing with violence against children has not been fully implemented. The need to implement more effective programs in all circles that can promote good protection of children.

Mr. Hamzah M. Ali as a member of the Commission D of the DPRK of Lhokseumawe City also stated that:

"who created the program is the P2PA Office from the Lhokseumawe city government or the mayor, according to the DPRK commission D with the socialization program can provide an understanding to the community about acts of violence against children if it is said to be right on target I don't think it can be said to be right on target because there are still many acts of violence against children but with the socialization program, it may minimize cases of violence against children and the community and children know what form of violence is like. "Socializing and educating the public about violence against children and explaining any punishments for perpetrators. Provide socialization to parents to provide supervision to the child or parents pay more attention to the child. So that the Lhokseumawe city government will respond more quickly to victim reports and provide assistance to victims who are willing to be helped and recover mentally by psychologists."

Based on the interview above, it is explained that the socialization program run by the Lhokseumawe city government through the P2PA Office is not on target because cases of violence against children are still occurring. Because these programs have not been implemented optimally. The program may be able to minimize cases of violence against children.

Furthermore, Mr. Rusli from the community element of Lhokseumawe City stated that:

"Socialization programs that have not been optimally implemented so that they are not on target and not good enough, for this reason, the program must be implemented optimally as a whole to villages and educational institutions, namely schools and dayahs equally, of course, it is not enough just to be limited to socialization, they must also be able to apply sanctions that have a deterrent effect on perpetrators of violence".

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the program carried out, namely the socialization program in general, has been quite good because it can provide an understanding to the community about acts of violence against children. However, the program has maximum implementation so it has not been on target. Because it is proven that there are still many acts of violence that occur to children. If you only rely on socialization programs, of course, you will not be able to overcome the problem of rampant child violence, other programs are needed, sanctions programs that have a deterrent effect and are guaranteed with special rules.

Furthermore, Mr. Yulianto Abdulah as a representative of non-governmental organizations stated that:

"Providing socialization to the community is more evenly distributed because there are still many people, especially in the interior of the people I asked still say they have not received socialization from the government or P2PA service on non-violence against children. Furthermore, it is conducting a campaign to increase public awareness, and the Lhokseumawe City Government should implement organ recognition education in early childhood so that they know which organs can or should not be seen or touched by others and avoid sexual violence.

Mr. Muhammad Iqbal is always the Secretary of Punteut Village, stating that:

"Regarding socialization from the Dinas related to the socialization of child violence, currently it is not carried out, in our kampung, there is no socialization related to violence against children, for the reason, I don't know, what is clear is that in this kampung there is no socialization from the service" (November 24, 2022)

Furthermore, teacher from SD Negeri 1 Blang Mangat stated:

"In our schools, there has been no socialization of handling and prevention of violence against children by the relevant agencies, even though this really needs to be done, especially in elementary schools, because many children do not know about the types or types of violence, we hope that socialization will soon be carried out in this school so that it can be useful for teachers, children, and parents" (November 24, 2022)

Based on the interview above, it is explained that the Lhokseumawe city government through Dina P2PA has not implemented a program to handle cases of violence against children optimally. There are still schools and villages that have not received socialization. And the village does not know why the officials did not implement the socialization program. And the school hopes that the Dinas can implement a socialization program about violence against children because it is important for the child's education to also benefit teachers and parents.

B. Disposition

Mrs. Marlina as a staff of the UPT for The Protection of Women and Children of the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning of Lhokseumawe City stated that:

"Cases of violence against children often occur in Lhokseumawe due to personal and social factors. Personal factors such as mental disorders, psychopaths, depression, stress, or being affected by illegal drugs. While social factors such as conflicts that occur in the household, cultural or environmental factors, and mass media. In handling cases of child



abuse, we have collaborated with the Health Office, LBH, Satpol PP, Kepoolisian, Courts, and Social Services (November 16, 2022).

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the factors that cause violence against children are personal factors and also social factors. In the resolution of cases of violence against children, Dinas carries out cooperation carried out by the P2PA Office, namely collaborating with several parties, such as the Health Office, Legal Aid Institute (LBH), Satpol PP, Police, Courts, and Social Services

Mr. Hamzah M. Ali as a member of the Commission D of the DPRK of Lhokseumawe City also stated that:

"The DPRK has fully handed over the right to the P2PA Office and the Lhokseumawe city government to deal with violence against children, the Lhokseumawe City DPRK provides the same movement or attitude and has the same goal, namely by trying to minimize the occurrence of cases or reduce the number of cases, although it cannot be done all at once but done gradually. The DPRK only provides the budget and the one who runs it is the P2PA Service.

Mr. Yulianto Abdullah also explained that:

"The attitude of the Lhokseumawe City Government in this case the P2PA service is that they often act quickly and immediately respond to the complaint and also directly deal with it. The P2PA service if there is a victim who reports is immediately followed up or handled but the process takes a very time long and is protracted. "Of course, child victims of violence will get protection assistance, especially for psychological issues, the P2PA service provides protection and legal assistance for victims of violence so far the government has not collaborated with NGOs, even some P2PA service people when asked about NGOs many do not know about NGOs.

The same thing was also conveyed by Mr. Irwan Hakim of the Public Relations section of the Lhokseumawe City Government, who also stated:

"Currently, the Lhokseumawe City Government is also trying to be responsive to the handling of violence against children, because violence against children often occurs. Currently, we have carried out a qanun design and it is planned to be resolved immediately, so as to reduce violence and also create a deterrent effect for perpetrators so that cases will reduce by themselves"

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the efforts that have been made by the Lhokseumawe City Government in preventing cases of violence against children are in addition to implementing programs for handling cases of violence against children. The Lhokseumawe City Government has also designed Qanun to deal with cases of violence against children not to occur again in Lhokseumawe City.

The P2PA office only handles cases of violence against children, if the victim or the community comes to report the case to the Office, as stated by Mrs. Morinawati as the Head of the Women and Children Protection Division of the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning of Lhokseumawe City, who stated that: "Cases of anal violence are only handled by the P2PA Office If there is an act of violence against children If The public came to report cases.

The community must come directly to report to the village first because if the village does not come first they feel that they are not considered by the residents or are not prioritized by the residents, only if they have reported to the village, the village accompanies the victim to report to the P2PA Office and then the official will provide a form for the recipient of the victim's complaint (statement letter) to fill out the statement letter, which is the content is about the victim's agreements that to be accompanied until it is completed in solving cases of violence that occur to the victim, for the next the service to accompany the victim to submit the case to the police and then to the court the task of the service is to accompany the victim and provide a consul to the psychiatrist or psychologist for the victim's mental psychic." (November 24, 2022)

2. Obstacles to the Implementation of the Program for Handling Cases of Violence Against Children in Lhokseumawe City

The implementation of programs/policies cannot all be implemented completely, many factors are obstacles to the implementation of a program/policy. It can be caused by not being implemented due to the non-opening of public spaces, budgets, community participation, community perceptions, and others. Here we can examine several constraint factors in the implementation of the program for handling cases of violence against children is also not much different from those mentioned above.

As a result of an interview with Mr. Yulianto Abdullah as a representative of non-governmental organizations stated that:

"The obstacles to the implementation of the violence against children case program have not been achieved optimally because the law applied has not provided a deterrent effect for perpetrators, because there are still always cases of violence against children like an iceberg, The perpetrators are still getting defenses and manipulating reality so that they are like playing the law. Indeed, before the police take action against the perpetrator, they must investigate and collect evidence first, but the police or law enforcement should first secure the perpetrator or supervise the

perpetrator so as not to run away or be free from the case because what happens in the process of handling the case takes a very long time and drags on. For example, there is a case in MAN Lhokseumawe City where the rickshaw driver and the rickshaw driver are ASN, even the perpetrator is not criminally punished but only pays a fine. There are still many agencies that protect perpetrators who do not get transparent punishment." (November 21, 2022)

Mr. Hamzah M. Ali also explained that:

"The sanctions implemented by the Lhokseumawe Municipality through the P2PA Office. is still weak, but back to the perpetrator himself feels deterrent or not, because the authorities have given penalties and fines to the perpetrators who have been reported. I think most perpetrators feel protected by the number of victims who do not report, and the settlement process takes a long time so most perpetrators run away or run away from the problem. Plus the perpetrators are only subject to fines and are not legally settled by the police, after they pay the fines they are free and not punished by the police that's where most perpetrators don't feel deterred because they feel that after paying the fines they are free plus they mostly manipulate the victim or corner the victim so that the residents or village officials do not take the victim's side." . e interview above, it can be concluded that currently, of course, perpetrators of violence against children do not have a deterrent effect, they feel protected by the number of victims who do not report. This is also evidenced by a large number of cases of violence against children that often occur in Lhokseumawe City. . Perpetrators of violence against children can always run away because the process of settlement and punishment takes a long time so this is a problem. Perpetrators are also often punished with punishments that are not too severe, sometimes only paying fines, but criminal penalties are not given so this is what does not deter the perpetrators.

Furthermore, Mr. Nurdin as the people of Lhokseumawe City stated that:

" The law given by the Lhokseumawe city government is still weak and not firm. So that cases of violence against children do not occur again in Lhokseumawe City. The government and the P2PA department are more strict about the handling of perpetrators of violence against children, do not allow opportunities for perpetrators to be free or escape from this case and be punished following what has been done and made a deterrent effect on perpetrators to punish perpetrators with transparent laws and apply harsher sanctions to perpetrators.

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the Lhokseumawe City Government in carrying out huku against cases of violence against children is still weak and not firm. So that cases do not occur again in the city of Lhokseumawe, the Lhokseumawe City Government through the P2PA Office must provide strict laws, strong sanctions, and one that has a deterrent effect on the perpetrators. Which later they won't do anymore. Laws and sanctions to the community are fairer, and it is also important to continue to provide education related to types of violence so that the public becomes more understanding of violence. And the most important thing is of course to provide punishment that has a deterrent effect on the perpetrators so that it does not open up opportunities for perpetrators to commit violence against children.

Furthermore, Mrs. Rasyidah as the people of Lhokseumawe City stated that:

"The obstacle to the implementation of the Case of Violence Against Children Program is also because there are still people who dare not report cases of violence against children to the P2PA office. For this reason, the community must have the courage to report cases of violence against children, so that the P2PA Service to the victims will be given guidance or legal assistance and get psychological and mental recovery assistance, however, it is very unfortunate that there are still many victims who dare not report to the P2PA Service or to the government".

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that obstacles to the implementation of the program can also be caused because the community does not dare to report the case to the Dinas. So that the provision of education and guidance as well as psychological assistance cannot be carried out to the victims. If the community dares to report cases of violence against children to the Dinas. Then the Dinas will provide educational assistance and legal protection to victims of violence

Obstacles to program implementation in the community can also be caused by the absence of open public space and public information. As the problems that exist in the Almuahajirin Islamic boarding school institution are not touched by the program. As stated by Ustadzah from Pesantren Al Muhajirin follows:

"In this Almuahajirin Islamic boarding school, there has been a case of violence against children, but there is no party from the department to handle this case, like left alone. The relevant agencies should provide protection and assistance for victims of violence against children. This is one of the obstacles to cases of violence that cannot be eliminated and continues to occur in Lhokseumawe City".

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning of Lhokseumawe City has not taken serious treatment of the victims. one of them is in Pesantren Almuahajirin. There has also been no maximum handling and enforcement of the law to the perpetrators. This is an obstacle for the program not to be implemented optimally.



Further interviews were conducted with Mrs. Morinawati the Head of the Women and Children Protection Division of the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning of Lhokseumawe City, who stated that:

"Because the implementation of the program cannot be carried out in all villages and schools as well as Islamic boarding schools. Due to the minimal budget with a large number of educational institutions and villages. So that the implementation of the program is still limited so that the impact is not 100% can immediately reduce the number of cases of violence against children. However, through the programs that have been carried out by the P2PA office, of course, the public knows what to do for prevention. The department has tried to provide these programs to reduce the number of cases

Buk Morinawati also explained that:

The obstacles to the implementation of the violence against children program are also due to the perception of some people who are still negative about efforts to handle cases of violence against children carried out by the P2PA Office with some programs implemented, where there are still some people who are not open or take it for granted even though the department has made efforts but if the parents or the environment do not want to implement these programs it is the same."

Mrs. Morinawati also said:

"The obstacle to handling cases of violence against children is also because not all people want to report cases that are crushed on them, which is why the number of case data recorded in the P2PA office is only reported. There are still many cases of violence against children that are not reported in the community by a community who are afraid to report because they think about the impact that has on them.

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the programs implemented by the P2PA Office in handling cases of violence against children cannot be achieved directly 100% but need stages. The implementation of programs that have not been optimally implemented every year has certainly not been able to fully reduce cases of violence against children. There are still people who do not want to report cases of violence against children if they see them and also when they are victims. So this is one of the reasons that makes the number of case data in the P2PA service not completely complete. People do not want to report because they are afraid that there will be threats made by abusers. And some people are embarrassed if there is violence against one of their families for fear of being the subject of ridicule from other people so this is what makes people feel hesitant to report to the P2PA service.

C. Implementation of the Program for Handling Cases of Violence against Children

In this case, the organization handling acts of violence against children is the Lhokseumawe City Government through the P2PA Office has tried to make the best efforts in implementing policymaking to handle violence against children. Based on the findings of the study, it was found that the Lhokseumawe City Government through the P2PA Office in dealing with violence against children has not fully run optimally, because there are still a fairly high number of cases even always into double-digit numbers.

One of the programs is socialization, socialization, in general, has been quite good because it can provide an understanding to the community about acts of violence against children. However, the program has not been on target because it is proven that there are still many acts of violence that occur to children. If you only rely on socialization programs, of course, you will not be able to overcome the problem of rampant child violence, other programs are needed, for example, such as making special rules in the form of qanun related to handling child violence so that it will minimize cases of violence against children.

The socialization carried out by the Dinas has also not been fully targeted in several places, there are still villages and schools that have not received socialization programs for the prevention and handling of violence against children, one of which is Punteut Village and also Blang Mangat State Elementary School 1. There is even one pesantren where one of the female students has been a victim of violence, but there is no special handling carried out by the Dinas

Common attitudes and goals in the implementation of the program are very important in dealing with cases of violence against children. So that the programs of activities carried out can provide education for the community so that the community is aware and they can be open and courageous to report if there is an act of violence against children. Providing information and complaint services to the community so that the community dares to make complaints if they see and become victims of violence. not open to the occurrence of cases experienced by the community and many people have not dared to report cases that occur. So the number of case data in the P2PA service is not completely complete.

However, this program is often intensified to be able to provide education for the community so that people who were not open in the past will be able to be open and courageous to report if there is an act of violence against children. The thing that must be done by the community if they want to report acts of violence against children they can directly report to the village apparatus first, then the village apparatus will accompany the victim to report to the

P2PA Service, then the P2PA Office will receive a complaint, then the service accompanies the victim to submit the case to the police and then to the court, and also of course later accompany the victim to the consul to a psychiatrist for mental and psychic problems of the victim.

Obstacles to the Implementation of the Program for Handling Cases of Violence Against Children

The implementation of the program for handling cases of violence against children in Lhokseumawe city there is several obstacles or obstacles. Among them, in dealing with acts of violence against children, of course, it is not fully optimal, it is found that not all people from Lhokseumawe City support the program carried out by the P2PA Office. Only a small number of concerned and open communities are willing to report and support programs to address cases of violence against children.

The Lhokseumawe City Government through the department has cooperated in handling cases against children, including the Health Office, Legal Aid Institute (LBH), Satpol PP, Police, Courts, and Social Services. Meanwhile, with existing NGOs, the Lhokseumawe City Government has not yet cooperated.

Obstacles to handling cases of violence against children committed by The Lhokseumawe City Government are certainly due to the indecisiveness of the law implemented by the Lhokseumawe city government through the P2PA Office and legal institutions in handling cases of violence against children, the perpetrators of violence against children do not get a deterrent effect, and they feel protected by the large number of victims who do not report. This is also evidenced by a large number of cases of violence against children that often occur in Lhokseumawe City. Perpetrators of violence against children can always run away because the process of settlement and punishment takes a long time so this is a problem. Perpetrators are also often punished with punishments that are not too severe, sometimes only paying fines, but criminal penalties are not given so this is what does not deter the perpetrators.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been carried out. The implementation of the program to deal with violence against children is currently not running optimally, because there are still a fairly high number of cases and even always in double digits. Handling of cases of violence against children based on Qanun Province No.9 of 2009. There is no specific policy from the Lhokseumawe city government. Communication carried out with the Social Program has generally been carried out, but has not had a very significant effect on the goal of minimizing cases of violence against children in the City of Lhokseumawe. In terms of disposition, there is still an attitude of implementors who do not carry out the program strictly where the punishment given seems light and does not have a deterrent effect on the perpetrators. The information/complaints service space has not been fully used by the community

where there are many attitudes of victims/victims and the community is reluctant to report cases of violence against children that occur in the community. Perpetrators of violence against children do not get strict laws that have a deterrent effect, they feel protected by the large number of victims who do not report so that cases of violence continue to occur.

REFERENCES

- [1] Agustino, L. (2016). Dasar-Dasar Kebijakan Publik (Edisi Revisi). *Alfa Beta*.
- [2] Angreiny, I. (2012). Pengertian Implementasi Menurut Para Ahli. In *Desember*.
- [3] Dunn, W. N. (2003). Pengantar Analisis Kebijakan Publik. In *Gadjah Mada Universitas Press*.
- [4] Hai, K. A., Watulingas, R. R., & Singal, R. (2021). Pelaksanaan Tata Kelola Pemerintahan yang Baik (Good Governance) di Era Pandemi Covid-19 menurut Undang-undang Nomor 9 Tahun 2015. *Lex Administratum*, 9(7).
- [5] Hasanah, N. (2019). IMPLEMENTASI NILAI TOLERANSI TERHADAP MAHASISWA LINTAS KEYAKINAN PADA PERGURUAN TINGGI DI YOGYAKARTA. *Jurnal Kewarganegaraan*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.31316/jk.v3i1.506>
- [6] Islamy, M. I. (2009). Prinsip-prinsip Perumusan Kebijaksanaan Negara. In *Jakarta: Bumi Aksara*.
- [7] Lexy J. Moleong, D. M. A. (2019). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Edisi Revisi). *PT. Remaja Rosda Karya*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carbpol.2013.02.055>
- [8] Moleong. (2018). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif/ penulis, Prof. DR. Lexy J. Moleong, M.A. / OPAC Perpustakaan Nasional RI*. Online Public Acces Catalog.
- [9] Moleong, L. J. (2012:330). (2013). Metode Penelitian. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*.
- [10] Muliawan, I., Sasmito, C., & Gunawan, C. I. (2019). Implementasi Penyalura Dana Desa di Kabupaten Sambas Kalimantan Barat. *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi: Media Pengembangan Ilmu Dan Praktek Administrasi*, 16(1). <https://doi.org/10.31113/jia.v16i1.214>
- [11] Novianti. (2019). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Bullying. *Pusat Penelitian Badan Keahlian DPR RI*, XI(8).



-
- [12] Nurish, A. (2019). Dari Fanatisme Ke Ekstremisme: Ilusi, Kecemasan, Dan Tindakan Kekerasan. *Jurnal Masyarakat Dan Budaya*, 21(1). <https://doi.org/10.14203/jmb.v21i1.829>
- [13] Permatasari, I. A. (2020a). KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK (TEORI, ANALISIS, IMPLEMENTASI, DAN EVALUASI KEBIJAKAN). *The Journalish : Social and Government KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK*, 1(1).
- [14] Permatasari, I. A. (2020b). The Journalish : Social and Government KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK. *Situmorang, Chazali*, 1(1).
- [15] Rhysma, K. P. M. H. (2019). Peranan Dinas Perhubungan Bidang Kelautan Dalam Upaya Memperlancar Sistem Transportasi Laut Di Wilayah Karimunjawa. *Karya Tulis*.
- [16] Rokhim, A., & Supardi, I. (2021). Menafsir Ulang Konsep Hifz ad-Din dalam Konteks Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Raushan Fikr*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.24090/jimrf.v10i1.4922>
- [17] Setiawan, E. (2019). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. 2019.
- [18] Sugiyono. (2017). BAB III Metode Penelitian Menurut Sugiyono 2017. *Statistical Field Theor*.
- [19] Suwitri, S. (2008). Konsep Dasar Kebijakan Publik. *Atmospheric Environment*, 42(13).
- [20] WURYANTI, S. (2021). TERAPI PARENT CHILD INTERACTION THERAPY (PCIT) UNTUK MENGURANGI PERILAKU KEKERASAN ORANGTUA TERHADAP ANAK. *EDUKIDS : Jurnal Inovasi Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.51878/edukids.v1i1.514>
-

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK