

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD PROTECTION IN BANDUNG CITY, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study is intended to explore the implementation of child protection policies in the city of Bandung, which is the main task of the function of a Technical Implementation Unit of the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children in the City of Bandung. This study uses a qualitative case study approach, primary data obtained from interviews with 8 key informants supported by secondary data derived from observations and supporting documents in the form of policies in child protection that apply in the city of Bandung. The results of the study show that the implementation of child protection policies has not been successful because the service process and the criminal justice system have not been implemented because they are still encountering obstacles. The findings from the results of this study are that services must be implemented and one-stop service is made.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Child Protection, one-stop service.

INTRODUCTION

Children are a gift from God who are in a family, where the family is the smallest unit in society consisting of husband, wife and their offspring, namely children. We know that children are the successors of the ideals of the family, nation and state so that children need receive attention for the continuity of their overall and sustainable growth and development of life to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights. The family which is a nurturing environment for children, children will grow and develop under the care of parents or foster parents and children will grow and develop with a happy, cheerful life because they get abundant love from both parents and the fulfillment of very good facilities and infrastructure sufficient, but there are also children who are under the care of institutions such as orphanages or social institutions where children due to certain circumstances so that children are not cared for by parents, all of this is a fact that in the existence of children's lives there are still many problems that threaten the survival of children who result in physical, mental, sexual and psychological misery or suffering so that it will make the child unhappy/uncomfortable. Thus, in addition to fulfilling the rights of children, children also have the right to obtain protection that must be fulfilled by parents, families, communities and the state to live, grow and develop and participate fairly in accordance with human dignity and to obtain: protection from acts of violence against children. Children, namely any act against children that results in physical, mental, sexual and psychological misery or suffering. As mandated by the policies on child protection, namely: the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 28B (1) Everyone has the right to form a family and continue their offspring through legal marriage." (2) Every child has the right to survival, grow and develop and have the right to protection from violence and discrimination." This is emphasized by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law number 23 of 2002 concerning Protection. Regulation of the State Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia number 11 of 2011 concerning Policy for the Development of Child-friendly Districts/Cities (KLA), article 1 (3) Child-friendly Districts/Cities, hereinafter abbreviated as KLA, are districts/cities that have a child rights-based development system through integration

commitment and resources of the government, the community and the business world that are planned in a comprehensive and sustainable manner in policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights. To realize Child-friendly cities, the Minister of State for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia has issued Ministry of PPPA Regulation number 12 of 2011 concerning indicators of child-friendly districts/cities.

The purposes of this indicator are: a) Indicators are variables that assist in measuring and assigning value to local governments in seeking to fulfill children's rights to create child-friendly districts/cities (article 1 paragraph 1). b) The KLA indicator is intended to be a reference for the Government, Provincial Government and Regency/Municipal Governments in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating development policies, programs and activities aimed at fulfilling children's rights through the realization of KLA (article 3 a). The KLA indicators as referred to in paragraph 1 above include: Institutional strengthening and child rights clusters.

Child Friendly Cities are realized in the Regulation of the State Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia number 13 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for the Development of Child Friendly Districts/Cities which states that the Child Friendly Cities task force is a coordinating institution consisting of representatives from the executive, legislative and judicial elements in charge of children, universities, non-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, the business world, parents, and most importantly must involve children. In evaluating the development of Child Friendly Cities, the Minister of State for Child Empowerment and Protection Regulation number 14 of 2011 was issued regarding guidelines for evaluating KLA. This evaluation activity has the aim of finding out whether the efforts made by the Regency/City Government to realize Child-friendly districts/cities are in accordance with the established Indicators.

Protection of children in the city of Bandung is embodied in the Bandung City Regional Regulation, number 10 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection, which states that: first, Bandung as a metropolitan city has the complexity of child problems, it must prioritize comprehensive, synergic and integrated child protection efforts across/between sectors through the realization of Bandung as a Child Friendly City. Second, Children are a mandate and gift from God Almighty who have inherent dignity as a complete human being, and are the next generation of the nation's ideals, so they need to receive the widest possible protection and opportunity for survival, growth and development naturally. Third, in its development, there are still many children who need protection from various forms of criminal acts of violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect in the area so that strategic efforts are needed to provide protection for children. Forth, based on Government regulation number 38 of 2007 concerning the Division of Government Affairs between the Government, Provincial Governments, and Regency/ Municipal Governments, the Implementation of Child Protection is a mandatory affair of the Regional Government. Mayor of Bandung Regulation number: 661 of 2016 concerning Regional Action Plans for the Development of Child Friendly Cities. Which contains policies, programs and activities to realize Bandung as a Child Friendly Word, which in the KLA of Bandung City includes policies, programs and activities that realize the protection of children.

LITERATUR REVIEW

The public is defined as the state or government as in the translation of public administration into state administration (Dawoody, 2014). Public is the equivalent of the word general as in public telephone, public transportation, or public interest (Caldwell, 1930) .

Policy is a government activity that has a purpose, has certain values and has a positive impact on the wider community (Elander, 1994; Kushendar, Rusli, & Muhtar, 2021). Policy is a fixed decision which is characterized by consistency and repetition of the behavior of those who make it and those who make it (Oke, Osobajo, Obi, & Omotayo, 2020; Russo, Pavignani, Guerreiro, & Neves, 2017).

Policy implementation is a crucial stage in the public policy process (Birkland, 2015). A policy program must be implemented in order to have the desired impact or goal, then that implementation will be treated as an important stage that takes place in the policy process, especially after formal legal discourse, usually in the form of laws, regulations, statutes, or other forms of legal products is considered (Birkland, 2015). This will place implementation as a follow-up activity. Policy implementation is seen in a broad sense, as the stage of the policy process immediately after the enactment of the law (Birkland, 2015). Implementation is seen broadly as having the meaning of implementing the law where various actors, organizations, procedures and techniques work together to carry out policies in an effort to achieve the objectives of the policy or program, a process, an output, or as an impact (Van Meter & Van Horn, 1975).

Handling the implementation of child protection policies that have been regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 28B (1) Everyone has the right to form a family and continue their offspring through legal marriage, and (2) Every child has the right to survive, grow, and develop. and develop and have the right to protection from violence and discrimination. This is emphasized by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Protection. Which states that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the welfare of every citizen, including the protection of children's rights which are human rights.

Every child has the right to survive, grow and develop as well as the right to protection from violence and discrimination, as well as children as buds, potentials and the younger generation to succeed the ideals of the nation's struggle, having a strategic role, special characteristics and characteristics so that they must be protected from all forms of inhumane treatment. resulting in human rights violations. In article 1 of Law number 35 of 2014, first, child is a person who is not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb. Second, child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow and develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and protection from violence and discrimination. Third, children's rights are part of human rights that must be guaranteed, protected, and fulfilled by parents, families, communities, the state, the government and local governments.

The conceptual model in this study provides an overview of the framework for analyzing the implementation of policies on child protection at UPT P2TP2A Bandung City. The theory that is used as an analytical knife for the implementation of policies on child protection at UPT P2TP2A Bandung City researchers took A Model Of The Policy Implementation. The implementation of policies on child protection. The implementation process as those action by public or private individuals (or groups) that are directed at the achievement of objective set fort in prior policy decision (Garnier & Holman, 2019; Kaneko, Takano, & Nakamura, 2003; Mohd, Ahmad, & Abd Aziz, 2009). This model assumes that policy implementation runs in a linear fashion from the available political decisions, implementers and policy performance. It can be explained that in the implementation of policies on child protection, it is in accordance with existing policies that will be implemented by the implementing agency, namely UPT P2TP2A Bandung City. There are six aspects that affect implementation performance, namely: basic measures and objectives, policies,

resources, characteristics of the implementing agencies, communication between organizations and implementing activities, conditions economics, social and Economics, Implementing Trends.

METHODS

The researcher determines that the object of research will be in the implementation of policies on child protection at the Technical Implementation Unit of the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children in the City of Bandung and the subject of the research is the Technical Implementation Unit of the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children in the City of Bandung. The research method used by the researcher is naturalistic, Explanation Level: Descriptive, and the Type of Data & Analysis: Qualitative (Creswell & Poth, 2016; Salamzadeh, 2020). The data collection technique is triangulation, the data analysis is inductive, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Elsinga, 2011; Yin, 2016). This study uses descriptive research, namely research conducted to determine the value of independent variables, either one or more (independent) variables without making comparisons, or connecting one variable to another. Which is used to photograph conditions in the field and find facts as they are accurately from various social phenomena related to the implementation of policy implementation activities on child protection at UPT P2TP2A Bandung City. Techniques for collecting data and recording data can be carried out in various settings, various sources and in various ways, carried out by field observations by looking at the ongoing process of implementing policies on child protection. When viewed from the setting, the data can be collected in a natural setting, with various respondents, seminars, discussions. when viewed from the source, data collection can use primary sources, namely data sources that directly provide data to data collectors. And secondary sources are sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors (Famuyiwa & Babawale, 2014; Rahayu & Haq).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research and discussion in the implementation of child protection policies in the Bandung City area, with the issuance of Regional Regulation number 10 of 2012 and the issuance of Mayor Regulation number 661 of 2016 concerning the Regional Action Plan for the Development of Child Friendly Cities, for the implementation of policies on child protection can be realized. Through the programs and activities that have been set out in the regional action plan for the development of a child-friendly city, it can be used as a guideline or reference by regional apparatus organizations in accordance with their duties and functions to realize the city of Bandung into a child-friendly city, implied in the protection of children. The management of UPT P2TP2A in Bandung City is managed by ASN and in partnership with counselors appointed by the Mayor of Bandung, who have the task of providing education about the protection of women and children, handling victims of violence against women and children through the counseling process, as well as providing assistance during referrals to Polices, Hospitals, District Courts, Religious Courts and carrying out outreach and home visits.

Based on the results of an interview with the Head of UPT P2TP2A Bandung which was held on December 14, 2017 said: that domestic violence against children in the city of Bandung this year has increased quite a bit, there are 61 cases, this increase in awareness to report to UPT P2TP2A has increased, in reality we do not you know how much violence against children is caused because some do not report it, only the awareness to report to UPT P2TP2A has increased, children who report domestic violence are 41% in cases of sexual harassment, bullying and trafficking. By listening to the results of research and discussion of

the number of violence that occurs in the city of Bandung, which every year the number of domestic violence against children increases who report to the UPT P2TP2A Bandung City, but this number does not include victims of domestic violence who do not report, as well as taking into account the number of children in the city of Bandung which is almost one third of the population of Bandung, which is very densely populated, this is a potential for violence against children with various problems that exist in society, this is not only happening in the city of Bandung but has become a national problem.

Based on an interview with the Head of UPT P2TP2A Bandung, that the Human Resources in UPT P2TP2A with the number of managers of 2 people is very less, and the manager has no staff, based on the evaluation carried out by UPT P2TP2A West Java said that UPT P2TP2A Bandung City is still stagnating, is still not effective and efficient, HR managers for counselors must be on standby. God willing, in the future there will be an increase in the honorarium of the counselor, it has been proposed in Budgeting with various studies of around three million and fifty thousand rupiah, there must be a change in the standard of the Mayor's regulation to increase the honorarium of the counselor and the arrangement of pickets for counselors not only once a week but every day. An implementation problem approach by asking what factors support and hinder the success of policy implementation (Kushendar et al., 2021; Thuku, Muriuki, Adano, Oyicho, & Nelson, 2020), namely: sufficient staff with the condition of human resources to support the implementation of child protection policies at UPT P2TP2A Bandung City, it will not be as expected, this will certainly hinder achieving the goal, because an official in carrying out his duties must think about things that are strategic in nature to achieve goals, while work that is technical in nature should be carried out by staff so that achieving the goals that have been set will be easily realized.

In addition, with the condition of the counselor on duty once a week this will the impact on the services provided to the community/victims/children/clients which will have an impact on the implementation of protection for children is very less, because the salary is very inappropriate and ranges below the UMR standard this will affect the counselor's motivation in providing services and realize excellent performance to achieve the goals that have been set. So that it will have an impact on the implementation of child protection policies to be less good and not optimal. However, the Head of UPT P2TP2A Bandung City has tried to make a breakthrough in planning to rearrange the presence of counselors to attend every day by proposing to increase the counselor's salary this will have an impact on improving services for child protection. By paying attention to the results of research and discussion at UPT P2TP2A Bandung City regarding the budget and facilities and infrastructure in supporting the implementation of policies on child protection at UPT P2TP2A Bandung City, it can be stated that the available budget does not match the needs that must exist and is not in accordance with the standards that must exist. this will have an impact on the implementation of policies on child protection, this is not in accordance with the vision of the city of Bandung.

As well as the third and fourth visions, missions of the women's empowerment office, child protection and community empowerment, namely: Vision "The realization of the protection and fulfillment of the rights of women, children and the elderly as well as the development of community empowerment towards an Superior, Comfortable and Prosperous Bandung in 2018" Mission: 1) Improve quality of life for women and children, 2) Improving the fulfillment of rights and protection for women, children and the elderly as well as community empowerment. To realize the Vision, Mission, budget and infrastructure suggestions must be adequate so that later it can have a good impact on the implementation of policies on child protection.

The budget for facilities and infrastructure for funds is very limited, the budget is there, because in Poltabes there are very many cases in a week there are three or four automatic cases requires a large amount of money, the budget source from the Perwabu is limited. So with minimal funds but maximum service. Even personal money is nombokin for operational costs and for inspections, you have to feed. To carry out the post-mortem, there is cooperation with the Sartika Asih Police Hospital, there is coordination and there is no need to pay. The facilities and infrastructure are not sufficient and inadequate because to examine victims they should be separated but there are only three rooms so checking is combined with other cases, to examine children it must be in accordance with their world but we use the Head of Subunit room, computers are also limited and we have to use them alternately. This reflects that the budget and inadequate facilities and infrastructure will have an impact on the implementation of policies on child protection to be less good and it is impossible to achieve maximum protection for children. Furthermore, the researcher conducted a cross-sectional interview with Sri Mumpuni SH as a child judge at the Bandung City District Court which was held on 9 February 2017 saying: That there is no special budget for the implementation of juvenile justice cases. mature. But the interests of the child must come first.

Facilities and infrastructure are sufficient, facilities for juvenile justice are not the same as adult facilities. Based on the foregoing, it can be concluded that the availability of adequate budget and facilities and infrastructure and does not require a special budget to handle children in the implementation of juvenile justice cases will have an impact on the implementation of policies on child protection to be good and will be able to realize protection against children. children in accordance with applicable regulations. Based on the results of research and discussion of child protection implementing agents at UPT P2TP2A Bandung City on programs and activities at UPT P2TP2A, there are: a) gender and child institutional strengthening program with facilitation activities for P2TP2A development efforts (Center for Integrated Services for Women and Children Empowerment) b) Program to improve the quality of life for women and children victims of violence. c) Activities to facilitate efforts to protect women and children against acts of violence And based on an interview on December 14 2017, with the head of UPT P2TP2A Bandung City who said: that the leadership's policy of instructions for handling victims or counseling where there is a Beloved Champion service program which is held every two weeks in several Bandung city parks, participates in counseling victims or the community where the Mayor carried out political will so that UPT P2TP2A Bandung City could implement a child protection program.

The results showed that the characteristics of the implementing agents for implementing policies on child protection at UPT P2TP2A were adequate, so it would have an impact on the implementation of policies on child protection to be good and would be able to realize protection for children in accordance with the Vision and Mission of UPT P2TP2A in realizing equality and justice for women and girls. children in family, community, nation and state life. That is by making efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and children, seeking to improve the quality of life of women and children, providing services to women and children who are victims of violence, and providing information in efforts to empower women and protect children. In general, carry out protection of the rights of women and children, special protection for victims of violence.

Like the Beloved Champion program and outreach programs to the community, which are preventive action programs against acts of violence against children, all activities and programs at UPT P2TP2A have shown alignments with child protection, this is very good in supporting the implementation of child protection policies that have a good effect and protection against child will come true. The implementation of the protection of children is very careful and a priority so that the supervision of the district attorney from the High Court

in terms of child protection is carried out very well. However, regarding the handling of cases of children as perpetrators, the prosecutor's demands against children as perpetrators, the juvenile criminal justice system law applies where in this law the procedural law of juvenile justice is regulated, because juvenile justice is not the same as adult justice and in this law the procedure is clear, although the child as the perpetrator of the child's interests must be prioritized and the case must be resolved as soon as possible, according to the discussion that the prosecutor only has five days to resolve it.

This rule clearly supports the implementation of child protection. Based on this description, it appears that the prosecutor's office is partial to child protection so that the implementation of child protection policies is good. In addition, for the continuation of the implementation of justice in the District Court, it has been and must be guided by the law on the juvenile criminal justice system. All programs implemented at UPT P2TP2A Bandung City refer to Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012 concerning the implementation of child protection, which is a derivative of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. This means that UPT P2TP2A Bandung City in carrying out its duties and functions as a child protection provider as an agent for implementing child protection policies tends to accept top down child protection policies.

The success of policy implementation it is necessary to be based on three aspects including the level of bureaucratic compliance with the bureaucracy above it or the level of bureaucracy, as regulated in the law (Gopal & Thakkar, 2016). Based on this opinion, the implementation of policies on child protection at UPT P2TP2A Bandung can support the implementation of policies on child protection that will run well and very positively. Likewise, by looking at the results of research and discussion at the PPA Poltabes Unit of Bandung City, the Bandung City District Attorney's Office and the Bandung City District Court that in the implementation of child protection in terms of the implementation of the judiciary, the process starts from the PPA Poltabes Unit which is continued by the District Attorney's Office and then proceeds to the implementation of justice. in the District Court, in the implementation of the judicial process, they tend to implement policies that have been determined from the center or top down policies. And it must not deviate from the rules that have been set, as has been regulated in the law on the juvenile criminal justice system.

Based on the results of research and discussion on the economic, social and political environment as conveyed by the Head of UPT P2TP2A Bandung in an interview on December 14 2017, said: that how to protect children, namely there are three main environments as we know that can protect children, one : family environment, two: community environment, three: school environment. In the family environment, the ones who automatically provide protection to children are parents and also the closest family, for the protection of parents to children, if we look at the aspect of handling victims, it turns out that those who should protect children are actually perpetrators of acts of violence in the family environment. a total of one hundred and twenty victims who have reported to the UPT until november there are 61 cases of children in general the dominant perpetrator is the closest person in the family environment such as the biological father who commits sexual violence, the stepfather, then the uncle in the home environment, and in the community environment, the neighbor, the person who was in the boarding house, yesterday there were nine children who were raped/abducted by the boarding house and also by his brother and his girlfriend, they were also in the family environment, so generally parents or families who have to protect their children are the perpetrators. We see it not from the point of view of child protection carried out by all families in the city of Bandung, but from those who report here, the two are generally neighbors or unscrupulous traders, then in the school environment what we expect is a teacher who is an exemplary figure to his students, even though some of them are The small ones who report to us are actually those who are the perpetrators in the school environment, including in the city of Bandung who entered

social media, there were unscrupulous paskibra trainers who committed acts of sexual violence even though they did not have sexual relations, but it was violence against children both psychologically and physically. sexual harassment and is currently still in the legal process being handled by UPT P2TP2A because the victim was dissatisfied with the trial process in court, he said, the teachers gave one testimony.

Actually, this problem has been known for a long time but why hasn't action been taken, and what I have said is please go to UPT P2TP2A here. We have our lawyer and have a discussion with our lawyer, so the three environments are vulnerable, so what we hope for now is the main and first thing is an increase in family resilience with family resilience. After there was a GN AKSA regulation that regulates it, there are even more problems with this regulation that can cover the law, there is only one step left with other devices. Because now the modes of violence are getting more sophisticated, getting weirder and growing. Based on the results of research and discussion on child protection in the family, school and community, as stated by the Head of UPT P2TP2A Bandung, it can be concluded that violence against children can occur anywhere and anytime. Thus, family resilience in accordance with Law Number 10 of 1992 is a dynamic condition of a family that has tenacity and toughness, and contains physical material and mental and spiritual psyche to live independently, and develop themselves and their families to live harmoniously and improve physical and spiritual well-being. . In accordance with presidential instructions number 5 of 2014 concerning the national movement against sexual violence against children, which states that local governments are obliged to provide protection for children by providing a budget from the APBD and providing competent personnel to solve problems that seriously injure the rights of children. Children caused by preventive action efforts carried out by implementing agents for the implementation of child protection that are not supposed to be based on Law Number 10 of 1992 can be used as a legal umbrella to carry out socialization to all members of the community in building family resilience to avoid violence against children.

Based on the results of research and discussion of the economic environment, this is closely related to the economic conditions of the less prosperous families where children are victims who have to bear the burden of the family to earn a living helping their parents by odd jobs or as laborers in informal companies, even many children who abandoned by their parents so that children grow and thrive outside the home and outside the supervision of parents and grow and develop on the streets so that many live vagrants become buskers, all of this happens as a result of the lack of ability of parents to support their families or there is no responsibility as parents so that there is a violation of children's rights, this is very vulnerable to violence against children, to find out how local government policies are to carry out protection of children as a result of the influence of the family economy, this is closely related to the Office of the Republic of Indonesia. labor force in the city of Bandung and the social service for poverty alleviation in the city of Bandung.

Based on the results of research and discussion of the implementation of policies on child protection at the Bandung City Manpower Office, we will listen to an interview secretary of the Manpower Office who said: that in accordance with our main tupoksi, our main duties are related to employment, in terms of with the protection of children, we have problems with changing SOTK based on local regulation number 8 of 2016, one of the authorities of the city of Bandung, namely the supervision of manpower shifts to the province so that it can be said that the role of our function is a bit sterile, so the role of its function is in the provincial manpower office, in dealing with existing problems, our efforts are guidance by the Norms Development Sector Employment, so it's more coaching but not belittle us because the authority is in the regions.

The mayor delegates to manpower which is very complex in relation to the protection of children in our field, we continue to carry out coaching and coordinate with other agencies, and are now drafting a new regional regulation, in accordance with developments in the past with the existing problems, it is necessary to amend the local regulation. From local regulation number 13 of 2002 concerning employment. One of the articles is related to the protection of children in terms of employment, so our authority is heavier on coaching. Indeed, the reality in the field is sometimes seen that there are some children who are outside/on the streets are related to other agencies related to law enforcement, brokers in large, medium or small companies in Bandung, indeed there is no accurate data and no complaints, with a supervisory function. We don't exist, so it's also more difficult for us to monitor conditions on the ground. But from a legal perspective, we have regulated the protection of children, especially in the new regional regulation, this guidance has socialization, namely dissemination, delivery of information via the web, then there is also an application that can be downloaded by the public called BIMA, the focus is on job market information. but it will be developed into employment information, can interact then social media can make it easier for the community to also supervise related to child protection. If there is spaciousness there is involvement with other agencies with the Satpol PP, the police, the prosecutor's office, immigration because it involves foreign workers mainly with supervisors but the problem is that the role of the supervisory function has been withdrawn to the province while the field conditions are at level two. Protection of children in labor is not included in the main performance because the authority for the role of the supervisory function has been withdrawn to the province, so that it is difficult to implement because there is no authority.

Based on the results of research and discussion of the implementation of protection for children in the field of labor related to economic problems in the family, the role of the labor service is expected to take part in overcoming the protection of children so that children get their rights to grow and develop in accordance with its nature, in accordance with what is mandated by law number 35 concerning child protection, but in carrying out its duties the Bandung City Manpower Service cannot carry out its duties in accordance with its function to carry out supervision of the existence of workers in the city of Bandung, including the existence of workers.

The existing regulations involve children, because the role of the supervisory function on labor in the Bandung City area has been withdrawn to the provincial level, the supervisory role and function carried out by the province has become less effective because many cities and regencies have to supervised covering West Java, although there is a regional coordinator, technically supervision of manpower will be more effective if it is submitted to the city/district. Activities carried out by the Social Service for Poverty Reduction in dealing with neglected children, the Bandung City Social Service in coordination with the Ministry, West Java Province and community social institutions, and the participation of the Garda PPKS (social welfare management) community formed by the Bandung city government. community-based, to monitor in the field at least there are reports through social media twitter, fb and WA about the presence of neglected people, sick people, people who cannot be overcome, coupled with the existence of social welfare center facilities in Rancacili, namely the existence of housing facilities Stopping over the handling/shelter of children on the streets will have a positive and good impact on child protection, although currently there are still children roaming the Bandung City area, but with the provision of facilities and budget for handling street children at this time there is still a shortage for monitoring the condition/condition of the streets in the vast city of Bandung so that it is difficult to reach street children who roam, if it is equipped with CCTV to monitor street children, it will make it easier to reach street children who will later have facilities to live and grow and develop according to their nature and are facilitated by the central government and local governments.

Furthermore, the results of research and discussion of child protection are seen from the leadership's commitment, namely that the Bandung City Regional House of Representatives and the Mayor of Bandung, have issued regional regulations which are derivatives of Law number 23 of 2010 which has been changed to Law number 35 of 2014 concerning Protection children, and followed up with the issuance of the Bandung Mayor's regulation and the Bandung Mayor's Decree to organize child protection, this can be seen from the policies that have been issued by the Bandung City Government, namely: 1) Regional Regulation number 10 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection. 2) Bandung Mayor Regulation number 661 of 2016 concerning Regional Action Plans for the Development of Child Friendly Cities in Bandung City 2016-2017. 3) Mayor of Bandung Decree Number 463/Kep.660-BPPKB/2016 concerning the Child Friendly City Task Force for the 2016-2018 period.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, the researchers can conclude that the implementation of policies on child protection at UPT P2TP2A Bandung City has not been optimal, although in fact all cases of victims who report to UPT P2TP2A can be served and resolved properly and in accordance with child protection procedures, but still requires performance stabilization. First, human resources manager at UPT P2TP2A Bandung City which is still lacking, namely ASN, Lawyer and Psychologists. Second, there are no facilities and infrastructure, especially safe houses that are indispensable for handling and overcoming victims of violence, including inadequate counseling rooms, as well as libraries for legal and psychological literature. Third, there is no budget for operational costs for handling or handling victims, whether needed by counselors or UPPA Poltabes apparatus and the very low honorarium of counselors will have an impact on sub-optimal service. Forth, there is no budget to finance socialization and outreach to the community as an effort to prevent acts of violence. Fifth, the time for handling and overcoming victims of violence against children in the judicial process required by the prosecutor and the judiciary is very less because the settlement time has been limited by the rules.

The efforts to overcome these obstacles are by. First, efforts to overcome the shortage of human resources, namely by working overtime and synchronizing activities to run effectively and efficiently. Second, efforts to lack infrastructure, namely because there is no safe house, UPT P2TP2A Bandung City coordinates with provincial P2TP2A to be able to use provincial safe house facilities, as well as for counseling rooms to optimize existing rooms, to overcome references because there is no library by using services Internet. Third, efforts to overcome budget shortfalls for operations, namely by making efficient use of the existing budget. Fourth, Efforts to overcome the lack of budget availability for the socialization of violence against children by optimizing community participation, where UPT P2TP2A Bandung was once invited by the community to be a resource person for the prevention of violence against children. e) Efforts to overcome the limited time in the judicial process of violence against children, namely by working more than working hours, namely working overtime.

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