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The Innovation Breakthrough in Digital and Disruptive Era
Implementation of the Assistance Programme for Child Victims of Sexual Violence at the Minahasa Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office

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ABSTRACT
The purpose of this study is to find out how the implementation of the mentoring program from the Office of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection in Minahasa Regency in accompanying Child victims of Sexual Violence. The research method used is qualitative research and data collection techniques in this study are observation and interviews where the number of informants and informants is 8 people. Based on the results of research and findings in the field, it can be concluded that the Child Assistance Program for Victims of Sexual Violence at the Minahasa Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office has not been fully implemented because the implementing policy is more focused on the mentoring process without touching the prevention process, so parents do not know what is happening. This must be done when there is sexual violence and there is still a lack of socialization from relevant agencies regarding sexual violence against children to the community.

Keywords: Implementation, Assistance Program, Children, Victims of Violence

1. INTRODUCTION
Inside the life of the country and country, children are the future of the nation and the subsequent technology of the nation's beliefs, so that every baby has the proper to survival, boom and development, participation and safety of acts of violence and discrimination and civil rights and freedoms. regulation range 35 of 2014 regarding toddler protection explains that baby protection is all sports to make sure and shield youngsters and their rights so they can live, grow, increase, and take part optimally in accordance with the dignity of humanity and acquire safety from violence and discrimination [1].

The purpose of the mentoring programme for child victims of sexual violence is to reduce the increase in cases of sexual violence in Minahasa and to help relieve trauma for children who have been victims of sexual violence. The assistance programme at the Minahasa Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office is in the form of psychological assistance to eliminate trauma to children who are victims of sexual violence, besides that the Minahasa Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office provides a sense of comfort and security to victims and does not ask questions related to sexual harassment if the victim is still traumatised [2].

However, the problem in this research is that in addition to seeing whether this program has been implemented properly, there is also a need for socialisation from the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of Minahasa Regency for the community to be more vigilant and inform children not to be influenced or trust strangers because cases of sexual violence / abuse against minors are the highest cases in Minahasa Regency [3].

Basically, cases of sexual violence against children must be resolved, because if it is not resolved then the case will reappear and the handling of children who become victims must be resolved quickly because they are the nation's assets and must be protected [4].
To prevent sexual violence against children, the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of Minahasa Regency in carrying out its duties has cooperation with the local police who help to facilitate the handling or assistance of victims of sexual violence against children in Minahasa Regency.

Before handling a case, it is important for everyone involved to know the code of ethics, and child safety policies. When working with children, individuals and organisations who volunteer are bound by guidelines or codes of conduct. Child status is maintained regardless of marital status. If she gives birth, she should still be defined as a child. If the child is married and gives birth, she is still treated as a child with special needs and needs attention. Based on the description above, researchers are interested in finding and exploring: Implementation of the Assistance Programme for Child Victims of Sexual Violence at the Minahasa Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office.

According to Eyestone in Agustino, defines that: "Public policy is as a relationship between a government unit and its environment". What affects the successful implementation of a policy is communication, communication determines the success of achieving goals, effective implementation will only be achieved if decision makers (decision makers) know what they have to do, communications must be accurate and must be carefully understood by implementers [5].

As stated by Dye in Lumingkewas that "The failure of policy implementation is not always mistakes and errors at the level of policy formulation, but rather at the level of policy implementation [6]". The notion of implementation can refer to regulations or policies in the public or social interest.... A policy will be seen as useful if the implementation of the policy has been carried out.

According to Ricard J. Gelles, violence against children is an intentional act that causes harm or harm to children (both physically and emotionally) [7].

Children who are victims of sexual violence really need assistance because here the role of the companion is needed. Children who are victims of sexual violence are in need of legal assistance and assistance related to their psychosocial conditions. [8]. Mentoring is an activity that means leading, teaching, leading with more control, supervising and controlling. In recent cases of sexual violence against children, it is necessary to provide assistance to children as victims of sexual violence, especially mentally in dealing with it [9].

To reduce the impact of ongoing trauma and to improve the mental state of victims, support for children's mental health is needed. It is stated in Indonesian Law Number 35 of 2014 Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection that special protection for child victims of sexual violence is psychosocial assistance [10].

Psychosocial assistance aims to help victims understand their problems, make decisions, and promote their physical, psychological, spiritual, and social recovery so that social functions can resume as before, psychosocial assistance is intended to be provided to victims. Assistants in this case are social workers with expertise in social work. Explained in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 35 of 2014 "Companions are social workers who have professional competence in their fields [11].

Childhood is where children are in the process of growing up. Therefore, children must be protected from all possibilities of violence against children, especially sexual violence.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research uses descriptive with qualitative research methods. Descriptive research is data collected in the form of words, pictures and not numbers. According to Sugiyono, descriptive research is a study trying to describe an event systematically [12]. This method and can help researchers to describe and analyse what happened in this study. Thus the researcher aims to find out the Implementation of the Assistance Programme for Child Victims of Sexual Violence at the Minahasa Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office.

In this study, the focus of research is on the theory of policy implementation from Van Metter and Van Horn which consists of five indicators, namely Policy Size and Objectives, Coordination, Monitoring, Social Environment and Impact [13].

In this study, there are two data used, namely: Primary Data This information comes directly from respondents. In fact, it comes from interviews. From direct observation of the situation at the research location as well. Informants who are the object of this research are employees at the Minahasa Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office, the surrounding community and mothers of victims of sexual violence. While secondary data is obtained from supporting sources at the research location, namely documents and statistics, books, magazines, newspapers and other information related to the object of research. Data collection in this study was carried out by observation, interviews, and documentation [14].
3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the researcher's analysis are included in the description of the research results and adjusted to the theory used by the researcher, namely using the research construction sub-focus that arises from 2 components, namely the theory of policy implementation from Van Metter and Van Horn and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. So that 5 indicators are formed which according to the researcher are suitable for use in this research, namely: Policy Size and Objectives, Coordination, Monitoring, Social Environment and Impact.

a. Policy Size and Objectives

The performance of policy implementation can be measured if-and only-if the size and objectives of the policy are realistic with the socio-culture that exists at the policy implementer level.

b. Coordination

Ministries that handle government issues in the field of child protection must coordinate with relevant child institutions to manage child protection properly.

c. Monitoring

The final step of assistance is carried out when the child assistance programme for victims of sexual violence is declared complete if the child's condition has returned to normal or the legal process has been completed after the assistance to child victims of violence is declared complete. These young people must still be monitored for their status and cannot just be let go.

d. Social Environment

The social environment is where daily activities take place. The social environment is a determining factor in behavioural changes that occur in each individual or group.

e. Impact

Impact is the influence or effect in every decision taken by someone usually has its own impact, both positive and negative impacts. Similarly, sexual violence against minors can have a negative impact on the psychological condition of children and cause trauma to children.

These sub-focuses were chosen because the researchers thought that these five sub-focuses would be good indicators of how the Minahasa Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office implements its mentoring programme for children who have experienced sexual abuse.

According to the field data collected by the researchers on assisting child victims of sexual violence, the government does make efforts to help these victims through agencies and institutions responsible for dealing with issues affecting children. The agencies' goal is to help child victims of sexual violence, and part of that help includes returning the child to a previous state and getting rid of the trauma that comes with being a victim. Each organisation has a different approach to helping children who have been victims of violence, but overall they work to prevent future trauma and provide guidance to families on how to care for their children. In reality, many victimised families close the case as a family, forgetting about the psychological state of the children due to shame and viewing the incident as a scandal to be dealt with at a later date.

Based on the research and discussion data as presented and described in the previous chapter, the researcher concludes that the Implementation of the Assistance Programme for Child Victims of Sexual Violence at the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of Minahasa Regency is a study of how to help children who have been sexually assaulted by government agencies, but the implementation will not be perfect if only the government implements this child assistance programme. Other parties should help with the assistance programme for children who have been sexually assaulted, such as the police, who help with cases of sexual violence against minors.

In this study, the researcher focused on how the assistance to child victims of sexual violence in Minahasa Regency and whether this assistance programme has been implemented properly. Interviews and field observations were conducted by researchers to collect data that would help them focus their research findings. The implementation theory proposed by Van Metter and Van Horn as well as Law Number 35 of 2014 which discusses child protection, then the researchers constructed it into five indicators, namely Policy Size and Objectives, Coordination, Monitoring, Social Environment and Impact.

3.1. Policy size and objectives

When the child's condition has begun to return to normal before experiencing sexual violence, as in the AP case, where assistance for AP did not last long because AP's physical and psychological condition had returned to normal before experiencing sexual violence, it becomes a measure of the success of assisting cases of sexual violence against minors. The purpose of assisting children who have experienced sexual violence is to protect children, uphold their rights, and reduce the
damage experienced by these children. The criteria for determining whether a child needs assistance after being a victim of sexual violence is to report the incident, followed by an evaluation or site visit to determine whether the elements of sexual violence of the victim, perpetrator, and witnesses are real.

3.2. Coordination.

The purpose of coordination is to create the effectiveness and efficiency of an organisation by aligning various organisational activities. Preventing conflicts from breaking out in the organisation and accommodating the interests of many parties. Conditions that must be carried out so that coordination is carried out properly include: cooperation, trying to achieve goals, mutual respect, and work enthusiasm. The Minahasa Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office itself focuses on fulfilling the rights of child victims because it is their duty and responsibility to protect children. The Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of Minahasa Regency makes efforts, namely assistance. The advocacy procedure is divided into two parts for children accused of being victims of violence: legal proceedings and rehabilitation. While the legal procedure escorts the conclusion to the verdict, it is expected that the advocacy programme will lead to the child rehabilitation process so that the children can be strong and steadfast. Each victim requires a different rehabilitation process according to their needs, and rehabilitation aims to reintegrate or restore the child's condition to its original state. In addition, the physical and psychological rehabilitation process, rehabilitation is carried out continuously according to the needs of the child if the child's condition has returned to normal, and the rehabilitation process is stopped. If adult perpetrators are brought into the realm of legal proceedings, the police have the responsibility and obligation to handle and follow up on cases of sexual violence against minors in two different ways. If the perpetrator is a child, differentiation is a deliberation where the police conduct a deliberation with the victim's family and the perpetrator from the results of the differentiation it is determined which legal procedure to take. Minahasa police personally investigate sexual assault cases after receiving a report from a guardian or family member because, in their opinion, the chronology of events should be clear and only the child victim of sexual assault themselves can give a proper explanation of what happened when.

3.3. Monitoring.

Monitoring aims to observe/know the progress, identification and problems as well as anticipation/solution efforts. If monitoring is done well, it will be useful in ensuring that the implementation of activities remains on track (according to programme guidelines and planning). With regard to the monitoring aspect, it can be said that monitoring is very important because, even though the child's condition has returned to normal, as it was before sexual violence occurred to him/her, the child can still experience traumatic events in the future. As a result, relevant agencies and institutions should not be indifferent and should be ready to assist the victim whenever she needs it. Lack of resources prevents regular monitoring, and given the prevalence of violence against children, agencies and institutions should concentrate more on providing care for such children. Parents and other members of the community should pay attention to these cases and report any instances where children are sexually assaulted.

3.4. Social Environment

According to Sartin in Dulyono's book, the social environment is all other people or humans who influence us [15]. Direct influence, such as our daily interactions with other people, family, friends, schoolmates or work colleagues. The social environment that we know includes the family environment, peer environment and neighbourhood environment. The social environment that we know includes the family environment, peer environment, and neighbourhood environment. The social environment is an environment that cannot be separated in human life, because without the support of the surrounding environment a person cannot develop properly. In terms of the social environment, it can be said that sexual violence against minors, in fact, has a significant impact on social life, with the number of incidents increasing every day. This increase can be caused by several factors that influence it but there are several main factors that cause this increase in cases, namely educational and cultural factors. Therefore, there is a need for action to be taken by the agency to prevent the increase in cases, one of which is by conducting socialisation to the surrounding community.

3.5. Impact

Positive impact means showing a change for the better, while negative impact means showing a change for the worse from before the development took place, the Interview results revealed that most of the children's personality impact did change; Some children had a tendency to become hostile and withdrawn, for the worse; other children often had hallucinations while they slept; These children appeared frightened and delirious about what happened to them; however, there were some children whose personality impact was not affected and continued as usual because no negative
events had occurred; however, these children’s relationships with their closest friends changed. In order to avoid alienating children or increasing the amount of pressure they experience, the child’s living environment should better understand how to behave towards children who have been victims of sexual violence. Therefore, it is important to better understand the environment in which children live. However, some children do not experience a change in attitude, and this may be because their environment is not understood by them. It is expected that the child may eventually begin to understand that he or she has been a victim of violence, and if there is no more support, the child may behave negatively. This is something to be aware of as the child’s situation can change at any time. However, support is not really stopped because memories cannot be erased; as a result, if the victim does need support, the organisation continues to maintain contact with the child.

Based on the research results and findings in the field, it can be concluded that the Assistance Programme for Child Victims of Sexual Violence at the Minahasa Regency Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection Office has not been fully implemented properly.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and findings in the field, it can be concluded that the Assistance Programme for Child Victims of Sexual Violence at the Minahasa Regency Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection Office has not been fully implemented properly because it can be seen from:

a. Policy Measures and Objectives

The mentoring process carried out by the Minahasa Regency Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection Office has not been fully implemented properly because it can be seen from the number of sexual violence cases that are still increasing and also the community does not know all the goals and policies due to the lack of socialisation from the agency.

b. Coordination

Coordination carried out by the agency still has obstacles, namely constraints on cooperation in the police area in several places.

c. Monitoring

In terms of monitoring the form of monitoring carried out by the Minahasa Regency Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection Office does so that they cannot let go and they must be ready if the victim needs their help at any time, even though it is not very strong.

d. Social environment

Education and cultural factors are also things that can cause cases of sexual violence, because if there is no education from an early age about things related to the causes of sexual violence and the surrounding culture that is not good can also cause this case to increase.

e. Impact

The impact that can be felt by child victims of sexual violence cases can have positive and negative impacts, the positive impact is that the victim can be more careful not to be easy with people he doesn't know and the negative impact is that the victim may feel traumatised and afraid of the surrounding environment even though it is related to the closest person.

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REFERENCES


