

Implementation of Binjai Mayor Regulation Number 9 of 2022 Concerning the Protection of Women and Children from Violence

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Abstract. *Binjai Mayor Regulation Number 9 of 2022 concerning the Protection of Women and Children from Violence is a strategic policy to overcome the high rate of violence against these vulnerable groups. This research aims to analyze the implementation of policies, the challenges faced, and the necessary improvement measures. The research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation studies. The subjects of the study include government officials, field officers, non-governmental organizations, and victims of violence. The results of the study show that the implementation of the policy has resulted in several achievements, such as the formation of integrated services for victims of violence, increasing public awareness through educational campaigns, and cross-sector cooperation for case handling. However, the implementation of this policy has not run optimally due to various obstacles, such as limited human resources and budgets, low public awareness, patriarchal cultural barriers, and ineffective coordination between institutions. These obstacles have an impact on the slow process of handling cases and the lack of optimal support for victims of violence. Therefore, this study recommends increased budget allocation, professional training, strengthening cross-agency coordination mechanisms, and more intensive public campaigns to change cultural norms that support violence. In conclusion, although these policies have had a positive impact, further efforts are needed to improve their effectiveness. With integrated strategic steps, this policy has the potential to become a stronger instrument in protecting women and children from violence in Binjai City.*

Keywords: *Protection Policy, Violence against Women and Children, Policy Implementation, Binjai City*

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INTRODUCTION

A country has a crucial task to provide welfare to the community. The implementation of government duties and functions must be based on whether the community is truly fulfilled for what the government has done (Simamora et al., 2023). Crucial problems from the community must be completely accommodated by the government which in the end will be a policy that can later overcome every problem that exists in the community. Of course, in making a policy, it must be based on the problems of the public that can really have an impact and influence on many people, this is done so that the policies made are not in vain or in this case the policies made must be on target (Bustomi, 2022).

The protection of women and children from various forms of violence is one of the main issues in inclusive and equitable social development (Siagian & Subroto, 2024). As part of efforts to create a safer and dignified society, the Binjai City Government issued Mayor Regulation

Number 9 of 2022. This policy is an important legal basis in providing maximum protection for women and children who are vulnerable to becoming victims of violence (Jamaludin, 2021).

Binjai Mayor Regulation Number 9 of 2022 is present in response to the high number of cases of violence against women and children, both in domestic and public spaces. With a comprehensive scope, this policy is designed to guarantee the basic rights of women and children, while ensuring that perpetrators of violence can be prosecuted in accordance with applicable laws (Eddyono et al., 2016). As a growing city, Binjai faces significant challenges in ensuring the protection of vulnerable groups.

The complexity of social, cultural, and economic issues is often a major obstacle to efforts to deal with violence (Mamulaty, 2024). Therefore, this Mayor Regulation is expected to be able to provide a clear framework for various related parties. The implementation of this Mayor Regulation involves various elements of society, ranging from the government, law enforcement agencies, community organizations, to individuals. Synergy among various parties is the main key in ensuring that this policy can be implemented effectively and achieve the expected goals.

Table 1. Data on Cases of Violence Against Women in Indonesia

Year	Total Number of Reported Cases (Female Victims)	Number of Domestic Violence Cases (Female Victims)
2021	21.753	12.699
2022	25.053	15.106
2023	26.161	15.688
2024 (as of March)	3.305	2.008

Source: PPA symphony processed by the Researcher, 2024

Based on the table above accessed through the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA) of the Ministry of Women and Children's Protection, it can be concluded that cases of violence against women that occurred from 2021 to March 2024 are increasing. Not to mention that in March 2024 there have been 3,305 reported cases of violence against women, of which more than half are cases of domestic violence, which is around 2,008 cases. This increase in cases shows that cases of violence against women, especially in the household, are a crucial problem that needs to be handled comprehensively.

According to Tambaip & Tjilen (2023), in the context of its implementation, this regulation includes various preventive measures, case handling, and rehabilitation for victims of violence. In addition, this regulation also focuses on efforts to empower women and children as a form of long-term prevention of violence. The importance of implementing this policy is not only seen from a legal perspective, but also from a moral and humanitarian perspective. Women and children are a group that often faces discrimination and injustice (Anggraeni, 2024). Therefore, the protection of them is a shared responsibility. In recent years, increasing public awareness of the importance of protecting women and children has shown positive results. However, the still high rate of violence is a reminder that this work is not finished. Mayor Regulation Number 9 of 2022 is a concrete step to overcome this problem.

One of the important aspects of the implementation of this regulation is the provision of integrated services for victims of violence (Mallawi et al., 2022). These services include legal, psychological, and medical assistance, which is expected to help victims recover and move on with their lives better (Dewi et al., 2023). In addition, this policy also highlights the importance of public education and awareness as a preventive effort. Social campaigns, training, and educational programs are expected to create a more supportive environment for women and children (Basiroen et al., 2024).

It is undeniable that the challenges in implementing this regulation are enormous. Lack of resources, low community knowledge, and cultural barriers are often obstacles in achieving maximum results (Indah et al., 2024). Therefore, the Binjai City Government is committed to optimizing the implementation of this regulation through adequate budget allocation, training for officers, and strict supervision of its implementation. As a legal instrument, Mayor Regulation Number 9 of 2022 provides a basis for law enforcement to act more decisively against perpetrators of violence. This is expected to provide a deterrent effect while strengthening the protection of victims. In the implementation process, periodic evaluation is one of the important components. This evaluation aims to identify the obstacles faced and improve the shortcomings in policy implementation (Sari & Dewi., 2023).

The implementation of this regulation also requires active participation from the community. Without community support, government efforts to protect women and children will not achieve optimal results (Siswanto & Miarsa, 2024). In addition to the law enforcement aspect, this regulation also pays attention to the prevention of gender-based violence. This includes the protection of women and children from various forms of discrimination that have the potential to cause violence. This Mayor Regulation not only functions as a legal tool, but also as a tangible manifestation of the Binjai City Government's commitment to creating a safer and fairer environment for all its citizens. The implementation of this policy is also an important indicator in local governments' efforts to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially related to gender equality and women's empowerment.

In the long term, it is hoped that this policy can create a significant cultural change in society, where violence against women and children is no longer considered acceptable. The implementation of Mayor Regulation Number 9 of 2022 also gives a strong message that local governments are serious about protecting the basic rights of their citizens, especially those who are the most vulnerable. Through close cooperation between the government, the community, and various stakeholders, it is hoped that this Mayor Regulation will not only become a legal document, but also an effective tool to create real and sustainable change.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method (Sutopo, 2006). This approach was chosen to deeply understand the implementation of Binjai Mayor Regulation Number 9 of 2022, focusing on the process, challenges, and results of its implementation in the context of protecting women and children from violence. The research was conducted in Binjai City, especially in related agencies, such as the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office (DP3A), law enforcement agencies, and community organizations engaged in the protection of women and children. Research subjects include: (1) Local government officials involved in the formulation and implementation of policies; (2) Field officers such as police, social workers, and DP3A staff; (3) Representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who play a role in advocating for the protection of women and children; (4) Victims of violence (where possible, with ethical consent and privacy protection). Data is collected through the following techniques: (1) In-depth Interview: Conducted with key subjects to obtain information related to experience, understanding, and evaluation of regulatory implementation (Saleh, 2017); (2) Observation: Directly observe the implementation of policies, such as victim service mechanisms and community awareness campaign activities; (3) Documentation Study, review official documents such as Mayor Regulation Number 9 of 2022, implementation reports, data on violence cases, and related publications. The main instrument in this study is the researcher himself who acts as a key instrument. In addition, interview guides, observation sheets, and document checklists are used to guide the data collection process. The data obtained were analyzed using the thematic analysis method with the following steps (Miles & Huberman, 1992): (1) Sorting important data from interviews, observations, and documentation relevant to policy implementation; (2) Grouping data based on key themes such as implementation forms, constraints, and implementation outcomes; (3) Interpreting data to draw conclusions about the effectiveness and impact of the policy. To ensure the validity and reliability of the data,

triangulation is carried out by comparing information from various sources and methods. In addition, member checking is carried out by confirming the results of interviews with informants to ensure the correctness and consistency of the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Binjai Mayor Regulation Number 9 of 2022 Concerning the Protection of Women and Children

The implementation of Binjai Mayor Regulation Number 9 of 2022 is carried out through several main activities and mechanisms: (1) Integrated Service Provision, an integrated service center for women and children was established that included legal, psychological, and medical assistance. This service is coordinated by the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office (DP3A); (2) Community Socialization and Education, the Binjai City Government together with community organizations carry out public awareness campaigns related to violence against women and children. Socialization is carried out through mass media, social media, and face-to-face activities such as seminars and workshops; (3) Inter-Institutional Cooperation, policy implementation involves synergy between government agencies, law enforcement agencies, NGOs, and community leaders. Coordination is carried out through regular communication forums; (4) Reporting and Case Handling, the reporting system is opened through a special hotline and complaints at the DP3A office. Each report is followed up according to the established procedures.

Table 2. Policy Implementation Program

Program/Strategy	Implementation Description	Achievement
Integrated Services	Providing legal, medical, and psychological assistance for victims.	70% of victims get services.
Public Awareness Campaign	Socialization through mass media, social media, and face-to-face activities.	50% of people understand the regulations.
Inter-Institutional Cooperation	Coordination with the police, courts, and NGOs for case handling.	Cases are processed faster.
Reporting and Follow-up System	Hotline and complaint service for victims of violence.	30% of reports are acted upon quickly.

Policy implementation is a crucial part of the formulation of a policy. With the implementation of policies, we can see how the policies really provide benefits and solve community problems or not, or instead provide new problems to the community. In this case, the implementation of Binjai Mayor Regulation Number 9 of 2022 concerning the Protection of Women and Children is the main focus of researchers in seeing how the government plays its role as a holder of power in executing policies. This regulation on the protection of women and children is still relatively new in its implementation, even though this regulation has been awaited by many people, especially women, for a long time as a form of protection of women against the government.

In looking at the implementation of this regulation, the researcher uses the implementation model described by Charles O. Jones by including indicators such as Organization, Interpretation, and Application. The implementation of integrated services for women and children is one of the tangible results of the implementation of this policy. Based on the findings of the study, 70% of victims of violence have gained access to legal, psychological, and medical services. This is in line with the theory of an integrated service system proposed by (Gueta et al., 2022), which states that a holistic approach to dealing with victims of violence can accelerate their recovery physically and psychologically. This integrated service center reflects the government's efforts to provide continuous and integrated assistance. In addition, public awareness campaigns have increased public understanding of the importance of protecting women and children. Although only 50% of the public understands this policy, this achievement reflects a positive initial effort.

According to (Bandura & Wessels, 1997) In social learning theory, the dissemination of information through mass media and direct interaction can influence people's behavior in supporting violence reporting. Cooperation between institutions has also begun to show results, where case handling has become faster due to coordination between the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office (DP3A), the police, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This coordination reflects the importance of a cross-sectoral approach as articulated by (Christopoulos et al., 2012) In the theory of multiple streams, where synergy between policy actors increases the effectiveness of implementation.

Challenges and Obstacles to Policy Implementation

According to Mamulaty (2024), the implementation of this policy faces various obstacles that cause its implementation to not run optimally. Here are the findings from the study: (1) Lack of Resources, lack of budget and professionals such as psychologists and counselors hinder the provision of integrated services. The facilities provided are often inadequate, especially in case of emergencies; (2) Low Public Awareness, some people do not understand the existence of this regulation. Many victims are reluctant to report due to social stigma or distrust of the legal process; (3) Barriers to Inter-Agency Coordination, despite efforts to cooperate, there are often miscommunication between agencies, which leads to slow case handling; (4) Patriarchal Culture, local cultures that still view domestic violence as a private matter are a major challenge in encouraging reporting and handling cases.

Table 3. Challenges and Obstacles to Policy Implementation

Obstacle Factors	Description	Impact
Lack of Budget	Limited funds for program implementation, including training and provision of facilities.	Victim service is not optimal.
Human resource limitations	Lack of professional staff such as counselors, psychologists, and legal officers.	The handling of victims has slowed down.
Low Public Awareness	Many people do not know about the policy or are reluctant to report it because of stigma.	Reports of low violence.
Cross-Agency Coordination	Lack of communication between related agencies such as the police, DP3A, and NGOs.	Case handling is inefficient.
Cultural Factors	Patriarchal norms that consider violence as a private family affair.	The victim was reluctant to report or seek help.

In the implementation of policies, there are often challenges or obstacles that hinder the implementation of policies. Likewise, the Regulation of the Mayor of Binjai Number 9 of 2022 concerning the Protection of Women and Children from Violence which has various challenges in its implementation. From the results and previous discussions, the implementation challenges have been seen. Some of the challenges highlighted include the lack of public knowledge about violence against women and children (Djawaria & Malo, 2024). The problem of violence against women and children itself is a complex problem that involves various aspects. This also indirectly depends on how much public knowledge about this problem. Most people have the perception that violence is a form of domestic challenge, as a form of affection, and so on, which makes most cases of violence often go unreported and just disappear (Maisun et al., 2022).

For example, in the case of domestic violence, the neighbor is one of the people who should be able to provide assistance to the victim, indirectly the community in the victim's environment becomes an extension of assistance so that a report is created (Ayla, 2020). However, when the public does not have knowledge about this, then sensitivity to cases of violence against women and children is also only a hidden disgrace. In the implementation of the protection of women and children, there is a comprehensive concept that must be developed. The whole here is the same as the involvement of the community in providing assistance to others. In the Regulation of the Mayor of Binjai Number 9 of 2022 Article 27 Paragraph (1) it is stated that "The community can participate in efforts to prevent and handle women and children victims of

violence, exploitation, mistreatment and neglect through individual and institutional efforts.", which with the participation of the community itself can provide security and comfort together in the community environment.

This is also actually a weakness in the implementation of this policy because in Article 18 Paragraph (2) point (b) it is stated that "Prevention efforts can be carried out by building participation and concern for the community, families, towards the prevention and protection of women and children from acts of violence", which is the duty of the local government to realize it. However, despite various successes, the implementation of this policy still faces significant challenges. One of the main obstacles is resource limitations. Lack of budget and professionals, such as psychologists and counselors, are obstacles in providing optimal services. This confirms the findings from the study (Riyanto & Kovalenko, 2023) which states that limited human and financial resources are common obstacles in the implementation of social protection policies at the regional level. Low public awareness is also a major inhibiting factor.

Many victims of violence are reluctant to report because of social stigma or distrust of the legal system. According to (Gelles, 1998), societal attitudes towards violence, especially in domestic settings, are often influenced by cultural norms that perceive it as a private, not a public problem. This norm is evident in the context of patriarchal culture in Binjai, which reinforces the notion that domestic violence is a purely family affair. In addition, coordination between institutions that has not been fully effective hinders the handling of cases quickly and efficiently. For example, reports of violence are often delayed due to miscommunication between related agencies. According to Lipsky (1980) in the theory of street-level bureaucracy, the success of policy implementation is highly dependent on the effectiveness of bureaucracy in the field. If coordination does not go well, good policies on paper will be difficult to achieve the desired results.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of Binjai Mayor Regulation Number 9 of 2022 concerning the Protection of Women and Children from Violence shows a progressive step in the city government's efforts to create a safer and supportive environment for vulnerable groups. This policy has resulted in several positive achievements, including the formation of integrated services for victims, increased public awareness, and synergy between institutions in handling cases of violence. However, this success has not reached its maximum potential due to various obstacles. The main challenges faced in the implementation of this policy include limited human resources and budgets, low public awareness, patriarchal cultural barriers, and suboptimal cross-sector coordination. These obstacles reflect the urgent need to strengthen policy support, both in the form of increased budget allocations, professional training, and ongoing public education. Based on the discussion, the proposed solutions include increasing the capacity of victim services through greater budget allocation, the provision of experts, and the establishment of a more effective coordination mechanism between related institutions. In addition, changes in cultural norms that support violence can only be achieved through awareness campaigns involving community leaders, local organizations, and community-based approaches.

SUGGESTION

Although these policies have made a significant contribution to the protection of women and children in Binjai, further efforts are needed to address the existing challenges. With targeted strategic steps and strong multi-sectoral collaboration, it is hoped that this policy can be an effective instrument in reducing violence against women and children, as well as creating a more just and dignified society.

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