

Policy Implementation in Bekasi Municipal Government in Handling Violence Against Children in 2020 (A Case Study of the Bekasi City Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection)

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ABSTRACT

Cases of violence against children in Bekasi City are considered to be quite high, in 2020 there were 196 cases. Thus, the Bekasi Municipal Government took firm measures in dealing with cases of child violence through Bekasi City Regulation Number 12 of 2012 concerning Protection of Women and Children and Bekasi Mayor Regulation Number 19 of 2013 as a guide for all activities of the regional regulation. Therefore, a study was conducted to find out the causes of the increase in child violence rates in the city of Bekasi and how to implement the policies that were previously made to deal with cases of violence against children. This study employed a descriptive qualitative model where the existence of violence against children was described to increase every year even though the government has handled this case by issuing several policies. The results showed that the high cases of child violence in Bekasi City were influenced by the environment, the role of parents, and the use of smartphones without supervision. Meanwhile, the implementation of policies carried out by the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection related to handling cases of violence against children in Bekasi City can be said to be quite good, namely by prevention through socialization and handling by providing services in the form of counseling to heal trauma, post-mortem to prove the existence of violence, and assisting cases to completion.

Keywords: *Implementation, Public Policy, Violence Against Children.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a legal state that provides protection and guarantees to every citizen from all acts of violence, discrimination, or other crimes that can cause harm [1]. Cases of violence are still rampant in Indonesia and the number of cases of violence against women and children is an unavoidable fact [2]. The inability to resist during an attack makes women and children considered weak creatures, thus making women and children very vulnerable to violence, discrimination, and neglect of their rights [3]. In Article 28 B Paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution and its amendments, it is stated that all acts of violence including violence that befall women or children are a form of violation of human rights because

they have basic rights that must be fulfilled, namely the right to carry on their life [4]. Violence against women and children is not only a crime but also a social problem that must be addressed in both quality and quantity [5].

Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection defines a child as someone who is below 18 (eighteen) years old, including infants who are still in the womb. children must also be guaranteed, protected, and their rights fulfilled by parents, family, community, state, and government [6]. The violence that occurs against children in Indonesia every year tends to increase [7]. In 2019, the number of victims of violence against children has reached 7,252 people. The types of violence that occurred were dominated by sexual violence (45%), followed by

psychological violence (22%), and physical violence (20%). Meanwhile, according to data from the MoWECF's Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children [8], there were 6,051 cases of violence against children in 2020, with 1,929 male victims and 4,762 female victims.

The increase in the number of violence against children generally occurs in big cities, including Bekasi City. Data from the Bekasi City Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (2020) recorded the cases in the last five years, 2016-2020, and the number of child abuse reached 127 cases in 2016. In 2017, there was an increase to 198 cases. In 2018 there were 153 cases of child abuse. Meanwhile, in 2019 child abuse reached 197 cases. The number of violence in 2020 was 196 cases. The Bekasi Municipal Government then took firm steps in dealing with cases of violence against children by making several policies. Public policies are issued because of the need to solve problems that occur in society. Public policy is determined by the holders of power or the government in charge of meeting the needs and interests of the community [9]. The meaning of implementing public policy is a relationship that allows the achievement of goals or objectives as the result of activities carried out by the government. The success or failure of a policy can be seen after the policy is implemented [10].

Therefore, the Bekasi Municipal Government issued policies in the form of the Bekasi Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2012 concerning the Protection of Women and Children, as well as the Bekasi Mayor's Regulation Number 19 of 2013 as a guide for all activities from the previous regional regulations. The government continues to work on cases of violence against children through the Bekasi City Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection which was formed to empower women and as an effort to protect children in the community. In handling cases of violence against children, accordingly, cooperation is needed not only from parents, but also families, communities, government, and other parties, starting from the prevention, handling, to rehabilitation stages for the victims [11]. The collaboration is expected to support the success of programs that have been sought to reduce the number of violence, as well as make it easier for victims to report and receive protection from the authorities.

This article aims to analyze the extent to which the Bekasi City Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection handles cases of violence against children, as well as how the implementation of policies that have previously been made.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Policy Implementation Theory

Policy implementation is a real action taken by the government or the private sector by involving a number of sources to achieve predetermined goals [12]. The theory of policy implementation according to Edward III [13] is influenced by four variables, namely:

1. Communication is the success of policy implementation which requires the implementer to know what to do, where the goals and objectives of the policy must be transmitted to the target group, to reduce the failure rate of implementation.
2. Resources. Although the contents of the policy have been communicated clearly and consistently, if the implementer lacks the resources to implement it, then the implementation will not be effective. These resources can be in the form of human resources such as implementer competence and financial resources.
3. The implementer's disposition refers to his or her personality traits. The policy implementation process will be ineffective if the implementer has a different attitude or perspective than the policymaker.
4. Bureaucratic structure, organizational structure in charge of implementing policies and has a major influence on policy implementation. Aspects of the organizational structure are Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and fragmentation. An organizational structure that is too long will actually make supervision weak because it is too complicated.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the implementation of public policy is the implementation of the results of policy formulation aimed at the community or people who are affected by the policy. The stages of policy implementation are carried out after the public policy formulation stage. In this stage, what has been written in the formulation will be applied to the wider community. The policy can be interpreted as a series of actions taken after the policy is formulated or made. If the implementation is not carried out, then the policies that have been made will be in vain.

2.2. Public Policy Theory

A policy is a series of activities or actions made by a person or group with a specific purpose. This policy is implemented by the actors (stakeholders) to solve a certain problem [14]. Meanwhile, according to Mustopadidjaja,

public policy is a policy made by the government as a policymaker in order to achieve a goal, and in its preparation through various stages [14]. Therefore, it can be concluded that policy is an effort to achieve certain goals, and become a way out of a problem. Meanwhile, public policy means a series of activities carried out by the government and involves several parties who have an interest in certain goals.

2.3. Child Abuse Theory

First, confirm Child abuse is an act of violence against children by adults who should be responsible for the safety and welfare of children. Violence in the form of physical and mental violence that results in physical and mental damage or loss is feared that this act of violence might affect the child's growth [15]. Child abuse is also defined as an act in the form of repeatedly injuring a child physically and emotionally based on an urge to injure, uncontrolled corporal punishment, permanent degradation, and ridicule or sexual violence [16].

Based on the explanation of the theory above, it can be concluded that child abuse is an act of violence directed at children and can cause physical and mental injury. Violence against children can be in the form of employing minors, sexual harassment, abuse, and human trafficking. Perpetrators of acts of violence come from those closest to them such as parents who should be able to protect them instead of committing acts of violence.

3. METHOD

This study employed a descriptive qualitative model, a research method that describes a phenomenon under study (be it an event or action) into words (description) [17]. The data and information were obtained from the results of interviews, observations, and documentation. The interview is a technique carried out by asking several questions directly to someone or several people involved in the study, which can be carried out directly face to face or through online media [18]. Observations were carried out by direct observation of the topic being raised by providing a clear picture of the problem and instructions for solving it [19]. Meanwhile, data documentation is a data collection technique by collecting materials such as news in the media, letters, and reports to find the necessary information [20].

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Cases of Violence Against Children in Bekasi City

4.1.1. Public Awareness

Recently, public awareness of child violence can be said to be better than in previous years, where people have become more concerned with cases of child violence that occur. This is indicated by the increasing number of reports of acts of violence against children to the authorities. The public has begun to realize that cases of sexual violence are crimes against humanity.

Thus, they must be dealt with in accordance with applicable law. The public has also begun to dare to bring their cases to be processed, but it cannot be denied that there are still people who consider cases of violence against children a family disgrace and shame. Therefore, it becomes an obstacle for the Office of Child Empowerment and Protection in processing the case.

4.1.2. Environment

Based on Mrs. Mini's statement, the violence that occurs in Bekasi City generally occurs in slum settlements that are very densely populated. Perpetrators of acts of violence come from the closest people such as uncles, stepfathers, teachers, as well as siblings, who are supposed to protect children from acts of violence. Most perpetrators of child abuse are aware of the ins and outs of the surrounding environment, making it easier to commit acts of violence against children. Moreover, victims are also easier to lure and seduce for they know the perpetrators.

4.1.3. The Role of Parents

Parents have an important role in the growth and development of children including providing protection for children from all acts of violence. The people of Bekasi City are dominated by workers in the industrial sector, not only men but women also work in this sector. Busy working parents cause less attention given to children. The lack of attention given causes parents not to know what is happening to their children, besides that children feel more free and unsupervised, which makes them easier to deviate. According to Mrs. Mini, there were several cases of violence in which the parents of the victims did not know that their children often received violent treatment from the closest people

4.1.4. The Use of Smartphone

The use of smartphones is one of the factors of child abuse. Currently, smartphones are used by many groups ranging from children to the elderly, because of the many conveniences felt by smartphone users. Smartphones provide various features that can make it easier for humans to carry out their activities such as food delivery services, online shopping, learning support applications for children,

games, and so on. This technological progress is naturally accompanied by the aftermath, the impact that occurs on children in the form of online game addiction, lack of social interaction, and addition to watching pornographic content. The use of smartphones without supervision causes children to be able to access pornographic sites and other dangerous sites because children's curiosity tends to be greater. Thus, the role of parents is needed to supervise and direct children in the use of smartphones. In an interview, Mrs. Ika Merdekawati said:

“The effect of smartphone abuse on children is enormous. Children who should learn or add insight via the internet might open pornographic sites when there is no supervision from their parents. Finally, children practice what they have watched for they are curious about how it feels. Parents are obliged to not only supervise the children but also teach them sex education from an early age. Children only watch pornographic content without knowing that this should not be done with just anyone.”

4.2. Impact of Violence on Children

Children who are victims of violence will experience physical or emotional impacts. Changes that occur after acts of violence, namely children become more silent and moody, difficult to control emotions, loss of appetite, depression, and stress. Children feel guilty for what happened to them and there is an excessive sense of disappointment towards the opposite gender. Commonly, sexual acts or violence that are carried out repeatedly can cause addiction for children. Recovery of victims must be carried out as soon as possible. Therefore, the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection provides services in the form of counseling as a form of handling victims' recovery. Counseling is not only intended for the victim but also given to the victim's parents to assist the victim going through the trauma period. According to Mrs. Ika:

“In the counseling session, there were many children who spoke loudly about the sequence of events but did not understand what they were going through.”

It can be concluded that many children did not understand what happened to them and preferred to remain silent. Furthermore, threats from the perpetrators caused the children to look more moody and irritable because they cannot express what happened. Counseling was often done in the form of interviews and was still adjusted to the age of the victim. Counseling for 4-5 years old children was done while playing and watching cartoons. During the counseling, they were given a tool to draw. After the counseling is done, the drawing will be analyzed. Children can express their anger through the pictures and colors given to the pictures. For children

aged 5 years and above, or children who are interactive, an interview was carried out in the counseling session. If the results of the interview were still insufficient to provide information related to the case that befell the child, the child was directed to draw while playing. The counseling atmosphere was made as comfortable as possible. Thus, the child was not afraid to explain what happened. In order to see the developments that occurred after the counseling, supervision was carried out, namely coordinating with victims' families and reporting whether there was a good or bad change after the counseling session. If the child's condition became worse and there was no change, the child might be referred to a UNISMA psychologist for follow-up under the existing MOU.

4.3. Policy Implementation of the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection in Handling Cases of Violence against Children in Bekasi City

In describing and analyzing the data, the researchers utilized the theory of policy implementation proposed by George C. Edwards III, consisting of 4 policy implementation variables as follows:

4.3.1. Communication

The first variable in implementation is communication. The implementation of a policy will run effectively if the policymakers have known what things will be done. All policy decisions must be communicated to the members who will carry out the policy. This communication is intended to enable the policies to apply consistently in the community. Communication is very important in the process of implementing policies for handling cases of child violence in Bekasi City, where communication is not only conveyed between policy implementers but also to other groups and parties involved. Communication by the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection was carried out through coordination meetings with several other agencies such as the Education Authorities and Social Services to carry out socialization to the community. The distribution of information related to handling cases of violence against children was also presented through social media.

a. Coordination Meetings

The form of communication carried out by the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection with other agencies in handling cases of child violence in Bekasi City was through coordination meetings. Coordination meetings were held every two months and took place in the Bekasi Mayor's Hall. Coordination meetings were mandatory and in one year there were six

coordination meetings attended by representatives of the service and task force teams. If there were urgent matters, coordination was carried out via WhatsApp and held direct meetings to follow up and review existing cases. The coordination meeting discussed the development of a children's forum, evaluating programs for handling and preventing child cases, and reminding the task force, and inviting the parties involved to always be active in every activity and program.

b. Socialization

Socialization in the context of preventing acts of violence against children was carried out at schools and Integrated Healthcare Center or events held by Family Welfare Programme in Bekasi City.

1) School

In 2020, socialization was carried out in a number of schools in Bekasi City starting from elementary, junior high, senior high, and religious-based schools. This outreach was intended for students and teachers. Routine socialization was carried out annually starting from July to September, but due to a large number of schools in Bekasi City, this socialization was divided into several parts, where every year only 15-22 schools are given socialization. The socialization contained an explanation of the types of violence that might occur in the surrounding environment such as sexual violence. The socialization also provided understanding to students about which body parts should not be touched by others, prevention efforts, and what to do when a child gets violent. This socialization aims to make students know what steps to take if they experience a condition like the one above. The Covid-19 pandemic had not stopped the socialization agenda which was usually routinely carried out. The virtual face-to-face socialization was carried out through Zoom or Google Meet platforms to avoid the spread of the Corona Virus and to prevent the commotion.

2) Integrated Healthcare Center

The Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection makes Integrated Healthcare Center a forum for socialization for mothers. Socialization activities were carried out simultaneously with Integrated Healthcare Center activities and were assisted by several parties such as the Family Welfare Program (Pembinaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga, abbreviated PKK). The purpose and objective of socialization are to provide understanding to mothers about how to educate children without violence and also to invite mothers to dare to report acts of violence that occur in their environment. This was clarified through the results of

interviews conducted with Mrs. Mini:

"The high rate of violence in Bekasi City is due to the lack of parental supervision and assistance, whereas parents should look after, protect, and supervise their children. We must continue to provide socialization to mothers to educate their children without violence and supervise their children. The initial foundation must be strengthened because the perpetrators of violence are often from their own families. Every year, many people start to be brave to report to us when there is violence. Thus, we feel that it was not in vain to have given the socialization to them."

Based on the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that the socialization carried out on Integrated Healthcare Center activities produced a good impact, seen from the emergence of people who had the courage to report to the authorities. When cases of violence are reported and handled, it can reduce the adverse effects caused by violence.

3) Social Media Platform and Talkshow on Private Radio

Dissemination of information through social media is accordingly utilized by the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, through the official account of the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection on social media Instagram, and Twitter. Social media platforms contain a variety of information ranging from posting photos and brief explanations of activities that have been carried out, as well as appeals addressed to the public. Printed media in the form of newspapers and talk shows on the radio also enlivened the socialization of preventing violence against children. Based on the explanation made by Mrs. Rita Hartati as Chair of the Fulfillment of Children Rights Division, it is stated that:

"There are efforts to socialize and cooperate with the media. Media are important and must continue to be advertised or disseminated through newspapers and radio."

This information disclosure is a form of transparency in public services. Thus, the public can know all forms and how the service process is easier and clearer. This information disclosure indirectly makes the community involved in monitoring government activities.

The results of the communication variable showed that the communication that existed in dealing with cases of violence against children was divided into two, namely:

1) Communication of the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection with

Regional Government Agency, as for the form of communication that existed between related Regional Government Agencies through coordination meetings attended by representatives from each Regional Government Agency. Meanwhile, communication between related agencies was well established, although coordination meetings were held every two months but if there were urgent matters, they might immediately coordinate via WhatsApp and meet in person to discuss and handle cases that occur. The service's alertness in handling cases indicated that they understood their duties and felt they had a sense of responsibility in handling cases of violence. However, several agencies did not participate, even though the task of handling cases of violence against children was not a task that was only carried out by one agency, but a task intended for all agencies in Bekasi City. Therefore, agencies should work hand in hand to prevent and handle cases of violence against children.

- 2) Communication between the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection and the community was done in the form of socialization in Integrated Healthcare Center activities, schools, and information dissemination through social media. Communication was established quite well because the community began to have the courage to report, receive information on complaints related to acts of violence from various parties. This indicates that the community understands what was conveyed by the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, and the socialization was well conveyed and targeted. Socialization continues to be held to reduce the number of violence, but it cannot be denied that there are still people who are ignorant when they have been given an understanding through socialization. Ignoring cases of violence from the environment around the victim ultimately made the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection persuade the victim's family to take action. The shame factor caused the community to be reluctant to report the case.

4.3.2. Resource

Resources are very important to achieve the success of policy implementation. Resources consist of human resources and financial resources.

a. Human Resource

Human resources or often referred to as staff also

play an important role in the implementation of a policy or work program. The lack of policy implementing staff will have an impact on policy delays resulting in not optimal policy implementation. The available resources in the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection were 44 employees consisting of 32 Civil Servants and 12 Non Civil Servants who had a variety of different educational backgrounds. The Bekasi City Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection in handling cases of child abuse had worked in accordance with the main tasks and functions, and all policies made have a clear foundation, namely Bekasi Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2012 concerning Women Protection and Bekasi Mayor Regulation Number 19 of 2013 as a guide for all activities of the regional regulation. According to Mrs. Mini as the Head of the Child Protection Division, there were a few obstacles found in this human resources, namely the lack of staff.

b. Financial Resource

Financial resources are a support in the policy implementation process because every program implemented must require funds, the amount of the allocation of funds will affect implementation. In this case, all activities carried out by the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection were sourced from Regional Budget funds. Therefore, the community is not charged a penny when providing services. The budget was used for community services, such as being free from paying fees for a visa at RSUD dr. Chasbullah Abdulmadjid Bekasi City. The post-mortem was carried out as a collection of evidence of an act of violence. The Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection also collaborates with psychologists at the Universitas Islam 45 Bekasi to provide psychological assistance services for children who are victims of violence. Psychologist recovery guidance was also provided to victims with two to three meetings depending on the needs of the victims. The Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection also used the available funds to provide facilities at the office such as media or counseling rooms, children's playgrounds, breastfeeding places, and so on. Comfort was built through these rooms by designing in such a way and providing games that can be played during counseling. This playground-like atmosphere can make children more relaxed for counseling or when explaining what happened to them.

4.3.3. Disposition (Implementor Characteristics)

a. Implementers' Responses to Policies

Disposition is a tendency of the implementers' attitude that can affect the achievement of the objectives of the implementation. This attitude is in the form of

rejection or acceptance from the implementers or implementing agents. If the implementer tends to have a positive attitude or accept the policies that have been made, likely, the implementation of policies in dealing with cases of violence against children will be carried out following the goals that have been set.

1) Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection

The Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection through the Child Protection Division and the Fulfillment of Children's Rights Division played an important role in the process of implementing this policy by monitoring, protecting children, and assisting cases of child problems. Victims will receive treatment starting from mediation, legal process assistance, post-mortem examination, to counseling or psychological recovery for victims, perpetrators, and their families. Furthermore, the Child Protection Division also realized synchronization, integration, and harmony in implementing programs and protecting the fulfillment of children's rights in Bekasi City.

2) Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection Psychologist

Psychologists from the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection were responsible for handling or healing children affected by violence, as well as reducing the impact of trauma on children by conducting counseling in collaboration with psychologists from UNISMA 45 Bekasi City and Bhayangkara.

3) Community Organization (Pemuda Pancasila)

Pemuda Pancasila played a role in helping the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection to monitor, educate, and report acts of violence that occur.

b. Implementation Process Obstacles

The implementation of a policy is related to the obstacles that occur in the process. The obstacles occur due to several things, ranging from the absence of supporting facilities and infrastructure to minimal community response even though some response policies and community roles are needed. The lack of funds provided is also often a major obstacle in the implementation process. The Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection in implementing policies related to handling cases of child violence found the following obstacles: 1) Limited number of staff, 2) Difficulty in collecting the data of the perpetrators of violence, 3) Difficulty in coordinating among Regional Government Agencies.

The obstacles that occurred were explained directly by Mrs. Mini and Mrs. Rita in the interview process, which were obtained as follows:

"The obstacle is the lack of qualified staff. To be honest, we lack staff who understand the law and clinical psychologists." (Interview with Mrs. Mini)

"Our coordination with the related Regional Government Agencies is currently an obstacle. Therefore, it becomes homework for us to find out how to improve coordination between Regional Government Agencies to maximize our work." (Interview with Mrs. Rita)

The explanation above presents the obstacles faced during the implementation process and the reasons for the obstacles. The efforts made by the Women Empowerment and Child Protection Service had been carried out. It is just a matter of how the related parties respond in helping the implementation process.

4.3.4. Bureaucratic Structure

Bureaucracy is intended to be able to regulate the work carried out by a group of people who are in government organizations. Therefore, for a clear division of tasks and functions, Bekasi Mayor Regulation Number 86 of 2016 was issued concerning the position, organizational structure, main tasks, and functions, as well as work procedures at the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection. The division of areas was intended to focus on completing their tasks. There were three areas in the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, namely the Gender Mainstreaming Division, Women Empowerment and Family Quality Division, and the Fulfillment of Children's Rights Division, and the Prevention and Handling of Violence Against Women and Children Division. In handling cases of child violence, the Division of Prevention and Handling of Violence Against Women and Children had a very large role. The interview conducted with Mrs. Mini obtained the following description:

"We are collaborating with many parties to deal with this problem, starting from the Education Office, Health Office, Social Service, Hospitals, the community, as well as the business parties. The task of handling cases of violence is not only ours but the duty of all the parties. We also convey to those who do work with us to continue to report if they find cases of violence. Thus, the cases can be reported to us to be handled. The efforts we are making are in accordance with what has been stated in the Regional Regulation, for its duties and functions. We help the victim concerning the direction of the case, if it

has exceeded the limit and wants to be brought to the court, we will accompany it there.”

It can be concluded the implementation of policies for handling cases of violence against children is well integrated and the flow of complaints is clear. All acts of violence against children are also handled by hospitals, police, and health centers, with first being reported to the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection to be handled properly. In carrying out its duties, the Bekasi City Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection also has SOPs:

a. SOP (Standar Operating Procedures)

The handling and prevention of cases of child violence are carried out under the Bekasi City Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2012 concerning the Protection of Women and Children and the Bekasi Mayor’s Regulation Number 19 of 2013 as a guide for all activities of the regional regulation. The efforts made were:

- 1) Assistance in cases of children to victims, perpetrators, and families with the legal process of the Bekasi Police PPA Unit, as well as post-mortem examinations at the Bekasi City Hospital and synergize with the Bekasi City KPAD
- 2) Visits to victims’ homes, assistance, and case handling through the psychological recovery of victims, perpetrators, and families with psychologists from KPAD and UNISMA 45 Bekasi City.
- 3) Socialization of prevention and handling of cases against children to principals and teachers at the elementary, junior high, and senior high levels, as well as cadres and the community.
- 4) Handling complaints and mediation to the families of victims or perpetrators of cases of child problems.
- 5) Prevention and treatment services synergize with the Health Service and Community Health

Centers throughout the Bekasi City in handling the protection of women and children.

- 6) Public services in an effort to prevent and handle cases of child problems through the Bekasi City Private Radio Talk Show.

5. CONCLUSION

The Bekasi City Government issued the Bekasi City Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2012 concerning the Protection of Women and Children as a form of response to cases of violence against children. This regional regulation is used as the basis for policies made by the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection in handling cases of violence against children, considering that cases of child violence in Bekasi City are quite high where there were 196 cases in 2020. The high cases of violence against children are influenced by several factors, the minimal involvement of parents for being busy working, and the use of smartphones without supervision.

Therefore, the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection makes efforts to handle cases of violence by preventing and handling cases. For prevention, the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection conducts socialization in schools and the Integrated Healthcare Center. Socialization is also conducted through online media as an educational effort to prevent acts of violence against children. Meanwhile, in handling cases of violence, the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection is also assisted by several parties, starting from the Social Service, Education Office, Health Office, NGOs, and others. The budget used is sourced from the Regional Budget. Thus, the community is not charged a penny when performing services. The services provided are in the form of counseling for victims and their families, post-mortem at dr. Chasbullah Abdulmajid Hospital to find evidence of acts of violence, assisting cases to completion whether they take legal action or not. This is done as an effort to handle cases of violence against children in Bekasi City. It is expected that cases of violence against children can be reduced, victims of violence can be free from the trauma they feel, and perpetrators can be punished according to their actions.

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