



Effectiveness of Regional Regulation No. 13/2019 on Handling the Poor in North Lampung

Rohmiyati*, Sugeng Dwiono

^{1,2}Magister of Law, Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University, Indonesia

E-mail: rochmiyati76@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Employment;
Problems;
Unemployment.

Article history:

Received Feb 28, 2025;
Revised Mar 04, 2025;
Accepted Mar 15, 2025;
Online Apr 30, 2025.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of Regional Regulation of North Lampung Regency Number 13 of 2019 concerning the Handling of the Poor and Abandoned Children. The method employed is a normative legal approach with descriptive analysis of secondary data, which includes primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. The results indicate that the implementation of this regulation faces various challenges, including a lack of accurate data regarding the conditions of the poor, budget constraints due to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the absence of shelters for abandoned children. Furthermore, the limited media coverage of these programs hinders public awareness and community participation. Proposed recommendations include the development of a comprehensive database, securing adequate funding, establishing shelters for abandoned children, and implementing effective media strategies. By addressing these challenges, it is hoped that the Regional Regulation can be more effective in improving the welfare of the poor and abandoned children in North Lampung Regency.

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Corresponding Author:

Rohmiyati,
Magister of Law, Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University,
Jl. Hasan Kepala Ratu No.1052, Sindang Sari, Kec. Kotabumi,
Kabupaten Lampung Utara, Lampung 34517.
Email: rochmiyati76@gmail.com

1. Introduction

In the legal context of Indonesia, which is based on the 1945 Constitution and the principles of Pancasila, there is a strong commitment to achieving welfare for all citizens. Law serves as a primary pillar in the administration of a just and civilized government, as expressed by Satjipto Raharjo, who emphasizes the importance of law as a foundation for a just governance (Octavia, 2022). Article 1 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution asserts that "the State of Indonesia is a legal state," indicating that all state actions must be based on binding legal principles.

The primary objective of the establishment of the State of Indonesia, as stated in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, is to "promote the general welfare." The state plays a role as a tool to fulfill the interests of the people, including guaranteeing the rights of every citizen, particularly for those in difficult social conditions, such as the poor and

abandoned children. In this regard, Article 34 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states that "the poor and abandoned children are cared for by the State," reflecting the state's responsibility to provide protection to vulnerable groups and demonstrating a commitment to creating social justice (Arianti, 2023).

Law Number 23 of 2002 in conjunction with Law Number 35 of 2014 on Child Protection explains that the status of abandoned children is not only determined by the loss of parents but also by parental neglect in fulfilling their responsibilities. The term "abandoned" encompasses situations where children's rights to grow and develop are neglected, including in terms of affection, attention, education, and health. Parental indifference or inability can result in children being forced to live on the streets, far from an environment that supports their growth (Boediningsih & Cahyono, 2022).

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a significant decline in the economy, contributing to an increase in unemployment due to layoffs. This phenomenon creates complex social challenges, including a rising number of poor individuals and abandoned children. The Regional Regulation of North Lampung Regency Number 13 of 2019 on the Management of the Poor and Abandoned Children is designed to ensure that every individual receives equal rights to live a decent life. Article 13 of this regulation outlines various programs to assist the poor and abandoned children, including food, health, education, and housing assistance. However, despite these efforts, the impact produced is not commensurate with the decrease in the number of poor individuals and abandoned children in the North Lampung region. Data from the North Lampung Social Service indicates that in 2022, there were 61,743 poor individuals and 285 abandoned children, while in 2023, these figures increased to 86,632 poor individuals and 400 abandoned children (Banafanu et al., 2023).

Coordination between the local government, private sector, and community is crucial in supporting the implementation of Local Regulation No. 13/2019 to address poverty. Effective collaboration can enhance resource allocation, improve program outreach, and ensure that assistance reaches those in need. Local governments can facilitate partnerships with private organizations to provide funding and expertise, while community involvement can help identify the most pressing needs and ensure that programs are culturally appropriate and effective. This collaborative approach is essential to create a comprehensive support system for the poor and abandoned children in the region.

This phenomenon is further highlighted by the increasing number of poor individuals and abandoned children who are forced to scavenge for a living on the streets, in markets, and other public places. They struggle to survive through various means, such as begging, busking, and scavenging for recyclable materials. In this context, this study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the Regional Regulation of North Lampung Regency Number 13 of 2019 on the Management of the Poor and Abandoned Children and to identify the inhibiting factors in its implementation. Thus, this research is expected to provide deeper insights into the challenges faced in addressing this social issue and to offer recommendations for policy improvements in the future (Khoirunnisa & Topiq, 2024).

2. Method

This research employs a normative legal method that focuses on the interpretation and construction of law to identify applicable norms and regulations, as well as to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of North Lampung Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2019

concerning the Handling of the Poor and Abandoned Children. The approach used is a legislative approach, which aims to provide a descriptive analysis of the relevant regulations. In this research, the descriptive approach is utilized to evaluate the effectiveness of the local regulation implementation by systematically analyzing the outcomes and impacts of the regulation on the target population, as well as assessing the compliance of local authorities in executing the provisions set forth in the regulation.

The primary data used in this study is secondary data, consisting of: (a) Primary Legal Materials: Fundamental documents such as the 1945 Constitution, laws related to child protection, local government, and relevant regional regulations. This aligns with research by Sultansyah, which emphasizes the importance of understanding legislative regulations in the context of regional autonomy (Muhibbin, 2023). (b) Secondary Legal Materials: Scholarly works, journals, and papers that provide a deeper explanation of primary legal materials. Research by Yuliastuti and Syarif indicates that the analysis of regional regulations should involve a comprehensive literature review to understand their legal and social implications (Yuliastuti & Syarif, 2022). (c) Tertiary Legal Materials: Additional sources such as relevant dictionaries and encyclopedias. The use of these sources is important to provide context and clear definitions regarding the legal terms used in the research.

Data collection techniques are conducted through literature studies, comparative studies, and document analysis to obtain an in-depth understanding. The collected data will be analyzed using a qualitative juridical approach, employing interpretation and legal construction techniques, and presented in a rich descriptive format. Research by Abadi et al. demonstrates that document analysis is an effective method for understanding the existing legal and policy context (Abadi et al., 2023).

Conclusions are drawn using a deductive method, which moves from general principles to more specific issues, to analyze matters relevant to the research theme. This method allows the author to draw more focused and in-depth conclusions regarding the effectiveness of the implementation of the regulations studied. Research by Purba et al. emphasizes that a deductive approach can assist in formulating more appropriate policy recommendations based on existing findings (Purba et al., 2024).

3. Analysis and Results

3.1 The Effectiveness of the Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2019 of North Lampung Regency concerning the Management of the Poor and Neglected Children

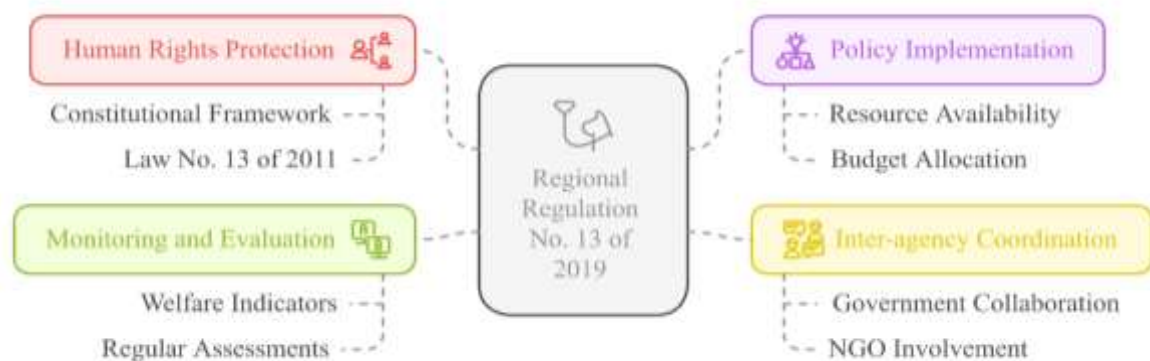


Figure 1. Effectiveness of Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2019

Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 13 of 2019 of North Lampung Regency represents a strategic step in poverty alleviation and the protection of neglected children. Within the framework of a constitutional state, this regulation serves as a guarantee of human rights, aligning with the principle of equality before the law (Yamin & Dartanto, 2016). This paper analyzes the effectiveness of the Perda's implementation, considering resource availability, policy execution, inter-agency coordination, and monitoring and evaluation. Recommendations for enhancing the Perda's impact are also provided.

The state's responsibility to protect human rights is enshrined in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, emphasizing the importance of protecting and fulfilling fundamental rights, particularly for vulnerable groups such as the poor and neglected children. Article 34 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution affirms the state's responsibility to care for the poor and neglected children, implemented through Law No. 13 of 2011 concerning the Poor (Miracantika & Wirantari, 2024). This law regulates various aspects of poverty management, including community empowerment and social protection (Yusrina et al., 2024). Perda No. 13 of 2019 builds upon this foundation, providing a localized framework for addressing poverty and child neglect in North Lampung Regency (Mukhlis et al., 2022).

Perda No. 13 of 2019 also regulates the rights of the poor, encompassing basic needs such as food, clothing, education, and access to healthcare services. The regulation establishes strategic steps in poverty reduction, including reducing expenditure burdens, increasing income, and empowering micro-enterprises. Furthermore, it emphasizes the importance of collaboration between the government, community, and the private sector in poverty alleviation efforts. The involvement of companies in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs is expected to contribute significantly to community welfare (Yasin & Aris, 2023).

The effectiveness of this Perda's implementation can be analyzed through several aspects, including resource availability, policy implementation, inter-agency coordination, as well as monitoring and evaluation. The availability of budget and competent human resources are key factors in achieving poverty reduction goals. Effective coordination between social services, village governments, and non-governmental organizations is crucial to ensure that the designed programs reach the intended targets (Sobri & Rouf, 2022).

From a community welfare perspective, this policy aims to improve the quality of life for vulnerable groups. Welfare indicators that need to be considered include access to healthcare, education, housing, and economic empowerment. If this policy succeeds in improving the welfare of the poor and neglected children, then the implementation of this Perda can be considered effective. Research by Subarisman indicates that appropriate social protection policies can significantly improve community welfare. Similar findings are echoed in the work of (Sabarisman & Suradi, 2020), highlighting the positive correlation between targeted social programs and improved living standards.

Based on the analysis above, several recommendations to improve the effectiveness of this Perda's implementation include: (a) Strengthening Coordination: Enhance collaboration between local governments, communities, and non-governmental organizations to ensure a more coordinated approach to poverty reduction programs. (b) More Routine Monitoring: Conduct regular evaluations to measure the policy's impact on community welfare. (c) Increased Budget and Resources: Increase budget allocation for this program to optimize its effectiveness in achieving community welfare goals.

By considering these aspects, it is hoped that the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2019 of North Lampung Regency will be more effective and provide tangible benefits to those

in need (Ramadhani et al., 2024). Further research is needed to comprehensively assess the long-term impacts of this Perda and to refine its implementation strategies.

3.2 Factors Hindering the Implementation of North Lampung Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2019 on the Handling of the Poor and Abandoned Children

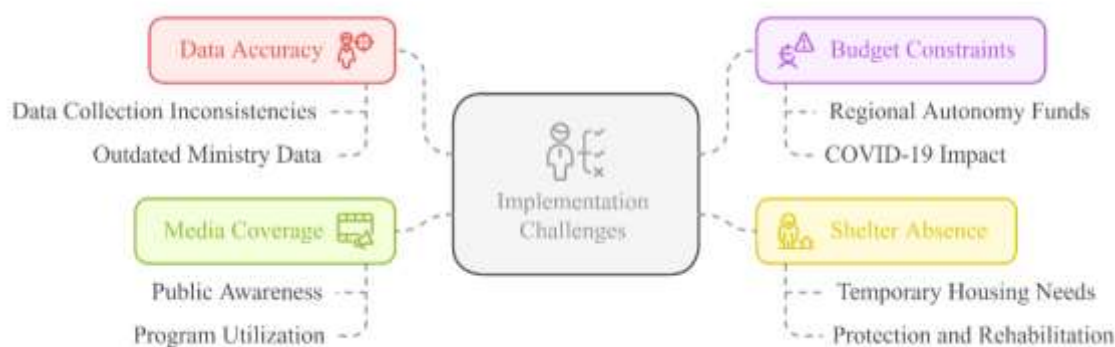


Figure 2. Challenges and Solutions for Poverty Alleviation in North Lampung

Poverty in North Lampung Regency is not only measured by the number of individuals living in poverty but also by the depth and severity of that poverty. Effective poverty alleviation policies must be able to reduce the number of poor people while minimizing the depth and severity of their deprivation. However, current poverty alleviation efforts in this regency remain suboptimal, hindered by a lack of accurate and up-to-date data regarding poor communities and a lack of a shared vision in defining the poverty profile. A comprehensive misunderstanding of this issue significantly hampers the design and implementation of targeted interventions (R. A. Wulandari & Mawardah, 2023).

The implementation of Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2019 concerning the management of the poor and abandoned children in North Lampung Regency faces various interrelated challenges. One of the main challenges is the lack of accurate data regarding individuals living in poverty, which hampers the effective targeting of assistance and resources (Sutantiyo & Nurcahyono, 2023). This data deficiency stems from inconsistencies in data collection and updates, leading to errors in inclusion and exclusion. Dependence on outdated data from the Ministry of Social Affairs, despite local efforts to update data through the SINKNG Desa application, exacerbates this issue. Additionally, problems with identity documentation, including loss, errors, or duplication of the Population Identification Number (NIK), further complicate the identification of aid recipients (Badrudin, 2019).

Budget constraints, exacerbated by the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, represent another significant barrier. The decline in regional autonomy funds (DAU) has forced a focus on essential programs, directly impacting the allocation of funds for poverty alleviation. This financial pressure limits the reach and effectiveness of existing programs, leaving many individuals living in poverty without the necessary support (Indrasari, 2019).

The absence of shelters for abandoned children is a critical shortcoming in the support system. These shelters should provide temporary housing, protection, and essential support services for the well-being and rehabilitation of vulnerable children (Putri et al., 2021). Without these facilities, access to vital services becomes limited, hindering the effective protection and rehabilitation of abandoned children. This absence also complicates coordination among

government agencies, social organizations, and communities involved in child protection efforts (Saputra, 2023).

Furthermore, the limited media coverage regarding the regulations and their programs significantly hampers their effectiveness. The media plays a crucial role in disseminating information to the public, especially to those who can benefit from these programs (Hanapi & Fuadhi, 2023). The lack of adequate media coverage results in low public awareness, limiting access to available assistance and reducing community participation in supporting policy implementation. This lack of transparency also hinders public monitoring and evaluation of program progress. Consequently, the lack of awareness leads to low program utilization, further reinforcing the negative cycle where insufficient media attention results in a lack of public participation (Zain et al., 2022).

The existing institutional framework, despite having a solid structure with the Regional Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team (TKPK), faces challenges in coordinating and implementing programs due to the aforementioned data and resource limitations. Although the commitment and understanding of implementing agencies are evident, their effectiveness is severely constrained by these systemic weaknesses (Istriani & Khoiriyah, 2022). Dependence on existing structures, such as TKPK, TKSK, and the Family Hope Program (PKH), while beneficial, is insufficient to address the fundamental challenges related to data accuracy, resource allocation, and public awareness (W. Wulandari et al., 2021).

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis conducted regarding the implementation of Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 13 of 2019 concerning the Handling of the Poor and Abandoned Children in North Lampung, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of this regulation still faces various significant challenges. First, the lack of accurate and up-to-date data regarding the conditions of the poor and abandoned children poses a major obstacle in targeting assistance and resources. The uncertainty in this data results in errors in identifying beneficiaries, which in turn affects the effectiveness of programs designed to assist them. Second, budget limitations exacerbated by the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic also contribute to the low effectiveness of implementation. The decline in the regional autonomy fund (DAU) has forced the government to prioritize essential programs, thereby limiting the allocation of funds for poverty alleviation. This results in many individuals living in poverty not receiving adequate support. Third, the absence of shelters for abandoned children represents a significant shortcoming in the support system. These facilities are crucial for providing protection and rehabilitation for children in need. Without shelters, access to essential services becomes limited, hindering efforts to protect and rehabilitate these children. Fourth, the lack of media coverage regarding the regulation and its programs also hampers the effectiveness of implementation. The media plays an important role in disseminating information to the public, and without adequate media attention, public awareness of existing programs remains low. This reduces public participation and monitoring of program progress.

To address these challenges, several concrete solutions can be proposed for local governments to implement. First, there is a need to develop a comprehensive and accurate database regarding individuals living in poverty. This can be achieved by collaborating with local

community organizations and utilizing technology for data collection and management. Second, it is important to secure adequate funding through diverse sources by exploring partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector sponsorships, and government grants. Local governments should actively seek out and apply for funding opportunities that align with their poverty alleviation goals. Third, establishing dedicated shelters for abandoned children should be a priority. Local governments can allocate budget resources specifically for the construction and maintenance of these facilities, ensuring they are equipped with trained staff and necessary resources for rehabilitation. Finally, a strong media strategy needs to be implemented to raise public awareness and encourage participation in program implementation. This could involve regular press releases, community outreach programs, and social media campaigns to inform the public about available services and how they can contribute.

By systematically addressing these challenges, it is hoped that Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2019 in North Lampung can be more effective in achieving its goals of improving the welfare of the poor and abandoned children in the region. Further research is needed to evaluate the effectiveness of various strategies in data collection and management, as well as to explore alternative funding mechanisms and the impact of media campaigns on public awareness and program utilization.

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