

LAW ENFORCEMENT BY THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN PROTECTION UNIT A FIQH SIYASAH PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Law enforcement involving children under the age of twelve who commit acts of violence requires a legal approach that prioritizes child protection, restorative justice, and the best interests of the child while maintaining legal certainty and public order. The Women and Children Protection Unit plays a strategic role in implementing criminal justice procedures that balance accountability with rehabilitation for children in conflict with the law. This study analyzes the implementation of law enforcement by the Women and Children Protection Unit of Bengkulu Regional Police Resort in handling child-perpetrated violence cases and evaluates its implementation from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasa*. This research employed an empirical juridical approach using qualitative methods. Primary data were obtained through interviews with investigators of the Women and Children Protection Unit and related stakeholders, supported by observation and documentation, while secondary data were collected from statutory regulations, institutional documents, books, and scientific literature. Research findings indicate that law enforcement has been implemented through investigation, diversion, restorative justice, inter-agency coordination, and child protection mechanisms in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, and Government Regulation Number 65 of 2015. Practical implementation nevertheless continues to encounter challenges related to institutional facilities, coordination among relevant agencies, and limited public understanding regarding child-centered justice. Analysis from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasa* demonstrates that law enforcement reflects the principles of *amānah*, *al-'adl*, and *maṣlahah*, emphasizing governmental responsibility to protect children's rights while ensuring justice, rehabilitation, and public welfare.

Keywords: *Child Justice, Law Enforcement, Women and Children Protection Unit, Fiqh Siyasa, Restorative Justice*

INTRODUCTION

Violence involving children has become one of the most challenging issues within Indonesia's juvenile justice system because it requires a balanced approach between legal accountability and the protection of children's rights. Children under the age of twelve who commit acts of violence occupy a unique legal position because they have not yet reached the age of criminal responsibility established under Indonesian law. Legal responses to such cases cannot rely solely on punitive measures but must prioritize rehabilitation, education, psychological recovery, and social reintegration. Child-centered justice therefore requires law enforcement institutions to implement procedures that protect the best interests of the child while safeguarding the rights of victims and maintaining public order. Effective implementation of juvenile justice also depends upon cooperation among law enforcement agencies, social institutions, and families to ensure that every legal intervention contributes to the child's future development. Comprehensive protection of children's rights ultimately

reflects the state's constitutional responsibility to guarantee justice and human dignity for every child involved in the legal process (Sidik & Suherman, 2024).

Indonesia has established a comprehensive legal framework governing the treatment of children in conflict with the law through Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, and Government Regulation Number 65 of 2015 concerning Diversion and the Handling of Children Under Twelve Years of Age. These legal instruments require investigators to prioritize diversion, restorative justice, and child protection while ensuring that criminal proceedings remain a measure of last resort. The Women and Children Protection Unit is entrusted with implementing these legal provisions through investigation, protection of children's rights, coordination with correctional counselors, social workers, psychologists, and other relevant institutions. Professional implementation of these responsibilities is essential because every procedural decision may significantly influence the psychological condition, social development, and future of the child concerned. Consistent application of child protection principles therefore strengthens legal certainty while promoting a juvenile justice system that is humane, accountable, and oriented toward rehabilitation rather than retribution (Hanafiah, 2024).

Research conducted at the Women and Children Protection Unit of Bengkulu Regional Police Resort demonstrates that cases involving children under the age of twelve continue to require careful legal handling through procedures specifically designed for juvenile offenders. Institutional data indicate that three child-perpetrated violence cases were handled during the 2024–2026 observation period, with each case requiring coordination among investigators, correctional officers, social workers, and the children's families to determine appropriate legal measures. Research findings reveal that investigators prioritize diversion and restorative justice whenever permitted under applicable regulations while ensuring that the rights and welfare of children remain protected throughout the legal process. Practical implementation nevertheless encounters several challenges, including limited child-friendly facilities, institutional coordination, and differences in public understanding regarding restorative justice for juvenile offenders. Evaluation of these implementation practices is therefore necessary to assess the effectiveness of existing legal mechanisms while identifying opportunities for strengthening child protection within Indonesia's juvenile justice system (Sukiati & Bacin, 2020).

Fiqh Siyasah provides an ethical framework for evaluating the implementation of law enforcement concerning children in conflict with the law by emphasizing justice, responsibility, and the protection of public welfare. Executive institutions entrusted with enforcing the law are required to exercise their authority in a manner that preserves human dignity while ensuring that legal measures contribute to rehabilitation rather than unnecessary punishment. Children under the age of twelve require special protection because their psychological and emotional development has not reached full maturity, making educational and restorative approaches more appropriate than punitive responses. Principles of *amānah*, *al-'adl*, and *maṣlahah* require investigators to balance legal certainty with compassion by ensuring that every procedural decision safeguards the child's future without neglecting the

rights of victims or broader societal interests. Evaluation through the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah* therefore extends beyond statutory compliance by examining whether law enforcement reflects ethical governance and the state's obligation to protect vulnerable members of society. Integration of Islamic legal principles with the juvenile justice system provides a broader perspective for assessing the effectiveness of child-centered law enforcement within contemporary public administration (Anggraeni et al., 2025).

Previous studies concerning juvenile justice have primarily focused on diversion, restorative justice, criminal responsibility, and procedural safeguards for children involved in criminal cases. Existing research has also examined the implementation of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System from the perspectives of criminal law and child protection. Limited scholarly attention has been devoted to evaluating the practical implementation of law enforcement by the Women and Children Protection Unit in handling violence committed by children under the age of twelve through the analytical framework of *Fiqh Siyasah*. Existing literature generally emphasizes normative legal analysis without comprehensively examining how investigators exercise their authority while balancing statutory obligations, child protection principles, and ethical responsibilities derived from Islamic political jurisprudence. This study addresses that gap by integrating empirical findings from the Women and Children Protection Unit of Bengkulu Regional Police Resort with the principles of *Fiqh Siyasah*, thereby providing a more comprehensive understanding of child-centered law enforcement. This approach offers additional academic value by connecting positive law with Islamic legal thought in evaluating the implementation of juvenile justice (Apriyanti, 2021).

This study aims to analyze the implementation of law enforcement by the Women and Children Protection Unit of Bengkulu Regional Police Resort in handling violence committed by children under the age of twelve and to evaluate its implementation from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah*. Particular attention is directed toward examining investigative procedures, diversion mechanisms, restorative justice practices, institutional coordination, and protection of children's rights throughout the legal process. Evaluation based on the principles of *amanah*, *al-'adl*, and *maṣlaḥah* is intended to determine whether existing law enforcement practices fulfill the responsibility of protecting children while maintaining justice, legal certainty, and public welfare. Research findings are expected to contribute to the development of juvenile criminal law, child protection policy, and Islamic legal scholarship while providing practical recommendations for strengthening institutional capacity in handling child-perpetrated violence cases. Strengthening professional competence, expanding child-friendly facilities, improving inter-agency coordination, and reinforcing restorative justice mechanisms are expected to support a more effective, humane, and sustainable juvenile justice system (Triana, 2009).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed an empirical juridical research design using a qualitative approach to analyze the implementation of law enforcement by the Women and Children Protection Unit of Bengkulu Regional Police Resort in handling violence committed by children under the age of twelve from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah*. The research integrated statutory, conceptual, and empirical approaches to examine the relationship between legal provisions

governing juvenile justice and their implementation in practice. The research was conducted at the Women and Children Protection Unit of Bengkulu Regional Police Resort because the institution has direct authority to handle cases involving children in conflict with the law through investigation, diversion, restorative justice, and coordination with relevant stakeholders. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews with investigators of the Women and Children Protection Unit and other relevant informants, supported by direct observation and documentation of case handling procedures and institutional records. Secondary data were obtained from Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, Government Regulation Number 65 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Diversion and the Handling of Children Under Twelve Years of Age, official institutional documents, books, scientific journals, and other legal literature discussing juvenile justice and *Fiqh Siyasah*. Integration of primary and secondary data enabled comprehensive analysis of law enforcement practices while identifying institutional procedures and practical challenges encountered in handling child-perpetrated violence cases.

Data were analyzed using an interactive qualitative analysis model consisting of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing to identify patterns explaining the implementation of law enforcement within the Women and Children Protection Unit. Analysis focused on investigative procedures, diversion mechanisms, restorative justice implementation, protection of children's rights, institutional coordination, and factors influencing the effectiveness of child-centered law enforcement. Empirical findings were subsequently interpreted using the legal framework established under the Juvenile Criminal Justice System together with the principles of *Fiqh Siyasah*, particularly *amānah*, *al-'adl*, and *maṣlahah*, to evaluate whether the implementation of law enforcement fulfilled governmental responsibility in protecting children while maintaining justice and public welfare. Research credibility was strengthened through source triangulation, methodological triangulation, verification of institutional documents, and comparison between interview findings and official case records to ensure the validity, consistency, and reliability of the research findings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Law Enforcement by the Women and Children Protection Unit

Implementation of law enforcement by the Women and Children Protection Unit of Bengkulu Regional Police Resort demonstrates the application of a child-centered justice system designed to balance legal accountability with the protection of children's rights. Research findings indicate that investigators implement legal procedures in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System and Government Regulation Number 65 of 2015 by prioritizing the best interests of children throughout every stage of case handling. Investigation procedures are not solely directed toward determining criminal responsibility but also toward identifying the psychological, social, and family conditions influencing the child's behavior. Individual assessment enables investigators to formulate legal responses that are proportional to the child's developmental needs while ensuring that victims receive appropriate legal protection. Comprehensive implementation of these procedures reflects the institutional commitment to promoting justice without

neglecting children's rights and future development. Professional application of child-centered law enforcement therefore strengthens public confidence in the juvenile justice system while supporting broader objectives of child protection (Dewi et al., 2023).

Research findings demonstrate that diversion constitutes one of the most important mechanisms applied by investigators when handling violence committed by children under the age of twelve. Diversion procedures involve dialogue and negotiation between the child's family, the victim, community representatives, social workers, correctional counselors, and investigators to achieve solutions that prioritize restoration rather than punishment. Implementation of diversion allows legal disputes to be resolved through consensus while minimizing the negative psychological effects that may arise from formal criminal proceedings. Investigators play a strategic role in facilitating communication among all parties to ensure that agreements protect the rights of children without disregarding the interests of victims. Research findings reveal that successful diversion contributes to reducing social stigma while encouraging children to recognize their actions and participate in constructive behavioral improvement. Effective implementation of diversion therefore strengthens restorative justice by integrating legal accountability with rehabilitation and social reconciliation (Fitriani et al., 2021).

Restorative justice also represents a fundamental element supporting the implementation of law enforcement within the Women and Children Protection Unit. Research findings indicate that restorative approaches encourage investigators to prioritize recovery for both victims and children involved in criminal acts through mediation, counseling, and coordinated social interventions. Restoration of social relationships becomes an important objective because legal resolution is expected to prevent recurring violence while supporting the child's reintegration into family and community life. Cooperation involving psychologists, social workers, educational institutions, correctional counselors, and local communities enables comprehensive assistance throughout the legal process. Research findings demonstrate that coordinated intervention improves the effectiveness of rehabilitation by addressing psychological, educational, and social factors contributing to violent behavior among children. Restorative justice therefore functions as a mechanism for promoting sustainable solutions that emphasize education, responsibility, and social harmony rather than retribution alone (Fahmi, 2023).

Institutional coordination constitutes another essential component influencing the effectiveness of law enforcement involving children under the age of twelve. Research findings demonstrate that investigators cooperate with correctional centers, social service agencies, healthcare professionals, educational institutions, psychologists, and families to ensure that every legal decision considers the child's best interests. Collaborative decision-making enables comprehensive assessment of children's personal circumstances before determining appropriate legal measures. Institutional cooperation also strengthens administrative efficiency because each agency contributes professional expertise relevant to child protection and rehabilitation. Research findings reveal that effective coordination reduces procedural obstacles while improving the consistency of legal responses across similar cases. Strengthened institutional collaboration therefore enhances the quality of child-

centered justice by ensuring that legal enforcement is supported by multidisciplinary expertise and coordinated public services.

Research findings indicate that implementation of law enforcement by the Women and Children Protection Unit has contributed positively to strengthening child protection within the juvenile justice system. Diversion, restorative justice, institutional coordination, and comprehensive child assessment have created legal mechanisms capable of balancing accountability with rehabilitation. Practical implementation nevertheless continues to encounter challenges associated with limited child-friendly facilities, differences in public understanding regarding restorative justice, and the need for stronger institutional coordination among agencies responsible for child protection. Continuous professional training, expansion of child-friendly infrastructure, improvement of multidisciplinary cooperation, and enhancement of public legal awareness remain essential to improving the quality of juvenile justice. Sustainable implementation of these measures ultimately supports the realization of a justice system that protects children's rights while maintaining legal certainty, social harmony, and public welfare.

Effectiveness and Challenges in Handling Child-Perpetrated Violence Cases

Implementation of law enforcement by the Women and Children Protection Unit of Bengkulu Regional Police Resort has demonstrated meaningful progress in strengthening child protection while maintaining legal certainty in handling violence committed by children under the age of twelve. Research findings indicate that the application of diversion, restorative justice, and multidisciplinary coordination has enabled investigators to resolve cases through approaches that prioritize rehabilitation and the best interests of the child. Child-centered legal procedures have reduced the potential negative consequences associated with formal criminal proceedings while encouraging greater participation from families, social workers, correctional counselors, and community representatives. Research findings further reveal that integrated handling mechanisms have improved institutional responsiveness by ensuring that legal decisions are supported by psychological, social, and educational considerations. Effective implementation of these mechanisms illustrates that juvenile justice requires comprehensive intervention extending beyond criminal law enforcement alone. Sustainable application of child-centered approaches therefore contributes to protecting children's rights while preserving social harmony and strengthening public confidence in the juvenile justice system (Suryamizon, 2017).

Institutional effectiveness is strongly influenced by the professional competence of investigators and the availability of coordinated support from relevant institutions. Research findings demonstrate that investigators possessing adequate knowledge of juvenile justice regulations, child psychology, restorative justice, and communication techniques are better able to conduct investigations while minimizing psychological pressure on children. Cooperation involving correctional centers, social service agencies, educational institutions, healthcare providers, psychologists, and legal aid organizations strengthens the implementation of diversion and rehabilitation programs. Family participation also plays a significant role because successful child rehabilitation depends upon continuous supervision and guidance after the legal process has been completed. Research findings indicate that

effective communication among all stakeholders contributes to more objective decision-making while ensuring that every intervention supports the child's long-term development. Institutional collaboration therefore becomes an essential element in improving the quality and effectiveness of child-centered law enforcement (Sumirat, 2017).

Research findings also identify several practical challenges affecting the implementation of law enforcement involving children under the age of twelve. Limited availability of child-friendly interview rooms, psychological support services, and specialized rehabilitation facilities continues to influence the effectiveness of legal procedures. Differences in public understanding regarding diversion and restorative justice occasionally create misconceptions that child-centered legal approaches weaken criminal accountability rather than promote long-term protection and rehabilitation. Institutional coordination among agencies responsible for child protection also requires continuous improvement because administrative procedures involving multiple institutions may prolong case resolution. Research findings further indicate that investigators frequently encounter complex family circumstances requiring additional social intervention before legal decisions can be implemented effectively. Practical challenges of this nature demonstrate that successful juvenile justice depends upon institutional readiness, adequate facilities, professional competence, and active community participation (Salsabila et al., 2024).

Evaluation of the research findings demonstrates that strengthening juvenile justice requires continuous institutional development supported by clear legal policies and sustainable public education. Expansion of child-friendly facilities, improvement of investigators' professional capacity, enhancement of multidisciplinary cooperation, and broader dissemination of restorative justice principles are essential for improving the quality of legal services provided to children in conflict with the law. Periodic evaluation of diversion practices and rehabilitation outcomes should also be conducted to ensure that child-centered legal approaches achieve measurable improvements in children's behavior and social reintegration. Public participation through educational institutions, religious organizations, community leaders, and families remains necessary to create an environment capable of preventing recurring violence involving children. Comprehensive implementation of these institutional and social strategies will strengthen the effectiveness of juvenile justice while ensuring that legal protection, rehabilitation, and public welfare remain integrated within every stage of law enforcement (Nova & Prathama, 2023).

Research findings ultimately confirm that the effectiveness of child-centered law enforcement should not be measured solely by the completion of criminal procedures or the number of cases resolved. Long-term success is reflected in the ability of law enforcement institutions to restore children's social functioning, strengthen family responsibility, reduce repeated violent behavior, and create a supportive environment for children's future development. Continuous institutional commitment supported by professional investigators, coordinated public services, and community participation remains essential for establishing a juvenile justice system that is fair, humane, and sustainable. Improvement of these legal and institutional dimensions will reinforce the implementation of child protection policies

while ensuring that every child receives opportunities for rehabilitation, education, and positive reintegration into society (Laia, 2022).

Law Enforcement from the Perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah*

Fiqh Siyasah provides a comprehensive framework for evaluating the implementation of law enforcement involving children under the age of twelve by integrating legal authority with ethical responsibility and public welfare. Protection of children within Islamic political jurisprudence is regarded as part of the state's obligation to preserve human dignity, social justice, and the continuity of future generations. Research findings demonstrate that investigators of the Women and Children Protection Unit implement legal procedures by prioritizing diversion, restorative justice, institutional coordination, and rehabilitation before considering more formal legal measures. Child-centered law enforcement reflects the principle that legal intervention should encourage behavioral improvement rather than inflict unnecessary punishment upon children whose emotional and psychological development remains incomplete. Protection of children's rights therefore represents an inseparable component of governmental responsibility in administering justice. Evaluation from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah* confirms that effective law enforcement must balance statutory obligations with ethical principles that safeguard both individual rights and broader social interests (Hidayat, 2021).

The principle of *amānah* constitutes the primary ethical foundation governing the authority exercised by investigators in handling child-perpetrated violence cases. Public authority entrusted to law enforcement institutions requires every investigator to perform legal duties honestly, responsibly, professionally, and transparently while ensuring that every procedural decision serves the best interests of the child. Research findings indicate that investigators conduct examinations carefully by involving parents, correctional counselors, social workers, psychologists, and other relevant institutions before determining appropriate legal measures. Comprehensive assessment demonstrates institutional responsibility because legal decisions are based not only on statutory provisions but also on the child's psychological condition, educational background, family environment, and opportunities for rehabilitation. Professional implementation of investigative authority strengthens institutional credibility while protecting children from unnecessary criminalization that could adversely affect their future development. Fulfillment of *amānah* therefore reflects governmental accountability in protecting children's rights through lawful, objective, and child-oriented law enforcement (Adisti & Meilani, 2024).

The principle of *al-'adl* requires juvenile justice to be implemented fairly by ensuring proportional legal responses according to the age, maturity, and circumstances of every child involved in criminal proceedings. Research findings demonstrate that investigators prioritize diversion and restorative justice because children under the age of twelve have not yet reached full legal and psychological maturity (Hasan et al., 2023). Equal protection before the law does not require identical treatment between children and adults but instead demands legal responses appropriate to children's developmental needs and legal status. Protection of victims remains an important consideration throughout the legal process while children are provided opportunities to acknowledge their actions, participate in rehabilitation, and restore

damaged social relationships. Research findings further reveal that procedural fairness increases public acceptance of child-centered justice because legal decisions are perceived as objective, educational, and consistent with statutory regulations. Consistent implementation of *al-'adl* therefore strengthens legal certainty while preserving justice for children, victims, families, and society as a whole (Ardiansyah et al., 2023).

The realization of *maṣlaḥah* represents the ultimate objective of implementing child-centered law enforcement within the juvenile justice system. Public welfare cannot be achieved solely through criminal sanctions because sustainable child protection also requires education, rehabilitation, psychological recovery, family participation, and institutional collaboration (Furi & Saptatiningsih, 2020). Research findings demonstrate that diversion, restorative justice, and coordinated rehabilitation contribute to reducing the negative consequences of criminal proceedings while encouraging children to reintegrate into society as responsible individuals. Cooperation involving investigators, correctional centers, social service agencies, educational institutions, healthcare professionals, psychologists, and families strengthens comprehensive protection for children throughout the legal process. Practical implementation nevertheless requires continuous improvement of child-friendly facilities, professional competence, institutional coordination, and public understanding regarding restorative justice. Integration of *amānah*, *al-'adl*, and *maṣlaḥah* within the framework of *Fiqh Siyasah* ultimately establishes a model of juvenile law enforcement that is legally accountable, ethically responsible, and consistently oriented toward protecting children's rights while promoting justice, rehabilitation, and sustainable public welfare (Khoiriyah, 2017).

CONCLUSION

Implementation of law enforcement by the Women and Children Protection Unit of Bengkulu Regional Police Resort in handling violence committed by children under the age of twelve has generally been carried out in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, and Government Regulation Number 65 of 2015 through investigative procedures, diversion, restorative justice, institutional coordination, and rehabilitation measures that prioritize the best interests of the child. Research findings demonstrate that child-centered law enforcement has strengthened the protection of children's rights while maintaining legal certainty and promoting balanced justice for children, victims, families, and society. Practical implementation nevertheless continues to encounter challenges related to limited child-friendly facilities, institutional coordination, professional capacity, and public understanding regarding restorative justice, requiring continuous improvement to enhance the effectiveness of juvenile justice. Analysis from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah* confirms that the implementation of law enforcement reflects the principles of *amānah*, *al-'adl*, and *maṣlaḥah*, emphasizing that the exercise of governmental authority constitutes both a legal obligation and an ethical responsibility to protect children's dignity, uphold justice, and promote sustainable public welfare. Strengthening institutional capacity, expanding multidisciplinary cooperation, improving child-friendly legal services, and reinforcing restorative justice mechanisms remain essential for developing a juvenile justice system that

is professional, accountable, humane, and responsive to the needs of children in conflict with the law.

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