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The role of the Indonesian child protection commission in the Papua province conflict

Yuspani Asemki^{*)}, Titin Purwaningsih

Master of Government Affairs and Administrative, Jusuf Kalla School Government, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Jogjakarta, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Amid mounting concerns surrounding child welfare, particularly in Papua Province, this study urgently investigates the efficacy of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) in safeguarding this vulnerable demographic. With a primary objective to assess the protection measures for Papuan children aged 6-18, the research aims to elucidate their developmental trajectories and highlight the imperative for heightened protective interventions. Employing qualitative methods, data sourced from prominent media outlets including Kompas, Suara Papua, Jubi, Detik, and CNN are meticulously analyzed using the Nvivo 12 Plus Application. The findings starkly expose a pervasive lack of attention and security afforded to Papuan children by pertinent institutions, consequently exposing them to elevated social risks, such as alcoholism, promiscuity, and substance abuse. Notably, despite its designated mandate, the current role of KPAI appears inadequate, particularly in times of conflict, exacerbating the vulnerability of Papuan children and magnifying their potential as social liabilities. These findings underscore the exigent need for immediate and concerted efforts to rectify these systemic deficiencies and fortify the protective infrastructure for Papuan children, thereby ensuring their holistic well-being and thwarting potential social threats.



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Corresponding Author:

Yuspani Asemki,
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
Email: yuspani.yuspaniasemki97@gmail.com

Introduction

Indonesian children are human resources who have a competitive and strategic role in preparing the nation's potential in a sustainable manner that needs to be prepared seriously and sustainably. This is further explained by Marlin (2009) that children are humans and the next generation who have limitations in understanding and protecting against various existing systems and threats (O'Leary et al., 2019). Like the young generation of Indonesia who are used as workers for the development of the Indonesian nation on a small scale and a large scale. The development and realization of rights and children in Indonesia requires guarantees from various parties, including families as parents, who are fully responsible for children (Baharun, 2016).

Then the association of the social level of society becomes the direction of children's development towards adulthood. Therefore, it needs special handling and coaching by all parties. Because in the development of growth, the behavior and nature of each child will be attached to growth and development as a whole man. The development of the dignity and dignity of children's rights must be upheld and protected by all parties, especially parents, local governments, and special institutions trusted by the state, namely the Indonesian Child Protection

Commission (KPAI) as fully responsible for the development of children's growth. This aims at the growth and development of children's health, such as the formation of physiology, the shape of nature, and also mental and psychological in a healthy and good manner (Di et al., 2013).

Then children as individuals who are still in development often face social problems that sometimes cannot be solved independently when faced with problems. This is due to limited information, and lack of protection for children, then children do not manifest in the development of growth properly. Every child should provide good protection so that there are no problems that threaten the development of child growth (Sudrajat, 2011). Such as dropping out of school, being a street child, a worker who is hunted or a victim of crime, and witnessing crimes. Even sadder, these children fall into criminal problems also called children who violate Indonesian law. The rise of criminal cases involving children as perpetrators of crimes today has further increased the number of children who commit violations of the law both at the national government level and at the local government level (Widayanti et al., 2019a).

According to Supeno (2010), children in lawbreakers are. Children are suspected or accused of crimes. Furthermore, according to Aviandari (2010), children who face the law are children who are accused and convicted in the criminal justice system (Ihsani, 2021). Based on the two opinions above, it is concluded that children are brought of age, the defendant is a child who commits physical and non-physical crimes that kill many people (Pugu et al., 2022). The main factors that cause children to fall into conflict with the law are the way parents care, environmental influences, family economic conditions, lifestyle influences, and several other things that pose a threat to children. Some related things are basic things that need to be considered together in the living environment of the surrounding community for the smooth growth of children. In this case, the government does not want to do anything to overcome the problem of children with Indonesian law, despite the very many efforts made by the government to overcome children's cases (Fitriani, 2016).

Gultom (2010) explained that children's rights are Human Rights (HAM) and the interests of the child itself must be considered as children's rights. then the rights of these children are protected by law even since in the womb which has been explained in Article 52 Paragraph 2 of Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights (Cea et al., 2020). This is emphasized as the government pays more attention to child protection to be properly protected, while protection is a category in a gross human rights violation (Tyas, 2020). According to Suswadi (20011) in the child protection seminar activity explained that there is a need for a legal umbrella to realize life and security for children who are expected to be potential successors of the nation, tanggu, have nationalism, have good and noble spirits and the ability to maintain the unity and unity of the nation and state, namely in the form of laws to create life and security for children who are expected to become prospective successors of the nation to become a nation that strong, national, good-spirited and noble character and able to maintain the unity and unity of the Indonesian nation and state (Sudarsana, 2017).

Implementing the above explanation, Indonesia ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Indonesia implemented child protection in government in 2002. Then continued with the Child Protection Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection gave birth to the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) (Lestari, 2018). KPAI is a government aid institution in the field of child protection and human rights in the State of Indonesia. Then the International Child Protection Agency, UNICEF (United Nations Emergency Children S Fund) is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations (UN). This organization was founded in New York on December 11, 1946, and functioned as a channel that distributed humanitarian aid more specifically to children living during World War II (Luerdi & Mardiyanti, 2021).

The purpose of UNICEF is to ensure that children around the world have the freedom of education services, protection, and well-developed and healthy adults. The international organization UNICEF also collaborates with the Human Rights Commission PPB on child conversion. Then this organization was also introduced by the United Nations in 1989 and gave full support to deal with children well (Priyanka & Heryadi, 2020). Forms of violence against children are forms of physical and non-physical violence which include physical abuse, murder, and conflict involvement. Then non-physical such as economic, physicalist, psychological, and legion violence threatens social life in early childhood (Nainggolan, 2008). This phenomenon is a small part of violence caused by other events that can threaten a person's life. The case shows that the perpetrator of violence against children is not only a person unknown to the victim, but the perpetrator knows the victim and has a family relationship with the victim.

Then the forms of violence experienced by children, namely acts of violence or violations against children and their rights, can be realized in at least five forms of violence, namely: First, physical violence. This form is the easiest to identify. Classified in this type of violence; hitting, kicking, punching/hitting, choking, pushing, biting, hitting, threatening with sharp objects, etc. Victims of this type of violence are usually seen directly by

the victim and his physical appearance, such as bruises, bleeding, broken bones, fainting, and other more serious diseases (Muarifah et al., 2020).

Second, physical violence. This type of violence, not so easy to be known by everyone, especially those felt by the victim, does not give more explanation to others. The impact of this type of violence will affect feelings make them uncomfortable, and reduce the self-esteem and dignity of victims, this is one of the psychological disorders of victims. Concrete manifestations of victims of this type of violence or offense are the use of abusive words, abuse of trust, and humiliation of people in front of others or public (Muarifah et al., 2020).

Third, the types of sexual violence. The violence that falls into this category is an act that appears in the form of coercion by threatening to have sex, torture, or sadistic acts and also abandon the victim. This Khorasan is included in the still classified in children of productive age. Behavior that leads to sexual abuse of children both at school, within the family, and in the same environment, then in the child's residence is also a threat to children. Cases of child rape and molestation committed by teachers in schools, other people, and even parents themselves are exposed in media notices about such cases (Muarifah et al., 2020).

Fourth, the type of economic violence. This form of violence often occurs in the family environment, and behavior often occurs in the couple's environment where the partner is forbidden to work, refuses to give money, or takes money and reduces monthly spending rations are examples of forms of economic violence. Meanwhile, in children, this violence often occurs because when parents force children who are still old to be brought to age, it can contribute to the family's economy, so this situation becomes a cause of newspaper sales, begging, street buskers, beggars in urban environments (Harnoko, 2010).

Fifth conflict involvement, this type of violence often occurs in conflict areas that do not directly involve early childhood children to involve themselves in conflict. This happens because of the discomfort of the social environment that is threatened by conflict violence, the threat of the closest people or the environment they live in, and the threat of both parents who are killed When involved in the conflict, the child becomes traumatized, hateful (Nugroho & Sushanti, 2019).

After the forms of violence, the author also describes the factors of violence in the family environment produced by the research of the Indonesian National Commission for Child Protection (KPAI) as follows: Violence in the household is violence involving fathers, mothers, and other relatives. This violence resulted in worsening family relationships. The family function is to cause violence because the role of parents does not work as they should in the family environment. The economy, namely violence, arises because of unstable economic problems. The demands of family economic conditions cause family relationships to be unstable. The mistaken view of the position of children in the family is that the difficult condition of the family economy creates high levels of stress, where children become vents or by allowing children not to meet their needs. Family background, namely violence is carried out so that children respect their parents and do all the words said by their parents (Sarianti & Hangabei, 2021).

Some of the factors above are things that often occur in the family life environment both directly and indirectly to form child growth. This form of violence often occurs in the environment of early childhood or productive age children who should not need to do it to children of productive age. Children need more love from all parties and encourage and encourage so that children are enthusiastic in their daily lives. Children need knowledge and motivation from all parties, especially parents to learn various things to determine their destiny. Based on the facts of the dits literature, the author analyzes that many studies examined the Role of KPAI in Papua Province, such as in her research, Marlin Jane (2020) examined the "Application of Restorative Justice to the Assistance of Indigenous Papuan Children in the Juvenile Criminal Justice System" saying that the assistance of children in conflict with the law, especially indigenous Papuan children, from the investigation process to the examination in the trial has run optimally with the completion of 33 cases in diversion from 42 existing cases (Alputila & Tajuddin, 2020).

Then further in her research Christina Ohee (2018) regarding the Effect of "Dating Relationship Status on Risky Dating Behavior in Overseas Students from Papua in Surabaya City" said that dating relationship status affects the risky dating behavior of overseas students from Papua in Surabaya City (Ohee, 2019). Students are advised not to date during the study period. Furthermore, her research Vita Permata Sari 2014) on "The Relationship Between Self-Control and Social Support of Parents with the Tendency of Juvenile Delinquency in Junior High School "X" Serui Papua" explained that the tendency of juvenile delinquency was obtained by 0.431 at a significance level of 0.000 sig < 0.05. The effective contribution of self-control variables to juvenile delinquency tendencies variable was 4.6%, and parental social support variables to juvenile delinquency tendencies by 5% (Salurante et al., 2014).

The efforts made by Komnas Perlindungan Anak Indonesia to realize sustainable child protection are Supervision, Prevention, Service, and Awareness to children of productive age who are still in elementary school to upper school (Erdianti, 2020). The role and involvement of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) in Papua Province is very helpful in utilizing the potential of Papuan human resources. The involvement of KPAI in Papua aims to deal with children in times of conflict because children are in dire need of assistance from related institutions. The phenomenon of conflict becomes a less conducive atmosphere, especially in the civil society environment. Civil society becomes traumatized by the phenomenon of conflict because this conflict results in the threat to the existence of the community environment. People also became afraid of trauma and were displaced on a large scale at several points in the Papua area for example Pegunungan Bintang, Intanjaya, Puncak Jaya, Puncak Papua, Nduga Maibrat, Yahukimo, and Timika were targeted by conflict therefore some of the places above were in dire need of good services for education, health and security services (Musfiroh, 2016).

In this research, the author analyzes more deeply the role of KPAI in dealing with children involved in conflict, both direct and indirect conflicts. The author's handling is based in the Papua Province region where the conflict has not stopped. Then, the handling of children who are victims of conflict is further analyzed. Furthermore, regional level handling is handled by the Regional Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAID) which is an independent institution that is an extension of the Central KPAI (Saptosih Ismiati, 2023). In previous studies, there was no research related to the role of KPAI in child protection in the midst of the Papua Province conflict, therefore the purpose of this study is to analyze how KPAI's active role in dealing with productive-age children from 6-17 years old who need education should be KPAI's special concern for children during the Papua conflict.

Method

In analyzing the urgency of the problem of child protection violations in Papua Province. In the title of the research above, the author asked the author to determine the method of qualitative research using a descriptive approach. Nazir (2010) in his book argues that qualitative research methods are a method of examining the status of human groups, a subject, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events in the present with the descriptive purpose of a phenomenon that occurs systematically to produce a work. The purpose of the descriptive approach is to produce a phenomenon or picture accurately about a phenomenon that can be studied, present basic information about a relationship, create a set of categories, and classify the subject of research in detail (Nugrahani & Hum, 2014).

Primary data was obtained through interviews conducted with village officials and KPAI. Using secondary data types, secondary data is used as an approach to data collection through news related to the role of KPAI in child protection in Papua Province. The reason for choosing the type of secondary data collected through the media is a lot of information expressed through the media such as hearts, ideas/ideas, phenomena of events, health information, education economic development, culture, and social therefore the author thinks that information in the media is complete and accurate about the role of KPAI towards children in times of conflict in Indonesia in general, more specifically Papua Province (Tersiana, 2018). Collecting data through Ncapture with the selection of trusted media the author believes that the media reports about the anxiety of children who need rocks by related institutions such as KPAI and the Papua Provincial government. This table is included in the news category that has been determined by the researcher, namely:

Table 1. Types of media and news that help researchers process data that can be processed

News Name	Website News	Total News
Jubi	https://jubi.id/	6
Suara Papua	https://suarapapua.com/	4
Detik Com	https://www.detik.com/	5
CNN Indonesia	https://www.cnnindonesia.com/	3
Kompas	https://www.kompas.com/	7
Number of Media		25

Data collected through nature with predetermined media will be analyzed through the Nvivo 12 Plus Application, this application serves to help researchers to categorize and analyze according to the specified indicators and also in-depth analysis to study and produce data on the role of KPAI in handling children in Papua Province. Through a descriptive approach, the author analyzes the role of KPAI on child protection amid conflict in Papua Province and will be much deeper and familiar with the phenomenon that occurs in Papua Province. Then this phenomenon will become a research work of ilmiah so that it can be enjoyed by connoisseurs as well as provide information about the role of child protection in Papua province in general Indonesia.

Through this study, the author analyzes the involvement of Papuan children in cases of gross human rights violations, namely the involvement of TPN / PB, murder, liquor, narcotics/drugs, glue, and other things that threaten the existence of children. This phenomenon requires the KPAI institution to take it seriously to save the future generation of the Indonesian nation.

Results and Discussions

In the discussion of this study, the author analyzes the role of KPAI in handling children in Papua Province during the conflict. In times of conflict, there is often the involvement of children brought to the age who should be in education to study for their future. However, children lack attention or direction from parents, teachers, and the environment that shapes children into things that are not wanted by all parties (Praditama, 2016). Meanwhile, KPAI institutions need to be present among children to protect more specifically Papua Province because KPAI is less optimal in handling and protecting children in Papua Province during the conflict. Then it should be the handling of children for Papuan children who are victims of conflict or involved in conflict. Activities that pose a threat to children throughout Indonesia have been prohibited by the KPAI Law which explains that prohibiting children from being brought of age is not allowed to involve themselves in conflicts (Widayanti et al., 2019b).

Interview Result

Based on the interview with a village official regarding the causes of juvenile delinquency and children's issues in Papua, it was found that: "The child protection agencies in Papua do not provide adequate attention and security, resulting in Papuan children being vulnerable to various serious social risks such as alcohol addiction, promiscuity, and drug abuse. They do not receive sufficient protection from the institutions that should be responsible for their welfare." Furthermore, an interview was conducted with a KPAI employee regarding the efforts made by KPAI: "KPAI, as an institution responsible for protecting children, should play an active role in ensuring the safety and welfare of Papuan children. However, in times of conflict, KPAI's efforts appear to be limited and not sufficiently effective in providing the needed protection. This may be due to resource limitations or other constraints hindering access and effective intervention."

"Immediate steps need to be taken to increase attention and security for Papuan children. This includes increasing understanding and awareness of the issues facing Papuan children, improving access to education, health, and protection services, and enhancing supervision and law enforcement against practices harmful to children. Additionally, KPAI should enhance its role in providing effective protection for Papuan children, especially in times of conflict."

Papuan Conflict Actors

Papuan cinephilic actors are people who declare themselves to fight for Papuan independence individually, in groups, organizations, and also institutions that have interests. In this interest, the political dynamics driven by certain actors who have pro-Indonesia, dead price, and pro-Papua interests are medeka. This actor creates the phenomenon of conflict that causes the involvement of children brought to a productive age (Ramdhan, 2021). Thus, the author presents the results of research through nvivo 12 plus regarding the indicators of Papuan conphilic actors as follows:

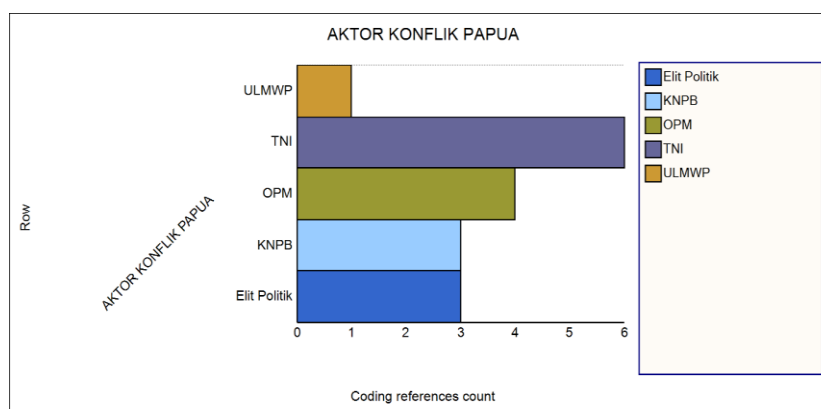


Figure 1. Nvino Application Coding Results Analysis of Papuan Conflict Actors Involving Early Childhood. (Source: Nvivo 12 Plus Application Coding Results)

Indicators determined by the author regarding the Papua conflict that resulted in the involvement of children of productive age. The results of coding the Nvivo 12 plus application show that the actors of the Papuan conflict

involving Papuan children who should still be productive and entitled to services are first, the TNI/Poldri Indicator of the Indonesian Ketuan Rebulik State reached 60%, where the TNI/Polri drives with the state security log, but this log becomes inversely proportional, actually creating conflict. This conflict arises immediately because the TNI / Poldri always monitors every activity of residents throughout Papua, be it office, home, gardening, livestock, and other activities that are considered to disturb the stability of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. However, the victims of the conflict are civil society and Papuan children who are still brought to a productive age and need education and protection services from the state.

Then the second indicator is the Free Papua Organization (OPM) indicator often known as the West Papua National Liberation Army (TPN/PB), this indicator reaches 40%, where OPM is the main source of conflict with the Free Papua proposition. The existence of TPN / PB creates conflict, and it disturbs the security of the sovereignty of the Indonesian state, therefore the Government of Indonesia orders the TNI / Polri to maintain the stability of the Indonesian state. The military deployment to the Papua region to promote massive state stability continues Papua to maintain state security and eradicate TPN / PB which encourages their Papuan ideology. This phenomenon has resulted in disruption of economic stability, education services, health services, and an increase in poverty and lack of welfare in Papua Province.

In addition, TPN/PB or OPM also initiates economic stability around the existence of civil society. TPN/PB and TNI/Polri make shooting or contact with threats to early childhood children who need special services for the development of child growth (Harsono et al., 2023). The threats that children always receive are disturbing psychologists, growing unhealthy, malnutrition, lack of educational services, and the initiation of mental health.

Children's Involvement in The Papua Conflict

The involvement of children in the Papua conflict is a negligence of parents and the environment towards children's education. Things that cause children to be involved in conflicts are economic demands, the trauma of family killings, being born in the middle of the conflict, and being aware of Papuan independence, the points above make Papuan children very affected to be easily involved in conflicts. In this study, the authors determined several indicators of children's involvement in conflict. The results of the analysis showed that the authors mapped children aged 5-20 years who often joined the conflict (Basri, 2014). However, this age is a productive age that needs to be protected by special services by all parties, especially the KPAI which is in charge and authorized as child protection. Thus, the author presents the results of research through coding Nvivo 12 plus regarding children's involvement in the Papua conflict, which by age maps at what age to what age they often join the conflict as follows:

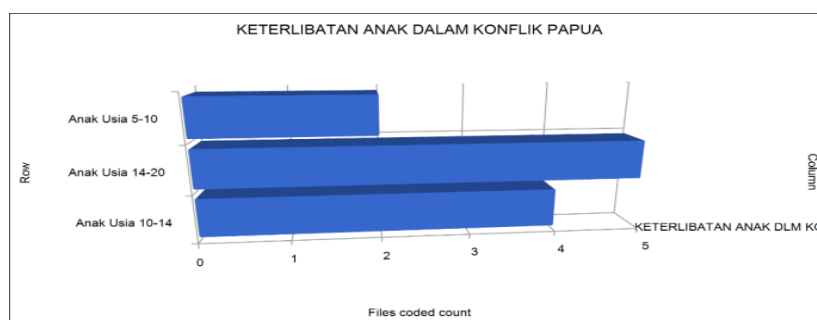


Figure 2. Nvivo 12 Plus Coding Results on Children's Involvement in the Papua Conflict. (Source: Nvivo 12 plus Coding Results)

The results of coding analysis through the Nvivo12 plus application show that children or adolescents who are often involved in conflicts are from the age of 15-20 reaching 50% who are often involved in conflicts in Papua Province. This was followed by predictors of children aged 10-14 reaching 40% who were often involved in conflict. The involvement of children of the age above productive age need to provide intensive services so that children can grow healthily, mentally healthy, and physically and also the development of children's educational growth for their future. The involvement of children in conflict is due to a lack of attention from parents, teachers, the environment, and KPAI institutions which are the duties and responsibilities facilitated by the state to protect and protect children brought to productive age.

KPAI's Role in Resolving Children's Involvement In The Papua Conflict

The role of KPAI in resolving children's involvement in the Papua conflict must be encouraged by the state. The state authorizes the KPAI to handle the protection of children at productive ages. On this occasion, the role of KPAI in dealing with victims of the Papua conflict is its duty and function as an official institution that the state provides to handle or voice the problems of conflict victims more in early childhood amid conflict (Hartini,

2017). Thus, the author shows the results of the analysis of the role of KPAI in handling cases of involvement of Papuan children in the conflict as follows:

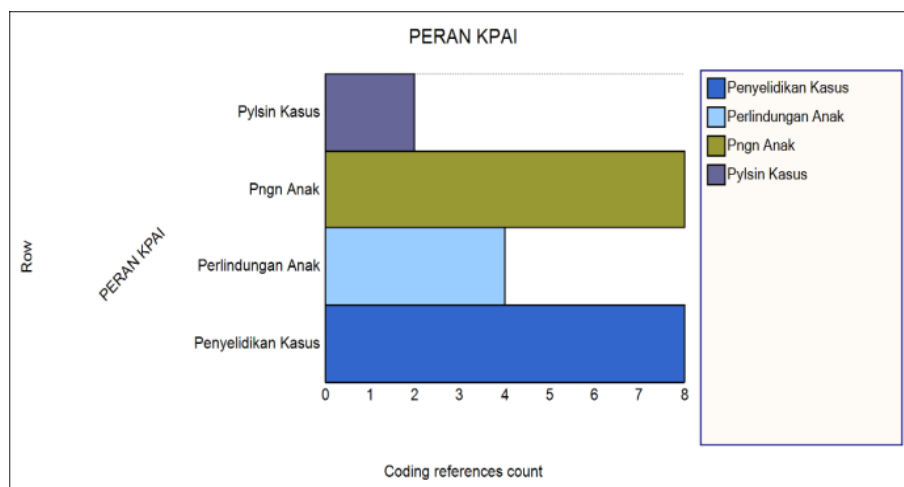


Figure 3. Nvivo 12 plus Coding Results on the Role of KPAI in Resolving Children's Involvement in the Papua Conflict. (Source: Nvivo 12 plus Coding Results)

The role of handling children in the Papua conflict by KPAI state institutions produced by the author through the results of the Nvivo 12 plus application coding analysis is the first indicator regarding child handling and case investigations show that the role of KPAI in Papua is often carried out by related institutions but the results of investigations and handling have never been completed which means that case handling is not effective. While the second indicator is a child protection indicator reaching 40%, it means that child protection is very minimal once carried out by KPAI in child protection in Papua. Furthermore, in Ikutu with indicators of case resolution reaching 20% in handling the settlement of cases in the Papua conflict involving children of productive age. This means that the resolution of cases by the KPAI in Papua, especially in early childhood, is very minimal.

Demands for Resolution of Child Involvement in Papua Conflict

Demands for the resolution of cases of involvement of children brought to age were carried out by several institutions, organizations, community leaders, indigenous leaders, and also women leaders to protect children of productive age in Papua Province during the conflict. The purpose of this settlement is aimed at the state more on the authority institution, namely the KPAI to take part in resolving cases of involvement of children brought into conflict. The demand for this resolution is immediately carried out so that children involved in this conflict can return to learning or carrying out activities like society in general (Melati, 2015). Thus, the author points out several indicators as well as institutions and figures that demand the KPAI institution to immediately deal more seriously so that the resolution of cases of child involvement in the Papua conflict can be resolved, as follows:

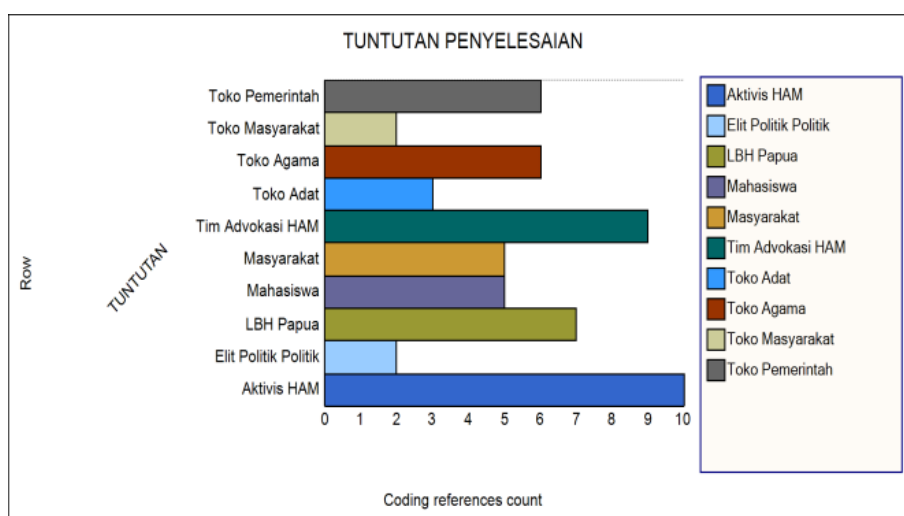


Figure 4. Nvivo 12 Plus Application Coding Results Regarding Demands for Solving Child Involvement Cases in the Papua Conflict. (Source: Nvivo Application Coding Results)

The results of the Nvivo 12 plus application coding research, show that those who often voice about solving cases of involvement of children under productive age to be resolved are human rights activist indicators and the Human Rights Advocate Team, these two indicators are always consistent in demanding the state, more specifically to related institutions, to be resolved. Both indicators are seen from the condition of civil society in Papua which is in dire need of protection assistance and services to resolve. In addition, this party also voiced that the state immediately takes part in solving this phenomenon completely (Pugu et al., 2022). Furthermore, indicators of religious leaders, community shops, traditional shops, and students of some of these organizations also often voice to the Indonesian government authorities, in this case the Indonesian National Commission for Child Protection (KPAI) to take part in handling this case seriously to immediately resolve this problem properly.

The research findings shed light on a critical issue concerning the vulnerability of Papuan children amidst the ongoing conflict in Papua Province. It highlights a concerning reality where these children lack adequate attention and security from child protection agencies, leaving them susceptible to various social risks such as alcohol addiction, promiscuity, and drug abuse. Despite the mandate of agencies like KPAI to safeguard children, their role appears to be constrained and ineffective, particularly in times of conflict. This limitation, attributed to factors like resource constraints, hampers their ability to provide the necessary protection and intervention required to mitigate the risks faced by Papuan children. Furthermore, the research delves into the factors contributing to children's involvement in the conflict. Economic demands, familial trauma, and a burgeoning sense of awareness regarding Papuan independence are identified as key drivers propelling children into the conflict. Such circumstances perpetuate a cycle wherein children, despite being in need of protection and support, find themselves drawn into the complexities of conflict. Consequently, there emerges a pressing demand from various stakeholders, including community leaders, human rights activists, and religious figures, for swift resolution and effective intervention in cases involving children's participation in the conflict.

Forms of violence often occur in the early childhood environment or productive age children who should not need to be done in productive age children. Children need more love from all parties as well as encouragement and enthusiasm so that children are enthusiastic in living their daily lives. Children need knowledge and motivation from all parties, especially parents, to learn various things to determine their destiny. As explained in research by Vita Permata Sari (2014) that the tendency of juvenile delinquency is influenced by self-control and parental social support (Salurante et al., 2014). When parents do not provide sufficient social support and children's self-control is not good, it can lead to juvenile delinquency. The role of KPAI as a child protection agency is certainly needed, as in Marlin Jane's research (2020) which says that assistance to children in conflict with the law, especially indigenous Papuan children from the investigation process to the examination at trial, has run optimally with the completion of 33 cases by diversion from 42 existing cases (Alputila & Tajuddin, 2020). In contrast to the results of this study, where KPAI does not play its role as it should.

In response to these findings, there arises a collective call to action for strengthened efforts in protecting and supporting Papuan children affected by the conflict. This entails bolstering the role of child protection agencies like KPAI, enhancing resource allocation, and fostering collaboration with local communities to ensure more effective safeguarding measures. Additionally, there is an urgent need for state authorities to heed the demands for resolution voiced by stakeholders and to prioritize the safety and well-being of Papuan children. By addressing these challenges comprehensively, there exists an opportunity to mitigate the adverse impacts of conflict on Papuan children and foster a safer, more nurturing environment conducive to their growth and development.

Conclusions

Based on the result and discussion, the research findings highlight a concerning reality regarding the lack of attention and security provided to Papuan children by relevant institutions, leaving them vulnerable to various social risks such as alcoholism, promiscuity, and substance abuse. Despite the mandated role of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), its current efforts appear inadequate, particularly in times of conflict, further exacerbating the vulnerability of Papuan children. Urgent and concerted efforts are needed to rectify these systemic deficiencies and strengthen the protective infrastructure for Papuan children. By doing so, we can ensure their holistic well-being and mitigate potential social threats, ultimately fostering a safer and more nurturing environment for their growth and development.

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