



THE ROLE OF THE WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT, CHILD PROTECTION AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT SERVICE (DP3APM) OF PEKANBARU CITY IN ADVOCACY FOR VICTIMS IN FULFILLING THE RIGHTS TO CHILD SUPPORT

Ria Lestari^{1*}, M Zulherawan²

Universitas Islam Riau, Riau, Indonesia

Ria628422@gmail.com, zulherawan@soc.uir.ac.id

Abstract

The increasing number of divorce cases in Indonesia has a serious impact on the fulfillment of children's rights to support, which should remain the responsibility of parents, especially fathers, even though the marriage has ended. This study aims to examine the strategic role of the Pekanbaru City Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Community Empowerment Service (DP3APM) in advocating for children who are victims of violations of the right to support. Using a qualitative descriptive approach and a victimology approach, this study explores the function of DP3APM as a regulator, dynamic, and facilitator in order to ensure the protection and fulfillment of children's basic rights after divorce. Data were obtained through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation of relevant informants, such as DP3APM staff, legal counselors, psychologists, and mothers/guardians of victimized children. The results of the study show that DP3APM not only plays a role in formulating policies, but is also active in providing legal assistance, psychosocial, and mediation services between parties. Despite facing structural and cultural challenges, DP3APM has succeeded in becoming a key institution in bridging children's rights with real access to justice. These findings underscore the importance of integrating legal, social, and psychological approaches in state institution-based advocacy efforts. The Pekanbaru DP3APM work model can be a reference for other regions facing similar problems.

Keywords: Advocacy, Child Support, DP3APM, Child Protection, Victimology

INTRODUCTION

Marriage in Islam is not only a social bond, but also a form of worship carried out with the intention of obtaining the pleasure of Allah SWT. In addition, as stated in Law No. 1 of 1974, the purpose of marriage is also to form a happy and eternal family. A marriage based on commitment and mutual understanding between husband and wife can provide peace and happiness in life. This also creates a harmonious environment for the growth of children and creates a harmonious family for the growth of children and creates a family that is *sakinah*, *mawaddah*, and *warahmah*.

Marriage is considered as *mitsaqan ghalidzan* which means a very strong and sturdy contract. This reflects how important marriage is in Islam, because it is a bond that is highly valued and strictly regulated. Marriage is not just a social relationship, but also a worship that aims to get closer to Allah SWT. (Hakim, 2000)

In Islamic teachings, an ideal family is not only seen from the relationship between husband and wife, but also involves the role of all family members who support each other and carry out their responsibilities with full awareness. Each family role has the expected

nature and attitude to create harmony, happiness, and goodness in living together. (Simanjuntak, 2007).

Children are a trust or mandate from Allah SWT given to parents. As a trust, parents have a great responsibility to educate and care for children with love and to fulfill their rights, both material and immaterial rights. (Mas'ud, 1995)

Fulfillment of the child's right to support children and wives is the responsibility of the husband as the head of the family. The right to support includes clothing, food, and shelter, all of which play an important role in supporting the life and development of children optimally. By fulfilling this right to support, parents help create conditions that support children to grow well, healthily, and get a decent education. (Hudaya, 2013)

Parents have a great responsibility to provide for their children and wives and it is obligatory, the fulfillment of child support is the responsibility of the parents, and even though the parents have separated, the obligation remains, especially for the father as the head of the family who used to be fully responsible. If a father neglects or does not fulfill his obligation to provide for his children, this can have a negative impact on the physical, mental, and emotional development of the child.

The increasing divorce phenomenon in Indonesia is indeed a serious concern, especially because it has an impact on the welfare of families and children. The 2018 annual report you mentioned illustrates a very significant figure, with more than 444,000 divorce cases, divided between divorce by divorce (filed by the husband) and divorce by lawsuit (filed by the wife) and divorce by lawsuit 355,842 cases, while based on the 2019 annual report, divorce cases entered in religious courts throughout Indonesia were 480,618 cases divided into divorce by divorce 124,776 cases consisting of divorce by lawsuit 346,086 cases and divorce by divorce 119,442 cases.

This research is a criminology research that is in the realm of the field of study "victimology". The case of fulfilling the right to child support is one of the most frequently encountered complaint cases in the role of the Pekanbaru City Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Community Empowerment Service (DP3APM) in 2024. This institution focuses on efforts to empower women and protect children. (Untuk et al., 2022)

The function of the Pekanbaru City Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Community Empowerment Service (DP3APM) is to increase the role and participation of women in various sectors, such as economic, social, cultural, and political, encourage gender equality in various fields, especially in decision-making and policy, provide training and education for women to improve skills and economic independence. And child protection focuses on guaranteeing children's rights, such as the right to Education, Health, protection from violence, and exploitation, providing assistance to children who are victims of violence, exploitation, or discrimination, forming policies and programs that support optimal child growth and development.

In essence, fulfilling the family's needs is the husband's duty. However, after divorce, the issue of fulfilling child support often becomes a complex issue. It is not uncommon for children's rights, especially those related to basic needs for maintenance costs, education, and other supporting facilities, to be ignored or not fulfilled adequately.

In cases of divorce, the husband as a father must remain responsible for meeting the child's living needs even after the divorce occurs. However, in practice, there is often disagreement or negligence from the responsible party, usually the father, regarding the fulfillment of this obligation, this can be caused by various factors, such as economic problems, differences in mindset between ex-spouses or lack of law enforcement. (Dewi, 2021).

This is in accordance with the results of research conducted by Mudrikatul Khoriyah that "Article 41 of Law No. 1 of 1947 concerning marriage, determines that as a result of the

dissolution of marriage, the husband and wife still have the obligation to provide for their children, as in Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection, it has been emphasized that children still have the right to receive care, maintenance, education and growth and development from their parents."

To address this issue, it is important for the legal system and related institutions to ensure that children's rights remain protected after divorce. Courts often issue decisions that determine the amount of maintenance that must be paid by the parent who does not live with the child and a clear enforcement mechanism so that the child's rights can be fulfilled. (Fadly, 2022)

Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution clearly states that every child has the right to survival, growth and development, and the right to be protected from violence and discrimination. This emphasizes the important role of the state in ensuring that every child receives these basic rights so that they can grow in a safe and healthy environment. The issue of child growth and development is an important development issue, because the future of the nation depends heavily on the younger generation. By providing adequate legal protection, it is hoped that children can grow into healthy, educated individuals with good morals.

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Parents who have financial ability are obliged to provide for their children until they are financially independent. This includes meeting basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health. Children who do not yet have the ability to support themselves have the right to receive support from their parents.

Fulfillment of livelihood is not only a moral responsibility, but also a legal responsibility in many legal systems in various countries. The goal is to ensure that children can grow and develop well and get proper access to education and health, so that one day they can stand on their own and live an independent life. (Lira, Nd)

Legally, Indonesia provides protection for children, both in terms of fulfilling living expenses and sanctions for negligent parents. Fathers or husbands who do not fulfill their living expenses obligations can be subject to clear sanctions, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

So, if there are parents or family of the child who do not fulfill their obligations and are responsible for the rights of the child, then the child can get a guardian from a person or legal entity that meets the requirements. A person born from both parents has the right to receive protection from the neglect of both parents.

This is in accordance with the results of research conducted by Afrinal Aldi Darmawan that "in carrying out the obligation to provide support to children after a divorce, a father is negligent in carrying out his obligation to provide support to his children."

The results of the study above are in accordance with the opinion expressed by Yusron Ihza Mahendra, that "the fulfillment of child support after divorce tends to be the responsibility of the mother and the mother's family even though the father has the ability to work. This is very contrary to the provisions of marriage in Indonesia, including the marriage

law, the compilation of Islamic law, and fiqh which emphasize that the father is responsible for the child's support until adulthood".

Everyone is also prohibited from neglecting children in their family, because this is in line with legal provisions that children must be given a life, cared for and maintained.

The sanctions for a father who does not fulfill the obligation of a father attached to him to provide for his child are subject to Article 49 of Law no. 23 of 2004 concerning (PKDRT), namely a maximum imprisonment of three years or a maximum fine of Rp. 15 million. Then a father who neglects a child can also be threatened with imprisonment under Article 77 of Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning child protection. The article states that anyone who neglects a child is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of five years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 100 million. This can happen if the neglect by the father causes the child to experience pain or suffering, whether physical, mental or social.

This research was conducted in accordance with the current phenomenon, where after divorce there are many children who do not get more attention and sustenance from their parents, especially fathers. Sustenance after divorce, the fulfillment of family needs becomes a complex problem, often causing children's rights to be neglected or not fulfilled. The father's responsibility remains, but often due to economic problems, differences of opinion, or lack of legal protection, the father cannot fulfill this obligation.

To address this, legal systems and institutions must ensure that children's rights are protected, with courts determining the level of protection and clear enforcement mechanisms. Children require special legal protection due to their physical and mental maturity compared to adults. Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution guarantees children's rights to survive, grow and develop, and receive protection from violence and discrimination. The state plays an important role in guaranteeing basic rights to a safe and healthy environment, guaranteeing a healthy, educated, and moral future.

Fulfillment of children's rights does not only cover material needs such as food, clothing, and shelter, but also education, affection, protection, and moral guidance. Parents play an important role in creating a safe environment and supporting the growth and development of children. Other elements such as government, society and educational institutions also play a role. Islamic teachings emphasize the importance of good parenting and parental guidance.

In Islam, bloodline relationships play an important role. In family life, a husband is obliged to provide for his wife and children, providing basic needs such as shelter, food, clothing and education. Parents are also obliged to accompany their children, especially in financial matters.

Lineage relationships also determine the distribution of inheritance. Through direct blood relations, inheritance will be distributed fairly to families with children, parents, and spouses. In addition to financial obligations, the past encourages mutual cooperation within the family, including emotional, physical assistance and helping in difficult situations.

In Indonesia, parents are required to provide for their children, this is regulated both in religion and positive law. Children are considered children if they are not yet 18 years old, including those who are still in the womb. Parents have an obligation to provide basic needs such as food, clothing, education, and shelter until the child is economically independent. If a father is proven to be negligent, then he can be subject to sanctions, including imprisonment. Children have the right to ask for support from a father who is negligent in ensuring their basic needs are met.

The question regarding the problem in this study is "What is the role of the Pekanbaru City Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Community Empowerment Service (DP3APM) in advocating for victims of child support?"

The purpose of this study was to see the role of the Pekanbaru City Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Community Empowerment Service (DP3APM) in advocating for victims of child support by using victimology studies as the study approach.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach, which aims to deeply understand the role of the Pekanbaru City Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Community Empowerment Service (DP3APM) in advocating for victims of the fulfillment of child support rights. This approach was chosen because it is able to describe social reality contextually and narratively, and allows researchers to capture the meaning of the actions and policies taken by the institution in handling cases of child victims.

The research location was carried out in Pekanbaru City, precisely at the DP3APM office. The location was selected purposively because this city recorded the highest number of cases of violations of children's rights to support in Riau Province in 2024. Informants in the study consisted of DP3APM staff, mothers or guardians of children who were victims, as well as legal counselors and psychologists. Informants were determined purposively, namely based on the relevance of the information and direct involvement in the problems being studied.

The data collection techniques used were in-depth interviews, non-participatory observation, and documentation. Interviews were conducted in a semi-structured manner so that the data obtained remained focused but flexible, while observations were used to observe ongoing advocacy activities, and documentation was obtained from official reports, archives, and other supporting documents.

Data analysis was conducted using Miles and Huberman's interactive analysis technique, which includes data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. To maintain validity, this study uses source and method triangulation techniques, namely by comparing data from various informants and different data collection techniques so that the research results are objective and reliable.

This study also upholds research ethics. All informants were asked for their informed consent before being interviewed, and their identities were kept confidential. The results of this methodology are expected to be able to clearly describe the role of DP3APM as a facilitator, regulator, and dynamic in efforts to protect and fulfill children's rights after divorce, especially in terms of living.

RESEARCH RESULT

This research is a criminology research that is in the field of study "Victimology". The case of fulfilling the right to child support is one of the most frequently found complaint cases in the role of the Pekanbaru City Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Community Empowerment Service (DP3APM) in 2024. This institution focuses on efforts to empower women and protect children.

The function of the Pekanbaru City Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Community Empowerment Service (DP3APM) is to increase the role and participation of women in various sectors, such as economic, social, cultural, and political, encourage gender equality in various fields, especially in decision-making and policy, provide training and education for women to improve skills and economic independence. And child protection focuses on guaranteeing children's rights, such as the right to Education, Health, protection from violence, and exploitation, providing assistance to children who are victims of violence, exploitation, or discrimination, forming policies and programs that support optimal child growth and development.

Role is a status, status when someone carries out his rights and obligations, then he carries out a role (Sukanto, 2021). Role is an action or behavior expected of a person based on his position. When someone occupies a certain status, there are rights and obligations attached to him, and when these rights and obligations are carried out, the person carries out the role. The concept of role as a dynamic process related to a person's position (status) in society) (Soerjono Soekanto 2009), there are 3 role indicators according to (I. Yusuf, 2014).

1. Regulator
2. Dynamist
3. Facilitator.

In the results of the research conducted, several roles were found to be carried out by the agency related to child empowerment issues. The role of the women's empowerment, child protection and community empowerment agency (DP3APM) of Pekanbaru City. The Child Rights Fulfillment Sector in carrying out its duties carries out the following functions:

1. Formulation of policies for fulfilling children's rights related to civil rights, information and participation, care, family and environment, health and welfare, as well as education, creativity and cultural activities.
2. Preparation of a coordination forum for the formulation of policies for the fulfillment of children's rights related to civil rights, information and participation, care, family and environment, health and welfare, as well as education, creativity and cultural activities.
3. Formulation of policy studies on the fulfillment of children's rights related to civil rights, information and participation, care, family and environment, health and welfare, as well as education, creativity and cultural activities;
4. Implementation of coordination and synchronization of the implementation of policies to fulfill children's rights related to civil rights, information and participation, care, family and environment, health and welfare as well as education, creativity and cultural activities.
5. Implementation of facilitation, socialization and distribution of policies for fulfilling children's rights related to civil rights, information and participation, care, family and environment, health and welfare as well as education, creativity and cultural activities.
6. Monitoring, analysis, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of policies on the fulfillment of children's rights related to civil rights, information and participation, care, family and environment, health and welfare and education, creativity and cultural activities.
7. Formulation of policies for collecting, processing, analyzing and presenting data and information in the field of fulfilling children's rights
8. Preparation of a coordination forum for the formulation of policies for the collection, processing, analysis and presentation of data and information in the field of fulfilling children's rights.
9. Formulation of policy studies on collecting, processing, analyzing and presenting data and information in the field of fulfilling children's rights
10. Implementation of coordination and synchronization of the application of policies for collecting, processing, analyzing and presenting data and information in the field of fulfilling children's rights.
11. Implementation of facilitation, socialization and distribution of policies for collecting, processing, analyzing and presenting data and information in the field of fulfilling children's rights.

12. Preparation of materials for providing technical guidance and supervision of the implementation of policies for collecting, processing, analyzing and presenting data and information in the field of fulfilling children's rights.
13. Implementation of institutional fulfillment of children's rights in government, non-government and business institutions
14. Preparation for strengthening and developing institutions providing services to improve the quality of life of children
15. Monitoring, analysis, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of policies on collecting, processing, analyzing and presenting data and information in the field of fulfilling children's rights.
16. Carrying out other tasks assigned by the leadership in accordance with their duties and functions.

Table 1. Data on Women and Children Victims of Fulfillment of Children's Rights Who Received Handling at the Riau Province UPT in 2024

NO	Regency / City	Woman	Man	Amount
1	City of Pekanbaru	3	4	7
2	Bengkalis Regency	5	-	5
3	Kampar Regency	-	1	1
4	Dumai Regency	-	-	-
5	Indragiri Hilir Regency	-	-	-
6	Indragiri Hulu Regency	-	-	-
7	Kuansing Regency	-	-	-
8	Meranti Islands Regency	-	-	-
9	Pelalawan Regency	-	-	-
10	Rokan Hilir Regency	-	-	-
11	Rokan Hulu Regency	-	-	-
12	Siak Regency	-	-	-

From the table above, it can be seen that the most cases of fulfillment of children's rights that occurred in Riau Province were in Pekanbaru City, one of which included cases of fulfillment of children's rights to support which was the most frequent complaint case at the Pekanbaru City Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Community Empowerment Service (DP3APM).

DISCUSSION

This research is on an increasingly complex social phenomenon, namely the neglect of children's rights to support after divorce. In this context, the role of the Pekanbaru City Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Community Empowerment Service (DP3APM) is very crucial. This study analyzes how this institution functions as a protector, companion, and liaison between victims and access to justice.

In perspective Role theory according to Soerjono Soekanto (2009), role is the implementation of rights and obligations attached to a status. DP3APM in this case carries out its role as a state institution that is given authority and responsibility in the field of child protection. This role is divided into three main indicators, namely as a regulator, dynamicator, and facilitator (Yusuf, 2014), all three of which are carried out in an integrated manner by DP3APM.

DP3APM as regulators play a role in formulating and drafting policies to fulfill children's rights in Pekanbaru City. This policy includes children's civil rights, rights to care,

health, education, and protection from violence and exploitation. In addition, DP3APM drafts advocacy programs in accordance with laws and regulations such as Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection and Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage.

As dynamist, DP3APM encourages active community participation, including mothers of victims and community leaders, in efforts to uphold children's rights. Advocacy is not only carried out through a legal approach, but also through economic empowerment of victim families and education about the importance of fulfilling children's rights.

The role of the facilitator is carried out through the provision of services such as legal assistance, psychosocial, and mediation between the disputing parties. DP3APM facilitates coordination between victims, religious courts, and other related agencies to ensure that legal decisions regarding child support can be implemented effectively. In the framework of the victimology theory developed by Arief Gosita, children in cases of fulfilling the right to support are categorized as victims because they experience physical and psychological suffering due to the negligence of the obligated party, in this case the biological father. This places children in a position that requires active intervention from the state through institutions such as DP3APM.

Based on 2024 data, Pekanbaru City is the area with the highest number of cases of child rights fulfillment in Riau Province. This indicates an urgent need to strengthen the advocacy system, both in terms of institutions and social networks that support children as victims. The advocacy function carried out by DP3APM is in line with the definition of advocacy by L. Pinder (2005), which states that advocacy is an effort to change unfair social policies or practices, especially for vulnerable groups. Children who do not receive a living are part of this group, so DP3APM advocacy has structural and transformative dimensions.

DP3APM uses a multi-strata approach in its advocacy process. First, through a formal legal approach by collaborating with the Legal Aid Institute (LBH) to help the mother/guardian of the child file a lawsuit with the religious court. Second, a non-litigation approach by facilitating mediation between the mother and father in order to reach an agreement on the fulfillment of the child's rights.

Third, a psychosocial approach involving trauma counseling for both children and mothers, to address the emotional impact of domestic conflict and economic neglect. This approach reflects a holistic understanding of victims, as emphasized in Hans Von Hentig's theory of the importance of seeing victims in complex social relationships.

The findings show that one of the biggest obstacles in fulfilling the right to livelihood is the weak law enforcement mechanism after a court decision. Many fathers do not fulfill their obligations even though there has been a valid decision. This is where DP3APM advocacy is important to follow up on the implementation of the law in real terms. Furthermore, DP3APM also plays a role in designing a digital reporting system that makes it easier for mothers or guardians of children to report cases of neglect of livelihood. This innovation is in line with the trend of technology-based advocacy as mentioned in previous research updates.

In practice, DP3APM faces social and cultural challenges, including the stigma against women who sue for maintenance, as well as the assumption that household problems are private matters. DP3APM seeks to change this mindset by organizing awareness campaigns in schools, RT/RW communities, and mosques. DP3APM's involvement in the realm of public policy is also important to encourage revisions to regional regulations that are more in favor of children's rights. Policy recommendations based on field data are an added value for regional governments in designing more effective and pro-children regulations.

In Robert K. Merton's theory, there is a potential for role strain that occurs in DP3APM, where this institution must play many roles at the same time. However, so far

DP3APM has shown good adaptability in managing these various expectations, both from the government, society, and the victims themselves. One of the positive impacts of DP3APM's advocacy role is the increasing legal awareness of mothers/guardians of children regarding their rights. Many mothers who previously gave up are now actively fighting for children's rights through legal and social channels, with moral and technical support from DP3APM.

Success This advocacy can also be seen from the increasing number of cases that have been successfully resolved through mediation facilitated by DP3APM, without having to go through a long and tiring legal process. This study shows that a multidisciplinary approach is very important in resolving the issue of fulfilling children's rights to support. DP3APM has shown that the integration of legal, social, and psychological approaches is the most effective strategy. From an academic perspective, this study enriches the literature in the fields of criminology and victimology, especially in the practice of state institution-based advocacy at the local level. This context is a model that can be emulated by other regions by adjusting to their respective local characteristics.

Thus, the role of DP3APM Pekanbaru City can be concluded as a form of real implementation of the theory of roles and advocacy in the context of child protection. Through the functions of regulator, dynamic, and facilitator, DP3APM not only carries out institutional obligations, but also actively contributes to creating social justice for children who are victims of structural inequality and family conflict.

CONCLUSION

This study highlights the importance of the role of the state, in this case through the DP3APM of Pekanbaru City, in ensuring that children's rights remain protected after parental divorce, especially regarding the fulfillment of alimony. The increasing phenomenon of divorce is directly proportional to the increasing cases of neglect of children's rights to alimony, which demands the presence of strong policies, advocacy, and assistance from government institutions.

As an institution that has special authority in women's empowerment and child protection, DP3APM Pekanbaru City carries out a strategic role in three main functions: regulator, dynamic, and facilitator. This function is translated through the formulation of policies, implementation of advocacy programs, and provision of direct services for victims of violations of children's livelihood rights.

In its function as a regulator, DP3APM contributes to formulating policies and programs that are relevant to children's needs, including the right to care, education, health, and protection from violence and exploitation. This policy is the framework that underlies all advocacy activities carried out by the agency.

As a dynamic, DP3APM mobilizes community participation in efforts to fulfill children's rights. Socialization activities, legal education, and family economic empowerment are part of a preventive and curative approach. This approach is not only oriented towards resolving cases, but also towards building collective awareness of the importance of child protection.

The facilitator function is carried out through legal, psychological, and mediation assistance services. DP3APM is a liaison between victims and access to justice, both through litigation and non-litigation channels. This intervention is important to bridge the gap between court decisions and the realization of the fulfillment of children's support rights in the field, considering the many cases where fathers do not carry out their obligations even though there has been a legal decision.

The research findings show that Pekanbaru City recorded the highest number of cases of violations of children's rights to livelihood in Riau Province. This reflects the

urgency of strengthening institutional capacity and cross-sector synergy so that children's rights are truly fulfilled in their entirety. In this context, the multidisciplinary approach implemented by DP3APM deserves appreciation because it integrates legal, social, and psychological aspects in one public service framework.

The overall role of DP3APM Pekanbaru City reflects the concrete implementation of the theory of social roles and victimology, where the institution not only serves administratively, but also becomes an agent of social change. This study confirms that advocacy for victims of child support rights violations requires strong partisanship, program sustainability, and structural support from the state. Therefore, the DP3APM work model can be used as an example for other regions facing similar problems in child protection after divorce.

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