

**KAPASITAS KELEMBAGAAN DINSOSP3APPKB DALAM
PENANGANAN KASUS KEKERASAN TERHADAP ANAK DI
KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA**

SKRIPSI

*Diajukan Sebagai Syarat Untuk Mendapat Gelar Sarjana Administrasi Publik
pada Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Andalas*

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ABSTRAK

Wahyu Fitri Handayani, NIM 2210842003, Kapasitas Kelembagaan DINSOSP3APPKB dalam Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Anak di Kabupaten Dharmasraya, Program Studi Administrasi Publik, Departemen Administrasi Publik, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Andalas, Padang, 2026. Dibimbing oleh: Dr. Hendri Koeswara, S.IP, M.Soc.sc dan Roza Liesmana, S.IP, M.Si. Skripsi ini terdiri atas 235 halaman dengan referensi 11 buku teori, 4 buku metode, 9 artikel, 1 Undang-undang, 7 peraturan, 3 laporan, 5 dokumen, 4 *website*.

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis kapasitas kelembagaan DINSOSP3APPKB dalam penanganan kasus kekerasan anak di Kabupaten Dharmasraya. Urgensi penelitian didasarkan pada tingginya kasus kekerasan anak, yaitu 62 kasus pada tahun 2022, meningkat menjadi 108 kasus pada tahun 2023, dan mencapai 95 kasus pada tahun 2024. Total 265 kasus tersebut menempatkan Kabupaten Dharmasraya sebagai daerah dengan kasus kekerasan anak tertinggi di antara kabupaten/kota di Sumatera Barat selama periode 2022–2024. DINSOSP3APPKB Kabupaten Dharmasraya berperan sangat krusial dalam penanganan kekerasan terhadap anak sehingga perlu mengkaji kemampuan kolektif lembaga dalam menyelenggarakan mandat kebijakan perlindungan anak.

Kerangka analisis dalam penelitian ini adalah *Institutional Capacity* dari Lusthaus, Anderson, dan Murphy. Penelitian menggunakan kerangka *Institutional Capacity* Lusthaus, Anderson, dan Murphy. Kapasitas organisasi dinilai melalui enam dimensi, yaitu *strategic leadership*, *human resources*, *other core resources*, *program management*, *process management*, *inter-institutional linkages*. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi terhadap 17 informan yang dipilih melalui teknik *purposive sampling*. Data dianalisis menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman, sedangkan keabsahannya diuji melalui triangulasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kapasitas kelembagaan DINSOSP3APPKB belum sepenuhnya optimal dan ada ketidakseimbangan antar dimensi. Kelemahan paling kritis pada kapasitas internal, terutama perencanaan strategis dan program yang belum berbasis tren kasus, keterbatasan jumlah dan kesesuaian kompetensi sumber daya manusia, serta dukungan infrastruktur dan teknologi yang belum memadai. Kondisi tersebut menyebabkan fungsi pencegahan, penanganan, rehabilitasi, dan dukungan sosial belum terintegrasi. Manajemen proses relatif lebih kuat karena didukung SOP, asesmen, pengambilan keputusan, dan pemantauan kasus. Hubungan antar-lembaga juga telah terbentuk melalui jejaring dan kemitraan, tetapi keberlanjutan koordinasi, penguatan peran mitra, dan komunikasi eksternal belum dikelola secara konsisten. DINSOSP3APPKB mampu merespons kasus secara prosedural dan kolaboratif, tetapi belum sepenuhnya bekerja secara strategis, adaptif, berbasis data, dan berorientasi pada pencegahan.

Kata kunci: Kapasitas Kelembagaan, Penanganan Kekerasan Anak, Perlindungan Anak

ABSTRACT

Wahyu Fitri Handayani, Registered Student Number 2210842003, *Institutional Capacity of DINSOSP3APPKB in Addressing Cases of Violence Against Children in Dharmasraya Regency*, Study Program of Public Administration, Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Andalas, Padang, 2026. Supervised by Dr. Hendri Koeswara, S.IP., M.Soc.Sc., and Roza Liesmana, S.IP., M.Si. This thesis consists of 235 pages with 11 theoretical books, 4 research methodology books, 9 journal articles, 1 law, 7 regulations, 3 reports, 5 documents, and 4 websites.

This study aims to analyze the institutional capacity of DINSOSP3APPKB in handling cases of violence against children in Dharmasraya Regency. The urgency of this study is based on the high incidence of child violence cases, namely 62 cases in 2022, increasing to 108 cases in 2023, and reaching 95 cases in 2024. The total of 265 cases positions Dharmasraya Regency as the area with the highest number of violence against children cases among regencies in West Sumatra during the 2022–2024 period. DINSOSP3APPKB of Dharmasraya Regency plays a highly crucial role in addressing violence against children; therefore, this study examines the institution's collective capacity to carry out its child protection policy mandate.

This study applies the Institutional Capacity framework developed by Lusthaus, Anderson, and Murphy. Institutional capacity is assessed through six dimensions: Strategic Leadership, Human Resources, Other Core Resources, Program Management, Process Management, and Inter-institutional Linkages. This study employed a descriptive qualitative method. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation involving 17 informants selected using purposive sampling. The data were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman interactive model, while data validity was established through triangulation.

The findings indicate that the institutional capacity of DINSOSP3APPKB has not yet reached an optimal level and remains uneven across the six dimensions. The most critical weaknesses lie in its internal capacity, particularly strategic and program planning that has not been adequately informed by case trends, the insufficient number and limited competency alignment of human resources, and inadequate infrastructure and technological support. These limitations have prevented the full integration of prevention, case management, rehabilitation, and social support functions. Process Management demonstrates relatively stronger capacity due to the availability of standard operating procedures, assessment mechanisms, decision-making processes, and case monitoring systems. Inter-institutional relationships have also been established through networks and partnerships. However, sustained coordination, stronger partner involvement, and external communication have not been managed consistently. The study concludes that DINSOSP3APPKB is capable of responding to cases through procedural and collaborative mechanisms. Nevertheless, it has not yet operated fully in a strategic, adaptive, data-driven, and prevention-oriented manner.

Keywords: Institutional Capacity, Violence Against Children, Child Protection