

# The effectiveness of Assistance for Child Protection Institutions Against Priority Program Achievements Child Protection in North Lombok

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## ABSTRACT

The issue of children's rights recently has been phenomenal, ranging from kidnapping, trafficking, to economic and sexual exploitation of children. This research uses a qualitative approach. In this case, qualitative methodology is used by researchers as a research tool to design studies, collect and analyze data. This approach is used to answer questions and describe the effectiveness of support from NTB Child Protection Institutions on the Achievements of Priority Child Protection Programs in North Lombok Regency. The object of research in this research is the Regional Government of North Lombok Regency, the departments in charge of children's problems, or the departments that have the authority to make policies related to children's problems. The results of this study and research show that in general Gawe Gubuk has very good work effectiveness and efficiency, because the complexity of the problems experienced by one child with high vulnerability can be resolved in a short time, cheaply and cuts down the long bureaucracy between one OPD service and other. Obstacles faced by the NTB Child Protection Agency in efforts to implement child protection through the "Gawe Gubuk" program include the gap or gap in community capacity to respond to the complexity of children's vulnerability issues, the service integration mindset has not been institutionalized, the limited number and quality of professional service human resources.

## ABSTRAK

Isu tentang hak-hak anak akhir-akhir ini terjadi sangat fenomenal, mulai dari penculikan, perdagangan, hingga eksploitasi anak secara ekonomi dan seksual. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Dalam hal ini, metodologi kualitatif digunakan peneliti sebagai alat peneliti untuk merancang kajiannya, mengumpulkan serta menganalisis datanya. Pendekatan ini digunakan untuk menjawab pertanyaan dan mendeskripsikan terkait Efektifitas Pendampingan LPA NTB Terhadap Capaian Program Prioritas Perlindungan Anak di Kabupaten Lombok Utara. Objek penelitian pada penelitian ini adalah Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Lombok Utara, Dinas-dinas yang membidangi permasalahan anak, ataupun dinas-dinas yang memiliki kewenangan dalam pengambilan kebijakan terkait masalah anak. Hasil Kajian dan penelitian ini menunjukkan secara umum Gawe Gubuk memiliki daya efektifitas dan efisiensi kerja yang sangat baik, karena kompleksitas persoalan yang dialami oleh satu orang anak dengan kerentanan tinggi dapat diselesaikan dalam waktu singkat, murah dan memangkas birokrasi yang panjang antara OPD layanan yang satu dengan yang lainnya. Hambatan yang dihadapi Lembaga Perlindungan Anak NTB dalam upaya penyelenggaraan perlindungan anak melalui program "Gawe Gubuk" diantaranya Gap atau kesenjangan kapasitas masyarakat untuk merespon kompleksitas isu kerentanan anak, Mindset integrasi layanan belum terlembaga, Terbatasnya jumlah dan kualitas SDM layanan yang profesional.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Children have human rights, just like adults. The issue of children's rights recently has been phenomenal, ranging from kidnapping, trafficking, to economic and sexual exploitation of children (Rachmawati et al., n.d.). Efforts to protect rights child violated by an adult, state or even her parents myself who doesn't so put attention to future interests child. Whereas child is future dreams, assets family, religion, even the future nation (Gahung et al., 2017)

In 1989, governments around the world made promises the same rights For all child with adopt UN Convention for rights child (Antara & Saravistha, 2023). This Convention arrange matter What just have to carried out by each country child can grow as healthy as possible possible, schooled, protected, heard his opinion, and treated with fair. Local governments have a very vital role in child protection (Roza & Arliman, 2018). This is stated in the articles of the Child Protection Law, one of which is Article 9 paragraph 1 of Law Number 35 of 2014 which reads: "The State, Government and Regional Government guarantee the protection, maintenance and welfare of children by paying attention to the rights and obligations parents, guardians, or other people who are legally responsible for the child." (Said, 2018)

In realizing governance for the fulfillment of children's rights by local governments, it must be truly realized and carried out properly. A Child Friendly City is every child's dream, because children will be raised properly and properly (Roza & Arliman, 2018b). Regional governments, as governments that have direct contact with children's lives, should be more active and more critical in voicing children's rights. Managing the fulfillment of children's rights by local governments must be supervised by an institution that focuses on protecting, protecting, monitoring and supervising children's rights. (Sirait & Rosmalinda, n.d.) In making efforts to protect children's rights, West Nusa Tenggara Province has an institution that is concerned with the issue of protecting children's rights in NTB, namely the NTB Child Protection Institute or known as the NTB Child Protection Institute.

His height number involving cases \_ children in North Lombok district started worrying. Based on data from the UPTD for the Protection of Children and Women, North Lombok Regency, in the middle this year 2022 Already 77 involving cases were found child. Of 77 cases That's 42 of them is case wedding age children and 12 cases is case abuse sexual to child. Other problems arise indicator is children who don't own deed birth, child separated school, child stay with one parent or stay with the family else, child nutrition bad or stunting, child disability, child No have an ID card, and don't have BPJS or Healthy Indonesia Card (Aulia, 2022). Children with risk that threatened life and rights in Century upcoming. In fact, the amount they the most were in the villages during This considered as view normal. Existence child prone to No free from sources trigger like problem poverty and marriage child. Poverty make parents look for work to overseas leave entrusted

children in family other (Rozak, 2013). Whereas marriage child besides create threat Poverty is also a threat health (Djamilah & Kartikawati, 2014). This problem according to researcher need For do study about Effectiveness Assistance to NTB Child Protection Institutions Priority Program Achievements Child Protection in North Lombok Regency.

The aim of this research is to provide solutions based on academic studies of the needs, challenges or problems faced by the North Lombok Regency Government and the community from the mentoring program carried out by the West Nusa Tenggara Province Child Protection Institute which is located in North Lombok Regency, both in terms of directly or indirectly. This research could have several theoretical and practical implications, depending on its findings and the context of the study. The research may contribute to the theoretical understanding of child protection by providing insights into the effectiveness of assistance programs for child protection institutions. It could help to refine existing theories or develop new ones in the field of child protection. This research could contribute to the theoretical framework of program evaluation by examining how child protection programs impact their intended outcomes. Besides, it has some implications for theories related to social work and social services, as it may shed light on the effectiveness of interventions in improving child protection in a specific region. Moreover, the findings can inform policymakers and program designers about the effectiveness of assistance programs for child protection. This information can guide the development and improvement of policies and programs aimed at enhancing child protection in North Lombok or similar regions. The research can guide the allocation of resources, including funding and manpower, by highlighting which aspects of child protection programs are most effective. This can help optimize resource utilization for the greatest impact.

## II. RESEARCH METOHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach. In this case, qualitative methodology is used by researchers as a research tool to design studies, collect and analyze data. This approach is used to answer questions and describe the effectiveness of NTB LPA assistance on the achievements of the Child Protection Priority Program in North Lombok Regency. Implemented in North Lombok Regency. The objects of research in this research are the Regional Government of North Lombok Regency, the departments in charge of children's problems, or the departments that have the authority to make policies related to children's problems, the villages assisted by LPA NTB, the Children's Forum assisted by LPA NTB in the Lombok Regency area North, as well as stakeholders. Apart from that, we will also dig up information from informants at the NTB Child Protection Institute.

The data collection method used in this research is through observation, interviews and document study. Informants involved in the research will be selected based on the purposive sampling method. The observations carried out were observing the behavior of informants in accompanying the program, carrying out daily work. Meanwhile, when collecting data using document study, documents will be viewed, linked and interpreted as evidence of the role of implementing the NTB LPA mentoring program as well as documents on organizational achievements. At the data analysis stage, researchers analyze the data that has been collected by understanding the entire research data. Data analysis in question is the process of systematically searching and compiling data

obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, describing it into units, synthesizing it, arranging it into patterns, choosing which ones to use. what is important and what will be studied, and make conclusions so that they are easily understood by yourself and others.

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### **1. Implementation Priority Program Achievements Child Protection in North Lombok Regency.**

The earthquake happened in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province did not only This has an impact on fatalities , but it also has an impact on paralysis service public (Hanafi et al., 2019). During month July and August 2018, at least has happen four earthquakes with scale big namely 6.4SR on July 29 2018, 7.0SR on August 5 2018, 6.2SR on August 9 2018, and 6.9SR on August 19 2018. Data collected by the National Mitigation Agency Disaster (BNPB) and Management Agency NTB Regional Disaster (BPBD) shows North Lombok Regency (KLU) is the worst hit area from impact disaster earthquake, both fatalities nor the destruction facility service.

Data on the Impact of the NTB Earthquake Disaster, the number of victims who died was 564 people, 1, 548 people were injured, 149,715 houses were damaged/destroyed and 3,818 public facilities were damaged/destroyed. Meanwhile, the overall number of refugees reached a total of 445,343 people (Rosyida & Nurmasari, 2019). In North Lombok Regency (KLU), the government immediately reactivated health facilities to help injured victims. The General Hospital building which was destroyed by the earthquake was replaced with tents as a substitute for inpatient rooms for patients who needed help. Health services began to be active in the first week after the disaster, and the same thing also happened to educational facilities by setting up emergency tents as temporary study rooms. Furthermore, the government revoked the emergency response status and replaced it with a transition period status, a rehabilitation period and continued with a reconstruction period.

The impact of the North Lombok Earthquake in 2018 was very complex, not only did it damage houses and public facilities, but also had an impact on difficulties in people's access to welfare, health, the need for population administration documents and the impact on people's psychology, especially vulnerable groups such as children and people with disabilities (Ramdoni & Kaligis, 2023). Children's problems are increasingly complex due to the lack of family concentration on child rearing patterns. As a result, children who are disaster victims who live in tents and temporary shelters often experience violence, including sexual and physical violence and neglect of other children's rights. North Lombok was the area most affected by the 2018 earthquake, placing it as one of the poorest areas in NTB, so the government budget dedicated to protecting children from violence is very minimal, less than 0.1 percent of the total budget.

The lack of authority mandated to OPD regarding child protection results in difficulties in providing effective services for vulnerable children such as disaster victims. In addition, most children under the age of 18 do not have birth certificates and family cards because they were buried/lost in the earthquake, which makes it difficult for them to access primary services. Other problems are: (a) The child protection system and data on its implementation that have not been integrated have an impact on a number of vulnerable children who do not have access. (b) KLU does not yet have integrated child social welfare services. (c) NTB is in 9th position out of 34 provinces with the highest rate of child marriage (obtained based on multiplying the prevalence of child marriage with population projections from SUPAS 2015), and KLU is one of the districts with a high rate of child marriage.

At that time, the initial conditions of child protection issues were illustrated, including: (a) Two (2) cases of sexual violence against children in the Bayan section and Juara section; (b) More than 214 child marriages in 2018-2019 in 10 villages in the LPA NTB – Unicef intervention area; (c) Handling of children's vulnerabilities is carried out partially; (d) Data that is not integrated; (e) Program and budgeting inefficiencies due to overlapping programs to fulfill children's social welfare; (f) Vulnerable children in KLU do not yet receive the services of trained front liners and strategic stakeholders in an integrative manner; (g) An environment that supports child protection and prevention of child marriage has not yet been created.

Therefore, in January – December 2019, LPA NTB collaborated with UNICEF for the Child Protection Emergency and Recovery-reconstruction Interventions in Lombok Island Program with a work focus on: (a) Integrative child protection treatment and prevention; (b) Prevention of child marriage; (c) Fulfillment of the child's legal identity (birth certificate); (d) Initial psychological support for children affected by the earthquake.

Addressing the main problems and initial conditions related to integrative services and data administration from various OPDs (Regional Apparatus Organizations) regarding the handling and prevention of integrative child protection, LPA NTB – Unicef intends to combine various potential solutions spread across various regional government service institutions and the community level village. Develop and implement an Integrative Child Social Welfare Service Approach in the village through the local wisdom of *Gawe Gubuk*.

*Gawe Gubuk* is a local wisdom term of the Sasak tribe which describes the atmosphere and spirit of collaborative work based on a shared awareness of sharing the abilities and authority of families and individuals in the community to realize common goals (Zuhdi, 2018). This tradition has inspired efforts to accelerate the fulfillment of the rights of vulnerable children at KLU. In 2019, *Gawe Gubuk*'s innovation for integrated child protection services (vulnerable children) began in a village called Jenggala village, Tanjung District - North Lombok. This was done because we saw the complexity of children's problems after the earthquake in North Lombok (Kamasuta et al., 2021) How much of the community's needs are stifled due to weak access and services? Mention what the government must fulfill for children. It turns out that quite a few children's rights are still up in the air due to the lack of service bridges. LPA NTB initiated a service model that is rooted in taking local wisdom values, namely *gawe hut*

*Gawe hut* is a village-based integration service involving all district OPDs with their respective authorities in managing children's vulnerabilities. Vulnerable children include children of migrant workers, children victims of divorce, children in the care of others, stunted children, children with disabilities, children victims of early marriage, and others.

NTB LPA Secretary, Sukran Hasan, said that the child problem cannot be solved by one SKPD, all components must be mobilized. In the *gawe hut* activity, children's needs will be served in the local village. For example, if the child does not have a legal identity such as a birth certificate, the Dukcapil Service will serve him. This pattern is considered effective in accelerating services and the needs of vulnerable children for other basic rights.

NTB LPA Secretary, Sukran Hasan, also stated that the aims of *gawe hut* include bringing services closer to the community, reducing costs and cutting down the bureaucratic flow of service administration, increasing the active involvement of village governments in data collection, completing handling of children's vulnerabilities, increasing community participation and encouraging program policies and child protection budgeting.

This cannot be separated from the commitment of the Central Government. The Indonesian government, in this case the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia, the Ministry of National Development Planning and the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia, in collaboration with Unicef, aims to encourage the realization of the protection and fulfillment of children's rights in Indonesia more quickly, easily and efficiently. through an integrative collaborative approach.

In 2019 with 5 districts/cities as pilot models, namely Mataram City, North Lombok Regency, East Lombok, Central Lombok and West Lombok Regency, Gawe Gubuk. able to increase community participation, sub-district/village participation, through cross-sector collaboration. The cross-sector integrated services at the Integrative Child Social Welfare Center (PKSAI) involve the Social Service, Health Service, Education Service, Dukcapil Service, Ministry of Religion, PUPR, Religious Courts, Police, Baznas, Village Government, Private Sector, NGOs, LPA, Cadres Posyandu, Village Cadres, Children's Forum and so on.

Each relevant agency joins in this service to speed up access for the community considering that each child requires various forms of services. For example, children who drop out of school, besides needing services in the education sector, also need identity services. It is not impossible to detect other problems surrounding the child, such as living with another family. So, OPD can provide each other with information to resolve these vulnerabilities.

Providing this integrative service is a form of togetherness that is in accordance with the vision of Gawe Gubuk. This step speeds up the flow of the process, making it easier for citizens to obtain their rights for free.

The objectives of implementing Gawe Gubuk include; Bringing Child Social Welfare services closer in an integrative manner to the community, reducing costs and cutting down the bureaucratic flow of service administration management, Maximizing regional resources and strengthening cross-sector collaboration in realizing maximum and efficient fulfillment of children's rights, Increasing the active involvement of village governments in data collection and resolution (Paramita et al., 2022) handling children's vulnerabilities, increasing community participation and children's groups to create a safe and child-friendly environment, updating village level DTKS and accelerating child-friendly districts/cities and provinces.

Gawe Gubuk's principles are non-discriminatory, best interests of children and collaborative integration. Meanwhile, the target of implementing Gawe Gubuk (Child Protection Integration Services) is all vulnerable children in North Lombok, including children with low, medium and high vulnerability. "This model is very in line with the term gawe hut which means working together in the village which emphasizes collaboration and synergy to solve problems such as children who are vulnerable. "All parties work together to address almost all the vulnerabilities of children in one village,"

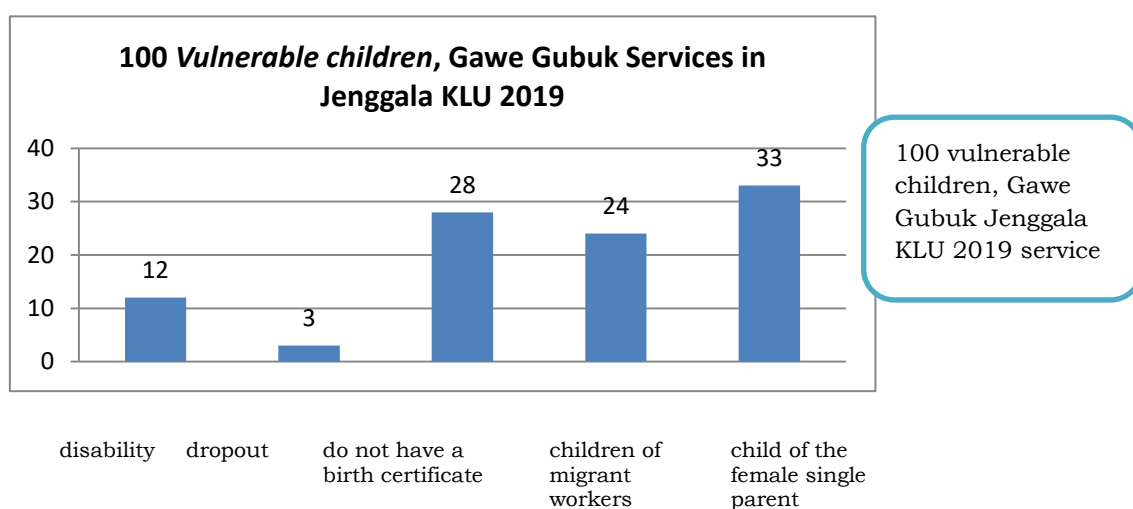
The expected results are the existence of children with high vulnerability who are served in an integrative manner in the target villages, the socialization of the PKSAI program in village communities, the active involvement of the village government and community participation, as well as the improvement of DTKS data and primary data input from the village level.

## 2. Effectiveness of Assistance from Child Protection Institutions on the Achievements of Priority Child Protection Programs

In general, Gawe Gubuk has very good work effectiveness and efficiency, because the complexity of problems experienced by one child with high vulnerability can be resolved in a short time, cheaply and cuts down the long bureaucracy between one OPD service and another. For example, a child has a disability, does not go to school, and does not have a birth certificate. It is enough to provide complete data and be referred to the P4AI Team, then due to coordination and verification of the data at the district level by the relevant service OPDs, the child will receive services at once from three or more district level service OPDs. The perceived achievements are better work efficiency, easier coordination ranges, increased knowledge, skills and ethics, as well as improved networking between related service OPDs.

### a. GAWE GUBUK Services in 2019

Jenggala Village is the target village for implementing Gawe Gubuk (Child Protection Integration Services). Data on vulnerable children was obtained from 100 children (60 boys and 40 girls) with disabilities, school dropouts, no birth certificates, child marriages, children of migrant workers, children living with other families.



Picture 1. Diagram of Bale Gubuk Services

### b. GAWE GUBUK Services in 2022

The Gawe Gubuk activity is an integrative service activity for vulnerable children at the village level through the revitalization of local wisdom in 2022 implemented in 5 villages, namely Senaru Village, Sukadana Village (Bayan District), Gumantar Village (Kayangan District), Tegalmaja Village (Tanjung District), and Manggala Village (PemDistrict).

No.	Village	Regency	No Own Deed Birth		Separated School		Children Stay With One Parents		Potential Risk Nutrition (Stunting / Nutrition Bad)		Disability		No Own BPJS/ KIS		Recorded Yet E-KTP	Qty
			L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P		
1	GUMANTA	LOMBOK	10	13	23	1	4	3	13	21	1	2	103	98	56	366

	R	UTARA				9											
2	SENARU	LOMBOK	15	8	34	2	9	1	26	33	2	3	77	100	97	444	
		UTARA				4		6									
3	SUKADANA	LOMBOK	49	58	55	3	3	3	57	58	2	2	81	99	181	742	
		UTARA				1	8	1									
4	TEGALMAJ	LOMBOK	9	17	11	8	2	1	14	15	1	1	22	23	21	183	
	A	UTARA					4	7									
5	MENGGAL	LOMBOK	6	5	3	1	5	2	9	8	2	1	16	15	33	125	
	A	UTARA						1									
	SUB TOTAL KLU		89	101	126	8	8	8	119	135	8	9	299	335	388	1.86	
						3	0	8								0	
			190	209		168	254	17	634	388							

source : Data Collection Results Device Villages , PATBM and Children's Forum – June 2022

Based on the results of data collection carried out by village officials, PATBM and the Village Children's Forum, data was obtained as a database for coordinating with various service institutions at the district level. Data based on Village and type of vulnerability is as follows:

This data shows that there is an adequate level of understanding of village officials, PATBM and Children's Forum regarding the detection of vulnerable children in their villages. From the results of temporary data collection, in general there are 1,860 vulnerable children (male: 910 and female: 950) spread across 5 SAFE4C target villages, namely Senaru Village, Sukadana Village, Gumantar Village, Tegalmaja Village, and Menggala Village.

c. Replication Opportunities Throughout Indonesia

Replication is very possible because the GAWE GUBUK Innovation (child protection integration services) has a multitude of advantages and is easy to implement at various regional levels, types of issues and various previous innovation models. The Gawe Gubuk innovation (integrated child protection service) is easily replicated by other regions, because national and regional priority programs related to SDGs and provincial, child-friendly districts/cities through existing national and regional policies encourage the government and community to be fast and integrated to accelerate achievement of the priority program in question. The Gawe Gubuk innovation is one of the efforts that makes it possible to realize this achievement.

The KLU government has seen and experienced the benefits of Gawe Gubuk's innovation, including: (b) Regional budget efficiency, (c) Non-overlapping programs (d) Good public service coverage € People experience direct benefits, it is faster, easier and cheaper. (e) Village officials are assisted by community groups and the district government.

#### IV. CONCLUSSION

The results of the study and research on the Effectiveness of Assistance from NTB Child Protection Institutions on the Achievements of Priority Child Protection Programs in North Lombok Regency can be concluded as follows:

In general, Gawe Gubuk has very good work effectiveness and efficiency, because the complexity of problems experienced by one child with high vulnerability can be resolved in a short time, cheaply and cuts down the long bureaucracy between one OPD service and another. For example, a child has a disability, does not go to school, and does not have a birth certificate. It is enough to provide complete data and be referred to the P4AI Team, then due to coordination and verification of the data at the district level by the relevant service OPDs, the child will receive services at once from three or more district level service OPDs. The perceived achievements are better work efficiency, easier coordination range, increased knowledge, skills and ethics, as well as improved networking between related service OPDs. The Gawe Gubuk activity will be carried out between 22 – 28 June



2022 and 27 July 2022 in 5 SAFE4C target villages, namely Senaru Village, Sukadana Village, Gumantar Village, Tegalmaja Village and Menggala Village. The results of integrative services for vulnerable children through the implementation of Gawe Gubuk KLU, there are 827 vulnerable children (Male: 408 children and Female: 419 people) who have been served out of the minimum target set by the NTB LPA of 500 children. These figures show how effective, efficient and easy integrative services are through the Gawe Gubuk innovation. From the minimum service target of 500 children, it turns out that implementation has far exceeded the minimum target. Obstacles and Solutions to the Implementation of Priority Child Protection Programs in North Lombok Regency. Every policy program carried out certainly has obstacles in its implementation, both from within the organization and from outside the organization. Based on the results of our field observations, we found obstacles faced by the NTB Child Protection Agency (LPA) to encourage the North Lombok Regency government to implement child protection through the "Gawe Gubuk" program, including the gap or gap in community capacity to respond to the complexity of children's vulnerability issues, an integration mindset. services are not yet institutionalized, limited number and quality of professional service human resources. This research contributes to the scientific understanding of child protection by providing empirical evidence regarding the effectiveness of assistance programs. It adds to the body of knowledge within the field and can help refine existing theories or models related to child protection. It demonstrates how child protection programs can be rigorously assessed to determine their impact on achieving desired outcomes. This can inform best practices for evaluating similar programs in the future. The research findings can inform the social sciences, including sociology, psychology, and social work. It can provide insights into the dynamics of child protection in a specific cultural and regional context, which can be valuable for researchers in these fields. However this study may have a small sample size or a non-representative sample, which can affect the generalizability of the findings. In future research, aim for a larger and more diverse sample that better represents the child protection institutions and programs in North Lombok. A random or stratified sampling approach can help improve representativeness. Moreover, the study may have a short-term focus, which might not capture long-term effects of child protection programs. Other researcher may consider conducting longitudinal studies to assess the sustained impact of assistance programs over time.

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