

Juridical Analysis Of The Implementation Of Compulsory Study At Night On Children In An Effort To Protect And Overcome Youth Delinquency (Research Study In Bintan District)

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Abstract Children and teenagers are the next generation of the nation and are family and state assets that must be safeguarded and protected in all aspects of their lives, including physical, psychological, intellectual, their rights, and their dignity. Protecting children is not only the responsibility of parents but also the responsibility of all of us. The purpose of this research is to determine the legal basis for the formation of policies for implementing compulsory school hours at night, the differences between the implementation of study hours at night and study hours during the day, goals and objectives, infrastructure, implementation, task force, duties and functions of the task force, and the sanctions and obstacles faced in implementing compulsory education at night. The specification method of this research is analytical descriptive, which describes finding legal facts systematically with the aim of making this research easier to understand and conclude. The results of the research show that there are efforts to protect and prevent juvenile delinquency from the Bintan Regency Government in the form of regional head policy, namely Regent's Regulation Number 66 of 2014 concerning Compulsory Night Study Hours for Children in Bintan Regency, which is in accordance with applicable regulations but is not yet effective because there are several obstacles in its implementation.

Keywords: Night Study, Child Protection, and Juvenile Delinquency Prevention

Introduction

The progress of a country depends on the young generation being able to assume this responsibility. Therefore, children need to be given the widest possible opportunities to grow and develop optimally, both physically, mentally, and socially, and to have noble morals. To safeguard the growth and development of children, there needs to be protection and guarantees for their well-being. Child protection aims to protect them and their rights so they can live, grow, develop, and participate humanely. This aims to protect children from violence. The aim of child protection is to guarantee the protection of children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate in human dignity, so that children are protected from violence. Child protection is not limited to the government as an agent of the state but must also be carried out by parents, families, and society to be responsible for safeguarding and preserving children's human rights.¹ The Indonesian state is a country based on law, which is stated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, or hereinafter referred to as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (after the amendment), which confirms that the Indonesian state is a legal state.²

¹ Angger Sigit Pramukti & Fuady Primaharsya, *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak*, Medpress Digital, Yogyakarta, 2014, hlm 5

² Sri Handayani Retna wardani, *Teknik Penyusunan Undang-undang dan Peraturan Daerah Serta Naskah Akademik*, Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta, 2020, hlm 5

The aim of law in the Republic of Indonesia according to positive law is stated in the fourth paragraph of the 1945 Constitution, which reads, "The law maintains peace by weighing conflicting interests carefully and striking a balance between them. Law can only achieve the goal of regulating peaceful social interactions if it leads to fair regulations, meaning that in these regulations there is a balance between protected interests so as to guarantee that everyone gets as much as possible of what is their share." Thus, the aim of law in essence is to provide justice, certainty, and benefit."³

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the welfare of every citizen, including the protection of children's rights, which are human rights. Children are a trust and gift from God Almighty, in whom the honor and dignity of being a complete human being are inherent. Children are the shoots, potential, and successors of the young generation to the ideals of the nation's struggle, have a strategic role, and have special characteristics that guarantee the continued existence of the nation and the country in the future, so that every child will be able to shoulder this responsibility.

It is stated in Article 27 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia that "every citizen has the right to work and a living that is worthy of humanity". Here it can be concluded that the state guarantees and protects every citizen, including children. A child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb. Child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and receive protection from violence and discrimination. In order to provide protection for children.

The state makes laws and regulations specifically intended to protect children, namely Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. The state, government, regional government, community, family, and parents or guardians are obliged and responsible for the implementation of child protection as stated in Article 20 of Child Protection Law Number 35 of 2014. The establishment of the Law on Child Protection is a response by the state to prevent children from falling victim to Law Number 11 of 2012 regarding the Juvenile Criminal Justice System.

³ Handi Raharjo, *Sistem Hukum Indonesia*, Pustaka Yustisia, Yogyakarta, 2016, hlm 10

Along with the rapid development of the times and technology, the problem of juvenile delinquency is increasing, and the cases are diverse and have become a very serious problem. Juvenile delinquency is the tendency of teenagers to commit acts that violate the rules, which can result in loss and damage to themselves and others.⁴ Juvenile delinquency is very detrimental to himself because, physically, he will be disturbed, his life will be less enthusiastic, he will be less enthusiastic about working and studying, and he will have even less appetite. It is not uncommon for us to find that juvenile delinquency greatly influences their activities and learning achievements.

According to Hurlock, child and adolescent delinquency originates from morals, which are already dangerous or risky. He asserts that the causes of moral harm are: (1) busy families, broken families, and single-parent families where the mother is the only caregiver; (2) diminished school authority in terms of child supervision; and (3) the role of the church in addressing moral issues.⁵

In this case, parents, school, and religion are the main foundations that can prevent juvenile delinquency. There are several factors that cause juvenile delinquency, both internal and external. Internal factors include a teenager's identity crisis due to biological changes and curiosity with weak self-control. At this stage, teenagers are looking for self-identity and developing abstract ways of thinking. Adolescence is a period of identity crisis or search for self-identity where teenagers are not yet able to estimate the consequences of actions taken at that time, including the possibility of behavior that could harm and endanger themselves, where a teenager is not yet able to think logically.

External factors that trigger juvenile delinquency can include a lack of parental attention, and family support factors will also be very significant in maintaining a child's character. Because a lack of love for children will make parental supervision less than optimal, this will give rise to juvenile delinquency. Apart from that, children definitely want attention and affection from their parents and family. However, because he can't get it, he looks for a way out or outlet by doing bad things. There is a lack of understanding about religion; in this case, religion must be a pillar in building the soul and character of teenagers better and free from juvenile delinquency. Religious knowledge teaches good things and avoids bad things. It is necessary to instill an understanding of religion from an early age to avoid taking the wrong

⁴ Nana Mulyana, *Pencegahan konflik sosial dan penanggulangan kenakalan remaja*,. Edu Publiher cetakan pertama, Januari 2023, hlm 22

⁵ Sofyan F. Willis, *Remaja dan Permasalahannya*, Cv. Alfabeta, Bandung, 2012, hlm 89

path and the influence of the surrounding environment, which is an environment that supports the occurrence of juvenile delinquency.

Concerned about juvenile delinquency from activities that are useless and dangerous for children and teenagers, the Bintan Regency Government is considering making a policy limiting children and teenagers' activities at night, namely by implementing compulsory education at night. Restrictions on children and teenagers' activities at night apply after 21.00 WIB with the aim of protecting children and preventing juvenile delinquency, improving the quality of human resources in Bintan Regency, disciplining children, and preventing children from leaving the house, especially at night, so it needs to be implemented at compulsory study at night.

Based on the considerations mentioned above, the Bintan district government needs to find solutions to protect and prevent the increasing number of juvenile delinquents. According to data collected from the Bintan Regency Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning Service, there were 7 cases recorded in 2018, 17 cases in 2019, 39 cases in 2020, 31 cases in 2021, 31 cases in 2022, and 31 cases in 2022. Thus, juvenile delinquency in Bintan Regency is increasing every year. Problems with juvenile delinquency in Bintan Regency in general that often occur are free sex (coitus), use of narcotics and illegal drugs, fighting, wandering around, skipping school, leaving home without saying goodbye, driving without a driving license (SIM), illegal racing, watching porn videos, and getting drunk. Likewise, cases of sexual abuse against children are increasing every year.

Research Methods

This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive analytical approach, which describes finding legal facts systematically with the aim of making this research easier to understand and conclude. This research uses a normative (dogmatic) legal approach, including: approach, statutory approach or legislative regulation approach, conceptual approach, history (historical approach), and comparison (comparative approach). Through a statutory approach and a conceptual approach, a review of all applicable legal provisions is carried out to be reflected and argued theoretically based on basic legal concepts.⁶ In addition, this research uses a normative juridical approach by examining theories, concepts, legal principles, and statutory regulations related to this research. Sociological judicial research is research that uses secondary data as initial data.

⁶ *Opcit*, Jonaedi Efendi, Prasetijo Rijadi, hlm 192

The people who were studied were the leaders and all employees of the Bintan Regency Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning Service, the Regional Regulation Enforcement Division of the Bintan Regency Civil Service Police Unit, the Head of the Junior High School Division of the Bintan Regency Education Service, and the State Civil Apparatus in the office environment, sub-district. The data collection technique uses observation and interviews.

Result and Discussion

The implementation of compulsory study hours at night in Bintan Regency is carried out from 19:00 to 22:00 WIB. From 19.00 to 22.00 WIB, children can be in the family environment, at community halls, community learning activity centers, and places of worship. During Compulsory Study Hours at Night, children are not permitted to leave the house without permission from their parents in public places and entertainment venues (watching TV together, cafes, billiard tables, online games, and the like). Children are permitted to leave the house for important matters such as group study and/or tutoring, provided that permission has been obtained from parents. For the effective implementation of compulsory night study hours for children, assistance is expected from parents, the head of RT, the head of RW, the hamlet head, the village head or village head, the subdistrict head, community leaders, religious leaders, the education council, educational NGOs, and the school committee to guide and supervise these activities.

Because an environment that opposes deviation has the ability to form children who also oppose deviation, On the other hand, an environment that allows deviance or juvenile delinquent behavior by troubled teenagers may regard it as normal and not wrong. The justification for juvenile delinquent behavior is what ultimately forms a deviant culture in society, so that the environment has a central role in shaping society's character. In other words, society is the result and interpretation of environmental conditions. Basically, every teenager has the potential to be involved in forms of juvenile delinquency. However, with integrated character education in formal, informal, and non-formal education, teenagers can maintain and adhere to the values and norms that apply in society. As a form of non-formal education, having to study at night is meant to help kids develop good character traits that will help them stay away from bad behavior like juvenile delinquency, which can hurt existing values and norms and even threaten Pancasila as the ideology of Indonesian society.

There is often an assumption that when the government issues a certain policy, the policy will be implemented smoothly and the results will be close to the policymaker's

expectations. However, this view is not entirely correct because policy implementation often becomes the main obstacle to the effectiveness of implementing development policies in the social and economic fields. Effectiveness can be interpreted as the process of achieving predetermined goals. A business or activity is said to be effective if it has succeeded in achieving its goals. If the goal in question is the goal of an agency, then achieving that goal indicates success in implementing the program or activity in accordance with the authority, duties, and functions of that agency.

There are several reasons why policy implementation is an obstacle to achieving bureaucratic effectiveness, one of which is that the government bureaucracy has not been organized effectively, efficiently, and goal-oriented. In implementing this policy, the Bintan Regency Government also needs to make a cost analysis to support its implementation. Cost analysis is used to identify the cost of each alternative policy so that the analysis allows policymakers to make rational decisions.

Every implementation of activities, whether related to individuals, organizations, or countries, has a budget that must be taken into account. In implementing a program or policy, budget allocation is required to ensure smooth and successful implementation. Apart from analyzing costs, determining the timing of implementing a policy, as generally understood, has an important role in determining the success of an activity within an organization.

Timeliness is crucial in efforts to find and obtain the information needed. Regarding mandatory school hours, efforts need to be made to inform this policy to the entire community that will implement it. The information provided must be timely and reliable. Policy formulation is in the process of compiling and developing a series of steps (programs) for the Bintan Regency Government to overcome or resolve the problem of juvenile delinquency and child protection. The formulation stages carried out in making Regent Regulation Number 66 of 2014 concerning Compulsory Night Study Hours for Children in Bintan Regency include:

1. Identifying juvenile delinquency problems that occur in Bintan Regency
2. Identify and formulate the formation of a Regent's Regulation regarding Compulsory Study Hours at Night.
3. Coordinate with related regional apparatus organizations.
4. The Bintan Regency Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Service held a coordination meeting with the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) to come up with policies for dealing with juvenile delinquency and child protection.

The meeting was about coming up with policies that will be put together into a regulation, including coming up with policies for making study hours mandatory at night. and

child protection, which is currently the main concern. What goals and targets need to be achieved, and how will these achievements be measured? What are the total costs that must be incurred to achieve these goals? What types of obstacles (financial, legal, administrative, and political) are possible? hinder the achievement of this goal.

Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of Compulsory School Hours at Night

In making decisions, the first step we must take is to identify the problem carefully. After that, we need to determine the criteria that will be used to evaluate various alternative problem solutions that may exist. Next, the next important step is to assess all the alternatives by giving a weight and ranking to each option. This assessment process will produce one alternative that is considered the most optimal compared to the others. This alternative will then be chosen as the decision or policy to be taken.⁷

There are many variables that influence performance, hampering the implementation of mandatory evening school hours issued by the Bintan Regency Government. This is what causes it:

a) Environmental Condition Factors

The areas of East Bintan District and North Bintan District are the most densely populated and are the areas with the most cases of juvenile delinquency because they are very strategic areas where there are entertainment facilities, city parks, and complete facilities for youth activities at night. and places where school-aged children gather to carry out activities that are less useful. So it is very difficult to monitor the activities of children who gather and wander around at night.

b) *Inter-organizational relationships factors*

In order to implement the implementation of mandatory school hours at night, cooperation is needed between relevant stakeholders and the community. The stakeholders in question are the Neighborhood Association (RT), Community Association (RW), Hamlet Head, Village Head/Village Head, Subdistrict Head, Community Leaders/Religious Leaders, Satpol PP, Police, Youth Organizations, Education Service, Women's Empowerment Service, Child Protection, and Family Planning, as well as other related parties who are members of the task force. The Women's Empowerment Service, Child Protection, and Family Planning, as the initiator of the Regent's Regulation on Compulsory Night Study Hours for Children in Bintan Regency, is the main driving force behind implementing this policy.

⁷ Rian Nugroho, Kebijakan Publik: Perumusan Kebijakan Publik, Elek Media Komputindo, 2021, hlm 14

Based on an interview with the Head of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Division, his main job is to make policies for running the government, which is the region's authority on gender mainstreaming, women's protection and partnerships, child protection, and community empowerment. He is also in charge of putting these policies into action to run the government, which is the region's authority on these topics.

Furthermore, carrying out evaluations and reporting on the implementation of government affairs that fall under regional authority in the fields of gender mainstreaming, women's protection and partnerships, child protection, and community empowerment, activities to implement the Regent's Regulation on compulsory school hours at night, which aims to protect and prevent juvenile delinquency, have been implemented. However, due to the lack of a child protection team and the lack of standard operating procedures for monitoring the implementation of the policy on compulsory school hours at night, it has not been implemented properly and effectively.

The Department of Education, which is part of the task force team, has responded well to the Regent's Regulation regarding study hours at night, and at the beginning of its publication, it has carried out supervision of the activities of children and teenagers at night. Based on the results of the interviews obtained, the implementation of supervision of the activities of children and teenagers at night. However, in its implementation, the application of compulsory school hours at night is less effective due to the lack of good cooperation between the task forces because there is no clear Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), schedule determination, and lack of coordination in the implementation of supervision of the implementation of the hours. It is mandatory to study at night so that it gives the impression that each person is walking while carrying out supervision.

Also, the Civil Service Police Unit, a task force team whose job it is to oversee and enforce regional laws, has done some monitoring of the implementation of nighttime school hours. However, interviews show that these activities have not gone as smoothly as they could have because of limited funds and a lack of coordination with other task force teams when it came to setting the monitoring schedule.

The role of the sub-district head, village head, neighborhood unit (RT), community unit (RW), hamlet head, community leaders/religious leaders, and youth organizations has an important role to play in supporting the implementation of the policy of compulsory school hours at night, based on the results of interviews with the Head of the Field Section. The Seri Kuala Lobam District Government said that the implementation of the policy of compulsory school hours at night is very welcoming because it is hoped that it will reduce the number of

juvenile delinquents in its environment, but due to the lack of support and coordination, the implementation of monitoring children's activities at night is hampered.

The definition of coordination is the process of integrating all activities in the form of carrying out work between individuals in an organization, aimed at achieving predetermined goals. The obstacles in coordinating between task forces can be explained as follows, especially related to obstacles in vertical (structural) coordination. In the context of vertical (structural) coordination, obstacles often occur due to a lack of clarity in the formulation of tasks, authority, and responsibilities. Each work unit (unit) is responsible, giving rise to differences in thinking. Apart from that, a lack of understanding among the task force regarding relationships and work procedures with related parties is also an inhibiting factor. Sometimes, doubts can arise between the parties carrying out the coordination and those who are the object of coordination, especially in the context of hierarchy in the organizational structure..

c) Resource factors

Human resources occupy a very strategic position in an organization. This means that the human element plays an important role in carrying out activities to achieve organizational goals. The existence of human resources is a strong foundation for a successful organizational structure. To achieve the expected conditions, strong human resource management is required. In this way, quality, loyal, and high-achieving human resources can be created. Human resource management is tasked with mobilizing and managing the potential of human resources within the organization so that they are able to think and act according to the organization's expectations. Based on the results of interviews with the head of the Bintan Regency Civil Service Police Unit, in implementing supervision of evening study hours, there was a lack of human resources to carry out supervision in the field, which resulted in less than optimal enforcement of the policies that had been made.

d) Characteristics of Implementing Agencies

Includes organizational characteristics that will determine the success of a policy. Some of these are the skills and number of staff in the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD), which is in charge of making night school hours mandatory in Bintan Regency; the support from legislative and executive institutions; the strength of the organization; and how easy it is to talk to people outside the drafting body about One thing that makes this project unique is that the implementing agency does not yet have clear roles, authority, and duties for each work unit (unit). This means that work procedures are often not clear to the task force units involved, and supervision is sometimes called into question. implementation of mandatory school hours at night.

e) Quality Factors of the Policy Itself

The policy's quality itself is what prevents the implementation of mandatory nighttime school hours. There are several important elements in public policy that must be fulfilled, including:

1. Public policy is realized in the form of regulations that involve government actions.
2. Public policy is not just a discourse; it must be implemented in real form.
3. Public policy, whether involving action or inaction, must have a specific basis and purpose.
4. Public policy must always be directed to meet the interests of all members of society.⁸

The four elements above have not been implemented well, causing the policies made to be less than optimal.

f) Policy Input Availability Factor (Budget)

In formulating policies, it is important to have adequate budget support. Without an adequate budget, the implementation of these policies will be hampered and cannot run smoothly. Having a budget to carry out a policy is very important. To make the most of the budgets that are available, they should be split up and matched to the specific needs of each activity carried out by the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) task force unit responsible for enforcing nighttime school hours. The successful implementation of policy refers to a series of implementation tools that also include budget aspects.

However, in this case, not all task forces related to the implementation of mandatory school hours at night have budget availability. This is as a result of budget efficiency measures taken by the regional government in response to the COVID-19 disaster, which has consumed so much of the budget that the Apparatus Organization Regions (OPD) must cut budgets and even eliminate budgets for activities that are not considered mandatory requirements. With budget limitations, the implementation of mandatory school hours at night is hampered due to limited operational costs for each activity.

g) Characteristics and Group Support Factors

The importance of community participation in all processes and stages of implementing the policy of compulsory school hours at night and encouraging their responsibility in it is very necessary. Public participation or community participation in implementing a policy is a crucial factor in this process. Community participation is the main indicator in producing public policies that are right on target and in line with objectives. Involvement between parents,

⁸ Nuryanti Mustari, *Pemahaman Kebijakan Publik Formulasi, Implementasi dan Evaluasi Kebijakan Publik*, Leutikaprio, Yogyakarta, 2015, hlm 10

community leaders, and the community itself is needed to support the implementation of mandatory school hours at night.

However, in this case, the support is not fully running well because of weak supervision by parents over their children at home. There is a lack of concern from the community regarding children's behavior, so there are still many children and teenagers who carry out activities that are not useful and wander around at night. from 19.00 WIB until after 22.00 WIB. So it can be said that the implementation of mandatory school hours at night is not optimal.

h) Geographical, social, and economic environmental conditions in the location where the implementation is carried out

Bintan Pesisir District has a population of 13,171 people: East Bintan District 15,204 people; North Bintan District 18,588 people; Gunung Kijang District 4,216 people,⁹ Mantang District 6,900 people; Seri Kuala Lobam District 46,980 people; Tambelan District 162,561 people; Teluk Bintan District 22,808 people; Teluk Sebong District 18,054 people; and Toapaya District 4,922 people. There are 2 (two) sub-districts that have complete playground facilities, namely East Bintan District and North Bintan District, so the rate of juvenile delinquency in these 2 (two) sub-districts is relatively high. Due to the distance between sub-districts being quite far, monitoring compulsory school hours at night is hampered.

Supervision from parents with socio-economic conditions in Bintan Regency who work as fishermen and farmers is an obstacle to implementing mandatory school hours at night due to parents' indifference to children's activities at night, so that there are still children roaming around at night.

Efforts to Overcome Obstacles in Implementing Compulsory Study Hours at Night
In an effort to realize the goals of a policy, the role of the government is very important. Policy implementation has a significant impact on the capabilities of the apparatus as well as environmental factors that support the implementation of the policy. However, in the process, there are various obstacles that arise, especially related to the limited capacity of the apparatus as implementers. As a result, the actions taken to achieve policy goals often do not work optimally. Therefore, efforts need to be made to increase the capacity of the apparatus to support policy implementation so that it runs as expected. The government plays a role in providing facilities in the form of guidance and direction to officials as an integral part of the policy implementation process.

⁹ <https://bintankab.bps.go.id>, diakses tanggal 5 Agustus 2023

Legislative regulations, namely Regent's Regulation Number 66 of 2014 concerning Compulsory Night Study Hours for Children in Bintan Regency, act as the legal basis for implementing the policy. If adequate facilities are available to support the creation and implementation of policies, they will be successful. There are several elements that must be fulfilled so that the policy can be implemented effectively, namely:

- a) The rules or laws that are in place must be changed to fit the political, social, and cultural situations in Bintan Regency. This is because policies may not always match up with unwritten laws or social norms.
- b) The mentality of officers who implement laws or policies must play an active role in supporting the implementation of policies in Bintan Regency and must have a positive attitude toward implementing laws, regulations, or policies. If the opposite happens, disruptions or obstacles could arise in the implementation of policies and laws.
- c) Facilities that support the implementation of legal regulations must be available. To support the successful implementation of the policy of compulsory school hours at night, adequate facilities must be available so that no disruptions or obstacles arise in its implementation.
- d) Community members, as subjects, need legal awareness, legal compliance, and support for the implementation of mandatory school hours at night..

In an effort to overcome the obstacles faced, the Bintan Regency Government, through the Regent's Regulation on Compulsory Study Hours at Night, is trying to carry out supervision by forming a task force unit with the following task details:

- a) Ensure that the implementation of compulsory education activities at night can run smoothly.
- b) Facilitate the need to carry out learning activities at night.
- c) Carrying out raids, inspections, and warnings against children who do not comply with the compulsory study hours at night and actively participate in supervising children's activities that are not in accordance with the norms applicable in society.

The next step taken by the Bintan Regency Government in overcoming obstacles to implementing compulsory school hours at night is to evaluate the implementation of the policy for compulsory school hours at night. The first is by making more optimal decisions, where policy evaluation provides deeper insight into the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of the policies implemented. This supports decision-making within the government so that they can make more informed decisions based on available evidence and data. Evaluation can reveal weaknesses, successes, and opportunities for improvements that can be made to current policies.

The second stage is improving the quality of policies and programs. Evaluation helps identify weaknesses in the implementation of policies and programs. Through this evaluation, problems and obstacles that hinder the achievement of policy goals can be revealed. By knowing the areas that need improvement, the Bintan Regency Government can make the necessary changes and adjustments to improve the quality of existing policies and programs.

Increasing accountability and transparency: policy evaluation also plays an important role in increasing government accountability and transparency towards society. By carrying out objective and open evaluations, the government can demonstrate its commitment to quality public services and produce positive impacts.

Evaluation also helps in evaluating the performance of institutions and individuals responsible for policy implementation. Efficient use of resources and policy evaluation can reveal inefficiencies and waste of resources in policy implementation. By identifying areas of inefficiency, the Bintan Regency Government can take corrective action to save resources and allocate them more effectively. Evaluation also helps identify policies or programs that do not provide sufficient added value to society, so they can be reduced or stopped. Increasing public participation in policy evaluation can involve public participation in the decision-making process. By providing opportunities for the public to provide input and feedback on existing policies, evaluation can strengthen the relationship between government and society. This can increase public trust and participation in the policy-making process.

Capacity development and policy evaluation can also be used as tools to develop capacity in public administration. By involving professionals and academics in evaluation, there will be a transfer of valuable knowledge and experience in increasing competence and skills in designing, implementing, and evaluating policies.

Thus, the inhibiting factors faced in implementing the Regent's Regulation policy regarding the Implementation of Study Hours at Night are caused by several factors, namely, environmental conditions, inter-organizational relationships, resource factors, characteristics of implementing agencies, factors of the quality of the policy itself, factors of the availability of policy input (budget), factors of group characteristics and support, and factors of geographical, social, and economic environmental conditions in the location where the implementation is carried out.

Conclusion

The legal regulations for implementing compulsory study hours at night are contained in Regent Regulation Number 66 of 2014 concerning Compulsory Night Study Hours for

Children in Bintan Regency. The implementation of mandatory school hours at night is carried out by the Bintan Regency Government, namely by limiting the less useful activities of children and teenagers at night by implementing the Regent's Regulation policies that have been made. The most influential obstacle for the Bintan Regency Government in implementing compulsory education at night for children in an effort to protect and prevent juvenile delinquency is caused by budget availability, human resource factors, and the lack of standard operational procedures in implementing policy supervision.

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