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Effectiveness of the Child Violence Prevention Program by the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Service (DP3AKB) in Bojonegoro Regency

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Abstract

At the global level, violence against children remains a critical problem that continues to develop each year. Even though Indonesia has regulations governing policies to protect children's rights, the implementation and effectiveness of these regulations are still plagued by numerous gaps and challenges. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the child violence prevention program carried out by the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Service (DP3AKB) (Indonesian: Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak, dan Keluarga Berencana) in Bojonegoro Regency. This study employs a qualitative research method. Primary data sources, such as interviews and observations, are data collection techniques, while documentation studies serve as secondary data sources. Purposive sampling, which involves establishing criteria, is the technique for identifying informants. We conduct data analysis using interactive data analysis techniques and ensure data validity through source triangulation. The study's results reveal three key indicators that impact the effectiveness of child violence prevention in Bojonegoro Regency: goal achievement, integration, and adaptation. These indicators suggest that the effectiveness of child violence prevention in the region has not been able to meet its objectives due to the annual fluctuations in violence against children. Further research recommendations are that other researchers can analyze collaboration between stakeholders related to the prevention of child violence so that they can produce research with a broader scope.

Keywords: Effectiveness, child violence, prevention, programs

1. Introduction

Violence against children is a global issue that affects children's health, education, and development worldwide. Every year, it is estimated that more than one billion children experience violence in various forms, including physical, emotional, and sexual violence (Boyden et al., 2018; Rockhold, 2023). This violence occurs not only in the home environment but also in schools and communities, with significant long-term impacts on children's well-being (Boyden et al., 2018). Social and economic factors, such as poverty, gender inequality, and armed conflict, often drive violence against children, according to research (Guedes et al., 2016; Mlambo et al., 2019). Although there have been developments in laws and policies protecting children's rights in Indonesia, there are still challenges in their implementation and effectiveness (Nurwanto et al., 2022). This highlights the need for additional research to assess the programs government agencies have put in place to address violence against children.



Violence against children also has a significant gender dimension, with girls often being victims of sexual violence and early marriage (Cordova-Pozo et al., 2023). Global programs, such as the Global Programme to End Child Marriage launched by UNFPA and UNICEF, focus on reducing child marriage through a multisectoral approach involving education and social protection (Cordova-Pozo et al., 2023; Herlina et al., 2023). However, challenges remain, especially in countries with high levels of violence and weak child protection systems (Pulla, 2018). Child protection, including children's rights, has not been fully realized until now. Consequently, the government has undertaken various efforts to ensure protection for all Indonesian children. One of them is through a system-based approach that is considered more practical, such as socialization, workshops, complaint service mechanisms for violence, and the formation of the Women and Children Protection Task Force (SATGAS), which is considered a service medium for women and children to resolve cases of violence against children. Bojonegoro Regency has implemented a variety of programs and policies to protect children. One important initiative is collaboration between the government and the community in preventing child marriage, which is a form of violation of children's rights. Research shows that this collaboration involves various parties to create awareness and educate the community about the negative impacts of early marriage (Herlina et al., 2023). Furthermore, the emphasis on education and legal awareness underscores the expectation for parents and society to actively protect their children from various forms of violence and neglect (Wasiati, 2020).

The children's conditions in Bojonegoro also reflect broader challenges in Indonesia, where many children still experience neglect and violence. Research shows that street children and children involved in hazardous work often do not receive adequate protection from the government and society (Angelia, 2022; Laksmiana & Irawan, 2021). Therefore, developing educational media that can raise awareness about children's rights and how to protect them from violence is part of a more comprehensive approach to child protection (Risma et al., 2019). Child protection in Bojonegoro Regency requires greater attention from all parties, including the government, the community, and non-governmental organizations. This effort must involve a holistic approach, which focuses not only on the legal aspect but also on education and community empowerment to create a safe and supportive environment for children (Mu'ala, 2023). DP3AKB (Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service) in Bojonegoro Regency plays an essential role in handling cases of violence against children. The implementation of child protection programs carried out by DP3AKB covers various aspects, including communication, resources, attitudes, and bureaucracy. Research shows that DP3AKB focuses on preventing violence through socialization and handling cases of violence that occur by involving various parties in society to increase awareness and response to this issue (Ramadhani et al., 2023).

One of the approaches used by DP3AKB is through education and socialization programs aimed at parents and the community. This education aims to increase understanding of violence against children and its impacts, as well as provide knowledge about children's rights. Community involvement in this program is significant because many cases of violence occur in environments that should be safe for children, such as homes and schools (Hasanah & Raharjo, 2016; Marzuki et al., 2022). In addition, DP3AKB also seeks to establish partnerships with other



institutions, such as the police and non-governmental organizations, to strengthen the child protection network (Nurmala et al., 2021). DP3AKB also implements programs that focus on empowering parents and children in the context of violence prevention. For instance, DP3AKB provides training to Posyandu cadres on identifying and reporting signs of violence, in addition to educating children on self-protection against sexual violence. According to research, low awareness of violence and children's rights among parents and the community can be a significant risk factor (Kurniawati et al., 2022; Nuzuliana et al., 2019). Therefore, DP3AKB seeks to address this issue by providing precise, easy-to-understand information. The following is a graph showing data on violence against children in Bojonegoro Regency over the last four years:

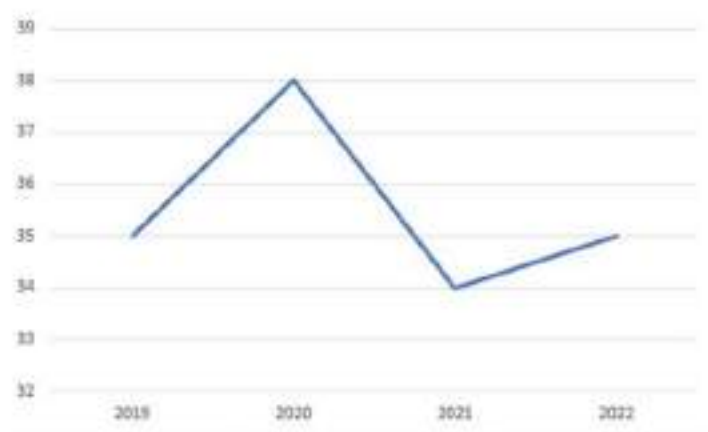


Figure 1. Violence against children graph 2019-2022
(Source: DP3AKB office, 2023)

In Bojonegoro Regency itself, cases of violence against children have increased and decreased. According to data from the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Service (DP3AKB), there were 35 cases of violence against children in 2019. In 2020, there was an increase of 3 cases, namely 38 cases; in 2021, there was a decrease, namely 34 cases; and in 2022, there was an increase, namely 35 cases. The graph above demonstrates the fluctuations in violence against children in Bojonegoro Regency. This indicates that Bojonegoro Regency still requires special attention in preventing violence against children, as the number of such cases continues to rise. Technically, DP3AKB is an institution tasked with reducing the number of cases of child violence by designing and implementing a program to prevent child violence in Bojonegoro Regency. However, DP3AKB's program has not achieved full effectiveness. As a result, it is critical to understand the factors that influence the effectiveness of the DP3AKB program in reducing child violence in Bojonegoro Regency. This will enable the DP3AKB program to decrease the quantity of child violence incidents efficiently. Based on the background description above, this study aims to determine the effectiveness of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Family Planning Service (DP3AKB) child violence prevention program in Bojonegoro Regency.

This article discusses the effectiveness of the Child Violence Prevention Program by the



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Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Service (DP3AKB) of Bojonegoro Regency. There is a novelty in the research where this study highlights a multi-stakeholder approach involving government and community actors (including schools, police, social services, and courts). This form of collaborative governance is essential and may be more integrated than similar programs because it promotes legal and social solutions. DP3AKB's implementation of a hotline service as a public complaint mechanism is a new tool, empowering victims and communities to report violence directly. While other areas may have reporting mechanisms, Bojonegoro's establishment of a special hotline accessible to children and communities in remote areas may represent a significant innovation (Arman et al., 2024). Next, there are findings related to the role of the PPA Task Force, particularly emphasized in Bojonegoro, which ensures that the program reaches local villages and sub-districts. Structured outreach and community integration through this task force can offer different operational coverage compared to more centralized or less community-involved community programs in other areas. This study asks: Is the DP3AKB-implemented child violence prevention program effective in lowering the number of violent incidents in Bojonegoro?

2. Method

This type of research employs a descriptive-qualitative method. Qualitative research aims to comprehend the phenomenon that the subject is experiencing (Moleong, 2017). The author chose this method because descriptive research typically paints a realistic picture of the incident under study, making it more straightforward for the author to gather objective data to assess the efficacy of the P3AKB Service's child violence prevention efforts. Researchers use theoretical indicators to measure the program's effectiveness (Steers, 1976). Specifically, goal achievement, integration, and adaptation influence the program's effectiveness. DP3AKB Bojonegoro Regency will use these indicators to gauge the success and effectiveness of its child violence prevention program.

The researchers selected the Bojonegoro district as their research location due to data indicating a concerning trend in violence against children in the area. Research shows that violence against adolescents is increasing, and its impact is very detrimental to the mental and physical health of children (Pane & Sekartini, 2023). Thus, Bojonegoro is a relevant location for exploring the effectiveness of prevention programs, given the need to address this problem effectively. We obtained data collection techniques from primary and secondary data sources. Interviews and observations provided the primary data sources. The research location, the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Service (DP3AKB) of Bojonegoro Regency, provided us with secondary data sources through documentation studies. Purposive sampling uses the informant determination technique, identifying the criteria for informants who could comprehend and articulate the issues and research questions (Chun Tie et al., 2019; Sugiyono, 2018). The criteria used to determine informants in the study are those from the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Service (DP3AKB). Based on these criteria, the study's informants include the following individuals :

Informant



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Head of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection
Section on the protection of women's and children's rights
Chairman of the PPA task force

Table 1. Research Informant

(Source: Data processed by researchers, 2024)

According to the informant table, the selected informants are considered to be capable of providing an overview of the questions in this study. We will analyze the study results using interactive data analysis techniques (Miles et al., 2014). Source triangulation, or comparing research results from various informants, carries out data validity (Fusch et al., 2018; Sugiyono, 2018).

3. Results and Discussion

Effectiveness refers to the degree of success or achievement of a goal, as determined by quality, quantity, and time, in alignment with the planned outcomes. The famous scientific dictionary defines *effectiveness* as accuracy in use and valuable results that support achieving desired goals by organizational determinations. Effectiveness is a fundamental component of an organization, activities, and work programs in a government or private agency. A government organization can effectively resolve community issues when it achieves the predetermined goals or targets. Based on the effectiveness indicators presented (Steers, 1976), Three indicators influence the attainment of effectiveness: goal achievement, integration, and adaptation. This study focuses on the effectiveness of the P3AKB Service in preventing violence against children in Bojonegoro Regency. It defines *effectiveness* as the ability to execute socialization in the community, particularly for child protection, with meticulous planning that considers time, cost, and quality.

Goal Achievement

It is crucial to formulate objectives clearly, as they serve as a benchmark for forming both government and private organizations. These objectives can give birth to various functions, strengthen the organization, and provide a focus for organizational activities to achieve the desired results properly. We must view the entire *effort to achieve goals as a process*. The theory of property effectiveness (Steers, 1976) measures goal-seeking indicators by period and targets. The head of the field of women's empowerment and child protection in Bojonegoro district presented his arguments related to the following period :

"The agency will strive to reduce child violence annually from 2019 to 2023, including our goal of launching a hotline service to enable the public to report acts of violence to the agency."

A statement from the Women's and Children's Rights Protection (PHPHA) section, which also expressed its views during the interview, supports this assertion:

"The agency is striving to establish a hotline as a public complaint service, enabling individuals to file reports without physically visiting the P3AKB Agency. The hotline was established to facilitate reporting in emergencies, such as when



victims are trapped in a locked room without escape. Today, small children are already adept at playing with cell phones. If children can leave the house, they can inform their neighbors, who then report to the Satgas. Alternatively, their children can report directly to the Satgas, leading to an initial evaluation. We hope the hotline can aid in reducing violence, as victims can report offenders to the agency/Satgas, thereby deterring potential perpetrators from committing violence".

The statements from the two sources above demonstrate that the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Service in Bojonegoro Regency have attempted to achieve goals in preventing child violence. Data on child violence, whose cases fluctuate from year to year, as shown in Table 2, supports the statements of the sources.

Table 2. Child violence data in Bojonegoro regency

No	Type/Form of Violence	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Physical	1	5	3	3
2	Psychis	5	4	4	2
3	Child Reflection	2	0	3	3
4	Rape	4	4	1	2
5	Sexual intercourse	5	10	13	8
6	Unplugging	5	3	3	2
7	Running away from minors	0	0	3	1
8	Delinquency	6	4	0	2
9	Child Labor	0	0	0	0
10	Custody	6	1	1	5
11	No school change	0	1	0	0
12	Harassment	0	1	0	0
13	Fight	0	1	0	0
14	Demolition	0	1	0	0
15	Others	1	0	6	7
TOTAL CASES		35	38	34	35

(Source: DP3AKB secondary data, 2023)

The target is a component of the goal achievement indicator. The Head of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Sector in Bojonegoro Regency made the following statement:

"Our targets include children, teenagers under the age of 18, parents, and adults, as all individuals, regardless of age, have the potential to either perpetrate or become victims of violence from those around them." So the way to reach the target is by forming a task force because the task force is spread throughout the villages and sub-districts in Bojonegoro Regency. "

The statement aligns with and receives validation from the Protection of Women's and Children's Rights (PHPHA) section.



"The village/sub-district PPA Task Force assists us in reaching our target, the people of Bojonegoro Regency. "The Task Force is the right hand of the Service; if there is violence, the Task Force will act to identify and evaluate violence victims."

Based on the results of the informant interviews above related to the Goal Achievement indicators within a period oriented towards cases of violence, which are attempted to always decrease from year to year, while the target of DP3AKB is the entire community of Bojonegoro Regency from children to adults/older adults because all people can be victims or perpetrators of violence.

Integration

Integration measures an organization's ability to conduct socialization, consensus development (regarding joint agreements), and communication with various other organizations. It can be measured through indicators of socialization, consensus, and communication with other organizations. From several indicators in the integration, the resource person stated his argument, including the Head of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Sector in Bojonegoro Regency :

"DP3AKB has a right hand, namely SATGAS PPA, which emphasizes the importance of preventing child abuse, starting from oneself, to avoid arbitrarily educating children harshly and committing violence against them." Representatives from high school/vocational school students throughout Bojonegoro Regency, who were part of the Prevention of Violence Against Women and Children and Prevention of Child Marriage team, attended socialization sessions conducted by the Department at Pendopo Malowopati, Bojonegoro Regency."

The statement from the head of the women and children empowerment division was validated by evidence of socialization carried out by DP3AKB at the Malowopati Pendopo, Bojonegoro Regency, as shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Socialization of child violence prevention by DP3AKB
(Source: Secondary data, 2024)



Then, in carrying out consensus or deliberation related to the prevention of violence against children in Bojonegoro district, the Women's and Children's Rights Protection (PHPHA) section expressed its opinion that:

"We achieve consensus through deliberation because the decisions are not for personal interests but for the common interest. We do this so that all parties or employees at DP3AKB can know about the decisions taken."

The existence of a consensus attendance list, as shown in table 3, validates the argument's results.

Table 3. DP3AKB Meeting Attendance List

No	Name	Position
1	Heru Sugiharto, SE.MM	Head of Service
2	Nadif Ulfa, S.Sos	Secretariat
3	Sri Wahyuni	General and Personnel Subdivision
4	Titik Rusiana Setijawati, Se.Mm	Finance Sub Section
5	Helmy Laura Tinamaya, S.Pd, Se, Mm	Sub Coordinator of Young Expert Policy Analyst
6	Dr. Bayu Linuwih, M.MKes	Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Sector
7	Aditya Pradipta, S.H	Section for Protection of Women's Rights and Children's Rights

(Source: Secondary data from DP3AKB Bojonegoro Regency, 2023)

The Head of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Sector in Bojonegoro Regency is responsible for communication with other public organizations.

"If there is communication with other organizations, we work with the police, social services, bapas, prosecutor's office, courts, etc. We collaborate to resolve this violence issue, or at the very least, to reduce the number of child violence cases annually".

Based on the results of the informant interviews above regarding the integration indicator in communication, it can be understood and concluded that the DP3AKB of Bojonegoro Regency also collaborates with other organizations such as the police, social services, bapas, prosecutor's office, courts, etc.

Adaptation

Adaptation involves the procurement and filling of labor. Adaptation is the ability of an organization to adjust to its environment. The benchmark for the procurement and filling of labor serves this purpose. Based on the labor procurement process, the Head of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Division in Bojonegoro Regency presented his argument in the following manner:

"Our education level for human resources or civil servants is quite adequate, and the number of civil servants in the service is also sufficient to carry out their duties in preventing violence against children." Therefore, we should be able to invite them to develop and manage the hotline program that the service has established to avoid violence against children."



The personnel data at the Women, Children, and Family Planning Empowerment Service (DP3AKB), as shown in Table 4, has validated this statement.

Table 4. Bojonegoro regency DP3AKB personnel data

No.	Description	Amount (people)
1.	Total Employees	23
2.	Number of Female civil servant	13
3.	Number of Male civil servant	10
4.	S2 Degree	10
5.	S1 Degree	7
6.	D3 Degree	1
7.	High School Diploma	4
8.	Junior High School Diploma	1

(Source: Secondary data from the Bojonegoro regency P3AKB office, 2024)

The next step is to fill the position of Head of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Sector in Bojonegoro Regency.

"In my opinion, the process of procuring and filling manpower is nearly identical, which is sufficient for the employees in this department." To recruit employees, we have established qualifications for certain positions that require a higher level of education. We should invite all employees to develop and manage the department's hotline program, which aims to prevent child abuse.

Furthermore, a statement from the Protection of Women's and Children's Rights (PHPHA) section validated the statement.

"For recruitment at DP3AKB, we recruit interns from various schools in Bojonegoro Regency. Once they graduate, we invite them if they are interested in working at DP3AKB, as we have experience working there." For employees from outside, we are interviewed first so we know what vacant positions are according to their majors."

We can conclude, based on the interview results for the adaptation indicator, that the process of adaptation involves hiring and assigning workers. The center's rules guide the procurement and filling of workers in DP3AKB, and the recruitment process also prioritizes qualifications and adequate experience.

Effectiveness of the Child Violence Prevention Program by DP3AKB

Effectiveness is a fundamental element of an organization, activity, or work program in a government or private agency. A government organization can effectively address community problems when it successfully achieves the predetermined goals or targets—based on the effectiveness indicator (Steers, 1976) proposed three effectiveness indicators: goal achievement, integration, and adaptation. This study refers to the effectiveness of the P3AKB Service in Preventing Violence Against Children in Bojonegoro Regency. It defines effectiveness as the ability to execute socialization in the community, particularly for child protection, with careful planning. Based on the results of the interviews, the researcher analyzed the data in the following way :



Tabel 5. Condensation of research findings

Indicator	Successes and achievements
Goalachievement	We predict that hotline services will reduce the number of violent acts against children from 2019 to 2023, as they make it easier for the community to report incidents of violence around them or to themselves. However, the levels of violence against children from 2019 to 2022 are still fluctuating or not stable.
Integration	With the presence of SATGAS PPA, the P3AKB Service has carried out comprehensive socialization, educating each village/sub-district about hotline services and the prevention of child abuse. All employees in DP3AKB Bojonegoro Regency attended the consensus meeting, ensuring everyone was aware of the collective decisions made. Collaboration or cooperation with other organizations, such as the police, social services, prosecutors, and courts, to socialize about the hotline is already underway.
Adaptation	The education of employees at the P3AKB Office of Bojonegoro Regency is adequate, namely some have Masters, Bachelor's, and Diploma 3 degrees, and the majority have civil servant status. Employee recruitment is prioritized for people who have experience (internships) and interviews for prospective employees who are inexperienced.

(Source: Data processed by researchers, 2024)

The author's research results indicate that the P3AKB Service's program has not been fully effective, as there has been no significant decrease in the level of violence against children. The level of violence from 2019-2021 remains fluctuating and not stable, highlighting the need for further development of the P3AKB Service program to prevent violence against children and significantly reduce cases in the following year.

It is critical to formulate objectives clearly because they will be used as a benchmark for forming government and private organizations. These objectives can give birth to various functions that can strengthen the organization and provide a focus for organizational activities to achieve the desired results properly. In this case, the entire effort to achieve objectives must be considered a process. Therefore, to ensure the achievement of the final objective, phasing is needed, both in the sense of phasing the accomplishment of its parts and phasing in the sense of its periodization. Achieving objectives consists of several factors, namely the period and targets, which are concrete targets. In this case, based on the theory put forward by (Steers, 1976), the point of achieving objectives is considered less than optimal and effective. The P3AKB Service has created a Hotline service that is predicted to reduce the number of cases of violence against children from 2019-2023 because, with this Hotline program, it is easier for the public to report to the Service or PPA Task Force if there is violence around them or against them. However, the results show that the level of violence against children from 2019-2022 is



still fluctuating or unstable. The target of the Bojonegoro Regency DP3AKB itself is the Bojonegoro Regency community, from children to adults/parents, because all people can commit violence or become victims of violence. The DP3AKB target has been reached by all with the presence of the village/sub-district PPA Task Force.

Integration measures an organization's ability to conduct socialization, consensus development (regarding mutual agreements), and communication with various other organizations. Integration is composed of socialization procedures and processes. Based on the theory proposed by (Steers, 1976), the integration point in this case is deemed effective. The socialization carried out by the P3AKB Service has been comprehensive, with the presence of SATGAS PPA, which socializes hotline services and prevents child violence in each village/sub-district. Many people understand children's rights, punishment for violence, and the risk of child violence that can interfere with children's psyche and make people aware not to commit violence against children, even though there are still people who ignore it. The service still has a few problems related to the socialization carried out, namely that some people deny the socialization given even though not all people do. The community rejected the socialization that the village/sub-district task force had imparted, citing reasons such as *"parents have always been strict, so they do not like to fight or be disobedient to their parents."* They often disregard the potential negative impact of harsh education on a child's mental health. The D3AKB of Bojonegoro Regency also employs consensus in decision-making, prioritizing the common good over personal interests. All employees at the DP3AKB of Bojonegoro Regency attend the consensus meeting to ensure everyone is aware of the collective decisions made. To prevent child violence, the P3AKB Service in Bojonegoro Regency collaborates with various organizations, including the police, social services, prosecutors, and courts, to spread awareness about the hotline and the importance of preventing child violence. In handling victims of violence, the DP3AKB of Bojonegoro Regency also collaborates with other organizations because there are victims who want to take legal action.

Adaptation is the ability of an organization to adjust to its environment. This is achieved using the benchmark for the procurement and filling of labor. (Steers, 1976) As presented, the adaptation point demonstrates its effectiveness in this scenario. The education of the employees at the P3AKB Office of Bojonegoro Regency is adequate, as evidenced by the presence of S2, S1, D3, and numerous high school graduates currently serving as civil servants. At the P3AKB Office of Bojonegoro Regency, only one employee has completed junior high school. DP3AKB Bojonegoro Regency recruits vocational school/high school students who have completed internships at DP3AKB Bojonegoro Regency and are interested in becoming employees. When recruiting employees from outside DP3AKB, they first conduct interviews to ascertain the majors pursued by potential candidates. This is done to determine if these candidates align with the available positions at DP3AKB. The author's research concludes that the P3AKB Service's program has not been fully effective, as the level of violence against children has not significantly decreased. The fluctuating and unstable level of violence from 2019-2021 necessitates further development of the P3AKB Service program to prevent violence against children, with the potential for a significant decrease in cases in the following year.



4. Conclusion

Based on the research conducted, it can be concluded that the child violence prevention program implemented by DP3AKB in Bojonegoro Regency has not achieved maximum effectiveness. Despite successfully involving various parties such as the community, government, schools, and legal institutions through socialization and the formation of SATGAS PPA, the program has not yielded the expected results of a significant decrease in child violence cases. Data shows that the number of cases of violence still fluctuates from 2019 to 2022, which indicates that this program has not been able to fully address the problem of violence against children in the area. Factors such as implementation obstacles, a lack of community understanding of children's rights, and cultural challenges can all contribute to the unstable results. We can also conclude that further evaluation and development of a more comprehensive program is crucial to enhance the effectiveness of this child violence prevention program. We must enhance the cooperation among the participating institutions, enhance the community's socialization and education, and optimize technology, like the complaint hotline, to guarantee the active involvement of all societal strata. This study also recommends that further research involve more stakeholders, including an evaluation of the role and contribution of other institutions in addressing violence against children, to strengthen the multisectoral approach to violence prevention.

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