

Effectiveness of DP3AP2KB Program Services (Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Service) in Handling Violence Against Women and Children in Cimahi City

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ABSTRACT

In addition to providing services such as public complaints, victim outreach, case management, temporary shelter, mediation, and victim support, the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service, Population Control and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) is a government service unit that offers these services. Children and women who have Cimahi ID cards (or who are domiciled in Cimahi and/or who have experienced gender-based violence and have a Crime Scene (TKP) in the Cimahi City area are eligible to receive free integrated services. This is the mission of the organization. In addition to providing services for victims of physical, psychological, and sexual violence, the organization also provides services for victims of trafficking, pornography, bullying, child labor, and children who are in conflict with the law. The use of violence is one of the acts that constitutes a significant violation of human rights. Specifically, this is due to the fact that acts of violence never reflect the standards and values that are associated with human rights. Consequently, in order to achieve a deterrent effect, those who commit acts of violence should be punished as soon as possible. On purpose, individuals or organizations engage in acts of violence with the intention of oppressing those who are vulnerable in order to ensure that they continue to endure suffering. Depending on the circumstances, this violence may take the form of either physical or psychological aggression. When it comes to acts of physical violence, such as someone hitting or kicking another person, and so on. On the other hand, psychological violence includes things like coercing other people to do things that they do not enjoy. There are impacts that can be harmful to the victim that are associated with both forms. a. physical violence; b. sexual violence; c. economic violence; d. social violence; e. psychological violence; f. domestic neglect; and g. exploitation are all examples of distinct types of violence. Ascertaining the efficacy of the DP3AP2KB Program Service in dealing with acts of violence against women and children, determining how the program can function without any hiccups, identifying the programs that are available, and determining the role that human resources play in the DP3AP2KB program in dealing with acts of violence against women and children were the objectives of this study. Within the scope of this investigation, a qualitative descriptive methodology was utilized. The research was conducted using a qualitative methodology and a descriptive research type technique. The informants needed in this study are the DP3AP2KB office, victims of domestic violence and the community or fostered families of Cimahi City.

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1. INTRODUCTION

One of the acts that constitutes a significant violation of human rights is an act of violence. The reason for this is that acts of violence never match up with the standards and principles that are associated with human rights. It is therefore imperative that those who commit acts of violence be punished without delay in order to achieve the desired impact of deterrence. Any act that is carried out intentionally by individuals or groups with the intention of oppressing the weak in order to ensure that they continue to suffer is considered to be an act of violence. This brutality might take the shape of physical violence, or it can also take the form of psychological cruelty. Concerning the use of physical force, such as when someone hits or kicks another person, and so forth. When it comes to psychological aggression, such as coercing other people to engage in activities that they do not enjoy. The victim may suffer negative consequences as a result of either kind of the hit. Among the various types of violence are physical violence, sexual violence, and violence. Financial violence, social violence, psychological violence, neglect of the home, and exploitation are all forms of violence [1], [2].

The 7 article in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 letter a, the term "physical violence" refers to any act that causes a person to experience pain, harm, wounds, or disability on their body, as well as miscarriage, fainting, or death. For the purposes of Article 6 letter b, sexual violence is defined as an act that is caused by one of the following: a. sexual harassment; b. forced sexual intercourse that is unnatural or not sought; and c. forced sexual intercourse with

another person for the sake of business purposes or specific purposes. (3) The act that is referred to in Article 6 letter c as "economic violence" is an act that restricts a wife from working either within or outside the home in order to earn money and goods. This includes allowing a working wife to be exploited, while the husband is unable to meet the economic demands of the family. The following are some examples of economic violence: a) a husband who does not provide for his wife because his wife earns; b) the husband conceals his income; c) the husband takes the wife's assets; d) the husband not providing enough money for spending or not providing any money for spending at all; e) the husband demanding that the wife earn more money; and f) the husband not allowing the wife to advance in her career. In accordance with the provisions of Article 6 letter d, social violence is defined as the act of an individual or group of individuals that results in the injury or loss of life of another individual or that has the potential to cause physical damage or property damage to another individual; Article 6 letter e defines psychological violence as an act that causes a person to experience fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feelings of helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering. This type of violence is referred to as "psychological violent behavior." (6) Household neglect as referred to in Article 6 letter f is caused by: a. acts that result in the child's needs not being met properly, whether physical, mental, spiritual, social, which are carried out by parents, guardians, or other parties or those responsible for their care; b. acts of deliberate neglect to care for, care for, or take care of a child as they should be done

by parents, guardians or any other party responsible for their care; c. acts that neglect people within the scope of their household, even though according to the law applicable to them or because of an agreement or contract they are obliged to provide a living, care, or maintenance to that person; and/or d. acts that result in economic dependency by limiting and/or prohibiting proper work inside or outside the home (7) Exploitation as referred to in Article 6 letter g is caused by: a. acts that exploit the economy or sex with the intention of benefiting oneself or others; b. acts with or without the consent of the victim which include but are not limited to prostitution, forced labor or services, slavery or similar practices, oppression, extortion, physical, sexual, reproductive organ exploitation, or unlawfully removing or transplanting organs and/or body tissues or exploiting a person's energy or ability by another party to gain material or immaterial benefits; and/or c. all forms of exploitation of sexual organs or other body organs of the victim to gain benefits, including but not limited to all prostitution or molestation activities.

The Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) in Cimahi City is a government service unit that provides services such as public complaints, victim outreach, case management, temporary shelter, mediation, and victim assistance. The task of the Cimahi City P2TP2A is to provide free integrated services for women and children who have Cimahi ID cards (or are domiciled in Cimahi and/or have experienced gender-based violence that has a Crime Scene (TKP) in the Cimahi City area. The types of violence served at the UPT P2TP2A include physical, psychological, sexual violence, trafficking, pornography, bullying, child labor and children in conflict with the law [3], [4].

DP3P2KB Cimahi City during 2022 and 2023 has handled 74 cases of violence against women and children in Cimahi City. This case reached the highest number, so it became the attention of the community and the government through related agencies. In

2019, Cimahi City received an award as a Child-Friendly City or KLA at the Pratama Level obtained from the Kemenpppa or Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection with the main predicate. This is certainly a separate homework for related agencies in Cimahi City in improving programs so that services to the community can be fulfilled. One of them is with a superior program in addition to the referral program carried out by related agencies in Cimahi City which have an operative role in HR which is considered important [5].

Violence against women and children that has increased requires maximum service from related agencies, programs are needed that can help victims of violence to obtain their welfare and the program also needs to increase prevention of violence against women and children, one of which is by routine socialization to the community and schools to be more concerned about violence and dare to report acts of violence to the DP3AP2KB call center. So far, there are still many women and children who have not dared to reveal the acts of violence they have experienced.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous research on Services at the DP3AP2KB Service provided the author with an overview for further research evaluation materials. Study on Efforts to Handle Acts of Violence Against Women and Children (Case Study at the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) of East Kalimantan Province) was the full title of the prior research that was conducted. Efforts to Handle Acts of Violence Against Women and Children by P2TP2A of East Kalimantan Province will be described and analyzed in this study. Additionally, the supporting and inhibiting factors that P2TP2A of East Kalimantan Province encountered in their efforts to handle Acts of Violence Against Women and Children in Samarinda will also be described and analyzed [5].

Data collection techniques use three methods, namely observation, interviews, and documentation. The data source used is the Purposive Sampling technique. While the focus of this study is: 1. Efforts made by P2TP2A East Kalimantan Province in handling cases of violence against women and children, and 2. Factors that hinder and support the process of handling violence against women and children in Samarinda by P2TP2A East Kalimantan Province [3].

The results of the study show that in handling cases of violence against women and children, P2TP2A collaborates or partners with various parties/institutions. Efforts made by P2TP2A in handling cases of violence include: Cooperation with Psychologists or Psychiatrists, Medical Referrals, Advocacy and Legal Aid, and Safe Houses (Shelters). Supporting factors in handling cases are the participation of all parties (partners, communities, officers) and government commitment. Meanwhile, inhibiting factors in handling internal and external cases.

Meanwhile, in the author's research While this is going on, the author conducted a study that was named "Effectiveness of Dp3ap2kb Programme Services (Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Service) in Handling Violence Against Women and Children in Cimahi City." Within the context of acts of violence against women and children, this study investigates the services that are offered by DP3AP2KB, specifically with regard to the routine programmes that are carried out by the service. Including, but not limited to, providing training to the community and foster families in order to empower them, as well as providing socialisation to the

community and foster families in relation to the prevention of violence against women and children. DP3AP2KB offers a variety of services in addition to the programme itself. These services include public complaints, victim outreach, case management, temporary shelter, mediation, and victim aid. For women and children who have Cimahi ID cards (or who are domiciled in Cimahi and/or who have experienced gender-based violence that has a crime scene (TKP) in the Cimahi City area, it is the responsibility of this organisation to provide women and children with free integrated services. We provide services for a variety of forms of violence, including physical, psychological, and sexual assault, as well as trafficking, pornography, bullying, child labour, and children who are in trouble with the law [6], [7]. The following is an outline of the program's structure:

- 1) Socialization regarding Prevention of Violence against Women and Children
- 2) Assistance for Foster Families
- 3) Skills Training
- 4) Mediation
- 5) Victim assistance
- 6) Home visit and case management.

The similarity between this study and previous studies is that they both focus on women and children who receive good and effective rights and services from the DP3AKB service in handling acts of violence against women and children.

3. METHODS

The data collection method is in the following data collection flow diagram:

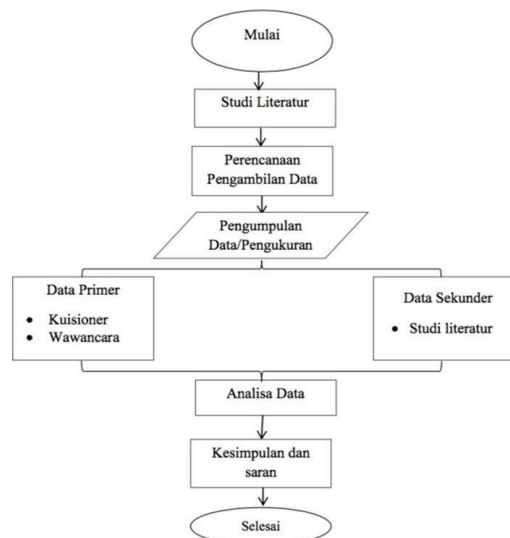


Figure 1. Research Flowchart

In this study, the background of the study is Cipageran, Cimahi City. The object of this study is the Foster Family in Cipageran District, Cimahi City, West Java, while the subject of this study is the Program Service, how the Foster Family or the Cimahi City community through this Service can reduce the number of violence against women and children in Cimahi City.

3.1 Research Focus

During qualitative research, the problem that is being investigated is referred to as the focus of the investigation. The main points of study that are the centre of attention are contained within the focus of this research. These main points of study are the effectiveness of the DP3AP2KB Programme Services (Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service, Population Control and Family Planning) in dealing with violence against women and children in Cimahi City.

For the sake of this particular piece of research, a descriptive qualitative approach would be utilised. The research approach known as qualitative research methods is a research procedure that produces descriptive data, specifically written or spoken words from individuals and observed conduct, as stated by Bogdan and Taylor (cited in Moleong, 2002:3). A qualitative methodology and a descriptive research strategy are utilised in the process of carrying out this kind

of evaluation. A variety of approaches, including the ones that are listed below, are available for carrying out this form of data collection for the purpose of research:

1. Interview

[8] cites [9] as author. In order to gather the necessary information and data for the purpose of constructing meaning in a specific subject matter, an interview is a meeting between two individuals for the purpose of exchanging information with relevant parties through the use of questions and responses. In this study, the researcher interviewed sources or informants who had relationships and connections so that they were expected to provide a picture and answers to the research. In this study, interviews were conducted with related agencies and mothers of foster families.

In the article by [8], [10] asserts that observation is the foundation of all scientific enquiry. In this study, direct observation was carried out in the environment where the research is being carried out. The purpose of the observation was to observe and listen to the activities and contributions of DP3AP2KB in the implementation of Programme Services. After that, the results of the observations were recorded by taking notes and making use of tools that facilitate observation.

2. Documentation Study

Documentation is carried out by searching for and collecting data, sources of information and materials obtained from books, literature, articles, regulations and policies.

3.2 Data Analysis Techniques

The techniques of data analysis are methods that are used to analyse the data that is obtained by drawing conclusions from the findings of research. The method of analysing the data involves analysing all of the data that is accessible from the many sources that were gathered from the field research. These sources include interviews, observations written in field notes, personal documentation, official papers, pictures, and similar sources [11].

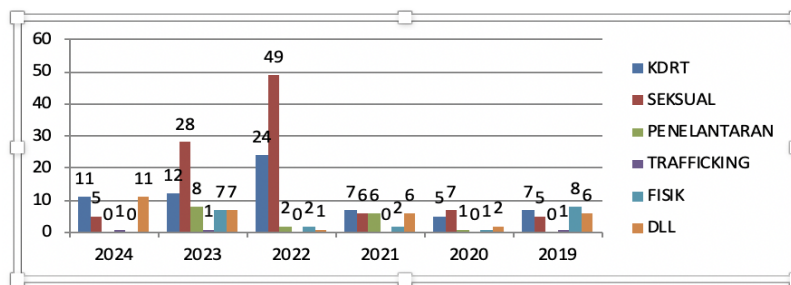
4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The services provided by DP3AP2KB in cases of violence against women and children are through routine programs implemented by the agency. Such as socialization to the community and foster families related to the prevention of violence against women and children and conducting training to the community and foster families

so that they are more empowered. In addition to the program, DP3AP2KB also provides services such as public complaints, victim outreach, case management, temporary shelter, mediation, and victim assistance. Its task is to provide free integrated services for women and children who have Cimahi ID cards (or are domiciled in Cimahi and/or have experienced gender-based violence that has a crime scene (TKP) in the Cimahi City area. The types of violence served include physical, psychological, sexual violence, trafficking, pornography, bullying, child labor and children in conflict with the law. The form of the program is as follows:

- 1) Socialization regarding Prevention of Violence against Women and Children
- 2) Assistance for Foster Families
- 3) Skills Training
- 4) Mediation
- 5) Victim assistance
- 6) Home visit and case management

These forms of programs are carried out by DP3AP2KB in an effort to prevent and handle acts of violence against women and children in Cimahi City. The data on violence in Cimahi City is as follows:



NO	TAHUN	KDRT	SEKSUAL	PENELANTARAN	TRAFFICKING	KEKERASAN FISIK	DLL (LGBTIIE, PENIPUAN)	TOTAL
1.	2024	11	5	0	1	0	11	28
2.	2023	12	28	8	1	7	7	63
3.	2022	24	49	2	0	2	1	78
4.	2021	7	6	6	0	2	6	27
5.	2020	5	7	1	0	1	2	25
6.	2019	7	5	0	1	8	6	27

Source: DP3AP2KB Cimahi City

Data on violence against women and children in Cimahi City was the highest in 2022, namely 28 cases, followed by the highest in 2023. In 2024 there were still cases of violence. Researchers together with DP3AP2KB conducted outreach to foster families and the community regarding violence against women and children. Researchers also participated in programs carried out by related agencies, one of which was outreach, then saw the program running smoothly and saw the involvement of the role of related human resources. namely as follows:

1. Socialization of Violence against Women and Children

Researchers participated with DP3AP2KB in conducting socialization to foster families in Cipageran, Cimahi City. The socialization was attended by mothers of foster families in Cimahi City and went smoothly, foster families gained knowledge about violence, its prevention, complaint services provided by DP3AP2KB, victim assistance, case handling and so on. Foster families also shared their experiences related to the violence they experienced. Among them, there were those who experienced domestic violence (KDRT) by their own husbands in the form of physical violence that had been reported to DP3AP2KB Cimahi City and received services and follow-up such as home

visits and victim assistance and other services.

Domestic violence experienced by the foster family affected their 13-year-old child, who experienced severe trauma due to seeing the violence committed by his father against his mother. The child also experienced violence in the form of psychological violence that traumatized him and made him afraid to interact with his social environment, becoming gloomy and quiet. DP3AP2KB followed up on the complaint and provided services to the victim. The violence experienced by the foster family was not only experienced by the mothers but also by other children, namely in the form of psychological violence such as bullying that occurred in the school environment. The relevant agencies provide services and provide education on preventing violence against women and children, so that the community, including foster families, are willing to report or complain to the relevant agencies to be given services and handling. In handling it, it requires support from the family, the environment and collaboration as well as referrals that are needed according to the needs of the problem. Such as health referrals, social rehabilitation referrals and others.



Figure 2. Socialization of Violence Against Women and Children

2. Skills Training

The training was conducted for mothers of foster families in Cipageran, Cimahi City as an effort to empower the potential of these mothers. The form of training provided varies each week, such as composting training, sewing training and other training. So that foster families are empowered and have positive activities in between their busy lives as housewives or working. In addition, the foster families also share with other participants

regarding experiences, family problems and solutions provided by the service so that they do not feel alone and are more empowered and as a family strengthening.

The researcher participated in the activity and was followed by the mothers of the fostered families with great enthusiasm and spirit. The researcher also gave gifts as an appreciation for the enthusiasm of the mothers to learn both in training and socialization.



Figure 3. Women Empowerment Training

3. The role of DP3AP2KB HR in acts of violence against women and children

The role of DP3AP2KB HR in acts of violence has its own duties according to its field, the duties of HR who handle violence against women and children has the task of providing physical, psychological, legal assistance, social rehabilitation, reintegration, facilitation of economic empowerment, information center, referral, consultation, advocacy, education and training and helping to resolve problems of violence against women and children. To carry out the tasks as referred to in paragraph (1), it has the following functions: a. Implementation of facilitation and provision of emergency services for the protection of women and children from discrimination and violence, including human trafficking, which

are of a rapid nature, including various services, namely information, medical, legal, psychological, psychological referrals, safe houses (shelters), home visits and skills training and other forms of services that support the implementation of activities. b. Facilities that can provide various information about women's problems or issues, programs of institutions or community organizations for the benefit of women. c. Conducting monitoring and trauma counseling for women and children who are victims of violence and helping to prepare socio-economic independence for women and children who are victims of violence. In addition to these services, there are also human resources who have the task of providing skills training as a routine fostering activity for families in Cimahi City.



Figure 4. Interview with DP3AP2KB HR

5. CONCLUSION

DP3AP2KB program service in acts of violence in Cimahi City is carried out efficiently and runs according to the duties in their respective fields. The services provided by DP3AP2KB in acts of violence against women and children are through routine programs implemented by the agency. Such as socialization to the community and foster families related to the prevention of violence against women and children and conducting training to the community and foster families so that they are more empowered. In addition to the program, DP3AP2KB also provides services such as public complaints, victim outreach, case management, temporary shelter, mediation, and victim assistance. Its task is to provide free integrated services for women and children who have Cimahi ID cards (or are domiciled in Cimahi and/or have experienced gender-based violence that has a crime scene (TKP) in the Cimahi City area. The types of violence served include physical, psychological, sexual violence, trafficking, pornography, bullying, child labor and children in conflict with the law. The form of the program is as follows:

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SUGGESTION

The violence data collection system in related agencies must be more complete, detailed and up-to-date. Both data in assessments and assistance, how many have not been handled and have been handled must be there, along with documentation. Information gathered from service providers and other partners, which, in many instances, are quite lacking in detail. In many cases, the data just includes the name of the victim, the date of the incident, and the location where the incident took place. The information that is available regarding witnesses, the specifics of the incident, and the events that took place both before and after the incident is lacking. In many instances, reports are not accompanied by a comprehensive post-mortem report, or they are only reported a few days after the incident. As a result, there is no accurate data on the violence that was committed by the perpetrator against the victim. Documentation of follow-up to victim complaints at the police is also very limited, as is the documentation of case handling in court. The only data available is the court decision, but there is no documentation of the

trial process. For other things, it is good, such as socialization and training are carried out efficiently.

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