Training and counseling of violence women and children for motivators of motivation in the work area of Community Health Center Kasihan I Bantul Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

The problem of violence against women and children is an iceberg phenomenon because only a few cases are reported, the community still considers cases of violence as a disgrace and a "domestic" problem in the family that is not suitable for others. know about. In the area of the Kasihan 1 Health Center, there is a "KEKEP IBU" (Auxiliary Group Class) motivator in every integrated service post. The problems found were the lack of knowledge and skills of the motivators in providing counseling and initial treatment to victims of violence against women and children and the lack of promotional tools. The purpose of this activity is to increase the knowledge and skills of the motivators of "KEKEP IBU" in providing counseling and initial treatment for victims of violence against women and children and being able to report these cases to the Community Health Center. The implementation method goes through several stages, namely the first stage of the assessment where the team coordinates and Focus Group Discussion with partners about partner problems and solutions. The second stage is Planning and Development, making promotional media about violence against women and children in the form of posters for handling victims of violence. The implementation of the third stage was carried out online training which was attended by 40 participants. The last evaluation stage, namely evaluation based on pretest and posttest scores, increased knowledge of participants in the high category by more than 100% from 35% to 90%. The implementation of this service activity went smoothly. Participants are expected to be able to provide initial treatment and counseling to victims of violence against women and children in their area.

1. Introduction

The problem of violence against women and children is a global problem related to human rights and gender inequality. The number of cases against women and children in primary and referral health services, including the police, is an iceberg, because it does not reflect the number of cases in the community. Only a few cases of violence are reported, because most people still consider cases of violence against women and children as a disgrace and a "domestic" problem in the family that no one else needs to know about. Not only physical, but also psychological, socio-economic and sexual violence is often carried out without the attention of attention. In 2000, deaths due to violence in the world reached 1.6 people with a mortality rate of 28.8% per 100,000 people. As for 49.1% due to suicide and 31.3% due to homicide. Deaths from violence in developing countries are twice that of developed countries. In a report by the National Commission on Women, the number of cases of violence against women in Indonesia has increased rapidly in the last 10 years. Domestic and work violence: An evaluation of India’s MGNREGS by Sarma [1]. Association of childhood with arthritis in adulthood: Findings from a site-based study by Baiden [2]. Life experiences of posttraumatic growth survivors after witnessing institutional childhood: An interpretive phenomenological analysis investigated by Sheridan [3]. Trajectory of insomnia symptoms among adult sexual survivors of childhood: A longitudinal study provided by Steine [4]. A survey of

DOI: https://doi.org/10.59247/jppmi.v1i5.23
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UNICEF data in 2015 Violence against children in Indonesia is widespread, 40% of children aged 13-15 years report experiencing physical violence at least once a year, 26% say they have received physical punishment from parents, caregivers at home and 50% The child said that he had been bullied at school. Data from the Office of Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection and Population Control in Yogyakarta in 2019 there were 335 recorded victims of sexual violence. This number increased in 2020, during the Covid-19 pandemic, the number of victims of sexual violence was recorded at 347 cases. In 2021, starting in Semester 1 of 2021, there have been 150 cases of victims of sexual violence in DIY. The number of victims of violence against women and children in DIY in 2019 was 1477 people and from Bantul Regency contributed as many as 229 people (15.5%). There are 6 health centers in Bantul Regency which are able to manage health centers violence against women and children, one of which is Kasihan 1 Health Center Bantul Yogyakarta. Based on this background, the contribution of this community service is to disseminate information about violence against women and children across related sectors and to form networks through empowering special cadres for maternal and child health (called motivators) in a “KEKEP IBU” group, namely the Mothers Support Group Class whose slogan is shown in Fig. 1.
Fig. 1. KEKEP innovation program for pulksesmas kasihan 1 bantul

The Fig. 1 shows that in Javanese “kekep” means to hug or protect, of course it is closely related to this program whose purpose is to facilitate mothers in solving their problems. In the area of the Kasihan 1 Health Center there are 2 motivators in each integrated service post. There are 50 integrated service post in the working area of the Public health center. The network by this motivator is expected to be able to provide a written report on cases of violence against women and children that occurred in the integrated service post area according to the format provided. The form of socialization given to motivators in the form of training in filling out the format has been carried out in the previous activity. The next need is in the form of promotive efforts, namely providing training to motivators on early handling and counseling for victims of violence against women and children. The working area of the Kasihan 1 Health Center is in two villages, namely Tamantirto Village and Bangunjiwo Village, which have 50 integrated service post.

So far, the motivators for “KEKEP IBU” have reported incidents of violence against women and children to the Kasihan 1 Health Center, either through the online system or directly to the Kasihan 1 Health Center. The problem encountered based on the FGD with the Kasihan I Community Health Center was the lack of knowledge and skills of motivators when meeting victims of violence against women and children in obtaining information and counseling for initial treatment. So it is necessary to hold training that can increase the knowledge and skills of motivators in providing counseling and initial treatment for victims of violence against women and children.

2. Method

The method used in this service activity was adopted from the previous service activity. The description of the method of service activities carried out can be seen in Fig. 2. The Fig. 2 shows that it consists of 4 stages, namely Phase I Assessment, Phase II Planning and development, Phase III Implementation and Phase IV Evaluation. Phase I Assessment consists of situation analysis, priority problems and solutions. Phase II Planning and development consists of preparing promotional media and activity plans. Phase III Implementation consists of violence against women, violence against children, handling and counseling. Stage IV Evaluation consists of evaluating knowledge of handling victims of integrated service post and monitoring reporting.
3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Assessment

At the initial stage where the team coordinated and Focus Group Discussion with the partners of the Kasihan 1 Bantul Health Center about the partner’s problems and solutions show in Fig. 3. The Fig. 3 shows that the activity was carried out in the library of Kasihan 1 Bantul Health Center which was attended by the midwife team and the responsible midwife or ID card programmer. The results of this assessment activity found problems that were found, namely the lack of knowledge and skills of motivators in providing counseling and early handling of violence against women and children victims and the lack of promotional aids in preventing violence against women and children. The solution that was agreed upon with the partners to solve the problem was the holding of training on handling and counseling victims of violence against women and children for “KEKEP IBU” motivators in the work area of Kasihan 1 Health Center Bantul.

3.2. Planning and development

Planning and preparation of related training programs shown in Fig. 4. The Fig. 4 shows that the service team together with partners did the preparation of promotional media and posters for the handling of violence against women and children. Furthermore, it was agreed with partners that the implementation of the activity would be carried out online considering the current condition was still in the Restriction of Movement of Community Activities period.
3.3. Implementation

This training event was guided by moderator Fuji Padia Ramdani from midwifery study program students and the midwife profession at Unisa Yogyakarta shown in Fig. 5. The Fig. 5 shows that this training begins with distributing pretests to participants to measure their initial knowledge about violence against women and children.

The training activities were conducted online which was attended by 40 participants from “KEKEP IBU” members shown in Fig. 6. The Fig. 6 shows that the age of the cadres varied from 31 years to 62 years. Most of them have high school and undergraduate education backgrounds. In addition to being a housewife, there are also those who work as private employees.
The first material was delivered by Luluk Rosida, S.T., MKM as a lecturer in S1 Physiotherapy at Unisa Yogyakarta with the subject of violence against women shown in Fig. 7. The Fig. 7 shows that women living in developing and low-income countries are more at risk of experiencing physical and sexual violence by their partners, one in four women (37%) living in these countries become victims of violence. According to Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus "Violence against women is endemic in every country and culture, causing harm to millions of women, and this is exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic. However, unlike Covid-19, violence against women cannot be stopped with vaccines. The obligation to work from home or stay at home triggers an increase in cases violence against women. The main causes of the increase in cases of violence are stress and fear. The form of stress can be explained in the form of economic pressure, education, as well as parenting borne by a wife.

The second material was delivered by Intan Mutiata Putri, S.ST., M.Keb as a lecturer in the midwifery study program for the undergraduate program and the profession of midwife at Unisa Yogyakarta regarding violence against children shown in Fig. 8. The Fig. 8 shows that the WHO definition of violence against children includes all forms of physical and/or emotional abuse, sexual neglect, and exploitation that have an impact or have the potential to harm the child’s health, child development or self-esteem in the context of responsibility relationship. According to Law Number 35 of 2014 violence against children is any act against children that results in physical, psychological, sexual misery or suffering, and/or neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion or deprivation of liberty by way of violating the law. Child is someone who is not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb. Child protection is all activities that guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and
participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and protection from violence and discrimination. The last material on handling and counseling victims of violence against women and children was delivered by Nunung Ismiyatun, S.ST as the responsible midwife or violence against women and children programmer shown in Fig. 9.

**Fig. 8. Violence against children**

**Fig. 9. Materials for handling and counseling violence against women and children**

The Fig. 9 shows that counseling simulation is carried out by motivators in pairs to practice counseling. This activity was accompanied by a community service team and a Public health center midwife. In this session, an assessment of “KEKEP IBU” motivator counseling skills was also carried out. The role of the motivator for the “KEKEP IBU” in their respective regions is very important to network cases of violence against women and children found. When the motivator finds a case, he or she can provide counseling and initial treatment and can report it to the Public health center.

### 3.4. Evaluation

Conduct an evaluation after the implementation of the training by re-collecting the knowledge of handling violence against women and children victims. The role of partners in this matter is jointly raising commitments to continue screening victims of violence against women and children in their respective areas. Subsequent monitoring will be carried out by the responsible midwife or ID card programmer. The result of this service activity is that it can increase the knowledge of “KEKEP IBU” motivators regarding handling and counseling about violence against women and children. Based on the evaluation obtained through the pretest and posttest activities of 40 participants is shown in Fig. 10. The level of knowledge of the “KEKEP IBU” motivator in the low category decreased from the previous 26 people (65%) to 4 people (10%) while the knowledge in the high category increased by more than 100%, which was originally 14 people (35%) to 36 people (90%).
Fig. 10. Description of Knowledge about violence against women and children before and after the training

With the increase in knowledge for the “KEKEP IBU” motivator, it is hoped that it can be a provision in dealing with cases found in their respective regions. The result of this service activity is that it is hoped that the role of the “KEKEP IBU” can provide initial treatment and counseling if you find a victim of violence against women and children in their area. In addition, they can also report in writing to the Public health center, if the victim does not want to follow up, then it is enough to report it. One of the contributions that can be made by health workers and local community support is health cadres in policy making and developing programs for handling victims of violence. Some of the impressions conveyed by the participants were that with this activity, we could reflect on ourselves and have the confidence to provide assistance to others who have experienced violence.

The implementation of community service in general went well, there were several supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of this community service, including: Cooperation with the Coordinator Midwife and the Kasihan 1 Health Center went well. The location of the partner is not far from the neighborhood where the service team lives so that it is easily accessible by the team carrying out coordination with partners. Good cooperation with the community service implementation team. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factor for the implementation of activities that were originally scheduled to be offline had to be carried out online due to the implementation of the emergency Restriction of Movement of Community Activities period.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion of this activity is that there is an increase in the knowledge of the “KEKEP IBU” on early handling and counseling of violence against women and children as well as a joint commitment to report cases of violence against women and children found in their respective areas. For “KEKEP IBU” cadres, they should be able to do the first counseling if they find a victim of violence and immediately report it to the public health center for further treatment so that it is hoped that the victim will report himself.

Acknowledgment

Our gratitude goes to research and community service institutions Aisyiyah University Yogyakarta and Kasihan 1 Bantul Health Center Yogyakarta as service partners.

Author Contribution

The method used in this service activity was adopted from the previous service activity.
Funding

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References


