
THE STRATEGY OF THE WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT, CHILD PROTECTION, AND FAMILY PLANNING OFFICE IN PREVENTING BULLYING IN BOJONEGORO REGENCY

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze how the Strategy of the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child and Family Protection in Bullying Prevention in Bojonegoro Regency. This research was conducted using qualitative methods. Data collection techniques were carried out through literature studies and field studies, including observation, interviews, documentation studies, and triangulation. Determination of samples/informants in this study was conducted using purposive sampling of 5 people. While the data analysis procedure uses the Milles and Huberman data model. The final results of this study concluded that this program has good targets and positive output, but the implementation of socialization has not been optimal due to the lack of government commitment. Although there has been progress in handling bullying cases, obstacles such as slow resolution of cases and low community involvement still occur. It is recommended to expand the reach of socialization, strengthen the reporting system, improve the competence of professional staff, and develop HR capacity at DP3AKB Bojonegoro Regency. While the data analysis procedure uses the Milles and Huberman data model. The final results of this study concluded that this program has good targets and positive output, but the implementation of socialization has not been optimal due to the lack of government commitment. Although there has been progress in handling bullying cases, obstacles such as slow resolution of cases and low community involvement still occur. It is recommended to expand the reach of socialization, strengthen the reporting system, improve the competence of professional staff, and develop HR capacity at DP3AKB Bojonegoro Regency.

Keywords: Bullying Prevention Strategies; DP3AKB; School Children

INTRODUCTION

Bullying has become one of the most serious social problems in the world, especially in the educational environment. According to a report (UNESCO, 2019) more than 30% of students worldwide have experienced bullying in the form of physical, verbal, or cyberbullying. Another study conducted by the World Health Organization

(WHO) stated that the impact of bullying can harm mental health, reduce academic achievement, and increase the risk of suicide among adolescents (WHO, 2020). In developed countries such as the United States, (NCES, 2022) shows that about 20% of high school students are reported to be victims of bullying each year. This phenomenon is limited to developed countries and is a major concern in developing countries, including Indonesia.

In Indonesia, bullying has become a serious concern in recent years. The report of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KEMENTERIAN PEMBERDAYAAN PEREMPUAN DAN ANAK, 2022) states that around 41% of children in Indonesia have been victims of bullying, both physically and non-physically. Data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) also noted that throughout 2021 there were 2,300 reports of cases of violence against children, of which bullying is one of the most dominant forms of violence. Bullying does not only occur in the school environment but also on social media through the phenomenon of cyberbullying which increases along with the use of technology (Hidayat, 2022).

As one of the provinces with a large population, East Java is inseparable from the problem of bullying. Based on data from the East Java Provincial Education Office (2022), there was an increase in reports of bullying in the school environment by 15% compared to the previous year (DISDIK, 2023). Bojonegoro Regency, as part of East Java, also faces similar problems. Data from the Bojonegoro Regency Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning Office (DP3AKB) noted that in 2022 there were 85 reported cases of violence against children, most of which involved bullying as a form. In addition, an internal survey conducted by an educational institution in Bojonegoro showed that 30% of students felt unsafe due to bullying in the school environment.

In legal studies, bullying has also been stated in the Criminal Code. The articles that ensnare the perpetrators of bullying are Article 351 of the Criminal Code concerning Acts of Persecution, Article 170 of the Criminal Code concerning Erosion, and Articles 310 and 311 of the Criminal Code concerning Bullying Carried out in Public Places and Shame on the Dignity of a Person. In addition, there is an article that regulates acts of

bullying that lead to sexual harassment, namely Article 289 of the Criminal Code concerning Sexual Harassment. The punishment for bullying is also regulated in Article 76 of Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection which explains that everyone is prohibited from placed, allowed, committed, ordered to do, or participated in committing violence against children. Those who violate it will be sentenced to a maximum of 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months in prison and/or a maximum fine of Rp 72 million. Not only criminal lawsuits, a bullying perpetrator can also be subject to civil law arrangements. This is because in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, victims also have a civil aspect as the right to demand material and immaterial compensation against the perpetrator. According to data in Bojonegoro Regency in the 2021-2022 range, the bullying rate reached 54% while in 2023 it decreased by 22%. This percentage is from the results of complaints and global data per year because the main problem that stands out is the lack of reports of bullying cases (Dinas DP3AKB Bojonegoro, 2023).

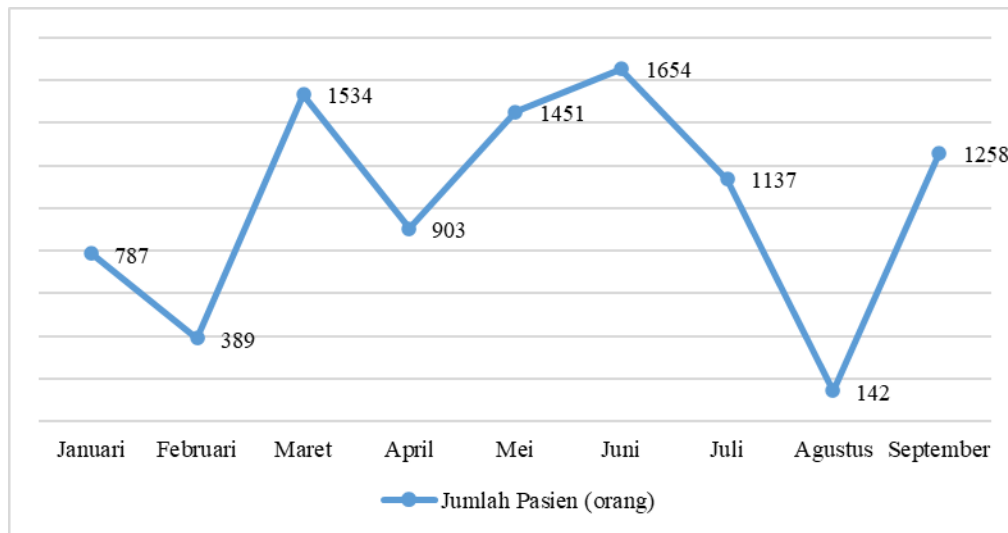


Figure 1. Statistical Data on Bullying Cases in Bojonegoro Regency

Source: *Bullying Data of P3AKB Office of Bojonegoro as of 2023, 2024*

This research is important because bullying not only impacts individual victims but also affects social dynamics in society. In the context of Bojonegoro Regency, the high prevalence of bullying shows the need for a strategic approach from DP3AKB to address this problem systematically. In addition, bullying prevention efforts are also

relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets, especially in goal 16 which prioritizes peace, justice, and strong institutions. Several specific cases in Bojonegoro Regency underscore the urgency of this research. For example, in 2022, a junior high school student experienced severe depression due to cyberbullying carried out by his classmates, which led to prolonged absenteeism. Another case involved physical violence in the elementary school environment which went viral on social media, thus tarnishing the image of education in the district. These phenomena show that the problem of bullying cannot be left without serious intervention.

Several studies have been conducted to explore bullying prevention strategies in Indonesia. Still, most have focused on urban areas or areas with high access to education (e.g., Jakarta, Surabaya, and Bandung). Research in rural areas such as Bojonegoro Regency is still relatively limited. In addition, studies that integrate the role of DP3AKB in bullying prevention have not been carried out much, so research gaps need to be filled to make academic and practical contributions. This research has urgency for several main reasons. Data shows that bullying cases in Bojonegoro Regency are quite high and require strategic intervention. In contrast to urban areas, the approach in Bojonegoro Regency must consider the local socio-cultural characteristics. In addition, DP3AKB as an institution responsible for child protection needs to have an evidence-based strategy to prevent bullying effectively.

This research has several elements of novelty. This study integrates the role of DP3AKB in bullying prevention strategies with a community-based approach. This study also uses local data to develop intervention models that are specific and relevant to the context of Bojonegoro Regency. In addition, this study fills a research gap in rural areas, which has received little attention in similar studies.

Several previous studies provide a relevant foundation for this research. (Smith, 2016) in the *Estonian Journal of Education* shows that school-based interventions can reduce bullying by up to 20%. (Olweus & Limber, 2010) emphasizes the importance of government policies in supporting anti-bullying programs. (Amanatin & Sekarningrum, 2024) highlights the prevalence of cyberbullying among Indonesian adolescents. (Holt et al., 2013) revealed that community-based approaches are effective in rural

areas. (Nurhayati et al., 2021) highlight the importance of regional policies in supporting anti-bullying programs. Bojonegoro Regency was chosen as the location of the study because the high number of reports of bullying cases shows that this problem is real and needs a solution. The characteristics of the Bojonegoro community, which are mostly rural communities, require a different approach compared to urban areas. In addition, DP3AKB in Bojonegoro has a work program relevant to bullying prevention, so that the results of the research can be applied immediately. With the background, gap, urgency, and novelty that have been explained, this research is expected to be able to make a significant contribution to the development of bullying prevention strategies in Indonesia, especially in Bojonegoro Regency.

The establishment of a task force in each village or sub-district also aims to embrace the role of the community in tackling bullying. They opened discussion and training spaces at the local level to create a better understanding of the impact and how to address these issues. In addition, this Task Force also collaborates with several professional facilitators to provide anti-bullying coaching and education. Through these strategic steps, the P3AKB Office hopes to create a safer and more supportive environment for children, women, and families. Together, Bojonegoro Regency becomes a child-friendly place, without room for violence and bullying. Thus, researchers want to know and analyze the strategy of the Women's Empowerment Office, Child Protection and Family Planning in preventing bullying in Bojonegoro Regency.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach, which aims to provide an in-depth overview of social realities and phenomena related to bullying prevention strategies by the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning Office (DP3AKB) in Bojonegoro Regency. The qualitative descriptive method was chosen because it allows researchers to comprehensively and holistically understand the social and cultural context of the local community (Creswell, 2014). (Sugiyono, 2022) explained that descriptive research focuses on exposing phenomena without

testing the relationship between variables, but rather to describe the characteristics of the variables being studied in depth.

The location of the study was chosen purposively, namely Bojonegoro Regency, because this area has a fairly high number of bullying cases based on data from DP3AKB Bojonegoro Regency (2022). In addition, the characteristics of communities that are mostly in rural environments provide relevant context for understanding how prevention strategies can be adapted based on local socio-cultural conditions. The selection of this location also considers the potential for the application of research results in DP3AKB policies and programs in a practical way.

The data collection technique is carried out through two main approaches, namely:

1. **Field studies**, which involve in-depth interviews with key informants, participatory observations in community and school settings, and documentation from official sources regarding bullying cases and prevention strategies.
2. **Literature study**, by reviewing relevant literature from journals, government reports, and textbooks to enrich field data analysis. This technique is important to provide a strong conceptual framework in research (Creswell, 2014).

The determination of informants is carried out by purposive sampling technique, where informants are selected based on certain criteria that are relevant to the focus of the research, such as DP3AKB officials who are willing to provide information. This technique is used to ensure that the data obtained is representative and relevant to the research objectives (Moleong, 2012). Based on these criteria, the following informants of this study:

Table 1. Research Informants

No.	Informant's Name (Initials)	Position
1.	HS	Head of P3AKB Office
2.	BL	Head of Planning and Prosperous Family
3.	SN	Sub.Coordinator of Social Extension of Young

		Experts
4.	S	Sub.Coordinator of Social Extension of Young Experts
5.	AF	Sub.Coordinator of Social Extension of Young Experts

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2024

This study uses data analysis techniques that go through three interrelated activity flows, namely data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion drawn/verification (Miles et al., 2014) To ensure the validity of the data, this study applies a triangulation technique, namely by comparing data obtained from various sources, methods, and collection times. Source triangulation was carried out by comparing interview data with official documents, while method triangulation was carried out by comparing the results of interviews, observations, and literature studies (Patton, 2014). In addition, member checking is carried out, where the results of the interview and initial analysis are confirmed back to the informant to ensure the accuracy of the data. The research focus of this study is as follows:

Tabel 2. Research Focus

No	Focus	Dimension	Indicator
1.	Strategy Formulation	Establishment of a program in overcoming bullying with a government institution that has authority or is involved in the implementation of the program	a. Establishment of programs b. Determination of targets c. Determination of program implementation
2.	Strategy Implementation	Implementation that has been systematically arranged	a. Handling bullying b. Prevention socialization c. Participation of human

			resources in the implementation program
3.	Strategy Evaluation and Oversight	Program monitoring between the government and related organizations	Evaluation and monitoring of bullying programs

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2024

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Strategy Formulation

Table 3. Formulation of Bullying Prevention Program Strategy

NO	Program	Place	Goal		Activity Output
			Target	Realization	
1	Holding coordination meetings at the district/city level	Malowopati Pavilion	65 people	60 people	a. The formation of socialization programs in schools and Islamic boarding schools b. Technical guidance on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (KHA) and Child-Friendly Units (SRA) c. Child-Friendly Environment

					<p>declaration program</p> <p>d. Socialization of Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PPKS) Program</p> <p>e. Socialization and counseling to the community</p>
2	Formation of task force and counseling	Malowopati Pavilion	150 people	125 people	<p>a. Women's and Children's Protection Force (PPA Task Force) in Bojonegoro Regency</p> <p>b. Cluster Team Duties of KLA (Child-Friendly Regency) Bojonegoro Regency</p> <p>c. PPA Task Force in the perspective of village/sub-district area (Pd. All villages/districts in Bojonegoro Regency)</p>

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2024

As conveyed by the head of the Bojonegoro Regency Women's Empowerment Office, Child Protection and Family Planning that:

"For the implementation of the program formulation, we collaborate with the district government, and related agencies, in order to maximize the bullying program, so that it can produce a golden generation that is prepared from an early age, so that they do not feel excluded by friends in their environment" (interview results July 11, 2024).

From the results of this interview, the researcher conducted further research, and obtained information that indeed cooperation between the district government and cross-sectors is very necessary for the success of the program, so that this cooperation is also very helpful in reducing the number of violence until how this program continues so that many children and women in the community feel safe, do not have a large enough trauma in their lives. This program is also an effort to control teachers over cases of violence in the school environment.

Based on the formulation of the program and the results of the interview, it can be explained that in the implementation of the formulation of this program, strategy has been maximized. This can be seen from the target and realization of the activity has been good even though not all can attend, and the output resulting from the implementation of this program has been good, starting from the program's implementation to the formation of a PPA task force and cross-sectors in the implementation of the bullying prevention program in Bojonegoro Regency.

2. Strategy Implementation

a) Program Socialization

Tablel 4. Socialization of Bullying Prevention Program

NO	Description	Executive	Program Implementer		Program Objective		Value
			Target	Realization	Target	Realization	
1	Socialization of Violence Prevention in the Scope of Education	Facilitator, DP3AKB, partner	30 times	26 times	700	650	Good
2	Socialization to the Women and	Coordinator of Family Planning	5 times	3 times	863	700	Less

	Children Protection Task Force (PPA Task Force) throughout Bojonegoro Regency	Extension for each sub-district					
3	Socialization of Violence Prevention in the Community	PPA Task Force, KLA Task Force Team (Child-Friendly Regency) Bojonegoro Regency	5 times	4 times	640	527	Less
4	Socialization to Puskesmas throughout Bojonegoro Regency about Child-Friendly Services in Puskesmas (PRAP)	DP3AKB, Partner	3 times	3 times	570	566	Good

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2024

As conveyed by Mr. S as Sub Coordinator of Social Counselor Young Expert of Bojonegoro P3AKB Office:

“In conducting socialization of bullying prevention programs, we from the P3AKB office have conducted counseling and socialization, and the formation

of programs resulting from cross-program and cross-sector cooperation, such as under the auspices of the education office there is a Child-Friendly Education Unit (SRA) program which has a Child-Friendly Violence Handling Agency (LPKRSA) division, the education office also gathers counseling guidance teachers (BK) at the elementary to the high school level to be given knowledge about bullying prevention by bringing in national facilitators who are indeed facilitators under the coordination of the P3AKB office. This program has also been running with the cooperation of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the difference is only in madrasah institutions. Indeed, this program must be implemented by schools, madrasah institutions so that how to prevent and handle violence in the environment can be detected and dealt with immediately.” (interview result, July 11, 2024).

Based on table 5 and the results of the interview, it can be explained that the implementation of the bullying prevention program socialization cannot be said to be optimal because in the implementation of socialization and the involvement of participants in the bullying prevention program socialization program there are still program indicators which in the implementation of socialization have not gone according to plan. Even though the program participants have been fulfilled, the implementation of the socialization has not run optimally. In addition, one of the inhibiting factors in the implementation of this bullying prevention program is the relationship commitment factor to the response from the government may be less than optimal in licensing UPT PPA. After all, the running of UPT PPA services for the community without the official legality of the Bojonegoro district government will also make it difficult for technical implementers. This is of course the socialization to counseling carried out by the Bojonegoro Regency Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning Office is not effective enough in dealing with bullying problems by maximizing bullying prevention activities by involving many parties in it.

b) Handling Bullying

Table 5. Handling Bullying in Bojonegoro Regency

Forms of Handling	Description	Target	Realization Results
Direct Handling of Victims	Providing counseling services and psychological support for children who are victims of bullying and shelters	Providing services for 100% of identified bullying victims.	Of the 150 cases reported last year, 120 cases have received counseling services, with 30 cases still in the process of being handled.
Intervention in Schools	Coordinate with schools to implement anti-bullying policies and training for teachers.	100% of schools implemented anti-bullying policies and trained 80% of teachers and staff.	95% of schools have implemented anti-bullying policies and 70% of teachers and staff have received training.
Monitoring and Education for Actors	Rehabilitation programs for bullies, including counseling and training on empathy.	70% of bullying perpetrators receive rehabilitation and education programs.	Of the 50 identified perpetrators, 35 have entered rehabilitation programs, with 15 still in progress.
Strengthening Policies and Regulations	Creation and implementation of anti-bullying policies at local and school levels. Policy monitoring and enforcement.	Policies are implemented in 100% of schools and related institutions with continuous supervision.	Anti-bullying policies have been implemented in 90% of schools and related institutions, with another 10% in the implementation phase.

Community Support	Socialization activities to raise awareness about bullying and encourage active participation.	Hold 20 socialization activities per year and involve 50% of parents and community leaders.	15 socialization activities were conducted, involving around 40% of parents and community leaders.
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Source: Data processed by researchers, 2024

As stated by the head of the Bojonegoro District Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning Office:

“We have done our best to provide support to victims of bullying and ensure that anti-bullying policies are implemented in all schools. However, we realize that there are still some challenges to overcome, and indeed we also prepare shelters or safe houses for victims whose lives are threatened in cases of violence including bullying so that victims get protection.” (interview result 11 July 2024).

Regarding the intervention at school, AS, one of the facilitator team, said:

“We have been working hard to implement anti-bullying policies in almost all schools and provide training to counseling teachers although we have trained 70% of the staff, we continue to strive to reach the target of 80% teacher training. this shows significant progress, although there is still room for improvement.”

The rehabilitation program for bullying perpetrators has also been carried out by Mrs. S, an officer of UPT PPA of the P3AKB office who stated:

“Of the 50 identified perpetrators, 35 have participated in the rehabilitation program. We are still monitoring and continuing this program for the other 15 perpetrators.”

This shows a good achievement but also shows the need to continue the rehabilitation program, we have also brought in another social work team, namely a psychologist, doctor, and midwife, which helps in carrying out our duties for the treatment of bullying perpetrators, even for victims of bullying.

In terms of strengthening policies and regulations, Mr. E, as the coordinator of UPT PPA, P3AKB Bojonegoro office said:

“The anti-bullying policy has been implemented in 90% of schools, but we are still monitoring and adjusting in some schools.” This shows a consistent effort in implementing the policy, although several schools are still in the process of counseling, one more thing, in strengthening regulations on violence, we are trying to propose the renewal of the RAPERDA on handling women and children

victims of violence, which in essence is how the district government is present in efforts to prevent and handle violence against women and children, including this bullying case.”

The same thing was conveyed by Ms. R, also one of the UPT PPA officers of the Bojonegoro P3AKB Office, she said: *“In the renewal of the RAPERDA submitted by Mr. E, we have submitted an academic paper and draft PERDA, which in essence we are proposing this UPT PPA to become a legal UPT with PERBUP, so that we can provide services legally.”* Finally, regarding community support, Mr. B as the Head of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection at the P3AKB Office of Bojonegoro Regency explained:

“One of the efforts to prevent and handle cases of mass violence including bullying, we also have a community, namely the Bojonegoro Children's Forum (FAB), one of the youth communities directly under our coordination has a function as a pioneer and reporter in terms of violence against children and adolescents at the Bojonegoro district level.”

From the results of the implementation of the bullying handling strategy in Bojonegoro District, DP3AKB has shown a strong commitment in various aspects of handling, ranging from direct support to victims to community socialization. Direct handling of victims has achieved counseling services for 120 out of 150 reported cases, showing significant efforts although there are still victims who need further support. Interventions in schools have also shown progress, with anti-bullying policies implemented in 95% of schools and training provided to 70% of teachers and staff. The rehabilitation program for bullying perpetrators, which includes counseling and education on empathy, has covered 35 out of 50 identified perpetrators, showing positive results although there are still perpetrators who need to follow this program. Strengthened anti-bullying policies have been implemented in 90% of schools and related institutions, with monitoring and adjustment efforts still ongoing. Community support, involving socialization activities, has successfully reached 40% of parents and community leaders through 15 activities implemented.

3. Strategy Evaluation

As stated by the Head of the Bojonegoro District Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning Office that:

“We have seen a significant increase in awareness about bullying in educational institutions through the policies we have implemented. However, we realize that there are still some institutions that have not fully implemented this policy. For this reason, we are always trying to increase supervision and provide additional training so that each of these targeted institutions can implement the anti-bullying policy more effectively.” (interview result 11 July 2024).

Mrs. R is also one of the officers of UPT PPA of the P3AKB Office of Bojonegoro Regency, she said:

“The counseling services we provide have helped many victims, but our biggest challenge is reaching all victims and perpetrators. We are working to increase the number of counselors and social workers and improve the accessibility of these services, but support from all parties, including the community and government agencies, related institutions, is needed to achieve better results.”

Mr. B as the Head of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection at the P3AKB Office of Bojonegoro District also explained: “The program evaluation shows that socialization efforts in the community have started to show positive results, but participation still needs to be increased. We plan to expand awareness campaigns, counseling and socialization and work more closely with community leaders and parents to build stronger support for the program.”

Overall, the P3AKB office of Bojonegoro District has made significant progress in several aspects of the bullying response program. However, challenges remain, especially in terms of reaching all victims and perpetrators, ensuring consistent policy implementation in all schools, as well as increasing community participation. Overcoming these challenges requires increased service capacity, continuous training and more effective communication strategies to engage all levels of society. Continuous evaluation and monitoring will be key to ensure that these improvement efforts are well underway and provide a sustainable positive impact in creating a safe and supportive environment for children in Bojonegoro Regency.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of research on the strategy of the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning (DP3AKB) in preventing bullying in Bojonegoro Regency, it can be concluded that this program has good targets and positive outputs, but the implementation of socialization is still not optimal due to a lack of government commitment. Despite progress in handling bullying cases,

challenges such as delayed case resolution and low community involvement still need to be addressed. To improve the effectiveness of the program, it is recommended to expand the reach of socialization, strengthen the case reporting system, improve the competence of professionals, and develop the capacity of human resources at DP3AKB Bojonegoro Regency.

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