



## Analysis of the Performance Community Empowerment, Women, and Child Protection Service of Jambi City: Perspective of Islamic Family Law and Education

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the performance of the Jambi City DMPPA in implementing Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, reviewed from the perspective of education and Islamic family law. This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analytical methods. The results show that the performance of the Jambi City DMPPA has been positive and in line with the principles of Islamic family law, which is realized through various programs such as socialization, the formation of childcare groups, and training in supporting holistic child protection. However, policy implementation still faces several obstacles, including budget constraints, weak inter-agency coordination, and low community participation, so that program implementation is not optimal and not evenly distributed. From an educational perspective, educational institutions play a strategic role in instilling Islamic-based child protection values, such as compassion, justice, and responsibility. The scientific contribution of this study presents an integrative perspective between child protection policies, education, and Islamic family law as a basis for strengthening the implementation of child protection more effectively and sustainably. Synergy is needed between the government, educational institutions, families, and communities, as well as strengthening coordination and funding to ensure the implementation of effective child protection.

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## INTRODUCTION

Child protection is a strategic issue in national development, especially in realizing quality human resources in the future (Utami & Zachra Wadjo, 2021). Children as the next generation of the nation have the right to grow and develop optimally, both physically, mentally, and socially (Ilyas, 2019). Therefore, the state has established child protection policies through various regulations, one of which is Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. The law emphasizes that child protection is not only the responsibility of the state, but also involves the role of the family and society (Ali Trigiyatno et al., 2022). In this context, local governments have a crucial role in implementing these policies through technical institutions such as the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DP3AP2).

From the perspective of Islamic family law, child protection is an obligation inherent in parents, families and society. (Adawiah, 2017; Khoeroh & Hafsa, 2023). Islam emphasizes the importance of protecting children's rights, including the right to education, love and protection from all forms of violence (Gu et al., 2024; Hanafie Das et al., 2022; Jadid et al., 2023). These values are in line with the principles of child protection in national regulations. The concept of responsibility in Islamic family law is not only individual but also collective. The state, as part of the social structure, has an obligation to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights. Thus, the performance of DP3AP2 can be analyzed as a form of implementation of these values in the context of modern governance.

Furthermore, the educational perspective also plays a crucial role in child protection. Education serves not only as a means of transferring knowledge but also as a medium for character formation and social awareness (Iskandar et al., 2020; Putri & Iskandar, 2020). Through education, child protection values can be instilled from an early age. Educational institutions such as schools have a strategic position in detecting and preventing violence against children. (Miftachurrohman, 2018). Teachers as educators also play a role as protectors who can provide initial assistance to children who experience violence or discrimination. (Kuswanto, 2015).

However, the integration of child protection policies with the education system remains suboptimal. Many schools lack specific programs related to child protection education or effective reporting mechanisms (Darwin et al., 2018). This indicates a gap in the overall implementation of the policy. On the other hand, the role of the family as the first and primary educational environment is also very important. (Murni, 2017; Nadeak et al., 2019; Sainul, 2018; Suyono, 2018). In Islamic family law, the family is the primary institution in shaping a child's character. However, social and economic changes often affect the quality of parenting within the family (Ilyas, 2019).

This situation further reinforces the importance of synergy between the government, educational institutions, and families in creating a comprehensive child protection system. Without effective collaboration, child protection efforts will be fragmented and ineffective. This research is crucial for assessing the performance of the Jambi City DP3AP2 in implementing child protection policies, particularly from the perspective of Islamic family law and education. This approach is expected to provide a more comprehensive picture. Jambi City, as a developing region, is not free from various social problems, including the increase in cases of violence against women and children in 2023 and 2024. This condition indicates that child protection remains a serious challenge that requires comprehensive handling. DP3AP2's performance in implementing these programs also faces various obstacles, such as limited budget and human resources, and ineffective inter-agency coordination. This situation highlights institutional gaps that have resulted in a lack of comprehensive integration of policy implementation.

Although the government has developed various child protection policies, their implementation at the regional level still faces significant challenges. In Jambi City, reports of cases of violence against women and children over the past two years indicate that threats to the enjoyment of children's rights remain a serious issue requiring serious attention. Based on data

from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA), cases of violence against children were consistently found throughout 2023–2024, encompassing various forms of violence, including physical, psychological, sexual, and neglect. This situation indicates that the existence of regulations has not been fully followed by effective policy implementation at the regional level, necessitating an evaluation of the performance of the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Population Control Office (DP3AP2), the agency responsible for implementing child protection.

Recent research also indicates that the successful implementation of child protection policies is not solely determined by regulatory aspects, but is also influenced by institutional capacity, cross-sectoral coordination, community participation, and strengthening family-based care systems and education. From the perspective of Islamic family law, child protection is a shared responsibility between parents, society, and the government (*mas'uliyah musytarakah*), which aims to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights comprehensively through the principle of *hifz al-nasl* (protection of offspring) as part of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*. Meanwhile, studies on public policy implementation emphasize the importance of collaborative governance in improving the effectiveness of public services, including child protection. However, research that integrates the perspectives of policy implementation, education, and Islamic family law in the performance of DP3AP2 at the local government level is still very limited. Therefore, this study complements this by analyzing the implementation of Law Number 35 of 2014 through a multidisciplinary approach that connects aspects of public policy, education, and Islamic family law.

Research on the performance of the Jambi City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and Population Control Service (DP3AP2) in implementing Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection is very relevant amidst the increasing cases of violence against women and children in Jambi City in 2023 and 2024 from the perspective of Islamic family law and education.

## **METHOD**

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research with an empirical juridical legal perspective that examines and analyzes laws and regulations, legal principles and legal norms related to the performance of the Jambi City DPMPA in the Implementation of Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection from the perspective of Islamic family law and education. (John W. Cresswell, 2008) .

Research informants were selected using purposive sampling, based on their knowledge, experience, and direct involvement in the implementation of child protection policies. The informants included the Head of the Jambi City Child Protection Agency (DP3AP2), the Head of the Child Protection Division, two case support officers, two teachers involved in child protection programs at the school, a religious figure familiar with Islamic family law, and three parents who had participated in family development programs. The number of informants was adjusted to

achieve data saturation, which is when information obtained has been repeated several times and no new themes are identified.

Primary data was obtained through semi-structured interviews, observations, and documentation studies. Interviews were conducted using an interview guide developed based on indicators for the implementation of child protection policies, the role of education, and the principles of Islamic family law. Each interview lasted approximately 45–90 minutes, was recorded with the informants' consent, and was then transcribed verbatim for analysis. Observations were conducted on the implementation of child protection programs and inter-agency coordination, while documentation included activity reports, policy documents, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and child protection case data. Research subjects are people who are in a social situation who are designated as information providers in a study or known as informants (Sugiyono, 2019).

Based on this situation, the subjects of this study were determined to be the head of DP3AP2 Jambi City and employees . Furthermore, *the key informant* was the head of DPMPA Jambi City performance , while additional informants were DPMPA Jambi City performance employees . The description of the method is as shown in the image below:

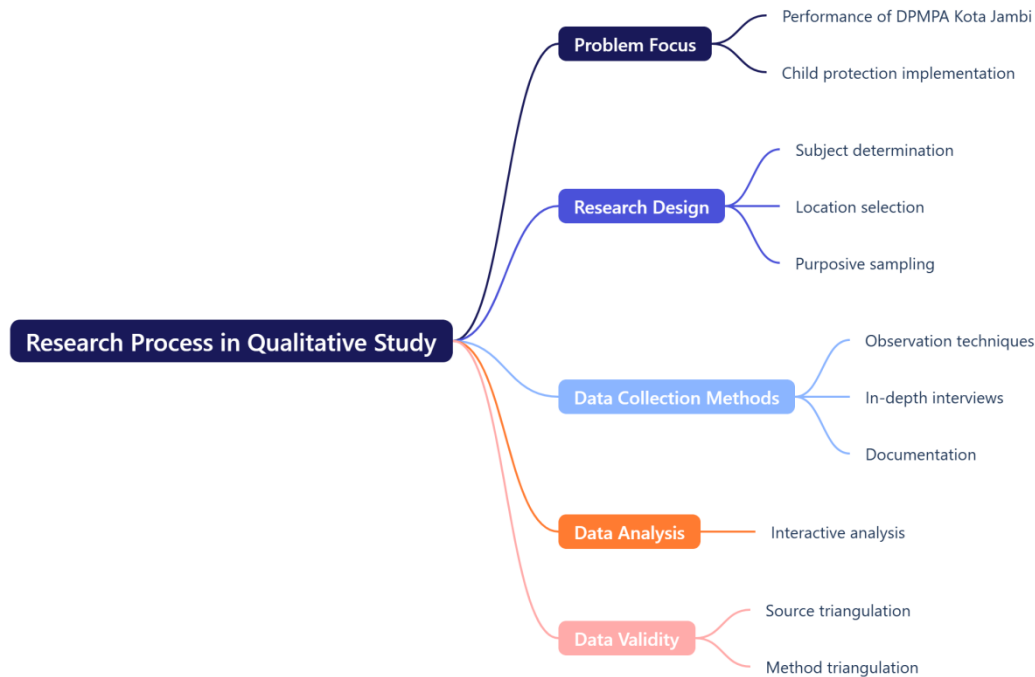


Figure 1. Qualitative Research Data Collection Methods

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Performance of the Jambi City DPMPA in Implementing Law No. 35 of 2014 Concerning Child Protection from the Perspective of Islamic Law and Education

The 2023 Government Agency Performance Report (LKIP) of the Jambi City Community Empowerment, Women, and Child Protection Agency (DPMPA) identifies several key strategic

issues facing the agency. These issues reflect challenges and problems that need to be addressed immediately to achieve the goals of community empowerment, women's empowerment, and child protection in Jambi City. (Dahliyanti et al., 2019). The Jambi City Community Empowerment, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DPMPPA) has a strategic role in implementing Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. (Suwandi & Devitra, 2019). The focus of this agency's work includes preventing and addressing violence against children, empowering women, and improving community welfare. According to the 2023 Government Agency Performance Report (LKIP), various programs and achievements have been achieved, although significant challenges remain.

One of the important achievements of the Jambi City DPMPPA is increasing public awareness of child protection issues through various outreach programs. These programs include training and educational campaigns to encourage reporting of cases of violence against children (Fakhri, 2018). Furthermore, the DPMPPA has collaborated with various parties, including educational institutions, community organizations, and the police, to create a child-friendly environment. In an interview with the Head of the Jambi City Community Empowerment, Women, and Child Protection Agency (DPMPPA), she explained that this agency has a very strategic role in implementing Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. The main focus of their work includes preventing and handling violence against children, empowering women, and improving community welfare. "We are committed to implementing programs that aim to protect children from all forms of violence, while empowering women to be more independent and prosperous," she said. She added that in the 2023 Government Agency Performance Report (LKIP), this agency has succeeded in achieving various positive achievements, although major challenges remain. "We still have many cases of violence against women and children that we have to face, but we continue to strive to provide protection and recovery for victims through the various programs we run," she continued. On the other hand, they also continue to strengthen women's empowerment efforts and educate the public about the importance of child protection and women's rights.

Furthermore, the implementation of a complaint service for cases of violence against children is also a key focus. The DPMPPA operates a hotline-based complaint service and an online application that allows the public to report cases of violence quickly and safely. Through this service, the agency has successfully handled several cases of violence against children, such as domestic violence (KDRT), sexual harassment, and human trafficking. Despite various efforts, significant challenges remain in addressing violence against women and children. Data shows an increase in reported cases of domestic violence and sexual harassment in Jambi City. This demonstrates that while public awareness of the importance of reporting violence is growing, significant work remains to be done to prevent these cases in the first place.

In an effort to address this issue, the Jambi City DPMPPA has strengthened coordination with law enforcement officials and social institutions to provide psychological, legal, and social support for victims. Furthermore, the agency is working to develop safe houses (shelters) for women and children who are victims of violence, although these facilities are still limited and require capacity building (Interview with staff, Jambi City DPMPPA, 2025). Some of the main

challenges facing the Jambi City DPMPPA include budget constraints, low public awareness in some areas, and a lack of trained human resources. To address these challenges, synergy between local governments, community organizations, and the private sector is needed to support child protection programs (Interview with staff, Jambi City DPMPPA, 2025). In the future, the DPMPPA is expected to expand the scope of its child protection programs with technology-based approaches, such as using apps to monitor violence cases and provide education to the community. Furthermore, active community involvement in building child-friendly communities is also a crucial step in creating a safe environment that supports optimal child growth and development (Savant & De Felipe, 2014; Suud et al., 2020).

Early marriage is one of the major challenges faced by the Jambi City Community Empowerment, Women's Empowerment, and Child Protection Agency (DPMPPA) in carrying out its duties as stipulated in Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. This phenomenon has a wide-ranging impact on various aspects of children's lives, from education to health, and limits their potential for the future. In the context of education, early marriage often causes children, especially girls, to drop out of school. Children who marry early miss out on the opportunity to complete formal education, which could improve their skills and expand their career opportunities. Furthermore, early marriage also risks compromising children's health, as they are not yet physically and mentally mature enough to cope with the demands of marriage and pregnancy.

Early marriage in Jambi City is influenced by several factors. One of these is the persistence of strong local culture and traditions. In some communities, marrying off girls at an early age is seen as a way to maintain family honor or avoid social stigma. This perspective often ignores children's rights to optimal growth and development. Poverty is also a major driver of early marriage. Families facing economic hardship often view marriage as a way to reduce the financial burden on their households. Furthermore, low public awareness of the negative impacts of early marriage exacerbates the situation. Many families are unaware of the reproductive health risks, the potential for domestic violence, and the loss of educational opportunities for their children.

In an interview with the Head of the Jambi City Community Empowerment, Women, and Child Protection Agency (DPMPPA), she stated that early marriage is one of the major challenges faced by the agency. "Early marriage significantly impacts a child's future, especially in terms of education and health. Children who should be focused on learning and self-development are instead forced to face the enormous responsibility of being a wife or husband, which of course limits their potential," she said. The agency head explained that in accordance with Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, they are trying to educate the public about the negative impacts of early marriage. "We continue to strive for prevention through counseling and educational programs for adolescents and parents. We are also working with various parties to reduce the number of early marriages in Jambi City," she added. The agency has identified that early marriage not only harms girls, but also boys, both of whom are at risk of losing the opportunity to develop optimally.

To address this issue, the Jambi City DPMPPA has launched various programs designed to reduce the number of early marriages. One of the main steps is through outreach and education for

the community. The agency collaborates with schools, religious leaders, and community organizations to educate the public about the dangers of early marriage. Educational materials cover the negative health, psychological, and social impacts that can impact a child's future. From a regulatory perspective, the DPMPPA supports the implementation of laws that tighten the minimum age for marriage. Through the marriage postponement campaign, the agency engages with various parties, such as village governments, neighborhood associations (RT/RW), and educational institutions, to raise collective awareness of postponing marriage to a minimum of 19 years, in accordance with applicable regulations. While these programs have shown progress in some areas, the DPMPPA still faces various challenges. One major obstacle is cultural resistance, which is difficult to change quickly. Some communities remain steadfast in traditions that support early marriage, despite education.

Budgetary constraints also pose a significant obstacle, particularly in expanding the program's scope throughout Jambi City. Furthermore, collaboration with relevant parties has not always been optimal, resulting in a lack of necessary support for program implementation. Reducing the number of early marriages requires a comprehensive and sustainable approach. Cross-sector collaboration between the government, communities, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector is key. Furthermore, providing access to adequate education and healthcare services must be a priority in breaking the cycle of early marriage. With an integrated approach and strong commitment from all parties, the Jambi City DPMPPA can continue to strengthen the implementation of child protection measures. These efforts not only protect children from the risks of early marriage but also ensure they have a bright future full of opportunities to develop into productive individuals and contribute to society.

The 2023 Government Agency Performance Report (LKIP) of the Jambi City Community Empowerment, Women, and Child Protection Agency (DPMPPA) revealed various strategic issues faced, one of which is the rise of deviant behavior among children. This behavior includes the involvement of children in motorcycle gangs, which is a serious concern not only because of its impact on public safety but also as an indication of deep-seated problems in the aspects of parenting, education, and the social environment of children (Interview with staff, DPMPPA Jambi City, 2025).

Another equally important factor is the lack of parental supervision. Many families face significant challenges in providing their children with full attention, especially if parents are busy with work or lack a good understanding of good parenting practices. As a result, early signs of deviant behavior are often missed, and children ultimately fall prey to negative influences. Media and technology are also crucial elements in shaping children's behavior. Unlimited access to negative content through social media often encourages children to imitate unconventional lifestyles, such as aggressive behavior or the perceived cool lifestyle of motorcycle gangs. To address this challenge, the Jambi City DPMPPA has taken strategic steps focused on prevention and response. Counseling is one of the DPMPPA's primary approaches. Through collaboration with schools, communities, and community leaders, the agency conducts campaigns to raise

awareness about the negative impacts of deviant behavior. This program also emphasizes the importance of the family's role in shaping a child's character.

In an interview with the Head of the Jambi City Community Empowerment, Women, and Child Protection Agency (DPMPPA), he expressed his concern about the rise in deviant behavior among children, particularly their involvement in motorcycle gangs. "This phenomenon is a strategic issue that we are paying close attention to. Motorcycle gangs not only impact public safety but also indicate deep-seated problems in the parenting, education, and social environment of these children," he explained. He mentioned that based on the 2023 Government Agency Performance Report (LKIP), the agency continues to strive to address this problem using various approaches. "We are working with the police and educational institutions to educate children about the dangers of joining motorcycle gangs, as well as the importance of families in providing stricter supervision," he added. The head of the agency also emphasized the importance of creating a more positive social environment for children to prevent them from falling into deviant behavior. "We want these children to grow up well, with a proper education and loving parenting," he concluded.

The programs implemented by the DPMPPA (Children's Action and Development Agency) are beginning to show positive results, particularly in raising public awareness about the importance of protecting children from deviant behavior. However, significant challenges remain. For example, children already involved in motorcycle gangs often find it difficult to break free due to the comfort they find in these groups. Furthermore, limited budget and human resources also hinder the consistent implementation of the program. Addressing deviant behavior in children requires synergy between the government, families, schools, and the community. The Jambi City DPMPPA is expected to continue strengthening cross-sector collaboration to create a supportive and child-friendly environment.

In an interview with the Head of the Jambi City Community Empowerment, Women, and Child Protection Agency (DPMPPA), she explained that preventing violence against children is one of the strategic responsibilities of this agency. "We not only advocate for policies for child protection, but also provide protection services for children who need special attention," she said. The head of the agency explained that efforts to prevent violence against children at the district/city level are carried out through cross-sector coordination involving various related agencies, such as the police, education agencies, and other social institutions. "We provide a complaint service for the public who want to report cases of violence against children. In addition, we also implement various programs aimed at preventing violence against children, such as counseling parents and the community about the importance of child protection," she added. In this regard, this agency plays a vital role in creating a safe and healthy environment for child development, by involving all parties in more holistic prevention efforts.

The Jambi City Child Protection and Empowerment Agency (DPMPPA) provides services designed to support children in need of special protection. These services include physical and psychological rehabilitation for victims of violence, legal assistance, and case management through a child-centered approach. To ensure effective services, the DPMPPA maintains close coordination with various parties, such as health institutions, law enforcement officials, and social

institutions. This approach allows for a holistic approach to handling child violence cases, from case identification to victim recovery.

Public complaint services are a crucial part of violence prevention efforts. The Jambi City DPMPPA has developed easily accessible complaint channels, including hotlines, technology-based applications, and community-level complaint posts. These services are designed to receive reports of violence quickly, provide appropriate responses, and ensure the confidentiality of the reporter's and victim's identities. The implementation of Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection in Jambi City demonstrates a continuous effort to improve child protection, particularly in handling cases of violence against women and children. The Jambi City Child Protection and Empowerment Agency (DPMPPA), as the agency responsible for this field, continues to strive to improve the effectiveness and efficiency in handling and resolving cases. To this end, various performance indicators are used to measure the DPMPPA's performance in child protection, including quantitative and qualitative data.

**Table 1.** DPMPPA Performance Achievements in 2023

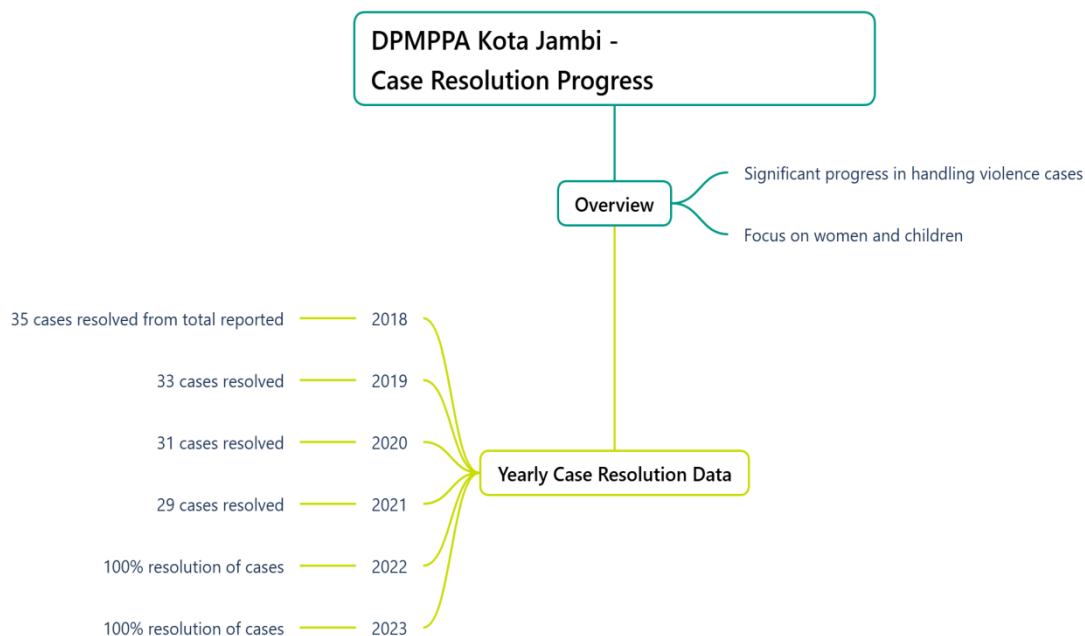
Indicator	Formula/Formula for Measuring Target Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Percentage of completion and handling of cases of violence against women and children	Number of Cases of Violence against Women and Children / Number of Cases of Violence against Women and Children x 100%	35	33	31	29	100%	100%
Achieving KLA standards	Percentage of achievement of KLA standards	60	70	80	70	80	80

One of the main indicators used to measure the performance of the Jambi City DPMPPA in child protection is the percentage of cases of violence against women and children resolved and handled . Essentially, this indicator measures the extent to which the Jambi City DPMPPA has successfully resolved reported cases of violence by comparing the number of cases handled and resolved with the number of cases of violence that occurred.

Based on recorded data, the Jambi City DPMPPA has shown significant progress each year in resolving cases of violence against women and children. The following is the percentage of cases resolved and handled by the DPMPPA from 2018 to 2023:

- 2018: 35 cases resolved out of total reported cases.
- 2019: 33 cases resolved.
- 2020: 31 cases resolved.

- 2021: 29 cases resolved.
- 2022: 100% resolution of cases of violence against women and children.
- 2023: 100% resolution of cases of violence against women and children.



**Figure 2.** Handling of violence cases achieved by DPMPPA from 2018 to 2023

Thus, the resolution rate for cases of violence against women and children reached 100% in 2022 and 2023. This demonstrates that the Jambi City DPMPPA is capable of handling and resolving all cases received, reflecting the effectiveness of its child protection program. Qualitatively, this success also demonstrates that the DPMPPA not only resolves cases administratively but also ensures that the resolution is carried out with due regard for justice and the welfare of the victims. Furthermore, collaboration with other institutions such as the police, courts, social institutions, and the community played a significant role in achieving this result. The Jambi City DPMPPA's approach focuses not only on legal aspects but also on psychosocial support for victims, ensuring their complete recovery.

The Jambi City DPMPPA has demonstrated a strong commitment to implementing child protection in accordance with the mandate of Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, which is also closely related to the principles of Islamic family law. In this context, the programs implemented by the Jambi City DPMPPA not only aim to meet child protection standards according to national law, but also align with the basic principles of Islamic family law, which views child protection as a crucial obligation. *Protection of Orphans*. Under Islamic family law, orphans have certain rights that must be fulfilled by their families or guardians, including adequate maintenance and care. Islamic law pays special attention to the rights of children abandoned by their parents, particularly regarding care, education, and protection from all forms of violence or neglect.

The Jambi City DPMPA program in handling cases of violence against children, including orphans, is very much in line with the principles of Islamic law. DPMPA, through the UPTD PPA (Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children), provides protection services that cover legal, social, and psychological aspects for children who are victims of violence. In the context of orphans who are victims of violence, DPMPA Jambi City plays a role in providing protection that includes fulfilling their rights, as well as ensuring that they receive optimal support to support their physical and mental recovery.

Islamic law stipulates that orphans must be provided with adequate support, either from inherited assets or from those responsible for their support. In this regard, the DPMPA coordinates with social and religious institutions to ensure that these children receive adequate care and protection, including in terms of support and education, in accordance with Islamic legal principles that require full attention to children's welfare.

In the context of child protection, the Jambi City DPMPA has implemented various programs aligned with the objectives of Islamic family law, particularly in educating and nurturing children in accordance with good faith and morals. These programs not only focus on the physical and psychological protection of children, but also emphasize the importance of character building and moral education in accordance with Islamic values. In this regard, the Jambi City DPMPA adopts a religious approach that combines national legal principles with Islamic teachings to provide comprehensive protection for children, especially those who are victims of violence (Alawi, 2017; Fatimatuzahroh, 2019; Makatungkang, 2016; Rifa & Hayati, 2019).

*Good Faith and Moral Education.* One important aspect of Islamic family law is the education of children in good faith and morals. In Islam, maintaining faith and developing noble morals is an obligation for parents and society, as part of their responsibility to raise a generation that is obedient to Allah and behaves well. The Jambi City Child Protection Agency (DPMPA), through its child protection programs, not only ensures the physical well-being of children who are victims of violence, but also pays significant attention to aspects of faith and moral education.

As part of its religious approach, the Jambi City Department of Child Protection and Rehabilitation (DPMPA) collaborates with various religious institutions, such as Islamic boarding schools (pesantren), mosques, and other religious educational institutions, to provide religious education in accordance with Islamic teachings. These programs include spiritual guidance, moral development, and teaching about Islamic moral and ethical values. Child victims of violence handled by the DPMPA receive assistance not only in physical and psychological recovery but also in character development aligned with Islamic values.

In addition, the Jambi City DPMPA (Child Protection and Religious Education Agency) pays special attention to children's religious education through programs such as teaching Quranic interpretation, hadith, and other religious teachings that teach children to understand and practice Islamic faith. This is one example of how the DPMPA integrates a religious approach into its child protection program, which aligns with the principles of Islamic family law, which emphasize the importance of faith and morals in children's education.

*Psychosocial Approach with Religious Guidance.* In addition to educating children according to religious teachings, the Jambi City DPMPA also addresses the psychological aspects of child victims of violence using an approach based on Islamic values. The psychosocial guidance provided focuses not only on emotional recovery but also strives to shape their character through teaching Islamic values that can help them overcome the trauma they have experienced.

The DPMPA collaborates with psychologists, counselors, and religious leaders to provide comprehensive support services. In this context, children are taught to develop mental and spiritual resilience, guided by Islamic teachings, such as patience, trust in God, and sincerity in facing life's challenges. This not only helps them recover from the violence they experienced but also equips them with life values consistent with Islamic teachings (Budi, 2018; Lubis & Harahap, 2018).

This approach aligns with Islamic principles, which teach that life's trials and tribulations are part of God's destiny. As Muslims, children should be taught to always face them with a positive and hopeful attitude. The Jambi City DPMPA, with the assistance of religious leaders and institutions, creates a supportive environment for child victims of violence to develop healthy mental attitudes in accordance with Islamic teachings.

*Character Building and Social Ethics.* The education provided by the Jambi City DPMPA is not limited to academic aspects or trauma recovery for children, but also focuses on developing children's character with noble character. In Islamic family law, developing children's morals is a top priority, and this is reflected in the religious approach adopted by the Jambi City DPMPA in its protection programs.

Based on the research results, the Jambi City Child Protection Agency (DPMPA)'s performance in child protection demonstrates its strategic role in supporting the continuity of safe, inclusive, and equitable education. DPMPA functions not only as a social protection institution but also as an educational partner in ensuring children's rights are fulfilled in school and family environments. An educational perspective views child protection as a primary prerequisite for creating an effective learning process. Children who are physically and psychologically protected have better learning readiness. Therefore, synergy between child protection policies and the education system is an important indicator of DPMPA performance. Research findings indicate that DPMPA's approach has led to preventive and educational efforts. This reflects institutional awareness of the importance of child-friendly education.

In the policy context, the Jambi City Department of Child Protection and Child Protection has integrated child protection principles into various community education-based programs. The outreach program to prevent violence against children in schools and families is part of the non-formal education strategy. From an educational perspective, this step is seen as a form of social learning that builds collective awareness. Children, parents, and educators are involved as subjects of education, not merely objects of policy. However, research has found that the program's effectiveness is still influenced by limited resources and regional reach. This has resulted in unequal public understanding of children's rights. Nevertheless, the DPMPA's policy direction is considered to be in line with the child protection education paradigm.

From an implementation perspective, the performance of the Jambi City DPMPA is evident in its cross-sectoral coordination with educational units, related agencies, and social institutions. The educational perspective emphasizes that this collaboration is crucial for creating a safe and sustainable learning ecosystem. Schools serve as strategic spaces for early detection of cases of violence and discrimination against children. The DPMPA acts as a facilitator for assistance and referrals, ensuring the continuity of children's education. However, research has found that not all schools have the same capacity to understand child protection mechanisms. This indicates the need for strengthened education-based training for educators. Therefore, the DPMPA's performance still requires optimization at the implementation level.

From a pedagogical perspective, the performance of the Jambi City DPMPA contributes to the formation of a humanistic educational climate oriented toward the best interests of children. Child protection is understood as part of character education and the strengthening of humanitarian values. The DPMPA's psychosocial support program helps child victims of violence re-adapt to the learning environment. This has a positive impact on the sustainability of children's education (Miftachurrohman, 2018; Yustiyawan, 2019). Research shows that children who receive support tend to have more stable learning motivation. However, the limited number of professional staff presents a challenge. Therefore, an educational perspective assesses the need to integrate child protection into the school curriculum.

The performance of the Jambi City DPMPA can also be analyzed from the perspective of program evaluation and sustainability. An educational perspective emphasizes the importance of impact-based evaluation on children's learning development. Research has found that DPMPA program evaluation remains administrative in nature and is not fully based on children's educational achievements. Yet, indicators such as school attendance, learning comfort, and children's social relationships are highly relevant for assessing the success of child protection. This indicates a gap between protection goals and educational outcomes. Nevertheless, DPMPA's institutional commitment to improving its evaluation system is beginning to emerge. This effort provides crucial capital for future performance improvement.

Research findings indicate that the effectiveness of the implementation of Law Number 35 of 2014 in Jambi City is determined not only by the numerous programs implemented by the DP3AP2, but also by the quality of policy governance, inter-institutional coordination, and community participation. Various outreach, mentoring, and capacity-building programs have contributed to increasing public awareness regarding child protection. However, limited budgets and human resources, and suboptimal cross-sectoral coordination have resulted in uneven policy implementation. These findings reinforce the view that the success of public policy implementation depends on the capacity of implementing institutions and the synergy between the parties involved. Therefore, policy implementation requires a collaborative approach that involves the government, educational institutions, families, and the community on a sustainable basis.

From an Islamic family law perspective, the research results indicate that the implementation of child protection by the DP3AP2 aligns with the principle of *hifz al-nasl*, one of the primary objectives of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, namely, maintaining the continuity and well-being

of generations. Parenting education programs, victim support, and violence prevention reflect efforts to ensure children's rights, which are a shared responsibility between parents, the community, and the government. However, ongoing implementation challenges indicate that the principle of collective responsibility (*mas'uliyah musytarakah*) has not been optimally implemented. Therefore, strengthening the role of the family as the primary educational environment for children needs to be integrated with government policy so that child protection is not only curative but also preventative by strengthening family functions.

From an educational perspective, research findings confirm that schools have a strategic position in building a child protection system through character education, strengthening children's rights literacy, and early detection of various forms of violence. However, the research findings indicate that collaboration between DP3AP2 and educational institutions still requires strengthening, particularly in developing sustainable education programs and integrated reporting mechanisms. These findings provide academic support that the implementation of child protection policies will be more effective if implemented through a multidisciplinary approach that integrates public policy, education, and Islamic family law. Practically, these research findings provide a basis for local governments to strengthen cross-sectoral coordination, increase institutional capacity, and encourage the active participation of families and schools in realizing a comprehensive and sustainable child protection system.

## CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the performance of the Jambi City DP3AP2 in implementing Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection has been relatively effective in carrying out preventive, protective, and recovery programs for children through public education, victim assistance, inter-agency collaboration, and child protection services. However, the findings also reveal that policy implementation has not been fully optimal due to limited institutional capacity, particularly budget constraints, uneven human resources, weak cross-sector coordination, and unequal community participation. These factors have affected the consistency and coverage of child protection services across different communities.

From the perspective of Islamic family law, the implementation of child protection reflects the principles of *hifz al-nasl* and collective responsibility (*mas'uliyah musytarakah*), although the role of families and communities has not yet been fully integrated into policy implementation. From an educational perspective, schools have contributed to strengthening child protection through character education and preventive activities, but collaboration between educational institutions and DP3AP2 remains limited, particularly in developing sustainable child protection education and integrated reporting mechanisms.

The scientific contribution of this study lies in providing an integrative analytical framework that connects public policy implementation, Islamic family law, and educational perspectives in evaluating child protection at the local government level. This study indicates that the effectiveness of child protection policies depends not only on regulatory compliance but also on institutional collaboration and the integration of family and educational functions. These

findings provide practical implications for strengthening institutional coordination, improving the capacity of child protection services, and enhancing collaboration between local governments, educational institutions, families, and communities to achieve more comprehensive and sustainable child protection.

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