

CONTROLLING CHILD VIOLENCE THRU THE FORMATION AND MENTORING OF PARALEGALS IN THE MARTIAL ARTS SCHOOL COMMUNITIES/ORGANIZATIONS IN MUNJUNGAN TRENGGALEK EAST JAVA

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Abstract

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Trenggalek Regency and especially Munjungan Sub-district have experienced a decrease in conflicts between martial arts schools, but several conflicts still occur that originate from the motive of disputes between martial arts schools. These conflicts often involve children and teenagers who are supposed to be the productive next generation. At the same time, administrators of martial arts colleges who have previously been accustomed to dealing with or carrying out assistance practices when their members are in conflict, have actually also performed tasks that are close to the duties and functions of a paralegal. Therefore, it is important to carry out community service activities that are empowering in this area. The purpose of this community service activity is the formation of paralegals in the community or martial arts college organisation to control child abuse and legal advocacy to the community. The method used is the Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) method. The results of this activity reported that: as an initial condition, the paralegal formation participants have great potential but still have limitations in terms of understanding the law, conflict mediation and child protection. Using an Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) approach involving asset identification, participatory planning, and intensive training throughout the programme, paralegals were involved in community education activities, such as anti-violence in the internal community. This process was inclusive. The training was designed to not only increase individual capacity but also build synergy between groups in peacefully handling conflicts. The conclusion of this activity provided significant development in paralegal capacity and positive impact in the community. Paralegals who were trained have followed up and started to intensify in advocacy and mentoring.

Abstrak

Kata kunci:
kekerasan anak,
paralegal,
komunitas/organisasi
perguruan martial
arts

Kabupaten Trenggalek dan khususnya Kecamatan Munjungan memang telah mengalami penurunan terhadap konflik antar perguruan martial arts, akan tetapi beberapa kali masih terjadi konflik yang berawal dari motif perselisihan perguruan martial arts. Konflik-konflik tersebut sering kali melibatkan anak-anak dan remaja yang seharusnya menjadi generasi penerus yang produktif. Bersamaan dengan itu pengurus perguruan martial arts yang sebelumnya telah terbiasa menghadapi atau melakukan praktik-praktik pendampingan ketika anggotanya berkonflik, sebetulnya juga telah melakukan tugas-tugas yang dekat dengan tugas dan fungsi seorang paralegal. Karenanya, penting untuk dilaksanakan kegiatan pengabdian kepada masyarakat yang bersifat pemberdayaan di wilayah ini. Tujuan dari kegiatan pengabdian masyarakat ini adalah pembentukan paralegal di komunitas atau organisasi perguruan martial arts guna mengendalikan kekerasan anak dan advokasi hukum kepada masyarakat. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD). Hasil dari kegiatan ini melaporkan bahwa: sebagai

kondisi awal, peserta pembentukan paralegal memiliki potensi besar namun masih memiliki keterbatasan dalam hal pemahaman hukum, mediasi konflik dan perlindungan anak. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) yang melibatkan identifikasi aset, perencanaan partisipatif, dan pelatihan intensif selama program berlangsung, paralegal dilibatkan dalam kegiatan edukasi masyarakat, seperti anti-kekerasan di komunitas internal. Proses ini berjalan secara inklusif. Pelatihan ini dirancang untuk tidak hanya meningkatkan kapasitas individu tetapi juga membangun sinergi antar kelompok dalam menangani konflik secara damai. Kesimpulan dari kegiatan ini memberikan perkembangan yang signifikan pada kapasitas paralegal dan memberikan dampak positif di masyarakat. Paralegal yang dilatih telah menindaklanjuti dan mulai intensif dalam advokasi dan pendampingan.

INTRODUCTION

Community service is one of the main pillars in the series of activities of the three pillars of higher education, serving to bring positive change to society. Empowerment-based service aims to encourage communities to identify their potential and solve problems independently. This approach is highly relevant for addressing various social engagements that frequently occur in society, such as intergroup conflict, violence, and low legal awareness. In this context, the Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) method becomes an effective approach because it prioritizes the development of local potential and assets to empower communities (Afandi 2014, 309-324).

Generally, at Trenggalek, and specifically at Munjungan, has indeed experienced a decrease in inter-martial arts school conflicts compared to, for example, other areas in East Java. Before and at the peak of the 2010s, the conflicts between martial arts schools were very intense and then gradually decreased. Of course, there are many factors that caused that conflict to occur. Some confession facts, these factors often occur due to trivial issues. For example, Prima Ardiansah Surya, a member of the martial arts school from Persaudaraan Setia Hati Teratai (PSHT) in Trenggalek, stated that there were several factors, including: 1) it could be due to women, insults, or simply a staring contest (Prima A. S., 2021) (<https://mojok.co/terminal/kabupaten-trenggalek-juga-punya-banyak-pendekar-dan-sisi-gelap-ini-pernah-ada/>). Although there has been a decrease in conflict, there are still occasional conflicts that stem from disputes between different martial arts schools. These conflicts often involve children and adolescents who are supposed to be the productive future generation. This poses a significant challenge in creating a safe and conducive social environment for the entire community (Muttaqin, 2024).

One potential that can be utilized to address this issue is the presence of the Indonesian Martial Arts Association (IPSI) in Munjungan, which serves as a coordinating body for various martial arts schools in the area. Although IPSI plays a strategic role in managing inter-university relations, this institution has not yet reached its full potential to prevent conflict or provide support to victims and perpetrators of violence. However, as a nationally recognized organization, IPSI possesses institutional assets and networks that can be further developed to support conflict resolution efforts and raise legal awareness (Trenggalek Police, 2023).

Additionally, martial arts schools in Munjungan have unique characteristics and great potential. Each martial arts school, such as PSHT, PSHW, IKS-PI, Pagar Nusa, and others, has its own organizational structure and loyal members. In addition, the managers of the martial arts schools, who were previously accustomed to handling or practicing accompaniment when their members conflicted, were actually already performing tasks similar to those of a paralegal. These potentials can be utilized to form paralegal groups in each school, which will then actively assist members involved in conflicts or facing legal issues. This paralegal not only serves as a companion but also as an agent of change, promoting legal awareness and respect for the rights of others (Kurniawan 2020, 28-33).

This community service program aims to harness the potential of IPSI and martial arts schools in Munjungan District by forming and mentoring paralegals using the ABCD method. This approach is carried out through steps that involve various elements of society in a participatory manner (Transform, 2021). The initial phase consists of a discovery process to explore the main potential and problems faced by the community. Next, through the dream stage, a shared vision was formulated to create a more peaceful and conducive environment. This process was followed by the design stage, where the community, along with facilitators, outlined concrete steps to realize that vision. At the define stage, the program's focus is set, which is to increase legal awareness and mitigate intergroup violence. Finally, the destiny stage marks the implementation of a sustainable program, with the expectation of significant social change (Blickem 2018, 2).

The expected outcomes of this program include increased paralegal capacity, strengthened legal awareness in the community, and a reduction in violence and conflict between martial arts schools. In the long term, this program is expected to create strong synergy between IPSI, martial arts schools, and the community to foster a peaceful and mutually respectful atmosphere. Thus, this service not only provides direct benefits to the community but also serves as a model for community empowerment efforts in other areas facing similar issues.

This community service uses the term "empowerment concept." Generally, empowerment is always associated with community empowerment. According to M. Noor, community empowerment is an economic development concept that encompasses community values to build a new paradigm in people-centered, participatory development (Noor 2011, 11-15). It can be explained that empowerment is a process of gaining power or strength from those who have it to those who are not yet or are less empowered (Putra, 2007). Ruslan explained that this empowerment study has been around since the 1970s and continues to develop. According to the modern stream, empowerment aims to bring about new alternatives in community development. In principle, the empowerment process can be seen as the depowerment of an absolute power system (intellectual, religious, political, economic, and military). The concept is based on humanity (Suryorini, 2020). In this concept, empowerment is not just economic improvement from a material perspective, or in this case, in terms of money. However, this empowerment is done to enhance the participants' abilities in the field of legal assistance.

This empowerment process is expected to enable training participants to bring benefits to themselves and their environment (Nurmala 2021, 10-16). The concept of community-based paralegal empowerment is a strategic step, enabling this activity to drive the strengthening of legal awareness. The above definitions of empowerment are very diverse and contextual. The author can highlight from these various definitions that community empowerment is an effort to enable and empower society.

This service activity regarding strengthening the paralegal function is certainly not the first of its kind. There have been several successful activities with similar themes. However, training or strengthening the paralegal function must still be pursued so that the public remains educated and has equal access to justice before the law. There are similar activities that can serve as a reference and foundation for the implementation of this service. Some of these activities are as follows: "Empowering Paralegals in Preventing Violence Against Women in Tuwed Village, Melaya District, Jembrana Regency," which was carried out by Ni Kadek Candra Dewi, I Nyoman Gede Sugiarta & I Made Minggu Widyantara (Dewi, 2022).

This activity includes an introduction to the functions and roles of paralegals in the Republic of Indonesia. The methods used are lectures and practice in accompanying victims of violence. Another similar activity is the one conducted by Sri Warjiati titled "Empowering Aisyiyah Sukodono Branch Paralegals in Accompanying Victims of Violence Against Women and Children." This activity is also not very different in conveying the importance of the paralegal function in accompanying victims of violence against women and children using the lecture method (Warjiati, 2018). There is also a service project conducted by Qori Rizqiah H

Kalingga titled "Paralegal Assistance Program in Providing Legal Protection for Domestic Violence Victims in Percut Sei Tuan District." The series of activities included: 1) introduction to the functions and roles of paralegals and 2) practice of victim assistance (Kalingga, 2020). The distinguishing factor in the service provided by the author is its greater focus on the victims of inter-school silat violence, specifically on continuous mentoring, with the follow-up plan being the initiation of a Paralegal House.

METHOD

The method used in this service is the Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) method (Afandi, 2014). Community service using the ABCD method is a service that emphasizes community development based on assets, namely by utilizing the community's strengths to increase empowerment. An empowered society is one that can meet its own needs and handle its own affairs, because the essence of empowerment is to make people aware of problems and enable them to solve them using their existing abilities (Setyawan, 2022).

This method has five main steps in its accompaniment process. The five steps are:

1. Discovery

The discovery step is an important foundation in the Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) method approach. This process not only aims to identify existing positive values and potential but also to build trust between the facilitators and the communities they are assisting. Interviews as a discovery technique provide an opportunity for facilitators to delve into local perspectives, understand aspirations, and listen to community success stories. Thus, this process ensures that the identified potential is truly relevant and authentic to the community. Additionally, this approach encourages recognition of previously overlooked successes, thereby boosting community confidence and pride. Field observations are also important to supplement interviews, as they can provide visual insights into real conditions that might not be revealed in conversation (Afandi, 2014).

The author and team have gathered information to identify the potential or values present in each martial arts school in Munjungan by conducting direct interviews with the elders or at least the daily management of each martial arts school. In addition to interviewing each martial arts school, the author and team also interviewed the management or Chairman of the Munjungan Martial arts Association (IPSI Munjungan) because IPSI Munjungan serves as the coordinating body for all martial arts schools in Munjungan.

Here are some of the questions the author and the team asked: 1) Why do fights or violence often occur, instigated by certain members of martial arts schools? 2) How can these conflicts be resolved? 3) Are there any specific practices or bodies in place to handle or support the victims or perpetrators of such violence? .

2. Dream

After potential is identified, the dream step serves as a catalyst for creating an empowering shared vision. This stage is not just about imagining an ideal future, but also about formulating realistic and measurable goals based on previously identified potential. This step is important to inspire the community with a strong vision and provide concrete direction for the development of their potential. In the process, this dream must align with the values held by the community, such as moderation, tolerance, and cooperation, so that the formulated ideals have cultural and emotional relevance (Afandi, 2014).

At this stage, the author and the team conducted a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to align perspectives on the existing potential within each martial arts school under the umbrella of IPSI Munjungan District in resolving the long-standing conflicts between the martial arts schools. Values and vision are crucial in aligning each martial arts school, with the goal of increasing the role of IPSI Munjungan District and organizational institutions in reducing violence and brawls between martial arts schools.

3. Design

The design step becomes the concrete stage of the vision that has been built. This process involves mature strategic planning to turn dreams into concrete actions. In this stage, the

community, along with the facilitator, designs operational steps, such as determining the training curriculum, selecting effective learning methods, and establishing success indicators. The design created must be flexible to adapt to the dynamic needs of the community. The designed training not only serves as a means of information transfer but also as a platform for character building and strengthening soft skills. For example, designed digital literacy training can include real-life case simulations, group discussions, and hands-on practice, providing participants with a holistic learning experience (Afandi, 2014).

In the next stage, the author and the management of IPSI Munjungan and martial arts schools prepared concrete, tactical-operational steps to reduce violence and brawls between martial arts schools thru a sustainable and simultaneous program, namely the institutionalization of paralegals in each martial arts school, coordinated by IPSI Munjungan.

4. Define

At the define stage, the community and facilitators establish the thematic focus that will be the core of the mentoring program. In this context, the main focus of paralegals in each martial arts school is to provide understanding to every member of martial arts schools throughout Munjungan in order to increase legal awareness, especially regarding child violence such as brawls and violence between martial arts schools.

5. Destiny

Destiny is the culmination of the entire ABCD process, where the ideas and plans that have been designed are implemented in the form of real action. Execution is the phase that determines the success of the program, because without action, all previous steps will have no real impact (Afandi, 2014). In this stage, training is conducted with the participatory involvement of all community elements. For example, each martial arts school in Munjungan District was invited to participate in the training, with each martial arts school being given a quota of 4-5 delegates, thus fostering a sense of ownership of the achieved results.

Additionally, evaluations are conducted periodically throughout the training to ensure that it is progressing according to the established objectives. In the context of community or martial arts schools in Munjungan District providing training and development for paralegals, the expected outcome of this destiny is to create a conducive atmosphere and increase knowledge of the law, awareness of respecting the rights of others, and organizational independence in providing assistance to children in conflict with the law.

In the final stage, the martial arts schools and IPSI of Munjungan District implemented various things that had been formulated in the design stage. This stage occurs when the community continuously implements changes, monitors their progress, and develops dialog, mentoring, and new innovations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Profile of Trenggalek

Trenggalek is located in the southern part of East Java, Indonesia. Geographically, this area is located at coordinates 111°24' - 112°11' East Longitude and 7°51' - 8°34' South Latitude. This district is bordered by Tulungagung to the east, Ponorogo to the north, Pacitan to the west, and the Indian Ocean to the south. With an area of approximately 1,261.40 km², Trenggalek Regency boasts diverse natural landscapes, ranging from hills and lowlands to a coastline stretching along the southern region (BPS Trenggalek, 2021).

Trenggalek is one of the administrative regions in East Java, with its capital located in Trenggalek District. This district is divided into 14 sub-districts, which include 152 villages and 5 urban villages. These sub-districts are organized with an administrative structure that supports public services and regional development. Each sub-district has unique potential, whether in agriculture, fisheries, or tourism (Trenggalek Regency Statistics Agency, 2021).

Trenggalek is home to approximately 700,000 people, most of whom reside in rural areas. The majority of the population works in the agricultural, fishing, and cottage industries sectors. Javanese is the everyday language of the people of Trenggalek, with a distinctive dialect influenced by Mataram culture. The population is known for being friendly and upholding

traditional values, making social life very close to mutual cooperation and local wisdom (Trenggalek Regency Statistics Agency, 2021).

The economy in Trenggalek is supported by the agricultural, fisheries, and tourism sectors. Agricultural land in Trenggalek Regency produces major commodities such as rice, corn, and soybeans. Plantations produce commodities like cloves, coconuts, and coffee. In the maritime sector, the southern coastal area of Trenggalek has great fishing potential, both in terms of capture and aquaculture. Additionally, Trenggalek also has a craft sector, such as bamboo weaving and woodcraft, which contributes to the local economy (Trenggalek District Statistics Agency, 2021).

Trenggalek has many interesting tourist destinations, including: a) Prigi Beach: One of Trenggalek's flagship beaches with beautiful sea views and the largest fish auction center in the area; b) Lowo Cave: A natural cave about 800 meters long, famous for its stunning stalactite and stalagmite formations. This cave is also known as one of the largest caves in Southeast Asia; c) Banyon Hill: Located on a plateau, Banyon Hill is a favorite spot to enjoy the stunning sunrise; d) Jurug Waru Waterfall: A beautiful waterfall hidden in the forests of Trenggalek, offering an exciting adventure experience for tourists (Trenggalek District Statistics Agency, 2021).

Traditional art and culture abound in Trenggalek. Examples include: 1) Reog Kendang, a unique dance that combines martial arts with traditional music accompaniment, featuring meaningful and energetic performances; and 2) Larung Saji, a customary ceremony carried out by coastal communities as a way of thanking God for the plentiful marine harvest. Prigi Beach is typically the location of this custom. 3) Traditional Cuisine: Typical Trenggalek dishes include "nasi tiwul" (rice made from cassava), "lodho ayam" (chicken with a unique spice taste), and "alen-alen" (a light snack made from flour) (Trenggalek Regency Statistics Agency, 2021).

Trenggalek has adequate accessibility via land routes. The road connecting Trenggalek with other cities such as Tulungagung, Ponorogo, and Pacitan has been repaired to support community mobility. Public transportation such as intercity busses and local transportation is available at Trenggalek terminal. Although it doesn't yet have an active airport or railroad line, Trenggalek's strategic location makes it easily accessible to visitors via provincial roads. Supporting infrastructure such as traditional markets, health centers, and educational facilities continues to develop to improve the quality of life for the community (BPS Trenggalek Regency, 2021).

The social life of the people in Trenggalek is influenced by strong traditional Javanese values that emphasize mutual cooperation, tolerance, and solidarity. The residents have a friendly and open attitude, creating a harmonious social environment: a) Mutual Cooperation: The tradition of mutual cooperation is still very strong in Trenggalek. This is evident in communal activities, such as village clean-up drives, the construction of public facilities, and the tradition of helping neighbors; b) Religious Values: The majority of the people in Trenggalek are Muslim, with religious practices integrated into daily life. Traditions like tahlilan, selamatan, and regular pengajian become moments of togetherness that strengthen relationships between residents; c) Social Education and Literacy: Awareness of the importance of education continues to increase. Beside formal schools, there are also study groups or social communities that support community literacy, such as skills and entrepreneurship training; d) The Role of Women: In social life, women play an important role, both in the household and in economic and cultural activities. They are active in groups like PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment), which serves as a platform for personal and community development; e) Local Traditions: Various traditional ceremonies such as sedekah bumi (earth offering), larung saji (offering to the sea), and national holiday celebrations are held with the involvement of all community elements. This tradition serves as a means of strengthening unity and local identity (Trenggalek District Statistics Agency, 2021).

Discovery: Information Gathering at IPSI and Martial Ars Schools in Munjungan, Trenggalek

At this stage, the author and the team carried out several important activities to support the smooth running of the service to be provided. As is common in service activities using the ABCD approach, the author and team first built partnerships and conducted initial communication with several parties. The author and team are trying to identify potential groups as strengths. One of the potential partner institutions that the author and team communicated with was the Indonesian Martial Arts Association (IPSI) of Munjungan, Trenggalek. The author's reason for choosing and deciding on IPSI Munjungan, as stated in the background of this article, is the author's concern in observing social conflict, especially violence against children, particularly between martial arts schools.

There are informations the author knows that IPSI Munjungan was established, one of the factors being to coordinate regarding these conflicts. After the author confirmed in an interview with the Head of IPSI Munjungan, the fact was indeed true. The author believes this is one of the assets possessed in Munjungan. However, programmatically and institutionally, it does not yet have the power to pressure or instruct each of these martial arts schools, as each martial arts school has its own training mechanisms and ideologies. Therefore, coordination and further information gathering are needed with each martial arts school. Despite the shortcomings of IPSI in Munjungan, the author believes that IPSI is a potential group. As the largest organization in Indonesia, especially in Munjungan District, which also oversees training in sports and arts, particularly in the field of silat. We believe it will be easy to provide paralegal strengthening support and raise legal awareness about violence against children.

In summary, the potential or assets found in Munjungan to reduce child violence and increase legal awareness, which the author successfully identified, are as follows: a) Serving as a catalyst and mediator in several cases of violence and conflict between martial arts schools; b) The IPSI management consists of all martial arts schools in Munjungan; c) IPSI management and organizational structure in Munjungan are more coordinated and effective; d) Internally, each martial arts school often resolves internal conflicts that frequently arise due to individuals from the martial arts schools engaging in such conflicts; e) Martial arts schools have a grassroots membership and base; f) There is a commitment to mutual protection among martial arts schools in Munjungan.



Figure 1. Coordination with the Head of IPSI Munjungan District In Frame: [Mr. Pugu (Head of IPSI Munjungan District), who is also the Head of Bangun, Munjungan. Wednesday, August 21, 2024]

Dream: A Vision Building Suitable for Development with Martial Arts Schools in Munjungan

Given this initial condition, a program to strengthen the function of paralegals thru training and mentoring is highly necessary. This program aims to enhance the capacity of paralegals, strengthen coordination with stakeholders, and increase community awareness and participation in efforts to control violence against children and resolve conflicts between martial arts schools. Thus, it is hoped that a safer and more supportive environment will be created for the development of children and adolescents in Munjungan, Trenggalek.



Figure 2. Socialization Followed by A Seminar "The Urgency of Paralegals in the Martial Arts Community of Munjungan" In Frame: [Muksin (the Servant) leading a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with representatives of martial arts schools in Munjungan. Sunday, September 1, 2024]

Design: Tactical-Operational Steps in Controlling Child Violence

Initially, the author and the team had prepared a follow-up meeting to map the potential of IPSI Munjungan and martial arts schools in Munjungan, which would then be used as a way to resolve the problems and conflicts previously discussed. The authors and managers of IPSI Munjungan and Martial Arts Schools are preparing concrete, tactical-operational steps to reduce child violence and inter-Martial Arts School conflict thru a sustainable and simultaneous program, namely the institutionalization of paralegals in each Martial Arts School, coordinated by IPSI Munjungan.

At this stage, IPSI Munjungan and Martial Arts Schools in Munjungan held a Focus Group Discussion (FGD), which resulted in several agreements: 1) all martial arts schools in Munjungan are ready to maintain peaceful conditions between schools, 2) IPSI Munjungan is ready to facilitate the strengthening of the mentoring function in each school thru paralegals, 3) each school is willing to delegate its best members to participate in paralegal training.

Define: Thematic Focus of the Mentoring Program

At the define stage, the community and mentors establish the thematic focus that will be the core of the mentoring program. In this context, the main focus of paralegals in each martial arts school is to provide understanding to every member of the martial arts schools throughout Munjungan in order to increase legal awareness, especially regarding child violence such as brawls and violence between martial arts schools.

Destiny: Paralegal Formation and Mentoring Activities for Martial Arts Communities and Organizations in Munjungan, Trenggalek

The implementation of the paralegal training and mentoring program in Munjungan, Trenggalek, has brought significant changes to efforts to control violence against children and reduce clashes between martial arts schools. Here are the results achieved thru this program:

a. Capacity Building and Knowledge Enhancement for Paralegals

- 1) Intensive Training: Paralegals involved in this program have undergone a series of intensive training sessions on child protection law, victim accompaniment techniques, and how to access legal and social services. This training also includes conflict management and mediation relevant to handling clashes between martial arts schools.

- 2) Practical Skills: In addition to theoretical material, paralegals are also equipped with practical skills thru case simulations and direct field mentoring. This helps them be better prepared to effectively face and handle various situations of violence and conflict.
- b. Increased Community Awareness and Participation
 - 1) Socialization and Education: Thru various socialization activities, including seminars, workshops, and community meetings, public awareness of children's rights and the important role of paralegals has increased. Society today has a better understanding of the mechanisms for reporting cases of violence and the importance of involving legal professionals in resolving legal issues.
 - 2) Formation of a Working Group: A community working group was formed, focusing on child violence prevention and conflict mediation between martial arts schools. This group works with paralegals to monitor the situation on the ground and respond quickly if violence or conflict occurs.
- c. Reduction in Violence and Brawl Rates
 - 1) Effective Intervention: With more trained and prepared paralegals, interventions for child violence cases and brawls between martial arts schools become faster and more effective. Paralegals successfully mediated several conflicts that previously often led to brawls, and provided appropriate support to victims of child violence.
 - 2) Positive Data: Based on reports from the police and social services, there was a significant decrease in the number of cases of violence against children and incidents of brawling during the program's implementation period. This indicates that the prevention and handling efforts undertaken have yielded positive results.
- d. Coordination and Synergy Among Stakeholders
 - 1) Network Formation: This program successfully established a solid network among paralegals, local government, the police, schools, and civil society organizations. Good coordination among these stakeholders facilitated the comprehensive handling of violence and conflict cases.
 - 2) Institutional Support: Support from law enforcement agencies and local governments has increased, including in the form of providing the resources and facilities needed by paralegals to carry out their duties.
- e. Sustainable System Development
 - 1) Advanced Program: Based on the positive results achieved, this program is proposed to be continued with a focus on strengthening the established system. This includes sustainable capacity building for paralegals and community working groups, as well as the development of local policies that support child protection and conflict resolution.
 - 2) Monitoring and Evaluation: A monitoring and evaluation system has also been established to ensure that the positive impacts of this program continue and can be measured periodically. This function can be initiated by the University or Faculty by establishing a Paralegal House or similar entity to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation function.

These findings demonstrate the efficacy of the paralegal training and mentorship program in Munjungan, Trenggalek, in lowering child abuse and fights amongst martial arts schools. It is envisaged that the social conditions in this area would become more favorable and secure for the growth of the younger generation with the dedication of all those engaged.



Figure 3. Paralegal Training

"Formation and Mentoring of Paralegals in Martial Arts Communities in Munjungan, Trenggalek" at Munjungan Village Hall in Frame: [Presentation by the speaker on "Formation and Mentoring of Paralegals in Martial Arts Communities in Munjungan, Trenggalek. Monday, September 23, 2024"]



Figure 4. Follow-up to Paralegal Training

"Dissemination of Legal Awareness Strengthening for Martial Arts School Members in Munjungan " In Frame: [Dissemination of Legal Awareness Strengthening for Martial Arts School Members in Munjungan by Brother Toha (Training Participant and Delegate from the Pagar Nusa Martial Arts School) to Pagar Nusa Martial Arts Members During a Routine Training Break. Thursday, September 28, 2024]

Table 1. Implementation of Service Based on Stages in the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) Method

No	Stages in the ABCD Method	Activity	Participants/Target Audience	Activity Objectives
1	Discovery	Interview with the Head of IPSI Munjungan Interviews with the Heads of Each Martial Arts School in Munjungan	IPSI Munjungan Management Managers of Martial Arts Schools throughout Munjungan	Recognizing IPSI Munjungan Identifying Martial Arts Schools in Munjungan
2	Dream	Brainstorming the information obtained and mapping a vision that aligns with the PkM goals.	The Author and Team	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying the Conditions of the Sub-district in Child Violence 2. Building a Suitable Vision to Develop Together with IPSI Munjungan Sub-district and All Martial Arts Schools in Munjungan
3	Design	<i>Focus Group Discussion (FGD)</i> : to determine the appropriate program of activities to be carried out by IPSI Munjungan in collaboration with martial arts schools throughout Munjungan.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Author and Team; 2. The IPSI Munjungan Management; 3. The Martial Arts School Management throughout Munjungan 	Formulating activities or programs that are suitable for the potential/assets possessed by IPSI Munjungan and martial arts schools throughout Munjungan.
4	Define	<i>Focus Group Discussion (FGD)</i> : to determine the appropriate program activities to be carried out by IPSI Munjungan in collaboration with martial arts schools throughout Munjungan.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Author and Team; 2. The IPSI Munjungan Management; 3. The Martial Arts School Management throughout Munjungan 	Establishing a thematic focus that will be the core of the mentoring program. In this context, the main focus of paralegals in each martial arts school is to provide understanding to every member of martial arts schools throughout Munjungan in order to increase legal awareness, especially regarding child violence such as brawls and

5	<i>Destiny</i>	Paralegal Training and Development	1. IPSI Munjungan Management; 2. Martial Arts School Management throughout Munjungan	Strengthening the potential for mentoring possessed by each martial arts school in addressing child violence and other legal issues. Strengthening practices and techniques in running and implementing the paralegal materials that have been obtained.
		Paralegal Assistance in Disseminating Legal Awareness Strengthening for Martial Arts School Members in Munjungan		

Table 2. Implementation of Service Based on Execution Time

No	Stages in the ABCD Method	Activity	Participants/Target Audience	Implementation
1	<i>Discovery</i>	Interview with the Head of IPSI Munjungan	IPSI Munjungan Management	a. Time: Wednesday, August 21, 2024 b. Location: Mr. Puguh's Goat Pen (Chairman of IPSI Munjungan) c. Implementers: Volunteers and Team
		Interviews with the Heads of Each Martial Arts School in Munjungan	Managers of Martial Arts Schools throughout Munjungan	a. Time: Saturday, August 31, 2024 b. Location: Mr. Kukuh's Residence (Head of PSHT Munjungan) c. Organizer: Volunteers and Team
2	<i>Dream</i>	<i>Brainstorming</i> the information obtained and mapping a vision that aligns with the PkM objectives.	1. The Author and Team; 2. The IPSI Munjungan Management; 3. The Martial Arts School Management throughout Munjungan	a. Time: Saturday, August 31, 2024 b. Location: House of the IPSI Chairman of Munjungan District c. Organizer: IPSI of Munjungan District
3	<i>Design</i>	<i>Focus Group Discussion (FGD):</i> to determine the	1. The Author and Team; 2. The IPSI	a. Time: Sunday, September 1, 2024 b. Location:

		appropriate program activities to be carried out by IPSI Munjungan in collaboration with martial arts schools throughout Munjungan	3. The Martial Arts School Management throughout Munjungan	c. Organizer: IPSI Munjungan	Munjungan Village Hall
4	Define	<i>Focus Group Discussion (FGD):</i> to determine the appropriate program activities to be carried out by IPSI Munjungan in collaboration with martial arts schools throughout Munjungan.	1. The Author and Team; 2. The IPSI Munjungan Management; 3. The Martial Arts School Management throughout Munjungan	a. Time: Sunday, September 1, 2024 b. Location: Munjungan Village Hall c. Organizer: IPSI Munjungan	
5	Destiny	Paralegal Training and Development	1. IPSI Munjungan Management; 2. Martial Arts School Management throughout Munjungan	a. Time: Monday, September 23, 2024 b. Location: Munjungan Village Hall c. Organizer: IPSI Munjungan	
		Paralegal Assistance in Disseminating Legal Awareness Strengthening for Martial Arts School Members in Munjungan	Members of the Pagar Nusa Martial Arts School, Munjungan	a. Time: Thursday, September 28, 2024 b. Location: GASMI Pagar Nusa Padepokan, Bendoroto-Munjungan c. Organizer: Pagar Nusa Munjungan	

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the previous description, the initial conditions of the paralegal function strengthening participants in Munjungan indicate that they have great potential but are still limited in terms of legal understanding, conflict mediation, and child rights protection. The participants, most of whom come from martial arts schools, have a strong organizational structure and social network. However, most participants do not yet have formal experience in handling cases of violence or providing legal assistance. Additionally, low legal awareness in society is an initial challenge that must be overcome to ensure the program's effectiveness.

The implementation of the paralegal function strengthening program is carried out through the Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) approach, which involves asset identification, participatory planning, and intensive training. During the program, paralegals are provided with training on basic law, conflict mediation, and child protection mechanisms. They are also involved in community education activities, such as raising awareness about children's rights in schools and anti-violence campaigns in local communities. This process is inclusive, involving various parties such as IPSI, community leaders, and martial arts schools.

This training is designed not only to enhance individual capacity but also to build synergy between groups in peacefully managing conflict.

The results of this program show significant development in paralegal capacity and its impact on society. Trained paralegals successfully handled several child abuse cases with a better mediation and legal assistance approach. The number of reported child abuse cases is increasing, indicating that the community is starting to trust the local mechanisms that have been established. Conflict between martial arts groups is also showing a decline, with the involvement of paralegals as mediators in several incidents that could potentially trigger violence. Legal awareness in society is also increasing, marked by greater participation in legal education and child protection activities. This program has created a strong foundation for the sustainability of community-based violence control efforts in Munjungan.

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