

Community Participation in Child Protection in the City of Tomohon

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ABSTRAK-*This study aims to evaluate the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program: (1) antecedent component of the implementing environment; (2) components of the implementation process; (3) components of the results of implementation. The method used is the Research Method Evaluation of the Countenance Model (Stake's Countenance Model) which consists of three components, namely: (1) Antecedents, (2) Transactions, (3) Outcomes. Data collection techniques: (1) observation, (2) Interviews, (3) documentation. Next the technique used to analyze the data is Congruence and Contingency Analysis. The results of this study indicate that there is a correspondence and relationship between the environmental conditions of the program implementation antecedents with the process and results. The strength of the antecedent component lies in the clarity of program objectives that can be understood by every activist, activist commitment to be able to implement the program. However, weaknesses appear in activist knowledge, lack of financial support from the village government and the business community so that the implementation of the program has not been effective in achieving its objectives. Therefore, although in the process component activists can carry out socialization and campaigns, but have not been able to continue activities independently and sustainably despite the availability of multi-media facilities for the ongoing implementation of the program. Data and information have not been fully documented. It is needed to increase the activists' knowledge, skills and abilities with training and facilitation of facilitators, awarding performance-based honoraria, involving the village government, the business world and society as a whole.*

Keywords: *Community Participation; Program Evaluation Research; Countenance Model; Integrated Child Protection*

I. INTRODUCTION

Every child protection program aims to prevent and protect children from various acts of violence, exploitation, neglect, mistreatment, discrimination and their involvement in drug use, free sex, and even acts of crime.

The selection and appointment of the City of Tomohon as the location of the implementation of Community-Based Integrated Child Protection is based on a study of the problems of child protection in the region. Furthermore, the relevant implementing agencies in Tomohon City then determined two kelurahan, Kinilow and Kakaskasen, to carry out the program by sending 20 community members (each sending 10 activists) to be trained as Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Activists.

The findings of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program Quality Assurance Facilitator Team show that in the management of activities it turns out that: first, activists have not been able to apply management principles starting from planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the program independently; Second, in the case that funding does not yet involve a third party to jointly participate in financing activities; Third, Human Resources are inadequate both in the mastery of policies / programs and their implementation, some are still less skilled in communicating programs; Fourth, facilities and infrastructure still need to be equipped well with teaching aids that are in accordance with the needs of each activity that has been programmed; Fifth, the Information System in documenting activities is still a group, not equipped with individual records, there is no analysis of the implementation of activities. Sixth, in terms of community involvement, only 70% are still 30% uninvolved, even though these 30% are the target groups in child protection. This group is usually those who are less actively involved in social activities and religious activities.

Even though quantitatively there has been a decrease in physical violence, psychological violence cannot be controlled yet. The public still does not understand the principles of child protection and if there is no longer any physical violence for fear of the threat of punishment under the Child Protection Act; not because of an awareness of the best interests of the child. Violence is still considered a solution to discipline children.

Socio-culturally, the people in Tomohon, especially in Kakaskasen and Kinilow I Villages, Tomohon City, are a pluralistic society although originally originated from one sub-ethnic group, Tombulu Minahasa. But along with the entry of various migrants, diversity or heterogeneity also colors the development of socio-cultural life.

Contact with newcomers and the entry of new values due to advances in information technology have complex impacts, both positive and negative. This condition on the one hand can encourage the community to work more diligently but on the other hand it has increased individualism and has gradually begun to break away from community collectivity. Therefore, if there are families who are not ready to accept this condition they usually distance themselves from the rukun association in their community. Likewise, affiliation with certain religious groups is not uncommon to be a social-religious separation wall. They are socially separated but physically still living and living in the same environment.

Along with the advancement of information and communication technology, the values of socio-cultural that prioritize the formation of noble character, gradually began to be considered not in accordance with the times, the child-age population is more fond of Popular Culture (Popular Culture) presented by various media available in the community.

Furthermore, with the increase in technological advancements in the field of play, there are various types of games that are very enticing and favored by children. Unwittingly various types of modern games turned out to be a condition with a character decline. Children's behavior is more dominantly shaped by what they enjoy doing. Crafty characters, who like to please themselves, like to win themselves, become idols because of their extraordinary abilities; even spiritism with magical and magical powers has hypnotized children to imagine themselves as a formidable person, unbeatable with magic powers that are unmatched through soap operas or films that can be watched freely [1].

Children whose personalities have been shaped by cunning, arrogant, self-like characters will find it very difficult to be honest, humble, helpful, even willing to act justly and responsibly. Furthermore they are less able to see the beauty of the nature reflected by educators who have high discipline and are always firm in their actions. Instead the figure of educators like that will be considered as a bad figure and deserves to be hated because it is considered rigid, orthodox even considered "not slang", likes to curb and does not understand the tastes of children and adolescents today.

In this condition parents and teachers also need to be equipped with skills in the field of child protection so that they know the right way to fulfill children's rights and protection.

Indeed there are no parents who want to do bad to their children. But because of ignorance and wrong understanding of efforts to protect children, many parents actually become "destroyers of children". There are many facts about this such as hitting children aimed at educating children, this then becomes a reference for the next generation so that the cycle of violence will never break. Children as students do not often get mistreatment at school even though they have the right to protection at school. Teachers who are not professional and still have the paradigm of educating and disciplining authoritarian often do violence to students in school when dealing with children who like to fight, not disciplined even do other deviant actions. (2)

Problems in evaluating the Integrated Community Based Child Protection program include: (1). What are the antecedents of the implementing environment (antecedents)? [2]. What is the transaction process? (3). How are the results achieved (outcomes)?

The problem of evaluation research is the effort to find and decide the value and usefulness of child protection programs and community involvement to support their implementation

According to Kath Aspinwall stated that: "Evaluation is part of the decision-making process. It involves making judgments about the worth of an activity through systematically and openly collecting and analyzing information about it and relating this to explicit objectives, criteria and values [3].

Furthermore, Naftali S. Glassman stated that "evaluation is the natural process by which people contemplate an object and eventually its worth for some purpose [4].

It was further explained that there are similarities in the two definitions, namely "collecting" and "analyzing" but the process of collecting and analyzing data on the two definitions has a different philosophy. The first definition reflects the philosophy that as an evaluator, someone is interested in knowing something that is done, if what is done is achieved then it is effectively considered to have been achieved or effectively in accordance with what was done.

The second definition reflects the philosophy that the evaluation carried out requires a value of something related to all policies, programs implemented, projects, and other things. Indeed, many experts agree that evaluation not only evaluates the results of policy / program implementation but also identifies ways to improve the implementation of evaluation procedures themselves.

The first definition refers to evaluation techniques for feedback in measuring the effectiveness of achieving goals, while the second definition refers to evaluation activities as a research methodology for improvement and decision making.

According to Robert E. Stake that "evaluation is the pursuit of knowledge about value. Evaluation is always a determination of merit and shortcoming. The essential function is the determination of merit. Stake explained that in the implementation of the evaluation is always intended to determine the advantages or disadvantages as well as weaknesses or deficiencies of the object being evaluated. However, the most important function of evaluation is to determine the superiority and goodness of the object being evaluated. Therefore we need criteria [5].

With the criteria, the results are more objective, analytic and based on certain standards or benchmarks. Criteria is a very important thing and even becomes a main requirement in evaluation activities to determine the effectiveness of the program.

In program evaluation there are three important aspects to consider: first, evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the achievement of program objectives, the extent to which the goals set in the program formulation have been achieved, as

well as the contingency or relationship between the results achieved with the aspects that determine success. . Second, evaluation of aspects that exist in the program environment. These aspects determine differences in the achievement of program objectives. Strengths in the aspects evaluated are the supporting factors for the success of the program, on the contrary the weaknesses or deficiencies in the aspects that are evaluated become an inhibiting factor in the implementation of the program. Third, namely the strategy to implement the program. In this context the evaluator not only chooses and recommends aspects that can be changed to optimize the performance of the program being carried out but also recommends the types of strategies that are appropriate for the sustainability of the program and activities.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted in the Village Kakaskasen and Kinilow I Tomohon City in 2017. The research method used in this study is the Program Evaluation Research Method which was developed based on the Stake's Countenance Model. Based on the predetermined research focus, the type of program evaluation chosen is program evaluation oriented to decision making for the formulation of recommendations for program improvement and quality improvement. Therefore, in this study an antecedent condition will be evaluated in the implementation of the program, the process of program implementation and the results and impacts of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program in reducing the number of Children in Confront with Law, mistreatment and violence against children. The design of this study was developed based on the Stake's Countenance Model evaluation research model which consists of Antecedents, Transactions and Outcomes components. Data collected through observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis techniques are Congruence and Contingency Analysis. Congruence analysis to analyze the suitability between aspects of each component, then compared with the criteria while contingency analysis is used to analyze the interrelationship between antecedent components, transactions and outcomes.

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III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Antecedent Component

The results of the evaluation of the antecedent component indicate that the implementation environment of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program in Tomohon City is basically carried out based on clear objectives, has a legal and policy foundation that has uses that are in accordance with what is needed by the community. This was further strengthened by the support of the local government even though it was only at the level of moral support and was not yet followed by funding for the implementation of each activities.

The main obstacle faced was precisely the expertise and basic skills possessed by activists. Not all activists recruited have the basic ability to become activists. Therefore, even though they have been trained, the results are still less effective. The training which was carried out for four days was twice training, apparently only formed initial knowledge and had not yet formed the skills to become an activist capable of disseminating information and campaigning for it let alone transferring knowledge to the community. In this context the recruitment of activists is the main determinant of the success of the program. In the context of activist recruitment, the requirements to become a potential activist are very important to be formulated clearly.

The requirements include five things: (1) level of education / knowledge; (2) communication skills both oral and written; (3) track record in community activities; (4) health (physical and psychological); (5) commitment to carrying out humanitarian tasks. Furthermore, additional requirements are minimum age 25 years and not more than 60 years.

In order to improve work motivation and quality of performance, it is important to award awards in the form of money and material and determine them in the form of operational measurable performance outcomes. This means that awards for activists need to be given and must be performance based.

The next weakness that still appears in the implementation of activities is that there is still very little involvement of the village government, the business community and society as a whole. In this context, optimal community participation is needed. Laurensius Arliman

Simbolon stated that community participation is one of the key factors in the continuous protection of children [6].

3.2. Transaction Component

In the process of implementing the PATBM program there are five Program components that should be carried out by activists at the neighborhood level, namely: (1) conducting Program socialization; (2) recruiting activists / supporters of the Program; (3) reporting cases; (4) assisting cases; document the implementation of activities individually / in groups.

Research data on this component of the process shows that activists who are active in conducting socialization encourage 18 people or 90% of the number involved but support 8 people or 40%. Based on observations and interviews about educational background, initial knowledge and experience in social activities also determine the activity and communication skills in conducting socialization. Activists have a commitment to support in every activity that was initiated together by groups / communities but with more than 25,000 years of confidence and ability with a low-level high school education background.

Not yet able to recruit new activists to actively participate in supporting the program. Weaknesses in recruiting new activists in activities seem to be related to the pattern of recruitment and activists' expectations to get rewards in the form of material / money. There is no denying that working voluntarily in modern times with the demands of complex life needs is quite difficult. If someone has to work voluntarily, it means he cannot carry out his obligation to make a living. Recruiting new activists to work voluntarily is not easy. Many community members want to take part in socialization activities but to become activists requires a recruitment process and training facilities as obtained by activists before.

There are four people or 20% of the number of activists who have been active as case reporters. Activists are actually all active in responding to the problem but are less courage to report the case to the authorities. The step they took was to contact the chairperson or secretary of the activist group to report it. The ability to communicate is one of the obstacles in actively participating in becoming a pioneer and reporter.

Nobody has assisted the case yet. Data about case assistance is not yet available. There are cases of trafficking victims that occurred before or before the formation of activist groups in the village of Kakaskasen, which continue to process until now, however the inability of activists to provide assistance is still a major obstacle.

3.3. Outcomes Component

The results showed that the outcomes component during the program was implemented, it was seen that there was a change in the community paradigm in the protection of children. There still appears to be mistreatment, acts of

physical, psychological violence and also neglect of children committed by young mothers who give birth under the age of 18 years. The number of children in conflict with the law due to cases of violence reported to the authorities until now there has been no data reported but from the results of interviews with the community showed that the fight that occurred using physical violence still occurred but immediately resolved by family by local community leaders.

Data about sexual violence in Kinilow Sub-district in the first semester of 2016, there were 5 cases and during the second semester after the activists were found there were no reports of cases of sexual violence. Physical and emotional abuse is still perpetrated by parents but it has not been considered a case because there have been no reports from the community especially the child victims. Thus it can be stated that physical violence is still experienced by some children in the region.

Furthermore, data from Kakaskasen Sub-District shows that after the activist there is an enlightenment to the community through continuous socialization by activists in every spiritual and social activity. It was stated that 80% of the people agreed to reject violence in its various forms. There has been a change in the mindset of the community to oppose violence and socially if there is a physical violence and psychological violence will feel uncomfortable, ashamed because they are considered to have done bad actions.

This fact shows a change in social behavior in rejecting violence but on the other hand when conflicts occur, physical and psychological violence acts are still used.

Although there are still pros and cons about how to best educate children, the success of the program in the city of Tomohon has shown a change in the majority of people to reject violence as a solution to solving problems, but the community has not actively participated to provide integrated protection.

Social control can function optimally if the community can build strong social ties to agree on a number of norms that can regulate and protect community members from various actions that conflict with these norms. Network that can be expanded in the protection network is expected to be able to carry out social control to fulfill children's rights while preventing violence against children. be able to carry out social control to fulfill children's rights while preventing violence against children.

Community-based integrated child protection aims to prevent and reduce the level of violence against children. There are several objectives between the implementation of Community-Based Integrated Child Protection, namely: (1) changes in norms and behavior from supporting violence to being anti-violence; (2) the establishment of a system that supports safe relations to prevent violence; (3) improvement of children's life skills and self-defense in preventing violence; (4) The ability of the community to detect children victims of violence early; (5) Services available to receive

reports, help so that child victims can get help that is fast, easy and safe to be accessed by victims, victims' families or other reporters; (6) the establishment of networks with various service institutions that are easily accessible for handling at-risk children, victims' children, witnesses and perpetrators [7].

The implementation principle was developed based on Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection and Amendments in Law Number 35 of 2014, I.e:

1. Caring for the interests of children
2. Responsible, sincere and voluntary work in supporting child protection.
3. Ensuring children's rights to life are respected and protected in community development and life.
4. Survival and development of children.
5. Non-discrimination
6. Can work together and support children's participation
7. Building synergy with village institutions, village officials and other community partners.
8. Strengthening the structure of child protection that already exists in the community [8].

The scope of activities includes efforts to prevent violence against children and respond or respond to violence against children through the development of networks with affordable and quality support service providers such as: Integrated Women's and Child Service Centers, Social Welfare Institutions or Non-Government Organizations engaged in child protection or handling of violence, community Health centers, Sector Police and social institutions in the community.

Activists are expected to carry out child protection activities through the following activities:

1. Information dissemination and education on children's rights and laws and regulations concerning children;
2. Provide input in the formulation of policies relating to child protection;
3. Report to the authorities if a violation of children's rights occurs;
4. Play an active role in the process of rehabilitation and social reintegration for children;
5. Monitor, supervise and take responsibility for the implementation of child protection;
6. Providing facilities and infrastructure as well as creating an atmosphere conducive to children's growth and development;
7. Play an active role in eliminating negative labeling of child victims;
8. Provide space for children to be able to participate and express opinions.

Based on the objectives and scope of the overall activity implementation, the organization of Community-Based Integrated Child Protection covers six management activities, namely:

1. Regulation and governance Organizational

2. Funding
3. Human Resources
4. Information System
5. Equipment / logistics
6. Mobilization of community participation / community involvement

These six components become antecedent factors in the implementation process. Therefore, if policies or regulations for child protection are available and can be implemented in an effective and efficient organizational governance, supported by adequate funding and facilities/infrastructure and can be documented in an information system by activists who are trained and committed to carrying out their duties Both the intermediate and main objectives, namely the fulfillment of children's rights and a reduction in the level of violence, can be realized.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the overall results of the discussion on the evaluation of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Program in Tomohon City, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The antecedent environment of program implementation is in the moderate category to implement it, it is indicated by the existence of clear program objectives and can be understood by activists, facilities and infrastructure supporting program implementation are available, namely a set of multi-media for conducting program socialization and campaigns. Activists already know and understand the objectives of the program but not all activists have the ability to carry out socialization, campaigns, and have not been proactive in engaging the business world to support child protection efforts.
2. The program implementation process in Tomohon City has been carried out by activists, but they have not been able to recruit new activists (volunteers) to actively participate in supporting the implementation of the program including the recording and assistance of cases.
3. The results achieved the introduction of child protection programs but have not been able to completely change the mindset and behavior of the community so that they are anti-violence, exploitation, neglect, and mistreatment of children.

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