

The Strategy of Nagari For Children's Protection in Realizing Children Friendly Nagari at Batu Balang

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Abstract—Poverty is a complex problem, which has a large impact on aspects of human life, one of them being children. Economic problems often have an impact on the unmet needs and rights of children even though in Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. However, there are still cases where children drop out of school, victims of violence, prostitution, and even work to meet the family's economic needs. Nagari Batu Balang was recorded as having data on children dropping out of school and becoming child laborers totaling 50 children. To overcome this, a nagari child protection commission was formed which was an institution formed in Nagari in an effort to ensure that children's rights in Nagari were fulfilled. This study aims to determine the strategy of the nagari child protection commission in realizing child-friendly nagari in Nagari Batu Balang. Data collection techniques used were in-depth interviews, observation and document studies in Nagari Batu Balang. Data analysis is done by reducing data, presenting

data and verification. The subjects of this study were members of the nagari, children's, and JEMARI Sakato non-governmental child protection commissions. The results of the study showed the strategy of the nagari child protection commission in realizing child-friendly Nagari in Nagari Batu Balang namely first, socialization to schools and communities about the protection of children's rights and prevention of violence against children. Secondly, group strengthening and a series of life skills training for women which cover the concept of gender equality, public speaking and the role of women in fulfilling and protecting children's rights. Through these efforts now parents in Nagari Batu Balang have a good mindset about the importance of child protection by eagerly participating in savings and loan activities that are used for children's educational needs.

Keywords—Strategy, KPAN, Children, Women

I. INTRODUCTION

The problem of poverty is one of the problems that is quite urgent for the Indonesian people. A number of policies have been carried out by the government to overcome this problem, but there are still many of the existing policies that are unable or not running according to what has been achieved. That certainly requires other alternative solutions to solve the problem. Poverty is felt necessary to be overcome immediately because

many have an impact on various life phenomena experienced by poor people in rural and urban areas. On the economic side, modernization requires a change in economic structure. The modernization paradigm refers to the assumption that poverty and underdevelopment are defined based on differences in economic, political, social and cultural conditions that exist between rich and poor nations, due to the cultural and structural characteristics of society. Therefore to solve the problem, it is necessary to change the

culture and internal structure of society in the form of cultural and structural transformation, from the characteristics of traditional society to the characteristics of modern society, through a planned gradual imitative process [1]

One implication of the large number of poor people in rural areas is urbanization with all its problems in urban areas. In addition, poverty results in the participation and quality of the poor. This means that poor children's access to quality educational institutions is very limited, in addition to the possibility of dropping out. The results of Farley's (1987) study in the United States show that the school performance of poor children is generally lower than US children who are classified as lucky (advantage children). This condition will have an impact later on after poor children enter the workforce. They will occupy low positions or become unskilled labor (unskilled labor), even become unemployed (jobless). Furthermore, if they are married, their children's education will also be relatively similar to the level and quality of education experienced by their parents. Thus the cycle of education like this goes from generation to generation with the result of inheritance of poverty between generations. The dynamics of poverty which has a mutual influence with education takes place also in Indonesia [2].

[3] with the title "Women and micro finance (micro finance) programs in Aceh: impacts and challenges of post-tsunami and conflict programs" This article will examine the case of micro finance programs in Aceh post-tsunami and conflict, on how it would have impacts on the lives of the [women] beneficiaries or the micro finance groups, and the challenges faced. The study showed some impacts that microfinance had on the lives of women's beneficiaries, implemented in the context of the post conflict and tsunami Aceh with a main argument the post conflict and tsunami had contributed particular challenges to the programs, and also had caused some peculiar impacts on women's lives in post conflict and disaster context accordingly.

There is also Wismayanti's research on children. This research illustrates social protection efforts for children, both those in the home, school and community, with research locations in the border area. Analysis of the situation of children's rights conducted, showed several problems including the number of children who dropped out of school, married early, children who work both in the Entikong region and to Malaysia [4].

Welfare is a condition where all the needs of a person's life can be fulfilled and can achieve satisfaction. Children are one who must pay attention to their welfare, be it physical welfare, inner well-being, or social welfare because children are individuals who will carry forward the nation's ideals and become the next generation. At present, the condition of children in Indonesia still needs to be handled by the government and other parties because of the problematic welfare. Many things cause the unmet needs and rights of children, fulfillment of children's rights being deprived of their rights because they have to work and the influence of children's psychosocial conditions when they work will affect the child's growth and development process [5].

The statement above illustrates that the education of a child and the guarantee of children's rights is also determined by the large role of the family and parents. The family has a big role in ensuring the fulfillment of child development needs, but at this time there is still a lot of violence against children, dropping out of school, employing children and other cases, even though the protection of children has been regulated in Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. It is also emphasized by Law No. 35 of 2014 which provides responsibilities and obligations to the State, the government, regional governments, the community, families and parents or guardians in terms of the implementation of child protection. This problem also occurs in Fifty Cities, based on preliminary observations of many Nagari children 15 years and older who drop out of school and work. Even though now there is a 9 year compulsory

education program. Following are the data of workers over 15 years in Lima Puluh Kota Regency:

Table 1. Number of Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Type of Activity and Gender 2017

Jenis Kegiatan /Type of Activity			
	Laki-laki	Perempuan	Jumlah
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Angkatan Kerja/Economically Active	104 516	83 230	187 746
a. Bekerja/Working	99 925	80 723	180 648
b. Pengangguran terbuka / open unemployment	4 591	2 507	7 098
II. Bukan Angkatan Kerja / Not Economically Active	22 562	49 755	72 317
a. Sekolah / Attending School	12 018	10 942	22 960
b. Mengurus RT / House Keeping	3 063	31 528	34 591
c. Lainnya / Others	7 481	7 285	14 766
Jumlah / Total (I + II)	127 078	132 985	260 063

Source: BPS BPS Lima Puluh Kota 2017

Based on the data above, the number of school children is 22,960 people. But if you look back at the number of school-age children contained in

the Lima Puluh Kota statistical data there are 105,277 children that we can see in the following table:

Table 2. Total Population by Age Group 2017

Kelompok Umur	Laki -Laki	Perempuan	Jumlah
0 - 4	19 818	18 393	38 211
5 - 9	20 855	19 168	40 023
10 - 14	19 761	17 961	37 722
15 - 19	14 429	13 103	27 532

20 - 24	10 740	11 006	21 746
25 - 29	13 697	14 105	27 802
30 - 34	14 654	14 614	29 268
35 - 39	13 797	13 777	27 574
40 - 44	11 447	11 531	22 978
45 - 49	10 101	10 527	20 628
50 - 54	9 540	10 657	20 197
55 - 59	8 043	8 585	16 628
60 - 64	5 337	5 803	11 140
65 +	10 860	16 676	27 536
Total	183 079	185 906	368 985

Sumber : BPS Kabupaten Lima Puluh Kota 2017

Based on the table above, if compared with the number of children who went to school from the age of five to nineteen years, the number of children who did not go to school was 82,317 children. Of these, some who have dropped out of school do not work and others who work. This if not addressed will have an effect on the reduction in qualified human resources which will certainly have an impact on increasing poverty. This issue attracted the attention of YSTC (Yayasan Sayang Tunas Cilik) together with Mondelez specifically for the protection of children's rights in Lima Puluh Kota District

through empowerment and increasing the independence of cocoa farmers in Nagari Lima Puluh Kota District. Considerations on choosing Lima Puluh Kota District because Lima Puluh Kota District is one of the Districts that has the potential for cocoa plantations, so that it is included in one of the OLAM targets or targets, which is also supported by the many problems of children as described above.

As for the number of children dropping out of school and becoming workers in Nagari Batu Balang, we can see in the following table:

Table 3. Data on the Problem of Children of Nagari Batu Balang

No.	No. Cases in Children	Amount
1.	Drop out of elementary school	28
2.	Drop out of junior high	9
3.	Drop out of high school	10
	Amount	47

Source: KPAN Batu Balang 2017 data

Based on the above data it can be concluded that the rights of children are still not fulfilled properly, especially in the field of education due to inadequate economy so that children must stop going to school and work to help parents make a living.

The above situation attracts attention including YSTC (Sayang Tunas Cilik Foundation) which is specialized in guaranteeing children's rights. In 2017 YSTC, together with the company Mondelez and OLAM, collaborated to empower the community whose output was the fulfillment of children's rights and reduced school dropout

II. METHOD

Based on the research problem and research objectives that have been formulated in the previous section, the approach used in this study is a qualitative approach supported by quantitative data, using descriptive methods to obtain scientific research data that is to solve problems by describing or describing what they are research result. The aim is to try to find meaning, investigate the process, and obtain a deep and complete understanding and understanding of certain individuals, groups or situations [6]. The type or type of research used in this research is descriptive research. For data collection techniques in this study is by interview, observation and study documents. Interviews were conducted together with informants. Informants are people who are used to provide information about the situation and conditions of the research setting [7]. Informants in the research namely KPAN, community and children. The location of this research is Nagari Batu Balang, Harau District, Lima Pulu Kota District. The informants in this study were selected based on purposive sampling, which is based on established criteria. The informants in this study were KPAN, Children, community.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results showed the strategy of the nagari child protection commission in realizing child-friendly Nagari in Nagari Batu Balang, first, the

rates in Lima Pulu Kota including Nagari Batu Balang. Based on observations made in July 2019, Lima Pulu Kota District received an Eligible District (KLA) award through a child-worthy program. one that plays a role is the KPAN (Nagari Children's Protection Commission), therefore researchers are interested in conducting research on the Strategy of the Nagari Child Protection Commission in Creating Child Friendly Nagari in Nagari Batu Balang. The purpose of this research is to know Strategy of the Nagari Child Protection Commission in Creating Child Friendly Nagari in Nagari Batu Balang.

KPAN and facilitators presented informants who were experts in protecting children and women to disseminate information to schools and the community about protecting children's rights and prevention child abuse.

This is also in accordance with what was conveyed by one of the informants who is a member of KPAN, Mrs. Nurmiati (55 years) as follows:

"One of KPAN's strategies in realizing child-friendly Nagari in Nagari Batu Balang is by conducting socialization to schools in Nagari Batu Balang. Our informants came from outside who are experts on child protection "

Based on the results of the above interview, one of the things carried out was through socialization to schools about the importance and necessity of protecting children. This activity aims to increase public knowledge about the importance of protecting children so that expectations of dropout rates in Nagari Batu Balang are reduced. Activities that have been carried out for the past two years have had good results with the formation of the VSLA (Village Saving and Loan Association) or a village savings and loan group consisting of cocoa farmers. This is done because of the consideration that children live in the family, to guarantee the right to children it is necessary to strengthen the family and women in the family. So that when the family is strong and independent, the children's needs can easily be met. From the data obtained from

the facilitator of this program, 65% of the loan is aimed at increasing investment in cocoa plantations and other agriculture (for those who do not plant cocoa), such as buying fertilizer or maintenance, 10% to finance children's needs such as education and health, while the remaining 25% is aimed at meeting urgent needs. At present, the total savings in VSLA reaches Rp. 60 million more. This has become a good thing that is good for children. Because the fulfillment of the family economy will have an impact on the fulfillment of the rights to children.

Second, group strengthening and a series of life skills training for women that includes the concept of gender equality, public speaking and the role of women in fulfilling and protecting children's rights. Through these efforts now parents in Nagari Batu Balang have a good mindset about the importance of protecting children by participating in savings and loan activities that are used for children's educational needs. then, there is currently a woman champion produced in this group, who has a lot of knowledge about groups and child protection, so that later it will be a speaker for the protection of children and women in Nagari Batu Balang and other Nagari in Lima Puluh Kota District. At present, there are 20 female champions chosen from the research as speakers at Nagari Batu Balang who will also disseminate information on gender equality and the fulfillment of children's rights.

This was confirmed by one of Sopiati's informants as follows:

"I was chosen as a woman champion because it fulfills the criteria that have been set, one of which is understanding gender equality and understanding the protection of the right to children. This is one way to make this Nagari Batu Balang a child-friendly Nagari because the community is first made to understand and convey every need including the child's needs both in the family and in policy making.

This finding is very important because it is a good practice that can be applied in other areas that have the same problem. It also can be used as a motivation for readers that the independence of the nagari can be realized through a similar thing done in the Lima Puluh Kota District. apart from that why this finding is so important because at present there are so many cases of child abuse. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) explained the results of supervision of cases of child violations in the education sector from January to April 2019. He said the majority of child rights violations occurred in cases of harassment. "Data is obtained that violations of children's rights in education are still dominated by harassment, namely in the form of physical violence, psychological violence and sexual violence," said KPAI Commissioner for Education Retno Listyarti at the KPAI Office, Jalan Teuku Umur, Menteng, Central Jakarta, Thursday (2/5/2019).

In addition, based on complaints received by KPAI, victims of psychological violence and bullying are still the highest. The child victims of policy and physical violence came in second place. While the lowest cases are victims of beatings and sexual violence.

The majority of cases occur in elementary school level equivalent, which is as many as 25 cases or reach 67 percent. 5 cases of junior high school, 6 cases of high school, and 1 case of tertiary education. Meanwhile, KPAI Chair Susanto said violence cases were not only dominated at elementary school age but had the same opportunity at every level. The case of children as perpetrators of violence is the result of lack of attention from parents. Not only elementary school children of all ages, kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school and high school are vulnerable to becoming victims of violence and even vulnerable to becoming perpetrators because parental attention is weak. Therefore this finding becomes important to find solutions related to the problem of violence against children.

Based on the results of a similar previous study by Yanuar Farida Wismayanti, entitled "Community-Based Child Protection in Border Areas; Action Research in Entikong Village, Entikong District, Sanggau District, West Kalimantan Province". In his writings need the participation of all parties to create protection for children. Through the involvement of children, communities and stakeholders related, community-based child protection is expected to be an opportunity to fulfill children's rights, especially in border areas. If related to this research, it can be concluded that if all parties are actively involved in guaranteeing the right to children, this can be realized through joint efforts and joint movements. These findings also provide input for improving school counseling services to play a good role, because it is the school that has the most bullying, fighting and so on. Therefore the school especially counseling services need to have special attention for this, because if it is considered trivial then this will be an act of violence both physically and mentally the child which will affect the growth and development of children such as fear, insecurity, or act violence on people other.

Third, establish PKBM (Community Learning Activity Center). This PKBM serves to provide a place for children who drop out of school or do not go to school in Nagari Batu Balang. With the existence of this PKBM 47 children who have dropped out of school are now equipped with knowledge from PKBM both in their teens and those who have begun to mature to provide non-formal education.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research that has been done, it can be concluded that there are several strategies carried out by KPAN in creating child-friendly Nagari in Nagari Batu Balang, as follows:

First, the KPAN and facilitators present informants who are experts in protecting children and women to conduct socialization to schools and the community about protecting children's rights and preventing violence against children.

Second, group strengthening and a series of life skills training for women that includes the concept of gender equality, public speaking and the role of women in fulfilling and protecting children's rights.

Third, establish PKBM (Community Learning Activity Center). This PKBM serves to provide a place for children who drop out of school or do not go to school in Nagari Batu Balang. With the existence of this PKBM 47 children who have dropped out of school are now equipped with knowledge from PKBM both in their teens and those who have started to mature to provide non-formal education.

The research on the role of the NAC in creating child-friendly Nagari is a good practice that has become a renewal in the activities of empowering and protecting children. This can be used as a learning experience for other regions to create a child-friendly Nagari or Village. It is expected that all stakeholders and other parties including the community should also have to take part in ensuring the protection of children. In addition, the government must also pay more attention to each of the policies stipulated that must favor the protection of children and women.

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