

Efforts to Reduce Violence Against Children

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Received: 01 Feb. 2024, Revised: 12 May. 2024, Accepted: 30 May. 2024

ABSTRACT

Nagari Toboh Ketek, Enam Lingkung Sub-district, Padang Pariaman Regency is one of the Nagari appointed by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia as the implementer of the Women's Friendly and Child Care Village (DRPPA) 2022 Nagari pilot project as a village implementing DRPPA, Nagari Toboh Ketek needs assistance from Universities. However, Nagari Toboh Ketek has not implemented Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) and Children's Rights Mainstreaming (PUHA) because it has not prepared a gender-responsive development plan and budgeting for Nagari (PUG/PPRG). So the Nagari does not yet have gender-responsive policies, programs, or budgeting. Universities provide this assistance with the Center for Gender and Development Research as the leading sector. Year 1 DRPPA mentoring activities have successfully carried out outreach activities, training, and workshops as well as assistance in preparing Nagari policies, programs, and activities related to DRPPA. Thus, Nagari already has several supporting programs in developing DRPPA. In the second year, the next activities are 1) Assistance in compiling Nagari data in a disaggregated manner based on gender (Nagari gender profile based on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) data); 2) Workshop on strengthening the capacity of Nagari government officials in gender-responsive planning and budgeting of the Nagari APB; and 3) Facilitation of educational information communication media in strengthening Nagari DRPPA.

KeyWords: *Children, DRPPA, Sexual Violence, Women.*



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INTRODUCTION

The development of women's empowerment and child protection in Indonesia still leaves many problems. These problems are spread evenly across all provinces and Regencies/Cities. This can be seen from the still low national average of the Gender Development Index (IPG) 91.06 with indicators of life expectancy, average years of schooling, average years of schooling, and women's per capita expenditure, where much of the Gender Empowerment Index (IDG) of 75.57 with indicators of women in parliament, professional women, and women's income (Yuslin, 2021) (1); The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, 2021 at the ASEAN level, Indonesia is ranked 6th out of 10 countries, below Singapore, Brunei, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines. Apart from that, the rate of violence against women is still high, namely 299,911 reported cases (2); Komnas Perempuan, 2021. Likewise, violence against children reached 2700 cases, of which 52 percent were sexual violence (3); The Indonesian Child Protection Commission, 2021 in fact, violence against women is relatively common in villages (4); Fatmariza et al (2020); Agustina et al (2021) found that domestic violence and sexual violence/harassment

against girls continue to occur in West Sumatra. Not only in Cities but also in rural areas in Regencies. Based on 2020 Population Census data, of the total population of Indonesia, around 49.42% are women, while 31.60% are children (5) (Alabshar et al., 2020).

Women and children are population groups that have their characteristics and therefore require a special and specific approach to ensure their quality of life. Gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's protection are important factors to ensure women's involvement and equal development benefits (Bettina, 2015). Fulfilling children's special rights and protection is very important to ensure that children can grow and develop optimally, and are protected from all forms of violence, exploitation, and discrimination. This is in line with President Joko Widodo's direction for the field of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in Indonesia, namely: 1) Increasing Women's Empowerment in Entrepreneurship; 2) Increasing the Role of Mothers in Children's Education; 3) Reducing Violence against Women and Children; 4) Reducing Child Labor; and 5) Preventing Child Marriage (Drumond et al., 2022).

Nagari Toboh Ketek, Enam Lingkung Sub-district, Padang Pariaman Regency is one of the Nagari appointed by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia (KPP-PA) RI as one of four Nagari/villages in West Sumatra as the implementer of the Women-Friendly and Caring Village pilot project Children (DRPPA). The other three villages are Nagari Pauah Kamba, Nan Sabaris Sub-district, Padang Pariaman Regency, Sipora Jaya village, and Bukit Pamewa village, Mentawai Islands Regency. Padang Pariaman Regency's IPG is still below the provincial average, namely 92.69, as is its IDG, which has only reached 48.79 and is very far below the national and provincial averages. This index is a measure of the success of developing gender equality and justice. This means that from the IPG and IDG index perspective, Padang Pariaman Regency needs to increase the development of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Erianjoni, 2011). Nagari Toboh Ketek is located about 40 Km from Padang City. This Nagari is bordered to the north by Nagari Sungai Asam, to the south by Nagari Pakandangan, to the west by Nagari Sungai Sariak, and the east by Nagari Pakandangan. The population of Nagari Toboh Ketek is 1811 people, consisting of 875 men and 936 women with 559 heads of families. This means that the female population is more than the male population. In general, women in Nagari Toboh Ketek have completed elementary school education and work as housewives 371. As a village implementing DRPPA, Nagari Toboh Ketek needs assistance, especially from universities. This assistance is important so that the goals of DRPPA can be realized well, and Nagari Toboh Ketek can be an example for the development of DRPPA in other Nagari, both in Padang Pariaman Regency, as well as in other regencies in West Sumatra and nationally. DRPPA requires various instruments to protect women and children at the village level.

However, Nagari Pauh Kamba has so far not implemented PUG and PUHA because it has not prepared a gender-responsive Nagari development plan and budgeting (PUG/PPRG). So Nagari does not yet have gender responsive policies, programs, or budgeting. Universities provide this assistance with the Center for Gender and Development Research as the leading sector. The Gender and Development Research

Center, apart from being a higher education research institution, is also a government partner in the development of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection together with KPPPA and the Provincial and Regencies/Cities PPPA services. Higher Education Involvement is one element of community participation in the development of Women's Empowerment. Universities, especially the Gender and Development Research Center, have an important role in assisting the government in implementing DRPPA (Fatimah, 2012).

Based on the situation analysis presented above, and the results of discussions by the UNP LP2M Gender Research and Development Pst Team with the Padang Pariaman Regency PPPA Service and the Toboh Ketek Nagari Mayor, the Nagari Government is facing several problems as a Nagari that will be developed as a DRPPA, so it requires assistance from Higher Education. These problems have been grouped as follows:

- Field Politics-Government: 1) Apparatus government Nagari, Bamus, and Nagari figures and organizations do not understand administrator priority PUG; 2) The Nagari government has not yet designed gender-responsive Nagari development and budgeting; and 3) Nagari has not yet drafted Nagari regulations that support the development of child empowerment and protection.
- Community Development Sector: 1) Data on Nagari disaggregated by gender is not yet available; 2) Gender-based needs analysis is not yet available as a database for development planning for the empowerment of women and children in Nagari; and 3) There is no Nagari focal point for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection so the issue of violence or child marriage has not been monitored.
- Field Social Economy: 1) Women's group entrepreneurship in Nagari has not yet developed, which could be developed as a superior product in Nagari; 2) Most of the female population works as housewives; and 3) There are still many women who have low education (from elementary school, middle school) and marry at a young age.

METHODS

2.1 Implementation Method

Based on the problems and solutions that have been agreed upon with partners, it is then explained how these solutions will be implemented. In detail, it will be described in the following Table 1 below.

Table 1. Implementation method

Solution	Method	Target	Source person
Assistance with the preparation of disaggregated Nagari data based on gender-based data.	Workshops	Nagari government apparatus	Yurni Suasti & Erianjoni
Technical guidance on planning preparation and budgeting responsive.	Workshops	Nagari government apparatus	Erianjoni, Khairul Fahmi & Siska Sasmita
Media facilitation IEC in strengthening Nagari DRPPA and internal gender issues form of print media and media _ electronic.	Providing IEC media	Community government	Fatmariza, Erniwati & Isnarmi

2.2 Nagari contribution implementation method

Equations and symbols must be typed in the equation editor. Number the equations sequentially with the equation numbers in parentheses, as in based on the Team's agreement with Partners/Nagari, some of Nagari's contributions are as follows: 1) Providing a place for activities according to the needs of each activity agenda such as socialization, training, workshops, etc; 2) Facilitate correspondence and present activity participants according to each activity agenda; 3) Participating ensures the progress of the mentoring activities that will be carried out; 4) Providing a village/Nagari budget for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection activities in the following year's Nagari APBN or in the revised budget; and 4) Committed to following up on every mentoring process that will be carried out by the Team.

RESULTS

The service team seeks to help Nagari in resolving several Nagari problems which cover three (3) areas of activity, namely the political-government sector, the community development sector, and the socio-economic sector. The ultimate goal is to create a village that integrates gender perspectives and children's rights in the governance of village government, and village development, as well as coaching and empowering village communities. For this reason, this assistance is important so that the goals of DRPPA can be realized well. This is in line with Indonesia's development vision and mission. As explained in the previous section, community service activities for the first year were carried out in the form of outreach, training, workshops, and mentoring. The results of the activities are described in detail in the section below.

- The community service activity was opened by Muhamad Nazir (Wali Nagari Toboh Ketek) and attended by local community leaders, Nagari Toboh Ketek officials, The Density of Nagari Customs (KAN) Bundo Kandung, and the DRPPA Nagari Team then continued with welcoming remarks from the Head of the PPNB Team, Mr. Dr. Erianjoni, M.Sc.
- First activity workshop: The first activity was the delivery of material by Dr. Fatmariza H, M.Hum with the theme DRPPA. This material explains the background, objectives, development strategies, and impacts of DRPPA. Apart from that, Dr. Fatmariza H, M.Hum explained the material on gender/women issues in the economic sector and health and education sectors, development priorities for DRPPA as well as gender mainstreaming strategies.
- Second activity workshop: The second activity continued with a speech from the Head of the PPNB Team, Mr. Dr. Erianjoni, M.Si who provides a better understanding of the social issues that exist in Nagari Toboh Ketek and empowers the Toboh Ketek community in overcoming existing problems. In their presentations, the speakers emphasized the importance of building a safe and conducive environment for women

and children in villages and inspiring activity participants to become agents of change who are caring and proactive in creating villages that are friendly to women and children. Activity participants are invited to be actively involved in the change process towards a more inclusive and empowered village.

- Discussion activities: Next, Community Service continued with several questions related to handling sexual violence that occurred in Nagari. It turns out that traditional solutions do not solve the problem because they are unable to deter the perpetrator, and the victim also does not receive the necessary protection and recovery. Several cases that occurred were resolved according to custom by marrying the perpetrator to the victim, but the victim still experienced trauma. The next question concerns the issue of how to raise awareness within the family to jointly educate children and build a prosperous family. Furthermore, questions from mothers were about the safety of children if they were left with men. This activity has been published on several online media such as Instagram, online mass media such as Instagram, online mass media such as Rakyat Sumbar.id, www.suaranrantau.com, www.fajarsumbar.com, klikcepat.com, and reportaseinvestigasi.com. as well as print media such as the *sumbarsatunewspaper*.
- Provide IEC media: The next activity is to help assist the Nagari in compiling disaggregated data on the Nagari DRPPA profile based on SDGs data that is already available in the Nagari. This activity was carried out in mid-October 2023. Assistance was provided to Nagari government officials through FGDs and assistance with document preparation.

CONCLUSIONS

DRPPA assistance activities will be carried out in stages over 3 years to help resolve several Nagari problems covering three (3) areas of activity, namely: 1) Politics-Government; 2) Community Development Sector; and 3) the Socio-economic Sector. In the second year, the next activity was accompanied by the preparation of Nagari data in a disaggregated manner based on gender (Nagari gender profile based on SDGs data) and this activity was published on several online media such as *instagram*, online mass media such as *rakyat sumbar.id*, www.warnarantau.com, www.fajarsumbar.com, klikpolitik.com, and reportaseinvestigasi.com. as well as print media such as the *SumbarSatu newspaper*.

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