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**MODEL OF INTEGRATED CHILDREN PROTECTION IN THE FAMILY  
IN WEST TIMOR INTEGRATED AREA IN BELU DISTRICT**

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**Abstract**

Overall activities carried out in support of the Three Ends strategy, namely 1) End Violence Against Women and Children (ending violence against women and children); 2) End Human Trafficking (end human trafficking); and 3) End Barriers To Economic Justice (ending economic inequality). The Three Ends Strategy was developed by KPP-PA RI to implement Ministerial Regulation PP and PA Number 6 of 2013 concerning the implementation of Family Development as an integral part of the implementation of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning PKDRT. Domestic violence (domestic violence) is an event or event that damages the main joints of family resilience. This threatens the sustainability of household life and negatively affects the life cycle and child development in the household. Recognizing the high number of cases of violence against children, it is necessary to make an integrated model of child protection in the family in the Kupang-ex-East Timor integrated region which is appropriate in carrying out approaches to mobilize Belu district communities who are actively involved and coordinated in efforts to prevent violence against children and respond or respond to violence against children through the development of networks with affordable and quality support services. As well as building a system at the community and family level for care that supports safe relationships to prevent violence (peer to peer approach). Along with the explanation above, the following research problems arise; how the child protection model is integrated in the family. The objectives of the study are: 1) Identifying and classifying the level of child presence and the needs of children in the family. 2) implementation of integrated child protection models in families in integrated areas of West Timor. The qualitative approach method is the characteristic of the approach that is in line with the research objectives, namely formulating a more effective child protection model. the right method is participatory approach. The results of the study are as follows: The presence of children in the family is the greatest asset in the future. Children will be the pride of parents when they grow up and are able to meet their needs and family needs. The government must be responsive to events that occur in the community, especially related to meeting family needs. Providing services to children must be maximally good from family, community and government. The advice that can be given is that the central and regional governments with the support of families and civil society need to enforce the law that applies to those who make mistakes against children. Support for increased income and social welfare services can be useful for children and families.

**Keywords:** Model, Protection, Children, and Family

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The Government of Indonesia has made various efforts to ensure that Indonesian children can grow and develop optimally by issuing policies and programs of activities that support the fulfillment of children's rights and protection. Overall activities carried out in support of the Three Ends strategy, namely 1) End Violence Against Women and Children (ending violence against women and children); 2) End Human Trafficking (end human trafficking); and 3) End Barriers To Economic Justice (ending economic inequality). The Three Ends Strategy was developed by KPP-PA RI to implement Ministerial Regulation PP and PA Number 6 of 2013 concerning the implementation of Family Development as an integral part of the implementation of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning PKDRT. However, various efforts that have been running so far are more focused on handling vulnerable and risky families and children / have become victims of violence. While related programs strengthen social levels, such as social norms, attitudes, behavior of parents and the community about the adverse effects of violence on children have not been carried out to the fullest. there are still many Indonesian children who are not protected enough to be in a dangerous situation for them. As experienced by children in East Nusa Tenggara, especially Belu District which is in two different environments namely the environment of children from the local community and children of parents of ex-East Timor. During the period of 2015 - 2017 the number of children recorded and experiencing violence amounted to 201 children (Kupang Post, May 2018) with the largest range of violence and violence being in the family environment. The reality is that children are forced to work abroad to maintain the prestige of the family in the eyes of the community, children are not given maximum education, children are tortured and more fatal Children are raped by biological parents. Latest data; in 2018 until July 2018 there were more than 46 children who experienced violence (Source: NGOs (P2TP2A, Child Care Institutions, Child Fund and other institutions). Domestic violence (domestic violence) is an event or event that damages the main joints family security This threatens the sustainability of household life and also negatively affects the life cycle and child development in the household Realizing that there are still high cases of violence against children, it is necessary that is appropriate in take an approach to move the Belu district community to be actively involved and coordinated in efforts to prevent violence against children and respond or respond if violence occurs against children through the development of networks with affordabary to make an integrated child protection model in the family in the integrated area of West Timple and quality support services such as P2TP2A, NGOs, Community Health centers, Community Development Agency, and institutions social as well as cooperation with other village organizations such as the Foresting Family Welfare, Integreted Healthcare Center, fraternal fraternity association, Local Government Organization and school. As well as building a system at the community and family level for care that supports safe relationships to prevent violence (peer to peer approach).

### **1.2 Research Problems**

As a long as with the explanation above, the following research problems arise: how is the development model of integrated child protection in the family?

### 1.3 Research objectives

The research objectives are:

- 1) Classifying the level of child presence and the needs of children in the family.
- 2) Analyzing the factors that influence the occurrence of violence in children.
- 3) Design a model for developing integrated child protection in families in the integrated area of Kupang - ex-East Timor.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW AND ROAD RESEARCH MAP**

### 2.1. Literature review

#### 2.1.1. Child protection

Children are every person under the age of 18, except according to the law that applies to children, it is determined that the age of adulthood is reached earlier (Convention on the Rights of the Child). The Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international instrument that encourages and binds countries to make efforts to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights. The convention regulates what children's rights must be realized and how the obligations of the state and the world community in making it happen. UNICEF groups the children's rights into: the right to survival, the right to growth, the right to protection from various dangerous situations, and the right to social participation. Children, like humans in general, have inherent human rights, which are universal, inviolable to enable them to carry out life with dignity. For this reason, every child also has the right to grow and develop properly. The rights inherent in children are referred to as children's rights.

Aspects of child development as a form of changes are:

a. **Physical (Motor) Development.** Physical development (motor) is a process of growth and development of a child's movement ability. Every movement a child makes is the result of a complex interaction pattern of various parts and systems in the body controlled by the brain. Physical development (motor) includes the development of gross motor and fine motor. Gross motor development; The ability of children to sit, run and jump include examples of gross motor development. Large muscles and parts or all parts of the body are used by children to do body movements. Gross motor development is influenced by the child's process of maturity. Because the process of maturity of each child is different, the rate of development of a child may be different from other children. Fine motor development The development of fine motor skills is the development of a child's movement that uses small muscles or certain parts of the body. The development of this aspect is influenced by the child's opportunity to learn and practice. The ability to write, cut and arrange blocks including examples of fine motor movements.

b. **Emotional Development.** Developments in this aspect include the ability of children to love; feel comfortable, brave, happy, scared, and angry; and other forms of emotion. In this aspect, children are greatly influenced by interactions with parents and the people around them. The

emotions that develop will correspond to the emotional impulses they receive. For example, if children get an outpouring of affection, they will learn to love.

c. Cognitive Development; In the cognitive aspect, a child's development appears in his ability to receive, process, and understand the information that reaches him. Cognitive abilities are related to language development (spoken and sign language), understanding words, and speaking.

d. Psychosocial Development; Psychosocial aspects related to the child's ability to interact with their environment. For example, the ability of children to greet and play with their peers. By knowing aspects of child development, parents and educators can design and provide stimulations and exercises so that all four aspects develop in a balanced manner. Stimulation or practice cannot be focused on only one or a number of aspects. Of course, these stimuli and exercises are given with due regard to the readiness of the child, not coercion.

### 2.1.2. Child Violence in the Family

Violence is a deliberate act that results in physical injury or mental stress. The Family Concept Hildred Geertz (1985) explains that universally the family is a bridge between the individual and his culture, certain public values that are scattered provide justification and meaning for family institutions and act as normative guidelines for tolerance among members of every family day also in the surrounding social environment. So in general according to Geertz that the family is a miniature of a society, because all norms, as well as rules in behavior and values in the family can be applied in society in general.

According to Suyanto (2010: 29), there are five forms of violence against children, namely: (a) physical violence, this form is most easily recognized. Victims of this type of violence usually appear directly on the physical victim such as; bruises, bleeding, and other forms with more severe conditions; (b) Psychic violence, this form is not so easily recognized. The manifestation of this violence can be in the form of harsh words, ridicule, humiliation, and so on. The impact of this type of violence will affect the situation of feelings of being insecure and uncomfortable, inferior, weak in making decisions, and even decreased self-esteem and dignity of victims ; (c) Sexual violence, which is included in this category, is any act that has taken the form of coercion to have sexual relations; (d) Economic Violence, this type of violence is very common in the family environment. In children, this violence often occurs when parents force minors to contribute to the economic contribution of the family, so that the phenomenon of child trafficking, street buskers, child beggars, etc. is increasingly widespread; and (e) Child social violence, this type of child violence includes child neglect and child exploitation. Child neglect is the attitude and treatment of parents who do not give proper attention to the child's growth and development process.

### 2.2. Research Road Map

The road map in the field under study is as follows:

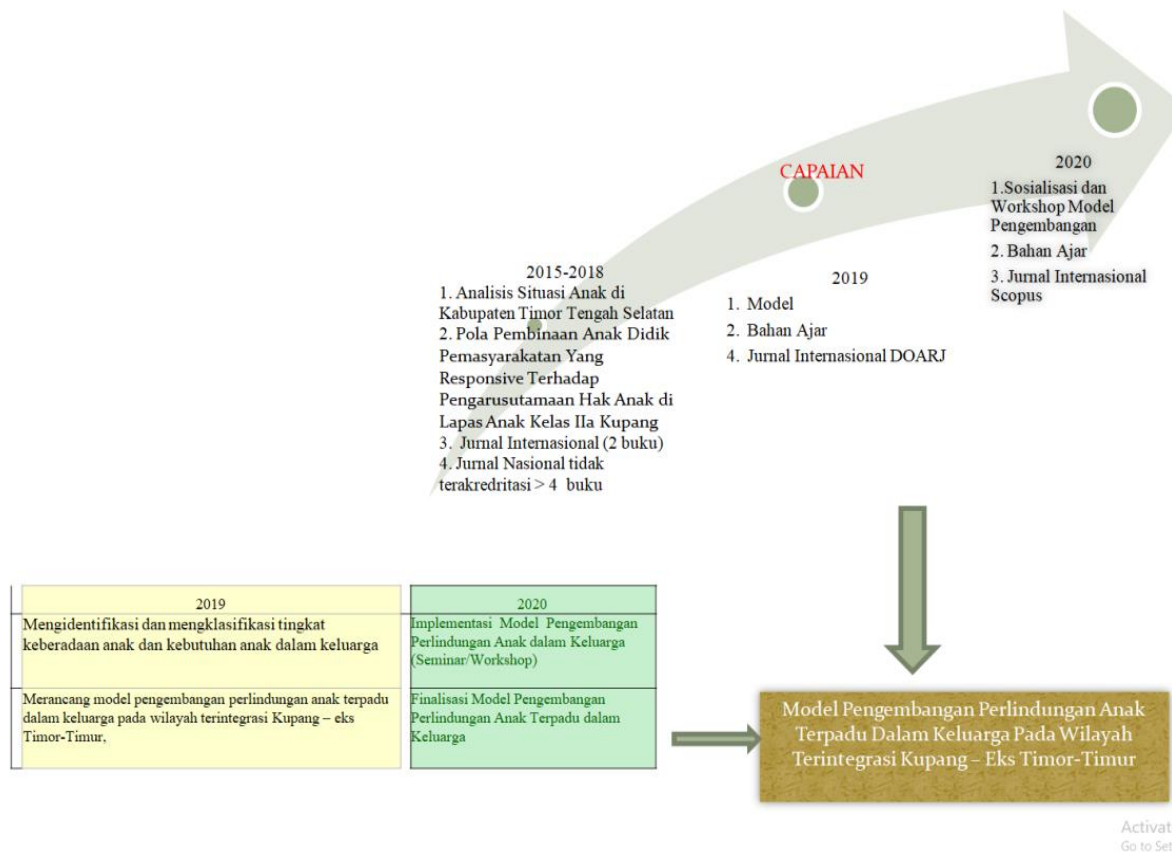


Figure 1. Research Road Map

## RESEARCH METHODS

### 3.1 Research Design

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach because the characteristics of the approach are in accordance with the research objectives to obtain a comprehensive picture as a basis for formulating a model for developing more effective child protection. Veterlaus and Higginbothan (2011) suggest that a qualitative approach in program evaluation is generally used to explore the specificity of a program based on the experiences and perspectives of people related to the implementation of the program so as to provide in-depth information that can help improve the quality of the program. The description of the assessment of this program was also explored based on the experience and results of the reflections of the parties on community-based child protection policies and programs that have been implemented in preventing or dealing with children's problems. The results of the research in this first stage are disseminated, discussed and consulted so as to produce ideas for the development of child protection programs that can be applied. These ideas are advocated so that they are decided to be implemented into

programs that are implemented and supported by various parties, the government sector, the private sector and the community.

### 3.2. Method of collecting data

The method used in monitoring and evaluation data collection activities is basically done in two methods, namely Qualitative data collection methods.

(1) Qualitative Method, this method is used to collect in-depth information in the implementation of child protection activities. This data collection is carried out with discussion activities in the form of FGDs, so that real data can be obtained from the change stories told by activists and local government officials and to collect data on the assessment of input, process and output of protection activities in the format provided (supporting data) ).

(2) Quantitative Method, this method is used to analyze data about numerical proportions, proportions and priority. Data collection in this research was carried out using the following techniques: In-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and documentation studies.

### 3.3. Population and Sample

To get accurate data needed by population. Population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. In this study the selected population and sample are all families who have children, community leaders, traditional elders and the government as key figures in the selected area. And the area that is the focus of research is Belu District which has a very high level of violence against children.

The sample selection is done in full saturation where the total population is 46 people so that the number is used entirely for data collection. The reason is easy to get data, and information directly from the target object.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed simultaneously with data collection. Data analysis begins by examining the data obtained, identifying the themes and key issues that the data displays; compile data categories simultaneously and interactively through domain, taxonomic, compositional, and cultural analysis; make interpretations and formulate conclusions in answering research problems. The interpretations and conclusions of the results of the study were confirmed to representatives of various segments of the participants, so that they actually revealed the facts in accordance with the reality of their understanding. The results of the analysis are presented in a narrative text that is equipped with a matrix, diagram or picture, so that the conclusions and arguments underlying them can be understood more easily and clearly.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### 4.1 Research Results

#### 4.1.1 Overview of Research Samples in Belu District

Belu Regency is a district in the province of East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. This district has an area of 1,284.94 km<sup>2</sup> (according to BPS) or 1,284.97 km<sup>2</sup> (according to the Ministry of Home Affairs), divided into 12 districts, 12 villages and 69 villages, including 30 villages in 8 border districts. Belu is one of the districts in East Nusa Tenggara which has a very high case of

violence against children. Data from the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) in Belu Regency shows that there were 102 cases of violence against women and children in the area during 2018. The details are 22 cases of sexual violence, 7 cases of physical violence, 10 cases of psychological violence, 13 cases of neglect, 15 cases of mistreatment, 5 cases of broken promises, 3 cases of trafficking in persons (TPPO), children dealing with 17 cases of law, and others 10 cases. These cases occur due to various factors, can be from family, community environment, or school.

**4.1.2 Characteristics of Respondents**

The people of East Nusa Tenggara, especially Belu residents, have and are still bound by culture, customs and life habits that are very complicated. This has been formed since ancient times until now. Kakuluk Mesak Subdistrict the capital city in Atapupu, West Tasifeto the capital city in Kimbana, Nanaet Dubesi Tte capital city in Laktutus and the Rai Manuk sub-district the capital city in Mandeu are areas that accommodate former East Timor residents. Their lives are very alarming and there is always violence in the family and looting of property belonging to the local community. There are often complaints from indigenous people on the treatment and behavior of ex-East Timorese people. Actually they are human beings who have a conscience and want to be free from a hard life but the demands of the needs and lack of attention from the government makes them live full of disappointment. The results of the study note that:

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents by Education Level in Belu Regency in 2019

Education	N	%
Elementary School (6-12 years old )	12	26
Middle School (13-15 years old)	14	30
Hight School (16-18 years old )	3	7
No School	17	37
Total	46	100

Sources: First Data

Table 1 shows that 56 percent of respondents only have basic education of the 46 respondents.

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents by Level of Violence Experienced

Hardness	N	%
Physical	10	22
Psychic	12	26
Sexual	0	0
economy	16	35
Social	8	17
Total	46	100

Sources: First Data

The table above shows that economic shortage or economic violence is the aspect that dominates violence against children compared to other aspects of violence.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Level of Child's Presence and Children's Needs in the Family

Looking at community development obtained through direct interviews, researchers are very interested in further studying children's development in the area. Children at the beginning of their lives have needs that must be fulfilled. They want to live freely and educated and in the end be able to work and get married. By meeting their needs, parents will produce children who are cheerful and happy. The reality that a family is unable to meet the needs of their children due to the absence of work by parents. Whereas families, every parent has obligations and responsibilities towards the rights of a child and his environment, the responsibilities of parents as members of the community must create an environment conducive to the growth and development of their children, encourage the growth and development of children to be able to become individuals who are independent. Family obligations in fulfilling children's rights are more towards care, education, protection, as well as the development of interests and talents. Children who are not cared for by their biological parents, such as cared for by the child's guardian, or foster parents, the caregiver's obligations remain the same as those of his parents. The presence of children in the family is the greatest asset in the future. Children will be the pride of parents when they grow up and are able to meet their needs and family needs. For this reason, children are given education, food and health as well as guidance and counseling related to religion to the maximum. As shown in Figure 2 regarding the relationship in the rights of children.

RELATIONSHIP IN CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

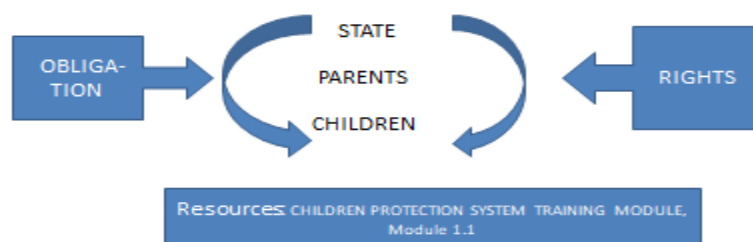


Figure 2 Relationship in Childre’s Rights

Some family functions other than as a shelter, (Mudjijono, et al., 1995) including: (1) Preparing children to behave in accordance with the values and norms of the rules in the community where the family is located (socialization); (2) Making efforts to achieve the economic needs of the household (economy), so that the family is often called the production unit; (3) Protecting family members who are no longer producing (elderly); (4) Forward descendants (reproduction).



Fulfillment of the rights of children granted by their parents, such as the four basic rights in the Convention on the Rights of the Child grouped, such as: (a) The right to survival, that is, the rights of the child to maintain life and the right to obtain the best possible standards of health and care; (b) The right to growth and development, which includes all rights to education, and to get a decent standard of living for the physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development of children; (c) The right to protection, which includes protection from discrimination, violence and neglect for children who do not have families and for refugee children; (d) The right to participate includes the right to express opinions in all matters affecting the child.

The solution is that there should be a relationship in the rights of children as seen in the following model:



Figure 3 Child Rights Groups in the Convention Rights of the Child

The government must be responsive to events that occur in the community, especially related to meeting family needs. The government's tips have been proven by providing various kinds of assistance to the weak and poor communities and for the last five (5) years the Village Fund program has been rolled out by President Joko Widodo for the achievement of community welfare, poverty alleviation and quality of life. Seen from the indicator of being very touched the community, but when we prove it to the field, has the program been implemented according to the work plan? The government has an obligation to participate in fulfilling children's rights, without discrimination, in other words it does not discriminate. In addition, it is also mandatory to provide facilities and infrastructure that can support the fulfillment of children's rights, and also supervise all forms of child protection. The community also has an obligation to help fulfill the rights of children by their role in providing child protection.

There are four principles contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (basic principles of the CRC in Law No.23 / 2002), namely:

1. Non-discrimination.
2. Best interest of the child
3. Survival and development of children
4. Appreciation of children's opinions

#### 4.1.2 Factors Affecting Child Violence

Children are the foundation and hope of parents. The child will also be the successor of this nation. For that the child must be protected or given affection. But the facts speak differently. The rise of cases of violence against children since a few years seemed to reverse the opinion that children need to be protected. So many children are victims of family, environmental and community violence today.

Various types of violence are accepted by children, such as verbal, physical, mental and sexual abuse. Ironically, the perpetrators of violence against children are usually people who have a close relationship with the child, such as family, teachers and friends themselves. Of course this also triggers trauma to children, for example refusing to gather with friends because they are ashamed of the condition of their body that is disabled due to violence that occurs in the family.

Cases of child violence that have occurred in Belu Regency are sexual violence, physical violence, psychological violence, neglect, ill-treatment, broken promises, criminal acts of trafficking in persons (TPPO), children who deal with the law, and others. Various factors influence the occurrence of acts of violence that should not be experienced by children. Everyone has rights and obligations that must be accepted and done, but some people especially children cannot get the right that is right because of the factors that influence, namely by the family, community and school. Some of the causes of child abuse are:

- a. Weak parental supervision of children in watching television, playing etc. This does not mean that parents become overprotective, but the rise of crime in this country makes it necessary to increase awareness of the surrounding environment. Nowadays, not only school children often use mobile phones to access anything through the internet, but children under 5 years are also good at using the internet. They know through their parents' cellphones, they can watch the cartoons they want. However, not all cartoons in the mass media, especially on the internet show a good example. Most cartoons today often show scenes of violence that cause children to follow the example of what they watch. As a child, children may be considered funny because they can quickly grasp violent movements in cartoons. Though this can be a driver of violence by children as they get older. Because as a child, children are not taught not to imitate the bad things they watch or see in their neighborhood.
- b. Children with disabilities, behavioral disorders, autism, are too innocent. The shortcomings of the child will be used by his friends to be used as a joke. This will damage the child's mentality and lose confidence. Children will tend to be closed and do not want to talk to anyone. Children become difficult to get along with and get sick quickly if pressured.
- c. Family poverty. Some economically deficient families will definitely do anything to get money. The family considers children as the support of their lives, including employing them because of debt bondage, the desire to get rich, and the cultural habits of the population. With a large offer of money, parents can easily sell their children. It is this understanding that has

made the TPPO case continue and not stop. Children are there to make money, not just to stay at home and get a proper education without work. Today, we still find children who sell newspapers at a red light. When asked about the school, most of them answered the school schedule in the afternoon, so in the morning and after school they had to work selling newspapers. There are also those who become konjac bemo, unskilled laborers, shop employees and not attend school.

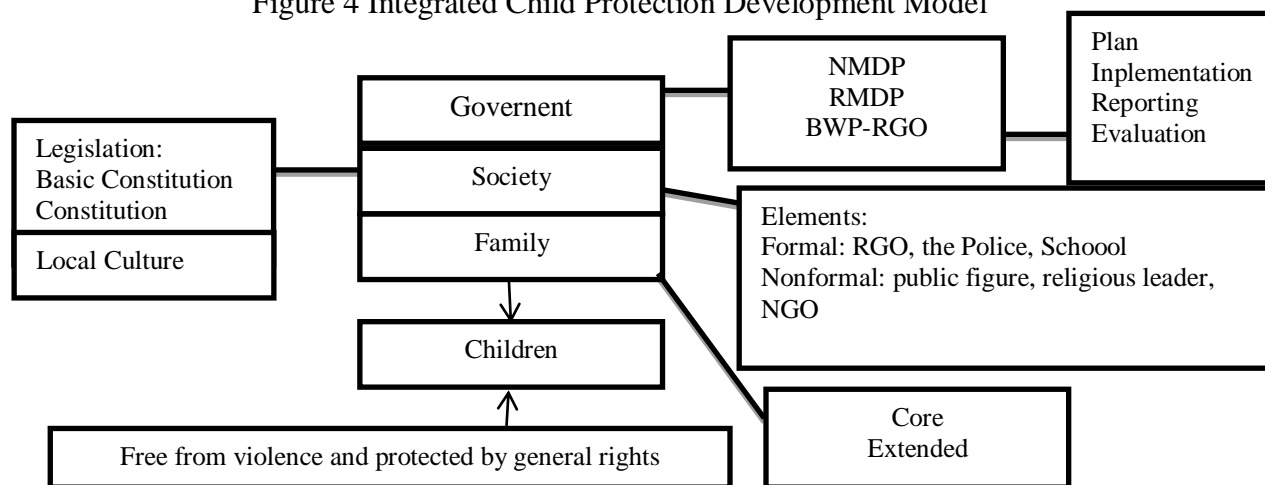
- d. Broken family (broken home) due to divorce, the absence of father/mother in the long run. Home is a place where the child becomes who he really is, a place to get love, attention, a place to complain, and various other things that he cannot accept in the school or community environment. But for broken home children, they don't get all that in the family. As a result, children become unmanageable, often experience depression and anxiety because of the pressure experienced, children feel they have no place to tell stories because their trust in others has been damaged by their own families, children sometimes express their emotions to others who are innocent. Therefore, many cases of children dealing with the law are broken home children.
- e. Psychologically immature families, inability to educate children, unwanted children or children born out of wedlock. Many cases of pregnancy out of wedlock and many people who still have an abortion as an act does not want the presence of prospective children in the family. Some of them also continue to care for and look after the baby until giving birth, but sometimes not all are able to educate their children properly. Various factors affect this, for example forced to give birth because of family encouragement, parents are busy with school so that the child is the grandmother and grandfather who are old. Children born out of wedlock also experience a lot of pressure from people around them, no school friends who want to be friends with him, neighbors also often make him depressed. Some of the above certainly can affect a child's mental. Children will feel as children who are not considered and become difficult to get along.
- f. Repeating the history of the violence of parents who used to treat their children in the same way. Parents sometimes feel that what they got as a child was a good example to educate their children. But over time, the upbringing of the past is not appropriate to do any more today in children.
- g. Poor environmental conditions, underdevelopment. A bad environment can change good habits, and vice versa. Children at their age are still growing and developing and learning new things every day, therefore what he receives every day, especially through his environment can affect the child's habits. Children who initially are good personalities, obey the rules, live a religion, if you move to a bad environment, of course, over time will turn into a stubborn child, against the rules and if not fostered then it can become a person who deals with the law.
- h. Busyness of parents so that children become alone can be a trigger for violence against children. Almost the same as the condition of a broken home child, even though the parents are complete, but the child also needs to get his rights that is getting attention and affection from his parents. It is important for parents to complete their work well, but the time they have is not entirely for work, parents have an obligation to care for, educate, look after their children. Sometimes some parents reason that the money generated can bring happiness to their children so they have to work endlessly. Another reason for leaving children alone at

home to educate them is to become an independent person someday. Though what a child needs is the presence of a parent in every step of his life. Children's rights are sometimes overlooked, when in fact this can affect their mental state. Usually the child becomes weaker than other children, it is difficult to express the true feelings, consequently being depressed, from time to time if the child continues to experience pressure then this becomes one of the effects of high child suicide cases.

- i. Lack of education of children to children. Due to lack of economic influence in the family, some children cannot get their rights to get proper education. Parents sometimes even use the child's energy to work, while at the age of children should not be in.

4.1.3 Integrated Child Protection Development Model in the Family in the Integrated Area of Kupang - Ex-East Timor

Figure 4 Integrated Child Protection Development Model



Some key activities:

1. Establish good communication to deal with various forms of violence where children live, when they go to school, play, and work.
2. Educate parents and caregivers to respect the child's point of view, apply positive rules, not be rude, and not handle children in a state of anger.
3. Support schools to adopt an attitude of rejecting violence and applying ways to deal with children without violence. The action is part of class management from what was initially frightening, embarrassing and punishing physically into an atmosphere that is not discriminatory but cooperative.
4. Supporting community campaigns not to carry out physical punishment, alienation and dangerous actions including underage marriages.
5. Provide services for child victims of violence with health and social services to help children return to the family and community.
6. Build a good network/partnership to report the health conditions of children by telephone or affordable protection center.

Government and local government with the support of civil society can identify the needs of families. They can guide families with financial support and social welfare services through counseling and assistance. It is important to convince the family that there is no discrimination in obtaining services. Information about financial support and social welfare services can be obtained through existing communication channels including Puskesmas, schools, places of worship, meetings and announcements at the community level. Support for increased income and social welfare services can be useful for children and families to:

1. Buy food
2. Paying for health and education services
3. Bringing the family together
4. Prevent children from being prisoners or become homeless
5. Help families get out of the cycle of poverty.

Governments and local governments with support from families and civil society need to enforce laws for dangerous child labor situations, such as:

1. Know and inform the public of the various forms of hazardous child labor in the surrounding community or where the child works
2. Withdrawing children from hazardous work
3. Helping children leave dangerous work and away from parents to return to their families and communities
4. Strive for children to attend a good school/education, equal for all ages of children and free from violence
5. Seek welfare/work for families in need, so that it does not depend on children's income and can send them to school.

## **5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

### **5.1. Conclusion**

This study produces the following conclusions:

1. The presence of children in the family is the greatest asset in the future. Children will be the pride of parents when they grow up and are able to meet their needs and family needs.
2. The government must be responsive to incidents that occur in the community, especially related to meeting family needs.
3. Providing services to children must be maximally from the family, community and government.

### **5.2. Suggestion**

Central and local governments with support from families and civil society need to enforce the laws that apply to those who make mistakes against children. Support for increased income and social welfare services can be useful for children and families.

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