



The Role of The Government in Supporting Increasing the Quality of Children Care Patterns in Indonesia

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Abstract: *The type of parenting who doesn't suitable will badly the development, protection and fulfilment of children's rights. Parenting style also plays a role in the process of socialization on children to develop good behavior. The type of parenting who doesn't suitable caused a child does juvenile delinquency, and other criminal behavior. However, Indonesia doesn't have Act or regulation that concern about parenting standard to improve the quality of child development. In fact, Act or regulation that concern about parenting standard can became reference for everything involving the development, protection and fulfilment of children's rights in Indonesia*

Keywords: *Parenting; children's rights; Protection; Parents*

I. Introduction

Children are a gift from God for parents who must be given love so that they can grow and develop into adult humans who are the future successors of the Indonesian nation who has a strategic role and has special characteristics and characteristics. This requires education and needs to be protected for a period of complete, harmonious and balanced social, physical and mental growth and development. So that children need to get education, guidance, protection and realize welfare for children by providing guarantees during their growth and development.

The growth and development of a child towards adulthood will not be separated from the stages of self-discovery that will affect his future. The search stage for becoming a child is strongly influenced by family conditions and mental environment, where sometimes a child is very easily influenced by the conditions and situations around him, so this is where the role of father and mother as two individuals forms the basis of an ideal family. very important. So the task of parents in providing a family environment and good parenting will determine the quality of the baby's growth and development.

Like the proverb that says "the fruit doesn't fall far from the tree", which can be interpreted if a child's behavior is derived from the behavior of his father and mother or how the parenting style applied by his parents, along with the upbringing pattern, is also important to achieve quality family development. Families have a very important capacity for instilling character and forming personality in children, especially for the sake of instilling the noble values of Indonesian culture and preventing the formation of risky behavior in the future. However, it is undeniable that in Indonesia, especially in urban areas, most parents only provide obligations in the form of formal education but pay less attention to social development as well.

Meanwhile, based on Law Number 4 of 1979 Article 2 paragraph it has been explained that children have the right to services in order to develop their talents and social life in accordance with their culture so that they become useful citizens in the future. Therefore, the development of improving the quality of families and improving child care patterns in Indonesia really needs to be carried out comprehensively and thoroughly, including family welfare and a conducive family environment.

The problem that occurs is that parenting regulations in Indonesia are still inadequate. Several regulations regarding children have not specifically established a comprehensive and holistic child care system. Whereas in Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, child protection has been clearly regulated with criminal sanctions for violators of child rights. However, it is undeniable that the number of cases of violations of children's rights in Indonesia is still high. According to the Indonesian Child Protection Commission or KPAI itself, there were 4,369 cases of child rights violations found throughout 2019 in Indonesia. These various cases were triggered by family conflicts, ranging from family disharmony, divorce, poor families, deviations in the behavior of mothers and fathers, unregistered marriages, infidelity, and others. Outside the family, cases of violence against children are also often found in schools, such as verbal, physical and sexual violence.

The problem of children does require more attention from the wider community or scientific experts so that children can get better protection. And it needs to be recognized that the legal protection of the rights and protection of adults is more than that of children. The Indonesian government has also given serious attention to the fulfillment of children's rights, this can be proven by the existence of laws and regulations governing child welfare, and the signing of the Convention on the Rights of the Child which is the result of the PP General Assembly dated January 26, 1990 and has ratified by Presidential Decree No. 36/1990, which states that all children without exception have the rights contained in the declaration without distinction or discrimination on the basis of skin color, race, language, gender, political understanding or other beliefs, religion, national origin or social, birth, wealth, or other status as well as himself or his family. In addition, all children are also entitled to the necessary protection, opportunities and special facilities free of charge and with full respect.

The relevant laws and regulations are considered unable to realize Indonesia's commitment to child care and protection. All of the regulations mentioned above have regulated the prevention of separation in the family, child care, as well as the prevention and handling of violence that occurs in children in the family environment, but there are no regulations that are technically contained in the law or statutory regulations. government regulations. In fact, the quality of the family in Indonesia is the development of sub-businesses as stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. The quality of the family is also one of the many development programs in the context of preparing the Policy Directions and Strategies in the Draft RPJMN 2020-2024 which is being prepared by Bappenas, namely strengthening Indonesian culture in order to form a modern, advanced, and prosperous society. nation of character.

The problem contained in this paper is that regulations related to the protection and fulfillment of children's rights in Indonesia are considered unable to accommodate all problems related to child care patterns in order to improve the quality of child growth and development in Indonesia, and how the government plays a role in supporting children-improving the quality of parenting. children in Indonesia.

II. Research Method

To answer the problems above, the type of research used is normative legal research. It is hoped that normative research methods can be studied and principles and norms studied. This research is also included in the type of qualitative research that focuses on library research. Data kualitatif yang dikumpulkan ialah data sekunder yang merupakan bahan hukum primer, hukum sekunder, dan hukum tersier.

The problem approach used in this research is the law approach or the statue approach. This approach prioritizes legal materials in the form of statutory regulations as reference material, namely by reviewing all regulations and laws related to the problem under study, including Law no. 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection and Presidential Decree no. 36 of 1990 concerning Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

III. Discussion

3.1 Quality Child Parenting Patterns as a Form of Fulfillment of Children's Rights and Child Protection in Indonesia

From a general point of view, children are human flesh and blood that are still small and born because of the biological relationship between women and men. Children are also part of the ideals of the nation who have an important role and require special guidance and protection to ensure their mental, physical and social growth and development.

R.A. Koesno in his book Abintoro Prakoso mentions that children are young people, young spiritually, with age and life experience, which causes them to be easily influenced by their environment. Then Kartini Kartono also put forward the definition that children are humans who are still young and are looking for their identity, and their mentality is also very unstable, which causes them to be easily influenced by their environment.

From the various definitions given by these experts, it can be concluded that a child is different from an adult human. These children need special protection, because children do not yet have psychological, sociological and psychological maturity. Legislation in Indonesia does have different age limits, depending on the perspective from which it is interpreted. This depends on the aspect of one's psychological maturity.

Philipus M. Hadjon said that rights are something that is not only Divinely ordained, and can't understand Divinely conceived. These rights are given by God as a form of human consequences as His creatures. This right is a natural destiny that humans will carry from birth to society.

Like Human Rights (HAM) owned by adults, children also have rights that are human. The issue of children's rights is not as big as that of adult rights or gender. The protection of children's rights has not been considered by many people and no concrete steps have been taken. This results in many violations of children's rights.

Whereas in positive law in Indonesia, it is clearly stated in the 1945 Constitution Article 28B, paragraph (2) that all children have the right to survive, grow and develop and are entitled to protection from discrimination and violence. In addition, in Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, it has been

stated that children's rights are part of human rights that are entitled to protection, guaranteed and fulfilled by parents, society, family, government and also the state.

According to Article 11 paragraph 2 of Law No. 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare, it is the government and/or society that is obliged to seek the welfare of children. So that guaranteeing child protection is for all members of Indonesian society. The protection of the physical and mental well-being of children is a shared responsibility, and the responsibility of the child itself is in accordance with his age. Children must be guaranteed their freedom to be heard and form their own views and be taken into consideration in making decisions to shape their mental maturity. So that all decisions concerning children must make a mutual agreement with the child.

Every human being has the right to obtain human rights and basic human freedoms without discrimination. Therefore, law enforcement efforts for children must always be enforced and carried out seriously.

In Chapter IX of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, it is stated that the implementation of legal protection for children includes religion, health, education, and also social. The commitment to child protection has existed since Indonesia was formed. We can see this from the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, which states that Indonesia was founded with the aim of advancing public welfare and advancing the life of the nation. Where the words "promoting general welfare" and "advancing the life of the nation" are implied, where one way to make it happen is to provide protection by applying good and quality parenting through the love of both parents.

Child protection is also stated in Article 1 paragraph 2 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, which states that all activities are to protect and guarantee children and their rights so that they can live, grow and develop and growing. Develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and protection from violence and discrimination.

The principle of the best interests of the child emphasizes that in child protection, all decisions taken must be based on the best considerations for the child's future, not only based on the considerations of parents.

The principle of the right to life, survival, and development is to ensure that all children get the right to survival, because the right to life is a right that exists in children from birth, not given by the state or someone. And to guarantee the right to life, survival, and development of the country, a good environment must be provided, adequate facilities, and accents to get a proper education.

The principle of respect for children or respect for the view of the child emphasizes that children are human beings who have personality autonomy. So that the child is not in a passive, weak, and accepting position. But children are autonomous individuals who have dreams, imaginations, experiences, obsessions, aspirations, and desires.

Children also have the right to obtain various kinds of basic health services that are best pursued by the state or society. In addition to getting good health services, children must also receive superior education so that later they grow up to be virtuous and knowledgeable, children, easily adapt to the environment, and be responsible for themselves and others.

Children have a weak position in the family or society and physically at a certain age children are also very dependent on others. So in Law Number 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare Article 2 paragraph 3, it is stated that children have the right to protection and care, both in the womb and after birth. Children have the right to environmental protection that is considered to threaten their normal growth and development. Where the two verses clearly state the need for child protection in order to realize child welfare and fair treatment of children. Therefore, it is very natural that children receive protection from various types of exploitative, discriminatory, and other deviant treatment.

Children have the right to be protected in a good environment that can encourage their growth and development. The protection and fulfillment of children's rights, apart from being carried out by the state, must also receive great attention from adults, especially parents or guardians of children. Because parents have an absolute obligation to raise children. The wrong parenting can affect him in adapting to his social environment, even though it is very important for his mental formation. Or in other words, the provision of parenting that prioritizes the principles of child protection is very influential for the formation of a quality child's personality.

One of the causes of children's growth and development not being optimal is because parents apply the wrong or inappropriate parenting to their children. Whereas basically every child has different abilities and learning absorption during the process of growth and development. According to Gunarsa, parenting is an active method used as a parent figure. This pattern of behavior can be captured by children positively or negatively.

The application of parenting for each parent is different from each other, depending on the parents. Parenting itself is a fundamental factor in shaping a child's character. A good attitude that needs to be imitated from parents is very necessary for children's growth and development; this is because children absorb and imitate positive and negative things from their environment. Hurlock himself has categorized parenting into 3 types:

Parents who use this parenting style will show and respect complete freedom, by guiding understandingly and providing explanations if the child's wishes or views do not match. In this parenting style, children have a responsible character and behave according to norms.

In practice, parents do not use a single parenting pattern. But in practice, the three parenting styles are often used interchangeably or simultaneously in educating, directing, and guiding their children to be more flexible according to the conditions and situations that occurred at that time. However, a phenomenon that often occurs is that there is often a lack of communication between parents and children. Whereas children should have the right to receive guidance and advice at certain times without feeling that there is a barrier between them.

Limitations that occur in the family, usually occur in families where both parents work together. In fact, with smooth communication, children will feel more cared for in carrying out daily activities which can make children have a sense of responsibility and enthusiasm in carrying out learning activities and will foster high self-confidence.

In Indonesia, most parents still have the assumption that children are individuals who still do not have the power of critical reasoning, which can be included in communication about themselves or about small problems in the family as a form of stimulant in developing

their mindset. A warm family environment and effective two-way communication between children and parents will create a synergistic relationship. Effective communication with children should start at an early age.

Effective communication can be interpreted if the communicator and communicant both have the same view of an information. In his book, Jalaluddin Rahmat explains, which is entitled "Communication Psychology" that effective communication has several characteristics, namely, understanding, can bring joy, improve social relations, influence attitudes, and will eventually lead to action.

Sutton, Johnson and Harris describe methods by which effective communication can be achieved. All three analyze whether effective communication can be established through the support of discussion activities, activities carried out in small groups, and appropriate materials. Although this research focuses on effective communication in teaching and learning activities, what can be concluded here is that a communication process requires activities, methods and other means to run and get effective results.

Effective communication can make it easier for parents to carry out their parenting better. Therefore, communication within the family has a very big influence on the success or failure of children's learning. If parents can encourage and guide children's learning activities, it is estimated that children can achieve good achievements. On the other hand, if parents are indifferent, children's learning activities will be difficult and have an impact on children's achievements.

From the point of view of educational psychology, it is known that the learning achievement obtained by each child is not the same; this is because children's learning achievement is influenced by many factors. According to Slameto, the elements that can affect a child's learning achievement can be divided into two parts:

As a result, the child will grow up to be restless, indecisive, followed by feelings of hatred and revenge so that the child will seek irresponsible escape. Children who do not get love and attention from both parents will feel they have no place to shelter and stand and will not feel comfortable. As a result, children will start to disappear from home and are more comfortable hanging out or hanging out with friends who have a negative influence. Besides that, sometimes children will start trying to lie and also steal to attract attention. The solution to preventing this problem is that parents must maximize their roles as fathers and mothers. Parents who use appropriate and good parenting for children is a must, where parents who use, appropriate parenting will definitely try to understand, motivate, pay attention and understand children.

Thus, it can be concluded that the supporting factor for the success of children's growth and development is the parenting provided by the family. A good family upbringing can help children realize what they dream of. So, it is mandatory for parents to create an atmosphere that can stimulate the brain and creative talents of children and parents must also be able to provide infrastructure.

In Indonesia, there are various regulations related to increasing child protection, such as Presidential Decree no. 36 of 1990 concerning Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Law no. 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. However, there are no laws or regulations that specifically regulate the appropriate standards of parenting to

be given to their children. In fact, the government should make parenting the main focus for better fulfillment of children's rights. In addition, it is hoped that the rules regarding good parenting standards can become a legal umbrella in carrying out all activities involving children. And it is hoped that the government will also make points that specifically and clearly regulate criminal sanctions that regulate parents who provide wrong parenting. Because the provision of wrong parenting can cause disruption of mental growth and development, even worse, it is feared that children will leave the norms that exist in Indonesia and be exposed to radicalism.

3.2 The role of the Government in supporting the improvement of the quality of childcare patterns in Indonesia.

The State of Indonesia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia have the obligation and responsibility to guarantee and respect the human rights of children without distinction of religion, ethnicity, gender, race, ethnicity, class, language and culture, the order of the child's birth, the legal status of the child, and his condition. mental and/or physical. The state and government are also obliged to provide facilities to support child protection. Arrangements that discuss the obligations and responsibilities of the state and also the government are contained in the provisions of Article 21 and also in Article 22 of the Child Protection Law.

Article 23 and Article 24 of the Child Protection Law have regulated state and government guarantees in the implementation of child protection. The state and government have guaranteed the care, protection and welfare of children by taking into account the rights and obligations of parents, guardians, or other people who are responsible for raising children. The state and government have also ensured that children exercise their right to express opinions according to the level of intelligence and age of the child. The guarantee provided is followed by supervision in the implementation of child protection.

The state is the highest and strongest organization and has a very important role in protecting the future of children in their growing period. This is realized by continuously updating regulations relating to children in order to achieve the goal of being able to protect the nation through the fulfillment of child welfare. Child welfare will be easier to obtain if the child has received good treatment. What is meant by getting good treatment here is if the child has fulfilled all his basic needs and rights. But not only that, children also need to develop their potential in society. Child welfare can also be seen when the child feels safe and can also feel that he has received abundant attention from his parents. Indicators of human welfare and dignity can be seen from the indicators, namely in the form of:

1. Security
2. Identity
3. Welfare
4. Freedom

Child welfare is impossible to achieve without good and quality parenting. There have been many programs made by the government that can be used as benchmarks in improving the quality of children and families in Indonesia. Efforts have been made in relation to:

1. Law enforcers (police, prosecutors) and judges process all violations of children's rights firmly, without favoritism, and provide appropriate sanctions for violations that have been committed.
2. The DPR/DPRD continues to make laws/regulations that are in accordance with the latest issues related to child protection and the fulfillment of children's rights.
3. The government makes a program, for example

- a. Health services for children
- b. Increasing the basic education budget
- c. Counseling about good parenting
- d. PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment)

In carrying out its mission, the government takes various ways to achieve the improvement of the body quality and growth and development of Indonesian children as mentioned above. Law enforcement and judges also function as a means that can provide a sense of security in the event of a violation against a child.

Legal regulations also continue to develop in accordance with the latest issues regarding children. This can be used as a control tool if parents apply the wrong parenting style or even ignore it. So that parents will be more vigilant and wiser in raising their children. However, as explained in the previous sub-chapter, there are no official rules that specifically regulate and discuss parenting standards in Indonesia. In fact, if the government immediately focuses on this issue, the 2020-2024 RPJMN draft on family quality, which is one of the development programs in the context of realizing policies and strategic directions, will be easier to achieve. Because, as we know, children are the future successors of the Indonesian nation. As a very important subject for the future of the nation, it is necessary to have a legal umbrella that can regulate and provide clear standards regarding childcare patterns in Indonesia.

The rules in question must specifically regulate what kind of parenting should be applied by the government. So that there are no different views between parents. These parenting standards must be compiled and established in detail with the help of psychologists and education and related institutions. In addition, the government is expected to support research that focuses on the development of children's education, which includes various things including the application of appropriate parenting styles and according to the characteristics of children in Indonesia. This will make it easier for rules regarding parenting to be more easily accepted by various circles of society.

In addition, the government must take concrete steps in achieving the goal of improving the quality of child growth and development in Indonesia, namely by creating various programs that function as a medium for disseminating information and also in order to achieve its vision and mission in supporting improving the quality of child development. As explained in the previous sub-chapter, improving the quality of children's growth and development cannot be separated from the parenting style carried out by parents. Therefore, the government continues to carry out programs that can support good parenting, such as providing child health services, increasing the education budget, and PKK or Empowerment of Prosperous Families.

The provision of children's health services is needed because the level of children's health can have an impact on the quality of the nation's successors, if a child is born with a relatively low level of health, it will affect the condition of the nation's children, because children in their growing period still need more attention from their parents and if their health is disturbed then development will also be hampered. So, the basic need to get attention from their parents is mandatory so that their physical and mental health is maintained and not disturbed. Therefore, the government's role in providing health services can be a forum for health education, sharing motivation and also being a mediator for parents as a provision of knowledge regarding the fulfillment of adequate child nutrition in implementing parenting at home.

An increase in the education budget is needed because education is one of the things that affects the development and progress of the Indonesian nation. As stated in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the Constitution and Article 31 of the 1945 Constitution, which states that the purpose of the opening of the Constitution is to educate the life of the nation, because the life of the nation and state can be realized. If education is held in an integrated manner and the basic educational needs of every citizen are met. The education budget is an effort made by the government to meet the needs of children in order to carry out the function of education. The education budget in Indonesia itself has been stated in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the Education System in Article 49 paragraph 1 concerning the Allocation of Education Funds, which states that education funds other than educator salaries and education costs are allocated at least 20% of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) in the education sector and a minimum of 20% for the education sector from APBD. Therefore, increasing the education budget for children in Indonesia is expected to advance human resources and improve the education system in Indonesia. Because then children can make maximum use of the existing facilities in their schools to develop their skills and talents, besides that the education budget can also be a forum for educators to improve their quality and knowledge to support the teaching and learning process so that educators can also understand and maximize pattern. good parenting to be applied in school.

PKK or Empowerment of Prosperous Families has a goal, namely appreciation, household food management, mutual cooperation, health, clothing, housing, education. In relation to its duties, the PKK focuses on the moral development of family life. This is done because the family is the smallest unit in society that has an important meaning in development. In addition, PKK is also a child protection agent who has a duty in every task to provide knowledge and courage to children to be able to face their future. Therefore, PKK cadres must be more active in carrying out their functions and duties, namely trying to empower families. This can be done in various ways, namely various courses for housewives, managing a reading garden and conducting counseling on parenting or parenting.

Counseling on good parenting is very much needed because this activity is expected to increase the understanding, attitudes, and skills of parents in caring for children from pregnancy to children growing up with various appropriate methods. The government itself must make various efforts and involve many sectors to increase the awareness of parents about providing proper parenting during their growing period. Because parents are the first teachers in providing moral education and have the longest influence on moral development.

Article 9, paragraph 1 of Law Number 35 of 2014, has explained that children have the right to receive education and teaching to support the development of their intelligence in accordance with their interests and talents. Then, in the context of personal development carried out by PKK through parents, it is hoped that moral development will be able to awaken children as a dignified and brilliant young generation.

In this case, the government can implement parenting counseling programs carried out by cadres who have received special training before. In the parenting counseling program, the government can facilitate parents in fostering good character and personality for their children with parenting patterns that are in accordance with the needs of each child. In its application, it must also be based on Pancasila which will focus on parents in educating their children. Meanwhile, to be able to realize this kind of counseling maximally, it is hoped that the government can make activities more interesting so that parents are more enthusiastic to participate.

The counseling program that can be carried out is through various moral messages from child education experts that create a sense of trust by parents or religious leaders for religious-based character education parenting. This is intended so that parents can lovingly provide an understanding of life during an important period of child development. In addition, the government is expected to create programs and/or institutions that specifically manage parenting standards in Indonesia. Which can adjust and focus on the development and growth of children in their family environment.

Thus, the role of the government through programs that have been launched and those that are still in the planning design can have an impact on development as stated in the development sub-affairs in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which makes quality families. part of the development program in order to realize the Policies and Strategies in the 2020-2024 RPJMN Draft. Especially in educational programs related to the moral development of parents in implementing parenting in accordance with the needs of their children. With the hope of forming children with strong personalities as the next generation of the nation and having noble character and high integrity.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the existing discussion, it can be concluded that Indonesia does not yet have laws or regulations that specifically regulate the appropriate standards of parenting to be applied by parents in educating their children. As in Article 23 and Article 24 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, it has been regulated regarding state and government guarantees in the implementation of child protection. Where there is nothing that specifically emphasizes the regulation of good parenting standards that should be applied by parents in Indonesia, it is only emphasized that the state and government guarantee the care, protection, and welfare of children by taking into account their rights and obligations. from parents, guardian or other person responsible for the care process. In fact, the government should make parenting the main focus for better fulfillment of children's rights. In addition, it is hoped that the rules regarding good parenting standards can become a legal umbrella for matters relating to children's growth and development.

Various efforts have been made by the Indonesian government to improve parenting patterns, such as programs designed to improve the quality of child development in Indonesia. But there are no programs and/or institutions that specifically address parenting standards in Indonesia that focus on development. And growth and development of children in the family environment so that Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which makes family quality as part of the development program in order to realize the Policy Directions and Strategies in the 2020-2024 RPJMN Draft can be achieved.

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