

## **THE PROBLEM OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN CIBURIAL VILLAGE, INDONESIA**

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### **Abstract**

Children in Ciburial Village experience several problems including discrimination, violence, exploitation, and neglect of children. UU no. 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare and Law No. 23 of 2002 in Indonesia concerning Child Protection, states the importance of child protection by parents and the community, but this has not been fully met at the level of implementation. To realize child protection, the Bandung regency government, since 2014 has launched a pioneering child-friendly district by forming a child-friendly village including Ciburial Village, Cimenyan Sub-district. The research approach used was qualitative (field research), the source of data in the research amounted to eight people. The main source is the Ciburial Village leader and several Village officials who determine various village policies and programs that support child protection. Data collection techniques used primarily were group interviews with officials in the village of Ciburial, in addition to that also used in-depth interview techniques. The results showed that the fulfillment of children's rights in the context of supporting a village worthy of children is very good, namely by the availability of social institutions in each of the Five Pillars that guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights, fulfillment of civil rights and freedom of children, the right to health and basic welfare, the availability of the family and care environment alternative for children, the right to education, the use of free time and cultural activities based on local wisdom, and provide special protection. Suggestions in this research are the need to continue to promote socialization on child protection, as well as the provision of human resources who are concerned about the protection of children who come from internal circles of Ciburial Village beside the government officials of Ciburial Village to better coordinate with the Government of Bandung Regency and other agencies so that the fulfillment of children's rights in Ciburial Village can run optimally.

### **Keywords:**

Children Protection, Children Neglect, The Fulfillment of Children's Rights, Children's welfare, Child-Friendly Village.

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## INTRODUCTION

The realization of children as qualified young generation, which has the potential to be developed so that they can actively participate in the construction of the Convention on the right of the child (CRC) in the future. They are a group that needs to be prepared for the survival of the nation and state in the future. This has implications for the need to provide special protection for children and fulfillment of their rights so that children are free to interact in life in the community. In accordance with the contents of Law No. 23 of 2002 article 4 concerning child protection, that every child has the right to be able to live, grow, develop and participate appropriately according to human dignity and dignity and get protection from violence and discrimination. The law is a form of the results of ratification. This convention is an international instrument in the field of human rights with the most comprehensive coverage of rights. The CRC consists of 54 articles which are known to date as the only conventions in the field of human rights, especially for children, covering both civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights. Various policies for children have also been made by the Indonesian government including the National Program for Indonesian Children (PNBAI) which includes four major programs namely in the fields of health, education, child protection and HIV / AIDS prevention.

The 2014 Susenas results obtained data from 26 cities / regencies in West Java province. The data shows that the population of West Java aged 0-17 years is approximately 15.5 million consisting of 7.9 million male inhabitants and 7.5 million

female population spread across 19 districts and 8 cities and in Bandung regency occupying second. The 2014 National Socio-Economic Survey results show that the problem of children is still quite high, which can be seen from the number of dropouts, working children and early marriage, especially for girls aged 16-17 years. This condition, especially for poor and remote families, causes quite a number of cases of violence, the number of children with legal problems, exploitation (including trafficking) and discrimination against children.

In its social relations the problem of children is discrimination, violence, exploitation and neglect of children. The results of the Violence against women and children survey (2006) by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPP & PA) indicate that 3 percent of children experience domestic violence in various forms. The number of cases of child violence in the province of West Java is still quite high, although it is not evenly distributed. Violence that occurred during the period of 2011 - 2014, but in 2015 the number has increased where there are 739 cases of violence against children who are victims.

The results of the research also showed that there were cases of violence against children carried out in the family, so that the function of the family that should be a safe place for children and provide protection for children would actually be a place where children get violence. The rise of cases of violence against children, both in the family and community environment shows the lack of protection for children.

This also shows that the environment is friendly and safe for children.

National legislation, both Law no. 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare and Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, has stated the importance of child protection by parents and the community, but this has not been fully met at the level of implementation.

To realize child protection, the Bandung Regency Government, since 2014 has launched a pioneering child-friendly district as a first step in the establishment of child-friendly districts, Bandung Regency has pioneered four villages as Child-Friendly Villages. The four villages are Pamekaran (Soreang), Pasir Huni Village (Cimaung) Ciburial Village (Cimenyan) and Buah Batu Village (Bojongsoang). Other steps that have been taken by the Bandung Regency Government in pioneering the establishment of child-friendly Regency (KLA), including the socialization of Child-Friendly RWs in 31 RWs (Rukun Warga) spread across 31 subdistricts, the making of Bandung Regent's Regulation No. 46/2014 concerning Bandung Regency is Eligible for Children and Bandung Regent Decree No. 463 / Kep.451-BKBP / 2014 concerning the Child-Friendly Regency task force with its main indicators in the fulfillment of children's rights.

Bandung Regency prioritizes the fulfillment of children's rights is very urgent. Because from year to year the child's problems are increasing. The high problem of children was also recognized by the Bandung Times on July 26, 2015. The data in the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) as of April 2015, there were 6,006 cases of children in conflict with

the Law (ABH) and then the problem of parenting reached 3,160 cases, related to education 1,764 cases, health and Narcotics, Psychotropics and Other Additives (NAPZA) 1,366 cases and cybercrime / pornography reached 1,032 cases, even in 2015 there were more than 76 reported cases of violence against children.

The declaration of Bandung Regency as a Regency program that prioritizes the fulfillment of children's rights which were initiated by realizing 4 child-friendly villages must be carried out thoroughly involving all elements of society, ranging from the government, private sector, NGOs, academics, journalists, religious leaders, in addition to the parents itself. According to the regulation, there are four indicators that a district can be called a child-eligible district. Among the availability of laws and policies for the fulfillment of children's rights, as well as the percentage of the budget for the fulfillment of children's rights, including the budget for institutional strengthening. To meet these criteria, it is necessary to have the involvement of all parties, including the role of the community.

Basically child protection aims to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and dignity, as well as get protection from violence, discrimination and neglect for the realization of children in Bandung, West Java Regency Faith and pious, intelligent, quality, noble and prosperous. Specifically, the Arrangement of the Implementation of a Child-Friendly Village in this Regional Regulation is intended to (a) guarantee the fulfillment of the Rights of the Child to be able to live,

grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity of humanity, for the realization of quality, noble and prosperous children; (b) ensuring the fulfillment of children's rights in creating a sense of security, friendliness, friendship; (c) protect children from the threat of social problems in their lives; (d) develop children's potential, talents and creativity; and (e) optimize the role and function of the family as the first educational basis for children; and (e) building regional facilities and infrastructure that are able to meet the basic needs of children to grow and develop optimally.

The Bandung Regency Government has promoted the fulfillment of children's rights through the pioneering of child-friendly villages in four villages in Bandung Regency, one of which is in Ciburial Village, Cimenyan Sub-district since 2014. The purpose of this socialization is expected that the parties concerned with child protection, especially local village government officials, can understand and prepare themselves to make policy changes and implement appropriate programs as quickly as possible to form a child-friendly village with the main indicator being the fulfillment of children's rights.

Ciburial Village, Cimenyan Sub-district, Bandung Regency, has focused on fulfilling children's rights based on the consideration that the area is vulnerable to the emergence of various children's problems besides having the uniqueness of having a Hong community that provides free space for children to carry out joint activities in the form of games initiated by the local community and since 2014 a child care community has been formed, namely

KOMPAK and FORMAPA in collaboration with practicum students at STKS Bandung and activities for other children. Based on population data in 2015 the number of children in Cimenyan Sub-district was 37,741 children or around 35.90% of the total population. From this number, several types of child problems were found in Ciburial Village, including 15 juvenile delinquents, dropping out of school due to economic factors, 1 child with 5 disabilities, 7 children with violence, and 3 undernourished children under five (the result of Cucu Suhendar's research, 2015 ).

Changes in policy specifically to implement the fulfillment of children's rights require a variety of readiness, which includes: first, human resources including the readiness of village officials, families, communities and children themselves; secondly, changes in programs for fulfilling children's rights; and third, program support facilities. Preparation related to these aspects is certainly not a simple matter considering the application of fulfilling children's rights will result in various consequences including, the willingness of human resources including village government officials and the community in Ciburial Village to work more intensively with children and families and work with Social Agencies and other stakeholders.

In this connection, it is necessary to have a study to understand the extent of the fulfillment of village children's rights in the Ciburial Village towards the realization of a Child-Friendly Village to be implemented. This research is focused on answering the main questions as follows: "How is the Fulfillment of Children's Rights in Ciburial Village in Bandung Regency?" with sub-

problems as follows: (1) How is the Availability of Human Resources to fulfill the rights of children, (2) How is the availability of Social Institutions that guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights? (3) How are the fulfillment of civil rights and freedom of children in Ciburial Village? (4) How is the fulfillment of basic health and welfare rights? (5) What are the rights to education, the use of leisure and culture based on local wisdom? and (6) What are the obstacles in fulfilling children's rights in Ciburial Village?

The research aimed to obtain a comprehensive and in-depth picture of the fulfillment of children's rights in Ciburial Village, Bandung Regency which is composed of: Availability of human resources and social institutions that guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights, fulfillment of civil rights and freedom of children in Ciburial Village, Health Rights and basic Welfare , Right to Education, Utilization of free time and culture based on local wisdom as well as obstacles experienced in fulfilling children's rights in Ciburial Village.

Some basic concepts used in this study are based on the theory that all children are indeed the responsibility of the family, parents / guardians and institutions that deal with children's social problems, such as social services. This is related to social welfare efforts for children as stipulated in article 2 of Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning children's rights, that:

1. Children have the right to get welfare, care, care and guidance based on good love in his family or in special care to grow and develop properly

2. Children have the right to receive services in developing their abilities and social life in accordance with the culture and national personality, to become good and useful citizens..
3. Children have the right to get care and protection, both during the womb and already born.
4. Children have the right to get protection of the environment which can harm and inhibit his growth and development according to natural means.

These rights are reaffirmed in Law Number 23 Year 2002 Concerning Child Protection, article 2 states that children's rights based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child:

1. Non-discrimination
2. The best interests of children
3. The right to life, survival and development
4. The Appreciation of children's opinions.

Non-fulfillment of children's rights is basically an effort to provide protection for children so that children function according to appropriate expectations in certain situations and do not cause problems for children. Child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, develop and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity of humanity and receive protection from violence and discrimination (Law on Child Protection No. 23 of 2002 concerning child protection Article 1 paragraph (2)). Then in Article 13 paragraph (1) the child protection law states that "Every child during the care of a parent, guardian, or any other party responsible for care, is entitled to protection from recognition":

1. Discrimination
2. Both economic and sexual exploitation
3. Neglected
4. Cruelty, Violence, and Persecution
5. Injustice, and
6. Other wrong treatment

Child welfare will only be achieved if the child's needs can be met naturally, physically, mentally, spiritually and socially. Fulfillment of children's needs related to children's rights that must be given by parents, society, and government, it can be understood that every child has rights, which basically require the fulfillment of these rights. The children's rights mentioned above are emphasized again in Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning child protection, in article 2 it is stated that children's rights based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child include: 1) Non-discrimination, 2) the best interests of the child, 3) the right to life, survival and development, 4) respect for children's opinions. The review shows that the welfare of children is implicit in meeting their needs and rights.

These needs are typical needs for children consisting of various levels of intensity, each of which is limited by several factors including individual factors, social, cultural and religious factors, including values. Psychological-sociological needs that encourage children to behave in a unique way.

If psychological-sociological needs can be adequately met, it will bring balance and integrity to personal integration; children can feel happy, harmonious, happy, and so on. However, if these needs cannot be met, then there is no satisfaction in the life of a child, children can experience

frustration, as well as obstructed and inhibited the development of positive attitudes so that they will experience obstacles and feel meaningless in their lives. Likewise, if all aspects of the needs of children are met, a level of well-being for the child will be achieved. Village/Local Government development that unites the commitment and resources of the village government that involves the community and business community in the village to promote, protect, fulfill and fulfill respect children's rights, which are planned consciously and sustainably.

Everyone must have the right, the child is no exception. The Indonesian government has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) through Presidential Decree Number 39 of 1990. According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), every child has rights that cover four fields:

1. The right to survival, the right to preserve and maintain life, and the right to obtain the highest standards of health and the best possible care.
2. Right to protection, protection from discrimination, exploitation, violence, and neglect.
3. The right to growth and development, the right to education, and the right to attain an adequate standard of living for physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development.
4. The right to participate, the right to express opinions in all matters affecting the child

Based on the explanation of children's rights above it can be concluded that children's rights include the right to life,

the right to protection, the right to development, the right to participate, the right to service, and the right to welfare. Limitations regarding information about children's rights is a problem because it causes children's rights to be neglected. Therefore, we must socialize children's rights to the wider community so that children's problems can be overcome.

Child protection means protecting the potential of resources and building people towards a just and prosperous society. According to Law Number 35, the Year 2014 of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection Article 1 Paragraph 2, child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate, optimally by human dignity and dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination.

According to the Act, it stresses that the responsibility of parents, family, community, government, and the state is an activity that is carried out continuously for the protection of children's rights. Child protection efforts need to be implemented as early as possible, from the fetus in the womb to the 18-year-old child. The law lays the obligation to protect children based on the principles, namely: 1. Non-discrimination; 2. The best interests of the child; 3. The right to life, survival, and development; and 4. Appreciation of children's opinions.

Child protection efforts need the role of the community, whether through child protection institutions, religious institutions, non-governmental organizations, social organizations, social organizations, mass media, or educational institutions. Therefore,

for the sake of complete human development and civilization, each person must work towards the protection of children by their abilities. Every child has the right to carry out their obligations to fight for their survival, growth, and protection for themselves.

## **METHODS**

The research approach used is qualitative (field research) with a case study strategy. Referring to Stake (1994) and Yin (1996): "case studies are the application of a series of work methods to gain knowledge and understanding of one or more social events/symptoms". Through this method, it is expected to be able to build an understanding of various aspects that can demonstrate the readiness of the village government in the formation of a child-friendly village, so that it can get a complete and overall picture of the patterns of behavior, actions, and interactions of the village government apparatus especially in the formation of a child-friendly village.

Informants were determined purposively, namely determining informants on the basis that the selected informants were those who were actively involved in fulfilling children's rights for more than two years so that they were very aware of the efforts made to fulfill children's rights both by village officials, the community and business world. Data sources involved in the overall study were eight people. the main source is the Ciburial Village leader and several Village officials totaling 3 people who determine various village policies and programs that support child protection which consists of the village head, village

secretary, and social service units who carry out active daily tasks in protecting children, besides the source of information came from the children's work team from representatives of the Five Pillars of Villages in the village of five people, who in the last 3 years were very active in carrying out child protection activities in Ciburial Village specifically in fulfilling children's rights. Data collection techniques carried out by in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with the scope of the question of the availability of human resources to fulfill children's rights, the availability of social institutions that guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights, fulfillment of civil rights and freedom of children in Ciburial Village, the fulfillment of basic health and welfare rights, education rights, use of free time and culture based on local wisdom and obstacles in fulfilling children's rights in Ciburial Village.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The Bandung Regency Government has promoted the fulfillment of children's rights by pioneering child-friendly villages in four villages in Bandung Regency, one of which is in Ciburial Village, Cimenyan Sub-district, since 2014. The purpose of this socialization is expected that the parties concerned with child protection, especially local government officials, can understand and prepare themselves to make policy changes and program implementation by the fulfillment of children's rights as soon as possible so that the Child-friendly Village can be realized immediately. The following are the results of research on the fulfillment of children's rights to accelerate the

formation of a child-friendly village in Ciburial.

### **Availability of Social Institutions that guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights**

The Ciburial Village Government strongly supports the fulfillment of children's rights as a policy to regulate various programs or activities by providing Human Resources and facilities by forming institutions that provide the fulfillment of children's rights, especially in the health and education sectors such as Posyandu and PAUD in almost every RW.

### **Availability of Human Resources in Fulfilling Children's Rights**

Human resources (HR) who are active in fulfilling children's rights in Ciburial Village have so far been handled by 12 village government officials but they already have their respective duties and functions by their positions so that no one is given a specific task to carry out the fulfillment of children's rights, so far, the head of the service is more often given the task of handling most of the activities of fulfilling children's rights and is assisted by the child work team that is in every RW.

In Ciburial Village, there are 16 children working teams consisting of cadres who specifically carry out activities to fulfill children's rights, both at the RW level and the village level consisting of women and aged between 26 and 52 years. They are cadres from each RW and have high motivation to carry out activities for the benefit of children even though no strings attached.



For the village government, the presence of cadres as a child work team acts as the spearhead of various child protection programs and strongly supports the fulfillment of children's rights in Ciburial Village, since 2015 has been active in various activities to fulfill children's rights in the village and according to informants the cadres were selected by considerations, namely: (1) Social life and willing to do activities The cadres who carry out activities to fulfill the rights of children do not require certain conditions, but specific criteria are needed so that the program can run optimally such as the amount of social life, want to do activities, want to advance the village without expecting compensation, willing prepare energy and time for activities. (2) Motivation to want to work and learn Other criteria that are used as a basis for village officials in recruiting cadres are those who have the motivation to want to work and carry out activities and learn anything and want to serve. Besides, another thing that in the view of the important informants as the basis for the recruitment of the work team is to have the support of the husband or family.

The achievement indicators for the implementation of children's rights in Ciburial Village can be seen from the following aspects

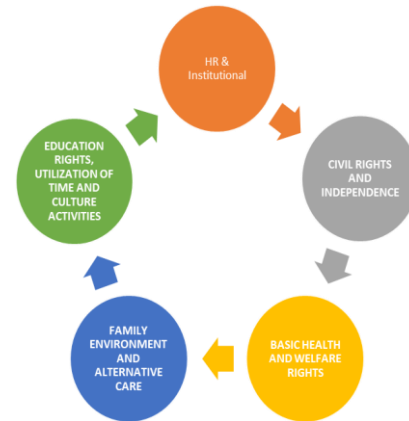


Figure 1: The indicator of children's rights in Ciburial Village 2017

**The availability of institutions that guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights**

- a. Activate institutions in each RW that provide the fulfillment of children's rights, especially in education and health such as Posyandu and PAUD by making data of children disaggregated according to sex, age, at the village level.
- b. Forming child protection cadres in each RW by juxtaposing with the PKK 3 working groups in each RW so that each RW has a representative of the child work team totaling two cadres and the other PKK cadres supporting every activity to fulfill children's rights.
- c. Organizing training courses related to child protection such as training on child protection, children's rights, and training on "good parenting" childcare in several RWs since 2014.
- d. Arranging a joint plan with the Ciburial Village children's work team to carry out activities to fulfill children's rights in several RWs. This activity is supported by several parties such as the College of Social Welfare, and companies in the Ciburial Village.

- e. The involvement of the business world in fulfilling children's rights by way of restaurants and cafes routinely provides a certain amount of money for the activities of children in school and PAUD.

### **The Fulfillment of Civil Rights and Children's Freedom**

For the village government, the fulfillment of civil rights and child freedom has been going well, this is proven by the following findings:

- a. The involvement of children, especially those of adolescents, has started to be carried out and initiated through youth clubs so that youth play a role as the spearhead of various child protection programs and strongly support the fulfillment of children's rights in Ciburial Village.
- b. Since 2015 there has been the involvement of children (representatives of groups of children aged 15-18 years) in village development planning meetings although it is still very limited.
- c. The existence and functioning of the children's forum/group / community in the village with the FORMAPA (Child Care Forum) in RW 01 and RW 05
- d. In Ciburial Village there are around 1034 children and almost all of them have birth certificates, only 10% still have no birth certificate, but the Village Government for the last 2 years in cooperation with Disdukcapil Bandung Regency has held a free certificate program in the Village.
- e. All children are already listed on the Family Card

### **Basic Health and Welfare Rights**

The results showed that the fulfillment of the rights to basic health and welfare for children in Ciburial Village was carried out by village officials and the community as seen from:

- a. The percentage of toddlers who routinely check their health every month at every neighborhood health center ranges from 70 to 80%
- b. The quality of service at the posyandu is improved by providing additional food for each toddler who visits as well as providing door prizes every month in a particular month
- c. About 99% of children under five examined at the Posyandu are in good nutrition
- d. Pregnant women regularly go to the nearest Posyandu and village midwives

### **The right to education, utilization of leisure and cultural activities**

The results showed that in the Ciburial village the fulfillment of the right to education, the use of free time and cultural activities based on local wisdom had been carried out in a planned manner in the last 5 years, this was illustrated as follows:

- a. In Ciburial Village about 15 formal educational institutions are ranging from PAUD, Kindergarten, Elementary School, Middle School, High School, and even Higher Education (Unisba). The availability of formal educational institutions in the Ciburial village environment has led to almost all school-age children already attending school. Only about 1% of school-aged children who drop out of school are due to lack of encouragement and motivation from

- parents and the influence of the child's social environment, especially in hamlet 4.
- b. In some locations in Ciburial Village available play facilities such as soccer fields, parks for children so that children can develop their creativity.
  - c. There is a studio or association for children whose name is the Hong community which preserves and creates various forms of traditional toys and packaging them in commercial form and gets a warm welcome both inside and outside the village. Even already able to invite local tourists to participate in activities in the Hong community.
  - d. The availability of several institutions or skills courses in the village.
- b. Limited facilities and infrastructure that accelerate support for the establishment of institutions for fulfilling children's rights. While this is only limited to the preparation of facilities and infrastructure of roads around schools or PAUD by providing zebra cross around schools.
  - c. Budget: There are no special funds from the village government for programs to fulfill children's rights

#### **Efforts that have been made:**

The various efforts made to overcome these obstacles are:

- a. Recruiting child protection cadres in each RW
- b. child protection training such as training on child protection, children's rights, and "good parenting" childcare
- c. Developing joint plans with the Community Work Team on children
- d. Establish cooperation with universities (STKS / Poltekesos, Stikes, Unisba), and the company (Restaurants, Cafes, and Hotels) in the Ciburial Village environment that contribute to the fulfillment of children's rights

#### **Obstacles in the fulfillment of children's rights**

All informants, both village government officials and the Community Work Team in the field of children, are aware that to make changes it is necessary to involve all stakeholders in the fulfillment of children such as the community, community leaders, the business world as well as support from existing tertiary institutions so that the village is child-friendly. To fulfill the rights of children, the Ciburial Village government began to provide socialization to all parties including the community, but still faced with the following obstacles:

- a. Human resource limitations: no officer is given a specific task to carry out the fulfillment of children's rights, as well as village officials' understanding of the limited fulfillment of children's rights programs.

#### **DISCUSSION**

Regulations regarding the fulfillment of children's rights are important instruments in the regulation of child protection, especially for the protection and care of children. This policy has responded to the change in the paradigm of child protection by taking into account the fulfillment of children's rights, recommendations of research findings on the fulfillment of children's rights in Ciburial Village is a policy that needs to be implemented

immediately, readiness efforts from the Ciburial village government including relevant stakeholders such as community leaders, children's work teams, private parties and universities around Ciburial Village. The local government of Bandung Regency is responsible for the implementation of the program, and other parties both government and private as well as the community as supporters. The results of research on the fulfillment of children's rights in Ciburial Village can be concluded as follows;

1. Ciburial Village Government has been very responsive to the fulfillment of children's rights. This is indicated by the availability of social institutions in each RW that guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights in the form of posyandu and PAUD.
2. Received the designation as a child-friendly village since 2014 and raised awareness of various parties in the village to determine the fulfillment of children's rights correctly
3. Conducted information on fulfilling children's rights in every RW held in the first year after being determined as a child-friendly village.
4. Forming cadres in each RW by juxtaposing with 3 PKK working groups in each RW so that each RW has a child work team representative of two cadres and the other PKK cadres support every activity to fulfill children's rights.
5. Organizing training courses related to child protection such as training on child protection, children's rights, and "good parenting" childcare training in several RWs since 2014.
6. Arranged a joint plan with the Ciburial Village children's work team to carry out activities to fulfill children's rights in several RWs. This activity is supported by several parties such as the College of Social Welfare, and companies in the Ciburial Village.
7. Allocating a special budget for activities to fulfill children's rights.
8. Ciburial Village, Cimenyan Sub-district, Bandung Regency has implemented a village program in fulfilling children's rights. But in general at the time of this research, Ciburial Village, Cimenyan Sub-district, Bandung Regency was not optimal in fulfilling children's rights. This is indicated:
  - a. There are only 16 people who know fulfilling children's rights, namely village leaders, service sections, and child-friendly teams. Their understanding is also still minimal about fulfilling children's rights.
  - b. For the fulfillment of children's rights, the provisions of the Ciburial Village need practical guidelines that can be applied by the child work team.
  - c. The stages of activities to fulfill children's rights are still carried out informally through limited discussion and incidental activities, not formally programmed.
  - d. However, there have been several efforts undertaken relating to the fulfillment of children's rights, namely establishing posyandu and PAUD in each RW, the existence of a family strengthening program for childcare, and starting to involve and pay attention to children's voices in

the activities of utilizing children's free time and preparation of facilities and infrastructure village.

- e. The Ciburial Village Government has coordinated with various parties including the private sector and universities around the village in fulfilling children's rights.

To make effective the fulfillment of children's rights in the village of Ciburial it is suggested as follows :

1. The Bandung Regency Government is expected to make the following efforts:
  - a. Intensifying the activities of socializing the fulfillment of children's rights among the village government, community leaders, child work teams, and private parties in the Ciburial Village and other areas to support all child protection programs designed.
  - b. Conducting seminars with families and children to get opinions or responses from children and families about fulfilling children's rights programs.
  - c. Making technical guidelines for officers or work teams of children based on the role and duties in protecting children in carrying out the fulfillment of children's rights.
2. Ciburial Village Cimenyan Sub-district as a village that fulfills children's rights has had human resources, facilities, and networks to immediately improve themselves in providing services by Child protection standards. Activities to streamline the readiness for implementation of standards that can be done are:

- a. Developing guidelines in carrying out the fulfillment of child rights.
- b. Making effective discussions that have been held with universities such as STKS / Poltekesosd to better understand the fulfillment of children's rights standards.
- c. Conducting a joint review of services that have been carried out to find out which ones are approaching the standards and which are not by the standards of fulfilling children's rights.

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