

Level of Understanding of Pre-School Teachers on Child Rights Fulfillment and Protection at Paud Unit in Gunung Talang Sub-District, Solok Regency, West Sumatra

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ABSTRACT

This research is based on the unknown level of understanding of PAUD teachers about the fulfillment of children's rights and protection in the PAUD Unit of Gunung Talang Sub-district. Quantitative descriptive research with the method used is the survey method. The subjects of this study were PAUD teachers in Gunung Talang Sub-district, totaling people. The instrument in this study used a Yes-No choice test where the data analysis technique used Rasch Model analysis. The Rasch model uses the principle of probability on each available option which in classical test theory is preferred to the total score of the results of the test or questionnaire. The results showed that the level of understanding of PAUD teachers about the fulfillment of children's rights and protection in the PAUD Unit of Gunung Talang Subdistrict was in the "low" category of 51.31%, "medium" of 40.79%, and "high" of 7.9%. Based on the average value, which is 3.28%, the level of understanding of PAUD teachers about the fulfillment of the rights and protection of children in the PAUD Unit of Gunung Talang Sub-district, Solok District, West Sumatra is in the "low" category.

Keywords: *ECD Teachers' Understanding, Child Rights and Protection*

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INTRODUCTION

Children are individuals as a gift from God Almighty who play an important role in determining the survival of mankind and the survival of a nation and state in the future. In children, dignity and rights as human beings must be upheld. Serious efforts are needed so that every child gets the maximum opportunity to grow and develop optimally both physically, mentally and socially. This is what drives the awareness and movement that sees the need for an organizational oversight of child protection. Therefore, child protection is something that must be considered and guaranteed in every aspect of life. Child protection includes health, education, social, psychological and legal aspects. To ensure that children's rights are protected, clear and concrete legal instruments are needed.

Child Protection is all activities to ensure and protect children and their rights in order to live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity of

humanity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination (Presidential Regulation number 25 of 2021 concerning KLA).

Stakeholders around the world recognize the importance of implementing and protecting children's rights. Member states of the United Nations (UN) develop international treaties and legal norms that can serve as guidelines for the realization of children's rights and protection. The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child on November 20, 1989 to commemorate World Children's Day.

Indonesia has accepted the Convention on the Rights of the Child, since January 26, 1990, Indonesia is one of the countries that signed the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which subsequently converted the Convention on the Rights of the Child into positive law and ratified it on September 5, 1990 based on Presidential Decree No.36 of 1990.

Indonesia takes fundamental steps to realize and protect children's rights According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child protection is contained in the Second Amendment to the 1945 Constitution containing Article 28B paragraph (2) which reads: "Every child has the right to survival, growth and development and the right to protection from violence and discrimination". In addition, Indonesia also has a Protection Law Number 23 of 2002 which is based on two main pillars of implementing children's rights and special protection of children. The spirit of upholding children's rights and protecting children became the foundation for the Indonesian government to issue many other laws and regulations to support the protection of children's rights. According to WHO (2019), there are still millions of children around the world who are not registered as citizens and do not have the same access or rights as registered children. This is due to a variety of factors, including a lack of awareness about the importance of newborn registration, the complexity of the registration process, and social and economic issues faced by some families.

Notes on Child Protection Supervision during Pandemic Transition; Positive Parenting, Indonesian Children Free from Violence (Published by Admin KPAI January 20, 2023 in Publications, KPAI News, Press Releases), KPAI 2022 data shows that 4,683 complaints were received. The highest number of complaints is the Special Protection of Children (PKA) cluster with 2,133 cases. The most cases of children being victims of sexual crimes were 834 cases. The Family Environment and Care cluster had 1,960 complaints. Children who were victims of parenting conflicts/problematic parents/families filed the most complaints of child rights violations, with 479 cases. This shows that the family should be the safest and most comfortable place for children, but on the contrary it is often the place where children's rights are violated. Parents are responsible for the care, nurturing, education and protection of children. In the cluster approach, there were 429 cases of violations of children's rights in the education, recreation and cultural activities cluster, and 120 cases of children victims of the realization of children's rights in health and welfare services. Then, there were 502 cases of children being victims of physical and/or mental violence. And finally, there are still other cases of child rights violations totaling 95 cases.

Presidential Regulation (PERPRES) No. 60 of 2013 on Holistic Integrative Early

Childhood Development, in CHAPTER 2 article 2 mentions the protection of children from all forms of violence, neglect, mistreatment, and exploitation wherever the child is; In the HI ECD technical guidelines there are 4 services carried out, where the fourth is Protection Services meaning that all children in the PAUD Unit must be protected from physical violence and non-physical violence, in the sense that child protection must be part of the institution's mission, HI ECD requires the involvement of various parties in the implementation, where the elements of the

PAUD unit have the role of organizing HI ECD services with the guidance and supervision of relevant agencies. The role of teachers is very important, where as professionals in charge of planning, implementing learning, and assessing learning outcomes, as well as providing guidance, training, care and protection are expected to be at the forefront of understanding the rights and laws of early childhood protection.

Parents, as the first and primary caregivers and educators, and professionals working with and for children, namely those as organizers and managers of early childhood education units, early childhood educators, and early childhood education personnel to analyze legal policies and legal protection as an urgent need. Children must be protected from violence in any form. They must know as early as possible the existence of their rights that must be protected. The role of early childhood teachers is to lay the initial foundation that will provide this knowledge to the entire school community.

Based on observations made at several early childhood education institutions, it is found that there are still teachers who do not understand the rights and protection of children while Solok Regency has been declared a child-friendly district so this encourages researchers to conduct research related to the level of understanding of PAUD teachers of the rights and protection of children in PAUD units in Gunung Talang District, West Sumatra.

METHODS

The method used in this research is survey method and data collection technique using Yes-No choice test. This study aims to determine how high the level of understanding of PAUD teachers about the rights and protection of children in Gunung Talang District, Solok Regency, West Sumatra. Sample data collection is done by grouping based on population. Data were collected using standardized instruments from the Child Protection System Training module issued by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. The data collected were analyzed with the Rasch Model using the principle of probability on each available option which in classical test theory is preferred to the total score of the results of the test or questionnaire (Sumintono & Widhiarso, 2015).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 4. 1 Frequency distribution of Teacher Ability

No.	Interval	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	$x \leq 2$	Low	39	51,31

2	$3 \leq x \leq 4$	Medium	31	40,79
3	$x > 5$	High	6	7,9
Total			76	100

Based on the results of the study, it shows that the level of understanding of PAUD teachers about the rights and protection of children in GunungTalang District is in the "Low" category.

The highest percentage had a "low" understanding of 39 teachers or 51.31%, followed by a "medium" understanding of 40.79% or 31 teachers, and a "high" understanding of only 6 teachers or 7.9%.

The data shows that PAUD teachers' understanding of the rights and protection of children in Gunung Talang Sub-district is not optimal, meaning that the level of understanding of PAUD teachers about the rights and protection of children in Gunung Talang Sub-district must still be improved.

The results of this study indicate that the level of child rights and protection in Talang Sub-district is still relatively low. This is shown from the survey results which illustrate that most PAUD teachers in Talang Sub- district still do not understand and know well how to fulfill the rights and protection of children in Talang Sub- district.

Therefore, based on the findings of this study, it is necessary to make efforts to increase the understanding of PAUD teachers so that teachers have a better understanding and knowledge in optimizing early childhood development as a whole and comprehensively. Thus, the rights and protection of children in PAUD units in Gunung Talang sub-district can be increased.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that the level of understanding of PAUD teachers about the rights and protection of children in PAUD Units in Talang Sub-district, Solok Regency, West Sumatra is in the "Low" category of 51.31%, "Medium" of 40.79%, and "High" of 7.9%. Based on the average value, which is 3.28%, the level of understanding of PAUD teachers about the rights and protection of children in PAUD units in Talang sub-district, Solok district, West Sumatra is in the "LOW" category.

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