

Assistance of the Madura Community Towards a Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Village Karangbayat Village, Sumberbaru District, Jember Regency

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ABSTRACT

Karangbayat Village is one of the villages in Sumberbaru District that has prepared itself to go to one of the DRPPA (Women Friendly and Child Care Villages) in the Jember Regency. In 2023, the Karangbayat Regional Government will start preparing for the reactivation of the Child Task Force and the Gender Mainstreaming Working Group. Departing from the phenomena that have been explained, the Jember University service team carried out service to Karangbayat Village, Sumberbaru District, Jember Regency in the form of socialization about Women-Friendly and Child Care Villages. Through this socialization, it is hoped that Karangbayat Village in 2024 can realize a Women-Friendly and Child Care Village. In the implementation of community service activities for the Madurese ethnic community in Karangbayat Village, Sumberbaru District, Jember Regency, several methods of implementation and assistance will be applied. The stages that will be carried out are the preparation stage, the implementation of assistance, and evaluation.

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INTRODUCTION

The existence of Village Law No.6 of 2014 concerning Villages, becomes a reference in village development, village arrangement and governance, village empowerment, village development, and integrated and sustainable rural area development towards a strong, independent, democratic, prosperous village with justice. Through Village Law No. 6 of 2014, it is also one of the strategies to accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in all villages in Indonesia. One of the innovations made is to contribute positively to women and children. This is because about two-thirds of the villagers are women and children.

Indonesia's population reaches 270 million people with a composition of 43% living in villages (BPS, 2020). Of these, about 49.5% were women, and about 30.1% were children. Based on this amount, 65% will be a large capital in achieving development policies, programs, and activities, including SDGs.

Based on these data, Women-Friendly and Child Care Village (DRPPA) is one of the programs that integrate gender perspectives and children's rights into the governance of village governance, village development, and village community development and empowerment, which is carried out in a planned, comprehensive, sustainable manner. Villages must provide a sense of security and comfort for their communities, especially women and children, fulfill the right to protection from all forms of violence and

discrimination, and provide public facilities and infrastructure that are friendly to women and children. DRPPA is a village model developed by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Care to answer 5 directives of the President of the Republic of Indonesia starting from the village level, namely 1) increasing women's empowerment in the field of entrepreneurship with a gender perspective; 2) increasing the role of mothers/families in the upbringing/education of children; 3) a decrease in violence against women and children; 4) decrease in child labor; and 5) prevention of child marriage (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021). By realizing the 5 Presidential directives, it is hoped that DRPPA can narrow the gender gap, as well as increase the active role of women, especially in the political, decision-making, and economic fields as well as the accommodation of children's rights.

Indicators of the success of DRPPA development and development, including the extent to which policies in villages regulate the implementation of DRPPA, increasing women entrepreneurs in villages, increasing women's representation in village structures and Village Consultative Bodies (BPD), increasing the participation of women and children in the village development process, increasing the role of mothers and families in child care and education, no children working, No married children under the age of 18, and no violence against women and children. In the event of violence, women and children victims of violence receive comprehensive services.

Village Heads are encouraged to update Village Data Based on Village SDGs, especially the existence of disaggregated data to make it easier to map the problems and potentials of a village, especially problems related to women and children. So far, villages often only look for village potential but do not explore village problems.

Karangbayat Village is one of the villages in Sumberbaru District that has prepared itself to go to one of the DRPPA in the Jember Regency. In 2023, the Karangbayat Government will start preparing for the reactivation of the Child Task Force and the Gender Mainstreaming Task Force. In addition, the Karangbayat Government in 2023 is also collaborating with UNICEF to deal with the high number of Out-of-School Children (ATS) through activities in the Youth Circle.

Departing from the phenomena that have been explained, it is the reason for the Jember University service team to carry out service in Karangbayat Village, Sumberbaru District, Jember Regency in the form of socialization about Women-Friendly and Child Care Villages. Through this socialization, it is hoped that Karangbayat Village in 2024 can realize a Women-Friendly and Child Care Village.

METHOD

In the implementation of community service activities for the Madurese ethnic community in Karangbayat Village, Sumberbaru District, Jember Regency, several methods of implementation and assistance will be applied. The stages that will be carried out are the preparation stage, the implementation of assistance, and evaluation. The following is the description of each stage.

2.1 Preparatory Phase

The preparation stage is the initial stage carried out before the implementation of mentoring covering various things, namely: initial observation activities, mapping problems in the field, and preparing the design of mentoring activities.

2.1.1 Initial Observations

According to Patton (in Poerwandari, 1998: 43), the purpose of observation is to describe the setting being studied, the activities that take place, the people involved in the activity, and the meaning of events seen from their perspective in the observed events. Initial observations were carried out to understand the complexity and dynamics that occur in the field related to women and children problems in Karangbayat Village, Sumberbaru District, Jember Regency. This observation activity is focused on understanding the social conditions of the community, environmental conditions, and various potential areas related to women's and children's problems. In addition, it also looks at various activities that have taken place so far, the success of the program, difficulties, and various problems that are felt. Observations were made using two approaches, namely participatory approaches, and interviews (discussions). The choice of the method is based on various reasons for the ease of implementation of the mentoring process. At the time of initial observation, the partner will make a partnership agreement (MoU) with the activity implementer.

2.1.2 Problem Mapping

Data from initial observations, are then classified and formulated. Various problems, obstacles, and shortcomings faced by the community are then mapped and various problem formulations are made to facilitate the design of mentoring activities and the preparation of solutions to solve them.

2.1.3 Preparation of Mentoring Activities Design

To achieve the expected goals of the mentoring process, a set of mature, structured, and systematic planning is needed. The design of this mentoring program is based on the results of initial observations and problem mapping. The composition of the activity design in this mentoring program contains details of the schedule of activities that last for approximately six months, the type of activities to be held referring to the problem, and the method of implementing assistance by partner conditions.

2.2 Mentoring Phase

The mentoring process is carried out by following the planning scheme. Mentoring activities will be carried out regularly during the service period (four months) and at any time after the service period. The design of activities that will be carried out in the mentoring stage is in the form of encouraging, guarding, and assisting the formation of a child task force and a Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) group.

2.2.1 FGD to Encourage, Supervise, and Assist the Activation of the Child Task Force and PUG Working Group

This area is carried out by sitting together with the Karangbayat Village Posyandu Cadre, Youth Circle Coordinator, BPD Karangbayat Village, Karangbayat Village Apparatus, Karangbayat Village PKK, Karangbayat Village Companion

2.2.2 Training on Child Care Village

Technically, it is a training on sharing knowledge and skills about Desa Peduli Anak. The participants of this training were Karangbayat Village Posyandu Cadres, Youth Circle Coordinator, BPD Karangbayat Village, Karangbayat Village Apparatus, Karangbayat Village PKK, Karangbayat Village Companion

2.2.3 Training on Women-Friendly Villages

Technically, it is a training on sharing knowledge and skills about Women-Friendly Villages. The participants of this training were Karangbayat Village Posyandu Cadres, Youth Circle Coordinator, BPD Karangbayat Village, Karangbayat Village Apparatus, Karangbayat Village PKK, Karangbayat Village Companion

2.3 Evaluation Phase

This evaluation is expected to provide information about the development of ongoing activities, as well as to find out various obstacles and problems faced in the field so that later improvements can be made immediately so that activities run better. Final evaluation is held at the end of the mentoring activity. The final evaluation is expected to provide input for the implementing parties (partners and companions).

RESULTS

a. Observasi

In the initial observation, mapping of problems and potentials related to women and children in Karangbayat Village was carried out. Initial observations were made between the Unej Service Team and the Karangbayat Village Secretary and Karangbayat Village Assistant. During the observation, information was extracted regarding the existence of the PUG Working Group and the Karangbayat Village Children's Task Force. Based on observations, it can be seen that the PUG Working Group and the Karangbayat Village Children's Task Force have been formed through the Karangbayat Kades Decree. However, the existence of the PUG Working Group and the Children's Task Force are still only in existence with the Karangbayat Kades Decree. Institutionally, the PUG Working Group and the Karangbayat Village Children's Task Force already existed because at that time the Jember Regency Government required each village to form these two institutions. However, currently, the two institutions have never carried out any activities. This makes many activities related to children and women not well accommodated. After the problems and potentials can be found, then a mentoring plan is carried out by the Jember University Service Team.



b. FGD to Encourage, Supervise, and Assist in the Activation of the Child Task Force and PUG Task Force

This FGD activity was carried out by sitting together with members of the Children's Task Force and members of the Karangbayat Village PUG Working Group, academics, and policymakers in the village bug forum. This activity was carried out to map the problems in Karangbayat Village from the perspective of Child Task Force members and the Karangbayat Village PUG Working Group members.



ACTIVITIES	MATERIAL	PARTICIPANTS	TARGET	DATE
FGD Identifies Village Programs Related to Women and Children	The Potential of Karangbayat Village Related to Women and Children	On Kadar Posya Youth Circle Coordinator BPD Karangbayat Village Karangbayat Village Apparatus PKK Karangbayat Village Karangbayat Village Companion	Understanding Gender and the Importance of Encouraging Karangbayat Village to Become a Women-Friendly and Child Care Village	August 2023
FGD Mapping Based on Problem Programs Related to Women and Children	Karangbayat Village Problems Related to Women and Children Issues	On Kadar Posya Youth Circle Coordinator BPD Karangbayat Village Karangbayat Village Apparatus PKK Karangbayat Village Karangbayat Village Companion	Equalizing Perceptions Related to Women-Friendly Village Programs and Child Care	September 2023

c. Training on Women-Friendly Villages and Child Care

Technically, it is a training on sharing knowledge and skills about Women-Friendly Villages. The participants of this training are members of the PUG task force, academics, and policy stakeholders.



ACTIVITIES	MATERIAL	PARTICIPANTS	TARGET	DATE
School of Gender I	Sex and Gender Differences	On Kadar Posya Youth Circle Coordinator BPD Karangbayat Village Karangbayat Village Apparatus PKK Karangbayat Village Karangbayat Village Companion	Understanding of Gender	October 2023
School of Gender II	The Importance of Gender and Village SDGS	On Kadar Posya Youth Circle Coordinator BPD Karangbayat Village Karangbayat Village Apparatus PKK Karangbayat Village Karangbayat Village Companion	Understanding of Women-Friendly Village Indicators and Child Care	November 2023

e. Evaluation

This conclusion stage is the final stage of all series of activities that have been carried out. In this evaluation stage, a common thread was drawn about the importance of continuous assistance from this activity so that the interests of women and children in Karangbayat Village can be fought for in Musrenbangdes Karangbayat, Sumberbaru District, Jember Regency.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The existence of Village Law No.6 of 2014 concerning Villages, becomes a reference in village development, village arrangement and governance, village empowerment, village development, and integrated and sustainable rural area development towards a strong, independent, democratic, prosperous village with justice. Based on the Law, Women-Friendly and Child Care Village (DRPPA) is one of the programs that integrate gender perspectives and children's rights into the governance of village governance, village development, and village community development and empowerment, which is carried out in a planned, comprehensive, sustainable manner. Villages must provide a sense of security and comfort for their communities, especially women and children, fulfill the right to protection from all forms of violence and discrimination, and provide public facilities and infrastructure that are friendly to women and children. Karangbayat Village is one of the villages in Sumberbaru District that has prepared itself to go to one of the DRPPA in the Jember Regency. The demographic bonus in the form of women's high involvement in Karangbayat Village activities is a potential that must be managed properly. From the results of encoding activities, it was found that it needs concern from many parties to activate the PUG Working Group and the Children's Task Force as one of the efforts to realize DRPPA which is one of the indicators of SDGS 5. Support from various parties is very important for the activation of the PUG Working Group and the Children's Task Force so synergy is needed between community groups, village governments, communities, and also external parties such as higher education institutions.

To realize the DRPPA of Karangbayat Village, of course, it is necessary to continue this activity. It must not stop after this UNEJ Service Team. To achieve DRPPA, in the future this program can be continued with other forms in stages according to village needs. Village governments can also execute regulations that have been made in a more gender-responsive form through Pardes. All of course requires a joint commitment from the local government and the people of Karangbayat Village. Through PkM activities carried out by UNEJ lecturers, it is hoped that by 2025 Karangbayat Village will realize a Women-friendly and Child Care Village (DRPPA).

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