

# CHILD CARE FOR PARENTS WORKS IN HUMAN RIGHTS

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## CHILD CARE FOR PARENTS WORKS IN HUMAN RIGHTS

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### **Abstract:**

Child care places in Indonesia are very much needed for working parents. The availability of child care places is a form of the state's obligation to fulfill the rights of its citizens. The absence of regulations regarding child care for working parents is one of the problems that can hinder both working parents and children's growth and development. This research uses normative juridical and empirical juridical research methods which use a statutory approach, a conceptual approach and a legal sociology approach. Human Rights are based on universal principles such as dignity, equality, freedom and justice. Human Rights aims to protect and respect the basic rights of every individual without regard to race, religion, sex, color, language, political opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status. This is considered a right inherent in humans from birth and cannot be taken away. The same is true with the right to obtain care for children and also the right to obtain work for parents. These two rights are in conflict because there is no means to fulfill the necessary rights for children and parents. To exercise these rights, the state is obliged to provide child care which is the answer to obstacles that arise in the household and work sectors.

### **Key Words:**

Child care, parents, work, caregiving





## 1. Introduction:

The unavailability of child care can have several impacts, such as difficulties for working parents because they face difficulties in managing their working time because they have to care for their own children. Good child care provides a good environment for children, provides an environment that can stimulate children's development physically, emotionally and socially. Without adequate day care, children may not get the stimulus and interaction they need to grow and develop. Without daycare, parents may have to rely on family or relatives to care for their children. This can be an additional burden for those who have other responsibilities. In many cases, difficulties in finding childcare can lead many women to choose not to work or drop out of the labor market, which can impact gender equality and economic growth. A lack of child care can affect the economy as a whole, because it can reduce labor participation, reducing productivity, and inhibiting economic growth.

One of the challenges that often arises in efforts to protect and welfare children is children whose parents are mainly women whose positions are mothers or wives who work in the public sector, the industrial sector in any position, including laborers, their children. are often found in conditions of inappropriate care, some are even not cared for by adults at all when both parents have to work to meet the basic needs of life or economic demands. The increase in women's participation in the world of work certainly has an influence and can cause problems related to the role of women in the domestic or household realm. In Indonesia, household work is still the main burden and responsibility of women, although women are also involved in work activities to earn additional income. Childcare is also considered a woman's job, and is only the mother's responsibility. The role of women in the family to maximize their reproductive functions is considered an obligation, without being denied. Even if they have to work, women are always reminded not to forget their family. The label woman is attached to women who play the maximum role in the realm of reproduction, not in production. Meanwhile, for women, optimal performance in the realm of production and





reproduction is considered even better. A double burden is always attached to married women.

The existence of child care centers cannot now be underestimated. This is not only about providing the benefits of stimulating growth and development for children and making parents not worry when they have to leave their children while working. For women in particular, in practice the existence of childcare is a form of support for women, especially working mothers, so that they can still balance career and family. With the existence of child care centers, the view that women's roles are limited to domestic matters and child care is increasingly disappearing because child care centers can help women continue to have a career after getting married and having children. What is often found in decent child care services is that the prices are often very expensive so that working mothers come from middle to middle classbottom can't afford to pay it. The government seems to need to raise awareness about the importance of child care and take over its management seriously so that working mothers have broad access to entrust their children. Examples of child care could be daycare, kindergarten, or childcare institution. This place provides care, education and supervision for children while their parents or guardians work or have other needs. Child care is usually offered by formal institutions or individuals who are qualified to care for and care for children with care and responsibility.

The success of a daycare can be measured from various aspects. If children grow and develop well, reaching a level of development appropriate to their age, it can be considered the success of the daycare. If children feel happy, safe, and comfortable in the daycare environment, it indicates success in caring for and supporting emotional development. If a daycare provides a good Educational program, stimulates children's creativity and knowledge, it can be considered an indicator of success. The success of daycares can also be measured by their efforts to keep children safe and healthy, including a safe physical environment and appropriate health policies. If a daycare communicates with parents actively and involves them in the child's development, it shows success in creating positive





collaboration. In general, childcare policies around the world can be classified into two types, namely governments that provide and fund childcare, such as in the Nordic countries (Sweden, Finland, Denmark), and governments that tend to hand over childcare to private parties, as applied in the UK and the United States (US). Sweden is one of the pioneer countries providing government-subsidized daycare. The Swedish government has opened daycare services to the public since 1975, at affordable costs so that people from all walks of life can access them. Daycare in Sweden is aimed at children of working parents, students and those who are looking for work. In the age range 1-5 years, their children are entitled to serviceschildcare centers whose management is under the responsibility of the city government.

## **2. Results and Discussion**

### **2.1 Childcare Issues for Working Parents**

The concept of child care also includes the meaning of educating, training and transforming various knowledge, skills, attitudes and values obtained through the socialization process. With the socialization process starting from childhood, that is when children begin to learn all the procedures, social rules, beliefs, habits, social norms, norms of morality, etc. that exist in society, and all of this will be accepted by children through their parents. The socialization process in child development will be directed at the development of morality, personality development, and competence for life. The direction of this development will become a concept or guideline for parents, in line with the culture where the family is located, in caring for children in their development process. So the concept of parenting will be greatly influenced by culture and "time".





Moral values are very strong guidelines for individual behavior in society. Morality is the central point of children's socialization. remind people of the moral values that guide behavior. While socialization is focused on morality, it appears that parenting is also more focused on parents. In various situations, the child's obligation to respect and please their parents is illustrated. Socialization of children is no longer focused on the formation of morality but rather on the formation of personality which is centered on competence or personal qualities. Parenting emphasizes a more democratic approach. Parents exercise control and give appropriate attention to children. The center of child care is no longer in the parents but in the children. If issues of morality, personality and competence are things that children must learn, then there needs to be a forum that will teach children these things, and the family is the first place of socialization for children to learn all of this. That is why the family is called a socialization agent. Based on the explanation above, mothers in families are appointed as caregivers so that children can be "formed" according to social demands and develop according to their potential. The mother is also the first person to have physical and emotional contact with the child because naturally women are given the facilities for this (from pregnancy, giving birth and breastfeeding). For this reason, in various cultures in the world, care is charged or "entrusted" to the mother. However, there are several perspectives on this parenting issue, as tasks are referred to as women's duties or domestic duties because they are included in household matters.

Basically, every child has four big problems that are clearly visible in the eyes of their parents, namely out of law (not obeying the rules, such as having difficulty learning, difficulty carrying out orders, and so on); bad habits (bad habits, such as liking snacks, liking to whine, like to sulk, and so on); mal-adjustment (deviant behavior), and pause playing delay (delayed playing period). Considering the large problems faced by children in their growth and development as mentioned above, it is only natural that parents, especially mothers, provide more optimal attention, guidance and supervision to their children. The role of parents in forming children's motivation and self-regulation (self-regulation) from an early







age provides the basic capital for children's academic success and achievement at school. The quality of the parent-child relationship forms a healthy autonomous attitude, competence, and relationship (relatedness) with the surrounding environment in the child. The positive aspects of self-development above support the internalization of society's goals and values, which in turn can become a determining factor in shaping a child's personality character. The role of parents in education can be seen from two models of approach. First, parents can support children's intellectual development and academic success by providing them with opportunities and access to educational resources, such as the type of school the child attends or access to other educational resources, such as libraries, audio-visual devices, and so on. Second, parents can help the development of cognitive, affective and psychomotor intelligence which influences children's academic achievement by being directly involved in their educational activities. Parents who guide their children in doing homework, read certain books to them and play games related to education tend to have children who do better in school. Parents can also teach children to recognize and understand norms in dealing with adults and peers as well as the social environment around them.

Parenting is the task carried out by husband and wife couples when they have children by directing children to become independent individuals in their adulthood. Parenting is an intense relationship based on needs that change slowly as the child develops. Ideally, the pair of parents will take part in the child's maturation process because from their parents the children will learn to be independent, either through a social learning process through modeling or through a reciprocal process using the principle of social exchange. Father and mother are a couple who come from different backgrounds. These differences should ideally complement each other so that the couple will be able to run their household and marriage smoothly.

Likewise, in terms of raising children, both parents will provide a complete model for their children in living their lives. Therefore, cooperation in parenting or coparenting is very important. Father's involvement in child care contains aspects of time, interaction and





attention. These three aspects are basic capital for parents and are important factors that influence their actions in caring for children and the way they influence children's behavior. Father's involvement in parenting is categorized into three forms, namely engagement or interaction, which is one-to-one interaction with children, such as feeding, wearing clothes, talking, playing, doing homework, and so on; accessibility is a lower form of engagement. Parents are near the child but do not interact directly with the child; and responsibility is the most intense form of involvement because it involves planning, decision making, and organizing. Parents who have primary responsibility usually experience more stress, anxiety and worry. The father's involvement in coparenting cannot exclude the role of the mother who has an important role as a supporting factor in providing positive encouragement and evaluation for the father so that the father becomes more confident and can then involve himself positively with the child. Positive father involvement in child care is believed to have a positive effect on the child's growth and development. Therefore, it is highly recommended that fathers start being involved with their children from the moment the child is born. Fathers are involved in parenting and the hassle of taking care of babies from the start. This will have a positive influence both morally and socially on the growth and development of children from a very young age.

Parenting obligations refer to the responsibilities of parents or guardians towards their children. This includes providing care, education, protection, and meeting children's basic needs, such as food, shelter, and education. These obligations are often regulated in laws and regulations applicable in various countries. In many societies, parenting obligations are considered an important part of parents' responsibilities to ensure the well-being of their children. The Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international agreement agreed to by the United Nations (UN) in 1989, which is also known as the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This convention aims to protect children's rights globally and ensure that all children have equal and respected rights. Some of the rights of children recognized in the Convention on the Rights of the Child include the right to life, protection from







discrimination, the right to development, the right to education, the right to health, and many other rights. The Convention also emphasizes the importance of listening to children's voices in decisions that affect them. Many countries have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and are committed to protecting and promoting children's rights in accordance with the principles stated in the convention. This is one of the most important international agreements relating to children's rights throughout the world.

Parenting patterns are closely related to the ability of a family or community to provide attention, time and support to meet the physical, mental and social needs of children who are growing. Parents who play a role in providing care in this case consist of several definitions, namely mother, father, or someone who is obliged to guide or protect. A parent is someone who accompanies and guides a child in several stages of growth, starting from caring for, protecting, educating, directing the child's new life in every stage of its development for the next period. Considering the importance of child protection in order to ensure the best conditions that every child can receive during their growth and development, the Indonesian government on October 22 2002 passed Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. This law aims to prevent negative influences on development during the growth and development of children. Therefore, if parents are unable to provide protection for children, the law provides another possibility in ensuring protection for children by providing child care institutions.

## 2.2 The Urgency of Childcare Places to Fulfill the Right to Care

Children are a gift from God Almighty, and within a child there is inherent dignity and worth as a complete human being. A child has the potential to advance and continue the ideals of the nation's struggle and become a guarantor of the continued existence of the Nation and State in the future because of their specific characteristics and traits and the strategic role they have. Because of the great responsibility and role that children have, they need to have the opportunity to grow and develop as optimally as possible, both physically, mentally and





socially, as well as having noble morals and character. To realize this, a child must receive protection and guarantees for the fulfillment of his or her rights to realize child welfare as well as treatment without discrimination. Therefore, it requires the support of an institution and legal regulations that can guarantee its implementation.

The obligation to care for children falls on the shoulders of both parents. Integrated cooperation between father and mother in carrying out child care duties is highly expected. The relationship between mother and father can only be realized as long as the parents are still in a marital relationship. In such conditions, even though the task of caring for children is in accordance with their nature, it will be carried out and carried out more by the mother. However, the role of a father cannot be ignored, both in fulfilling all needs that can facilitate the task of raising children, and in creating a peaceful atmosphere in the household where children are cared for and raised. So, when both parents choose to continue working, there is a dilemma about who should help care for the child while the father and mother work, especially if the child is still a baby or toddler and is not yet at school. In society, there are several choices that are usually taken to help care for or look after children while parents are working, such as being cared for by a grandmother, being cared for by a special nanny or babysitter until the child is entrusted to child care.

The need for a child care center can help parents shape personality, instill religious values, norms, manners, character, intelligence, tolerance, ethics and aesthetics in children. Most parents also entrust their children because they have work that cannot be left behind. Apart from that, parents will feel more comfortable and safe entrusting their children to a child care center, because in a child care center, apart from being cared for and looked after, children are also given education. At daycare, children can also find new environments and friends their own age so that children are better able to understand and blend in with the environment around them. The role of child care centers is very necessary for parents because they can shape personality, instill religious values, norms, manners, character, intelligence, tolerance, ethics and aesthetics in children.





Child abandonment is giving up responsibility and claim to offspring in an illegal way. A child is said to be neglected if the child's basic needs are not met properly, both spiritually, physically and socially. Child neglect often occurs because parents often think this is a normal occurrence in the family.

In line with this goal, the essence of protecting Indonesian children is sustainable protection, because they are the ones who will take over the role and realization of the nation's ideals and goals. Protection can be realized if it gets support and responsibility from various parties. The support needed to realize the protection of children's rights in Indonesia is regulated in chapter IV of the Child Protection Law, Article 20 which states that: The state, government, society, family and parents are obliged and responsible for implementing child protection. The main objective of the Child Protection Law is to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity, as well as receive protection from violence and discrimination. Theoretically, Indonesian children are guaranteed to live their lives.

### 3. Conclusion:

The family has a function in caring for children, namely biological function, educational function, religious function, protective function, socialization function, affection function, economic function, and function recreation which will play an important role in the process of raising children. The family also has a role in raising children, namely know the stages of child development to care for them according to the child's talents and desires. However, parenting patterns Fathers and mothers have differences and this does not make people parents make it difficult to care for children, but it becomes something to overcome each other's shortcomings in parenting children become more flexible and effective.

Balancing caregiving tasks in a dual-career family is a process and not a static achievement. Big decisions for dual-career families regarding their employment status, ability to divide their time, care for their children, and manage their time wisely for their





roles and responsibilities at home as well as at work. In the end, children grow up nurtured by time. Time which their parents will either fill with love, or with time  
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their parents pass without any meaningful activity in the process of their children's growth and development. Effective parenting in a dual earner family must balance roles gender between husband and wife, namely by collaborating with each other and not one of the parties is weighed, for example the husband and wife are both actively involved in house cleaning, children's education and health as well as activities in the community

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