

## **Protection of Children's Rights in Tourism Destinations: Institutional and Regulatory Interventions in Lombok Tengah, NTB, Indonesia**



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**ABSTRACT:** Tourism development areas are not always able to improve the welfare of the local community by increasing the local economy, including the fulfillment of rights and protection of children. This paper aimed to investigate situations and forms of exploitation of children in Mandalika as tourism destinations in Lombok, as well as regulatory gaps, policies, and strategies to improve the fulfillment of children's rights and protection. This research as a whole provides a policy design and development strategy tourism based on the fulfillment of children's rights and protection.

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### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Currently, tourism has become a social and economic engine of the world and has become one of the main driving forces in international trade. Various international organizations, including the United Nations, the World Bank, the World Tourism Organization (WTO), have recognized that tourism is an integral part of human life, especially regarding socio-economic activities, (Haryana, 2020), and have a big contribution in labour absorption (World Travel & Tourism Council, 2012), and support the economic growth of a country (Samimi, Sadeghi, & Sadeghi, 2011). Indonesia has enormous potential in developing the tourism sector because it has more than 17,000 islands, more than 300 ethnic groups, 742 languages, world heritage sites, 51 national parks, and the 3rd largest biodiversity in the world. The World Economic Forum states that Indonesia's tourism competitiveness in the world has increased in ranking from 42nd in 2017 to 40th in 2019. In addition, Indonesian tourism is also ranked 40th out of 140 countries in the world and ranked 4th in Southeast Asia. Tourism also has an increasing role in the regional economy, play an instrumental role in the economy in some areas because it has a considerable increase in the GDRP of the sector (Haryana, 2020). The travel and tourism sector has grown substantially in recent years. It contributes 10.4 per cent to global GDP and 1 in 10 jobs, with a forecasted 4 per cent average annual growth over the next ten years. The UN World Tourism Organization projects 1.8 billion travellers by 2030. This growth provides wider and easier access for all travellers and underscores the need for the stronger measures for child protection (International Summit, 2018)

Various international organizations, including the United Nations, the World Bank, the World Tourism Organization (WTO), have recognized that tourism is an inseparable part of human life, especially regarding socio-economic activities (Anggraeni, 2017). Tourism is one of the sectors in the Indonesian economy that reasonably high competitiveness and continues to increase. According to the rating of the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI) published by the World Economic Forum (WEF), Indonesia was rank 40<sup>th</sup> (from 140 countries) in 2019 with an increasing trend. Increasing the competitiveness of the Indonesian tourism sector is the fruit of the policy that placed tourism as one of the priority sectors in national economic development. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic has an impact on tourism activities in Indonesia. Foreign tourist visits to Indonesia in 2020 amounted to 4,052,923, a decrease of 74.84% compared to 2019 which amounted to 16,108,600 visits. In June 2021, foreign tourist visits to Indonesia amounted to 140,845, a decrease of 10.04% compared to June 2020 which amounted to 156,561 visits (Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, 2021)

Although economically tourism has an important role in the economy and has a positive impact on improving people's welfare, tourism development also has risks for children living in tourism areas. They are vulnerable to become victims of crime, especially violence and exploitation (Janez and Katarina, 2015). Every child has the right to survive, grow and develop and is entitled to protection from violence and discrimination (UUD'45 point of 28 B). Meanwhile, Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection states that child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination (Hawke dan Raphael, 2016). This is understandable because the low cost of travel and the high penetration of the internet globally have caused no tourist destination in the world to be free from the vulnerability of child exploitation in tourist destinations. Internet facilitates access to travel options, but can also enables the dangers of travelling child sex offenders to exploit children (International

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Summit, 2018). Even child sex predators deliberately come to certain areas for the purpose of sexual fantasy and adventure in new places (Leheny, 1995; Rye & Meaney, 2007; Weichselbaumer, 2011).

Exploitation of Children in Tourism (SECT) occurs wherever tourism occurs. Travel and tourism are an integral part of everyday life in many countries, and international travel has become a common event for many people (Koning and Wilsem, 2022). The numbers of international travellers have grown significantly in the past decade, and World Tourism Organization (WTO) projections are for continued growth (World Tourism Organization, 2001). Children without appropriate care are highly vulnerable in the region, as the growing demand for 'voluntourism' and the donor focus on childcare has created a demand for 'orphans'. This results in an increasingly affluent trafficking industry (Johanna, 2016). In relation to the production side of tourism, the industry also has a history of exploitation of children. This exploitation is not socially sanctioned and is therefore hidden in the dark. Here we see child labour and child sex tourism exploiting the vulnerability of the child for the benefit of adults without a care about the welfare of the child (Profesor Neil CARR, 2019).

The same thing is also found in Indonesia. Based on the results of an assessment conducted by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) and ECPAT Indonesia in 2017 in seven (7) tourist destinations, it was found that practices and indications of violence and sexual exploitation of children often occur against children living around tourist destinations, for example undercover child prostitution, the distribution of pornographic material, and various other forms. In this regard, the child protection policy in the 2020-2024 RPJMN leads to the realization of a child-friendly Indonesia through strengthening the Child Protection System that is responsive to the diversity and characteristics of the child's territory to ensure that children enjoy their rights. This means that children's rights still need to be fulfilled by looking at the characteristics of children's territories, including areas that are tourism destinations.

Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) Province is an area that has many famous natural tourist sites and is one of the top 10 tourism destinations in Indonesia. As one of the most famous tourist areas in the world, NTB Province is at level 33 of 34 provinces in Indonesia in terms of fulfilling children's basic rights in the field of education (Kabupaten Lombok Tengah, 2018). In addition, the literacy culture of the NTB Province population is ranked 31st out of 34 provinces. In 2019, the NTB Province had never attended school based on age, ranging from ages 7-12 years as much as 30.45 percent, ages 13-15 years 11.46 percent, ages 16-18 years 1.6 percent, and ages 19-15 years old. 24 years 56.49 percent. There were 32,355 children in NTB Province who did not receive secondary education in 2018. From a health perspective, NTB Province is one of the provinces with a high prevalence of malnutrition, which is 29.5 percent. When viewed from the Community Health Development Index (IPKM), NTB Province is currently in 11th position nationally (BPS, Lombok Tengah 2021).

Children are exploited as workers in tourist destinations globally, around 13-19 million children under 18 years old work in the tourism sector (ILO, 2014). Tourist locations in NTB which are very vulnerable to child exploitation include Sade, Kuta Mandalika Beach, Selong Belanak Beach, and many others. Exploitation carried out in the form of economic and sexual exploitation. In the case of economic exploitation, children work as craftsmen, souvenir traders, hawkers, hotel servants, and fishermen. Then in cases of sexual exploitation, prostituted children, trafficking, and sodomized (Syafuruddin, Wadi, Rispati, Suud, and Suryanti, 2020). This study aims to provide input on evidence-based policies to strengthen quality and equitable growth, particularly in Lombok Tengah. This study will see how the development of Lombok Tengah tourist destinations is also to pay attention to the fulfillment of children's rights and protection as part of the realization of a child-friendly tourist area, which aspire to children's rights through objectives, policies, programs and local government structures. Identifying the fulfillment of children's basic rights in such as the provision of education, health, protection services and identifying gaps in existing regulations, policies and strategies to increase the fulfillment of children's rights in tourism areas

### **2. CHILDREN EXPLOITATION: CURRENT SITUATIONS**

The worst type of child labour currently available in Lombok Tengah Regency is work related to sexual exploitation and drugs. In practice, both sexual exploitation and drugs are quite difficult to avoid from tourism activities. People from various regions and even from various countries will certainly add to the demand. In several tourist destinations in Lombok Tengah Regency there are stalls that sell liquor and are traded freely. There are quite a number of prostitution places around Kuta Mandalika Beach, but the prostitutes do not come from the area around the coast, they come from the surrounding district, namely East Lombok district, to be precise from the Senggigi Beach area, besides that there are also those from Mataram City. Some of these children are still in school, but the work as a comfort woman is used as a side job after school.

Children who work in tourist destinations as a busker, parking attendants, fishermen, photographers, and hawkers. They are not forced by their parents to work but of their own volition. This is because these children have known money since childhood. They know that if they have money they can buy whatever they want, so with their low level of education and limited knowledge, they take the initiative to become hawkers. They said they were happy and didn't mind the job. Children work more than the required time, which is more than 3 hours per day. Even during the COVID-19 pandemic, they can sell from morning to evening. Table 1 below describe the types of children's job in Kuta Mandalika.

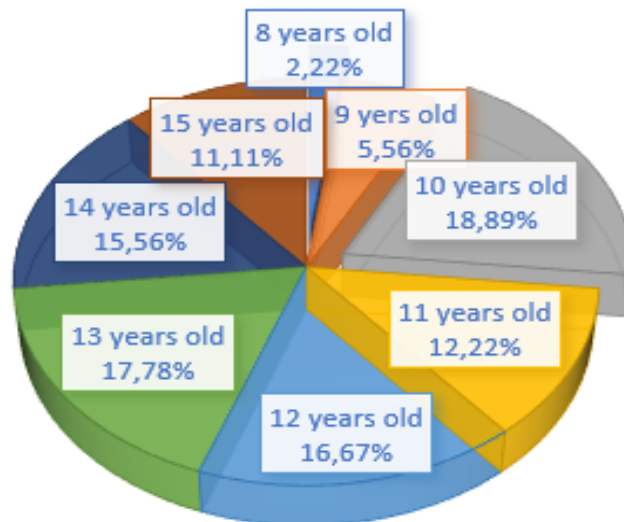
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**Table 1. Types of Children's Job**

No	Types	Amount	%
1	Photographer	5	3.1
2	Hawkers	134	83.2
3	Fisherman	6	3.7
4	Parking attendant	5	3.1
5	Busker	11	6.9
Total		161	100.0

Source: Field Survey

On the other hand, age exploitation is indicated by the number of child workers who work below the average working age of 18 years. Confirmed that the lowest age is 6 years and the highest is 15 years. Working children are on average between 10 and 15 years old, around 81%, the rest are children aged 9 and 8 years, while children aged 15 years are 11.11%. What's interesting is that the children who work in tourist destinations are not forced by their parents but because of their own will. This is because children have known money since childhood. They understand that when they have money they can buy whatever they want, so with a relatively low level of education they take the initiative to work. They claimed to be happy and did not object to the work, even though it exceeded the required time, which was more than 3 hours a day. During the pandemic, they can sell from morning to evening.

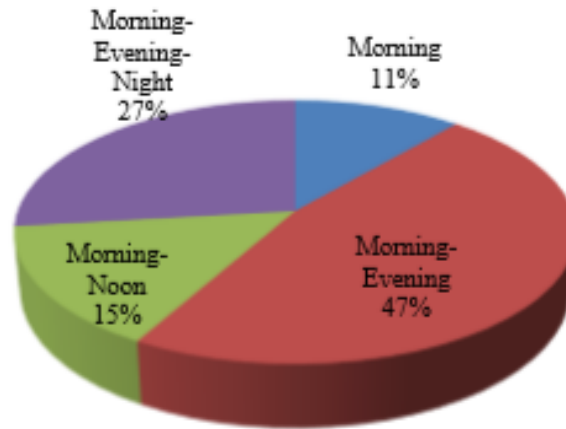


Source: Field Survey

**Figure 1. Age exploitation**

Age exploitation of children to work for several reasons. First, the strategy used by parents for household survival. According to them, rural communities in transition and poverty will take advantage of existing resources when economic changes occur. One of them is using family labour, namely children. Second, the transition to industrialization. The growth of industrialization requires investment to increase production. To reduce costs, they look for child labour with low wages but high productivity (Effendi, Viryani, and Priyarsono, 2013).

Related to make high children laborers productivity, they work at different times, some are part-timers and some are full-timers. The impact is they lose time to study, rest, and play, which are the children's right that must be fulfilled. Details can be seen in the Figure.2. below



Source: Field Survey

Figure.2. Children's Working Hours

The exploitation of children is included in the type of subordination from parents, because the child's working hours have been set by their parents which are not in accordance with the provisions of the labor law. In other hands, low wages are also a reason for child labor. 33% of them the belongs to other people or small companies, with the wages only IDR7.000-IDR 10.000 per day. Meanwhile, 66.8% of them even did not get wages because the job belongs to their parents.

### 3. RESEARCH METHODS

#### a. Free of Child Exploitation Concept

The concept of being free from exploitation was based on the UN General Assembly at the twenty-seventh special session on 10 May 2002. There are 10 principles, namely:

1. Placing the child in an important and primary position, so that every policy step is prioritized for the best thing for the child
2. Fulfilling the basic needs of children and alleviating children from poverty, namely by keeping children away from the worst child labor
3. Protecting children from acts of discrimination
4. The best interests of the child include prioritizing the child's growth and development
5. Providing and ensuring that children get access to free, quality and inclusive basic education
6. Protect children from the dangers of exploitation, violence, abuse, terrorism and hostage-taking
7. Protecting children from war and armed conflict
8. Protecting children and not discriminating against children with HIV/AIDS

#### b. Approach

This study combines a quantitative-qualitative approach, namely by exploring in depth, understanding, describing, and analyzing related quantitative and qualitative data and information. This study will also analyze existing studies or have been conducted. Primary data collection will be carried out at selected tourist sites. This study focuses primarily on the formulation of a policy or implementation strategy going forward, including the challenges.

#### c. Data Types and Sources

The data needed in this study includes primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from informants or research informants through FGDs/interviews as well as data from direct surveys. Secondary data is supporting data that can enrich information related to the topic being studied. Secondary data was obtained from BPS data publications, results from various studies conducted by research institutions, and other supporting data.

#### d. Data Collection and Processing

Data and information were obtained through desk reviews and workshops/interviews with relevant stakeholders at both the ministry/agency level and local government in one of the 10 tourist destinations set out in the 2020-2024 RPJMN. The data and information are processed using software that supports according to the data type.

#### e. Data analysis

Data analysis was carried out quantitatively and qualitatively. All data and information collected will be analyzed and described in a study report. Data and information in the form of documents will be substantially reviewed and mapped into tables/matrix, then analyzed using the IPA (Importance-Performance Analysis) method as a Cartesian Diagram. This diagram is to map the relationship

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between interests and the performance of each of the attributes offered and the gap between performance and expectations of these attributes.

### **4. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

The research locus is in tourist areas, especially in the Mandalika area. Mandalika is an area with of 1,035 Ha. Since 2017, Mandalika has been designated as a tourism Special Economic Zone (SEZ) which is expected to become a representative tourist spot in Lombok. The Mandalika area is designated as a SEZ based on the Government Regulation 52 of 2014, that the development of the Mandalika SEZ is focused as a tourism activity zone. In addition, the development of the Mandalika SEZ as a National Strategic Project is based on Presidential Regulation 3 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration of Implementation of National Strategic Projects and Presidential Instruction 1 of 2016 concerning Acceleration of Implementation of National Strategic Projects.

#### **4.1. Civil Rights and Freedom Cluster**

Based on data obtained from the Population and Civil Registration Office of Central Lombok Regency, there were 7,138 children who did not have birth certificates out of a total number of children (0-18) years of 39,989. With these data it can be seen that the percentage of ownership of birth certificate quotations for children in Central Lombok Regency is 82.15% and those who do not have birth certificate quotations have a percentage of 17.85%. This condition is caused by several things, such as the lack of awareness of parents to take care of their child's birth certificate, the parents are not married so they cannot fulfill the requirements for making a birth certificate, and the community has difficulties in arranging the making of a birth certificate.

Fulfillment of civil rights and children's freedom is also known from the existence of children's forums. This children's forum is for the development of children's talents and interests, including for the fulfillment of children's rights in the family and the environment. The activities carried out are Education and training on how to color, arrange words, draw, study groups, sing, and play. Activities are carried out so that children can become pioneers in their village in the future. This forum is a Pioneer and Rapporteur in realizing the rights of children in Central Lombok. The activities of this children's forum include: participation and recognition in every activity from the village, sub-district to Central Lombok district; parenting classes for parents and children about efficient parenting; children's festival as a forum for creativity and talent; periodic free medical examinations for children; run the Education system evenly in every region in Central Lombok Regency; the availability of children's barns as information centers; as well as maximum utilization of the use of protection cars. With these various activities it can be seen that children participate actively in the development of their area.

#### **4.2. Family Environment and Alternative Care Cluster**

Prevention of early marriage in Central Lombok Regency tends to be difficult. Based on court data, there were 204 cases of dispensation. The early marriage due to economic factors, and already pregnant, due to promiscuity in tourist areas. Early marriage causes various negative things to happen, such as: children drop out of school, children do not have enough knowledge about parenting so they are not ready to become parents, and because of the Merariq custom. In this Merariq custom, when a girl who is underage has been brought home to a man's house, she cannot return and can be married. Finally, when they have children, they cannot educate their children properly so that they give birth to a stunted generation. In addition, children tend to be unstable so that early marriages are prone to infidelity and divorce.

Efforts to prevent high rates of early marriage, Rembitan Village already has a Village Child Protection Agency (LPAD). LPAD together with all elements of the village attempted to reduce the number of early marriages. In 2018, out of 40 children who married, 18 of them were canceled, thus in 2020 there will be fewer early marriages. The efforts made by LPAD are to try to make the custom in the village more flexible. The success by providing a perspective related to child protection that at a young age it is better not to marry because the future impact will be very dangerous. LPAD's success in reducing the number of early marriages can be applied in other villages.

#### **4.3. Basic Health and Welfare Cluster**

The neonatal mortality rate (infants less than one month old) and the under-5 mortality rate in Central Lombok Regency have tended to decrease over the past 3 years, but the infant mortality rate from 2018 to 2019 has increased from 8.9 to 10.5.

#### **4.4. Cluster of Education, Utilization of Free Time, and Cultural Activities**

Facilities for children to develop themselves according to their interests and talents in Central Lombok Regency are extracurricular activities in schools and local culture, for example the War Dance and the Amaq Temenges Dance. Central Lombok Regency also has 46 art galleries in 2019 based on one NTB data. War dance is intended for men, while women in Sade Village are required to have the ability to weave which is also one of the requirements if they are going to get married. Before learning to weave, they first learned how to spin yarn. Beside Sade Village, learning to weave is also given to children in Sukarara Village, which is a tourist village in Central Lombok Regency.



Source: Field Survey

**Figure: Children in Sade Village Performing War Dance**



Source: Field Survey

**Figure: girls learn to spin yarn**

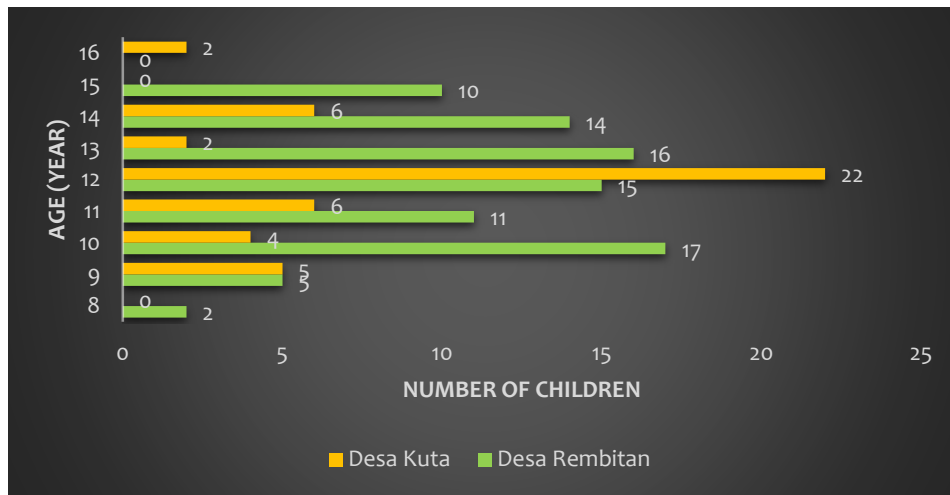
#### **4.5. Special Protection Cluster**

The special protection cluster discusses children from the worst child labor. Based on Law Number 1 of 2000 concerning Ratification of ILO Convention No. 182 of 1999, concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, that the worst work for children is work that cannot be done or involves children because it will have a very bad effect on the child's development. The worst type of child labor in Central Lombok District today is work related to sexual exploitation and drugs. In practice, it is quite difficult to avoid both sexual and drug exploitation in tourism activities. Tourists from various regions and even from various countries will certainly increase the demand.

In several tourist destinations in Central Lombok Regency, there are many shops that sell liquor and trade it freely. There are quite a number of dimly lit stalls around Kuta Mandalika Beach, but the prostitutes who work in these stalls do not come from the area around the beach, they are from the East Lombok district of the Senggigi Beach area, and some are from the city of Mataram. Some of these children are still in school, but work as a prostitute is used as a side job after school. Apart from the fact that there are children who work in the worst categories of jobs, many working children have light jobs, namely selling accessories, photographers, or groceries. However, there are daughters who help their parents do the hard work of cutting young coconuts with a machete, which is of course a safety hazard.

Children who work in tourist areas as hawkers are not forced by their parents but by their own will, because they have known money since childhood. They understand that if you have money you can buy whatever they want. The children said they were happy and did not mind doing the work, even though it exceeded the required time, which was more than 3 hours. During a pandemic, they can even work from morning to evening. Based on data from the Central Lombok District Social Service, 90 children and 47 children work as hawkers from Rembitan Village and Kuta Village, who work as hawkers, photographers and groceries sellers.

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Source: Field Survey

**Figure: Number of Child Workers in Rembitan Village and Kuta Village by Age**

The youngest child worker from Rembitan Village is 8 years old and the oldest is 15 years old, while from Kuta Village the youngest is 9 years old and the oldest is 16 years old. The majority of child workers from Kuta Village are 12 years old with a total of 22 children or 46.81%, while child workers from Rembitan Village are mostly 10 aged 18.89%.



Source: Field Survey



**Figure: Children work as hawkers at Mawun Beach and Kuta Mandalika**

In 2015, GAGAS Foundation, which is one of the NGOs that focuses on fulfilling the rights and protection of children in NTB, has a "Down to Zero" program. which aims to reduce the rate of child sexual exploitation in Central Lombok and West Lombok Regencies. NGOs cooperate with religious leaders and community leaders. The main problem is the occurrence of early marriage which causes many divorces. These divorced children then work in vulnerable locations such as cafes, become hawkers, etc. and promiscuity occurs. NGOs also provide training by forming children's studios at the village level. However, until now there are still

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many child hawkers in Pantau Kuta Mandalika. Unlike the case in Kuta Village, there has been a lot of education for the community and already has a children's forum. What is happening now is that there are no child hawkers from Kuta Village.

### 4.6. Regulatory Gaps

Policies related to Child-friendly Districts (KLA) at the central level, namely Presidential Regulation Number 25 of 2021 concerning Child-friendly District/City Policies. Central Lombok Regency already has a regent's regulation related to KLA Central Lombok District Head Regulation Number 34 of 2020 concerning the Development of Child Friendly Districts, but so far Central Lombok Regency has not received the KLA title. This is because not all indicators in the KLA have been fulfilled. Regarding manpower, the Ministry of Manpower has implemented mechanisms to protect and fulfill children's rights through law enforcement. The pattern of labor inspection carried out is as follows:

#### A. Educational Prevention

Judicative prevention is carried out by providing guidance to workers, employers and the public in order to understand the laws and regulations in the field of manpower and how to apply them effectively. Socialization, Monitoring, is generally carried out at every supervisory visit to the company's workplace, both inspection and technical guidance.

#### B. Non-judicial repression

Non-judicial repudiation, namely the actions of Supervisory Officers in giving warnings and forcing employers to comply with statutory provisions in the form of inspection notes containing provisions that have been violated, advice to comply with provisions that have been violated and there is a time limit for fulfilling these provisions.

#### C. Judicial Repression

Judicial repressive namely the action of Labor Inspectors to force the implementation of the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of manpower through the courts. It is written in the form of a treatise which describes an allegation that a violation has occurred, Proved or not proven, then the violation is made

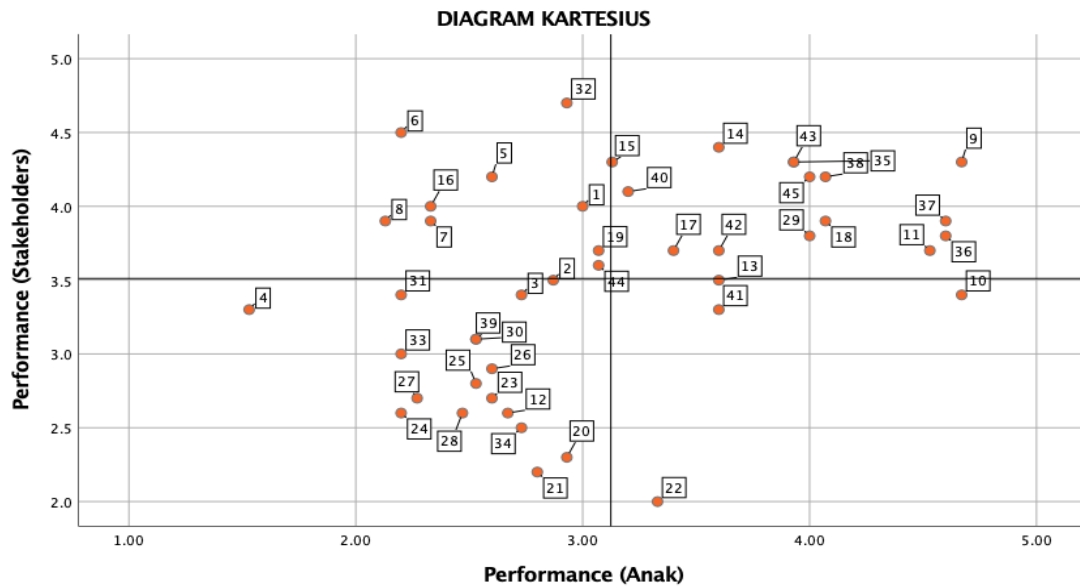
This pattern of supervision has not been carried out in the 3 study areas, apart from that the Manpower Office in each region does not yet have a policy that supports this pattern of supervision whose purpose is to protect children from the worst forms of work. The Manpower Office in each region only takes care of the work force, while working children are handed over to the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Offices. Policy gaps also occur in central government policies related to tourism, with local government policies. The policy concerns the prevention of exploitation, commercialization and sexual harassment, or other violations against children, youth, women and minority groups. However, the Lombok Regency government does not yet have a tourism policy that is free from child exploitation

At the community level, regulations and programs related to child protection already exist but their implementation has not been effective. This is due to weak coordination between the government, NGOs, the private sector and the community. At the community level, the role of local (customary) communities in child protection varies, some are quite good (local values and norms are quite strong). At the school level, attention to child protection is quite good and schools are the foundation for child protection. At the family level, there is a tendency for early marriage and working children, they tolerate working children and early marriage still occurs. This is because the role of parents in child protection is not yet optimal, so it still requires government intervention

To analyze the policy gap, IPA (*Importance-Performance Analysis*) analysis is used by calculating the average value for each attribute of the performance variable (stakeholders) and performance variable (children)



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**Figure. Cartesian Diagram of Fulfilling Children's Rights and Child Protection in Central Lombok District**

Statement items that are in quadrant A mean programs that are urgently needed in child protection but have not been implemented optimally by Stakeholders. The statement items in quadrant A are:

1. Giving birth certificate quotations to children
2. The existence of consulting institutions providing childcare services for families
3. The existence of alternative care institutions
4. The existence of child-friendly public space infrastructure
5. Existence of PAUD-HI Education facilities
6. Availability of infrastructure facilities for children with disabilities
7. Reducing cases of violence, neglect, economic and sexual exploitation, as well as trafficking and sexual crimes
8. There are efforts to eliminate child labor
9. Allow time for children to work less than 3 hours

Quadrant B shows that the program is very much needed in child protection and has been implemented properly by stakeholders. The results of the analysis show that there are 15 statement items in quadrant B, namely:

1. The existence of easily accessible health facilities
2. Efforts to provide complete basic immunization for all children
3. Obligation to carry out 12-year compulsory education activities
4. The facilities for children to develop themselves according to their interests and talents
5. Reducing the number of cases of children in conflict with the law
6. Handling cases of children who are in conflict with the law according to their age
7. There is no encouragement from parents for their children to work from an early age
8. Provision of access to clean water and air in the community
9. Security guarding from children leaving the house until they return home
10. Safeguarding the security of children in tourist destinations
11. Can maintain the cultural customs of the community even though tourism is growing
12. Providing opportunities for children to express opinions
13. Efforts to eradicate fraudulent activities, coercion and threats to prostitution of children
14. Working children are given light work
15. Efforts to prevent physical violence and non-physical violence against children both from the local community and tourists

Quadrant C is a complementary program that is not really needed by children and has not been implemented properly by stakeholders. The following items that are in quadrant C are as follows:

1. Availability of appropriate information facilities for children
2. Existence of child participation institutions
3. Prevention of early child marriage in tourist areas

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4. Existence of institutions that provide reproductive and mental health services
5. All sectors play a role in protecting children
6. All schools have implemented child-friendly schools
7. All health facilities implement child-friendly health services
8. There is provision of free internet access for learning
9. There is a provision of relevant child-friendly applications
10. Implementation of socialization on the use of child-friendly applications
11. The sites most accessed by children are educational sites
12. Outreach to parents regarding the need to fulfill children's rights and protect children
13. Coordination between the government, NGOs/NGOs, associations, tourism managers, the private sector, village government, and the community regarding child protection efforts
14. Involvement of NGOs/NGOs, associations, tourism managers, the private sector, village government, and the community in formulating child protection policies
15. Debriefing for the community and children regarding the community's readiness for tourism which is growing
16. Can change children's habits for the better even though tourism is growing

Quadrant D shows that according to the child, these programs are not really needed but are carried out intensively. The attributes in quadrant D are:

1. Efforts to reduce infant mortality in tourist areas
2. Welfare improvement program for children from poor families
3. Provision of funds for the implementation of child protection
4. Efforts to eradicate prostitution (commercial sexual) locations involving children

### CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, it is concluded as follows:

1. The problems faced by children in tourist areas in Lombok Tengah Regency are early marriage which many girls experience. This problem is difficult to prevent when the marriage is carried out according to the "merariq" custom because many people there still adhere to adat
2. What is very important is the provision of child-friendly facilities and infrastructure, namely education and health facilities. Unfortunately the mortality rate for mothers and babies in Lombok Tengah Regency is still quite high because health facilities are still difficult to access.
3. The desire to have a good economy causes many children in tourist areas, especially in the Central Lombok Regency area, to work as hawkers, trinket sellers, photographers or selling groceries. More than 60 children work in the Kuta Mandalika area supported by their parents
4. Several cases indicated child exploitation, namely economic exploitation, shown by the large number of children working, even though of their own free will and without coercion from their parents. In addition to economic exploitation, there are also forms of violence against children that often occur, such as physical violence, child offenders, mistreatment and sexual violence.

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