

Kekerasan terhadap anak masih menjadi tantangan serius baik secara global maupun di Indonesia meskipun berbagai mekanisme perlindungan telah dikembangkan. Salah satu upaya mengembangkan mekanisme perlindungan adalah Perlindungan Anak Terpadu Berbasis Masyarakat (PATBM) yang menekankan peran komunitas dalam pencegahan dan penanganan kekerasan. Namun, praktik perlindungan di tingkat lokal masih kerap didominasi perspektif orang dewasa dan pendekatan top-down, sehingga keterlibatan anak sebagai subjek relasional dalam proses perlindungan kurang diperhatikan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi agensi anak di Kalurahan Wedomartani dalam konteks Perlindungan Anak Terpadu Berbasis Masyarakat (PATBM). Khususnya bagaimana relasi dan tatanan generasi memengaruhi kemampuan anak menegosiasikan nilai dan struktur perlindungan anak.

Pendekatan teoritik penelitian ini memadukan konsep agensi relasional untuk memetakan interaksi multidimensi diskursus budaya, relasi sosial, relasi spasial, dan pengalaman personal dengan konsep generational ordering yang menjembatani level mikro praktik sehari-hari dengan pendekatan pembangunan top-down pada tatanan makro. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Pengumpulan data melalui wawancara semistruktur, *observer as partisipan*. Informan penelitian ini adalah delapan anak, enam pengasuh (orangtua/wali), dan enam aktor lokal di Kalurahan Wedomartani. Analisis dilakukan secara tematik dengan menelusuri pola makna, relasi kuasa, dan bentuk negosiasi nilai yang muncul dalam praktik perlindungan anak di tingkat lokal.

Temuan menunjukkan bahwa agensi anak bersifat relasional, situasional, dan kontekstual bukan sebagai spektrum linier dari lemah ke kuat, atau pasif ke aktif, tetapi terwujud melalui negosiasi makna dan relasi. Anak menegosiasikan nilai dan struktur perlindungan melalui empat tipologi agensi: (1) Akomodatif terhadap Budaya Normalisasi Kekerasan, (2) *Oposisiionalitas agency* dalam Kekuasaan Berlapis, (3) *Performative agency* anak sebagai agen perlindungan, dan (4) *Everyday Agency*: Menavigasi, Merawat, dan Melindungi dalam Kehidupan Sehari-hari. Penelitian ini juga menemukan praktik *commoning perlindungan* yang tumbuh dalam kehidupan sehari-hari anak dan komunitas, seperti saling merawat, dukungan emosional antar teman sebaya, solidaritas antargenerasi serta penggunaan ruang digital sebagai ruang relasional alternatif. Namun, nilai harmoni sosial sebagai nilai kolektif dan solidaritas komunitas sekaligus berpotensi melanggengkan mekanisme kontrol yang membatasi ruang agency anak.

Penelitian ini menegaskan pentingnya pergeseran dari perlindungan berbasis intervensi dan pengawasan menuju *intergenerational ecology of care*, yaitu ekologi perawatan keseharian yang mengakui anak sebagai subjek relasional dan mempromosikan *co-learning* lintas generasi. Dengan demikian, transformasi sistem perlindungan anak menuntut pembacaan ulang relasi kuasa antar generasi, pengakuan terhadap dimensi afektif dan relasional dalam perawatan, serta desain kebijakan yang memungkinkan *commoning care* sebagai praktik sosial yang hidup dan dinamis.

Kata kunci: Agency Anak, Perlindungan Anak Berbasis Masyarakat, Relasi Antargenerasi, *Commoning Care*, *Intergenerational Ecology of Care*

Violence against children remains a serious challenge both globally and in Indonesia, despite the development of various protection mechanisms. One initiative for strengthening community-based protection is the Perlindungan Anak Terpadu Berbasis Masyarakat (PATBM), which emphasizes the role of communities in preventing and responding to violence. However, child protection practices at the local level are often dominated by adult perspectives and top-down approaches, resulting in limited recognition of children as relational subjects within protection processes. This study aims to explore children's agency in the context of PATBM in Kalurahan Wedomartani, particularly how intergenerational relations and ordering shape their capacity to negotiate values and child protection structures.

The theoretical approach of this study integrates the concept of relational agency to map multidimensional interactions across cultural discourses, social relations, spatial relations, and children's personal experiences. This is combined with the concept of generational ordering, which bridges everyday practices at the micro level with top-down development structures at the macro level. The study employs a qualitative research design with a case study approach. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews and observation using an observer as participant position. Participants consisted of eight children, six caregivers (parents/guardians), and six community actors in Kalurahan Wedomartani. The data were analyzed thematically to trace meaning patterns, power relations, and forms of value negotiation emerging in local child protection practices.

The findings demonstrate that children's agency is relational, situational, and contextual, rather than a linear spectrum from weak to strong or passive to active. Children negotiate values and protection structures through four typologies of agency: (1) Accommodative agency amid the normalization of violence, (2) Oppositional agency within layered power relations, (3) Performative agency as protectors, and (4) Everyday agency, expressed through navigating, caring, and protecting in daily life. The study also identifies emerging practices of commoning care within children's and community everyday interactions, such as mutual care, emotional support among peers, intergenerational solidarity, and the use of digital spaces as alternative relational environments. However, the cultural value of social harmony, while fostering collective solidarity, may also reinforce control mechanisms that restrict children's agency.

This study underscores the importance of shifting from protection models centered on intervention and surveillance toward an intergenerational ecology of care—an everyday care ecology that recognizes children as relational subjects and promotes intergenerational co-learning. Such a transformation requires reinterpreting power relations across generations, acknowledging the affective and relational dimensions of care, and designing policies that enable commoning care as a living and dynamic social practice.

Keywords: Children's Agency, Community-Based Child Protection, Intergenerational Relations, Commoning Care, Intergenerational Ecology of Care