

Conference Paper

Protection of Children in Indonesia Through Child-friendly Family

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ORCIDRatri Novita Erdianti: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0439-7327>Isdian Anggraeny: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1981-0412>**Abstract.**

Minister of Empowerment of Women and Children No. 11 of 2011 concerning child-friendly City/District Policy is part of a government policy that aims to protect children in all aspects of life. Child-friendly districts/cities (KLA) are those that have a development system based on children's rights through the integration of government, community, and business commitments and resources that are planned comprehensively and sustainably in policies, programs, and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights. The KLA is basically based on fulfilling children's rights, covering civil rights and freedoms, family environment and alternative care, basic health and welfare, education, usage of leisure time, cultural activities, and special protection. To build a child-friendly district or city requires a village's existence to realize the fulfillment of a child-friendly city. A child-friendly village (DLA) is a village and sub-district development that brings together the commitment and resources of the village government, the community, and the business community in the framework of fulfilling children's rights, protecting children from acts of violence, exploitation, and abuse. Hearing children's opinions, which are planned consciously, comprehensively, and continuously. To create a child-friendly village community, participation in establishing child-friendly homes will greatly influence success in learning child-friendly villages.

Keywords: protect, children, child-friendly familyCorresponding Author: Isdian
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isdian@umm.ac.id**Published** 5 January 2024Publishing services provided by
Knowledge E

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Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the 4th INCLAR Conference Committee.

1. INTRODUCTION

Child abuse cases in Indonesia can be considered concerning [1], and these conditions can happen anywhere and anytime. We often hear that children become victims of violence perpetrated by various groups, both adults and children of their age, who commit multiple forms of violence, including physical, sexual, and psychological violence [2], which require serious handling from all parties, even the environment. What people think is safe for children cannot be separated from areas that are vulnerable for children to live in, for example, the family environment. Cases of domestic violence are one of the problems that often occur in society. Even though Law no. 23 of 2004 concerning the

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Elimination of Domestic Violence has not been sufficient to protect children as part of the family who are vulnerable to becoming victims. So, in the end, it is necessary to have a policy contained in the Regulation of the State Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 11 of 2011 concerning the Policy for Child-Friendly District/City Development.

The regulation states that Child-Friendly Districts/Cities, in the future abbreviated as KLA, are districts/cities that have a development system based on children's rights through the integration of government, community and business commitments and resources that are planned comprehensively and sustainably in policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights[3]. Therefore, the Ministry of PPA is trying to make it mandatory for district and city regional governments to build good areas while growing up a child. This follows the form of the State of Indonesia ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which protects non-discriminatory treatment, saving for children's survival, watching the best interests, and protecting against respect for children's opinions[4].

In the context of this protection, the government, as one of the parties, should realize efforts to protect children's rights. Government duties in the field of child protection are in the form of policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so that children can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally, following human dignity. Regarding protection in terms of education, one of the efforts made by the government through the Ministry of Women and Children's Empowerment (PPA) to achieve security of children's rights in various fields of life, including education, is Child-Friendly cities and districts, which have a major role in protecting children from violence and discrimination. Therefore, the Ministry of PPA is becoming a mandatory matter for regency and city regional governments to develop areas that are good for the growth and development of a child, including in the field of education. This follows the form of the State of Indonesia ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which, among other things, protects non-discriminatory treatment, saves for the survival of children [5], covers the best interests of children and protects against respect for children's opinions.

To realize Child-Friendly Cities/Districts, this cannot be separated from each village's participation in the City/Regency area. Thus, it is necessary to create Child-friendly Villages to support the realization of Child-friendly Cities/Districts. A child-friendly village (DLA) is a village and sub-district development that brings together the commitment and resources of the village government, the community and the business community in the framework of fulfilling children's rights, protecting children from acts of violence,

exploitation and abuse; hearing children's opinions, which are planned consciously, comprehensively and continuously [6]. To realize this Child-friendly Village, the family as the closest environment must be a pioneer for child protection in all aspects of a child's life, especially in the growth and development of children; their rights are guaranteed and protected from various forms of violence, especially those that occur within the family environment.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study is normative research (legal research) [7] that integrates multiple methodologies. They are each an analytical (statute approach), legal (analytical approach), and philosophical (philosophical approach) approach [8]. This study will stray from textual studies, such as judicial rulings and legislation. The legal standards found in the regulatory documents will be examined in this study. Secondary data from the literature review will be used as the main data in this investigation. The secondary data used in this study will be organized and methodically examined before being described and evaluated using deductive reasoning.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The family has an important role in protecting and maintaining that children's basic needs and rights can be fulfilled. The family is the closest figure to the child who effectively interacts with and understands the child's condition. The family, in this case, namely the parents as protectors of the child, are obliged to provide protection and look after the child to avoid all kinds of violence, especially in the related household. The intensity of interaction between family and children is an important thing that becomes a basic provision so children's growth and development become optimal. The family is the basis of values for children, so the values instilled in the family will be more easily imitated and adopted by children. Implementing value education for children occurs through parenting patterns and family communication. Communication within the family can only happen when using the same sign system to achieve the same understanding. Several things need to be considered in communicating: clarifying meaning, repeating messages, understanding the context of speech, equating the meaning of symbols, avoiding language or terms that are difficult to understand, and paying attention to the context of intonation. In this case, interpersonal communication will often occur

in forming one's personality. Communication within the family also aims to strengthen social relations between individuals in the family [6],[10]

The care and protection of children require the participation of all parties. Parents and the family in a wider scope, the environment, society, and even the country. All parties are responsible for ensuring children's basic needs and rights are met, including providing positive parenting through effective family communication [11]. To understand the phenomenon of communication in the family, it is necessary to know the things below. Family communication is an organization that uses words, gestures, voice intonation, and actions to create image expectations, express feelings and share understanding. In a family environment, mandatory reading conditions for a child-friendly home environment is not only an obligation, but it is also part of the children's rights which they have four inviolable rights, namely: the right to life, the right to grow and develop, the right to protection from violence and participation rights, In certain situations, family communication acts as a readiness mechanism to speak openly about everything that happens in the family, both positive and negative things, including readiness to solve family problems. Based on these various definitions, it can be understood that family communication is every word, gesture, intonation of voice and even actions taken by family members, including parents, to teach, influence and give understanding to children. This aligns with the purpose of communication, which is to initiate and maintain interactions between one member and another to create effective communication. Through the family, children learn to socialize with their environment, know themselves better, and know their identity. Communication patterns applied in the family contribute to the formation of the personality and character of each child, especially the attitudes of parents and other families.

In educating and caring for children, Family communication has at least three main objectives for family members, namely;

1. Family communication contributes to children's self-concept and personality formation. In this case, communication with family members forms, maintains, strengthens, and changes self-concept.
2. Family communication provides the necessary recognition and support. Acknowledgement and consent help other family members feel they matter and help them overcome difficult times in their lives.
3. Family communication creates models. Families communicate in such a way that they can act as a model or example of good communication for younger family members [9].

Good communication between parents and children will maintain family harmony so that children will feel protected, comfortable and safe to live at home, and most importantly, in the family environment, nothing dangerous will be experienced by children.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The family is the smallest unit within society's scope, which is a very important environment for a child. In this case, every parent is obliged to protect children in their environment to avoid all forms of violence experienced by children. Besides that, within the family environment, it is also necessary to create an environment conducive for children, namely an environment that can provide comfort for them to live and enjoy good growth and development. Creating a child-friendly family environment will support the creation of a wider setting, namely Villages Child-friendly. It will realize life City / District Eligible for Children

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