

Child Friendly Villages as a Effort To Prevent a Child as Victims and as Perpetrator Crimes

by Artikel 5

Submission date: 03-May-2024 01:10PM (UTC+0700)


Submission ID: 2369621187

File name: fort_to_Prevent_a_Child_as_Victims_and_as_Perpetrator_Crimes.pdf (262.89K)

Word count: 5521

Character count: 29870


Child Friendly Villages as a Effort To Prevent a Child as Victims and as Perpetrator Crimes

Ratri Novita Erdianti 

Faculty of Law, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia
Email: ni_ratry@yahoo.com

Wasis Wasis 

Faculty of Law, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia
Email: wasis@yahoo.com

Sholahuddin Al-Fatih 

Faculty of Law, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia
Email: jurnal.legality@gmail.com

Abstract

The state should provide guarantees of legal protection for children, this is because in the future they will continue the struggle of the state. It is important to make a policy with the existence of a child-friendly city which is the basis of various efforts to protect children in particular. Based on the Minister of Women's and Children's Empowerment Regulation Number 11 of 2011 concerning Child Friendly City, that Child Friendly City (KLA) is a regency/city that has a child rights-based development system through integrating commitment and resources of the government, community and business world. which is planned in a comprehensive and sustainable manner in policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights. In implementing the Child Friendly City, basically it leads to the fulfillment of children's rights, including civil rights and freedoms, family environment and care, basic health and welfare, education, use of leisure time, cultural activities and special protection. A Child Friendly Village is a way for the implementation of a Child Friendly City so that efforts are needed from the Village to realize the Child Friendly Village. One



Copyrights © Author(s). This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0). All writings published in this journal are personal views of the author and do not represent the views of this journal and the author's affiliated institutions.

of the goals of a child-friendly village is to keep children from a vulnerable position as perpetrators or victims of criminal acts. Dadaprejo Village is an important area to become a child-friendly village, with the problem of rampant deviations by children who fall into child delinquency, it is necessary to help with Dadaprejo Village to overcome the problems experienced by Dadaprejo Village. By conducting counseling, consultation and assistance in the fields of law, psychology, it will be able to find ways to overcome the problems experienced by Dadaprejo Village. The purpose of this service is to create a dadarrejo village that can prevent children from becoming victims of criminal acts (abuse of drugs, alcohol) and perpetrators of criminal acts. Thus, Dadaprejo Village will be able to become a child-friendly village that ensures the lives of children, especially avoiding criminal acts.

KEYWORDS Child, Friendly, Village

Introduction

Every child has the right to get protection in every aspect of life. Children are very important national and state assets to be protected from all forms of violence or acts of discrimination that they are vulnerable to experience. Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection has provided various arrangements regarding the protection of children (Al-Fatih, 2021). According to Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection which explain that children is a person who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb. Every child has rights in all aspects of life including the right to live, grow and develop and participate fairly in accordance with the dignity and worth and receive protection from all forms of violence and discrimination. With the rights that have been regulated in the law, every child must be given protection for what has been mandated by the law (Millah & Pujiyono,

2020). One of the rights possessed by children is the right to receive education which is protected by Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to the Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection and Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the Education System. In Article 9 of Law no. 35 of 2014 explains that:

- (1) Every child has the right to receive education and teaching in the context of personal development and intelligence level in accordance with interests and talents.
- (1a) Every child has the right to get protection in the education unit from sexual crimes and violence committed by educators, education staff, fellow students, and/or other parties.
- (2) In addition to obtaining Children's Rights as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (1a), Children with Disabilities have the right to obtain extraordinary education and Children who have advantages have the right to receive education.

One of the efforts made by the government through the Ministry of Women's and Children's Empowerment (PPA) in order to achieve protection of children's rights in various fields of life, then formed a Child-friendly City/District which has a major role in providing protection from violence and discrimination against children. Therefore, the Ministry of PPA strives as a mandatory business for district and city governments to build good areas in the process of growing and developing a child. Basically this is in accordance with the form of the State of Indonesia ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which includes providing protection against non-discriminatory treatment, protection for the survival of children, protection of the best interests of children and protection of respect for children's opinions (Erdianti & Al-Fatih, 2019a).

In the context of this protection, the government as one of the parties has the obligation to realize efforts to protect children's rights. and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity. Regarding protection in terms of education, one of the efforts made by the government

through the Ministry of Women and Children Empowerment (PPA) in order to achieve protection of children's rights in various fields of life including education, then formed a Child-friendly City/District which has a big role in providing protection of violence and discrimination against children (Arifai & Zainuddin, 2021). Therefore, the Ministry of PPA strives as a mandatory business for district and city governments to build good areas in the process of growth and development of a child, including in the field of education. Basically this is in accordance with the form of the State of Indonesia ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which includes providing protection against non-discriminatory treatment, protection for the survival of children, protection of the best interests of children and protection of respect for children's opinions.

In order to realize a Child-friendly City/Regency, this cannot be separated from the meaningful role and participation of each village in the City/Regency area (Abustan, 2022). Thus, it is necessary to create a Child Friendly Village that will support the realization of a Child Friendly City/Regency. Child-friendly village/kelurahan (DLA) is the development of villages and sub-districts that unites the commitment and resources of the village/kelurahan government, the community and the business world in order to: fulfill children's rights; protect children from acts of violence, exploitation and abuse; listen to children's opinions, which are planned consciously, thoroughly and continuously (Erdianti & Al-Fatih, 2019b).

One of the villages that requires assistance to make a Child Friendly Village that is obliged to provide protection, especially in preventing children from becoming victims or perpetrators of criminal acts is Dadaprejo Village. Dadaprejo Village is located between the Batu City Border and Malang Regency, this village has a geographical condition where the community has a variety of livelihoods, but most of them still work as farmers. Regarding the condition of child protection, if examined in depth, the Dadaprejo sub-district is already quite advanced, but the authors sees the need to optimize the condition of the children in the Dadaprejo sub-

district. The background of the proposer in planning to carry out service activities in the Dadaprejo sub-district include several problems concerning children that are currently happening, namely the condition of children with an age range of 11 to 14 years who are familiar with drinking. This is quite sad considering that at that age children should not be trapped in conditions that are dangerous for their future.

If it has been done, in the environment around the Dadaprejo village drinking alcohol is still a common thing among adults, plus if there is a celebration or village activity there are still several people who drink, so this will have an influence on the children. who feared that drinking was normal? If children have started to try drinking, then this has the potential for children to be trapped in other conditions, namely it is possible for children to become perpetrators of criminal acts.

In addition to trying to drink alcohol, there are still minors who abuse drugs. They mix drinks using drugs such as bodrek, antimo which is then also mixed with amethyst. The misuse of these drugs mixed with amethyst has an impact on hallucinations in children which are severe enough to be very dangerous for the condition of these children. This condition requires special attention from various parties, including the village apparatus.

Another problem that also needs attention is the condition of the children who are also involved in several criminal acts, this condition the proposer knows based on the results of the communication between the proposer and the head of the Dadaprejo Village, in which there are still children who must deal with law enforcement officers who requires attention from the family, community and village officials.

With these conditions, it seems that there must be an effort made by the kelurahan to provide protection for children so that in this case one of the efforts that can be made by the kelurahan is to create legal protection for children by creating child-friendly villages/kelurahan that will always strive to create kelurahan that is safe, comfortable and guarantees the need for

21
legal protection for children's rights, especially preventing children from falling as victims or perpetrators of criminal acts.

The objectives of establishing a child-friendly village are: (Institut Pertanian Bogor, 2018) (1). To increase the awareness of village/kelurahan officials, communities and related elements in the area to realize village/kelurahan 18 development that is friendly to the fulfillment of the rights, needs and best interests of children. (2). To improve the quality of human resources, facilities, infrastructure, methods and technology available in the village/kelurahan government, communities and companies in the village/kelurahan in fulfilling children's rights. (3). To implement policies for the fulfillment and protection of children's rights through the formulation of village/kelurahan development strategies and planning; and. (4) To strengthen the role and capacity of the village/kelurahan government in realizing development in the field of child protection and fulfillment of children's rights

In Fulfillment of Special Protection Rights, Dadaprejo sub-district still rarely provides counseling related to prevention and handling of children in conflict with the law, these rights are considered very important for children, because then children have guidelines for social life later. Another problem is the lack of understanding of parents about the rights that children have, so many parents do not provide guidance and attention to their children properly, the impact of this is on the education and association of the child. In terms of education, there are still many children who do not get parental guidance and direction to learn and even continue their education. In addition, the association of children also seemed free. Elementary school age children are familiar with cigarettes, color their hair while riding a motorbike without a helmet. One of the parties who are responsible and obliged in fulfilling the rights of children in the village is the village government. The village government, which consists of the Village Head and village officials, will strive for the realization of a Child Friendly Village in their area, of course in implementing a government program

requires a strategy that will be used in achieving the program's goals. Strategy is very necessary because with the strategy, systematic steps will be arranged and assessed correctly, so that these goals can be achieved and felt with the results. Based on the explanation above, it is very important to make deeper observations regarding the strategies carried out by the Village Government in fulfilling children's rights towards a Child Friendly Village. Furthermore, what are the obstacles faced by the village government in realizing a child-friendly village, as well as the solutions used in dealing with the obstacles to realizing a decent village?

From the description of the analysis above, the proposer should identify the problems experienced by the partners. Through this service, the proposer team will educate the community of the Dadaprejo village regarding the handling process that is important to do in dealing with children so that they are protected from various dangerous conditions. It is important for the community, especially parents, to understand how to provide protection for children, especially about the condition of children that has been stated in the analysis of the situation above. In this case the proposer will provide knowledge to the community from a legal perspective what impacts can be experienced by children involved in criminal acts. This legal aspect is important for the public to know considering that people may not know what consequences will be experienced by children if they are involved in delinquency which turns out to be a delinquency that has led to a criminal act, for example drug abuse, committing other crimes such as theft, extortion. currently vulnerable to be done by children. In the perspective of ordinary people, they still do not understand that children have criminal responsibility, meaning that if children are involved in criminal acts, they can be punished. In addition to the condition of children that can lead to criminal acts, it is also possible for children to experience violence that can be done by friends, parents, or other parties. It is also important to instill legal awareness in the community to be more careful and provide protection to children to keep children away as victims of criminal

acts (domestic violence, extortion, sexual violence and others). With the proposing team personnel who come from the law faculty, the proposer will instill legal awareness for children and the community about legal aspects related to the conditions experienced by these children.

Method

In addition to the legal perspective, from a psychological perspective, in this case the proposing team will collaborate with lecturers from psychology to provide education to children, parents and the community in the Dadaprejo sub-district. It is important that the community, parents know what causes their children to become perpetrators of criminal acts (drug abuse, drinking, theft, extortion, bullying). External factors and internal factors These external factors come from outside the child, for example family factors that are not harmonious, a bad friendship environment, influencing community culture and other factors Internal factors are factors that come from the child's self, this factor is usually due to the condition of the children. a child who has a curiosity about something that turns out to be curious turns out to be dangerous for children. With a psychological approach, it will be known that what causes children to do these actions. By knowing the cause of the child's delinquency which has also led to a criminal act, the public will know the root of the problem that can be found how to handle the problem.

Results And Discussion

Juvenile delinquency is a problem in almost every region in Indonesia. This requires attention and action from various elements,

namely the government, society, parents and law enforcement officers to find solutions to prevent and reduce the number of child delinquency that occurs. One of the problems that also occurred in the Dadaprejo Village was related to the development of children who were disturbed due to delinquency that occurred both directly and indirectly. In this case, several activities were carried out to overcome the problem of child delinquency in Dadaprejo Village.

There are many forms of children's activities that lead to violence that is felt by the wider community. The forms of child crime are very varied, there are street children, prostituted children, some are even made as victims of crime and are influenced by a bad environment. Crimes committed by children now tend to be the same as crimes committed by adults, even though based on the points of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the most important thing is that children must receive protection from forms of discrimination, children must receive protection and care. such as welfare, safety and health, children must receive protection from drug addiction and there are many more protections provided by the UN convention on children's rights (Prasetyo, 2020).

One form of activity carried out is Mentoring which aims to assist the community, village government officials carried out by servants for two times, the first before the counseling and the second after the counseling. In the initial assistance, the servant invited all RW heads in the Dadaprejo sub-district to identify and take an inventory of the problems they experienced, especially regarding the children in their environment. From the results of the initial assistance carried out, it appears that several problems have become the focus of the Partners, namely the condition of children and adolescents in the Dadaprejo Village who are vulnerable to child delinquency which is feared to lead to criminal acts. what should be done in preventing and dealing with such conditions. Identification is also carried out by taking an inventory of children's rights related to a safe environment for children to be trapped in juvenile delinquency where these rights need

to be protected. ² relating to the field of children's rights in everyday life in Dadaprejo Village and carrying out a mentoring process in order to guarantee children's rights in all areas of life. These activities include, among others, related to:

1. Right to education

In terms of the right to education, every child in the Dadaprejo Village environment must have the right to formal and non-formal education by facilitating a safe school environment for children, a place to recite the Koran, and providing library facilities for children. This is important for partners to do, because it is one of the foundations for creating children in conditions that are able to prevent children from all forms of child delinquency.

2. Development Rights

The community pays attention that every child has the right to growth and development by providing opportunities to play, having free time to do activities like children in general and being kept away from all kinds of violence against children that will hinder the child's growth and development process. By facilitating a proper environment for children's growth and development, it will keep children away from various actions or actions that are not good so that they are able to protect children from positions that are vulnerable to being victims or perpetrators of criminal acts.

3. The right to a safe environment for children

Every child has the right to a safe environment for their growth and development. So, in this case the community, parents, and village officials should keep children away from a safe environment from all kinds of negative influences for children. For example, the community's habit of drinking when there is a celebration. Thus, a negative culture for children needs to be avoided so that children also do not follow what is a habit that has a negative impact on children.

This follow-up assistance is carried out after an inventory of partner problems is then carried out by the service provider. In this assistance, the servant provides several models of assistance in the Dadaprejo Village, including for children who are victims of criminal acts, in this case the servants help with children to get social rehabilitation and psychological rehabilitation to eliminate the trauma experienced by children. This assistance is important to do considering the child is involved in experiencing a criminal act of sexual violence which has a major impact on the child.

If examined, it is possible that this assistance will also ultimately be related to the factors that cause children to commit such delinquency. Some of the conditions that are related to why children are trapped in delinquency are due to disturbances in parenting including the death of parents, sick or disabled parents, relationships between family members that are not harmonious and wrong parenting patterns can hinder individual development, especially mental and physical development. his behavior. This parenting disorder can directly cause children or adolescents to become naughty, poor parenting and education from parents can make children fail to understand deviant behavior so that behavior outside the norm becomes normal for teenagers and is raised outside and disturbs others (Harahap & Hasibuan, 2022).

In this case, the RW and RT administrators will form vent houses at the RT and RW levels as a forum for the RT and RW environment when the community experiences problems, especially related to aspects of protecting children and women. The existence of this vent house is an important thing to do considering that not a few people experience problems related to child delinquency that occur in the Dadaprejo environment or other problems related to social aspects.

The purpose of this vent house is as a means for the people of Dadaprejo Village to convey the problems they face, especially those that befall their children. This is important because not all people understand

how to solve children, especially when they are involved in child delinquency, especially if the delinquency has entered the realm of criminal law. This vent house is also intended for children to facilitate if there are problems faced by children and they don't know who to complain to so that things with the vent house can provide advice for those who need assistance.

In order to realize a Child-friendly City/Regency, this cannot be separated from the participation and participation of each village in the City/Regency area. Thus, it is necessary to create a Child Friendly Village that will support the realization of a Child Friendly City/Regency. Child-friendly village/kelurahan (DLA) is the development of villages and sub-districts that unites the commitment and resources of the village/kelurahan government, the community and the business world in order to: fulfill children's rights; protect children from acts of violence, exploitation and abuse; listen to children's opinions, which are planned consciously, thoroughly and continuously (Erdianti & Al-Fatih, 2019b).

Counseling is carried out to provide knowledge and understanding to partners in this case the kelurahan and RW and RT administrators and Pokja 1 management for the children's section about the importance of providing protection for children to prevent children in a vulnerable position from becoming victims and perpetrators of criminal acts from a legal perspective and perspective. psychology. This outreach activity is carried out online / online considering the condition of the covid 19 pandemic which is still not possible to carry out activities directly or offline. In delivering material to the community about how to create Child-friendly Villages/Urbans through child protection in preventing children from being victims or perpetrators of criminal acts, this aims to provide understanding to RT and RW administrators about the indicators of Child-Friendly Villages which are needed to realize the creation of a Child Friendly Village/Village. One of the indicators needed is that the village or kelurahan must be able to create a safe environment from the existence of children as victims of child delinquency/criminal acts and children as perpetrators of

child delinquency and criminal acts. Thus, it is very important to provide knowledge to RT and RW administrators as community leaders about the scope of child delinquency and how to deal with juvenile delinquency which could lead to criminal acts.

Juvenile delinquency is one of the government's urgent problems in tackling criminal acts in Indonesia. Children should be an inseparable part of the survival of humans, the nation and the state. In the Indonesian constitution, children have a strategic role which is explicitly stated that the state guarantees the right of every child to survival, growth and development and the right to protection from violence and discrimination, as explained in the 1945 Constitution Article 28 B paragraph 2. Children are an important element the state, then the Indonesian Constitution has established Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System with the consideration that children are a mandate and gift from God Almighty who has the dignity and worth human being apart from maintaining the dignity and worth of children. are entitled to special protection, especially legal protection in the judicial system. Thus, Indonesia as a State party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Conventional on the Rights of the Child) which regulates the principle of legal protection for children has an obligation to provide legal protection to children and has an obligation to provide special legal protection for children in conflict with the law (Surbakti & Zulyadi, 2019).

Various forms of child delinquency that are concerning often occur in the community either directly or indirectly. Direct child delinquency can be done including abusing alcohol and drugs, brawls, theft, promiscuity, truancy, illegal motorcycle racing, bullying. Such conditions cannot be tolerated considering that some actions have led to criminal acts. Juvenile delinquency that is rampant today is a case of bullying or bullying or people also call it persecution. This bullying can be done directly or through electronic media. The phenomenon of children as perpetrators of persecution started in cases of bullying or cyberbullying that occurred on

social media. Children as victims can change their status into children as bullies. Many cases of bullying also occur because of social media conditions that cannot be regulated in such a way for children. However, in the criminal justice system, children are protected by law. Moreover, children who are in conflict with the law when they are in the 9-year education period are children who are included in a joint decision set by the government (Gusnita, 2019).

In the field of psychology, it is very important to do, considering that people must understand how the process of handling children who are in their growth and development as a child is still often in an unstable condition and begins to look for their identity. What needs to be done is that parents must be able to take a deep psychological approach so that children are able to receive input from parents.

Regarding child protection, because children are the next generation in the family and become a relay to ensure the continuity of the nation's existence, it is the same thing that in the future children are buds, potentials, and the younger generation who succeeds the ideals of the nation's struggle, has a strategic role and has characteristics. and special characteristics that ensure the continuity of the existence of the nation and state. Children are also the offspring of the nation whose lives and livelihoods must be protected and then become the responsibility of parents, family, society and the state. As the next generation, children must be individuals who can be well prepared for their future, but along with changing times, and social changes have an extraordinary impact on changes that occur in children's problems in the form of neglect, exploitation, child trafficking, discrimination, violence against children physically, psychologically and sexually. The need for child protection is urgently needed so that the condition of children can survive in an increasingly harsh world (Juliana & Arifin, 2019).

Conclusion

The problem of child delinquency is a worrying condition for the Indonesian state; thus, it is necessary to take legal protection efforts to prevent children from becoming victims and perpetrators of child delinquency. Considering that currently it is very possible for children to commit child delinquency which leads to acts against the law. Prevention efforts that can be done are to create a safe, comfortable environment for children's growth and development that can be provided by the village or sub-district so that the community will be facilitated to be able to convey complaints and problems experienced in their families. The vent house is a solution that would be able to provide hope for the community by educating the community to be able to provide protection for children as the next generation.

Referensi

- Abustan. (2022). Aspek – Aspek Penting Membangun Kehidupan di Desa Menuju Kesejahteraan dan Keadilan Sosial. *Indonesian Law Reform Journal (ILREJ)*, 2(1), 32–46. <https://doi.org/10.22219/ilrej.v2i1.19362>
- Al-Fatih, S. (2021). House of Role as an Effort to Protect Children From Violence: An Indonesian Perspective. *Audito Comparative Law Journal*, 2(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.22219/aclj.v2i1.15145>
- Arifai, & Zainuddin. (2021). Correctional protege mentorship as an effort of resocialization in class II special correctional institution for children of Kendari. *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 29(1), 114–129. <https://doi.org/10.22219/ljih.v29i1.15101>
- Erdianti, R. N., & Al-Fatih, S. (2019a). Fostering as an Alternative Sanction for Juvenile in the Perspective of Child Protection in Indonesia. *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies*, 4(1), 119–128. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jils.v4i01.29315>
- Erdianti, R. N., & Al-Fatih, S. (2019b). Mewujudkan Desa Layak Anak Sebagai Bentuk Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anak di Indonesia.

- Justitia Jurnal Hukum*, 3(2), 305–318.
<https://doi.org/10.30651/justitia.v3i2.3648>
- Gusnita, C. (2019). Fenomena Anak Sebagai pelaku Persekusi di Media Sosial. *Jurnal Muara Ilmu Sosial, Humaniora, Dan Sosial*, 3(1), 11–21. <https://doi.org/10.24912/jmishumsen.v3i1.3455>
- Harahap, E., & Hasibuan, F. W. (2022). Analisis Juvenile Delinquency Terisolir. *Muqqodimah: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Politik Dan Humaniora*, 6(1), 254–259.
<https://doi.org/10.31604/jim.v6i1.2022.254-259>
- Institut Pertanian Bogor. (2018). *Modul Pengembangan Desa/Kelurahan Layak Anak*.
http://pkga.ipb.ac.id/wpcontent/uploads/2018/05/MODUL-KELURAHAN_DESA-LAYAK-ANAK-.pdf
- Juliana, R., & Arifin, R. (2019). Anak dan Kejahatan(Faktor Penyebab dan Perlindungan Hukum). *JS: Jurnal Selat*, 6(2), 225–234.
<https://doi.org/10.31629/selat.v6i2.1019>
- Millah, I. A., & Pujiyono. (2020). The children rights protection in the new normal era: an Indonesia experience during covid-19 pandemic. *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 28(2), 211–231.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.22219/ljih.v28i2.13048>
- Prasetyo, A. (2020). Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anaka Pelaku Tidank Pidana, Mizan: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum. *Mizan: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 9(1), 51–60. <https://doi.org/10.32503/mizan.v9i1.1054>
- Surbakti, F. M., & Zulyadi, R. (2019). Penerapan Hukum Terhadap Anak Sebagai Pelaku Tindak Pidana Pencurian dengan Kekerasan. *Journal of Education, Humaniora and Social Sciences (JEHSS)*, 2(1), 143–162. <https://doi.org/10.34007/jehss.v2i1.58>

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The authors state that there is no conflict of interest in the publication of this article.

FUNDING INFORMATION

None

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

None

HISTORY OF ARTICLE

Submitted : March 7, 2022

Revised : July 5, 2022

Accepted : July 5, 2022

Published : November 29, 2022

Child Friendly Villages as a Effort To Prevent a Child as Victims and as Perpetrator Crimes

ORIGINALITY REPORT

19%

SIMILARITY INDEX

19%

INTERNET SOURCES

14%

PUBLICATIONS

7%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	journal.uinjkt.ac.id Internet Source	2%
2	Ahmad Musthafa Azhom. "Realizing a Child Friendly City as Protection towards Children in Indonesia", Constitutionale, 2021 Publication	2%
3	www.scitepress.org Internet Source	1%
4	discovery.researcher.life Internet Source	1%
5	repository.ubb.ac.id Internet Source	1%
6	lamintang.org Internet Source	1%
7	www.newinera.com Internet Source	1%
8	lawjournal.ub.ac.id Internet Source	1%

9	journal.um-surabaya.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
10	udayanetworking.unud.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
11	doaj.org Internet Source	1 %
12	repository.unika.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
13	ijersc.org Internet Source	1 %
14	journalstih.amsir.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
15	Mada Apriandi Zuhir, Annalisa Yahanan, Murzal Murzal. "Is It Necessary to Include Promise in a Deed of Granting of Mortgage Rights?", Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure, 2024 Publication	1 %
16	Submitted to Syntax Corporation Student Paper	1 %
17	Ria Desna Anggraini. "CRIME OF EXPLOITATION CRIME ANALYSIS OF CHILD WORK AS HOUSEHOLD SERVICE", Ius Poenale, 2022 Publication	1 %

18

rjoas.com

Internet Source

1 %

19

ijmmu.com

Internet Source

1 %

20

www.ijsk.org

Internet Source

1 %

21

ejurnal.ubharajaya.ac.id

Internet Source

1 %

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches < 1%

Exclude bibliography On



Digital Receipt

This receipt acknowledges that Turnitin received your paper. Below you will find the receipt information regarding your submission.

The first page of your submissions is displayed below.

Submission author: Artikel 5
Assignment title: Sholahuddin Al Fatih
Submission title: Child Friendly Villages as a Effort To Prevent a Child as Victi...
File name: fort_to_Prevent_a_Child_as_Victims_and_as_Perpetrator_Crim...
File size: 262.89K
Page count: 17
Word count: 5,521
Character count: 29,870
Submission date: 03-May-2024 01:10PM (UTC+0700)
Submission ID: 2369621187

*Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum
Indonesia
Indonesian Journal Of Legal
Community Engagement*

A peer-reviewed journal published by Faculty of Law Universitas
Negeri Semarang, Indonesia. The title has been indexed by SINTA,
GARUDA, ISSN 2654-8305 (Print) 2654-8313 (Online)
Online at <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/rui/index.php/JPJH/index>

**Child Friendly Villages as a Effort To
Prevent a Child as Victims and as
Perpetrator Crimes**

Ratri Novita Erdianti
Faculty of Law, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia
Email: ri_ratrij@yahoo.com

Wasis Wasis
Faculty of Law, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia
Email: wasis@yahoo.com

Sholahuddin Al-Fatih
Faculty of Law, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia
Email: jurnal.legality@gmail.com

Abstract

The state should provide guarantees of legal protection for children, this is because in the future they will continue the struggle of the state. It is important to make a policy with the existence of a child-friendly city which is the basis of various efforts to protect children in particular. Based on the Minister of Women's and Children's Empowerment Regulation Number 11 of 2011 concerning Child Friendly City, that Child Friendly City (KLA) is a regency/city that has a child rights-based development system through integrating commitment and resources of the government, community and business world, which is planned in a comprehensive and sustainable manner in policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights. In implementing the Child Friendly City, basically it leads to the fulfillment of children's rights, including civil rights and freedoms, family environment and care, basic health and welfare, education, use of leisure time, cultural activities and special protection. A Child Friendly Village is a way for the implementation of a Child Friendly City so that efforts are needed from the Village to realize the Child Friendly Village. One

Copyrights © Author(s). This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0). All writings published in this journal are personal views of the author and do not represent the views of this journal and the author's affiliated institutions.