

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background Study

Rights is something that has been attached since we were born and it is a normative element that inherent in every human being which in its application is in the scope of equality and freedom rights related to their interactions between individuals or institutions, including the rights that children's attached. However, this recognition for children's rights can only be achieved if everyone, including children themselves, acknowledge that everyone has the same rights, and then apply them with attitudes and behaviors that respect, include and accept the others.<sup>1</sup> In order to fulfill the obligations and responsibilities to protect and secure children's rights, the state has made a legal shield through Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection as later amended by Law Number 35 of 2014.<sup>2</sup> As an effort to develop a child protection policy as mandated in the Child Protection Law, it is necessary to develop various models of development approaches and strategies in accordance with the characteristics of children's problems. For this reason, the government, through the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, together with the relevant government sectors, community organizations and non-governmental organizations, then

<sup>1</sup> "Hak." Accessed May 20, 2019. <https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hak>

<sup>2</sup> UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 35 TAHUN 2014 TENTANG PERLINDUNGAN ANAK

developed a role model known as the Child Friendly City.<sup>3</sup> The development of the Child Friendly City policy is intended to provide direction and guidance for Regency / City governments and the wider community in building an environment or area where infrastructure and legal instruments are appropriate for children. In a child-friendly environment, the community and its population are encouraged to develop a child friendly life style so that children can grow and develop in a healthy and proper. This is also the first step to realize the vision of Indonesian childrens to live healthy, growing, developing, intelligent, noble, protected, actively participating and love the nation and state of Indonesia. This program then become a national program and it is targeted to be realized in all Regencies and Cities in Indonesia.

The mechanism for the establishment of a Child Friendly City<sup>4</sup> is further outlined in several rules, namely Minister Regulation of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2011 concerning Eligible District / City Development Policy, Minister Regulation of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia No. 12 of 2011 concerning Child Friendly District / City Indicators, Minister Regulation of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia No. 13 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for Eligible Child District / City Development, Minister Regulation of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic

<sup>3</sup> "Kota Layak Anak." Accessed May 20, 2019. <http://dp3akb.jabarprov.go.id/kota-layak-anak/>

<sup>4</sup> "Peraturan Menteri KLA." Accessed May 20, 2019. <http://www.kla.id/peraturan-menteri/>

of Indonesia No. 14 of 2011 concerning Guidance for Child-Friendly District / City Evaluation.

In order to realize a Child-Friendly Regency / City, the government in each Regency / City first needs to make various efforts to integrate child protection issues into development planning documents and establish policies that protect children's rights with consideration adjusted to regional needs and conditions of regional autonomy respectively. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in this case continues to encourage other regions to realize Child Friendly Districts / Cities. In this way, it is expected that children in the regions will get protection from violence, neglect, exploitation, discrimination and other mistreatment. Various criteria have also been compiled as indicators of the determination of Child Friendly Cities as stipulated in Minister Regulation of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia No. 12 of 2011 concerning Child Friendly District / City Indicators.<sup>5</sup> However, Batam City as one of the cities that has launched a Child Friendly City and also participated in the valuation of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, has not yet succeeded in obtaining the predicate. Even though with this predicate, Batam City is certainly considered as succeeded in realizing protection of children's rights.

Therefore, researcher is interested in doing research on Child Friendly City program. Based on the description above, this research will be entitled

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<sup>5</sup> Peraturan Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Republik Indonesia Nomor 12 Tahun 2011 tentang Indikator Kabupaten/Kota Layak Anak.

## “THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD FRIENDLY CITY IN BATAM CITY.”

### B. Research Questions

1. How is the implementation of the development of Child-Friendly Cities in Batam City ?
2. What are the obstacles which the Batam City Government faced by in fulfilling the indicators of a Child Friendly City?
3. What is the solution to solve the problem that appear in fulfilling the Child Friendly City indicators ?

### C. Research Objectives and Benefits

The objectives and benefits of this research are:

#### 1. Research Objectives

There are objectives of this research researcher figured in this research. Those objectives of this research are:

- a. To be able to find out about the implementation of Child Friendly City plan of the local Government (The Mayor, Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, etc.)
- b. To be able to find out the obstacles that hold up Batam city government’s plan in implementing the Child Friendly City program.
- c. To be able to be use as consideration for the government from the results of this study.

#### 2. Research Benefits

There are benefits of this research researcher figured in this research. Those benefits of this research are:

- a. In order to help the local Government (The Mayor, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, etc.) in formulating regulations, in managing, safeguarding, controlling child-friendly city programs to implement children's rights and maintain welfare in Batam City and also formulating problems, to set the settlement of problems that inhibit the child-friendly city programs.
- b. In order for the academics to know and to understand about the existence of child-friendly city programs which is the part of children's rights.