



PROCEEDINGS

The 4th International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2020

Cutting Edge Innovations for Sustainable Development Goals

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (Indonesia)

October 13 - 14 2020

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Focal Conferences



- ✔ (ICPU) The 2nd International Conference on Pharmaceutical Updates
- ✔ (ICOMS) The 6th International Conference on Management Sciences
- ✔ (ICLAS) The 9th International Conference on Law and Society
- ✔ (ICMHS) The 4th International Conference Medical and Health Sciences
- ✔ (ICAF) The 6th International Conference for Accounting and Finance
- ✔ (ILEC) The 2nd International Language and Education Conference
- ✔ (ICONURS) The 2nd International Conference on Nursing
- ✔ (ICITAMEE) The 1st International Conference on Information Technology, Advanced Mechanical and Electrical Engineering
- ✔ (IConARD) International Conference on Agribusiness and Rural Development
- ✔ (ISHERSS) The 2nd International Symposium on Social Humanities Education and Religious Sciences
- ✔ (ICONPO) The 10th International Conference on Public Organization
- ✔ (DREAM) The 5th Dental Research and Exhibition Meeting
- ✔ (ICHA) The 5th International Conference on Hospital Administration
- ✔ (ICOSA) The 3rd International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture





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Preface by the Chairperson of the 4th ICoSI 2020



Dr. Yeni Rosilawati, S.IP. S.E., MM.

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

All praise is due to Allah, the Almighty, on whom we depend for sustenance and guidance. Prayers and peace be upon our Prophet, Muhammad SAW, his family and all of his companions.

On behalf of the organizing committee, it is my pleasure and privilege to welcome the honourable guests, distinguished keynote & invited speakers, and all the participants.

With the main theme of “Cutting-Edge Innovations on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”, the 4th International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2020 serves as a forum to facilitate scholars, policy makers, practitioners, and other interested parties at all levels from Indonesia and abroad to present their novel ideas, promote cutting-edge research, and to expand collaboration network. The conference has about 1373 participants participating from more than 8 countries 4 continents all over the world, making this conference a truly international conference in spirit.

This multidisciplinary conference was first held in 2012 and has undertaken various changes and adopted to the current technological trends of our education system. From having this conference with just 175 participants back in 2012 we have come a long way in making the conference a huge success with more than 1373 participants participating in this two-day conference.

Formerly, this conference consisted of only 9 (nine) focal conferences. This year, there are 14 focal conferences from various disciplines, namely: 1) The 2nd International Conference on Pharmaceutical Updates (ICPU), 2) The 6th International Conference on Management Sciences

(ICoMS), 3) The 9th International Conference on Law and Society (ICLAS), 4) The 4th International Conference Medical and Health Sciences (ICMHS), 5) The 6th International Conference for Accounting and Finance (ICAF), 6) The 2nd International Language and Education Conference (ILEC), 7) The 2nd International Conference on Nursing (ICONURS), 8) The International Conference on Information Technology, Advanced Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (ICITAMEE), 9) The 2nd International Conference of Agribusiness and Rural Development (IConARD), 10) The 10th International Conference on Public Organization (ICONPO), 11) The 2nd International Symposium on Social Humanities Education and Religious Sciences (ISHERSS), 12) The 5th Dental Research and Exhibition Meeting (DREAM), 13) The International Conference on Hospital Administration (ICHA), and 14) The 3rd International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture (ICoSA).

Accordingly, We are proud to announce that this year, the 4th ICoSI 2020 breaks the Museum Rekor-Dunia Indonesia (MURI) record as the Virtual Multidisciplinary Conference with the Largest Number of Area of Fields in Indonesia

In addition, this year, this conference holds special value since this is the first conference in the history of our university where the entire conference is taking place remotely on a digital platform through the use of advance technologies due to the Covid-19 Pandemic.

I would take this opportunity to express my highest respect to the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Dr. Gunawan Budiyanto who gave approval and ensured the maximal support from all the faculty members of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) that made this event a big success. In addition, my appreciation goes to all the support teams who have provided their valuable support and advice from planning, designing and executing the program.

Let me conclude my speech by encouraging the delegates to participate with an increasing number in all the activities and discussions through the digital platforms for the next two days. I wish everyone a successful, safe, and fruitful conference.

Thank you!

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 14 October 2020



Welcoming Remarks by the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gunawan Budiyanto

Innovation is the beginning of the development of technology, and technology is a development machine that is expected to provide benefits to humans and provide the smallest possible impact on environmental quality. In the concept of sustainable development, development must improve the quality of human life without causing ecological damage and maintain the carrying capacity of natural resources.

International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) is an international conference which is an annual conference held by the University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY), Indonesia. In 2020 this raises the issue of "Cutting-Edge Innovations on Sustainable Development Goals." Therefore, on behalf of all UMY academics, I would like to congratulate you on joining the conference, hoping that during the Covid-19 Pandemic, we can still provide suggestions and frameworks for achieving sustainable development goals.

About The 4th International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2020

Cutting Edge Innovations for Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is enacted by the United Nations as a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. It consists of strategies to improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth while also conserving natures by 2030.

This year, however, at the first one-third of its timeline, the SDG Reports shows that the outbreak of COVID-19 did hinder the achievement, or at least decelerate the progress of achieving the 17 goals. In fact, according to the report, “some number of people suffering from food insecurity was on the rise and dramatic levels of inequality persisted in all regions. Change was still not happening at the speed or scale required”, accordingly.

Therefore, in this event of pandemic, the quantity and quality of research, innovation, and more importantly multi-disciplinary collaboration are indispensable. Furthermore, there needs to be clear ends of those works. That is how those research are applicable and benefits directly to the society. That is how those research is incorporated as the drivers of policy making, and used practically in the society. Hence, the stakeholders especially the triple helix of higher education institution, government, and industry must be re-comprehended and supported to reach the common goal of the SGD.

International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) has been essentially attempting to strengthen this regard since its first establishment. One of the goals of ICoSI is to provide primarily a platform where scholars, practitioners, and government could grasp the development and trends of research. Hopefully, meeting these actors altogether would result in stronger collaboration, sophisticated and advantageous research, and brighter ideas for further research. Based on these reasoning, this year, the 4th ICoSI 2020 UMY is themed ‘Cutting-edge Innovations for Sustainable Development Goals’.

Improving from last year conference which brought nine focal conference, this year ICoSI 2020 UMY brings 14 disciplines, from social sciences, natural sciences, and humanities. ICoSI 2020 received as much as 1005 papers. The paper works submitted in ICoSI 2020 UMY will be published in Atlantis Proceedings, IOP Proceedings, National/International Journals, and ICoSI ISBN-indexed Proceedings.

Nevertheless, ICoSI believes that publication is only the beginning of research dissemination. The publications will enhance the chance of the research known by wider audience, and then used, applied, and incorporated at either system, institutional, or personal level of human lives.





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TRACK ECONOMICS, LAW, EDUCATION, SOCIAL, AND HUMANITIES



Optimization of Child-Friendly City Development Policy in Yogyakarta City

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ABSTRACT

Along with the development of technology, every child is required to be more creative and smart in its usage. The negative impact of technology development raises the number of acts of violence, both verbal and nonverbal, committed by parents to children or among the children. Thus, the protection of children's rights is the responsibility of every human being, including the government, the environment, the family. The community must contribute to the fulfillment and safeguarding of children's rights contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In 2018, Yogyakarta was already at nindya level for child-friendly cities in Indonesia. The fulfillment of children's rights emphasized in Yogyakarta was the freedom of thought and expression safely and comfortably. This study aims to examine the role of local governments in implementing Local Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning child-friendly cities in order to create such a city. This research is a normative-empirical study with a qualitative descriptive approach. The results concluded that the Yogyakarta regional government had carried out its role well in making Yogyakarta a child-friendly city by planning and carrying out an integrated program to realize the child-friendly city.

Keyword: *Child-Friendly City, Legal Protection, Children's Rights.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Child Friendly City (CFC) is a program designed by Unesco and Unicef as program implementers aimed at forming activities that invite children's participation in the environment where they live, play and school and create a sense of security and comfort for the child. The goals and ideals of a child-worthy city are contained in the convention on children's rights (Absori, 2005). In 1989 the United Nations issued a convention on children's rights and an obligation for the government to ratify and implement it. The basic rights of children contained in the Convention on the rights of the child can be substantively grouped into 4 categories, namely the right to survival (survival rights), the right to grow and develop (development rights), the right to protection (protection rights), and the right to participate. (participation rights). The right to grow and develop includes all forms of education (formal and non-formal) and the right to achieve a decent standard of living for physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development (Handiwijoyo, s.s 2015). Roza, Darmi (2018) stated that, One form of right to grow and develop is the right to create and learn. This can affect social / emotional development, intellectual development, and physical development. . The first step in implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia was by establishing Law No. 23 of 2002 on child protection. Children's rights are regulated in Article 1 number 12 and 19 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2004

concerning Child Protection (UUPA), which explains that children's rights are part of human rights which must be guaranteed, protected, and fulfilled by Parents, Family, Community, State, Government and Local Government.

The government through the ministry of women's empowerment and child protection has formulated strategies to seek optimization of child protection, one of which is by establishing a child-friendly city program which is regulated in ministerial regulation number 11 of 2011. As seen from the many children who have not received protection. The number of cases of abuse, bullying, discrimination, exploitation to trafficking is a reflection of the weak protection of children.

Rusmiyati Chatarina. Dkk (2018) states that, the first step for a child-friendly city cannot be separated from the project initiated by Unesco with the growing up city program, which is then introduced by Unicef with the aim of creating a condition that aspires children's rights. through local government objectives, policies, programs and structures. What is expected from the concept of a child-friendly city, the government is able to provide a guarantee for children's rights. Children aged 13-18 are children in adolescence who have a spirit of change and a high sense of curiosity to find their identity. With the KLA program, it is hoped that a teenager will be able to find his identity, vision and mission in his life to achieve his goals because in adolescence. This is emotionally unstable in determining the direction of viewpoint to

make decisions, plus the existence as a teenager attached to him adds to the insecurity in adolescent behavior.

A child-friendly city is a program that was first introduced by the state ministry for women's empowerment in 2005 through the district or city government, a child-friendly city is shortened to KLA to facilitate accommodation. Based on the regulation of the State Minister for women's empowerment and child protection number 11 of 2011 concerning district or city development policies, a child-friendly city is defined as: "A child-friendly district / city, hereinafter abbreviated as KLA, is a district / city that has a child rights-based development system through the integration of commitments and resources from the government, society and the business world that are planned in a comprehensive and sustainable manner in policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights."

CFC helps realize the goal of the city of Yogyakarta to be a tolerant, civilized, moral and cultured city, but in Yogyakarta there are still many exploitation of children, children who are employed, dropping out of school and busking, young people who are exposed to free sex, get bullying at their schools or discrimination and other matters. Another concern is that Yogyakarta is still in the middle level in the category of child-friendly cities. It is hoped that the fulfillment of facilities and infrastructure in the wards will be able to meet the requirements of a child-friendly village. The existence of a reading room or activity area can be a reference or indicator that can be fulfilled in each sub-district, education that requires 12 years of schooling also needs to be supervised and monitored for its implementation so that every child in the city of Yogyakarta gets a good education and meets standards as a capital for children's growth and development . Children who have a good education will have a good future and will be able to provide welfare for those around them.

Therefore, a child-friendly city is an effort to tackle rampant exploitation, violence and things that can damage children's rights, and the fulfillment of children's rights, one of which is in the field of education. will come, someone who has a good education will have a good personality too because he is able to sort out what is good and what is not so as to make a safe, peaceful and appropriate environment for children wherever he is. From the background description that has been presented above, the researcher wants to research and study the role of local government in making cities worthy of children. So in this study the authors compile legal writing with the title *Optimizing the Policy for the Development of a Child Friendly City in Yogyakarta City*

From the background regarding the importance of forming a child-friendly city in the city of Yogyakarta in order to create a safe and comfortable environment for children, this research wants to know how the role of local government in making a child-friendly city in the city of Yogyakarta?.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Yogyakarta City Office of Community Empowerment, Women and Child Protection (DPMPPA) stated that neglect and violence against children from year to year is very high. In 2014 there were 642 victims of violence and children, of which 52 were victims of child neglect by their parents. In the following year there were 626 similar cases, 67 of which were victims of child neglect by parents. Other data states, there were around 3,155 cases of violence in Yogyakarta City during 2011-2016, of which 16.46 percent were experienced by children. Meanwhile, based on data held by the Yogyakarta City Violence Victims Protection Forum, during 2017 the total cases of violence against women and children in Jogja were recorded as 254 cases. However, at the same time, the Yogyakarta City government in 2017 was able to maintain the title as a City Eligible for Children at the Intermediate Level and in 2018, obtained the title as a City worthy of children at the Nindya level. (Gerry, dkk. 2019).

From 2011 to November 2017, DPMPPA has attempted to initiate child-friendly villages at the RW level, with 179 child-friendly villages recorded in 45 villages in the city of Yogyakarta. Although it is known that, of the 179 child-friendly villages, not all of them are in active status. The effort of the child-friendly village program was carried out to increase awareness of the rights of children, although in its implementation there were obstacles. The constraint in question is the difference in views regarding the locus. The central government states that the locus of a child-friendly city includes two, namely the sub-district and the family. Meanwhile, the effort made by the Yogyakarta City government is to make the village child friendly. So that it cannot be assessed by the central government. The solution to this difference is to continue implementing child-friendly villages and also increasing the quantity and quality of programs at the kelurahan and kecamatan levels. (Gerry, dkk. 2019).

In the health sector, the Yogyakarta City government is also intensively implementing child-friendly health programs, especially at level 1 facilities (Puskesmas). Where some of the indicators are there are doctors and child psychologists, puskesmas staff who understand the Convention on the Rights of the Child (KHA), child-friendly waiting rooms, and child-friendly building facilities. This was considered to be inconsistent with the instructions from the mayor which stipulated that all levels of school, from kindergarten to

junior high school, must be friendly to children. That it is known that the target set by the mayor has not been achieved because there is no clear and clear indicator related to child-friendly schools. This friendly school is still geared towards concepts and ideals. (Gerry, dkk. 2019).

The concept of a child-friendly district / city is intended to integrate the existing commitments and resources in the district / city for holistic, integrative and sustainable child development as well as to further strengthen the role and capacity of local governments in the development of child development and protection. (Gemari, 2020). Convention on the rights of the child - the United Nations is an international convention that regulates the civil, political, economic and cultural rights of children, Indonesia signed this convention on 26 January 1990 and ratified it with presidential decree number 36 of 1990 on 25 September 1990. Thus Indonesia is bound to run it in accordance with international law and is supervised by the UN-Child Rights Committee, whose members consist of various countries around the world.

Various ways and efforts have been taken by Indonesia to accelerate the implementation of CRC, apart from ratifying other international laws, such as ILO Convention 138 concerning Minimum Age for Work, ILO Convention 182 concerning the Worst Forms of Child Labor, ensuring that CRC is harmonized in the constitution and legislation - invitation. Article 28B paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution, amended by 18 August 2000, became the basis for issuing Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning child protection, which was later amended by Law Number 35 of 2014 and strengthened by Law Number 17 2016. (Hamid, 2017).

The key articles of Law number 35 of 2014 which form the basis for the development of KLA are Article 21 that local governments are obliged and responsible for implementing and supporting national policies in the implementation of child protection in the regions through regional efforts to develop child-friendly districts / cities. Article 22 Regional governments are obliged and responsible for providing support for facilities, infrastructure and availability of human resources in the implementation of child protection. Article 24 of the local government guarantees children to exercise their rights in expressing opinions according to the age and level of intelligence of the child, and article 72 of the role of the community in the implementation of child protection is carried out by: providing information through socialization and education regarding children's rights and laws on children, provide input in the formulation of policies related to child protection, report to the authorities if there is a violation of children's rights, play an active role in the process of rehabilitation and social integration for children, monitor supervision and share

responsibility for the implementation of child protection, provide facilities and infrastructure and create a conducive atmosphere For child development, play an active role by eliminating the negative labeling of child victims as referred to in Article 59 and providing space for children to be able to participate and express opinions.

Besides media, mass media has a role to disseminate information and educational materials that are useful from the social, cultural, educational, religious and children's health aspects by taking into account the best interests of children. Article 72 also regulates the role of the world of age to ensure that company policies with a child perspective, products intended for children must be safe for children, and contribute to fulfilling children's rights through corporate social responsibility. (Hamid, 2017).

Children are the nation's potential for national development, therefore their guidance and development needs to be carried out as early as possible by encouraging district / city governments to formulate policies that are in favor of children's interests. Whereas Indonesia, which has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child through presidential decree number 36 of 1990, is obliged to make steps necessary for improving children's welfare and fulfilling children's rights that Indonesia has signed the World Fit for Children Declaration (World Fit for children) need to develop an action plan to make child-friendly districts / cities a form of implementing WFFC. (Hamid, 2017).

In accordance with law number 35 of 2014 concerning child protection, the purpose of child protection is to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and protection from violence and discrimination. for the creation of qualified Indonesian children, noble and prosperous. Many parties are obliged and responsible to ensure the fulfillment of the rights of these children, starting from the smallest institutions, namely family, community, village / sub-district government, sub-district, district / city government, provincial government and local government (Ahmad Saleh, et al. 2020).

To accelerate the fulfillment of children's rights, a district / city decent child policy (KLA) has been formulated and it has been stipulated through PermenPP No.2 of 2009 concerning district / city policies that are child-friendly and PermenPP number 3 of 2009 concerning guidelines for assessing child-worthy districts / cities. the foundation for the development of child-friendly districts / cities has been further strengthened by the enactment of presidential instruction number 1 of 2010 concerning accelerating

the implementation of the 2010 national development priorities.

Legal efforts and strong political will from the government in realizing districts / cities worthy of children have been poured out through the creation of various ministerial regulations. These regulations include PermenPPPA number 14 of 2010 concerning guidelines for the development of KLA at the provincial level, PermenPPA number 13 of 2010 regarding technical guidelines for KLA in villages / families, PermenPPPA number 11 of 2011 concerning policies for developing KLA, PermenPPPA Number 12 of 2011 concerning indicators of KLA, PermenPPPA number 13 of 2011 concerning the KLA development guide (has revoked PermenPP number 2 of 2009 concerning district / city policies worthy of children), as well as PermenPPPA number 14 of 2011 concerning KLa Evaluation Guidelines (has revoked PemenPP number 3 of 2009 concerning guidelines for assessing Eligible districts / cities Child). In addition, the strengthening of the KL rules is also evidenced by the amendment to law number 23 of 2002, namely through law number 35 of 2014. The amendment to the law is none other than in order to improve protection of children.

District / City Eligible Children (KLA) is an effort for the integrity of the local government to realize the fulfillment and protection of children's rights. Normatively, the term child-friendly district / city was first regulated in PermenPP number 3 of 2008, which defines a Child Friendly District / city as a development model that integrates the commitment and resources of the government, society and the business world as a whole and in a sustainable manner through a strategy of mainstreaming children's rights.

Furthermore, the definition of a Child Friendly Regency / City according to PermenPP No.2 of 2009 is a development system of an administrative area that integrates the commitment and resources of the government, society and the business world that are planned as a whole and sustainably in programs and activities to fulfill children's rights. Currently, normatively according to PermenPPA number 11 of 2011, KLA is a district / city that has a child rights-based development system through integrating commitments and resources from the government, society and the business world that are planned thoroughly and sustainably in policies, programs and activities to ensure their fulfillment. Children's rights. (Ahmad saleh, et al. 2020).

The development of KLA itself aims to build district / city government initiatives that lead to efforts to transform the concept of children's rights into policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights in districts / cities. Article 6 PermenPPPA Number 11 Year 2011, the

policy for developing KLA is directed at fulfilling children's rights, including: a. civil rights and freedoms, b. family environment and alternative care, c. Basic health and welfare, d. Education, use of free time and cultural activities e. Special protection.

As stipulated in article 5 PermenPPPA No.12 of 2011 concerning District / City Eligibility Indicators, each district / city can be categorized as KLA if it has fulfilled children's rights as measured by the KLA indicator, covering a. institutional strengthening and b. child rights clerk. Furthermore, contained in article 6 PermenPPPA Number 12 of 2011, institutional strengthening as referred to in article 5 paragraph 2 letter a includes:

- a. The existence of laws and regulations and policies to fulfill children's rights
- b. Presnetase budgets for fulfilling children's rights, including budgets for institutional strengthening
- c. Number of laws and regulations, policies, programs and activities that receive input from forumanak and other children's groups
- d. There are human resources (HR) trained in KHA and capable of implementing children's rights into program policies and activities
- e. Available data on children disaggregated according to sex, age and district
- f. The involvement of community institutions in fulfilling children's rights, and
- g. Involvement of the Business World in fulfilling children's rights.

4. RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is using empirical normative legal research. This empirical normative legal research method is basically a combination of the normative legal approach with the addition of various empirical elements. The normative-empirical research method on the implementation of normative legal provisions (laws) in action in any particular legal event that occurs in a society

The primary data used is by using the results of interviews with the head of the section on the proper city sector for the children empowerment of women and child protection of the city of Yogyakarta and the primary legal materials used are law number 35 of 2014 concerning child protection, Yogyakarta city regional regulation number 1 of 2016 concerning child-friendly cities, the ministerial regulation of women's empowerment and child protection number 13 of 2011 concerning the development of child-friendly cities, the regulation of the city of Yogyakarta mayor no 71 of 2018 concerning child-friendly villages and secondary data used with literature reviews from journals and books related to protection children, children's rights and the city worthy of children.

Data collection techniques in this study are primary data obtained by using interview techniques in order to obtain accurate data and information from related agencies. This study also uses secondary data sources consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials, all of which are useful to complement primary data.

The location of this research is in the city of Yogyakarta. Then the respondents in this study were the head of the section of the child-friendly city sector in the department of women's empowerment and child protection in the city of Yogyakarta, the secretary of the baciro village and the founder of a child-friendly village in Badran village.

The data analysis used in this research is descriptive analysis method. The descriptive method is an analysis by providing an overview or exposure of the subject or object of research to the results of research conducted without any justification for the results of the study. In this study using descriptive analysis basically identifies the characteristics of the observed phenomenon.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

According to article 18 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into provincial areas and provincial areas are divided into districts and cities, each of which has a regional government regulated by law. The republic of Indonesia as a unitary state in implementing its government adheres to the principles of decentralization, deconcentration and assistance tasks. The implementation of the principle of deconcentration is placed in the province in its position as an administrative area to carry out certain governmental authorities delegated to the governor as the representative of the central government in the region. The regional government system in Indonesia according to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia clearly regulates the division of regions with autonomous governmental structures as stipulated by law. This term, which is autonomous in nature, gives flexibility to the regions to administer and regulate the administration of government affairs according to the principles of decentralization, deconcentration and assistance tasks. This is done in order to realize the level of community welfare through improved services, empowerment and participation by taking into account the principles of democracy, equity, justice, privileges and specificities as well as potential and regional diversity within the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia.

Michael Barama (2016) stated that the relationship between the central government and local governments is something that is much discussed, because this problem in practice often creates a tug of war between the two. Especially in a unitary state, the efforts of the

central government to always be in control of various government affairs are very clear. The relationship between the central government and local governments covers a very broad issue, it can be related to the issue of nationalism or the issue of national democracy and local democracy, and therefore also the issue of the relationship between the state and society. This includes the relationship to child protection in the regions, which will later be linked to the central government

Rizki A devi (2016) states that child protection is all efforts made to create conditions in which children can exercise their rights and obligations for the development and growth of children naturally, physically, mentally and socially. Child protection activities have legal consequences, both in relation to written and unwritten laws. The law is a guarantee for child protection activities. As one of the elements that must exist in a state of law and democracy, protection of human rights includes protection for children, which we hope will determine the future of the nation and as the nation's next generation, therefore it must obtain clear regulations. Child protection aims to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and protection from violence and discrimination, for the realization of Indonesian children with quality, noble character, and prosperity. In line with these objectives, the essence of Indonesian child protection is continuous protection and this must also be realized by every element of government, including regional government. Those who will later take over the role and struggle to realize the ideals and goals of the Indonesian nation

The efforts that can be made by local governments are to make their areas a child-friendly area. Child-friendly areas were introduced since 2006 by the state ministry of women's empowerment and child protection, by introducing Child Friendly Cities (KLA) through the Child Friendly City policy. In the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 28 B paragraph (2) which continues to be implemented through the Child Protection Law as a continuation of the ratification of the convention on children's rights through the presidential decree of the Republic of Indonesia number 36 of 1990. In relation to the implementation of a Child Friendly City, the regulation is also in accordance with the mandate of the Regional Government Law. Regulations related to children as regulated in the Regional Government Law stipulate that women's empowerment and child protection are among the "mandatory" affairs of the provincial and district / city governments that are non-basic services. On this basis, the ministry of PPPA since 2006 has developed a KLA policy and in 2009 the Minister of PPPA regulation number 2 of 2009 on KLA policy was issued, which was tested by districts / cities. The ultimate goal to be achieved is that by 2030 Indonesia



has achieved the condition of a child-worthy Indonesia (IDOLA)

In addition, based on the regulation of the Minister of State PPPA number 13 of 2011, KLA is a district / city that has a child rights-based development system through integrating commitments and resources from government, society and the business world that are planned comprehensively and sustainably in policies, programs and activities to ensure fulfillment of children's rights. In accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, there are five clusters of children's rights that are described in the KLA indicators and measurements, namely; 1) civil rights and freedoms; 2) family environment and alternative care; 3) Disability, basic health and welfare; 4) Education, Use of Free Time and Cultural activities; 5) Special protection. The strategies for realizing KLA include; 1) mainstreaming the fulfillment of children's rights (PUHA); 2) institutional strengthening; 3) expansion of coverage; 4) building networks; 5) institutionalization and culture of KLA; 6) Promotion, Communication, information and education (PKIE); 7) certification and appreciation

A child-friendly city is very important to continue to be improved because children are the nation's next generation, therefore the fulfillment of children's rights must be fulfilled and provided by every element, both government, society, family, and the business world. Especially in today's era where the speed of globalization demands children to develop faster, therefore each element works together to continue to provide space for expression without limiting but still in accordance with the rules and norms prevailing in society. To support this, local governments must ensure the fulfillment of children's rights to be fully heard, so in every stage of KLA development, the role of local governments in realizing child-friendly cities is regulated in Yogyakarta regional regulation number 1 of 2016 concerning proper cities.

One of the things that can support a child's ability is to be given freedom, in the sense that every child is allowed to have expectations and express opinions, so that the child is able to act respectfully, intelligently, and critically, especially for children aged 13-18 years. Outside schools that are able to foster a sense of social, empathy and humanity through organizations, discussion forums or communities that in their implementation can gather peacefully and safely apart from discrimination, doctrine and so on. The formation of a child-friendly city requires a mature and planned readiness because the ongoing program will be felt by the children. A program designed to support the child's growth and development process and can be felt on any side. Be it at home or outside the house. Children become a shared responsibility for us to respect their rights and fulfill their obligations so that one day they can grow into a superior generation

The Head of the Section for Child Friendly Cities said that the implementation of a Child Friendly City in the city of Yogyakarta has been running since 2011 based on the regulation of the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection number 11 of 2011 concerning indicators of child-friendly cities, where there are several indicators relating to the establishment of KLA, namely 1). Institutional strengthening, 2). Fulfillment of civil rights and freedoms, 3). Indicators of family environment and alternative care, 4) basic health and well-being, 5). education, use of leisure time and cultural activities, 6). Special protection. Furthermore, from the six indicators, 5 factors are formed to make the KLA concept according to the conditions in the city of Yogyakarta, as follows: 1). Policy, 2). Environmental safety, 3). School world, 4). Residence, 5). Planning for children. The formation of this concept makes it easier for local governments to create programs to meet the KLA indicators. In optimizing the implementation of the formation of child-friendly cities in the city of Yogyakarta, the local government, namely the community empowerment agency, women and child protection of the city of Yogyakarta, has its own concept to classify the objectives of forming a child-friendly city.

The first step in the formation of a Child Friendly City in the city of Yogyakarta, namely, conceptualizing the KLA policy, in the city of Yogyakarta can be seen from the active efforts of the Yogyakarta city government in drafting several supporting regulations for the creation of a KLA atmosphere in the city of Yogyakarta. These policies are reflected in the form of regional regulations, mayor regulations and various other forms of policies, one example of which is the Yogyakarta regional government regulation number 1 of 2016 concerning Child Friendly Cities, which is a form of the seriousness of the Yogyakarta regional government in carrying out child-friendly city programs even though actually KLA has been running since 2011

This regulation supports children's rights in terms of population, education, health, special protection, besides that, it has also provided socialization about the KLA program from the level of community to sub-district level, even the city government has also implemented various programs that invite community participation. The concept of this policy is normatively in line with the special indicators in the regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment number 11 of 2011 regarding indicators of child-friendly cities. The government's response through the formulation of policies regarding KLA illustrates the government's concern for its citizens without exception, in this case, children. From the results of research in the city of Yogyakarta, the results obtained include, 1). City Children Forum 2). Child-friendly village, 3). Child-friendly village / kelurahan, 4). Sub-district is child-friendly, 5). Child-friendly school, 6). Child Friendly

Puskesmas, 7). Family learning center. Various studies on the concept of policy above illustrate that the position of a policy is vital in order to support the creation of a child-friendly city.

The second step is environmental security which includes violence, discrimination, bullying as well as children in conflict with the law, according to the head of the section on child-friendly cities, Yogyakarta City DPMPPA, an environment is said to be appropriate is when children feel safe, they can play, learn, express and carry out their activities without feeling anxious. In the city of Yogyakarta itself, there are rampant clashes, which in fact many of the perpetrators are children aged 13-18 years, they do it without a specific purpose and just do things that endanger someone's life, there are gangsters who have an existential motive by destroying public facilities, scribble or scare off the riders. Followed by football supporters who often make uproar and end up fighting and often leaving victims. In addition, there are cases of bullying in the school environment, schools are obliged to provide assistance to perpetrators and provide protection to victims, parties who wish to start with the homeroom teacher who understands the children in their class, then bk (counseling) who understands the pattern of mentoring against perpetrators and victims and other teachers who always pay attention to their students and friends who take care of each other. The effect of this bullying is very dangerous if it is not investigated and addressed as soon as possible, it will cause other victims. The existence of a child-friendly school program greatly affects the quality of children in school, starting from the existence of policies, infrastructure facilities, curriculum and character education to form children who have emotional, sympathetic, critical and logical characteristics

The third step in the formation of a child-friendly city in the city of Yogyakarta is the world of school and play, security and protection against having to complete all fields, one of which is the education in schools, from children leaving for school, during the learning process until the children return home. As regulated in regional regulation number 1 of 2016 concerning child-friendly cities, article 20 paragraph (5) point e, that the policies governing safe and secure route programs to schools, safe and secure zones, and encouraging all schools to have travel programs, facilities and infrastructure children to and from school. Empirical studies have resulted in the importance of cross-school zones that have not been fully implemented even though it is important to keep motorists careful when crossing the school area, however in every school there are security guards and school guards who are available during different school hours. Likewise with the playground, the location must be in a place that can be reached by everyone in order to facilitate accommodation and be in a safe, open, clean and educational environment, because the environmental conditions where the

playground is very influential for the physical development of the child's motor. In every village, there must be a community hall and a park that can be used as a place to play and a place for discussion for the children around the neighborhood.

Even in schools, security is very important because the most time it is done outside the home is at school. So that the school must provide tight security in the school environment by installing CCTV, employing security guards, making rules prohibited from leaving school without letters during class hours, guests please report, do not use dangerous teaching equipment, school buildings are safe and do not endanger students. So that the safety of students can be maintained and protected with their environment, this is related to the relationship of children with other children and also other people in their environment, both younger and older, how a child can get the freedom to speak, think and express his opinion, both at school and outside schools, however, education policy is in the hands of the education office, the office for women's empowerment and child protection only provides advice on forms, models of activities that can support children's creative activities. The given curriculum must also be in accordance with the development and abilities of the children, the delivery of material is not just giving but sharing so that children feel considered and cared for and their opinions are respected, because school is a place to gain knowledge which is the formation of children's character and mindset. formed here so that the importance of teachers and students working together to improve the quality of intelligence and student success.

Not only in terms of character education but also in terms of health and discipline in the school world. Where there is a clean environment, free of cigarette smoke pollution, the availability of water in schools, the existence of a student health unit that shows the ability of the school to fulfill children's rights in the health sector, as well as discipline in the arrival of students and teachers, mutual respect during the learning process, courtesy when meeting teachers, the world of schools that is free from discrimination, bullying and violence As well as outside of school, there are many activities children have, especially at the age of 13-18 years, activities also vary from discussion forums, organizations, communities and hobby associations, as long as they carry out their activities children must get a sense of security free from doctrine or compulsion.

The fourth step is a place to live, with a place to live where the house and its surroundings are a shelter. The family is the place of a child's first education. So from the time he was born in the world, parents and families have to maintain and meet the nutritional needs of children by getting balanced nutrition, maintained health, good nutrition, healthy food and drinks so that



children can grow into someone who is smart and strong. Especially when a child enters school, he must get his right, namely the 12 year compulsory education. Not infrequently there are still many cases of domestic violence, someone who is still categorized as a child must receive good protection and education so that the child does not imitate and his mental health is maintained.

The final step is planning for children, children must be invited to discuss and communicate about what is expected and desired for their future, both in their family to the city, in the city the discussion is carried out with the Yogyakarta city children forum, this children's forum is formed from children. who want to join the children's forum through schools that send them to the women and children empowerment office, then from the kelurahan where they live. This concept comes from what is in the environment around where the child lives and refers to the participation of parents in fulfilling the planning needs of children in the surrounding environment. This concept is in addition to and needs to be implemented because it provides an overview of the importance of pro-child planning in the form of involving children in predicting the future of their city. Through the involvement of a pro-child urban planning process, it is hoped that a design or city planning plan will also be pro-children.

The steps that have been taken by the community empowerment agency, women and child protection of the city of Yogyakarta have run in accordance with Regional Regulation No.1 of 2016 concerning Child-Friendly Cities and are mature to implement this child-friendly city program itself. Some of the programs that have become excellent and successful in implementing child-friendly cities in the city of Yogyakarta are:

1. *Child Friendly Village*

Based on the Yogyakarta Mayor Regulation number 71 of 2018 concerning Child Friendly Villages (KRA), it is a regional unit based on the Rukun Warga that brings together local, community and business commitments and resources in the local environment, in order to respect, guarantee and fulfill children's rights, protect children from acts of violence, exploitation, abuse and discrimination, and listen to children's opinions that are planned in a conscious, comprehensive and sustainable manner. Whereas Eligible, what is meant by a child-friendly city is the physical and non-physical condition of an area where the aspects of life fulfill the elements stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Law on Child Protection.

A Child Friendly Village is a physical and non-physical environment that provides comfort and is deliberately created for the benefit of children in fulfilling children's rights. The important thing in a

Child Friendly Village which is the hallmark of its implementation is a conducive environment, a prosperous family. KRA is implemented based on the principles of non-discrimination, the right to life, survival, child development, the best interests of the child, and children's appreciation. Meanwhile, the implementation of KRA is based on mainstreaming children's rights, encouraging community movements to create a proper environment for children from the family, neighborhood and community levels and encouraging various parties directly or indirectly to be responsible for fulfilling rights and special protection. child. One example of the success of the local government of the city of Yogyakarta in forming a child-friendly city, this success is in the village of Badran RW 11, which won 1st place in a child-friendly village in a child-friendly village competition held by the community empowerment agency, women and child protection throughout the city of Yogyakarta in 2016.

The Child Friendly Village was formed with the awareness of the community itself who needed assistance, guidance and training, so the village submitted itself to the department of women's community empowerment and child protection in Yogyakarta City to get assistance from the local government. Indicators of the implementation of child-friendly villages are contained in the attachment to the Yogyakarta regional regulation number 1 of 2016, but in the implementation, what is seen from the child-friendly villages is that they are able to nurture and protect and fulfill children's rights needs, even though each village has its own superior programs.

2. *Child Friendly Schools*

Yogyakarta mayor regulation number 49 of 2016 article 1 number 12, Child friendly schools are schools that consciously strive to ensure and fulfill children's rights in every aspect of life in a planned and responsible manner. a program launched by the local government of the city of Yogyakarta which manages the elementary and junior high school levels while the senior high school and vocational high school levels are held by the women's community empowerment office and the provincial level child protection Determination of child-friendly schools is based on the ability of schools to ensure compliance children's rights in the teaching and learning process, safe, comfortable, free from violence and discrimination, as well as creating spaces for children to learn to interact, participate, collaborate, respect diversity, tolerance and peace.

Child-friendly schools at least meet conditions such as:

- a) There is a policy against acts of violence, oppression, bullying, hazing, bullying and so on
- b) Availability of school health unit programs



- c) The availability of a safe, healthy and clean environment
- d) Applying a healthy lifestyle
- e) The existence of an honest and healthy canteen program
- f) There is student involvement in policy making.

3. Child Friendly Healty Service

This program is a way to fulfill children's rights in the health sector based on the ability of health services to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights in the process of fulfilling child-friendly health services. Community empowerment, women and child protection only suggest standards for appropriate programming based on existing indicators, and the implementer is the health office that is capable and understands the world of health. But in implementing this PUSRA program, things that must be considered are a) Fun facilities for children in the examination environment b) Medical personnel who understand the Convention on the rights of the child so that they are able provide good and comfortable service for children

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the optimization of the implementation of the establishment of child-friendly cities in the city of Yogyakarta is running well and that all child-friendly city development activities began in 2011 before regional regulation number 1 of 2016 regarding child-friendly cities in the city of Yogyakarta was formed. In terms of child-friendly city development handled by the community empowerment agency, women and child protection (DPMP2A), running a child-friendly city program based on the regulation of the State Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection number 11 of 2011 concerning policies for developing child-friendly districts / cities, number 12 of 2011 regarding KLA indicators, number 13 of 2011 concerning KLA development guidelines, number 14 of 2011 concerning KLA evaluation guidelines so that it shows optimal results in the process of steps taken by local governments, especially the community empowerment agency, women and child protection of the city of Yogyakarta full of maturity and sustainable principles and prioritizes character education. So that children are not only successful academically but also morally and morally. The best development is shown in the social sector with the existence of child-friendly villages in each family where the protection of children

comes from small environments, namely around the residence.

The program that has been implemented by the local government has shown satisfactory results with the election of the city of Yogyakarta to be named as a child worthy city in Indonesia, this shows the result that the city of Yogyakarta is one step ahead to get the title worthy of children. Although there are still elements of indicators that have not been fulfilled, the implementation of this program is carried out to the maximum extent and is able to implement regional regulations number 1 of 2016 and PermenPPPA number 13 of 2011 concerning indicators of child-friendly cities. In addition, 199 child-friendly villages were formed, 25 child-friendly villages, 5 child-friendly schools and 18 child-friendly health centers.

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