

## CHILD FRIENDLY CITY DEVELOPMENT MODEL USING A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH IN KENDARI CITY

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### Abstract

Kendari City faces various challenges in creating a suitable environment for children's growth and development, including problems with infrastructure, security, as well as educational and cultural aspects. Synergy between government and society is very important to realize positive change and an environment that supports optimal child growth and development. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with an ethnographic study. The research results show that the city components that support Kendari City as a child-friendly city include the living environment, community environment, school environment, play environment, transportation services and children's health services. The supporting and inhibiting factors for Kendari as a child-friendly city consist of internal factors from the policy implementing environment and external factors from outside the policy implementing environment.

**Keywords: Development Model; Child Friendly City; Sociological Approach**

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## INTRODUCTION

A child has the right, namely, non-discrimination; the best interests of the child, the right to life, survival and development, as well as respect for the child's opinion (Herlina, et al 2003: 15). In reality, there are still many children's rights that are not fulfilled and are a problem. To overcome child problems that still occur in Indonesia, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection created a policy, namely Child Friendly Districts/Cities or better known as KLA. KLA is a Regency/City that has a development system based on children's rights through integrating the commitment and resources of the Government, society and the business world in a comprehensive and sustainable manner in policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights (Umi Supratiningsih, 2014). The aim of implementing the KLA is to build Regency/City government initiatives to accelerate the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (KHA) from the legal framework into definitions, strategies and development interventions such as policies, institutions and programs that are suitable for children (Rudi Subiyakto, 2012).

The legal basis for implementing the KLA is the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 11 of 2011 concerning KLA Policy, the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 12 of 2011 concerning KLA

Indicators, the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 14 of 2011 concerning Evaluation of KLA Implementation ([kemenppa.go.id](http://kemenppa.go.id), 2016)

The creation of a Child Friendly City has great significance, including overcoming the risk of obesity, the "fatter, sicker, and sadder" phenomenon, as well as parents' concerns about stranger danger. This concept, which is translated as a child-friendly city in Indonesia, is managed by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. Through various programs and activities, the Ministry seeks to create an environment that supports children's rights and protection in all districts and cities in Indonesia. State Minister for Women's Empowerment Regulation Number 02 of 2009 is the basis for the concept of Child Friendly Cities in Indonesia. Indicators such as health, education, protection, infrastructure, environment and tourism are used as references to assess the suitability of a city as a child-friendly city. Meanwhile, policies related to Child Friendly Cities are special indicators regulated in the regulation, underlining the importance of focusing on fulfilling children's rights and protecting children in the context of city development.

Kendari, with its natural beauty, needs to respond to the important issue of creating a city suitable for children. Infrastructure challenges such as damaged roads, lack of sidewalks, and lack of safe playgrounds can increase children's risks. In addition, inadequate infrastructure can hinder their access to quality education and health services. Comprehensive solutions are needed to ensure children can grow and develop safely and have full access to city facilities

Children's safety is a top priority, requiring concrete measures to reduce crime, violence and other potential dangers. Increasing lighting in public areas, increasing security patrols, and increasing public awareness about security issues are crucial steps in creating a safe environment for children.

Aspects of education, culture and health play an important role in creating a suitable Kendari City for children. Quality education and access to local culture support children's holistic growth. Educational initiatives that encourage creativity, intelligence and knowledge need to be prioritized. Children's access to quality health facilities is also key to ensuring healthy growth. Additionally, children's active participation in city decision-making can shape environments that better suit their needs and expectations.

In an effort to create a Kendari City that is suitable for children, all stakeholders, from the government to the wider community, need to work together. This synergy is carried out through appropriate attention and action so that Kendari City can become a safe, educational and supportive place for children's development and ensure a bright future for future generations.

## METHODS

This research was conducted using qualitative descriptive methods with ethnographic studies. The location of this research is in 5 (five) sub-districts in the city of Kendari, namely Kendari sub-district, Kendari Barat sub-district, Mandoga sub-district, Poasi sub-district, and Baruga sub-district. Informants in this research were determined using purposive sampling consisting of key informants and ordinary informants. Namely the local government, people who live in five sub-districts in Kendari city, and children spread across this research area. Data collection techniques in this research used participant observation methods, interview methods, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and library research. Data validity techniques by Lincoln and Guba in Emzir (2010). The qualitative data analysis technique is to describe and analyze thematic images or texts obtained from interviews, observations and FGDs.

The data analysis technique used refers to the interactive analysis model from Miles, Huberman & Saldaña (Milles et al., 2014), which was quoted from the journal (La Ode Muhammad Elwan et al., 2022), namely The data is analyzed using several steps, namely analyzing the data with three steps: data condensation, presenting data (data display), and drawing conclusions or verification (conclusion drawing and verification). Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### City Components That Support the Condition of Kendari City as a Child Friendly City

#### 1. Children and living environment

Interventions to prevent harm to children in residential areas can be carried out through environmental modifications and improvements. This includes the use of electric lighting rather than candles or kerosene to reduce the risk of fire, collection of rubbish to prevent it from piling up and prevent disease, safe design of stoves and kitchens to avoid smoke and fire, and improved construction of fences, walls, etc. to ensure safety. child. These steps aim to create a safer living environment and support children's development.

According to Bartlett, other improvement efforts need to be supported by an awareness campaign program about the importance of protecting children's safety for parents and adults. Apart from that, training can also be carried out for parents, police and field officers regarding child protection and rights. As well as education that needs to be carried out so that there is a common understanding of the regulations governing child-friendly cities.

A livable house can be defined as a place to live that guarantees security, tranquility and comfort for its residents. Some of the requirements for a livable house involve clear ownership status (own, rented, or shared), easy access to water and electricity, waste

management, and maintenance of sewerage channels. Apart from that, the location of the house should be in an environment free from pollution to support the health and well-being of the residents.

## **2. children and the community environment**

In the community environment, it is hoped that children can adapt better to the community environment, for this reason it is necessary to consider the following (Patilima, 2004): Initiative and strong will of RT and RW heads to run the organization by forming activities that have a direct impact on residents, especially children. children, such as community service (cleaning rubbish and dirty water drains), and environmental security systems. Without this initiative and will, city residents, according to Suparlan, (1996:3-44) become characterized by high individualism. City residents with this characteristic are very difficult to work with.

The efforts that have been made by the Kendari City government, especially the Social Service as the leading sector in applying or realizing Regional Regulation no. 9 of 2014 concerning the Development of Street Children in Kendari City, in this case carried out directly by the division of development, empowerment and social rehabilitation as follows:

- 1) Carry out outreach/campaigns by distributing brochures to the public, so as not to give money to street children on the streets.
- 2) Carry out raids/raids twice a week in collaboration with Satpol PP.
- 3) Carry out initial data collection.
- 4) Carry out mental development for street children through the Child Labor Reduction Family Hope Program (PPA – PKH).

## **3. children and the school environment**

The school environment is a place where students carry out educational activities to gain knowledge, change attitudes and life skills both in the classroom and outside the classroom by following and obeying the educational rules and systematics that have been established, so that the learning process can achieve the expected goals. The school environment that children expect is to have several facilities, namely:

- a) Having a toilet room is one of the important facilities in a school, so its existence and need need to be considered.
- b) Multi-storey school building designs need to be equipped with play spaces that allow children from each floor to meet and socialize.

The problem of widespread cases of bullying in the school environment raises serious concerns. The causal factors can come from various sources, including inequality of social status, physical, psychological, economic violence and others. Prevention efforts are important to create a safe learning environment and support children's growth.

The form of implementation of the child-friendly city program in the education sector can be seen in the discussion below, which is explained by Mr. Burhanuddin from the Kendari City Women's and Children's Empowerment Service:

The implementation of the child-friendly city program in our education sector at school refers to child-friendly schools, so the government, through the central government and then through the Ministry of Women's and Children's Empowerment, has a national program called the child-friendly school program. Child-friendly schools are one of the programs launched in educational units to ensure that children can be protected in accordance with children's rights. There is a name for protecting children from human rights, one of which is that children are obliged to receive a proper education. A child-friendly school program is a school that has a program where there are no more acts of violence at school. (Interview, November 12, 2023)

Child Friendly Schools (SRA) aim to create a safe, healthy and enjoyable environment for school children. The implementation of SRA does not only rely on the role of teachers and schools, but also of students, parents and the community. Based on the Child-Friendly School Guidelines (2015) created by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the definition of the concept of child-friendly schools is formal, non-formal and informal forms of education.

#### **4. children and play environment**

According to Hendricks (Hendricks: 2002:14), planning a child-friendly playground must consider the results of consultations with children, such as how they use the space and what they want to do, so that in the development process there is no need to restrain children. The consultation process with children must be carried out as well as with adults.

In addition, planners and designers need to consider the safeguarding and supervision of children. According to Sheridan Bartlett, by considering security and supervision of children's play areas, it allows them to feel calm and comfortable. Municipalities need to consider security and supervision at playgrounds; improve children's safety on the playground; and including campaigning against the ban on the use of hazardous materials in gaming equipment.

#### **5. children and transportation services**

Assessing and studying transportation systems that consider children's needs, as is done in Singapore or Curitiba, Brazil, could be an inspiration for city governments. Curitiba's transport system, in particular, reflects success in establishing transport services that take into account the diverse circumstances of the population. According to Robert Cervero, Curitiba's success in building a world-class transportation system involved careful planning, the right decisions, and passionate leadership. This system is designed to integrate all networks, from home networks to public spaces, thereby creating services that are efficient and accessible to various levels of society.

Municipalities can adopt similar approaches to meet children's needs in transportation systems, including child-friendly design, safety, and better accessibility for children and families. Through careful planning and passionate leadership, transportation services that take into account children's needs can be realized.

## **6. children and health services**

Information about children's health is very important so that they can understand the source of disease, types of disease, and efforts to prevent it. The environment at home, school, and community plays a key role in a child's health. Ensuring safety and cleanliness in these areas is an important step to prevent childhood illnesses. According to WHO, most children's diseases are closely related to the environment in which they live, study and play.

Children's health risks can come from an unclean environment, poor sanitation, air pollution, and inadequate food hygiene. Insects can also be vectors of disease, while soil and water can be sources of worm infections. Accidents and violence are also additional dangers. Factors such as dense housing, poor ventilation, and insufficient availability of clean water can accelerate the spread of disease. In urban areas, the use of hazardous chemicals, dumping of toxic waste, and environmental degradation also pose risks to children's health. It is important to increase awareness and preventive measures in these various aspects.

According to Dr. Dr. David Satterthwaite, from the International Institute for Environment and Development, London (Satterthwaite, 2002:1-2) is, providing supervision, protection for children and taking action in the water, sanitation, waterways, schools, housing, parks, public transport, waste management, as well as considering responsibility towards children

### **What factors hinder and support Kendari City as a child-friendly city.**

In the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 9 of 2019 concerning child-friendly cities, there are supporting and inhibiting factors that influence its implementation, including internal factors and external factors.

#### **1. Internal factors**

Internal factors are factors that originate from within the policy implementing environment, namely, resources (human resources, financial resources, facilities and infrastructure resources), commitment of leaders and policy implementers, and communication. For example, these facilities and infrastructure include a special mediation room located at the office of the Kendari City Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning Agency, a safe house used to protect children whose identity must be protected, operational vehicles and office space.

Regarding the Government's financial resources, in this case BP3AKB Kendari City, has a limited budget to develop seven thousand child-friendly city task forces in Kendari City. Apart from that, there is direct support in the form of direct involvement of the Kendari City

Government in implementation through the Child Friendly City policy, and the Child Friendly City policy is also supported by several indicators listed in the Child Friendly City in Kendari City in terms of building child-friendly facilities in Kendari City: The commitment factor of leaders and policy implementers is still an inhibiting factor in its implementation because leaders and policy implementers do not yet have a strong commitment to implementing the child-friendly city program in Kendari City.

## 2. external factors

External factors are factors that originate from outside the policy implementing environment, namely Community Support and Business World Support for the Implementation of the Child Friendly City Program in Efforts to Fulfill Children's Rights in Kendari City. Community support has also been a supporting factor in the implementation of the child-friendly city program in Kendari City.

Another supporting factor is the support of the business world which has also contributed to efforts to fulfill children's rights in Kendari City, although the numbers are still very small. There is already support from the business world in fulfilling children's rights in Kendari City through providing child-friendly facilities, namely schools and providing wifi facilities in smart homes and children's playgrounds.

There is positive support in collaboration from independent parties and social institutions as well as legislative parties who are starting to pay attention to the implementation of a child-friendly city based on the child protection law in Kendari City.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis carried out in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The city components that support the condition of Kendari City as a child-friendly city are: Residential Environment, Community Environment, School Environment, Play Environment, Transportation Services and Health Services. Implementation of the Regional Regulation on child-friendly cities, there are supporting and inhibiting factors that influence its implementation, including internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors that originate from within the policy implementing environment, namely, resources (human resources, financial resources, facilities and infrastructure resources), Commitment of Leaders and Policy Implementers, and Communication. Regarding supporting factors, it can be seen that internal factors, resource factors, facilities and infrastructure, external factors, such as community support and support from the business world, have an important role in implementing the Child Friendly City Program in Kendari City. Community support is reflected in their participation in the formation of a child-friendly city task force, the construction of

playgrounds, and responses to crimes against children around them. Meanwhile, support from the business world, although still limited, has been seen through the provision of child-friendly facilities such as schools and wifi in smart homes and children's playgrounds. The collaboration of these external factors strengthens efforts to fulfill children's rights in Kendari City.

#### Recommendation

- 1) For the government to build shelter facilities and reading parks for street children as soon as possible and collaborate with NGOs or collaborate with street child communities.
- 2) Basically, in implementing a child-friendly city program, cooperation between SKPD is really needed so that the program runs well.
- 3) It is hoped that all parties, both from the government and from the community, will jointly support each other for all Child Friendly City programs so that we can achieve what we hope for, namely getting the title of Kendari City as a Child Friendly City.

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