

STRENGTHENING COOPERATION WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THROUGH THE CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY PROGRAM

Retno DEWANTI^{1*} and Puti Minang ANJARANI²
^{1,2} *Management, Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, Indonesia*
^{*}*retnodewanti@binus.edu*

ABSTRACT

One of Binus University's roles in supporting the SDGs is to develop a world of education that focuses on improving the quality of human resources, especially the community around the institution where Binus University is located. The partnership with the Government is well established through the implementation of an integrated program. One of them is the collaboration program with DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in the development of Ruang Publik Terpadu Ramah Anak (RPTRA) or Child Friendly Integrated Public Spaces. The purpose of this service program is the implementation of the "Merdeka Belajar" Campus Program which is in line with the vision of Binus University, namely "Empowering the Community". The program is implemented through a children's character development building program and makes the city (wherever Binus University is located) a friendly and livable city for children. The training method for strengthening skills for RPTRA management is by focusing on group discussions that present several experts and presenters so that the discussion content and process can be accounted for qualitatively. The partnership process between local governments and universities is expected to bridge the information gap that still exists. The role of Lecturers and Students in Freedom to study at an independent campus can be applied in this RPTRA program as a process of enriching students' abilities to care for the nation's generation and have noble.

Keywords: Public Space, Integrated, Child Friendly, Empowering Society, Education, Independent Campus

1. INTRODUCTION

Ruang Publik Terpadu Ramah Anak (RPTRA) or Child Friendly Integrated Public Space (RPTRA) is a public space concept in the form of green open spaces or gardens equipped with various facilities that support child development and parental comfort. Beside, RPTRA also known as well as a place to interact with all citizens from all around the neighborhood. The implementation of building RPTRA in Jakarta is one of the DKI Jakarta's Government efforts to protect rights of women and children, establish in every sub district in DKI Jakarta. Usually, RPTA equipped with various facilities such as interesting outdoor games, CCTV surveillance and other rooms facilities that serve the interests of the community around the RPTRA, such as library rooms, PKK Mart, lactation room, and others.

RPTRA also was built in the middle of residential areas, especially the lower layers and densely populated areas, so that the benefits can be felt by local residents. Currently, the Ministry of Empowerment and Child Protection has a program that is in line with the RPTRA, namely Child-Friendly City. Kota Layak Anak (KLA) Program or The Child-Friendly City Program in the Regency/City has a children's rights-based development system through the integration of government, community and business commitments and resources, which are planned in a comprehensive and sustainable manner in policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights and protection. Refers to physical environmental conditions and social and also the declaration of DKI Jakarta as a city Child-friendly, DKI Jakarta Regional Government formulate a city development plan of space for empowerment women and children with multifunctional place named known as RPTRA

In implementing a child-friendly city, DKI Jakarta Regional Government doing an assessment of the quality of the Child-Friendly Playground or Ruang Bermain Ramah Anak (RBRA) is carried out, which is a space/place and/or container that accommodates children's activities to be able to feel safe and comfortable when playing. In carrying out playing and learning activities, children can also feel protected from violence and other dangerous things. Assessment of the Child Friendly Playground (RBRA) is also in a safe environment with a conducive location situation. According to Ministry of Empowerment Women and Children Protection (Kementrian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak), this Child Friendly Playground (RBRA) also have some various function, such as:

- a. Develop intellectual intelligence and knowledge;
- b. Cultivate emotional and social intelligence;
- c. Develop motor intelligence and skills as well as sympathetic and asympathetic (reflex) power while maintaining health and fitness;
- d. Develop communication and language intelligence

Fulfillment of children's rights is also a manifestation of Indonesia's commitment to achieving the Global Development Goals (SDG's) by 2030 with the principle of "No One Left Behind", (BAPPENAS, 2017; UNICEF, 2019). However, in reality the percentage of children attending PAUD is still low. The development of quality early childhood, as well as care and pre-primary education so that they are ready to enter primary education is something that is absolutely accepted by children.

(Warta Ekonomi.co.id, 2022) Names 5 priority issues related to women and children that must be resolved by 2024:

- a. Increasing the empowerment of women in entrepreneurship with a gender perspective.
- b. Increasing the role of mothers and families in education/childcare.
- c. Reduction of violence against women and children.
- d. Decrease in child labor
- e. Prevention of child marriage.

Central Bureau of National Statistics (BPS) show some facts that in 2018 there were 4% of children who did not live with their parents. This caused a vulnerable problem, namely the process of child growth and development without adult assistance will have an impact on the child having the opportunity to grow wild to face their big problems, and it can affect the psychological development of children in the future. Furthermore, in 2018, 1 in 9 girls was married in Indonesia. This figure places Indonesia in the 10 countries with the highest absolute number of child marriages in the world (BPS, 2020). Marriage at a too young age certainly provides a deep traumatic experience due to the child's emotional unpreparedness in facing the challenges of marriage. This situation is ironic because Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020 concerning the 2020-2024 RPJMN sets a target of reducing child marriage to 2024 8.74% in 2024.

This child issue also gets impact of the COVID-19 pandemic that hit Indonesia for 2 years, that get resulted in the pattern of parenting children without formal education at school and only being accompanied at home without adequate education. The process of mentoring parents and children is needed to maintain a child's mental balance and parental readiness in the post-pandemic period.

Aditomo & Pardede (2018) also revealed in their research that in 2020-2035, the dependency ratio reached its lowest point This shows that every 100 people of productive age (15-64 years) bear a few number of unproductive people. For this reason, efforts are needed to overcome the investment gap in the younger generation through improving education and other fields of human resources.

2. THEORETHICAL REVIEW

Children theory

Children are generations successor of the nation and successor of development, generation that is prepared as the subject of implementation sustainable development and control future of a country, Indonesia is no exception (Nashriana, 2011). Bunadi Hidayat in his book (2010) mention that The Ministry of Health classifies children into 4 groups:

- a. Age 0 – 5 years (Toddler)
- b. Age 5 – 10 years (Children)
- c. 10-20 years (Teenager/Juvenile)
- d. 20 -30 years (Near Adulthood)

Furthermore, children period growth from 3 to 6 years are included in childhood, also known with the term preschool. Childhood second period growth, in the age range of 6 to 12 years, known as school years. At school, children have been able to receive formal education and absorb various things in the environment. preschool is a time of place and space and time to play for children's ages because there are play activities for children there is development and growth, especially from the age of the child moves into adolescence. In the first years of their life, children need play as a means to grow in a cultural environment and its readiness in formal learning. (Mandagi, 2013)

Child protection

Child protection is guaranteed by law because it has the right to get its rights in order to live in a better life. In Undang-Undang Dasar 1945 (Indonesia's Constitution in 1945) affirms that: "Every child has the right to survival, grow and develop, and are entitled to protection from violence and discrimination", and this constitution is reaffirmed in (Law Constitution) Undang-Undang No.35 of 2014 focus on Child Protection "Child Protection is all activities for guarantee and protect children and their rights in order to live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with dignity and human rights, and receive protection from violence and discrimination." From this constitution, child

protection is very important in determining the quality of life of children in the future, because children are not only protected by the family but also by the state to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights, so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally according to with human nature and dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination for the development of Human Resources quality

Children playground

Children Playground is a place that designed for children to do activities play with joy and pleasure as to develop cognitive, social, physical and emotional children abilities. Children playground in public spaces are playgrounds managed by the government (playgrounds in city parks), private (recreational parks, restaurants, resorts), community (parks in the neighborhood housing area) (Baskara, 2011). Medha Baskara (2011) indicate parks playground in city has some benefits, so that targets to be pursued can be narrowed down in some aspect:

- a. Safety guaranteed, security, and healthy; children in doing their activities can get fun in the park/playground.
- b. The realization of equality (equity) rights and opportunities for all children from all walks of life background and abilities (including children mental health or physical limitations) to be free (flexibility) playing in public areas.
- c. Creating visual harmony between gardens children play with the surrounding environment so that it can provide beauty (aesthetic) in public area.

3. METHODS

The training method for strengthening skills for RPTRA management is by focusing on group discussions that present several experts and presenters so that the discussion content and process can be accounted for qualitatively. The results of the RPTRA management skills training can be used as a reference for the mentoring process for women and children in DKI.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In supporting the development of RPTRA, the provincial government of DKI Jakarta make governor regulations related to realization of the government's commitment in guarantees for the fulfillment of rights children, in order to increase children potential growth, especially in the area of improvement human dignity as a form of protection for the future of children. (Regulation Governor of DKI Jakarta Province, No. 196 Year 2015 on RPTRA Management Guidelines). Based on PKK data base (2020), DKI Jakarta totally have 323 RPTRA and located in 174 sub-district areas.

Managers related to the RPTRA are the Lurah, Head of the welfare section in DKI, the secretary of the kelurahan, and the RPTRA manager itself as well as the DPPAPP (Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Population Control). The Lurah has the responsibility to provide honorary staff who are the managers of the RPTRA, while the policies implemented in the RPTRA are supervised by the DPPAPP. Regarding the process of implementing RPTRA, it is supported by various parties including BABINSA (Community Development Assistance), Police, Lawyers, Psychologists, and shelters that accommodate residents who face problems of women and children. The purpose of establishing the RPTRA is to form of certainty of commitment and participation between DKI Jakarta Provincial government with the community. RPTRA have some functional purpose, such as:

- a. Open space public
- b. Citizen interactions area for all ages, and can provide children development growth.
- c. Facilities and infrastructure in partnership with DKI Jakarta Government and local communities who can optimally fulfill children's rights, therefore is part of the decent urban development aspect child

In order to support its purpose, RPTRA give community service for society around its area, such as:

- a. PAUD (Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini) or Early Childhood Education Program
- b. Posyandu (Pos Pelayanan Terpadu) or Integrated Health Service Post
- c. Children Library
- d. Sport Center
- e. Playground
- f. Children creative area
- g. PKK Mart (Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga) or Family Welfare Movement Mart
- h. Art programs

74.7% of RPTRA's land belongs to the Kelurahan but not all of the land archives have clearly recorded the rights and obligations of their ownership. Difficulties in procuring stationery, electricity, water and environmental security are

still obstacles faced by current managers. The RPTRA budget is still experiencing problems because there is no integration of financing standards between DPA SKPD, Lurah, APBD DPPAPP and Self-Help RPTRA itself. In general, RPTRA is developed by DKI CSR partners to provide benefits for the residents around the institution.

Regarding information on child assistance at the RPTRA, data found that 80% of the RPTRA had provided sports facilities, children's playgrounds and children's creative games. 72.8% of RPTRA managers have joined Instagram so that this social media can be an alternative media for communication between RPTRA managers and other institutions, 80.9% of RPTRA managers agree on the procurement of libraries but 7.8% of libraries in RPTRA have not received adequate support from the related KOMINFO Wi-Fi and other Information needs.

Other facilities that can help to provide positive activities at RPTRA include Pusat Pembelajaran Keluarga (PUSPAGA) or the Family Learning Center and the creation of facilities for children to play safely and comfortably. Currently, as many as 35% of provinces and 23% of regencies/cities already have PUSPAGA, while the target is that each province and district/city has one PUSPAGA. PUSPAGA is carried out by professionals such as counselors, either psychologists or professional graduates in the field of psychology, Counseling Guidance or Social Workers who have understood the Convention on the Rights of the Child through education/care programs, parenting skills, skills to protect children, the ability to increase children's participation in the family as well as organizing counseling program for children and families.

Other constrain is the process of recording issues or cases that occur, in this case it has been facilitated through the PPA SIMFONI. Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (SIMFONI PP) or The Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children serves as a database for reporting and handling cases of violence against women and children. This system compiles complaints on cases of violence including recording the forms of services that have been provided to victims, such as health services, social rehabilitation, legal assistance, repatriation and social reintegration (www.kemenpppa.go.id). In 2019 there were 10,742 cases of violence against children, with the dominant case being sexual violence, while according to Komisi Perlindungan Anak (KPAI) or Indonesian Child Protection Commission the most cases were cases of children in conflict with the law. Another complaint that is also quite worrying is the case of children related to their families and care giving environment.

For this reason, RPTRA managers need to get the right skill reinforcement to gain insight related to criminal acts of children, children protection, children development grow program and the role of parents in assisting children. Each parent is responsible for creating space for children to develop, namely, cognitive empathy, collaboration and team work, future leadership that is collective, and change making skills. Meanwhile, the University provides non-formal education training by visiting RPTRA locations regularly with a soft skills curriculum for children including mathematics, English, general knowledge, and education for women. Binus University contributes to providing training to managers of RPTRA in order to provide programs that are in line with current demands.



Figure 1. RPTRA management mentoring class

For this reason, it is necessary to have a continuous program carried out by universities, namely by lecturers and students in the Merdeka Belajar program or Independent Education Program on an independent campus. The young generation who is active and sensitive responds to the needs of the community and helps solve them will provide a ready experience for decision-making to help the problems of the nation and state. In addition, students can be ideal examples for younger siblings, namely children in RPTRA to get success figures that motivate children to grow and develop well.



Figure 2: Students are involved in mentoring to strengthen RPTRA management skills

The partnership process between local governments and universities is expected to bridge the information gap that still exists. The role of Lecturers and Students in Freedom to study at an independent campus can be applied in this RPTRA program as a process of enriching students' abilities to care for the nation's generation and have noble character and be able to make decisions on problems that occur and contribute to solving them. The process of serving lecturers and students will also have a positive impact on the branding of the university itself, namely being accepted by the community as academics who are able to answer community problems.

5. CONCLUSIONS

From the implementation of the discussions, the following facts were obtained:

- a. The management has worked well to meet the task standards but has not fully implemented the SOP.
- b. It is necessary to provide a platform that is able to facilitate the MONEV MATRIX per month. And it needs regular development related to management skills to produce appropriate program initiatives for children.
- c. The condition of facilities and infrastructure based on the results of the overall statistics is still considered good, but damage is also found
- d. Requires Budget Certainty which is planned according to durability.
- e. Special games for disabilities are not available
- f. Need to Evaluate/Re-enlist the number of disables per area
- g. Not available security guard in RPTRA area

Requires additional skills in the form of:

- a. Child Resilience in The Post-PANDEMIC
- b. Service Flow for Children Victims of COVID Situation Under Normal Conditions
- c. Child Victims of Physical, Emotional, Sexual Violence.
- d. Juvenile Delinquency: Dealing with Law, Children, Victims of Neglect, Victims of Drugs, Alcohol, Psychotropics, Addictive Substances
- e. Working Children by Education, Employment, Employment Status, Hours Worked, Income
- f. Children with disabilities (79% RPTRA facilitate disabled)

- g. AMPK (Children Needing Special Protection) violence, exploitation, neglect, trafficking in persons, & other mistreatment

Ruang Publik Terpadu Ramah Anak (RPTRA) or Child Friendly Integrated Public Space (RPTRA). RPTRA formed and built on the basis of local government and managed through the participation of local communities to public interest that will be multifunctional will be more enhance the growth and development of children both in terms of security, order, welfare, and is included in social matters that will form a pattern of good communication with the children around them.

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