

Child Friendly Villages as an Effort to Prevent a Child as Victims and as Perpetrator Crimes

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Abstract

The state has a crucial responsibility to ensure legal protection for children, as they are the future pillars of our society. Establishing policies for child-friendly cities is paramount in safeguarding their rights. According to Minister of Women's and Children's Empowerment Regulation Number 11 of 2011, a Child Friendly City integrates governmental, communal, and corporate resources to develop a system focused on children's rights. This entails comprehensive and sustainable policies, programs, and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights across various domains, such as civil liberties, family welfare, health, education, recreation, cultural engagement, and special protection. The implementation of a Child Friendly City primarily aims at upholding children's rights, including protecting them from vulnerability to criminal activities as either perpetrators or victims. Dadaprejo Village, Indonesia, facing issues of escalating youth delinquency, is in dire need of



intervention to address these challenges. Collaborative efforts encompassing legal and psychological counseling, consultation, and support are crucial to mitigate the problems plaguing Dadaprejo Village. By providing assistance tailored to the village's specific needs, the aim is to prevent children from falling prey to criminal behaviors, such as substance abuse, and to steer them away from engaging in criminal acts. Ultimately, the objective is to transform Dadaprejo Village into a child-friendly community that prioritizes the well-being and safety of its children, thus fostering a healthier environment free from criminal influences.

KEYWORDS *Village, Child Friendly Village, Child Protection*

Introduction

In addressing the multifaceted challenges surrounding child welfare, the concept of Child Friendly Villages emerges as a crucial strategy. These villages serve as proactive measures aimed at mitigating the risks of children falling victim to crimes, as well as preventing their involvement as perpetrators. Rooted in the understanding that the environment plays a pivotal role in shaping children's behavior and experiences, Child Friendly Villages endeavor to create nurturing and supportive settings that prioritize the well-being of children. By fostering community engagement, implementing targeted interventions, and upholding children's rights, these villages serve as bastions of safety and opportunity for the youngest members of society.¹

Furthermore, in Indonesian context, ensuring the protection of children in every facet of life is an imperative guided by their inherent rights. Children represent invaluable assets to both the nation and the state, deserving safeguarding against all forms of violence and

¹ Caroline Brown, et al. "child-friendly cities." *Cities & Health* 3, no. 1-2 (2019): 1-7; Eliana Riggio, "Child friendly cities: good governance in the best interests of the child." *Environment and Urbanization* 14, no. 2 (2002): 45-58; Catherine McAllister, "Child friendly cities and land use planning: Implications for children's health." *Environments* 35, no. 3 (2008): 45.

discrimination.² Law No. 35 of 2014, amending Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, introduces a comprehensive framework aimed at addressing the myriad challenges faced by children. It defines children as individuals below the age of 18, encompassing even those in prenatal stages, thereby underscoring the breadth of protection extended to them.

In the further context, in recent years, the concept of Child Friendly Villages has gained traction as a proactive approach to addressing the complex challenges surrounding child welfare. These villages serve as microcosms of community-driven initiatives aimed at creating environments where children are safeguarded from becoming victims and perpetrators of crimes. Recognizing the pivotal role of the environment in shaping children's behaviors and experiences, Child Friendly Villages prioritize the promotion of safe, nurturing, and inclusive spaces for children's growth and development.

This paper delves into the significance of Child Friendly Villages as a strategic tool in preventing children from falling prey to criminal activities, as well as deterring their involvement as perpetrators. Through a comprehensive exploration of this approach, including its principles, implementation strategies, and outcomes, this paper aims to shed light on the potential of Child Friendly Villages in fostering resilient communities where the rights and well-being of children are upheld as paramount. By examining case studies and best practices, this paper seeks to offer insights and recommendations for policymakers, practitioners, and community stakeholders committed to creating environments that nurture the safety, dignity, and rights of every child.

Child Friendly Villages: Does it matter?

Every child possesses inherent rights, encompassing the right to life, growth, development, and equitable participation in alignment with their dignity and worth. Additionally, children are entitled to protection against

² Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, "House of Role As An Effort to Protect Children From Violence: An Indonesian Human Rights Perspective." *Audito Comparative Law Journal (ACLJ)* 2, no. 1 (2021): 1-10.

all forms of violence and discrimination. The legal framework, as stipulated by Law No. 35 of 2014, amending Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, mandates the provision of such protection.³ Among these rights is the fundamental entitlement to education, a safeguarded privilege delineated in both Law No. 35 of 2014 and Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the Education System. In Article 9 of Law No. 35 of 2014 explains that:

(1) Every child has the right to receive education and teaching in the context of personal development and intelligence level in accordance with interests and talents.

(1a) Every child has the right to get protection in the education unit from sexual crimes and violence committed by educators, education staff, fellow students, and/or other parties.

(2) In addition to obtaining Children's Rights as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (1a), Children with Disabilities have the right to obtain extraordinary education and Children who have advantages have the right to receive education.

To bolster the protection of children's rights across various spheres of life, the government, under the Ministry of Women's and Children's Empowerment (PPA), has initiated the establishment of Child-friendly Cities/Districts. These initiatives play a pivotal role in shielding children from violence and discrimination. Consequently, the Ministry of PPA mandates district and city governments to prioritize the creation of nurturing environments conducive to the growth and development of children. This endeavor aligns with Indonesia's commitment, as underscored by its ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Key tenets of this commitment include ensuring non-

³ Izza Aliyatul Millah, and Pujiyono Pujiyono. "The children rights protection in the new normal era: an Indonesia experience during covid-19 pandemic." *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 28, no. 2 (2020): 211-231.

discriminatory treatment, safeguarding children's survival, promoting their best interests, and respecting their opinions.⁴

In the context of this protection, the government as one of the parties has the obligation to realize efforts to protect children's rights. and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity. Regarding protection in terms of education, one of the efforts made by the government through the Ministry of Women and Children Empowerment (PPA) in order to achieve protection of children's rights in various fields of life including education, then formed a Child-friendly City/District which has a big role in providing protection of violence and discrimination against children.⁵ Therefore, the Ministry of PPA strives as a mandatory business for district and city governments to build good areas in the process of growth and development of a child, including in the field of education. Basically, this is in accordance with the form of the State of Indonesia ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which includes providing protection against non-discriminatory treatment, protection for the survival of children, protection of the best interests of children and protection of respect for children's opinions.⁶

In order to realize a Child-friendly City/Regency, this cannot be separated from the meaningful role and participation of each village in the

⁴ Ratri Novita Erdianti, and Sholahuddin Al-Fatih. "Fostering as an Alternative Sanction for Juveniles in the Perspective of Child Protection in Indonesia." *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 4, no. 1 (2019): 119-128.

⁵ Arifai Arifai, and Zainuddin Zainuddin. "Correctional protege mentorship as an effort of resocialization in class II special correctional institution for children of Kendari." *Legality Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 29, no. 1 (2021): 114-129.

⁶ See Elmayanti Elmayanti, Evi Deliana, and R. Mukhlis. "Child Friendly Village Program as an Effort to Prevent Crimes of Violence against Children in Temusai Village, Siak Regency." *Jurnal Hukum Volkgeist* 6, no. 1 (2021): 85-92; Bagus Edi Prayogo, et al. "Increasing Legal Capacity for Communities in the Context of Realizing a Village of Law Awareness and Child Friendly." *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services* 1, no. 1 (2019): 65-78; Ahmad Musthafa Azhom, "Realizing a Child Friendly City as Protection towards Children in Indonesia." *Constitutionale* 2, no. 2 (2021): 89-102.

City/Regency area.⁷ Thus, it is necessary to create a Child Friendly Village that will support the realization of a Child Friendly City/Regency. Child-friendly village/*kelurahan* (*Desa Layak Anak*, hereinafter as DLA) is the development of villages and sub-districts that unites the commitment and resources of the village/*kelurahan* government, the community and the business world in order to: fulfill children's rights; protect children from acts of violence, exploitation and abuse; listen to children's opinions, which are planned consciously, thoroughly and continuously.⁸

Dadaprejo Village stands as a prime candidate for assistance in transitioning into a Child Friendly Village, with a primary focus on ensuring protection for its children to prevent their involvement as victims or perpetrators of criminal activities. Situated between the borders of Batu City and Malang Regency, this village boasts diverse livelihoods, predominantly agriculture-based. While strides have been made in child protection within the Dadaprejo sub-district, there remains room for improvement to optimize the well-being of its children. Motivated by the pressing need to address ongoing challenges, the proposers seek to initiate service activities within the Dadaprejo sub-district. Notably, there's a concerning trend observed among children aged 11 to 14, involving early exposure to alcohol consumption. Such circumstances are disheartening, as children of this age should not be subjected to environments jeopardizing their future well-being.

Despite efforts made, alcohol consumption remains prevalent among adults in the vicinity of Dadaprejo village. Moreover, during celebrations or village events, it's commonplace to witness individuals indulging in alcohol consumption. Regrettably, such behaviors can inadvertently normalize drinking in the eyes of children, who may perceive it as an acceptable practice. This normalization poses a significant risk, as it can lead children to experiment with alcohol themselves, potentially paving the way for involvement in criminal activities.

⁷ A. Abustan, "Aspek-Aspek Penting Membangun Kehidupan di Desa Menuju Kesejahteraan dan Keadilan Sosial." *Indonesia Law Reform Journal* 2, no. 1 (2022): 32-46.

⁸ Ratri Novita Erdianti, and Sholahudin Al-Fatih. "Mewujudkan Desa Layak Anak Sebagai Bentuk Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak di Indonesia." *Justitia Jurnal Hukum* 3, no. 2 (2019): 305-318.

Alongside alcohol experimentation, there persists a concerning trend of drug abuse among minors in Dadaprejo village. Some minors engage in the dangerous practice of mixing alcoholic beverages with drugs like bodrek and antimo, often combined with amethyst. This cocktail of substances can induce severe hallucinations in children, posing significant risks to their well-being. Addressing this issue demands concerted efforts from various stakeholders, including the village authorities, to provide the necessary attention and intervention.

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

With these conditions, it seems that there must be an effort made by the *kelurahan* to provide protection for children so that in this case one of the efforts that can be made by the *kelurahan* is to create legal protection for children by creating child-friendly villages/*kelurahan* that will always strive to create *kelurahan* that is safe, comfortable and guarantees the need for legal protection for children's rights, especially preventing children from falling as victims or perpetrators of criminal acts.

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

realizing development in the field of child protection and fulfillment of children's rights.⁹

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

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

Based on the analysis provided, the proposer must discern the challenges faced by our partners in Dadaprejo village. The proposed service aims to educate the community, particularly parents, about essential strategies for safeguarding children from various risks outlined in the analysis. It's imperative for parents and the community at large to

⁹ Institut Pertanian Bogor. *Modul Pengembangan Desa/Kelurahan Layak Anak*. (Bogor: IPB Press, 2018).

comprehend the protective measures necessary for children, as delineated in the situational analysis.

The study will focus on imparting legal knowledge to the community, shedding light on the potential ramifications for children involved in criminal activities. This legal perspective is crucial, as many may not fully grasp the consequences that children may face if they engage in delinquent behaviors leading to criminal acts, such as drug abuse, theft, or extortion—activities currently observed as vulnerabilities among children. By elucidating these legal implications, the proposer seeks to empower the community with the understanding needed to effectively safeguard children and prevent their involvement in criminal behavior.¹⁰

In the perspective of ordinary people, they still do not understand that children have criminal responsibility, meaning that if children are involved in criminal acts, they can be punished. In addition to the condition of children that can lead to criminal acts, it is also possible for children to experience violence that can be done by friends, parents, or other parties. It is also important to instill legal awareness in the community to be more careful and provide protection to children to keep children away as victims of criminal acts (domestic violence, extortion, sexual violence and others). With the proposing team personnel who come from the law faculty, the proposer will instill legal awareness for children and the community about legal aspects related to the conditions experienced by these children.

In addition to the legal perspective, from a psychological perspective, in this case the proposing team will collaborate with lecturers from psychology to provide education to children, parents and the community in the Dadaprejo sub-district. It is important that the community, parents know what causes their children to become

¹⁰ See Nina Papalia, Stefan Luebbbers, and James RP Ogloff. "Child sexual abuse and the propensity to engage in criminal behaviour: A critical review and examination of moderating factors." *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 43 (2018): 71-89; Hekan Stattin, and David Magnusson. "Stability and change in criminal behaviour up to age 30." *The British Journal of Criminology* 31, no. 4 (1991): 327-346; Nadiyah Meyliana Putri, et al. "Juvenile Delinquency in Semarang City: Aspects of Protection and Law Enforcement in Socio-Legal Approach." *Unnes Law Journal* 8, no. 2 (2022): 263-278.

perpetrators of criminal acts (drug abuse, drinking, theft, extortion, bullying).

External factors and internal factors These external factors come from outside the child, for example family factors that are not harmonious, a bad friendship environment, influencing community culture and other factors Internal factors are factors that come from the child's self, this factor is usually due to the condition of the children. a child who has a curiosity about something that turns out to be curious turns out to be dangerous for children. With a psychological approach, it will be known that what causes children to do these actions. By knowing the cause of the child's delinquency which has also led to a criminal act, the public will know the root of the problem that can be found how to handle the problem.

Juvenile Delinquency: How Indonesia provides the child protection scheme?

Juvenile delinquency remains a pervasive issue across Indonesia, demanding concerted efforts from government entities, communities, parents, and law enforcement agencies to implement effective solutions aimed at prevention and reduction.¹¹ Dadaprejo Village, too, grapples with challenges related to disrupted child development stemming from both direct and indirect instances of delinquency. To address this concern, various initiatives have been undertaken in Dadaprejo Village to mitigate the prevalence of juvenile delinquency.

There are many forms of children's activities that lead to violence that is felt by the wider community. The forms of child crime are very varied, there are street children, prostituted children, some are even made

¹¹ Indah Rufiatun, "Juvenile Delinquency Criminogenic Factor." *Indonesian Journal of Criminal Law Studies* 6, no. 2 (2021): 191-208; Indah Sri Utari, et al. "Social Controls and Trends Juvenile Delinquency: Criminology Study about Complexity Of Child Delinquency In Society." *1st International Conference on Education Social Sciences and Humanities (ICESSHum 2019)*. Atlantis Press, 2019.

as victims of crime and are influenced by a bad environment.¹² Crimes committed by children now tend to be the same as crimes committed by adults, even though based on the points of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the most important thing is that children must receive protection from forms of discrimination, children must receive protection and care. such as welfare, safety and health, children must receive protection from drug addiction and there are many more protections provided by the UN convention on children's rights.¹³

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

¹² See Yola Ongah, et al. "The role of child maltreatment and tendency to juvenile delinquency in late adolescents." *1st Tarumanagara International Conference on Medicine and Health (TICMIH 2021)*. Atlantis Press, 2021; Isma Nurillah, et al. "Philosophy Concept of Restorative Justice in Handling Juvenile Delinquent." *Nurani Hukum* 5, no. 2 (2022): 148-160.

¹³ Andik Prasetyo, "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anak Pelaku Tindak Pidana." *Mizan: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 9, no. 1 (2020): 51-60. See also Ton Liefaard, and Julia Sloth-Nielsen. *The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child*. (Leiden: Brill, 2016); Maryanne Theobald, "UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: "Where are we at in recognising children's rights in early childhood, three decades on...?" *International Journal of Early Childhood* 51, no. 3 (2019): 251-257; Thomas Hammarberg, "The UN convention on the rights of the child--and how to make it work." *Human Rights Quarterly* 12, no. 1 (1990): 97-105.

a mentoring process in order to guarantee children's rights in all areas of life. These activities include, among others, related to:

1. Right to education

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

2. Development Rights

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

3. The right to a safe environment for children

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

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

experiencing a criminal act of sexual violence which has a major impact on the child.

If examined, it is possible that this assistance will also ultimately be related to the factors that cause children to commit such delinquency. Some of the conditions that are related to why children are trapped in delinquency are due to disturbances in parenting including the death of parents, sick or disabled parents, relationships between family members that are not harmonious and wrong parenting patterns can hinder individual development, especially mental and physical development. This parenting disorder can directly cause children or adolescents to become naughty, poor parenting and education from parents can make children fail to understand deviant behavior so that behavior outside the norm becomes normal for teenagers and is raised outside and disturbs others.¹⁴

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

The purpose of this vent house is as a means for the people of Dadaprejo Village to convey the problems they face, especially those that befall their children. This is important because not all people understand how to solve children, especially when they are involved in child delinquency, especially if the delinquency has entered the realm of criminal law. This vent house is also intended for children to facilitate if there are problems faced by children and they don't know who to complain to so that things with the vent house can provide advice for those who need assistance.

In order to realize a Child-friendly City/Regency, this cannot be separated from the participation and participation of each village in the City/Regency area. Thus, it is necessary to create a Child Friendly Village

¹⁴ Erlina Harahap, and Fitri Wardani Hasibuan. "Analisis Juvenile Delinquency Terisolir." *Jurnal Ilmiah Muqoddimah: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Politik, Dan Humaniora* 6, no. 1 (2022): 254-259.

that will support the realization of a Child Friendly City/Regency. Child-friendly village/kelurahan (DLA) is the development of villages and sub-districts that unites the commitment and resources of the village/kelurahan government, the community and the business world in order to: fulfill children's rights; protect children from acts of violence, exploitation and abuse; listen to children's opinions, which are planned consciously, thoroughly and continuously.¹⁵

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

Juvenile delinquency is one of the government's urgent problems in tackling criminal acts in Indonesia. Children should be an inseparable part of the survival of humans, the nation and the state. In the Indonesian constitution, children have a strategic role which is explicitly stated that the state guarantees the right of every child to survival, growth and

¹⁵ Erdianti, and Al-Fatih. "Mewujudkan Desa Layak Anak Sebagai Bentuk Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak di Indonesia."

development and the right to protection from violence and discrimination, as explained in the 1945 Constitution Article 28 B paragraph 2.

Children hold significant value within the fabric of the state, acknowledged through Indonesia's enactment of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. This legislation is founded on the premise that children are sacred gifts from a higher authority, possessing inherent dignity and worth as human beings. Recognizing their vulnerability, children are entitled to special legal protection within the judicial system to uphold their dignity and rights. As a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Indonesia is bound by international obligations to provide legal safeguards for children. This includes the mandate to offer special legal protections for children entangled in the legal system, ensuring their rights and well-being are upheld even in times of conflict with the law.¹⁶

Various forms of child delinquency that are concerning often occur in the community either directly or indirectly. Direct child delinquency can be done including abusing alcohol and drugs, brawls, theft, promiscuity, truancy, illegal motorcycle racing, bullying. Such conditions cannot be tolerated considering that some actions have led to criminal acts. Juvenile delinquency that is rampant today is a case of bullying or bullying or people also call it persecution. This bullying can be done directly or through electronic media. The phenomenon of children as perpetrators of persecution started in cases of bullying or cyberbullying that occurred on social media. Children as victims can change their status into children as bullies. Many cases of bullying also occur because of social media conditions that cannot be regulated in such a way for children. However, in the criminal justice system, children are protected by law. Moreover, children who are in conflict with the law when they are in the 9-year education period are children who are included in a joint decision set by the government.¹⁷

¹⁶ Magnesia Surbakti, and Rizkan Zulyadi. "Penerapan Hukum Terhadap Anak Sebagai Pelaku Tindak Pidana Pencurian dengan Kekerasan". *Journal of Education, Humaniora and Social Sciences (JEHSS)* 2, no. 1 (2019): 143–162.

¹⁷ Chazizah Gusnita, "Fenomena Anak Sebagai pelaku Persekusi di Media Sosial." *Jurnal Muara Ilmu Sosial, Humaniora, dan Seni* 3, no. 1 (2019): 11-21.

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

Regarding child protection, because children are the next generation in the family and become a relay to ensure the continuity of the nation's existence, it is the same thing that in the future children are buds, potentials, and the younger generation who succeeds the ideals of the nation's struggle, has a strategic role and has characteristics. and special characteristics that ensure the continuity of the existence of the nation and state. Children are also the offspring of the nation whose lives and livelihoods must be protected and then become the responsibility of parents, family, society and the state. As the next generation, children must be individuals who can be well prepared for their future, but along with changing times, and social changes have an extraordinary impact on changes that occur in children's problems in the form of neglect, exploitation, child trafficking, discrimination, violence against children physically, psychologically and sexually. The need for child protection is urgently needed so that the condition of children can survive in an increasingly harsh world.¹⁸

Conclusion

This study concluded and highlighted that in tandem with the establishment of Child Friendly Villages, legal protection efforts become indispensable in preventing children from becoming victims or perpetrators of delinquent behavior. These villages serve as pivotal platforms for fostering safe and supportive environments conducive to children's well-being and development. By integrating legal protection measures within the framework of Child Friendly Villages, communities are empowered to address the root causes of child delinquency effectively.

¹⁸ Ria Juliana, and Ridwan Arifin. "Anak dan Kejahatan (Faktor Penyebab dan Perlindungan Hukum)." *Jurnal Selat* 6, no. 2 (2019): 225-234.

Through initiatives like vent houses and community education, these villages offer a beacon of hope, enabling communities to collectively champion the rights and safety of children, thus mitigating the risks of child delinquency and ensuring a brighter future for the next generation.

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