

Children's Rights In Public Spaces; Study Of Laman Boenda Park In Tanjungpinang City

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Abstract: This study aims to reveal some of the rights of children in public spaces by creating child-friendly public spaces after the description of children's rights in public spaces. Public space in urban areas has been transformed into a space for activities for urban communities such as the people of Tanjungpinang City. This study also reveals the variety of children's activities in the park, both with family and friends. This study also describes children's rights in their activities in public spaces by analyzing them with the eyes of a sociological study derived from various regulations regarding Child-Friendly Cities. This study uses a qualitative research method, where In obtained the informants through accidental sampling technique. The results of this study are expected to contribute ideas in dealing with urban problems in Tanjungpinang. They can also be an inspiration for families to be active in child-friendly public spaces.

Keywords: Children's Rights, Public Spaces, Children's Activities

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap beberapa hak anak di ruang publik dengan menciptakan ruang publik yang ramah anak setelah penjabaran hak anak di ruang publik. Ruang publik di kawasan perkotaan telah menjelma menjadi ruang aktivitas bagi masyarakat perkotaan seperti masyarakat Kota Tanjungpinang. Studi ini juga mengungkap ragam aktivitas anak-anak di taman, baik bersama keluarga maupun teman. Kajian ini juga memaparkan hak-hak anak dalam beraktivitas di ruang publik dengan menganalisisnya dengan kacamata kajian sosiologis yang bersumber dari berbagai regulasi tentang Kota Layak Anak. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif, dimana In memperoleh informan melalui teknik accidental sampling. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan sumbangsih pemikiran dalam menghadapi permasalahan perkotaan di Tanjungpinang. Mereka juga bisa menjadi inspirasi bagi keluarga untuk aktif di ruang publik ramah anak.

Kata Kunci: Hak Anak, Ruang Publik, Aktivitas Anak

Introduction

City Public Spaces as public facilities are defined as parks, playgrounds, roads, or open spaces. Public space is further defined as public space or land. The community can carry out functional public activities or other side activities that can bind a community through daily or routine activities. The community often uses public spaces in urban areas to socialize with relatives and urban community relations. It's just that the minimum number of public spaces that exist because they are not development priorities and their arrangement is not wholeheartedly, coupled with the low public awareness to maximize and maintain comfort and order, are still often obstacles regarding public spaces in each developing city. Public spaces often present new problems in urban areas. Such as being a source of congestion due to irregular parking lots and even public spaces are often the location for various actions that violate norms and laws such as lewd activities, alcohol, and drugs.

Tanjungpinang City is one of the cities in the archipelago, with less land than the sea. This condition is not a barrier to the number of public spaces in Tanjungpinang. Currently, the public space owned by Tanjungpinang City can be said to be a lot if you look at the land area, which is less than the sea area. It's just that the arrangement, maintenance, and utilization are still not maximized by all elements in Tanjungpinang City. The existence of public spaces in the form of parks in Tanjungpinang City is currently dominated by family activities by playing with children whose game materials are still not too friendly to children. With the existing population composition, the age group under five years (toddlers) in Tanjungpinang City does not have a large number compared to other age groups. However, if the toddler age group is combined with the 5 -14 year age group, which is the child's age, then the total population of Tanjungpinang City in the child age category reaches 28.32%. This percentage is a large number in a region. Therefore, it is very natural that there is a demand for child-friendly public facilities in Tanjungpinang City. These public facilities also include facilities in public spaces such as city parks that provide children's games.

The large number of children aged in Tanjungpinang City and the increasing number of family activities that bring their children to Laman Boenda Park, which is a public space, make the demand for the creation of child-friendly public spaces in Laman Boenda Park one of the public spaces in Tanjungpinang City higher. Here must slowly realize Child-friendly public spaces like it or not and whether they like it in Tanjungpinang City. To realize a child-friendly public space in Laman Boenda Park, it must refer to the needs of children who are currently starting to thrive in public spaces. The needs of children in the public sphere are directly proportional to children's rights as human beings who live in the territory of an independent country like Indonesia. Referring to that, the formulation of the problem in this study is "what are the rights of children in activities in public spaces?". Departing from the formulation of the problem regarding children's rights in public spaces, the purpose of writing this research is to uncover and describe children's rights in public spaces, then contribute to the development and application of sociological scholarship, especially urban sociology and family sociology as well

as become a reference for policyholders in realizing child-friendly public space in Tanjungpinang City.

Research Method

This research is the result of research that uses descriptive research methods with a qualitative approach. Research informants were determined based on the purposive sampling technique by determining criteria on informants to avoid bias in the study. The informants' criteria are broken down into several groups of informants who can answer research problems. The informants included KPAI, the Child Protection Service, child observers, and families who brought their children to Laman Boenda Park. The data of this research are sourced from these informants and also references related to this writing. The data that has been collected is then transcribed, and then the coding process is carried out on the data. The coding process goes through several stages, starting from the open coding stage, axial coding, and selective coding. Then the coding results are represented descriptively in the report.

Literature Review

Children are the next generation who are also in the scope of the community system. Children in the legal view are individuals who are still in the womb until they are 18 years old. Meanwhile, children's rights in terms of the law are human rights that must be guaranteed, protected, and fulfilled by parents, families, communities, government, and the state. In sociological studies, the involvement of children in the community system makes children also have rights and obligations in social life. The expression as the next generation is the next generation of the family and the next generation of community groups, and even the next generation of a nation. Children who are the next generation are believed to be the generation that can make changes from the previous generation, and children are also believed to be able to solve problems more simply and concisely with the experience of their generation, which is different from the previous generation (Subiyakto, 2012; Himawati et al., 2016). In the context of state life, children get protection in law by the state. This has been stated in Law no. 35 of 2014, an Amendment to Law No. 23 of 2003 concerning Child Protection. This regulation later became the basis for the rights surrounding children in society and the state in Indonesia. The law explicitly states that the rights surrounding children are the right to survival, growth, development (Identity, Worship, Family, Health, Education, and Information) and the right to protection (Discrimination, Exploitation Abandonment, Violence, and Injustice).). Referring to this, children, in general, have the basic right to grow and develop optimally in their mental development, physical development, and social development. To carry out the mandate of Law 35/2014, there is a burden of obligations that existing institutions must carry out. The institutions referred to under the law include the State and Government (Central to Regional), the Community, and families and parents.

The basic policy of child protection was then translated by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PP & PA) through Ministerial Regulation (Permen) PP &

PA Number 11 of 2011 concerning Child-friendly District/City Development Policies. PP & PA Regulation 11/2011 was born one of them by considering that government affairs in the field of child protection in the form of policies, programs, and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights are mandatory affairs of the Regency/City Government. And also, to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights, serious efforts are needed from the government, the Community, and the business world through the development of Child-friendly Districts/Cities (Kota Layak Anak). Based on article 6 of PP & PA 11/2011, the policy of developing KLA is directed at the fulfillment of children's rights, which include civil rights and freedoms; family environment and alternative care; basic health and well-being; education, leisure time, and cultural activities; and special protection. The development of the KLA itself is carried out by carrying out three (3) approaches, namely a bottom-up approach, a top-down approach, and a combination approach of the two. Thus, the KLA development process does not only wait for the role of one party to develop a child-friendly area.

The development of KLA refers to the KLA indicator, which further regulation is contained in the PP & PA Ministerial Regulation Number 12 of 2011 concerning Child-Friendly District/City Indicators. The KLA indicator in Permen PP & PA 12/2011 is a development of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and related laws and regulations. Next to facilitating understanding and implementation, classifying children's rights is grouped into six indicators: one institutional section and five child rights clusters. Overall, there are 31 KLA indicators spread across the six classification sections to realize the KLA. Of the six sections and 31 indicators, the institutional section with its seven indicators is important to be highlighted to perfect the five clusters of children's rights that refer to the CRC. The seven indicators in the institutional section are (Permen PP & PA 12/2011): The existence of laws and regulations (Perda) and policies for the fulfillment of children's rights, Percentage of the budget for the fulfillment of children's rights, including the budget for institutional strengthening, Number of laws and regulations, policies, programs, and activities that received input from children's forums and other children's groups, There are human resources (HR) trained in CRC and capable of implementing children's rights into policies, programs, and activities, Available data disaggregated by sex, age, and sub-district, Involvement of community institutions in the fulfillment of children's rights and Involvement of the business world in the fulfillment of children's rights

Based on the seven KLA indicators regulated in the PP & PA Ministerial Regulation 12/2011, institutional strengthening is the key in fulfilling children's rights that refer to KHA in 5 clusters in this Ministerial Regulation 12/2011. This is not for the sake of obtaining the predicate of KLA alone but for ensuring an area that fulfills the rights of children in its territory. One of the policies, programs, and activities related to fulfilling children's rights, which is found in several districts/cities in Indonesia, is public open space or parks. The procurement of child-friendly parks is often the focus of several regions in Indonesia to realize KLA in their area (Rahmiati & Prihastomo, 2018).

The concept of the park, known as the Child-Friendly Integrated Public Space (RPTRA), is a garden designed in a modern way with several supporting facilities that are certainly child-friendly. This RPTRA is one of the forums that accompany the stages of child growth in an area. Children's growth not only requires a family to accompany each stage of their growth but also requires a means or a place to go through each of their growth processes. Therefore, an RPTRA is not only a strategy to realize the KLA criteria with the involvement of various elements only but also for the fulfillment of children's rights in the stages of their growth. So that parks in an area do not only provide facilities for children's play but are also expected to have reading, sports, health and safety facilities or child protection.

The purpose of establishing RPTRA in an area is to become a center for social interaction and a safe and good learning media and development of talent interests for children. Through RPTRA, it is also hoped that optimal and comprehensive child growth and development will be formed, both physical, spiritual, intellectual, and social growth, of course. In many studies on children, it is known that the intensity of children's experience in open spaces is decreasing. Children now have higher intensity in closed spaces, and technological developments are alleged to be the main factor. The minimal level of children's experience in open spaces makes the experience of playing, moral experience, social experience, and other experiences minimal for children.

On the other hand, the high intensity of children in closed spaces such as facing television, cellphones, or laptops tends to harm children's behavior and mentality. This is evidenced by several studies that describe the negative impact of using technology on children, and these negative impacts include the affective, cognitive, and psychomotor aspects of children (Rahmiati & Prihastomo, 2018). In another study, Rodney Matsuoka in 2010 also described that He had shown children's interactions in the natural environment or, in this case, public spaces (parks) to reduce stress in children and reduce the level of children's involvement in harmful and immoral activities involving children (Rahmiati & Prihastomo, 2018).

Although the quality of the RPTRA in an area is considered good, parental assistance is still carried out. This is to ensure that the presence of children in the RPTRA experiences a happy process and the process of protecting children from accidents or acts of violence. Because making children happy and realizing the process of protection while playing is the ultimate goal of the availability of RPTRA in each region. In conjunction with this, every regional institution involving every existing element must standardize the management of RPTRA in its area, whether it's controlling children's play facilities, sports, reading parks, health, security, and toilets at RPTRA.

Results And Discussion

Condition of Children in Public Spaces

As contained in Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, the basic rights for children are survival, growth, and development and the right to protection from violence and

discrimination. It then made this derivative of Law Number 35 of 2014 regulations regarding Child-friendly Districts/Cities and Criteria for Child-Friendly Districts/Cities in PP & PA Ministerial Regulation No. 11 of 2011 and PP & PA Regulation No. 12 of 2011. This existing policy has described in detail the basic rights of children and children's rights as citizens. They must then realize this in the field in government policies from the center to the regions regarding children's rights in public spaces. Global developments that create new public spaces in technology in virtual worlds accessed through technological devices are believed in several previous studies to reduce children's activities in public spaces in the real world, such as city parks.

Similar conditions are also experienced in children aged in Tanjungpinang City. In Laman Boenda park, which is the location of this research, only children who are mostly under six years old are found every day. Meanwhile, children who have entered school age and are most likely already acquainted with and in contact with technology such as cellphones and the like are rarely found in Boenda Gardens every day. Boenda Laman Park is mostly visited by children under five years old (toddlers) who come with their parents or other families. Meanwhile, children who transition to adulthood (teenagers) are quite a lot adorning Boenda Gardens every afternoon. It's just that the presence of the Tanjungpinang teenagers is busy with activities that tend to waste time. Teenagers tend to spend time in the park with their fellow teenagers by doing activities such as dating and some activities that sometimes deviate from existing social norms. Some of them are carrying out their respective community activities, which can still be considered positive. However, they are still colored with a touch of their respective mobile phone technology, which is still quite dominating. This activity certainly seems to ignore the public space where they are located because they still prioritize public space on their respective technological tools.

Meanwhile, children who are younger and come with their parents look cool with the facilities available at Taman Laman Boenda, such as slides, seesaw, and other children's games. However, the children's fun is still colored by the actions of parents or families who accompany them by monitoring their cellphones more. Conditions are almost similar to what the teenagers there. There is not much transfer of knowledge from those who accompany them to the children who are accompanied. Meanwhile, there are no officers assigned specifically to oversee the parking area. This further makes the safety and comfort of children playing in the park less child-friendly. Because there may be accidents, crimes against children, or missing children in public spaces such as parks where children lack supervision and the location of the Laman Boenda park, which is on the seafront, in the absence of a supervising party and the negligence of the accompanying family, these bad possibilities can happen.

The children's play facilities at Taman Laman Boenda are also not very child-friendly. There is no ground sand on the floor in the children's play area. Some children's games are also still made of materials that are quite dangerous. The children's play facilities have not touched the concept of playing while learning cognitively. No children's games have been found to make

children play while learning to count, read Latin, read Arabic or puzzle games, and the like that can hone cognitive, affective, and psychomotor in a balanced way. The game facilities are still limited to games that only emphasize motor skills in slides, seesaws, and climbing ropes. The existing games can provide learning for children only if the child is accompanied by learning by the accompanying person. The room in the Gonggong building area has not been maximized as an educational space for children who come there. This condition is still far from being a child-friendly public space. There has not been a mini library or mini cinema inside the Gonggong building to provide education for children who play in the Laman Bunda Park.

Children's Rights in Public Space

Referring to the basic rights of children in the mandate of Law no. 35 of 2014, it is found that the basic rights of children are survival, growth, and development and the right to protection from violence and discrimination. Meanwhile, the indicators of child-friendly cities based on Permen PP & PA No. 12 of 2011 include institutional strengthening and meet needs based on the cluster of children's rights. The cluster of children's rights needs includes civil rights and freedoms, family environment and alternative care, children's health and welfare, education, use of leisure and culture, and special security. Based on these two regulatory references, the rights of children in the public sphere are formulated as follows:

Table 1. Children's Rights in Public Space. Source: Processed Research

No	Children's Rights (Law No. 35 of 2014)	Basic Cluster of Children's Rights Needs (Permen PP & PA No. 12 of 2011)	Children's Rights in Public Space
1	Life sustainability	Civil Rights & Liberties	Choice of games or other various supporting facilities
		Family Environment & Alternative Parenting	Affection
			Social control
2	Grow and thrive	Health & Welfare	Availability of Breastfeeding Corner & Toilet
			Smoke & Smell Pollution Free Zone
			Nutritious Snacks or Supplies
			Healthcare & First Aid Facilities

			Materials in the game arena are safe
			Education, Utilization of Leisure & Culture
			Transfer of Knowledge
			Enough interaction
			Worship place
3	Protection from violence & discrimination	Keamanan Khusus	Facilities and Security Officer

Based on table 1, which has been compiled from the results of the study, the rights possessed by children in public spaces such as in parks are:

1. Availability of game options; Children have the right to freedom as contained in the PP & PA Ministerial Regulation, which impacts the survival of the child in the future. Therefore, children also have the right to choose games or other facilities in public spaces. Games or other supporting facilities should have diversity in increasing the affective (consciousness), cognitive (knowledge), and psychomotor (movement) potential of children in public spaces. The availability of a choice of games or other supporting facilities can identify children's early potential and hone other potentials of children who play in public spaces.
2. Affection; The rights of affection possessed by children are not bound by space. Therefore, That must still give affection to children in public spaces. Love for children in public spaces must be given by the family who accompanies the child and must be given by every visitor in public spaces. This is useful for creating children's attachment to public spaces and creating good memories in public spaces. So the impact is that children do not mind when invited to public spaces (parks) in the future.
3. Social control; Like affection that is not bound by space, so does social control over children. Children have the right to social control or joint supervision in public spaces. The concern of all park visitors for each child must also be balanced with the family's generosity when other people reprimand or give advice to their children. That way, security and comfort in public spaces, which are parks, can be realized.
4. There is a breastfeeding corner and toilet; Children also have the right to have a special room or area with their mother in public spaces. Whether it's to consume breast milk or also change the diaper, the existence of a special area for breastfeeding and also a toilet must provide comfort for families who bring their children and children. A clean toilet and does, not present air pollution will certainly increase the comfort itself. So that the

awareness of fellow visitors in the park and the availability of cleaners are needed to make this happen.

5. Free of air pollution; Like cleanliness in toilets that do not cause air pollution, children in general also have the right to breathe fresh air in public spaces. Whether it's air pollution from toilets as described earlier and air pollution from the smell of garbage or cigarette smoke and other burnings. To achieve this, landfills are needed at many points of public space. It is also necessary to be strict about the rules for smoke-free areas and other smoke in public spaces. That way, We will realize the child's comfort, and the child can learn about the values of cleanliness and beauty.
6. Nutritious supplies or snacks; food containing nutrition is children's right in public spaces. Although this right is also not bound by space, the accompanying family is often negligent on this basic matter. The family prepares nutritious food when the snacks around the park contain minimal nutrition or no snacks at all.
7. Health & first aid facilities; Children have the right to health and safety guarantees while in public spaces. For this reason, health and first aid facilities must be available, or the location of the park is not far from health facilities. This is useful to avoid things that are not desirable, not only for children but for all park visitors.
8. Materials in the game arena are safe; Materials around the children's play area must be considered carefully. At least 40% of the floor in the playground is ground sand that has a fairly deep thickness. Children's play facilities should also use materials that are not dangerous and smooth so as not to cause unwanted events.
9. Transfer of knowledge (show teaching); When the family becomes the initial institution for children to know and understand something, the process of internalizing various values must also continue to occur in children in public spaces. Some things can be practiced directly in the public sphere in the context of internalizing values or transferring knowledge or teaching and learning. The natural atmosphere, community, and other supporting facilities available in public spaces should be direct practice material for children, which they may not get at home.
10. Sufficient social interaction; Children must get enough social interaction, even interactions that exceed everyday interactions. Because public spaces present many people in number compared to individuals at home, it is natural that social interactions that occur in children in public spaces are more than interactions that occur at home.
11. Places of worship; Children also have the right to enjoy places of worship in public spaces. Although some children do not understand the meaning of worship rituals, places of worship and activities will become a special memory and give their value to the child.

12. Facilities and security personnel; Although children get social control from accompanying families and other visitors, the support of facilities and security officers will increasingly make the situation in public spaces safer and more comfortable. The barrier wall that children and other security facilities cannot climb will eliminate anxiety for the accompanying family to feel comfortable being present in activities in public spaces.

Conclusion

Children are the successors of the relay in the future. Therefore the life given to children must be something that leads to the dreams of previous generations. The legacy of that dream becomes the values in the family that break down into obligations in raising children. However, regardless of the values contained in the dream of a family, there are shared values in society and the state that regulate the basic rights of children. So the obligations that are fulfilled in giving rights to children must be in line with the values that exist in society and the state.

Survival in children, growth and development of children, and safety in children become a common reference in social life in the Indonesian frame. So That must fulfill the need for children's rights in an urban area and public space. This is all for the sake of relaying the dreams of the previous generation, which will be continued by future generations, namely the children of today. Therefore, efforts to create child-friendly cities and child-friendly public spaces must begin to be realized. Policyholders are expected not to ignore the presence of children in making development policies in their area. Especially the policyholders in Tanjungpinang City.

It is hoped that the community will begin to understand and apply the function of the family well, especially in public spaces. Because public space is like a double-edged sword, it can be a space that increases the potential for good in children, but on the other hand, it can also be a space that increases bad potency in children. So social control or concern for other community members in providing instruction is very much needed.

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