



## *The Role of Bedahlawak Village as a Child-Friendly Village in the Implementation of Child Protection*

**Asri Gresmelian Eurike Hailitik**

University of 17 August 1945 Surabaya

[hailitika@gmail.com](mailto:hailitika@gmail.com)

**Lestia Ingrid Maharani**

University of 17 August 1945 Surabaya

[lestyainggrid123@gmail.com](mailto:lestyainggrid123@gmail.com)

**Veronika Yuliani Moo**

University of 17 August 1945 Surabaya

[veronikayuliani@gmail.com](mailto:veronikayuliani@gmail.com)

**Tomy Michael**

University of 17 August 1945 Surabaya

[tomy@untag-sby.ac.id](mailto:tomy@untag-sby.ac.id)

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### Abstract

*This research aims to explore the fulfillment of children's rights through child-friendly villages. Children will become the next generation of the nation, therefore it is time for the state to guarantee child protection. To realize this, one of them is by forming a Child-Friendly City that will help realize the success of legal protection in Indonesia. The child's relationship and its protection are close to parents, families, communities, governments, local governments, and the state. Every effort must be made to protect children so that they can live healthy lives and participate in society according to the wishes of their parents. This is known as child protection. The people of Bedahlawak Village began to realize how important it is to fulfill and protect children's rights. This village began to focus on improving child friendliness in the form of protection, participation, and fulfillment of children's rights. This research focuses on qualitative research methods where there is analysis, observation, visual and literature study. Then this study uses a literature study of previous research related to the research theme. This research focuses on the object of anah-friendly villages about the fulfillment of children's rights in Bedahlawak village, Jombang Regency. The results of this research through Child-Friendly Villages have an active role in the creation of Child-Friendly Villages, namely the achievement of Child-Friendly cities or districts so that protection of children's rights that are expected to be protected will be realized.*

**Keywords:** *protection, children's rights, village*

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### INTRODUCTION

Children and their protection are closely related. Children are the successor assets of the nation that are prepared to hold the development of the nation in the future. As an asset of the nation, children need protection to ensure growth physically and mentally. Fulfilling the rights needs of children is an obligation that must be fulfilled by parents, the government, and the community. However, in this case there is a violation of the fulfillment of children's rights, especially in the development of a child-friendly environment. Data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) until 2020 recorded 6,519 cases regarding children. Based on the KPAI compilation of all cases, the most common cases are cases involving alternative families and parenting clusters totaling more than 1,622 cases (Sholikah, 2022). The total includes 413 cases of prohibition of meeting parents and 519 cases of conflict between individuals or groups of individuals. In addition, the education category ranked as the most complaints, with a total of 1,567 cases. KPAI also produced 224 cases related to the topic of new Learners, as well as 246 bold complaints related to that subject (PPDB). This increase in child custody cases in 2020 was attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Every child has the right to survival, development, growth, and has the right to protection against acts of discrimination and even acts of violence. However, this hope has not

been fully realized, this is because there are still some children who accept or experience various forms of physical and mental violence, this they do not get only from the environment but also from those closest to them. The thing that makes the habit of violence against children is because there are several factors that cause it, namely one of the factors is the belief that violence is formal and acceptable in the process of child growth or in the process of applying discipline. That is an early thought that has become a hereditary legacy. In addition, children who lack support from parents will be more vulnerable to abuse. Legal certainty is needed once child protection initiatives are initiated to stop negative impacts and prevent unwanted casualties from arising during the implementation of such initiatives.

Various information regarding child protection is regulated in Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. It should be seen how they are concerned about efforts to protect the rights of children as the next generation of the nation. In this context of child protection, the government is the authorized institution to organize child protection supervision programs. The government has a responsibility in the field of protection of children's rights based on policies, plans, and programs to ensure that these rights are upheld and that children live healthy, active lives in accordance with human rights and morality.

One of the factors influencing the development of child-friendly cities is the establishment of child-friendly villages (Erdianti Ratri Novita, 2019). It is important to understand that in the relationship between this and the legal protection of the child, if a child-friendly village is created, it will give birth to the legal protection of the child. Child-friendly villages become places with a development system based on child welfare through the cooperation of the government, community, and the business world (Rafika Perdana, 2019). Bedahlawak Village is one that supports the implementation of the child-friendly village program. Bedahlawak strives to be a child-friendly village by taking the side of justice where children are often victims and perpetrators in various cases that occur. By consciously, the surgical village cares about the fulfillment of children's rights, protection of children and cares about children's participation for development. It aims to improve child friendliness in terms of safety, health, education, and childishness towards protection and participation. Bedahlawak villages need to implement special protection indicators regarding child protection such as the existence of child protection institutions that serve victims of child violence and exploitation, the handling of cases such as pornography, drugs, and emergency situations, the existence of services for children with disabilities, and the existence of solutions for solving cases regarding children who are in conflict or facing the law. To ensure the fulfillment of children's rights, these activities must be carried out thoroughly and carefully in accordance with programs, policies and activities. The protection of children's rights has an important effect on the life and future of the child so there must be efforts in protecting it. Based on the background analysis above, the author formulates problems that include the role of child protection in surgical studies.

## METHOD

This research focuses on qualitative research methods where there is analysis, observation, visual and literature study. The research subjects in this activity were the residents of Bedahlawak Village through an ongoing question and answer process in the middle of the event guided by the moderator. As well as conducting counseling activities and socializing explanations about child-friendly villages which should be a benchmark for the success of developing villages. By inviting several speakers who are experts in their fields to convey every opinion and what is understood into this event. So that every villager understands and gains new knowledge about the existence of workshops and socialization of child-friendly village indicators. This research focuses on child-friendly village objects related to the fulfillment of rights. The research object

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that has been selected in this study is Bedahlawak Village, Tembelang District, Jombang Regency.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *What is the Role of Bedahlawak Village as a Child-Friendly Village in the Implementation of Child Protection?*

Child-friendly means that children are treated and cared for in a friendly and friendly manner without any acts of violence, discrimination or harassment. Focus on the child avoiding any behavior that makes them feel bad or distrusts the people around them. According to the final report on the study of child-friendly city development in Yogyakarta City 2012, child-friendly villages are activities that provide opportunities for children to be able to live, grow and develop in accordance with the realistic conditions of a village that is able to provide comfortable, suitable places to live on the basis of health, education and fulfillment. needs that are the basis for life carried out by the scope of the community in the village. The principle of child-friendliness is that children have their rights and prioritize the best interests of children. If it is connected with the existence of Child Friendly Villages and the protection of the rights of children it becomes a related matter. Community participation in the protection of children's rights is a very important point in upholding the protection of their own children, so that a sense of self-confidence grows in children, both in terms of protection, mindset, freedom of expression, all of which become easy for children to convey when they already feel protected and fully supported by society. The Becaklawak community is starting to try to change their mindset on children's issues by observing how far they have involved children in a meaningful way, for example by involving children in several work programs that make children feel that they are very meaningful both in doing small things and in social discussions. . One of the indicators is that here children are not only pioneers but also reporters for the progress and development of their own rights because of belief. Community obligations regarding child protection can be carried out by involving children in various social organizations, academics dealing with children, and child observers. . "Building Indonesia from the village to produce quality and competitive Indonesian human resources is very appropriate to do together so that no one is left behind. With various forms of innovation for village development, it can contribute to positive things for children and women, and can accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) in various parts of Indonesia. Because most of the villagers are children and women. Said Bintang Puspayoga, Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA).

Children also through their parents are given more understanding about several things that have a relationship with the rights and obligations of children, the obligations of parents and the wider community in order to succeed and realize buffoonery as a Child-Friendly Village. Children are more often parents involved in large forums where any opinion can be freely conveyed according to their capacity according to what they know and experience. Whether it's about their interests as children or problems that exist in the community around them being observed. Opinions and wishes that are conveyed should be heard and carried out or heard by traditional elders or village leaders if they are conveyed in a village and customary environment. It is recommended that every child be given freedom both in opinion, granted the child's wish to organize but still under the supervision of parents, as well as humane wishes to sit together and discuss with their peers in harmony. Then as local stakeholders, they should direct children about what is good and what is not done, both in forums and in daily activities using language that is appropriate for their age, so that children can understand well, and can accept, seek and select more things. what he hears or knows to support the child's self-development in accordance with the moral values that live in a decency society through pre-musrenbang or musrenbang forums. The initial step that has been taken by the Bedahlawak village

community is to start conducting workshops and training on the indicators of the Child-Friendly Village itself. This activity was also carried out by taking into account the existing provisions and based on the Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 13 of 2010 concerning Child Friendly Cities. (continued regulations: Child-friendly village indicators, evaluation of child-friendly villages, child-friendly schools). With several objectives why a child-friendly village must be realized in this regulation, namely:

1. Children in this and social way need to be accounted for. Individually the child must be able to understand, internalize and carry out their rights and obligations, with the help of parents in the immediate sphere. Then in the social environment there is the need for help from the state or government and everyone who is competent in this field.
2. The number of children that cannot be ignored
3. Changes in the child's attitudes and behavior.
4. Make the village the closest and comfortable environment for children

As for some previous research that is relevant to this research, namely:

- 1) Research in 2012 by Subiyakti with the title "Building Child-Friendly Cities: A Study of Public Policy in the Era of Regional Autonomy". In the thesis of the Child Rights Protection Program in a child-friendly village in Kuningan village page 53 by Sartini Lestari. Every regional dreamer has a duty and responsibility to support their people, therefore by holding a child-friendly village, it can be used as an opportunity or effort that can be set by regional leaders. A child-friendly public policy of creating a child-friendly city is an opportunity for local leaders to be devoted and do much to their communities. Providing protection for children is a responsibility that cannot be ignored by the government, because if the government does not carry it out, in this case the government is said to have violated Human Rights. (Subiyakto et al., 2012)

- 2) Research with the title "Youth empowerment through cambodian child-friendly village program" in Tegalorejo village, Surabaya City. by Kusumawardani in 2016 . in the thesis of the Child Rights Protection Program in a child-friendly village in Kuningan village page 53 by Sartini Lestari

This activity is divided into several clusters, namely:

1. Dedicated Protection Cluster
2. Education cluster and utilization of free time
3. Civil rights and freedoms cluster
4. Basic health and wellbeing clusters, and
5. Clusters of family environments and alternative parenting.

So much participation of the local community, especially the young people who are so enthusiastic in participating in the management of KRA "cambodia", this is based on self-awareness of the implementation of child-friendly village activities, also the young people realize that this activity can be a stepping stone for them to continue their education, as well as a form of worship by helping people in need, another thing that is most important is that they can prepare themselves for preparing for the world of work or career later.

- 3) In the Journal "Development of a Child-Friendly Environment related to the fulfillment of Children's Rights During the pandemic in Leles Village, Codong Catur, Depok, Sleman" by Subaidi et al. said that the fulfillment of children's rights activities became a basic thing and as a need for educational and social sciences. During the Pandemic, various activities were carried out so normally, and both from various aspects of the implementation activities were fulfilled, so that the graph of the activities carried out continued to increase. The pandemic era is so difficult with government policies that firmly urge every community to keep their distance, as well as carry out activities online from home, it is enough to have

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an impact on community activities and the government to fulfill children's rights directly. However, as a child-friendly village, Leles RW 8 continues to carry out every responsibility through the PPA Task Force, local governments, teachers and parents who play a role in realizing a child-friendly village in the midst of a pandemic situation by providing gadgets for online lectures and tasks that must use gadgets while remaining assisted by parents and teachers so that this improves the quality of the Village as a Child Friendly Village. Through online media, sharing is also carried out related to problems during the pandemic and how everyone responds to this outbreak. (Sholikah, 2022)

The Child-Friendly Village is a village in Lawak, the local community has spent a lot of time and is also involved in organizational activities in order to encourage the participation of other communities. Likewise, the Head of Lawak Surgical Village and most of the management were very enthusiastic about the success of the activity, especially with the effort to raise the funds needed for the activity, also invited community members to participate in the activity. For example, by asking for help explaining material or cooperating with several institutions, as well as several parties that must be seriously involved, including: Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), children's forums, desa assistants and volunteers, educators and health workers, religious leaders, traditional leaders and community leaders to everyone involved in the business world. So that people's mindset and knowledge are increasingly flexible and open. Although it can be seen that the support from the local community in the surgical village is still not so optimal, at the beginning of the activity (Said, 2018)

The community itself is seen from the enthusiastic presence and enthusiasm during the material counseling activities and of course in the KRA program there is a high sense of concern from the local community. In this situation, a number of residents reported information with vague sources but still criticized the KRA to remain active and beneficial to the wider community. This clearly illustrates the potential strategy of citizen participation in the KRA. All groups or institutions are more focused. The main problem is that there are some programs that run not according to the schedule, preventing members of the general public from participating in the KRA due to the very busy time frame of the program. As stated by the village head in his remarks when introducing the surgical program, the problem faced by the community by participating in a number of programs is the lack of time. (Rafika Prime, 2019).

As stated in Law No. 43/2014 which regulates the preparation of development planning and budgeting in the village, it is mandatory to take sides and prioritize the interests of people with disabilities, children, and marginalized groups". Indirectly, the village has fulfilled the objectives and principles in the above government regulations, prioritizing the interests of children and their welfare. This can be ascertained directly, where "DRPPA is gradually implemented in each village with its development also balanced with social, cultural, political conditions as well as the priorities of the Village program and the potential of existing villages. And finally in 2021 in the Mapping Stage Jombang Regency becomes a DRPPA pilot project for Duan Village, namely Tampingmojo Village, Tembelang District and Balongbesuk Village, Diwek District and DRPPA has been formed in 146 villages including Bedahlawak Village. Of course, all social activities carried out are based on the direction of the President of Indonesia, namely:

1. Empowering Women through entrepreneurial activities with a Gender Perspective;
2. Increasing the Role of Mothers and Families in the world of Education or Childcare;
3. Reduce cases of violence against women and children;
4. Reduce the rate of child labor;
5. Prevent early marriage.

### ***Implementation of Child Protection in the Perspective of Child Protection Law***

Child Protection is an effort to provide protection to a child which is carried out to create a justice so that children can live, grow and develop, children can participate, and get protection from all forms of discrimination (Tang Ahmad, 2020). The implementation of child protection is a must that must be met from the state, society, government, family, parents which includes protection in various areas of the child's life. Efforts to protect children need to be made to achieve comfort for children (Arbintoro Prakoso, 2016). Generally, child protection can consist of two areas: a) legal protection, including public and civil law; b) non-legal protection consisting of social, health and education. Legal protection includes all legal provisions that affect the life of the child) (Arbintoro Prakoso, 2016) Barda Nawawi Arief stated that the legal protection of children includes the protection of human rights, freedom of the child, juvenile justice procedures, the best interests of the child, the detention and deprivation of children's independence, protected from exploitation, and basic protection (Wagiati Soetodjo, 2005). The implementation of child protection is based on the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, namely:

- a) Children should not be discriminated against or discriminated against
 

Of course, each child has equal rights regardless of race, religion or language. Where the child comes from, regardless of their culture, gender, or place of origin, what profession their parents practice, then the question of special needs or not or poor or upper class. Every child will be given an equal opportunity to perform in their full form.
- b) Putting the best interests of the child first
 

Of course, all types of activities carried out by children have been facilitated by state and private social welfare institutions, schools and public or private sector institutions, judicial bodies, government or legislatures. The well-being of the child must come first.
- c) Right to life and growth and development
 

Children should receive the care they need to ensure their health their physical, mental, emotional and intellectual development.
- d) Not disputing the child
 

Children should be given a moment to discuss important rulings to consider their impact on them and their views.

According to Article 3 of Law No. 23 of 2002, the main purpose of child protection is to ensure a healthy, prosperous, and uninterrupted life of children. It must also comply with legal and human rights standards, be protected from abuse of censorship, and lead to high-quality, multilingual, and global development of Indonesian children. To ensure that the child's parental responsibilities are upheld, it is important that the child adheres to the best practices of philosophy, etiquette, and law, and considers each newly developed perspective on parental responsibility (Kristianti et al., 2020). Child Protection Law Number 23 of 2002 provides protection for children, including those who have legal relations (ABH), come from minority groups, have experienced economic or sexual exploitation, have been abused, and have suffered civilian casualties. Provide protection for children involved in gun conflicts, such as violence and refugees. There are five important aspects that play a role in implementing child protection, namely the state, government, local government, family and parents where these aspects are obliged to provide and guarantee the implementation of protection and fulfillment of children's rights based on applicable laws (Maidin Gultom, 2009). Child protection can be resolved and realized if various organizations provide support and reassurance. Article 26 of Law No. 35/2014 states that the duties and responsibilities of families and parents in the maintenance of children, namely:

- a. educate, nurture, maintain and protect the rights of children
- b. support children to develop interests and talents
- c. prevention of early marriage
- d. providing and channeling character knowledge and instilling morals to children

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If it turns out that the child does not have parents or his whereabouts are unknown, then the responsibility and obligations are given to the family. The community also supports child protection provided by individuals, child protection institutions, social welfare institutions, community organizations, educational institutions, mass media and the business world. All aspects of the state are obliged and responsible to respect and guarantee the rights of all children without discrimination based on religion, class, culture and various other differences. The state and government apparatus have the obligation to provide facilities and infrastructure to carry out the implementation of child protection. An activity that is not directly aimed at children but is aimed at other people who are concerned with child protection is a project that harms children directly. Such protection measures may include, such as parents and parents trying to protect children from various internal and external threats and people who care for, nurture and support children in various ways. Article 15 of Law Number 35 of 2014 states that children have the right to protection from political activities, participation in civil wars, social unrest, participation in rallies, participation in athletic competitions, and sexual harassment. In this provision, activities that involve long-term and short-term protection from actions that physically and psychologically harm and endanger children. The implementation of the protection of children's rights in the provisions of the law includes:

a. Protection of religious aspects

All children have the right to practice worship according to their beliefs. Article 6 of Law Number 35 of 2014 states that every child has the right to be silent, observe, and express themselves in any way that is in accordance with their cognitive abilities and within the hearing range of both their parents and others close to them. If a child does not have an established religion or moral code, they must receive guarantees provided by their parents and other family members. A baby can choose their religious affiliation as long as they are morally upright, have good judgment, and abide by the rules and regulations established by a particular religion and applicable legal entity. The state, government, society, family, parents, guardians, and social institutions are obliged to provide teaching, and practice of religious education to children, to ensure the protection of children who adhere to religion.

b. Protection in the field of health

To ensure protection in the world of health, the provision of facilities and the implementation of initiations by the government for comprehensive child health to ensure that all children enjoy an excellent level of health from the moment they are carried. The Child Protection Law states that every child has the right to fight for his health and the existence of social support that is in accordance with his physical, mental, emotional, and social needs. Health is a component of child safety; it is a product of the upbringing of children and the support system in their communities as well as the nation. In addition, the baby needs protection from the virus that causes mental infections and organ transplantation without endangering the best interests of the child.

c. Protection in the field of education

For the sake of ensuring children, the state has an obligation to provide basic education to all children. Children's education is mandatory because it provides the greatest opportunity for the development of attitudes and potentials, the development of respect for human rights, the development of respect for parents and cultural achievements that foster a sense of responsibility and affection for children. The law also provides equal opportunities and access to public and special education for children with physical or mental disabilities. The government has an unlimited responsibility to provide educational assistance to help the general public, especially for children from underprivileged families, children in 3T areas, and abandoned children. Whether it's in the classroom or outside, from the violence of teachers, the administration of lemabaga, or even players whose game is bad, it doesn't matter.

d. Protection in the social sphere

In this position, the law gives the state an obligation to provide, maintain and care for abandoned children outside or who live in orphanages. The Minister of Social Affairs is responsible for overseeing the implementation of maintenance and care. This is done so that the child can participate, express his opinion freely, receive information freely, gather freely, play, create, work and meet health and safety requirements. increase.

e. Protection in special areas

The state and several state institutions are tasked with assisting children in unforeseen circumstances, such as providing special protection for children in conflict with the law; children from minority and isolated groups; economically and/or sexually exploited children; child victims of substance abuse, alcohol, psychotropic, and other addictive substances; child victims of pornography; children living with HIV/AIDS who live with them; kidnapped, sold and trafficked children. victims of physical and/or psychological violence of minors; child victims of sexual crimes; and children victims of terrorist networks. children with disabilities, misguided, and people with social disabilities; Children who are victims of stigma related to the condition of their parents. The Juvenile Criminal Justice System Act (UUSPPA) is the basis for protecting the rights of children in conflict with the law. The law makes child protection a form of restorative justice. There are forms of diversion in juvenile justice which aim to move cases out of the criminal justice system and into non-criminal efforts. Article 64 of Law No. 35/2014, special protection for children in conflict with the law is carried out through:

- a. treated fairly according to what his age needed
- b. separated from adults
- c. provided legal assistance and other assistance
- d. recreational activities apply
- e. freed from torture, punishment, or other cruel treatment
- f. avoid being given the death penalty or life imprisonment
- g. avoid arrest, detention with exception is a last resort
- h. presenting justice and in an objective juvenile court,
- i. avoid the publication of identity
- j. given the assistance of a parent or guardia
- k. given social advocacy
- l. provided facilities or access, especially for children with disabilities
- m. provided educational services
- n. given health care
- o. granted rights under applicable law.

The state of Indonesia is a country that participates in agreeing on Sustainable Development Goals which have goals and objectives for the realization of welfare in social development. Child protection also has similarities with the sustainable development goals or SDGs. The relationship between child protection and the SDGs is the foundation of development which has the aim of eradicating poverty, eradicating hunger, creating a healthy and prosperous life and increasing gender equality (Disemadi & Pramudya Wardhana, 2020).

## CONCLUSION

In Article 20 of the Indonesian Child Protection Act it is stated that all parties, including the government, community, local government, and any other person or entity, have the responsibility and authority to provide protection for this protection. children. Implementation of the Child Friendly Village program in Bedahlawak village, the community and the village head were very enthusiastic about being involved in

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organizational activities so that they could encourage other community participation. If seen from the enthusiasm of the community members in their presence and enthusiasm during material counseling and others, they already have enthusiasm and concern for the sustainability of the Child Friendly Village program. The purpose of the child protection law regulated in Article 3 of Law no. 23 of 2002 is to ensure that children get an optimal quality of life, are protected from discrimination and exploitation, participate in society according to the law and the needs of all individuals, and can live with their peers. In addition to realizing child protection, it must get support and responsibility from various parties. The child-friendly village program established by the government has become a program by involving the community so that they can also understand their role in child protection and are sensitive to the surrounding environment.

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