Child-friendly Kampoong: quality of play value criteria for children’s identity and play place in Malang, Indonesia

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Child-friendly Kampoong: quality of play value criteria for children's identity and play place in Malang, Indonesia

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Abstract. The paper discusses child-friendly kampoong. A kampoong with a complex and diverse environment is a dense residential reality in urban areas that gives the impression of slums and unorganized. The kampoong actually contains cultural values of shared life that must be maintained and preserved especially for children. The paper aims to study the criteria for developing the quality of play value for children identity and play place in Malang, Indonesia. The research method about the social identity and children play place using narrative method with a qualitative approach to obtain the general condition of child-friendly kampoong. The method used in determining the quality of play value criteria using Analysis Hierarchy Process through interviews with experts. Discussions about child-friendly kampoong included child-friendly city, the character of children’s friendly play value space; children’s friendly kampoong as social identity; children play place and quality of play value space. The results indicate the main criteria for quality of play value according to the experts is safe spaces with value of 0.141. Using several broader perspectives, it is hoped that this paper can foster awareness about safe, comfortable and enjoyable playgrounds in urban dense environments.

1. Child-Friendly Kampoong as The Implementation of Children Friendly City
As an effort to accelerate the fulfillment of children's rights, several cities in Indonesia have the initiative to form a child-friendly kampoong program. Child-friendly kampoong is held in the form of a pilot project. This pilot project is an activity that makes a community group in an area as a model for other regions, and runs according to the program objectives that have been established in the rules. The implementation of child-friendly cities in the form of child-friendly kampoongs contains rules that have been legally legitimate, so that all components involved together take action in achieving their goals. Application of child-friendly kampoongs through a series of activities. The kampoong area is analyzed as a unit of the smallest unit after the family to be able to accommodate a variety of child-friendly indicators which means ensuring the condition of the child and their rights in living life. Thus, child-friendly kampoongs can be defined as a place to provide interaction space so that the community is easier in socializing and building awareness about the rights of children. Child-friendly kampoong is a program unit carried out by citizens who are members of the kampoong association in the form of efforts to fulfill children's civil rights to provide opportunities to grow and develop based on realistic conditions towards the kampoong that are able to provide comfort, livable, and deserving of development on the basis of health, education and protection law based on independent initiative. This program is implemented in an integrated manner with the activities of the regional and neighborhood units as a fulfillment of basic living needs.
Child-friendly kampoongs are a tangible manifestation of increased awareness that guarantees the fulfillment of children at the kampoong level and ensures efforts to pay attention to the needs of aspirations, attention, and appreciation for children without discrimination. Child-friendly kampoongs are expected to be physically and non-physically feasible in meeting the needs and rights of children. The development of child-friendly kampoongs is expected to unite the commitment and resources of the kampoong, the community and the business world in the kampoong to be able to respect, guarantee and fulfill the rights of children, protect children from acts of violence, exploitation, harassment and discrimination and hear children's opinions consciously planned, comprehensive and sustainable.

The concept of child-friendly city policies as stated by Corsi [1], that there are two supporting models of child-friendly city policies, first, model with an orientation of education, cognition and normative, and second, a promotion model of social participation. The concept of environmental security as formulated by Tranter and Sharpe [2] that the danger of traffic causes parents to pay attention to their children. The concept of fulfilling basic rights was conveyed by Wilks [3] that the fulfillment of children's basic rights to obtain all basic services and security as well as protection from exploitation efforts is also a concern in realizing a child-friendly city.

Criteria for play value include aspects of location and size; safe spaces; easy access to entrances; circulation path; signage; seating; fence; playground equipments; lighting facilities; trees and plants; garden; environmental sustainability; sand and water playgrounds. The location of play spaces should be in areas that are easily accessible to children and have visual views from all directions [4]. Criteria for a safe space include adequate lighting facilities, emergency telephones and the fence precisely surrounds [5]. Criteria for appropriate signage are in the form of important information about the space and provide direction of traffic inside the open spaces [6]. Seating arrangements can support or hinder social interaction [5]. According to Shackell [4] the following design considerations must be considered when giving a fence in a child-friendly playing space, which is barrier, protector, and aesthetic. Playground equipment are multipurpose and support the creativity development and coordination [4]. Lighting can be used as follows: security; protection against crime and aesthetic [7]. Trees create a variety of play activities such as climbing, hiding and searching, exploring, discovering, imaginative playing, gathering and stimulate senses of children [4,6,8]. Criteria for the garden is the best way to allow children for interacting with each other and with nature. They learn about ecological cycles, how to preserve environment and foster cooperation between children. Trees in the garden are chosen according to their roots, water requirements, endurance and growing behavior [8]. Sand area in child-friendly spaces must be close to a pathway that is easily accessible to children with disabilities and located near or under a tree for sun protection and for wind protection [4,6]. Water playground can be integrated into child-friendly playing spaces through various shapes such as fountains, spray pools and water tables [5].

2. The Character of Child-Friendly Play Value Space

A city if the greater the flow of urbanization will result in a more populated population. Gradually it began to erode its calm and comfort. Replacing with the hustle and bustle of community activities, job competition was in the midst of expensive needs. This situation makes a city unfriendly again, especially for children. Many parents or communities forget to pay attention to their children. Parents only fulfill the need for clothing, food and shelter. Even though they also need more love and attention. Besides that, many of their playgrounds have been lost, switching to residential functions.

Children now play more at home with their gadgets or access the internet at the side of the road, watch television all day, and play themselves with games on the computer. The child-friendly kampoong program is a form of city government effort to empower people to care for children's growth. Encouraging people to be aware of the importance of preparing the next generation better. A good successor generation certainly needs a conducive environment as a growth and development medium. The added value of a child-friendly kampoong is to make children feel more comfortable. This means that the child must be comfortable in his own kampoong through planting moral values in daily life. For example, for adults who smoke are provided in certain places. In addition, children are also
involved in various activities, such as the waste bank program. Thus, the children in this kampoong are more focused on their activities. Not only that, the kampoong is child-friendly, children are also involved in various activities, such as the establishment of reading gardens, sustainable food house areas, children's playgrounds, arts stage, healthy toddlers, and fond of learning, garbage banks, playgrounds, nursery gardens kampoong, skills for school dropouts.

The kampoong dominates the allotment of land in cities in Indonesia (around 70 percent), the kampoong becomes the foundation of housing 70 to 85 percent of the city population. Meanwhile, housing provision through formal channels by the private sector and the government is only able to provide around 15 percent of the total needs of homes in urban areas. Data and facts show that self-help residents are the largest supplier of housing. The kampoong follows the compact city principle with mixed uses. The kampoong is a kind of mini-urban collage that allows them to continue to develop the principles of diversity, tolerance and solidarity. One room is used for various needs, such as streets in kampoongs used for passing vehicles, playing, hanging out, and earning a living. State protection against children's rights to play is a protection of human rights so there is no reason for the state not to enforce children's rights to play. Playing is a direct and spontaneous activity for fun purposes. Therefore, every child wants to always play because playing with children feels comfortable, happy and not depressed. The playing function not only can improve language development, discipline, moral development, creativity and physical development. Thus, children's play activities are a way for children to do activities that contain elements of learning and are carried out with pleasure and relaxation without any pressure on the child. The element of learning in children's play activities will be beneficial for physical and motoric development, psychic development (emotion, attitude, intelligence, perception) and the media for children to develop their social relationships.

Play is considered very important for physical and psychological development so that all children can be given time and opportunity to play and are also encouraged to play without regard to their family's socioeconomic system [9]. During play children will develop various social skills so that it is possible to enjoy group membership in the children's community. Hurlock [9] explained further about children's play patterns that are classified into playing activities in the early childhood and playing activities in the late childhood. Playing activities in early childhood are often called the toy stage because in this period almost all games use toys. His interest in playing with toys began to decrease and when he reached school age.

Hurlock [9] states that playing in childhood is a serious activity which is an important part in the development of the first years of childhood. In this perspective the playing activities of early childhood differed from one location to another. For example, the pattern of playing American children is different from the playing patterns of Asian and African children. Likewise, not all playing patterns from time to time will be as popular. Playing activities at the end of childhood are different from playing activities at the beginning of children. In the early days of children, playing activities tend to be individualized while in the late childhood, the play activities prioritize playing together or groups and prioritizing popular playing activities. Playing activities at the end of the children tend to play more constructively, explore, collect, sports and games that contain elements of entertainment. The character of children’s friendly play value space provides an overview of the importance criteria such as children must feel safe and want to play the area; improve health and well-being; social meeting space; various types of paths that support a variety of different activities; designed for playing purposes; encourage interaction between children; provide a sense of security, closure and support for activities; supporting body muscle development, social interaction and fantasy play; provide a safe and aesthetic atmosphere; stimulate behavior to explore, discover, and also encourage fantasy and imaginative play; increase social interaction, develop fine motor skills and stimulate sensory; a very good media for creative play and social interaction; multisensory characters include sounds and textures that make children interested and relaxed.
3. Child-Friendly Kampoong Method

Development of a child-friendly city policy cannot be separated from the basic rights of children who become an important locus in fulfilling children's rights. The rights of the child in question are things that must be fulfilled by parents, community and government to children. Thus, children will avoid discrimination, have special protection, and can participate in activities. This is important for achieving the fulfillment of children's rights fundamentally. In the kampoong area, children's rights are based on 5 clusters that have been established by the government and translated into 61 child rights indicators. The cluster can be explained as follows: civil rights and freedom; family environmental rights and alternative care; the right to basic health and welfare; the right to education, use of leisure and cultural arts activities; the right to get special protection. As an implementation program, child-friendly kampoongs cannot be separated from various problems. The reality that occurs in the field shows that the historical value and plurality of social, economic, and cultural conditions experienced by the community in a kampoong have provided space for its citizens to construct and give subjective meaning to the current existence of child-friendly kampoongs [10]. The research method about the social identity and children's play place in child-friendly kampoongs used is narrative method with a qualitative approach to obtain the general condition in Malang city. The research method about the quality of play value place in child-friendly kampoongs used is descriptive method with a quantitative approach to obtain the results of analysis hierarchy process (AHP) to experts related to child-friendly kampoong. Questionnaire design of AHP was focused on quality factors of child-friendly play value space in the city kampoong. Criteria used in AHP analysis consist of thirteen aspects as follows: distance and dangerous road (A), safe space (B), entrance (C), pathway lane (D), signage (E), seating (F), fence (G), playground equipment (H), toilet (I), garden (J), vegetation (K), sand playground (L) and water playground (M).

4. Result and Discussion

4.1 Child Friendly Kampoong as Social Identity

Social change is something that is sure to happen in every society. Even though social change is fairly slow, society will not stagnate and will continue to undergo social reality. Social change becomes a series of events that bring people to a new historical dimension. And includes aspects of acculturation, assimilation and enculturation in the culture that is carried out. Social change brings people to realize the conditions they judge are no longer relevant in social life. One of them concerns identity issues. The existence of identity is important, because identity is a characteristic that distinguishes humans from others. In the root of philosophy, according to Aini [11] the formation of identity is divided into three approaches, namely: primordialism, constructivism and instrumentalism. The primordialism approach explains that identity is something that is obtained naturally (given) which is formed through the process of hereditary socialization. Whereas the constructivism approach explains that identity is a complex social process through cultural ties built in society. An instrumentalist approach, identity as something constructed for the sake of the elite and for the sake of power.

Identity becomes a form of affirming the existence of an individual and his group. According to Kinasih [12] identity becomes a dimension of necessity inherent in human relations because the existence of a person becomes part of an ethnic group, religion, tradition and language in a particular cultural system. Humans individually or in groups will place themselves in the corridor of identity in a cultural context. With the existence of identity, the individual will be recognized for its existence as well as its existence in the social space. Jeefrey Weeks quoted by Kinasih [12] explains the importance of identity for an individual.

Identity is about the similarities of a number of people and about what distinguishes you from others. As the most basic thing. Identity will give someone a sense of personal location, a stable core for individualism. Sense of belonging in this context will provide a sense of security for individuals. Security will provide stability in the social system that is being carried out by individuals in society. Through identity, individuals outside the community will provide an assessment that consciously shapes selfhood for the individual. As revealed by Barker [13] that social identity is the hope or
opinion of others about selfhood. However, it is necessary to realize that the identity of a time can change shape as social change returns. Because its nature is not taken for granted, identity can be used inconsistently. Adapted to the needs of the individuals and groups concerned. This adjustment occurs as a step in forming a positive identity. This is a meaningful identification step, an effort to identify the identity that is already attached to get a better view and assessment than others [12].

The social construction built by the residents of a kampoong regarding the child-friendly kampoong program, was born through a simultaneous process that took place dialectically, namely: objectivation, internalization and externalization. As a government program, the reality of child-friendly kampoongs is present as a manifestation of policies that have a legally binding set of rules. So far, if based on reality, the implementation of child-friendly kampoongs has a gap when judged in the frame of social construction. These differences can be grouped into several things, namely: context, issues, agents, strategies and results. In context, by the government, the area of a kampoong is assumed to be an urban sprawl with a negative stigma that is inherently considered not responsive to children so that the child-friendly kampoong program becomes a program that is believed to be able to change this. But on the other hand, the kampoongrs constructed a child-friendly kampoong as a form of adaptation to social change in the region. Although it was realized that the child-friendly kampoong program had not bind the subjective awareness of citizens.

Child-friendly kampoongs have given meaning to the components of society which consist of: children, parents, administrators as cadres and government. Simultaneously, the reality of child-friendly kampoongs is an effort to form a positive image of a kampoong. Positive images that are present are believed to have an impact on changing the views of outsiders towards the territory of a kampoong. So that people can visit the kampoong area and can tell about the social changes that have now taken place. For children, the reality of child-friendly kampoongs has been interpreted as an appreciation of the voices and aspirations conveyed by children. Modern instrumental views are still held by most kampoongrs. So that it still places children as objects, as well as individuals who must submit and obey. The absence of respect for votes has an impact on the lack of involvement of children in decision making at the institutional level. Based on environmental aspects, child-friendly kampoongs are interpreted collectively by parents as an area that can provide a comfortable and safe environment for children to do activities. A safe environment is perceived as a place that is far from danger, while a comfortable environment is interpreted as a place that gives children a sense of comfort when playing and utilizing leisure time.

4.2 Children Play Place
Facilities and infrastructure for children's play should be educative, namely: the development of children's personality attitudes and abilities, talents, mental and physical abilities to achieve their optimal potential; development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; developing respect for parents, cultural identity, language and its own values, national values where children live, where children come from, and civilizations that differ from their own civilization; child preparation for a responsible life; and developing respect and love for the environment. Playground facilities in the open space area according to Kusumo [14] can be divided into three categories, namely: play lot, playground and play field. In kampoongs that are densely populated and access to outside as well as entering residential areas connected with footpaths and alleys, which illustrate that there is insufficient public space available. Population dense settlements cause the distance between individuals to be physically very close so that there is no private space, let alone public space. Space conditions like this affect the interaction between citizens. Interaction among citizens is very high and has an impact on the emergence of pro-social behavior such as the emergence of mutual help behavior among citizens. Social interaction in space - children's play time naturally creates a type of children's play that utilizes spatial situations and game repetition. It can be seen on a daily basis that there are children who play along the aisle with repeated games all the time. Although children have many opportunities to play but children are less satisfied playing because in addition to influencing the mobility of the people passing by on the kampoong streets or aisles, less involvement of children plays in large numbers and
the games played by children are very limited. The phenomenon that happens a lot is the very lack of children's playground in the kampoong so they play around the house or play on the road. The game also has no traditional games, except running around, playing ball in the alley which sometimes disturbs people who go outside in the alley, are playing a bicycle so they go to the big road which is certainly dangerous.

Game tools used by children what they can to play like bricks, bamboo / sticks, pipes, and so on. Sometimes due to land conditions that there are not many children playing in public spaces government facilities such as schools. Child games that are repeated all the time are running without rules or sometimes they also play running with certain rules that are created by themselves. Other games that children often play are playing and playing cards. The game of children in the urban kampoong generally does not discriminate gender, because men and women play together. This situation is advantageous to foster a pro-gender attitude since childhood and build togetherness. Child games that involve a group of children can help train children's social development. Social development means that the ability to behave in accordance with social demands. Good social development is needed so that children in urban kampoongs are able to socialize or make social adjustments.

Several factors that influence the social adjustment of children in the kampoong of the city as follows. First, children in urban kampoongs have full opportunities to socialize because every day children have time to play and socialize. Playing while socializing is important for children to learn to live in a community. If most of the time they are only used alone or activities play alone then children will lose the opportunity to socialize and learn to live in a community. Second, children who play while socializing are able to talk socially, and ultimately make them socially acceptable. Children like this easily associate and place language in relationships, even though in general they use the local language. Third, children will learn socialization if they have motivation. Motivation largely depends on the satisfaction provided by social activities given to children. Although children's play satisfaction is limited by the conditions of place and space but does not reduce the motivation of children to socialize. This can be seen from the frequency of children in urban kampoongs in groups.

Children's games are limited because the land can still develop motor skills such as running movements that are performed when playing in principle is physical movement. Motor development means the development of physical movement control through coordinated central requirements, and muscle movements. If a child has no environmental or physical disturbances or mental barriers that interfere with normal motor development, children will be ready to adjust to playing with peers who strongly support motoric development. Good motorbike provides an opportunity to learn many things including social skills, physical security that will give birth to a sense of psychological security and will ultimately lead to self-confidence that will affect children's behavior. The limited place to play and less varied play activities can still develop children's emotions.

Emotional development has a very important role in life. The emotional development of children in the city kampoong is influenced by two factors, namely: first, the maturity factor as a form of intellectual development. This factor is obtained from playing ball and cards by children. Ball games are not only physical and cooperative, but also help children's intellectual maturity. While playing cards contributes to children's emotional control efforts. Second is a factor of learning experience. Playing is learning and learning will determine which potential reactions children will use to express anger or pleasure. Availability of facilities and infrastructure or space and playground for children is an indicator that must be conditioned gradually to be achieved and fulfillment is improved. The right of children to get a decent place for recreation and play is very important for children to develop their basic potential such as emotion, intelligence, creativity, motoric, social relations, and others. One of the activities of children in playing in a narrow alley is running. Even though the playground is very limited, children can still run along the alley. Even though children run without rules, they are still useful for training their psychomotor development.

Climbing games are one of the basic rock-climbing sports. This game can train children's motor development because one of the functions of the game is to train children's motor skills. Climbing is a
form of motor skills, but it is unfortunate that a child climbs an electric pole that can endanger his life because he does not pay attention to the elements of safety. Children play using small poles embedded in the alley. The child does not give the name of the game, but the game is played very often by children in the kampoong. Although children play with game tools as they are but this game can train collaboration as one element of children's psycho-social development. Playing ball in a very narrow alley. Children cannot run free to chase and dribble and fool opponents and kick the ball so that it is difficult for children to develop skills to play football well. Playing ball has this technique and technique trained in an adequate field, not in a narrow field so that children have reliable football playing skills. Playing ball on a narrow field is solely a function of health sports not for achievement sports. No wallpaper can be used for drawing. Children try to practice their creativity even though the walls are littered. Behind the children training drawing skills on the wall is reflected in the low economic ability of the family to buy drawing paper. On the other hand, littering the walls of the wall reflects the slums of a city kampoong.

4.3 Child Friendly Kampoong: Quality of Play Value Space

Based on the weighting results of all experts, it can be seen that the highest value of the expert’s average geometry is the B criteria, which is in the form of security with a value of 0.141 (Figure 1). This is because there are three experts who argue that security is a priority in the development of child-friendly play value. The security has been explained, can be in the form of security of playground equipment, security in interacting with each other, security in absorbing information and security in consuming food available in the open space. This is in accordance with a research conducted by Munoz [15] which states that playing space of children must avoid danger without reducing the child’s motivation to be more courageous through providing safe facilities.

The criteria for safe space are the highest because of the need to maintain child safety in using all elements of the playing place. It aims to minimize the dangers that occur in children, therefore a child-friendly kampoong concept is created. The criteria for safe space are also stated by Parson [8] that the creation of safe open spaces refers to the health and well-being of all children protected from all danger conditions.

The lowest criteria value based on the weighting calculation of all experts is the entrance or criteria E with a value of 0.018. This is because the seating is a very important thing, but less significant since there is enough one gate entrance without having many entrances for a child-friendly play value. The importance of one gate entrance system is also used to maintain safety of children in playing in kampoong open space. This evaluation is in harmony with the statement by Parson [8] said that the seating to child-friendly open spaces mainly includes aspects of functionality and waiting zones.

Figure 1. AHP Calculation Results
5. Conclusion

It is fitting that child-friendly city policies must be known by the community. So that the participation of the community in realizing a children's playground can be continuously improved. This will encourage the government not to ignore the function of children's playgrounds. So that it can be avoided in a city there are many parks but not for children's playgrounds, but for the beauty of the city. The right of children to play is sometimes overlooked by the level of income of parents of children in urban kampongs who are generally informal sector workers. So that the government is obliged to provide a space or playground area for children who live in densely populated areas such as the urban kampongs. The availability of space or area for children's playgrounds that are both play lot, play ground or play field in urban areas that are very limited of play value space. The most influential criteria of play value space for child-friendly kampong in Malang city are determined by the weighting results from all experts in AHP. The highest value from the average geometry of the experts is safe space with a value of 0.141. Three experts argue that security is a top priority in child-friendly spaces in the shape of playground security, security in interacting with others, security in absorbing information, and security in consuming food available in the park. These criteria are considered as the main priority to maintain safety of children in using all playing space elements and to minimize the dangers that occur.

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