

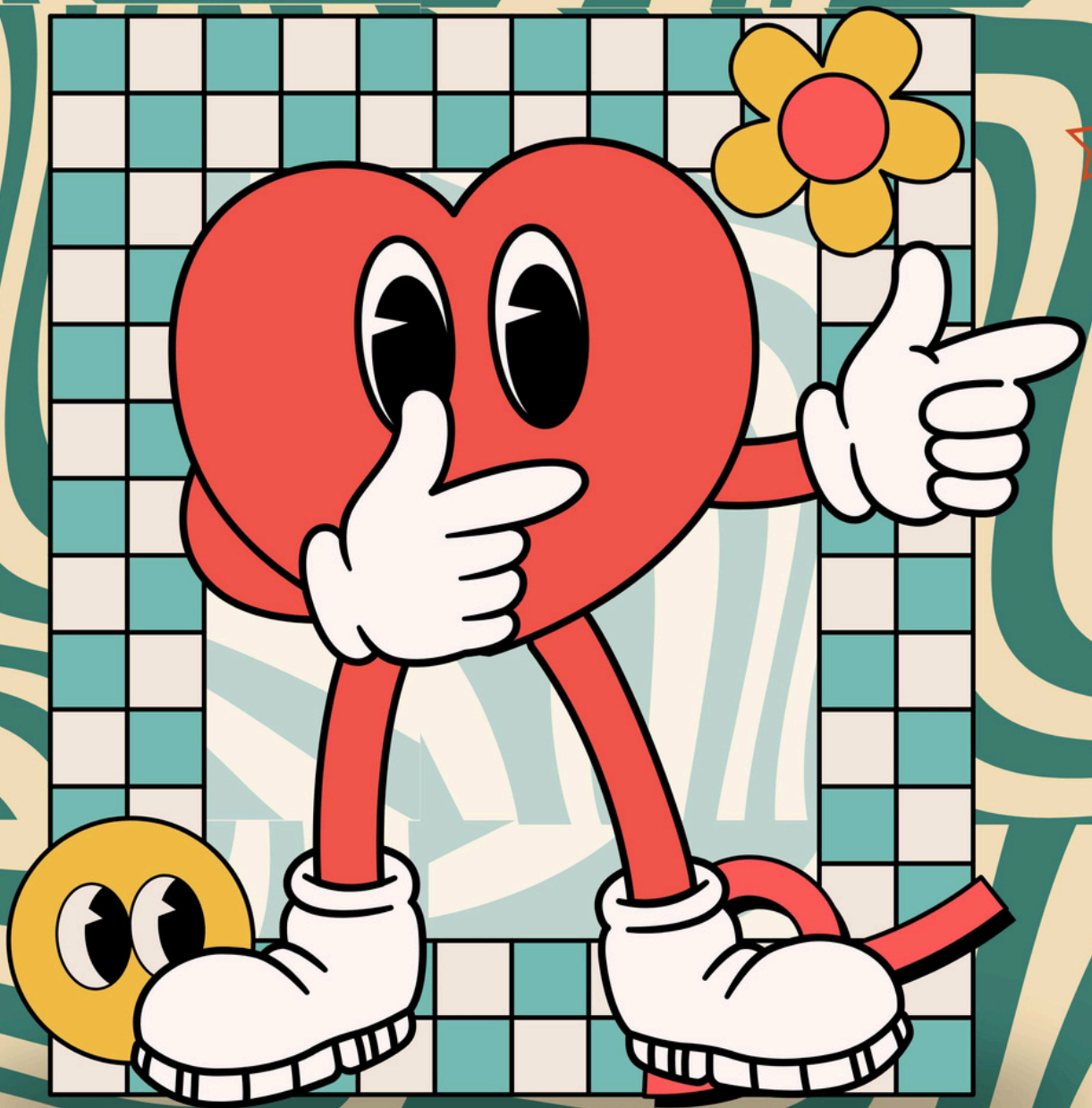
JOURNEY MAGAZINE

VOL. XII



ALSA LOCAL CHAPTER UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA

Table of Contents





Committees of Journey Magazine Vol.XII

Welcoming Speech



Definition, Types, and Protection of Children

The History of Child Protection in the World



Scope and Principles of the Child Protection Law

Child Protection Regulations

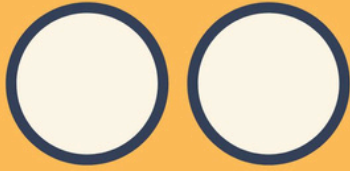
Effectiveness of the Child Protection Law in Society

ALSA Activities

Hale of Fame

Crossword





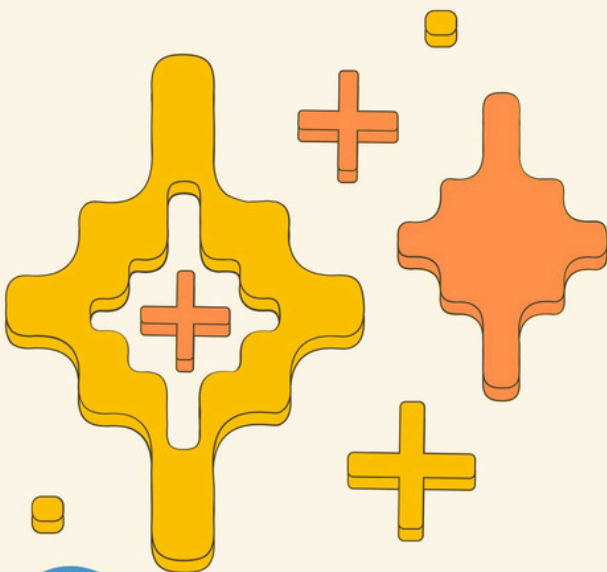
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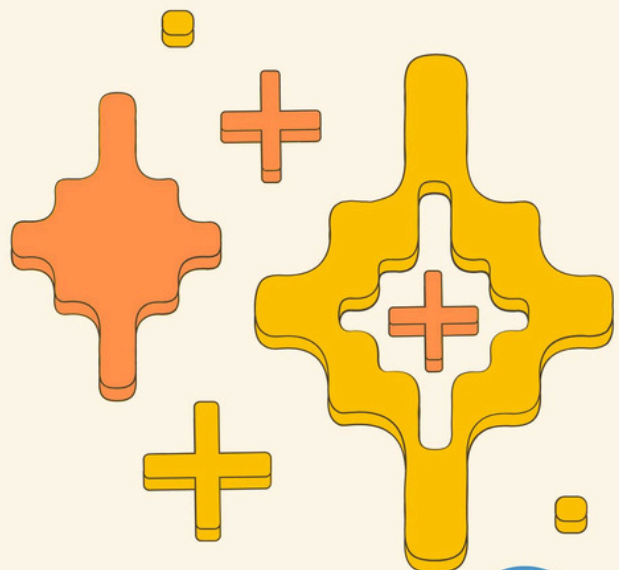
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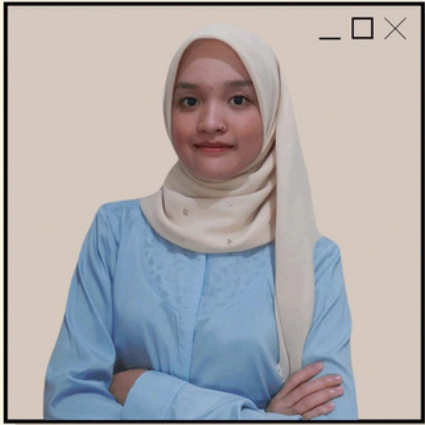
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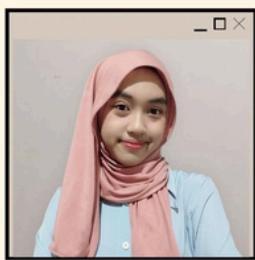
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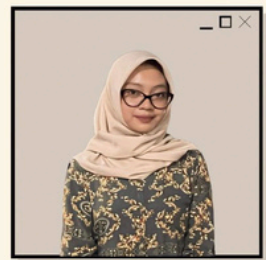
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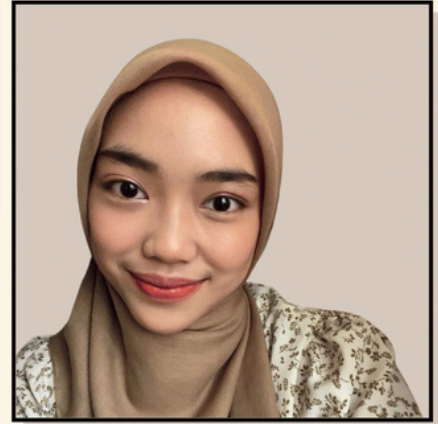
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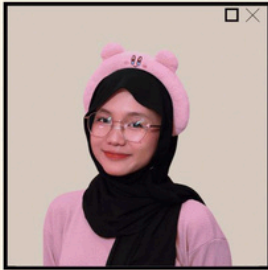


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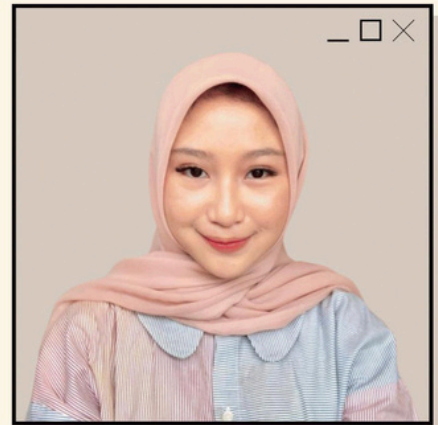
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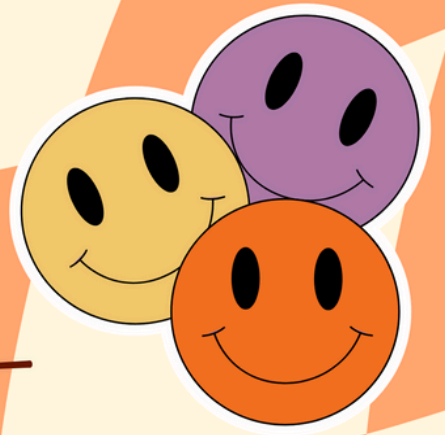
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Welcoming

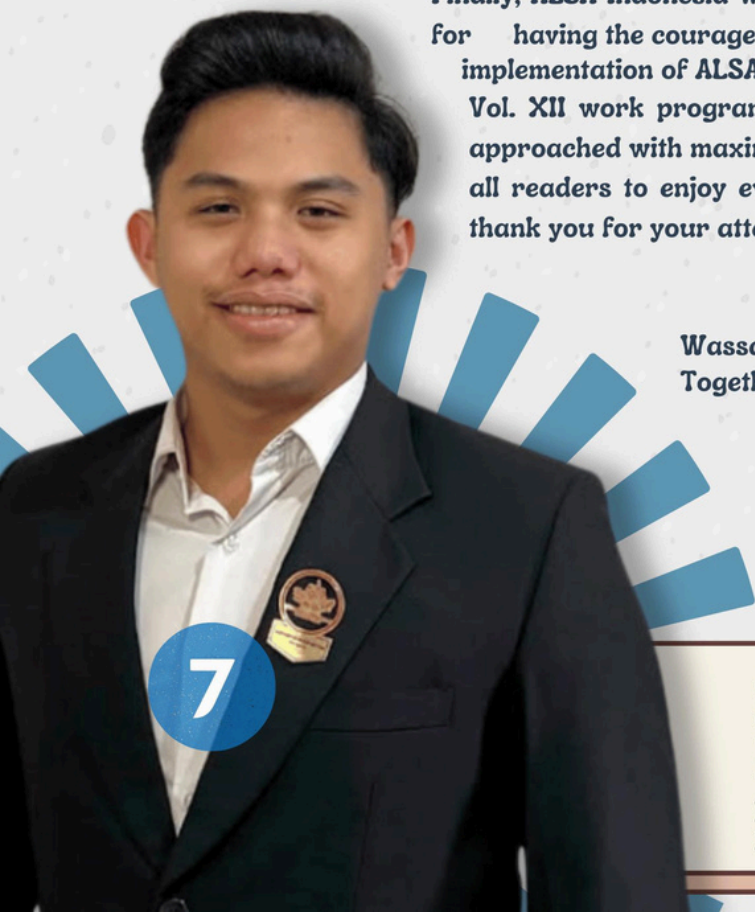
Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.
Om Swastiastu,
Shallom,
Namo Buddhaya,
Greetings to all of us!

First of all, let us offer puja and praise to God Almighty because it is for His blessings and grace that we are always given the strength to continue gaining knowledge and experience in the house we love, Asian Law Students' Association National Chapter Indonesia (ALSA Indonesia). A home that has become the best place of learning for 9900 members spread across 15 Local Chapters throughout Indonesia. Our commitment is so great to be able to realize ALSA Indonesia as a medium in the learning process that emphasizes synergistic and participatory aspects so that collective ideals can be realized as a whole.

Therefore, through the active role of ALSA LC Unsri, we invite all readers to festively welcome the presence of the ALSA Journey Magazine Vol. XII work program with the theme of Child Protection. We are well aware that the sustainability of this work program is one of our steps to play a role in increasing the development of legal literacy and critical thinking about one of the issues that are currently rife, especially related to the protection of vulnerable people, namely children. We hope that the readers can be enlightened by the provision of interesting information so that it is expected to expand the spectrum of thought on the topic being discussed.

Finally, ALSA Indonesia would like to express our gratitude to ALSA LC Unsri for having the courage to raise this issue as one of the major themes in the implementation of ALSA Journey Magazine Vol. XII. ALSA Journey Magazine Vol. XII work program. We believe that every good thing will always be approached with maximum and positive results. Therefore, we openly invite all readers to enjoy every content and substance. For your attention, we thank you for your attention.

Wassalamualaikum Wr., Wb., Om Shanti, Shanti, Shanti Om!
Together for ALSA, because ALSA, Always be One!



**Delvino Ahmad Hidayat
Lolianto**

Presiden ALSA National Chapter Indonesia
2024/2025

Speech

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Every Indonesian child has the right to be protected from harm, abuse, and exploitation or other risks. Child Protection is all activities to ensure and protect children and their rights in order to live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity of humanity, and to receive protection. optimally in accordance with the dignity of humanity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination. from violence and discrimination.

Everyone can play a role in efforts to protect children's rights and also foster a sense of optimism for the next generation. optimism for the next generation of a better nation. There are still some people in Indonesia that have not fulfilled the rights of children that should be protected. In Indonesia, the right of children's right to a proper education and protection from violence still needs more attention in an effort to protect children's rights. to get more attention in an effort to protect children's rights. Therefore, it is important to develop the right to proper education for children in order to produce quality future generations. generation in the future.

As the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Sriwijaya University, I appreciate the interesting issue that was as the theme of Journey Magazine Vol XII ALSA Local Chapter Sriwijaya University 2024. Therefore, I would like to thank all the organizers who have made an effort to endeavored to publish the Journey Magazine Vol XII ALSA Local Chapter of Sriwijaya

University with the theme "Child Protection". It is hoped that the publication of this magazine can contribute in increasing public awareness of Child Protection, which will eventually lead to an attitude of lead to an attitude of respect for children's rights. Congratulations to ALSA on the publication of Journey Magazine Vol XII, keep up the spirit to keep creating.

Wassalamualaikum Wr., Wb.

Prof. Dr. H. Joni Emirzon, S.H., M.Hum.
Dean Faculty of Law Sriwijaya University,

**Prof. Dr. H. Joni
Emirzon, S.H., M.Hum.**

Dean Faculty of Law Sriwijaya University



Welcoming

Assalamualaikum Wr., Wb...

Halo ALSA-ians!

Praise and gratitude to the presence of God Almighty. I, Muhammad Fadil Hanifah, as Project Officer, am pleased to deliver a speech at ALSA Journey Magazine Vol.XII with the theme of Child Protection.

Child protection is very important because there are still many children who are victims of criminal acts that result in the violation of their rights. Through the activities of ALSA Journey Magazine Vol. XII, we, as the party responsible for this work program, ensure that child protection meets the highest standards in safeguarding children's rights in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Therefore, we must always adhere to the rules.

Thank you all for your attention and cooperation. I hope this project runs smoothly and successfully, making a positive contribution to child protection. Happy reading!

Best regards

Muhammad Fadil Hanifah

Project Officer ALSA Journey Magazine Vol.XII



Muhammad Fadil Hanifah

Project Officer ALSA Journey Magazine Vol. XII

Speech

**Assalammu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh
Shalom
Om Swastiastu
Namo Buddhaya
Greetings Virtue.**

First of all, let us praise God Almighty because of His grace and blessing, we are able to publish one of our annual magazines, namely, ALSA Journey Magazine Vol. XII with the theme "Child Protection".

Children are the next generation our nation, whom we must protect and care for wholeheartedly. They have the same rights to live, grow, and develop in a safe and loving environment. Unfortunately, in some places, children continue to be victims of violence, exploitation, and other forms of injustice. As part of society, we all have a responsibility to ensure that children are protected from all forms threats that could damage their future.

Through this edition of ALSA Journey Magazine Vol. XII, let us strengthen our commitment together to protecting children's rights. May the steps we take have a positive impact on children and create a better future for them.

Those are all the remarks I wish to convey. I hope this will be beneficial to the readers.

Thank you for your attention, and happy reading!

**Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh
Shalom
Om Shanti Shanti Shanti Om
Namo Buddhaya.**

**Show your contribution,
develop your skills,
and connect to others.**

ALSA, Always be One!

Muhammad Irvan

**Director ALSA Local Chapter Universitas
Sriwijaya 2024/2025**



1. Definition, Types, and Protection of Children

Definition of Child Protection



According to Wiyono, child protection is one of the obligatory services carried out by the law enforcement officers or security officers to ensure safety both physically and mentally. Whereas the definition of the child protection under article 1 paragraph 2 on Law Number 35 of 2014 on Child Protection as follows:

“Child protection is every activity done in regard to guaranteeing and protecting kids along with their rights to live, grow, evolve, and to participate optimally in accordance with the dignity and value of human beings, as well as obtaining protection against violence and discrimination”.

An integrated child protection system places children at the center of efforts to support and promote the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN-CRC). The UN-CRC, adopted in 1989 by the United Nations, is an international agreement that guarantees children's rights across civil, political, economic, social, health, and cultural sectors. The child protection system ensures that society and key sectors—such as education, health, welfare, justice, and families—actively participate in preventing abuse, exploitation, neglect, and other forms of violence against children. It also focuses on protecting and assisting children who are already in such situations.

Child protection aims to uphold the rights of every child, supporting their physical, mental, and social growth and development in a healthy and balanced manner. It embodies justice in society and is integrated into all aspects of civic and societal life. Actions taken as part of child protection efforts carry legal implications, both in terms of written and unwritten laws. It can be said that laws provide the foundation for child protection actions and ensure legal certainty in safeguarding children's rights.

A Range of Criminal Acts Towards Children Protected by the Law

Children, as one of the most vulnerable legal subjects, receive significant care and protection from the state. Various laws have been enacted to address cases involving children and to ensure their rights are safeguarded. The following are key legal provisions related to child protection in Indonesia:



1. Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights

Under this law, children are entitled to protection from the state, government, society, parents, or legal guardians. It emphasizes that:

- Every child has the right to legal protection from all forms of physical or mental abuse, neglect, violence, and sexual assault. Children must be protected from exploitation, sexual assault, kidnapping, child trafficking, and drug abuse.
- Violence is defined as any action that causes physical or verbal harm to a child.

2. Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence

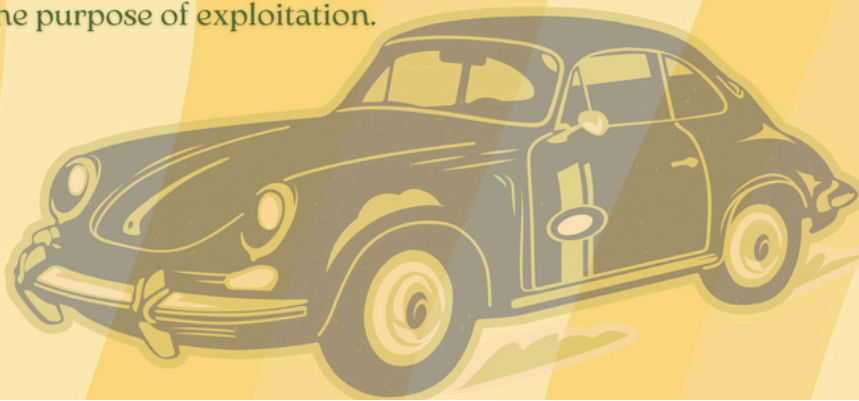
Children have the right to legal protection from any form of violence or abuse within their family environment. This law addresses the protection of children from domestic violence within their families. It includes:

- Physical abuse
- Verbal abuse
- Psychological abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Neglect

3. Law Number 35 of 2014 (Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection)

This law strengthens child protection by addressing issues such as violence, abuse, neglect, torture, discrimination, exploitation in political or military interests, and restrictions on a child's freedom.

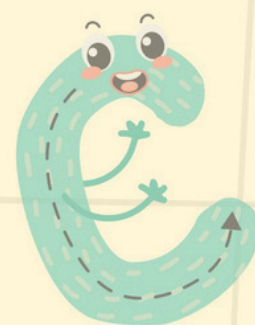
- Sexual Assault: Defined as any act involving threats, coercion, deceit, or persuasion to engage a child in sexual activities.
- Child Trafficking: Actions such as kidnapping, selling, or trafficking children for the purpose of exploitation.



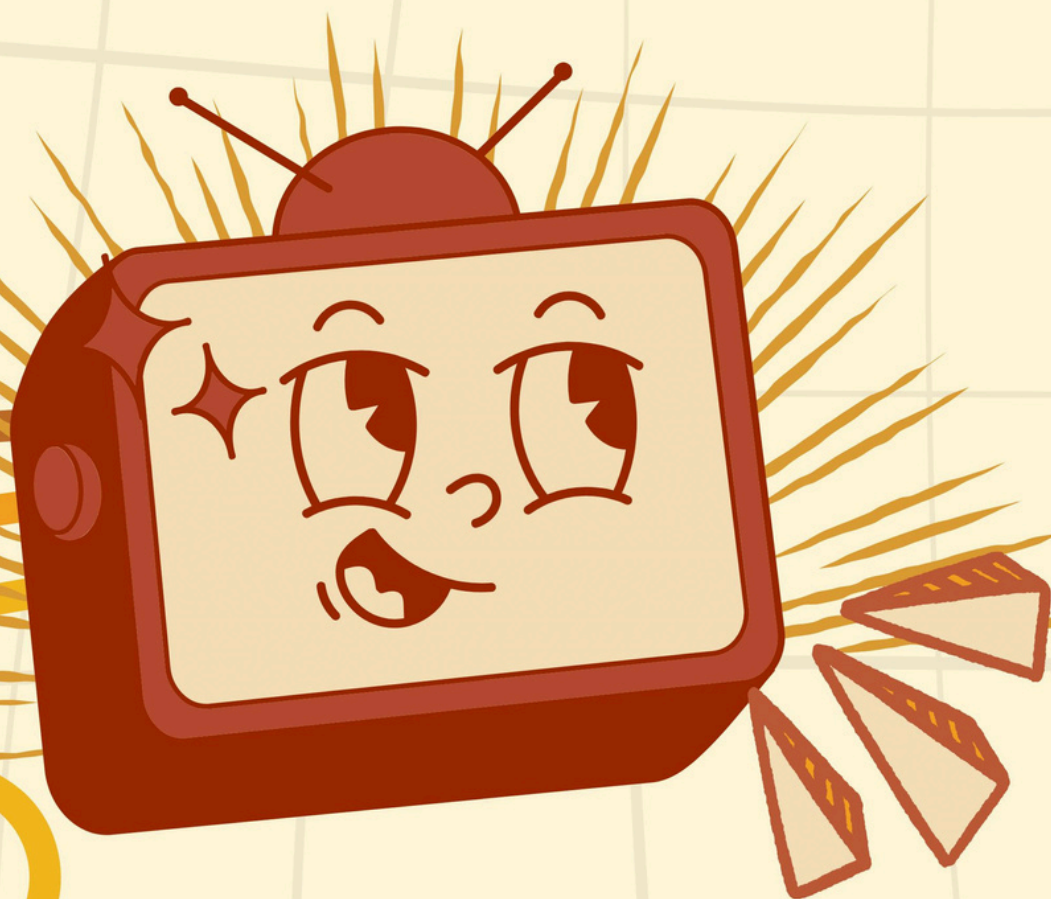
Parties that involved and Their Responsibilities in Supervision and Enforcement Regarding the Law of Child Protection Under Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014

Law Number 35 of 2014 explicitly identifies the parties responsible for the supervision and enforcement of child protection laws. These parties include:

- The State
- The Government
- Local Government
- Society
- Families, Parents, or Parental Guardians



Each group from all parties mentioned above are obligated and responsible for ensuring child protection. Specific mandatory duties must be adhered to by each group to fulfill their roles effectively.





1. Obligations of the State, Government, and Local Government

The responsibilities of the state, government, and local government are outlined in Articles 21 to 25 of the law. These include:

- Developing policies that prioritise children’s rights.
- Providing resources and support for child welfare programs.
- Ensuring the enforcement of legal protections for children.

2. Role of Society in Child Protection

Society also plays a crucial role in child protection, which involves:

- Organizing community-based activities focused on child welfare involving collaborating with community organisations, academics, and observers to monitor and improve child protection efforts.
- Reporting any violations or threats to children’s safety.

3. Responsibilities of Families, Parents, and Parental Guardians

On the other hand, families, parents, and guardians are the first line of defense in protecting children. Their duties include:

- Providing care, nurturing, education, and protection for their children.
- Supporting children’s development based on their talents and interests.
- Instilling moral values and providing character education.
- Preventing practices such as early marriage that may jeopardize a child’s well-being.

2. The History of Child Protection in the World

The history of child rights protection began in the year of 1923, with the establishment of the “Save The Children” organization by a British activist named Eglantyne Jebb. Establishing the “Save The Children” organization was as well as developing the draft Declaration of The Rights of The Child, which was subsequently adopted by Save The Children Fund International Union that same year. One year later, for the first time in 1924, the League of Nations (Liga Bangsa – Bangsa), which is now known as the United Nations (UN) adopted The Declaration of the Rights of the Child for the first time. This declaration was created to draw attention to how important fulfilling children's rights is, and this declaration is known as the Geneva Declaration. The International Year of the Child was launched in 1979, during which the Polish government proposed the preparation of an international standard document that would be legally binding on children's rights. This then became the opening of the formulation and completion of the “Konvensi Hak Anak” (KHA), or the Convention on the Rights of the Child through ratification by the UN General Assembly on November 20, 1989. Following this, the convention was ratified by numerous countries and came into force in 1990. Consequently, countries that are incorporated in the United Nations (UN) must make policies and regulations in accordance with the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

As one of the countries incorporated in the United Nations (UN), Indonesia also ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 5 September 1990 based on the Presidential Decision Number 36 of 1990 in concerning the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. With the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Indonesia is obliged in implementing the values contained in the conventions on policies and laws in order to fulfil and also provide protection for the rights of Indonesian Children. Despite the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the fact is that in Indonesia there are still many cases that violate children's rights which encouraged the government to strengthen legal protection for the children by issuing the Law Number 23 of 2002 regarding Child

15

Protection, which at that time was legalized by Indonesian president name Megawati Soekarnoputri.



The History of Child Protection in Indonesia

In 2014, the government then enacted Law Number 35 of 2014 on the amendment to the Law Number 2 of 2002 regarding Child Protection, to update the regulations needed by every child in Indonesia. During President Jokowi's administration, the government re-issued Government Regulation in Law Number 1 of 2016 on the second amendment to the Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, which is currently used in Indonesia.

The history of child rights protection has been ongoing for more than a century, which began with the adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child by the League of Nations as an effort to protect the rights and welfare of children. In Indonesia, the protection of children's rights is an important concern, considering that the child population reaches 29.15% or 79,486,424 lives. Therefore, the Indonesian government has enacted harmonized laws and regulations, as evidenced by the continuous update of laws and regulations on the children's rights. This aims to ensure that the protection of children's rights remains relevant and effective as the regulations adjust to the developments of the times.

3. Scope of the Law on Child Protection

The applicable Child Protection Law in Indonesia includes Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, which was later amended by Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, and supported by various other implementing regulations such as Government Regulations Number 78 of 2021 concerning Special Protection for Children. The scope of this Child Protection Law covers various aspects to guarantee children's rights and provide protection to them from all forms of violence, exploitation, and unfair treatment, namely:

A. The Basic Rights of Children

The basic rights of children in the Child Protection Law are regulated in several articles in Law Number 23 of 2002 and its amendment, Law Number 35 of 2014, which includes:

- Article 4: Stipulates the right of children to live, grow, develop, and participate in a safe and supportive environment.
- Article 5: Affirms a child's right to a name as an identity and citizenship status.
- Article 6: The right to health, education and social welfare of the child, pursued by the family, community and state.
- Article 10: The right of children to express and be heard in accordance with their age and maturity level, especially in matters concerning their interests.

Other legal bases that support children's basic rights:

- Decree Number 36 of 1990 which ratifies the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Government regulations Number 47 of 2012 on Compulsory Education: Sets out the government's obligation to provide free basic education for children.

B. Roles and Responsibilities of Various Parties

The Law on Child Protection emphasizes the roles and responsibilities to be taken by various parties in protecting children, listed in:

- Articles 20-22 of Law Number 35 of 2014: Establishes the responsibility of the family, community, local government and state to protect children from threats to their rights.
- Article 26 of Law Number 35 of 2014: Explains the obligation of parents to protect, care for, educate, and direct children in the process of their growth and development.
- Article 27 of Law Number 35 of 2014: Defines the role of government and society in helping parents fulfill children's basic needs.

Additional legal basis that supports the principle of responsibility:

- Presidential Instruction Number 1 of 2010 on the Child Friendly Indonesia Program, encouraging the participation of all parties to create a safe and decent environment for children.
- Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 16 of 2018 on National Childcare Standards, which sets standards of care that involve the active role of parents, communities and the state.

C. Special Protection for Children in Specific Situations

Special protection is given to children facing vulnerable or special situations. This is regulated in several articles and supported by other regulations:

- Articles 59-71 of Law Number 23 of 2002 and Law Number 35 of 2014 which regulate forms of special protection for children who require additional treatment, such as children with disabilities, children who are victims of violence, children victims of disasters, and children in social conflict.

D. Specialized Juvenile Justice System

The law that regulates the special justice system for children in conflict with the law (diversion and restorative justice) is regulated in Undang-Undang No. 11/2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. This system emphasizes a child-friendly approach and focuses on rehabilitation rather than punishment, taking into account the best interests of the child.



Principles of the Law

The principles that form the basis of the Child Protection Law in Indonesia are also in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which has been ratified by Indonesia through Presidential Decree Number 36 of 1990. The following are some of the main principles in the Child Protection Law and its legal basis, namely Law Number 23 of 2002 which has been amended into Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection:

- **Principle of Non-Discrimination**

Article 3 Law Number 23 of 2002: Every child, regardless of background such as religion, ethnicity, gender, social status, or physical and mental condition, is entitled to equal and non-discriminatory treatment. The state is obliged to ensure that all children have equal rights to protection and fulfillment of their rights.

- **Best Principle of Non-Discrimination**

Article 3 Law Number 23 of 2002: Every child, regardless of background such as religion, ethnicity, gender, social status, or physical and mental condition, is entitled to equal and non-discriminatory treatment. The state is obliged to ensure that all children have equal rights to protection and fulfillment of their rights.

- **Right to Survival and Development**

Articles 4-6 of Law Number 23 of 2002: Children have the right to live in safe and comfortable conditions that enable them to grow and develop physically, mentally, spiritually and socially. This right includes the guarantee of proper health care and education.

Law on Child Protection

- **Right Protection from All Forms of Abuse, Exploitation and Neglect**

Article 13-16 of Law Number 23 of 2002: This law affirms that every child has the right to be protected from physical, psychological, sexual violence, economic exploitation, and neglect. This principle aims to ensure children live in a safe environment and are protected from the threat of violence or hurtful treatment.

- **Best Interests of the Child**

Article 3 of Law Number 23 of 2002: Every action or decision relating to children, whether taken by government agencies, communities, or families, must take into account the best interests of the child. This principle emphasizes that the welfare and safety of children should be the top priority in any policy or decision.

- **Right Respect for the Views of the Child**

Article 10 of Law Number 23 of 2002: Children have the right to express their opinions and views, especially in matters relating to their lives. Children's opinions should be respected and considered in accordance with their age and maturity level.

- **Principle of Shared Responsibility**

Article 20-25 of Law Number 23 of 2002: This principle states that the responsibility for child protection is not only the duty of parents, but also the community, government, and other relevant institutions. The participation of all parties is necessary to ensure optimal protection for children.



Child Protection Regulations

Legal Regulation of Child Protection

(Legal Basis, Rights and Obligations, Sanctions)

Legal Regulation of child protection in Indonesia is regulated in several laws and regulations, among others:

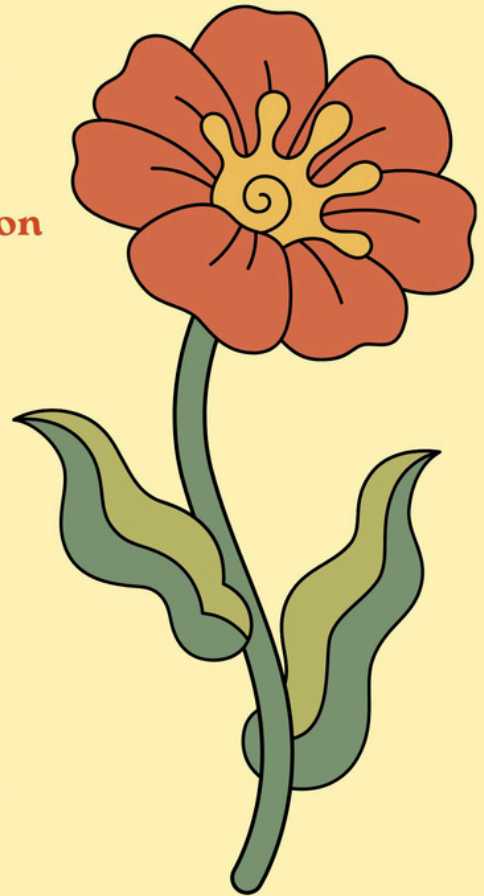
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Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection

This law serves as the primary legislation governing the rights of children and their protection from various forms of violence, exploitation, and discrimination. The state holds the responsibility to safeguard children's rights as mandated by Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. It is essential to be vigilant about the factors that can influence law enforcement and Indonesian cultural norms.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child, as reflected in Law Number 23 of 2002, outlines principles of child protection, providing a legal framework to ensure children's rights are protected through the following measures;

- A. First,** Non-discrimination. All children have equal rights and must be treated equally under the law and state policies.
- B. Second,** The best interests of the child. Every action taken by public authorities must consider the best interests of the child.
- C. Third,** The right to life, survival, and development. Children are entitled to civil rights as well as economic, social, and cultural rights.
- D. Fourth** Child participation. Children have the right to express their opinions according to their age and level of development, and their views must be duly considered.



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Law Number 35 of 2014 on the Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection

This Undang-Undang strengthens the provisions of the previous Undang-Undang on Child Protection. Article 20 of Law Number 35 of 2014 on the Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection stipulates that the parties responsible for the implementation of child protection include the state, government, society, family, and parents.

The duties of parents, the responsibilities of the state, and the collaboration between the government and parents are elaborated in Articles 21 through 28, which primarily contain provisions that outline;

- A.** The state, government, and regional governments are obligated and responsible for respecting the fulfillment of children's rights without discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, race, social group, gender, ethnicity, culture, language, legal status, birth order, or physical and/or mental condition.
- B.** To ensure the fulfillment of children's rights as mentioned in paragraph (1), the state is obligated to fulfill, protect, and respect children's rights.
To guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights as referred to in paragraph (1), the government is obligated and responsible for formulating and implementing policies in the field of child protection.
- C.** To ensure the fulfillment of children's rights and the implementation of policies as referred to in paragraph (3), regional governments are obligated and responsible for implementing and supporting national policies in organizing child protection at the regional level.
- D.** The policies referred to in paragraph (4) can be realized through regional efforts to develop child-friendly districts/cities.
- E.** Further provisions regarding child-friendly district/city policies as referred to in paragraph (5) are regulated under a Presidential Regulation.
- F.** Article 26 also specifies that the state, government, and regional governments ensure the protection, care, and welfare of children while considering the rights and obligations of parents, guardians, or other legally responsible parties.
- G.** Article 27 concludes that the state, government, and regional governments guarantee that children can express their opinions according to their age and level of intelligence.

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Law Number 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System

- A. Diversion and Restorative Justice:** Resolving juvenile cases outside the court system by involving the offender, victim, family, and community. This approach aims to reduce the negative stigma faced by children in conflict with the law and to provide more relevant solutions.
- B. Protection for Child Victims and Witnesses:** The Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law (UU SPPA) emphasizes the importance of protecting children who are victims or witnesses of criminal acts. Children are entitled to support and protection from threats throughout the judicial process.
- C. Capacity Building for Law Enforcement Officers:** To ensure effective implementation of the UU SPPA, it is necessary to enhance the capacity and competence of law enforcement officers. Specialized training and education for those handling juvenile cases are prioritized.



D. Strengthening Juvenile Rehabilitation

Institutions: Updates to the UU SPPA also include reinforcing child rehabilitation institutions, such as the “Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak” (LPKA). These institutions are tasked with providing guidance, education, and rehabilitation for children in conflict with the law.

- E. Punishment and Measures:** Sentences imposed on children must prioritize the child’s best interests, including imprisonment, probation, and other educational measures.

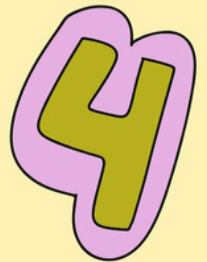
F. Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation:

The government and related institutions must coordinate, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of the UU SPPA to ensure its effectiveness. Society is also expected to participate in child protection efforts and support a fair juvenile criminal justice system.

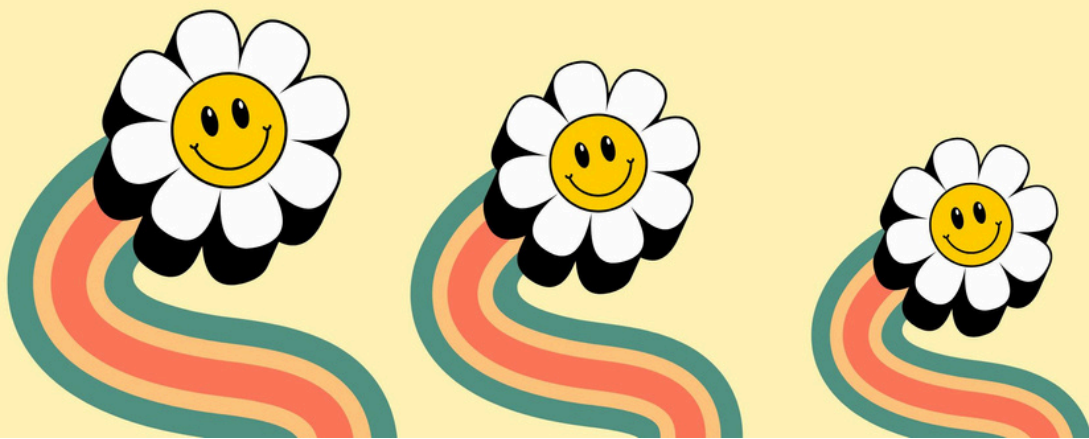
Government Regulations Number 78 of 2021 on Special Protection for Children This regulation governs special protection for children in certain situations, such as those who are victims of natural disasters or social conflicts. The objective of this Government Regulation is to provide a sense of security for children in need of special protection, to provide the necessary services, and to prevent violations of children's rights. Types of children requiring special protection:

There are 20 categories of children who receive special protection, including:

- A.** Children in emergency situations;
- B.** Children in conflict with the law;
- C.** Children from minority and isolated groups;
- D.** Children exploited economically and/or sexually;
- E.** Children who are victims of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic substances, and other addictive substances;
- F.** Children who are victims of pornography;
- G.** Children with HIV/AIDS;
- H.** Children victims of kidnapping, sale, and/or trafficking;
- I.** Children victims of physical and/or psychological violence;
- J.** Children victims of sexual crimes;
- K.** Children victims of terrorism networks;
- L.** Children with disabilities;
- M.** Children victims of maltreatment and neglect;
- N.** Children with deviant social behavior;
- O.** Children victims of stigmatization due to the condition of their parents;
- P.** Children victims of disasters;
- Q.** Children victims of social conflict;
- R.** Children who are refugees;
- S.** Children victims of domestic violence; and
- T.** Children victims of exploitation and/or human trafficking.



This regulation aims to provide special protection and the necessary services for children in these categories, ensuring their safety and security.





5

Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation:

Various ministerial regulations govern the technical implementation of child protection across various sectors. These regulations address various technical aspects of child protection in different areas. Several important regulations issued by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection include:



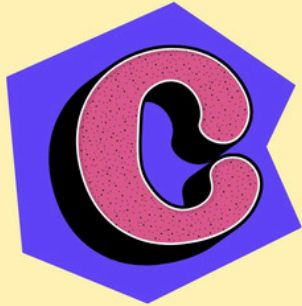
Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 12 of 2022

Implementation of Child-Friendly Districts/Cities: This regulation aims to create a child-friendly environment at the district/city level by ensuring that children's rights are met and protected. It establishes the criteria and indicators that districts/cities must meet in order to achieve the status of child-friendly areas.



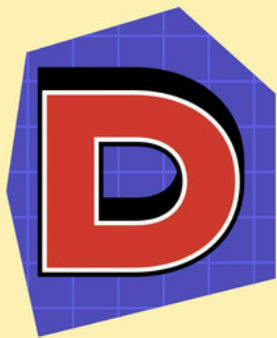
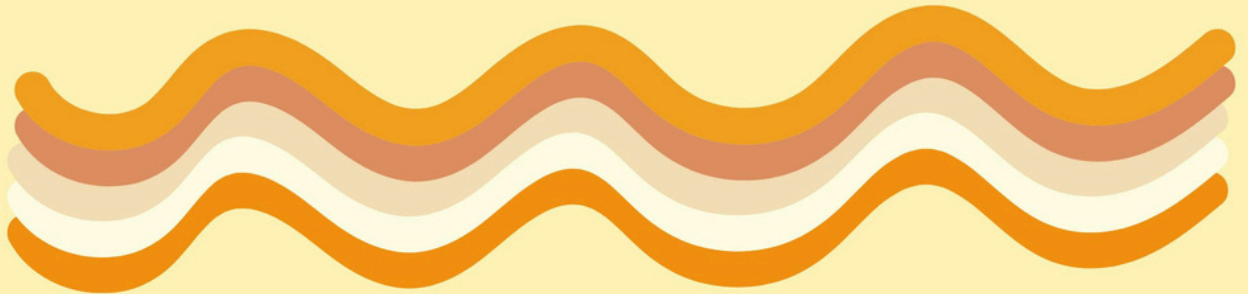
Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 13 of 2020

Protection of Women and Children from Gender-Based Violence in Disasters: This regulation provides guidelines to protect women and children from gender-based violence that may occur during disasters. It includes measures for prevention, handling, and recovery for victims.



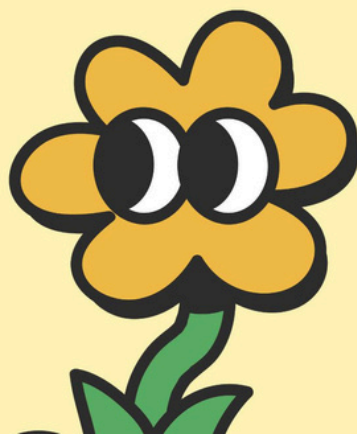
**Minister of Women's Empowerment
and Child Protection Regulation
Number 6 of 2023**

Gender Equality Parameters in Legislation and Other Legal Instruments: This regulation aims to ensure that all laws and legal instruments take gender equality into account. It provides guidance for drafting, implementing, and evaluating regulations that are gender-responsive.



**Minister of Women's Empowerment
and Child Protection Regulation
Number 4 of 2014**

Guidelines for Monitoring the Implementation of Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting for Local Governments: This regulation provides guidelines for local governments in implementing gender-responsive planning and budgeting. Its goal is to ensure that local government policies and programs consider the needs and interests of women and children.



ALSA ✨

Activities



P3AB



OLMA



E-Comp



AMSA x ALSA



CLCC



Friendly Night

Mooting Class



AIVC



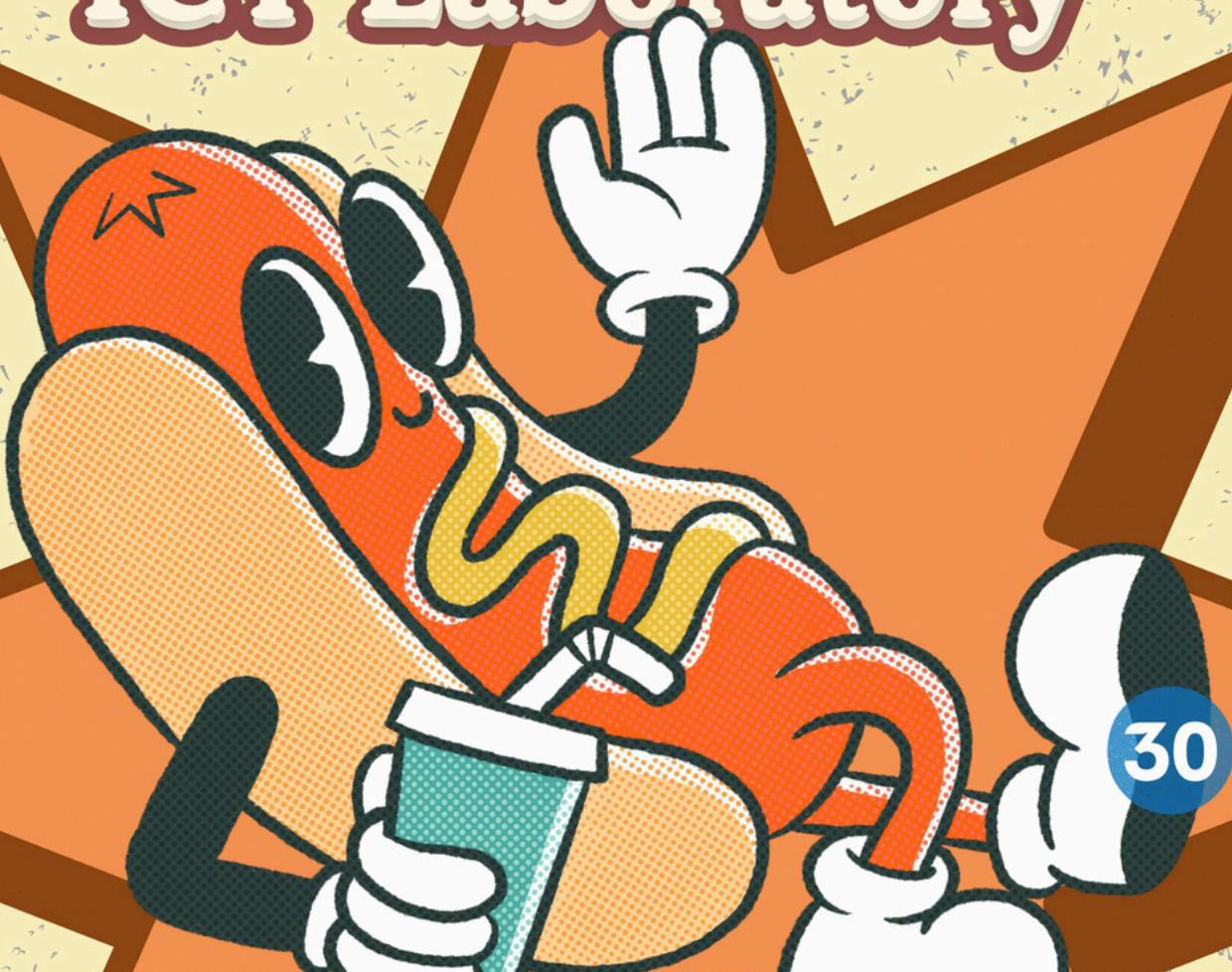
ALOC



ALSA Anniversary



ICT Laboratory



Hale of Fame

International

2024

- 3rd Winner Best Paper Presentation ALSA International Legal Training and Workshop 2024
- Best Speaker of Chamber One in ALSA International Video Conference 2024

2023

- The Most Active Delegates during the ALSA Conference Philippines 2023

2022

- Spirit of The Moot at The 17th Indonesian Round of International Humanitarian Law Moot Court Competition 2022.
- Judge's Favorite Future Thinking Group ALSA Forum Thailand 2022.
- Best Selected Delegates by TIJ ALSA Forum Thailand 2022.
- Best Team of Mock GCM Breakout Room 1 ALSA Forum Thailand 2022.
- Best Team of Mock GCM Chamber 2 ALSA Conference Singapore 2022.

2021

- Best Speaker Chamber 3 ALSA Forum Laos Tahun 2021.
- Excellent Team Work Chamber 1 ALSA Forum Laos Tahun 2021.
- Best Participants Who represented ALSA National Chapter Indonesia in ALSA Local Chapter Hear and Share ALSA International Tahun 2021.
- Best Team of Mock GCM Chamber 3 ALSA Conference Mandalay Tahun 2021.
- Local Chapter Hear and Share ALSA International Tahun 2021.

2020

- Best Team of Mock GCM Chamber 3 ALSA Forum Indonesia Tahun 2020.
- Best FGD Group Chamber 4 ALSA Forum Indonesia Tahun 2020.
- Best Speaker Table Discussion of ALSA Conference Korea Tahun 2020.
- Best Team Mock GCM of ALSA Conference Korea Tahun 2020.

National

2024

- 1. Best Focus Group Discussion Pra-Musyawarah Nasional dan ALSA Leadership Training 2024
- 2. Winning Team of ALT Informal Games Pra-Musyawarah Nasional dan ALSA Leadership Training 2024
- 3. Best Speaker ALSA Indonesia Financial Talkshow 2024

2023

- 2 winner of Short Story Writing The 27 English Competition Universitas Indonesia
- 3 place Best Legal Essay at ALSA Legal English Writing Universitas Brawijaya 2023
- Penasihat Hukum Terbaik dan Majelis Hakim Terbaik National Moot Court Competition ALSA Piala Mahkamah Agung XXV
- ALSA LC UNSRI achievements in SEMUNAS XXV; Best Secretary, Best ICT Officers, Nominasi Local Chapter of The Year, Nominasi Best Financial Affairs, Nominasi Best External Officers, Nominasi Best Funding Officers, Nominasi Best Social Event Programs, Nominasi Best Attendance.
- Top 4 Finalists in ALSA Legal Writing Competition ALSA LC Universitas Gadjah Mada 2023
- Champion of Photography at the ALSA Credentia Local Chapter Universitas Syiah Kuala
- Runner Up of Design Poster at the ALSA Credentia Local Chapter Universitas Syiah Kuala

2022

- Best Position Paper on Chamber A Group 4, Seminar dan Workshop Nasional 2022, Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Best Position Paper on Chamber C Group 2 Seminar dan Workshop Nasional 2022, Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Best Chamber on Chamber E Group 2 Seminar dan Workshop Nasional 2022, Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Best Chamber on Chamber C Group 2 Seminar dan Workshop Nasional 2022, Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Local Chapter of The Year, Seminar dan Musyawarah Nasional 2022, Universitas Hasanuddin.
- Best Alumni Officers, Seminar dan Musyawarah Nasional 2022.
- Winner of ALSA Indonesia Design Competition 2022, Universitas Hasanuddin.
- Spirit of the Moot, The 17th Indonesia National Round International Humanitarian Law Moot Court Competition 2022, Universitas Airlangga.
- 3rd Winner of National Moot Court Competition Piala Mahkamah Agung 2022, Universitas Syiah Kuala.
- Best Panitera (Babak Final) National Moot Court Competition Piala Mahkamah Agung 2022, Universitas Syiah Kuala.
- Best Penasehat Hukum (Babak Final) National Moot Court Competition Piala Mahkamah Agung 2022, Universitas Syiah Kuala.
- Best Hakim (Babak Penyisihan) National Moot Court Competition Piala Mahkamah Agung 2022, Universitas Syiah Kuala.
- Best Jaksa Penuntut Umum (Babak Penyisihan) National Moot Court Competition Piala Mahkamah Agung 2022, Universitas Syiah Kuala.
- Best Saksi/Ahli (Babak Penyisihan) National Moot Court Competition Piala Mahkamah Agung 2022, Universitas Syiah Kuala.
- Winner of ALSA Indonesia Design Competition 2022.
- Best Mock GCM on Chamber 2, ALSA Forum Thailand 2022.

National

2021

- 3rd Winner of ALSA Indonesia Legal Review Competition 2021.
- 2nd Winner of Legal Opinion Competition of Piala Prof. Boedi Harsono National Agrarian Law Competition 2021.
- Top 5 Finalist of Legal Opinion Competition of Piala Prof. Boedi Harsono National Agrarian Law Competition 2021.
- Best Team Chamber A dan Chamber B Pra-Musyawarah Nasional & ALSA Leadership Training 2021.
- Best Legal Essay "Menjaga kedaulatan Maritim di Indonesia di Tengah Pertentangan Klaim Atas Laut Natuna Utara" Seminar dan Workshop Nasional ALSA Indonesia Tahun 2021.
- Best Chamber A (Group 1), Best Chamber B (Group 3), Best Chamber B (Group 3), Best Chamber C (Group 1) Seminar dan Workshop Nasional ALSA Indonesia Tahun 2021.
- Juara 1 Karya Tulis IV ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Jendral Soedirman Tahun 2021.

2020

- The Official Team of ALSA Indonesia Law Journal Vol.3, Number 1.
- Juara 1 Lomba Karya Tulis IV ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Jenderal Soedirman Tahun 2020.
- Best Team Online Debate Chamber A dan Chamber B Seminar dan Workshop ALSA Indonesia Tahun 2020.
- Best Team Workshop Chamber A, Chamber B dan Chamber C Seminar dan Workshop Nasional ALSA Indonesia Tahun 2020.
- Best Speaker Chamber 10 dan Chamber 12 Pra-Musyawarah Nasional dan ALSA Leadership Training XXVII Tahun 2020.
- Best Table Discussions Group 10 Pra-Musyawarah Nasional dan ALSA Leadership Training XXVII Tahun 2020.
- Best Legal Opinion ALSA Indonesia Legal Opinion Competition Tahun 2020.
- Panitia Terbaik National Moot Court Competition Mahkamah Agung XXIII Tahun 2020, Universitas Diponegoro.

2018

- Juara 1 National Anti-Corruption Moot Court Competition Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi Tahun 2018, Universitas Syah Kuala.
- Majelis Hakim Terbaik National Anti-Corruption Moot Court Competition Tahun 2018, Universitas Syah Kuala.
- Penuntut Umum Terbaik National Anti-Corruption Moot Court Competition Tahun 2018, Universitas Syah Kuala.
- Saksi/Ahli Terbaik National Anti-Corruption Moot Court Competition Tahun 2018, Universitas Syah Kuala.
- Berkas Terbaik National Anti-Corruption Moot Court Competition Tahun 2018, Universitas Syah Kuala.

2017

- Most Cooperatif Local Chapter ALSA Indonesia Tahun 2017.
- Best ALSA Care ALSA Indonesia Tahun 2017.
- Best Academic Project Competition ALSA Indonesia Tahun 2017.
- 1st Runner Up Best Team Pra-Musyawah Nasional dan ALSA Leadership Training XXIV Tahun 2017.
- 2nd Runner up Best Team Pra-Musyawah Nasional dan ALSA Leadership Training XXIV Tahun 2017.



2016

- Best Table Internal Sharing Division Pra-Musyawah Nasional dan ALSA Leadership Training XXIII Tahun 2016.
- Best Joint Project Universitas Sriwijaya x Universitas Indonesia Tahun 2016.
- Best Administrative Local Chapter ALSA Indonesia Tahun 2016. MITTE.

2013

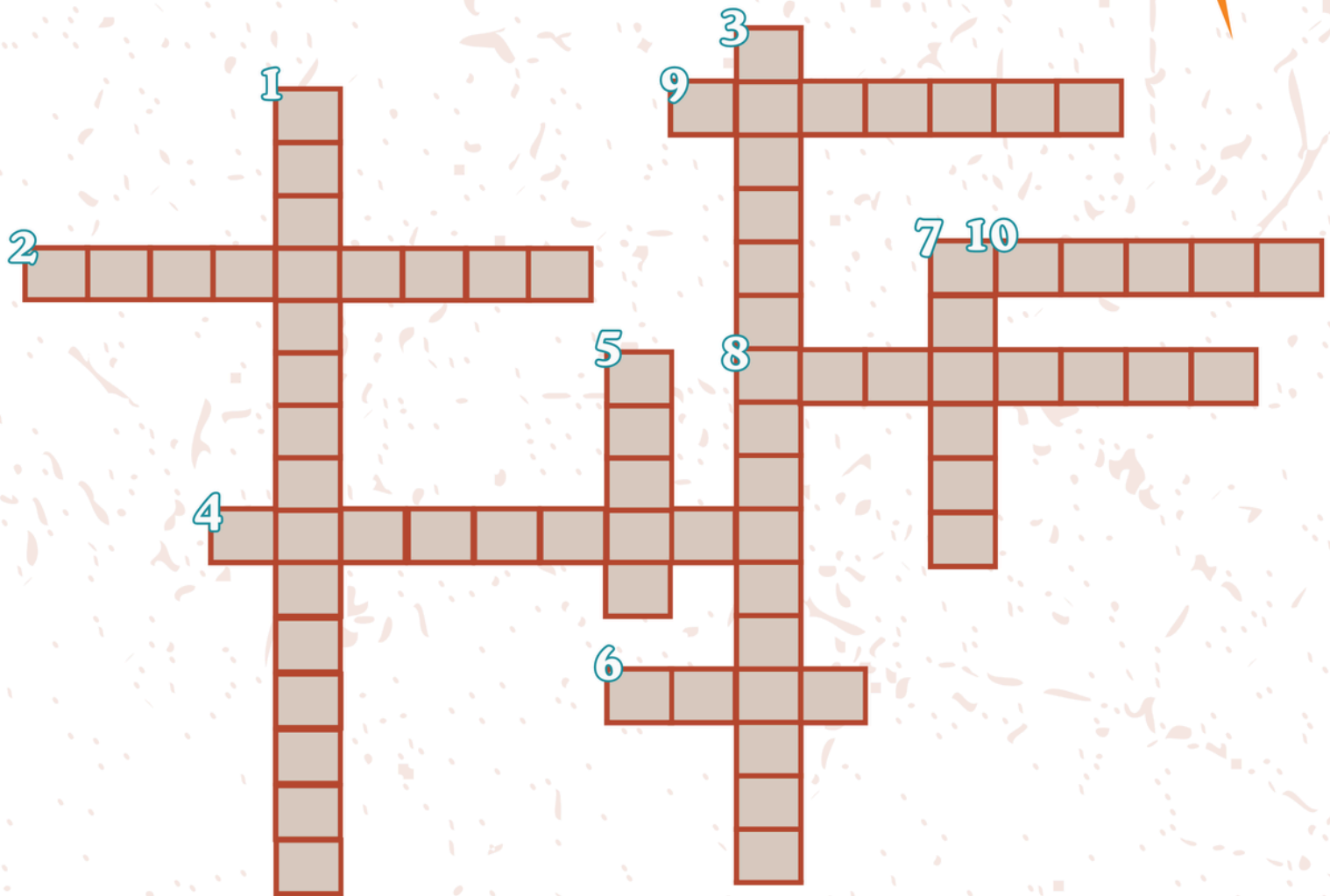
- Best Local Chapter ALSA Indonesia Tahun 2013.

2011

- Juara 3 National Moot Court Competition Mahkamah Agung 2011, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman.

Gross words





Horizontal

1. Magazine name
2. Law No. 35 of 2014
3. Director of ALSA LC Unsri 2024/2025
4. Former Vice Director of ICT ALSA LC Unsri 2023/2024

Vertical

2. Forms of psychological abuse experienced by children on social media.
4. Host for the 32nd Semunas ALSA NC Indonesia
5. An organization tasked with protecting the rights of children in Indonesia.
6. Former Manager of Creative Design ALSA LC Unsri 2023/2024
7. Rights that a child should have
8. Former Manager of Multimedia ALSA LC Unsri 2023/2024
9. Former Manager of Creative Design ALSA LC Unsri 2023/2024
10. Former Manager of Multimedia ALSA LC Unsri 2023/2024

