

## A Sociological Review of Law Against the Exploitation of Street Children by Parents in the City of Yogyakarta

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### ARTICLE INFO

*Keywords:* Children,  
Coaching, Protection

*Received:* 12, December

*Revised:* 24, January

*Accepted:* 22, February

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### ABSTRACT

The aims are to find out what are the factors that influence the exploitation of street children by parents in the city of Makassar, to find out how the government's efforts to prevent and resolve acts of exploitation of street children by parents in the city of Yogyakarta. This qualitative study uses research methods to produce descriptive data. The research location is located in the city of Yogyakarta. Data collection was carried out using observation, interviews and documentation techniques. The results of the study show that there are 4 factors behind the exploitation of street children by parents in the city of Makassar, namely: economic factors (poverty), environmental factors, and cultural factors. The research results are expected to provide benefits and contributions to scientific thinking and add new knowledge to authors, to provide useful information about street children in the city of Yogyakarta and further research is needed.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Background of the Problem In terms of sociology, children are defined as creatures created by Allah SWT, who always interact within the community, nation and state. In this case the child is placed as a social group that has a lower social status than the community in which he interacts. So the child from this social aspect is more directed to the natural protection of the child himself. This is because there are limitations that children have as a form of expression like adults. For example, children's progress is limited because they are in the growth process, learning process, and socialization process as a result of their immature age. 1 Children are a gift from Allah SWT for which we should be grateful. He is a continuation of the lineage that can preserve the merits of parents even after death. It is a trust from God that must be handled properly. Kahli Gibran interprets children as "the bow" that flies past his era. Your children are not yours, they are sons and daughters of life. Traditional wise thinking is also known as the grain of rice which places children as "the fruit of the heart of the bones". So strong is the encouragement and orientation of parents to their children, as if they are the motivation for parents to do anything for their children.

Children should also be seen as valuable assets of a nation and state in the future whose rights must be maintained and protected. This is because after all it is in the hands of the children that the progress of a nation will be determined. The more modern a country is, the greater attention should be paid to creating a conducive situation for growing children in the framework of protection. The protection provided by the state for children covers various aspects of life, namely economic, socio-cultural, political, defense and legal aspects. According to Barda Nawawi Arief, legal protection for children can be interpreted as an effort to protect the law against various freedoms and human rights of children (fundamental rights and freedoms of children) as well as various interests related to child welfare. Child welfare is the main orientation of legal protection. In general, the child's welfare is an order of life and livelihood of the child that can guarantee his growth and development in a natural way, both spiritually, physically and socially. Children are also an issue that is always a concern for elements of society, what is their position and rights in the family. And how should children be treated by their parents. Even in the life of society and the state through policies in protecting children.

Education is an important factor in the formation of a child's character. Like adults, children also have rights, including the right to health and the right to education and proper care. Children's rights are part of human rights. Children have the right to get protection from various acts of exploitation and violence by anyone. The right to participate, the right to have an opinion is not just ideas and disagreement. In addition to rights, children also have obligations, children's obligations in general are to respect adults and each other, study hard. Seeing clearly the basic rights of course adults, children also have the right to express their opinion, it is stated in the law that parents, community members and as state apparatus fulfill children's rights. If you look at the reality, the basic rights of children have not been fully fulfilled, and what

is happening is the exploitation of the child's potential without regard to the child's condition. According to article 1 point (1) of Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, and article 1 point (5) of Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons. " Child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are in the womb". Meanwhile the definition of workers based on the provisions of article 1 number (3) of Law No. 13 of 2003 is: "Everyone who works by receiving wages or other forms of compensation". Therefore a worker or laborer is someone who works for another person to get wages.

Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower in article 68 states, employers are prohibited from employing children. The provisions of Article 68 exclude children aged 13-15 from doing light work as long as it does not interfere with their physical, mental and social development and health. This law also emphasizes that employers who employ children in light work must meet the requirements, namely, written permission from the guardian's parents, a maximum working time of 3 hours, carried out during the day and does not interfere with school time, occupational safety and health, a clear working relationship and children receive wages according to applicable regulations. However, despite laws prohibiting children from working in all sectors of the economy, economic necessity and the lack of alternatives such as schools continue to cause or encourage the employment of children.

As was the case in the area of several *traffic light intersections in the city of Yogyakarta*, a child who was underage under the hot sun and waving winds required him to earn a fortune due to economic factors that hit his family. He was then exploited by his own mother, his mother was willing to order his biological child to become buskers or go around selling wares.

It is very ironic even though we know that in the Child Protection Act in the provisions of articles 4 to 18 it has been regulated regarding child protection and children's rights. Among the rights regulated in the Child Protection Act are:

1. The right to live, grow and develop and participate fairly in accordance with human dignity and dignity, and to receive protection from violence and discrimination.
2. The right to a name as identity and citizenship status. 3. The right to worship according to one's religion, think and express according to the level of intelligence and age under parental guidance.
3. The right to know his parents, to be raised and cared for by his own parents, if for some reason the parents cannot take care of themselves, the child has the right to be cared for and adopted by other people in accordance with statutory regulations.

So that every child has the right to survival, growth and development and is entitled to protection from violent discrimination as stated in the amendments to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 28B paragraph (2). These provisions imply that children have the right to be protected from economic exploitation and to work in jobs that are harmful or disrupt the child's education, damage the child's physical, mental, spiritual,

moral and social development. Fostering children's welfare including providing opportunities to develop their rights, the implementation of which is not only the responsibility of parents, family, nation and state, but international cooperation is also needed. However, the fact is that currently the position of children in Indonesia is very vulnerable due to the declining economic situation, many children are forced and forced to work to help make enough food to sustain their daily lives.

The work is both in rural and urban areas. Child workers in rural areas do more work in agriculture, plantations, fisheries, mining as well as economic activities within the family environment. Child workers in urban areas can be found in companies, households (as domestic helpers or family industrial workers) or on the streets, such as newspaper sellers, shoe shiners, buskers and beggars, scavengers and even prostitutes and drug dealers. Some of the work done by these children can be categorized as the worst forms of child labour. Many reasons have been put forward to justify the existence of child labour. Of the various reasons put forward, poverty and economic conditions are considered to be the main factors driving the existence of child labour. Based on the description of the background of the problem, the author raises this matter as legal writing material with the title: **A Sociological Review of Law Against the Exploitation of Street Children by Parents in the City of Yogyakarta.**

#### **THEORETICAL REVIEWS**

1. Isti Rochatun's thesis entitled "Exploitation of Street Children as Beggars in the Simpang Lima Area of Semarang" this thesis discusses children as victims of exploitation who are used as beggars in terms of several aspects, both normative and empirical
2. The book entitled "Child Protection Law". This book explains materials on Child Protection Law, both those that apply in national law and those that apply in international law.
3. The book entitled "Consolidation of the Child Protection Act RI Law No. 23/2002 & RI Law No. 35/2014". This book focuses more on the explanation in the Child Protection Act and its changes in a consolidated form that combines Law no. 23 of 2001 and its amendments, namely Law no. 35 of 2014 is added with a brief explanation, apart from that this book is also accompanied by legal regulations related to child protection, including RI Law No. 11 of 2012, RI Law no. 54 of 2007, Republic of Indonesia Law no. 40 of 2011, RI Presidential Regulation No. 18 of 2014, as well as the Convention on the Rights of the Child which was approved by the UN General Assembly on 20 November 1989.
4. The book entitled "The Law of Child Protection from Commercial Sex Exploitation Perspective of National and International Law." This book describes child protection which focuses on protecting children from commercial sex.
5. The book entitled "Parenting for Children in an Islamic Family" This book explains the concept of raising children in a family according to an

Islamic view in which father and mother have the same role in raising children.

6. The book entitled "Legal Protection and Fulfillment of Children's Constitutional Rights" This book discusses the role of law in protecting children and children's rights for children both from the perspective of International Law, Positive Law and Islamic Law.
7. The book entitled "Children's Social Problems " This book presents a blurry portrait of various problems faced by vulnerable children in the country.
8. The book entitled "Children Are Not To Be Punished" in this book the author tries to analyze and discuss crucial issues of the Draft Law on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System.
9. The book entitled "The Law on Child Protection and the Elimination of Domestic Violence" is a book that discusses forms of protection for children from domestic violence.
10. The book entitled "Legal Protection of Children and Women" is a book that discusses violations that often occur against children and women and the position of juvenile justice in the Indonesian justice system.

## **Overview of Street Children**

### ***Definition of Children***

The definition of children according to article 34 of the 1945 Constitution "Poor people and neglected children are cared for by the state. This implies that children are legal subjects who must be protected, cared for and empowered to achieve prosperity. The definition of a child according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the definition of a child used in the Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC) is the definition according to ILO Convention No. 182, which states that a child is a brand that is 18 years old. Article 1 of the CRC states that a child is anyone aged 18 (eighteen) years old, unless according to the law that applies to children it is determined that the age of adulthood is reached earlier. 1 In Article 1 point 1 of Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection , explained that: "A child is someone who is not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb . In article 1 number 3 of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Criminal Justice System, it explains that a child is a child who is 12 years of age. (twelve) years old, but not yet 18 (eighteen) years old who is suspected of having committed a crime. Children according to the Criminal Code are prioritized on understanding children's rights which must be protected, because by nature they have weak substance and in the legal system are seen as legal subjects grafted from a form of accountability as befits a normal legal subject.

If you look at article 45, the child is given as an immature person, that is, if he is not yet 16 years old. Therefore, if the child is involved in a criminal case, the court may order that the child be returned to his parents, guardian or carer without being subject to a penalty, or order that he be handed over to the government without being subject to a penalty. Thus the Criminal Code has provided protection for children who have lost independence, because they are seen as legal subjects who are at an immature age so that even though they are still protected by all interests and need to obtain unique rights granted by the state or government in, and have previously been marry . If the marriage is dissolved before they are 21 years old, then they will not return to a minor position. In article 1 number 2 of Law Number 4 of 1979 Concerning Child Welfare, it explains that: "A child is someone who is not yet 21 (twenty one) years old and has never been married . In article 1 number 5 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, it is explained that: "Children are humans under 18 years of age and who are not married, including children who are still in the womb if this is in their interest. " .7 Ministry of Social Affairs The Republic of Indonesia (2016-2017) defines street children as children who spend most of their time doing activities of daily living on the streets either to make a living or roam the streets and other public places. Based on the previous explanation about street children, it can be concluded that child exploitation is the exploitation of one's own gain through minors. In other words, children are used as a medium to make money or employ a child with the aim of making a profit. Based on the operational definition and characteristics of the types of Social Welfare Problems (PMKS) where street children are children who are included in the type of people with social welfare problems, street children are children aged 5 - < 18 years who part of the time are on the streets as hawkers, beggars, buskers, selling newspapers, shoe polishing and car cleaning services.

### **Definition of Street Children**

Street children, tekyan, arek kere, homeless children, or sometimes euphemistically referred to as independent children - Rano Karno suggested when he served as UNICEF Ambassador -, in fact they are children who are excluded, marginal, and alienated from being treated with affection because most of them at a relatively early age had to deal with the harsh, and even very unfriendly, city environment. In various corners of the city, it often happens that street children have to survive in ways that are socially inadequate or even unacceptable to the general public just to get rid of their hunger and compulsion to help their families. Not infrequently they are branded as disturbing the order and making the city dirty, so that raids or unemployment are no longer something that shocks them.

## **Types of Street Children**

Based on the results of field studies, in general, street children are divided into three groups. First, children on the street, namely children who have economic activities as child laborers on the street, but still have a strong relationship with their parents. Part of their income on the streets is given to their parents. The function of street children in this category is to help strengthen their family's economic support because the burden or pressure of poverty that must be borne cannot be resolved by both parents.

Second, children of the street, namely children who participate fully on the streets, both socially and economically. Some of them still have a relationship with their parents, but the frequency of their meetings is uncertain. Many of them are children who, for some reason, usually run away or leave the house for violence. Various studies have shown that children in this category are very vulnerable to mistreatment, both socially-emotionally, physically and sexually.

Third, children from families of the street, namely children who come from families who live on the streets. Even though these children have quite strong family ties, their lives fluctuate from one place to another with all the risks. One important characteristic of this category is the exposure of street life from when the child was a baby, even from the time he was still in the womb. In Indonesia, this category can easily be found under various bridges, illegal houses along railroad tracks, and so on, although the quantitative numbers are not known with certainty .

### **1. Characteristics of Street Children**

- a. Being in public places (Street, Market, Shops, Entertainment Places) 6-24 hours per day
- b. Low education (most drop out of school, and very few only graduate from elementary school)
- c. Come from poor families (mostly urbanites, and some have unclear families)
- d. Carrying out economic activities/doing work in the informal sector .

**Problems Facing Street Children** One of the rights of children, including street children, is actually to enjoy education, but the continuity of street children's education in Indonesia is very concerning. From the existing survey data, it was found that street children have never attended school and are already not going to school anymore while the age is still under 18 years of course is a phenomenon that is contrary to the facilities provided by the government during the crisis. Especially from the point of view of the child's right to education. The assumption is that the convenience provided by the government is a means to further reduce the number of children who cannot

enjoy education, especially at the elementary level. But the reality speaks differently, especially among street children in Indonesia. Most street children work more than 8 hours per day, some of them even more than 11 hours per day. These overworked children certainly need special attention. A street child who works as a busker or beggar, for example, has been on the street since morning and usually only returns to his place to take shelter, whether in a shop overhang, illegal shack, in city parks, under a bridge or other places when the night gets late. Despite the income earned by street children around 10,000 a day is quite large, maybe even more, but compared to the threats and dangers faced, actually the amount of money earned cannot be used as justification for them to continue living on the streets.

In relation to the treatment of these children, it is important for us to know the rights of children and the obligations of children.

1. Rights of the Child Children as individuals are very unique and have distinctive characteristics. Even though he can act based on his own feelings, thoughts and will, it turns out that the surrounding environment has a considerable influence in shaping a child's behavior. For this reason, guidance, guidance and protection from parents, teachers and other adults are needed by children in their development. Child protection as stated in article 13 paragraph 1 UUPA No. 23 of 2002 "That every child in the care of parents, guardians, other parties, or those responsible for upbringing has the right to receive protection from discrimination, both economic and sexual exploitation, neglect, cruelty, violence and abuse, injustice, other mistreatment.

From the various provisions of the laws and regulations that have been mentioned, children also get guaranteed protection, including:

- a. The right to obtain legal protection from all forms of physical or mental violence, neglect, ill-treatment and sexual harassment while in the care of parents or guardians.
- b. The right not to be involved in incidents of war, armed conflict, social unrest and other events that contain elements of violence.
- c. The right to obtain protection from economic exploitation activities and any work that endangers himself, so that it can interfere with education, physical health, morals, social and mental spiritual life.
- d. The right to obtain protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, kidnapping and trafficking of children, as well as various forms of abuse of narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substances.
- e. The right not to be subjected to ill-treatment, torture or subjection to inhumane punishment.

2. Children's Obligations Apart from talking about children's rights, it doesn't feel right to not talk about obligations. Because between rights and obligations is something that always goes hand in hand. Obligation means something that must be practiced, a must, a task that must be done. According to Setya Wahyudi, children carrying out obligations are not solely a burden, but precisely by carrying out these obligations, the child has the title of "child". the good one. A good child does not only ask for his rights, but will carry out his obligations. Based on Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, there are five things that children are obliged to do in Indonesia, including:
  - a. Respect parents, guardians, and teachers;
  - b. Love family, society, and love friends;
  - c. Love the motherland, nation and country;
  - d. Performing worship in accordance with the teachings of his religion; and
  - e. Carry out noble ethics and morals. Children must respect their parents, because fathers and mothers have more rights than all human beings to be respected and obeyed.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The type of research used is descriptive research with a qualitative approach, according to Noor (2011: 34-35) descriptive research is writing that seeks to describe a symptom, event, event that is happening now. Research descriptions focus on actual problems as they were at the time the research took place. Qualitative research according to Kriyantono (2011: 34-35) can be in the form of words, sentences or narratives, both obtained from in-depth interviews and observations.

Qualitative research is research that uses an inductive way of thinking, namely a way of thinking that departs from general matters. The data is collected either through observation, in-depth interviews or documents. Then the data is classified into certain categories. The research location is in the city of Yogyakarta.

## **RESULTS**

- A. SWOT stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats, which is the performance audit that is always needed by an organization. Strengths and Weaknesses are internal factors, while Opportunities and Threats are external factors. Strengths (strengths) related to the strategy of the Yogyakarta City Office of Social Labor and Transmigration in dealing with street children. In this chapter the author will try to explain what are the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, or better known as the SWOT analysis that exists in the Yogyakarta City Social Worker and Transmigration Service so that it makes it easier for the Yogyakarta City Social Service in the strategic planning process. carried out to deal with

street children in the city of Yogyakarta. In the strategic planning process one of the steps taken is to compile the determinants both from within (internal) and from outside (external) the organization.

- B. Internal Factor Analysis 1. Strengths Seeing the performance of the Yogyakarta City Social Labor and Transmigration Service in dealing with street children is quite good, at the beginning of 2021 it was recorded that 142 street children were roaming in the City of Yogyakarta and in 2022 the number of street children increased by around 50%, namely 214 are street children, whereas in 2018 and 2019 the number of street children tends to decrease, considering that the programs run by the Office of Social Labor and Transmigration are constantly being updated. However, the Office of Social Labor and Transmigration in an effort to protect street children is demanded to be able to completely eradicate street children, not just reduce the number of street children.

In the strategic planning process one of the steps taken is to compile success factors, starting from the conditions, situations, circumstances and influences that exist in the internal environment and from the external environment of the organization. The internal and external environment has an impact on the performance of all components involved, which include strengths and weaknesses as well as opportunities and challenges. The determinant of success is a very influential factor and functions to focus the organization's strategy in realizing the organization's VISION by formulating goals and objectives. Several factors make opportunities for the Social Workforce and Transmigration Office of the City of Yogyakarta in carrying out their main tasks and functions related to the protection of street children in the City of Yogyakarta, namely as follows:

- a) Availability of Facilities and Infrastructure A halfway house is a form of providing housing facilities and infrastructure for street children. The halfway house as stated in the guidelines for the Implementation of Social Welfare Guidance for Street Children is a vehicle that is prepared as an intermediary, between street children and parties who will help them. Halfway houses are informal processes that provide an atmosphere for street children to learn about the value system and norms that apply in society. So that when they return to their own community, they are used to applying the values and norms that apply in their community.
- b) Budget Budget support for halfway houses in the city of Yogyakarta is mostly supported by the social services of the DIY provincial government. The total budget is 25,000,000 (twenty-five million rupiah) annually. Apart from that, there are also donors from individuals who help with shelters, even though it is not sustainable every year, which is around 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 rupiah. With the existing budget from the DIY provincial government and non-permanent donors, they manage the halfway house and the street children who live in the halfway house.

- c) Readiness of the Organizational Structure, Working Procedures and Functions and the Existence of Regulations in the Social Sector The Government of the City of Yogyakarta has issued a policy to deal with the social problems of street children which have been regulated in Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2011 concerning the protection of children living on the street and the Regulation of the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta 31 of 2013 concerning procedures for outreach and fulfillment of the rights of children living on the streets. In Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2011 has explained the duties and authorities of the government in providing protection for children living on the street. The purpose of the policy to protect children living on the street according to the contents of Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2011 Chapter I Article 3 is,
1. Remove children from life on the street,
  2. Ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and values, and
  3. Provide protection from discrimination, exploitation and violence, for the realization of quality, noble and prosperous children.

Following an interview conducted by researchers on November 25 2015 with the Head of Rehabilitation and Social Services for the City of Yogyakarta, he stated "So far the goal of the policy for protecting street children in the City of Yogyakarta is to protect children so that children grow and develop and protect children referring to the Regulations Region No. 6 of 2011"

- d) The existence of an NGO that cares for ankles In dealing with PMKS problems, especially street children, the Social Manpower and Transmigration Office is assisted by non-governmental organizations, namely I-PSM and Shelters. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs, Community Social Workers (PSM) are one of the Potential Sources of Social Welfare (PSKS), where Potential Sources of Social Welfare are all valuable things that can be used to maintain, create, support or strengthen social welfare efforts, potential and sources of social welfare can originate or be human, social and natural. While the meaning of Community Social Worker (PSM) itself is a member of the community who on the basis of a sense of awareness and social responsibility and driven by a sense of family togetherness and social solidarity voluntarily serve in the field of social welfare (Kepmensos RI no. 46 28/HUK/1987), with the criteria of having attended various guidance and training in the field of social employment as well as having an interest in serving and working in the field of social welfare on a voluntary basis. FK-PSM itself was officially established with Letter 3 of the Mayor's Decree No. 500 concerning the Formation of the Management of the Yogyakarta City Social Worker Communication Forum (FK-PSM).

In the Mayor's Decree No. 500 of 2001 it was stated that the FK-PSM has the following tasks:

- a. Carry out coordination activities, information for Community Social Workers (PSM)
- b. Improving the quality of service and the role of Community Social Workers (PSM) in tackling social welfare problems
- c. Strengthen and institutionalize social welfare efforts in the region, both by Community Social Workers (PSM) and through collaboration with other participant pillars.

Strategy of Yogyakarta City Manpower and Transmigration Social Service in Handling Street Children in Yogyakarta City Referring to the results of the problem identification above, the Manpower and Transmigration Social Service has formulated several strategies for dealing with street children, namely:

1. A new approach to dealing with street children, namely changing the raid method into a personal approach to street children
2. Referring to Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2011 and Governor Regulation No. 31 of 2012
3. Collaborating with private institutions, namely halfway houses and IPSM, and
4. Conduct training for street children.

In accordance with the results of an interview conducted on November 25, 2022 with the Head of Rehabilitation and Social Services for the City of Yogyakarta, stated "So far the goal of the policy for protecting street children in the City of Yogyakarta is to protect children so that children grow and develop and child protection refers to Regional Regulations 6 of 2011 Meanwhile, the policy targets for protecting children living on special roads in the City of Yogyakarta, according to the Head of the Rehabilitation and Social Services Division of the City of Yogyakarta, namely "Children who live on the street are still in touch with their parents, children who live on the streets are not related to their parents." , children who are prone to going out on the street, parents of street children."

Work Program at the Yogyakarta City Social Manpower and Transmigration Office. These activities are:

- 1) Development of Street Children in the City of Yogyakarta, where the target of the activity is street children, with the expected output or result of increasing the skills of street children. In this activity Dinsosnakertrans collaborated with I-PSM Yogyakarta City.
- 2) Increasing Community Participation in Handling Street Children. This activity was carried out in 14 sub-districts in the city of Yogyakarta with the target community and street children. In this activity the Dinsosnakertrans collaborated with the Yogyakarta City Order and Order Agency (Dintib), the Yogyakarta City Police and the Yogyakarta City I-PSM.
- 3) Street Children Approach, targeting street children. The expected output or result is the identification of problems and the emergence of a deterrent

effect for street children in the Yogyakarta City area. This activity is the Yogyakarta City Social Manpower and Transmigration Office in collaboration with the Yogyakarta City Dintib, the Yogyakarta City Police and the Yogyakarta City I-PSM.

- 4) Installing an Appeal Board for Street Children Problems, in this activity the Social and Manpower Office of the City of Yogyakarta collaborated with IPSM of the City of Yogyakarta. This Appeal Board is installed at strategic points in the City of Yogyakarta .

The government's efforts to meet the needs and solve problems that exist in society, the policy of protecting street children in Yogyakarta City is the government's effort to solve social problems, especially the problem of street children. Street children are a social reality where there are still many children who are neglected, work, beg, or vagrant on the street.

Street child protection policy in accordance with regional regulation No. 6 of 2011 (article 3) states that the protection of children living on the street aims to remove children from life on the street, guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally according to with human dignity and worth and provide protection from discrimination, exploitation and violence in order to produce quality, noble and prosperous children.

But in fact the fulfillment of children's rights as stipulated in Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2011 (article 15) has not run optimally. These children's rights are:

- a. Identity rights
- b. Right to care
- c. The right to basic needs
- d. Health rights
- e. Education rights
- f. The right to obtain legal aid and protection.

## DISCUSSION

Street child protection policies do not always run smoothly. The policies that are formulated sometimes do not go according to what is aspired to. There are many problems experienced both from internal institutions and from external institutions, which will hinder the implementation of street child protection policies in the City of Yogyakarta.

### **A. Obstacles from internal institutions consist of:**

1. Limited human resources and budgetary resources, causing the realized program to not be optimal.
2. Socialization is still lacking, because there are still many people and street children who do not know about the existence of a street child protection policy.

### **B. Barriers from external institutions consist of :**

1. The location factor, Yogyakarta's strategic location and easy access, causes children to feel comfortable in the city of Yogyakarta

2. Environmental factors, street children who have received guidance when they return to their environment tend to return to living on the streets and carry out economic activities.
3. Family factor, there are parents who invite or allow their children to carry out economic activities on the street such as busking and begging.

As a result of the obstacles contained in the street child protection policy in the City of Yogyakarta, efforts are needed to overcome these obstacles. Efforts made by each institution in overcoming obstacles, namely by approaching families and raising awareness. Dinsosnakertrans Yogyakarta City in collaboration with I-PSM Kota carried out the activity of installing boards prohibiting providing assistance to street children on the roads located at various strategic points in the City of Yogyakarta, with the hope that the community can help street children alleviation programs. Appeals can reduce the number of street children who carry out activities on the streets, if no one provides assistance on the streets, of course street children will not carry out activities on the streets. Providing assistance on the streets actually causes many street children to feel pampered and spend a long time doing their activities or routines as buskers or beggars at several strategic points such as at traffic lights or in crowded centers.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the results of the research that has been obtained above, some conclusions can be drawn as follows: Currently the performance of the Yogyakarta City Office of Social Labor and Transmigration is quite good in terms of dealing with street children, it is evident that from 2011 to 2014 the number of street children has decreased very drastically , one of the factors is to apply several kinds of strategies, including:

1. The strategy of the Yogyakarta City Labor and Transmigration Office of Social Affairs in protecting street children in the City of Yogyakarta is through a personal approach to street children and refers to Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2011 and Governor Regulation No. 31 of 2012. Also, increasing Community Participation in Handling Street Children. In realizing the strategy of the Social Worker and Transmigration Office in collaboration with the RSAD by conducting direct outreach on the streets, as well as in collaboration with the Community Social Worker Association (I-PSM) and Communities that handle street children around the city of Yogyakarta by inhibiting the rate of elastic growth in the area Yogyakarta City.
2. Obstacles to the Social Worker and Transmigration Office of the City of Yogyakarta in protecting street children in the City of Yogyakarta, namely obstacles from internal institutions consisting of limited human resources, lack of socialization carried out, while obstacles from external institutions consisting of location factors, Yogyakarta's

strategic location and a friendly environment cause children become comfortable in the city of Yogyakarta.

Here are some recommendations based on the result:

1. It is necessary to increase the intensity of socialization carried out regarding the implementation of street child protection policies in the City of Yogyakarta. The need for cooperation between border districts, namely Sleman Regency and Bantul Regency to install CCTV in places that are considered prone to activities by street children or in crowded places, such as: Malioboro and red light intersections, so that children can be directly monitored street. In addition to monitoring street children, CCTV can also monitor traffic jams or other problems so that problems that arise are quickly resolved.
2. Theoretically, the main focus on street children is on social protection. Therefore, the sprawl and sprawl model of assistance is not simply removing them from the street. But it must be able to improve their quality of life or at least protect them from exploitative and dangerous situations. Referring to the principles of the social work profession, social protection policies and programs include social assistance, social welfare insurance, social rehabilitation and social empowerment which are developed based on right-based initiatives; namely paying serious attention to basic rights according to their best aspirations.
3. Promoting institutions that accommodate street children, the homeless, beggars and buskers. The government also needs to establish hosting institutions such as NGOs (non-governmental organizations) and other agencies. The institution can be used as a place to accommodate street children, beggars, and buskers to hone their skills and develop them into something more productive and economical.
4. The need to provide intense motivation and provide understanding of the importance of education, so that street children want to return to school. Because they are the nation's invaluable assets as well as the successors of the nation. Those who are supposed to be in school because of their economic pressure have to go to the streets to make a living even though as children of the nation they have the right to get a proper education from the government .

#### **FURTHER STUDY**

We hope that further research will be more perfect and more able to study related to child exploitation so that the nation's next generation will be good.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Thank you to the lecturers and colleagues in the Master of Law and Widya Mataram University, Yogyakarta.

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