



Law Enforcement of Child Exploitation as Street Children in Semarang City during the Pandemic Period

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Abstract

In Semarang City, there are many children who experience exploitation. In 2019-2022, there were 229 street children in Semarang City. With the most in Central Semarang, namely as many as 111 people, 50 people in East Semarang, 42 people in West Semarang, 14 people in North Semarang, and the least in South Semarang, namely 12 people. The method in this research is qualitative with normative juridical research. The results of this study are that the sanctions given to beggars are limited in the form of verbal warnings which do not have a deterrent effect on beggars. Parents who claim to be the parents of the child they are carrying do not take any special action to deter parents from allowing and/or ordering their children to join begging, this is because there have been no criminal sanctions imposed so far.

Keywords: *Homeless; Satpol PP; Child Exploitation; Department of Social Service*

Introduction

Children are a gift given by God Almighty to parents, who must be cared for, loved, cared for, and guided as best they can because one day parents will be asked to be responsible for the nature and behavior of their children. Not only are the successors of the family, children are assets of the nation and state which will later help develop the nation and state. Children's human rights are part of human rights contained in the 45 Constitution, article 28 A to article 28 J. Normatively, all the needs and rights of children must be fulfilled, but there are still many children whose rights and needs are not fulfilled because they do not get attention and love from his parents. So that there are still many children who have to live by making money on the sidewalks as street children such as beggars and buskers. Even these children are exploited by their parents to make a living to meet the needs of their family life. The phenomenon of street children in Indonesia is a common social problem. Living as street children is not fun, because they have an unclear future, and their existence sometimes becomes a "problem" for society. However, attention to the plight of street children seems not to be that big and so soluble. Even though street children are humans like us. They are a mandate from God who must be protected, and their rights guaranteed, so that they grow into adult humans who are useful, civilized and have a bright future. According to article 34 paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution, "The poor and neglected children are cared

for by the state". This means that the government has the responsibility for caring for and fostering neglected children, including street children. The rights of abandoned children and street children are essentially the same as other children's rights as stated in Law no. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, and RI Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990 concerning Ratification of the Convention on the Right of the Child (Convention on the rights of the Child).

Semarang city is the capital of Central Java. As the capital of Central Java, the city of Semarang is a dense city because it has a high population growth rate and a high flow of human mobility, both from the people of Semarang City itself and from people outside the surrounding area who migrate to the city of Semarang. The position of the city of Semarang, which is the center of government as well as the center of economic activity in Central Java, has contributed to the development or movement of the economic, social and cultural wheels of society in general. The rapid progress of the economy in the city of Semarang has led to a high level of urbanization. High urbanization has an impact on the economic condition of the community. Such conditions exacerbate the city's condition, because of the imbalance between the number of residents and the availability of jobs. In the city of Semarang there are various kinds of jobs for the community such as offices, markets, factories, shops and others. For people who have sufficient and adequate provision of knowledge and skills, they may be able to get a better job, but for people who do not have the provision of knowledge and skills, it is difficult to get a job, so they will do makeshift jobs such as beggars. In 2019-2022 (during the Covid-19 pandemic) the number of residents of Semarang City who have economic status in the lower middle category increased dramatically from 55% to 63%. Exploitation of children as street children because of their parents is rife in the city of Semarang in order to provide for their families. shops and others. For people who have sufficient and adequate provision of knowledge and skills, they may be able to get a better job, but for people who do not have the provision of knowledge and skills, it is difficult to get a job, so they will do makeshift jobs such as beggars. In 2019-2022 (during the Covid-19 pandemic) the number of residents of Semarang City who have economic status in the lower middle category increased dramatically from 55% to 63%. Exploitation of children as street children because of their parents is rife in the city of Semarang in order to provide for their families. shops and others. For people who have sufficient and adequate provision of knowledge and skills, they may be able to get a better job, but for people who do not have the provision of knowledge and skills, it is difficult to get a job, so they will do makeshift jobs such as beggars. In 2019-2022 (during the Covid-19 pandemic) the number of residents of Semarang City who have economic status in the lower middle category increased dramatically from 55% to 63%. Exploitation of children as street children because of their parents is rife in the city of Semarang in order to provide for their families. but for people who do not have the provision of knowledge and skills it is difficult to get a job, so they will do makeshift jobs such as being beggars. In 2019-2022 (during the Covid-19 pandemic) the number of residents of Semarang City who have economic status in the lower middle category increased dramatically from 55% to 63%. Exploitation of children as street children because of their parents is rife in the city of Semarang in order to provide for their families. but for people who do not have the provision of knowledge and skills it is difficult to get a job, so they will do makeshift jobs such as being beggars. In 2019-2022 (during the Covid-19 pandemic) the number of residents of Semarang City who have economic status in the lower middle category increased dramatically from 55% to 63%. Exploitation of children as street children because of their parents is rife in the city of Semarang in order to provide for their families.

In the city of Semarang there are many children who experience exploitation. No less interesting is the exploitation of children under five and street children for begging activities carried out by adults by inviting their children to join them in begging or singing. This problem is a daily sight in many public streets, traffic lights, city bus shelters, train stations, traditional markets and shopping centers. The problem of street children in Semarang City is still a serious problem for the provincial government. They often appear in the center of the crowd. Even though the Semarang City Social Service often conducts raids, the existence of street children in Semarang City cannot be overcome. In 2019-2022, there were

229 street children in Semarang City. With the most in Central Semarang, namely as many as 111 people, 50 people in East Semarang, 42 in West Semarang, 14 people in North Semarang, and at least 12 people in South Semarang. There are various factors that cause child exploitation, namely family, economic, social and cultural conflicts that make them take to the streets. The sight of street children in the city of Semarang is common for people in the city of Semarang. The community is very much used by street children to make money, namely by making sad faces while begging or singing. The proceeds of begging or singing obtained by street children are given to the family. The money from begging is then used to meet daily needs such as food and other needs. Thus the families of these street children have exploited the children by employing them as beggars to meet the family's needs. According to the Child Protection Law No. 23 of 2002, children under the age of 18 are school-age children. The average street children in the Central Semarang area are children under the age of 18, they should not be exploited to earn money to meet the needs of their families. They should get the opportunity to get an education in schools according to their talents and interests. they should not be exploited to earn money to meet the needs of their families. They should get the opportunity to get an education in schools according to their talents and interests. they should not be exploited to earn money to meet the needs of their families. They should get the opportunity to get an education in schools according to their talents and interests.

Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach. Haris said that the qualitative research method is a method that describes the object under study through data provided by informants based on field facts. The type of research used is normative juridical, according to Sunggono, normative juridical research is a research conducted by examining library materials as a research source. The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Sugiono said that primary data is data that researchers obtain directly from informants through interviews at the research location. Then Husein said secondary data is library material in the form of official documents, books, laws and regulations, scientific papers, and articles related to research. This research uses the technique of collecting legal materials through library research, namely by searching, inventorying, recording, studying, and citing data obtained from scientific articles, journals, legal dictionaries and books that support this research. The data analysis technique used in this study is qualitative analysis, which describes the data in a quality manner in the form of regular, coherent, logical, non-overlapping, and selective sentences, making it easier to interpret the data and understand the results of the analysis. legal dictionaries and books that support this research. The data analysis technique used in this study is qualitative analysis, which describes the data in a quality manner in the form of regular, coherent, logical, non-overlapping, and selective sentences, making it easier to interpret the data and understand the results of the analysis. legal dictionaries and books that support this research. The data analysis technique used in this study is qualitative analysis, which describes the data in a quality manner in the form of regular, coherent, logical, non-overlapping, and selective sentences, making it easier to interpret the data and understand the results of the analysis.

Results and Discussion

1. Law Enforcement of Parents as Perpetrators of Child Exploitation as Beggars

Law enforcement is defined as law enforcement by law enforcement officers and people who have law enforcement. Nyoman said that the purpose of law enforcement officials is to establish and maintain peace in the lives of Indonesian people. Law enforcement is not only limited to law enforcers, but also concerns the enforced rules. Meanwhile, Suteki said that law enforcement is the process of carrying out efforts to enforce legal norms in real terms as guidelines for behavior in the life of society and the state. The Pamong Police Unit is one of the law enforcers who has the authority to carry out tasks

in the field of public order and public order as stated in Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2014 concerning the Handling of Street Children, Homeless and Beggars in Semarang City. The purpose of establishing Semarang City Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2014 concerning the Handling of Street Children, Homeless and Beggars in the City of Semarang to foster public awareness in creating, maintaining and maintaining Public Order and Public Peace. The results of an interview with Mr. Fajar, from the Semarang City Civil Service Police Unit, stated that the Satpol PP carried out their duties based on Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2014 concerning the Handling of Street Children, Homeless and Beggars in the City of Semarang which is a strong legal basis for maintaining order such as securing beggars in the City of Semarang. (Interview 5 September 2022). Homeless and Beggars in Semarang City to foster public awareness in creating, maintaining and maintaining Public Order and Public Peace. The results of an interview with Mr. Fajar, from the Semarang City Civil Service Police Unit, stated that the Satpol PP carried out their duties based on Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2014 concerning the Handling of Street Children, Homeless and Beggars in the City of Semarang which is a strong legal basis for maintaining order such as securing beggars in the City of Semarang. (Interview 5 September 2022). Homeless and Beggars in Semarang City to foster public awareness in creating, maintaining and maintaining Public Order and Public Peace. The results of an interview with Mr. Fajar, from the Semarang City Civil Service Police Unit, stated that the Satpol PP carried out their duties based on Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2014 concerning the Handling of Street Children, Homeless and Beggars in the City of Semarang which is a strong legal basis for maintaining order such as securing beggars in the City of Semarang. (Interview 5 September 2022). Homeless and Beggars in the City of Semarang which is a strong legal basis for maintaining order such as protecting beggars in the City of Semarang. (Interview 5 September 2022). Homeless and Beggars in the City of Semarang which is a strong legal basis for maintaining order such as protecting beggars in the City of Semarang. (Interview 5 September 2022).

Mr. Kamsi as the Semarang City Satpol PP in the Tibum field gave a statement that the Satpol PP when carrying out their duties to take action against beggars has a mechanism such as coordinating with the Social Service considering that later it will be the Social Service to accommodate, foster and repatriate all beggars resulting from taking action on beggars. Head of the Civil Service Police Unit of Semarang City issued an Assignment Warrant to take action against beggars, especially street children. After the SPT is issued, the apparatus can carry out their duties in the specified area. Officials will move simultaneously at every crossroads in the city of Semarang which is usually prone to beggars, and the Social Service will also join the field to monitor the control of beggars, especially street children. Satpol PP officers and the Social Service do not have criteria for rank and position limits when they join the field (Interview 5 September 2022) a statement like this was also given by Adi, S.IP, M, H, from the Social Service as Head of the Social Rehabilitation Section City of Semarang in Interview 5 September 2022. Mr. Adi, S.IP, M,H gave a statement that beggars who were successfully prosecuted would be collected at the Semarang City Main Post and data on beggars would be collected. If the data collection is complete, the beggars will be taken to the Semarang City Satpol PP Office. After arriving at the Semarang City Satpol PP Office, an Event Report will be prepared to be submitted to the Semarang City Social Service. The Minutes made will be taken to the Semarang City Social Service together with the beggar who has been successfully prosecuted, then the Semarang City Social Service will collect data on the identity of each beggar. (Interview 5 September 2022). Mr. Adi, S.IP, M,H gave a statement that the Semarang City Social Service would also provide guidance in accordance with No. 5 of 2014 concerning the Handling of Street Children, Homeless and Beggars in the City of Semarang to all beggars and without any special treatment related to age. After the coaching, repatriation will be carried out, the repatriation of beggars will be carried out to their respective areas of origin (the Social Service for each region) which is carried out by the Social Service together with Satpol PP. However, if there are beggars who come from outside the area of Semarang City, the Semarang City Social Service together with the Semarang City Satpol PP will be brought to the Semarang City Social Service. because those who have the duty to bring them to their place of origin (outside Semarang City) are the Central Java Province Social Service. (Interview 5 September 2022).

As for some of the authority of Satpol PP in accordance with local regulations, namely:

- a. take action against any person who disturbs public order and public tranquility;
- b. “facilitating and empowering the capacity of implementing community protection;
- c. to carry out investigative actions against any suspected person commit violations of Regional Regulations and/or Regent Regulations; and
- d. “take administrative action against Everyone who commits violation of Regional Regulations and/or Regent Regulations.”

2. Background to the Exploitation of Street Children as Beggars in the City of Semarang

A. Family Economic Problems

Most of the street children come from underprivileged groups, they make a living on the street in order to meet their needs, from the need for food to the clothes they wear everyday. There are many reasons why a child becomes a street child. One of them is the economic factor, namely poverty. According to BPS Poverty is the inability of individuals to meet the minimum basic needs for a decent life. Furthermore, it is described as a lack of income to meet basic life needs, such as: clothing, food, boards as shelter. A person is said to be poor by using the following benchmarks:

a. Income level

Ratna said that the people who work have an income of Rp. 300,000; / month or lower.

b. Relative Need

These benchmarks are needs which are usually related to house rent, costs for health, costs for sending children to school, costs for food and clothing.

Based on the classification above, it can be concluded that generally street children in Semarang City belong to the poor family group. This is due to the low average income of their parents, which is between 200,000 – 300,000/month and a complete shortage in meeting their daily needs. In addition, their residence or residence is not privately owned. There are some street children who rent houses because they do not have enough funds to buy or build their own house. Facilities for rented houses for street children in the Semarang area are also incomplete. The house where street children live does not have bathroom facilities, the house where street children live in the Semarang area is also grounded. There are also many street children in the Semarang area who drop out of school due to the lack of funds for them to continue their education. In fact, many street children are still of school age, both at the elementary and junior high school levels. Such a phenomenon causes parents, especially parents of street children in the Semarang area, to exploit their children to work as beggars

to help meet family needs. The statement above is in accordance with the characteristics of poverty expressed by Hadi Suprpto, namely absolute poverty is a condition where a person's income level is not sufficient to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, health and education.

B. Children's Community and Environmental Influence

A child who goes out into the street to become a street child can be caused by the environment where the child lives, where there are indeed many street children and the environment or community the child hangs out with, namely the friends the child hangs out with on a daily basis, whether friends at school, home or other social friends that the child knows. As happened to Aji and Dila, street children in the Semarang area, who were exploited by their parents by begging because Aji and Dila's parents knew that their friends and the environment around where they lived had many children who became street children. Therefore, Aji and Dila's parents encouraged their son to become a street child.

C. Divorce and Violence in Parents' Domestic Life

The relationship between parents and children is not harmonious, there is often violence against children or even violence between fathers and mothers which results in divorce. This results in a child taking to the streets and the whereabouts of the child being used by irresponsible people by exploiting them for profit. receiving benefits. Children do not feel happy living with their family when parents are negligent of their responsibilities and obligations as parents and are unable to apply family functions to children that should be carried out and fulfilled.

According to Ustad. Drs. Muhammad Talib Muhammad (2005:71-115) there are 5 basic parental responsibilities towards children, namely:

- 1) Provide
- 2) Does not reduce children's rights
- 3) Educating morals
- 4) Be fair
- 5) Treat children gently and affectionately

Based on the theory of parental responsibility to children. On average, street children in the Semarang area do not get this fulfillment. Their parents are not aware that children are a very, very valuable trust in a family. Parents should look after, care for and give love, support, be fair, educate morals to fulfill children's rights. Caring for children is the responsibility of parents, parents are supposed to care for and give full love to their children not to hurt them to the point where children run away from home and prefer to live on the streets like what happened to street children in the Semarang area. Supporting also includes the responsibility of parents, it is not appropriate for parents to send their children to work as beggars especially when they are still at the age of children who should go to school and enjoy playing with their friends. But this is what is happening with street children in the Semarang area, on average, their parents are ordered by their parents to work as beggars and they do not get the fulfillment of their needs for education, love and protection from their parents. There are even street children in the Semarang area who beg for school fees. Even though the fulfillment of education costs should be the responsibility of parents and the fulfillment of education is a child's right that must be fulfilled by parents. If so, the parents are unable to fulfill their child's rights. Parents' failure to understand family functions, as expressed by Khairudin, especially the function of affection, can also be the reason why children take to the streets. Bad parental attitudes such as: often scolding children, being rude to children and never loving their children can also make children run out into the street and lead to exploitation by other irresponsible people. Parents should be able to be more patient in dealing with children. If a child has a problem, parents shouldn't be rude in solving problems with their child. Because it could hurt him. being rude to children and never loving their children can also make children run out into the streets and cause exploitation by other irresponsible people. Parents should be able to be more patient in dealing with children. If a child has a problem, parents shouldn't be rude in solving problems with their child. Because it could hurt him. being rude to children and never loving their children can also make children run out into the streets and cause exploitation by other irresponsible people. Parents should be able to be more patient in dealing with children. If a child has a problem, parents shouldn't be rude in solving problems with their child. Because it could hurt him.

3. Exploitation of Beggar Street Children in the Semarang Area

According to Narwoko the forms of exploitation of street children are very diverse, including: forms of exploitation of street children by parents, forms of exploitation of street children by other street children and forms of exploitation of street children by thugs. the Semarang area, which is a form of exploitation by parents and by thugs. Most of them were told to work as beggars by their parents, just like Aji, Dila, Dwi, Nani's parents did. Their parents told them to work without regard to children's rights.

Parents take away children's rights because street children should go to school and enjoy their teenage years properly like other children. However, this is a very worrying phenomenon at their young age they have tried their luck to earn a fortune from early morning until late at night. In addition to the forms of exploitation carried out by parents, there are also those carried out by thugs, as experienced by Pane and Aldi. They were ordered by a thug named Bowo to make money. Even though Bowo was a kind person to them, he shouldn't have exploited Vian and Adi because Vian and Adi were actually still children who needed love and good treatment. Child protection law no. 23 of 2002 which is stated in article 3 paragraph 1 that every child in the care of parents, guardians, other parties responsible for care, has the right to receive protection and treatment. In addition to the forms of exploitation carried out by parents, there are also those carried out by thugs, as experienced by Pane and Aldi. They were ordered by a thug named Bowo to make money. Even though Bowo was a kind person to them, he shouldn't have exploited Vian and Adi because Vian and Adi were actually still children who needed love and good treatment. Child protection law no. 23 of 2002 which is stated in article 3 paragraph 1 that every child in the care of parents, guardians, other parties responsible for care, has the right to receive protection and treatment. In addition to the forms of exploitation carried out by parents, there are also those carried out by thugs, as experienced by Pane and Aldi. They were ordered by a thug named Bowo to make money. Even though Bowo was a kind person to them, he shouldn't have exploited Vian and Adi because Vian and Adi were actually still children who needed love and good treatment. Child protection law no. 23 of 2002 which is stated in article 3 paragraph 1 that every child in the care of parents, guardians, other parties responsible for care, has the right to receive protection and treatment. Even though Bowo was a kind person to them, he shouldn't have exploited Vian and Adi because Vian and Adi were actually still children who needed love and good treatment. Child protection law no. 23 of 2002 which is stated in article 3 paragraph 1 that every child in the care of parents, guardians, other parties responsible for care, has the right to receive protection and treatment. Even though Bowo was a kind person to them, he shouldn't have exploited Vian and Adi because Vian and Adi were actually still children who needed love and good treatment. Child protection law no. 23 of 2002 which is stated in article 3 paragraph 1 that every child in the care of parents, guardians, other parties responsible for care, has the right to receive protection and treatment.

- a. Discrimination
- b. Exploitation both economic and sexual
- c. Abandonment
- d. Cruelty, violence, and persecution
- e. Injustice

Based on UUPA No. 23 of 2002, it is known that street children in the Semarang area do not get protection and treatment because

a. Discrimination

Children get discriminatory treatment from their parents, children are not treated fairly like other children because children do not get educational opportunities at school, children do not get adequate health services, children do not meet their needs such as the need for nutritious food, clothing and proper housing and clean. In addition, children do not get love from their parents.

b. Economic Exploitation

Street children in the Semarang area are exploited to work as beggars from 09.00-22.00 WIB. The income earned is not solely for the child but must be donated or even fully requested by the parents and coordinators of street children who coordinate them.

c. Abandonment

Street children in the Semarang area are included in abandoned children. This is because most of their time is spent on the streets every day. They earn money from early morning until late at night, there are even street children who don't come home. In addition, children do not get attention and affection from their parents.

d. Cruelty, Violence and Persecution

Street children while in the Semarang area can be involved in acts of violence such as: fights and fights with their friends or even with their coordinators. It's not uncommon for them to be hit, kicked and so on if their deposit money is lacking. In addition, there are also many street children who fight with their friends when fighting for income.

e. Injustice

Street children get unfair behavior. They do not enjoy their childhood to play with their friends, hang out with their friends and cannot go to school like other children in general.

Based on the theory of exploitation, according to Nahrowi there are several criteria for exploited child labour, namely when it comes to:

- a. Working full time at too early an age.
- b. Too much time spent working
- c. Work that creates undue physical, social and psychological stress.
- d. Insufficient wages
- e. Too much responsibility
- f. Jobs that hinder access to education
- g. Work that reduces the dignity and self-esteem of children, such as slavery or forced contract work and sexual exploitation

Based on the exploratory theory mentioned above, it can be concluded that street children working as buskers in the Semarang area are an exploratory form of work because:

- a. Street children as beggars work most of the time on the streets for more than 10 hours. There are even street children who act as beggars who spend all their time on the streets of Semarang from the moment they go to sleep until they go to sleep again because they don't come home.
- b. Street children as beggars spend a lot of their time working to make money, they work an average of 10 hours. Even street children who are still at school do not have time to study. This is because after school they immediately get ready to try their luck on the street to make money until late at night.
- c. Work creates social and psychological pressure on children, because after children become street children, they are seen by the community as wild children, have no manners, are naughty and have other negative views. In addition, in the community, street children are often ridiculed and prohibited from associating with children who are not street children. This is because parents are afraid that if their children associate with street children, they will become wild and naughty street children too.
- d. Street children have a heavy responsibility because they have to earn a living to meet the needs of their family. In addition, they also have to be responsible for supporting themselves, such as: food needs and costs to continue their schooling.

- e. The job of begging hampers children's access to education because some street children in the Semarang area drop out of school and there are even street children who have never attended school at all.
- f. Children can be affected by negative things when they are street children, such as: drinking, wearing piercings, dyeing their hair, tattooing their bodies, smoking, speaking rudely and obscenely, and some children even buy drugs. The condition of children today which is very worrying should be the main concern of the government and society.

Reality shows that the welfare of children for now, it seems, is still far from expectations. As we all know that there are not a few children who become victims of crime and are exploited by adults, and there are also not a few children who commit deviant acts, namely delinquency that leads to forms of criminal acts such as: drinking, fighting, vandalism, theft. even to the point of committing murder. Such is the situation

happened with children in the Semarang area. Street children who work in the Semarang area who are respondents in this study are exploited. These street children are on average still of school age, they should still go to school and enjoy their childhood happily and have all their needs met. These needs include the need for food, education, health and affection and attention from parents. However, these street children have to spend part or all of their time on the streets working to earn money by begging. Street children start begging from 09.00 to 22.00. the money they get from begging is also requested by their parents if the parents order it. whereas those coordinated by thugs for their money were also asked by their coordinators

3. The Impact of Exploitation of Street Children as Beggars in the Semarang Area

Exploitation of child labor can cause various disturbances to children, both physically and mentally. Some of the impacts of child exploitation on their growth and development are:

- a. Physical growth includes overall health, strength, sight and hearing.
- b. Cognitive growth includes literacy, numeracy, and acquire the knowledge necessary for normal life
- c. Emotional growth includes self-esteem, family ties, feelings of being loved and accepted adequately
- d. Social and moral growth includes a sense of group identity, a willingness to cooperate with others and a willingness to distinguish between right and wrong.

Based on the impact of exploitation on child labor, street children in the Semarang area also experience this impact because their physical growth is disrupted, including their overall health. This is proven by looking at the condition of street children who have thin, black and unkempt bodies. On average, street children eat only 2 times a day and even then it is not food that is categorized as healthy because it does not meet the criteria for food 4 healthy 5 perfect. They only consume carbohydrates which they get from rice and a little protein from tempeh or sometimes a little meat from a pack of "cat rice". Street children also experience disturbances of cognitive growth including literacy, numeracy and acquiring the knowledge needed for normal life. This is because most of the street children in the Semarang area drop out of school or even some of them have never attended school at all. Therefore, they do not recognize numbers and letters let alone read and count. In addition, the relationship between street children's parents and their families is also not good because most street children prefer to live on the street or in the storefront with their friends. Thus, the intensity of meeting between children and parents is reduced. As a result, there is no more communication between children and their parents and their families. Exploitation of children as street children besides having an impact on these children also has a bad impact on society. This is due to their frequent activities they do not recognize numbers and letters let alone read and count. In addition, the relationship between street children's parents and their families is also not good because most street children prefer to live on the street or in the storefront with their

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in groups or gatherings, joking without paying attention to their surroundings and not infrequently also speaking harshly when gathering with their friends which makes their presence felt to be disturbing for some visitors to the Semarang area and the community around which street children live. This is in accordance with the observations that researchers made while in the Semarang area. During the time when the street children were resting and the Semarang area where they made a living was not so crowded, they chose to huddle together, joke around and in jokes they often said harsh words. Where they congregate on the outskirts of the parking lot, on the side of the road and on the sidewalks where street vendors sell their wares.

4. Legal Protection for Children Who Are Exploited as Street Children

The protection given to children actually includes their basic rights and rights, these rights are very broad, when it comes to exploitation of children, it has seriously violated their right to life. Complete and comprehensive protection must be given since the child is still in the mother's womb, this provision has also been regulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Exploitation of children as beggars is a crime that the current government has not been able to solve, but there are already several rules that are used as protection for children who are victims of exploitation. Legal protection is a form of protection for each legal subject itself. Legal protection can be said to be a concept or description of a legal function that is expected to be able to provide guarantees for order, justice, benefit, and peace and tranquility. Legal protection has 2 (two) characteristics, namely preventive legal protection which means prioritizing prevention and repressive legal protection, this protection is an enforcement effort in the form of final protection which can be in the form of sanctions such as fines, imprisonment and additional punishment. Preventive Legal Protection This preventive legal protection is to prevent before the existence or occurrence of people who beg, especially in the Kuta area. So this preventive legal protection must be carried out before the act of begging and before the widespread action of beggars which often disturbs public order. 5 of 2014 concerning the Handling of Street Children, Homeless and Beggars in the City of Semarang. However, specifically regarding child protection is regulated in Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2014 concerning the Handling of Street Children, Homeless and Beggars in the City of Semarang aims to prevent the emergence of beggars in the community, in Article 3 it is very clear that the Regional Government has the authority to organize public order and public peace in the area under its authority which is carried out by the Satpol PP which has duties in the field of public order and public order.

- a. early detection and prevention;
- b. coaching and counseling;
- c. patrol;
- d. security;
- e. escort;
- f. control

Repressive Legal Protection legal protection to resolve disputes that have arisen as a result of violations, including handling them in the judiciary. Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Child Protection (hereinafter referred to as Law 35/2014) in Article 17 states that “Every child who is deprived of his freedom has the right to:

1. receive humane treatment and be placed separately from adults;
2. obtain legal assistance or other assistance effectively in every stage of the applicable legal action;
3. to defend oneself and obtain justice before an objective and impartial juvenile court in a closed session to the public.

Then in Article 18 of Law 35/2014 it states that "Every child who is a victim or perpetrator of a crime has the right to receive legal assistance and other assistance". Other assistance in this provision includes medical, social, rehabilitation, vocational and educational assistance. Articles 17 and 18 are very clear in providing protection to a child who is a victim of exploitation, protection for the child is also in the form of justice and the child who is a victim of exploitation has the right to be kept secret. In addition, it can also be seen that every child who has problems with the law, both as victims and perpetrators, has the right to receive legal assistance. Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims,

- a. “obtain protection for personal security, family and property, and be free from threats regarding the testimony that will be, is being given, or has been given;
- b. participate in the process of selecting and determining forms of security protection and support; c. provide information without pressure; d. get an interpreter; e. free from ensnared questions; f. obtain information regarding the progress of the case; g. obtain information regarding court decisions; h. receive information in terms of the convict being released; i. keep their identity secret; j. get a new identity; k. get a temporary residence; l. get a new place of residence; m. obtain reimbursement of transportation costs as needed; n. get legal advice; o. get temporary living expenses assistance until the Protection deadline ends; and/or receive assistance”.

Article 5 Paragraph (1) is obtained when the witnesses and victims are in a situation that is very dangerous for their lives. In addition to adults who are witnesses and victims, it can also be used by children who are witnesses and victims of exploitation when they are in court handling. Repressive legal protection relates to beggars in accordance with Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2014 concerning the Handling of Street Children, Homeless and Beggars in the City of Semarang in Article 5 letter a states that one of the authorities of the Satpol PP is to carry out non-judicial measures, this is the reason until now it has not been able to carry out and apply criminal sanctions to beggars. Repressive legal protection also includes temporary shelter for beggars who are at the Semarang City Social Service to carry out guidance to all beggars before being sent to their area of origin. Mr. Fajar Purwoto, said that not only adult beggars, but if someone comes to pick up child beggars and claims to be a parent, they will also be given guidance. In addition, there are also repatriation of beggars to their respective areas of origin which are carried out by the Semarang City Social Service with the Semarang City Satpol PP, if there are those who come from outside the Central Java Province, the beggars will be handed over to the Central Java Provincial Social Service to be returned to their area of origin. . (Interview 5 September 2022). Based on the interview, from the past until now the sanctions given to beggars were only limited to administrative

sanctions in the form of verbal warnings which did not have a deterrent effect on beggars. Parents who claim to be the parents of the children they are carrying do not take any special measures to deter these parents from allowing and/or ordering their children to join them in begging, this is because there have been no criminal sanctions imposed so far.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that law enforcement against parents as perpetrators of child exploitation in the Semarang City area has been limited to giving administrative sanctions in the form of verbal warnings, criminal sanctions should be given and beggars (the same person) who are caught again are also given criminal sanctions. so as not to repeat the same behavior again. Semarang City Government through the Satpol PP apparatus to implement preventive legal protection routinely conducts monitoring patrols against the emergence of beggars in the Semarang City area. Repressively it is only limited to giving administrative sanctions such as verbal warnings to parents who exploit their children.

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