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Exploitation Of Street-Having Children In Medan, North Sumatera Province

Effiati Juliana Hasibuan¹, Indra Muda², Waridah Pulungan³, Mulia Siregar⁴

Communication Sciences Studies Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Medan Area, Indonesia¹, Public Administration Sciences Studies Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Medan Area, Indonesia^{2,3}, Psychology Studies Program, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Medan Area, Indonesia⁴
effiatihsb@yahoo.co.id

Abstract. Street beggar children are children who are excluded, marginalized and alienated from the treatment of affection because at a relatively early age already dealing with a harsh city environment. Street beggar children usually do activities on the streets such as begging at the intersection of red lights, on the edge of a strategic road, at the location of the tax or market. The problem in this research is, how the Medan City Government's efforts to deal with street begging children, what actions are given to those who commercialize street beggar children. To obtain data used in-depth interview research techniques, observation, and documentation. While the data analysis mechanism is done by data reduction and data presentation. Based on the results of research that efforts to deal with street beggars in the city of Medan have not been maximized. It seems like just a formality for an annual activity report. Likewise, the facilities and facilities for street begging children in the Punge Binjai Orphanage are still far from expectations. Even this building is owned by the North Sumatera Provincial Social Service while the Medan City Social Service is not available until October 2019. Actions for the exploiters of street beggar children are not available, only in the form of warnings, guidance from the Social Service. The personal data of the exploiters of street begging children, both individuals, and groups, are known to the Medan City Social Service but do not have the authority to make arrests. For the task of arrest has been submitted to the police, but strict action in the form of body detention has never been done.

Keywords. Exploitation, Street, Beggars, Children

Introduction

Children are the mandate and gift of God Almighty, which is inherently inherent in the rights and dignity of humans. Children are the next generation of the ideals and future of the Nation. In the community, many children have not fulfilled their needs. These obstacles include the fulfillment of physical, social and economic well-being.

Parents who are supposed to protect, fulfill, and guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights are using their children. Parents quibble busy making a living, poverty, and structural factors they use their children. Children have the right to survival, growth and development, and protection. Prolonged economic recession is one of the factors driving "the flow of children down the road". Broadly speaking, the existence of children on the road can be grouped into two, one of which is street children who still have parents.1 Poor children are often denied their rights. Children living in poverty are often trapped in situations of

suffering, misery, and a bleak future. Lack of fulfillment of the continuity of children's education is one of the factors causing them to become street children.

Children who live from the middle to lower-income families only receive basic education. This is Endang Sumiarni, Panel Discussion "Protection of Street Children in terms of Human Rights, Law, Psychology, and Practice" at FH-UAJY. resulting in the presence of street children every year has increased. The increase in street children every year experienced a surge in 1999 there were 50,000 street children, in 2002 there were 170,000 street children, and in 2009 there were 230,000 street children. This proves that the growth of street children has always experienced a significant increase and is very vulnerable to exploitation.² Child exploitation is an attempt by a person or group of people to use or exploit the workforce of others for mutual or personal interests. ³ For poor families, children generally have an economic function, being a source of income or family income, so that children are accustomed from an early age to being trained, prepared to make money on the streets. The exploitation of street children is very diverse, ranging from children who are used as beggars, buskers, and even selling.

Street beggar children are children who are excluded, marginalized and alienated from the treatment of affection because at a relatively early age have been faced with a harsh city environment. Street begging children usually do activities on the streets such as begging at red light intersections, on the strategic roadside, at the tax or market location. They ask for mercy or offer services to polish shoes, offer merchandise, mineral drinks and objects of economic value to motorists passing by. In carrying out its operations, there are times when carried by their parents, carried by others with rental services, and doing activities independently.

To alleviate the problem of street children, the Government of Indonesia has agreed to ILO Convention 138 regarding the minimum age of children to work, which is then outlined in Law No. 20 of 1999 which requires the government to make national policies to ensure the elimination of child labor can be carried out effectively. Then the government gradually increased the minimum age to be allowed to work according to the child's physical and mental strength. The government has also ratified the ILO Convention 182 concerning the forms of work for child labor which is then enshrined in Law no. 1/2000. The point is, without exception in the jurisdiction of Indonesia, the government prohibits and eliminates all forms of bad and dangerous work such as slavery, forced labor, child trafficking, bondage, prostituted children, pornography, production, and trafficking of illegal drugs and other exploitative work without except. Indonesia has also joined IPEC and signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) memorandum of understanding with the ILO-IPEC in 1982.

Literature Review

Child exploitation. Child exploitation refers to the use of children for someone else's advantage, gratification or profit often resulting in unjust, cruel and harmful treatment of the child. ... Examples: Child prostitution, trafficking of children for sexual abuse and exploitation, child pornography, sexual slavery. In the (Big Indonesian Dictionary, 1990), the notion of exploitation is exploitation for one's benefit, exploitation, extortion of others which is not commendable. According to Law Number 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare, the meaning of a child is someone who is under 21 years old and not married, whereas according to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, a child is someone who is not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb. According to the law, children are anyone who is not yet 18 years old, not married, and includes children who are still in the womb (meaning that all interests that seek protection for children have started from being in

the womb until the age of 18). The child protection effort must be implemented as well as possible, because child protection is a reflection of the existence of justice, expediency, and legal certainty in a society. Paying attention and tackling the problem of child protection is a joint obligation by every member of the 16 communities and the government if it wants to succeed in carrying out national development in various fields of state and community life. What is meant by exploitation of children by parents or other parties, namely placing, letting, doing, ordering to do, or participating in economic or sexual exploitation of children (Article 66 paragraph 3 of Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection). Thus, it is clear that the exploitation of children is an act of dishonesty, because the act of exploitation of children has taken away the rights of children, such as getting love from parents, proper education, and playing facilities that are appropriate to their age. Besides, exploitation of children can have an impact on physical and psychological disorders of children. Disruption in children can also have a long impact on the future of children who are less able to distinguish between right and wrong because of the low level of education of children who are exploited.

Methodology

This research was conducted from December 2018 until August 2019. The location of the study was in the City of Medan, North Sumatra. This study does not use the term population. The sampling technique used was the purposive sample. According to (Sugiyono, 2009), "Purposive sample is a sampling technique with certain considerations". Also Arikunto, 2009) "Purposive sample selection is guided by the following conditions that must be met. Sampling must be based on certain characteristics, characteristics or characteristics, which are the main characteristics of the population. Subjects taken as samples are the subjects that contain the most features found in the population (key subjects). The determination of population characteristics is carried out carefully in the preliminary study. By (Suyanto, 2005) said research mechanisms in research informants include "key informants, key informants, additional informants". In this case key informant is Head of Medan Social Affairs Office. Main informant is Head Social Rehabilitation, Section Head, Child Social Rehabilitation, Section Head, and Social Tuna Rehabilitation.

Additional Informants: Residents who know the object being studied include religious leaders, community leaders, youth leaders, and traditional leaders. The selection of informants uses snowball throwing techniques. If the object asked the informant is saturated in the sense that the answer given is the same, the interview process will be terminated. Also Burhan Bungin, 2003) stated the rolling of sample selection through snowball sampling techniques, both for informant samples and social situations, will eventually reach a limit where no variation in information is found (information saturation occurs). At this time the selection of new samples is no longer needed, in other words, the activity of collecting data or information in the field is considered to be over.

To obtain data, a qualitative historical approach is used, in which the research process is carried out with a reasonable or natural background, the process forms a cycle that focuses on understanding the object under study using the research field and the form of reference the research team. Infield research, the following data collection techniques are used:

Direct observation, namely, observations made to determine the condition of objects about various community activities in interacting with each other concerning the activities of street beggar children. Observation participates in two roles at the same time as an observer and at the same time becomes an official member of the observed group.

Interviews, that is, direct questions and answers conducted with informants and people related to the problems being investigated. In this study, the form of interviews used was in-

depth interviews. In-depth interviews are a way to collect data by directly meeting with the informant, to get a complete picture of the subject matter, which is carried out carefully and repeatedly.

Literature study to obtain relevant secondary data to explain the condition of the research subject. Secondary data sources include official documents from government agencies such as the Ministry of Religion, Regent's Office, District Office, and related agencies. Regarding the data collection mechanism, the research data analysis mechanism is carried out through three steps, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion/verification, the details are as follows:

Data reduction, which is to select data that is relevant and meaningful, focuses data that leads to problem solving, discovery, meaning or to answer research questions. Then simplify and arrange systematically and describe important things about the findings and their meaning. In the mechanism of data reduction, only data findings or findings relating to the research problem are reduced. While data that is not related to research problems are discarded. In other words, data reduction is used for analyzes that sharpen, classify, direct and discard what is not important, and organize data, making it easier for researchers to conclude.

Presentation of data, which can be in the form of writing or words, pictures, graphs, and tables. To combine information so that it can describe the circumstances that occur. In this case, so that researchers do not have difficulty in mastering information either as a whole or certain parts of the research results, the researcher makes a narrative, matrix or graph to facilitate mastery of information from the data. Thus researchers can still master data and not sink into conclusions that can be boring information. Conclusion/verification, which is carried out during the research mechanism as in the case of the data reduction mechanism, after the data has been collected and sufficiently adequate, then a temporary conclusion is drawn and after the data is completely complete the conclusions are drawn.

Discussion

Efforts to Deal with Street Beggar Children

Medan City has an area of 26,510 hectares (265.10 km²) or 3.6% of the total area of North Sumatra. Thus, compared to other cities/regencies, Medan has a relatively small area with a relatively large population. Geographically the city of Medan is located at 3 ° 30'-3 ° 43' North Latitude and 98 ° 35'-98 ° 44' East Longitude. For this reason, Medan's topography tends to tilt to the north and is at an altitude of 2.5-37.5 meters above sea level. By following the dynamics of urban development, the area of Medan City administration has gone through several developments.

The handling of street begging children by the Social Service in Medan City is nothing special. Even impressed just routine without seeing the real empowerment towards a better. Routine activities usually begin with raids, control and debriefing activities. This activity is routinely carried out every year, but street beggar children still exist in every corner of Medan City, even their numbers are increasing with increasingly dynamic behavior.

According to (Suharto, 2005) stated "Exploitation is a discriminatory attitude or treatment carried out on arbitrary". Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection states, "Child exploitation is placing, allowing, committing to do or participating in economic or sexual exploitation of children. So the notion of exploitation of children is an act of dishonesty because the act of exploitation of children has taken away the rights of children, for example getting love from parents, proper education, and playing facilities according to their age.

Related to the life of street beggar children should be the responsibility of the government, in this case, the Medan City Government by following article 34 of the 1945 Constitution (Amendment) states, "The poor and neglected children are nurtured by the state". The state has a direct responsibility to alleviate the problem of neglected children, poverty alleviation which is fully carried out by the government through its institutions which have coordinated funds, the power and power to take policy in that field.

Further (Ali,1990) stated, "tramp comes from the word quarterback which means to always wonder". They are in the lowest economic, social and cultural layer in the stratification of urban society. They generally do not have a place to stay or home, nor do they have permanent jobs that are worthy to support their lives. They eat and drink and sleep in random places. Also (Suparlan, 1993) stated, "in general, homeless people are urban people who come from villages and try their luck and fortune in the city but are not supported by adequate levels of education, expertise, knowledge, specialization and do not have financial capital. As a result, they work odd jobs and are not permanent, especially in the informal sector being scavengers, beggars and buskers"

Raid routines carried out by the Medan City Social Service usually take to the streets to arrest street children who roam in the stated places such as, crossing red lights, on the roadside, being taxed, at shopping centers. Data on street children as a result of the 2017-2019 Medan City Social Service policing operation, as shown in the following table:

No.	The Year	Amount
1	2017	54 people
2	2018	32 people
3	2019 (until 17 Sept 2019)	59 people

Source: (Medan City Social Service in, 2019)

This activity is a policy of the Medan City government. Robert Eyestone in (Budi, 2002) argues, "public policy is the relationship of a government unit with the environment". Then Carl Friedrich in (Budi, 2002), "policy as a direction of action proposed by a person, group or government in a particular environment, which provides obstacles and opportunities for policies proposed to use and overcome in order achieve a goal or realize a goal or a particular purpose.

Public policy can be viewed from two perspectives, namely from the perspective of policy analysis and evaluation and from the perspective of the policy process. The first perspective of policy analysis and evaluation itself contains two things, namely policy analysis, and evaluation analysis. In policy analysis, it is expected that suitable and appropriate alternatives will be found so that they can overcome the problems being faced so that the desired objectives can be achieved. Policy evaluation provides an assessment of the problems of a policy that has been established and implemented in terms of adequateness, affectiveness appropriateness, and efficiency. The second perspective includes the policy process that emphasizes the formulation, implementation, evaluation, and supervision. Then, (Rachmat, 2009) stated "the problem of policy is a public problem that concerns the interests of many people both strategic and non-strategic issues.

Related to policing operations, Medan City Social Service personnel are usually accompanied by Satpol PP officers and several members of the National Police. This activity was carried out by tracing several streets that were allegedly widely used by street children to beg, shine shoes, sell and other activities to get money from road users who crossed the road. According to an interview conducted with Mr. Lamo M. Lumban Tobing who was

recommended by the Head of the Medan City Social Service to answer questions raised by researchers:

In carrying out the control activities we are usually accompanied by personnel from other agencies such as the National Police, Satpol PP, which are equipped with PP Report Satpot Cars. Street children who are netted in policing operations including other street beggars are put in cars to be given guidance. In operational activities usually run dramatically, because the netted street children do not want to surrender so that there are chases with officers, even among those who do the resistance so that physical contact is not uncommon. Those who are netted in the control operation will usually be taken to the Punge Orphanage in Binjai City.

These policing operations have been carried out routinely every year, but if they are noticed those netted in the operation are the same people. This activity also seemed monotonous, formalities without any fundamental settlement. The problem faced every year is the same problem and will be repeated in the following years. According to the follow-up explanation delivered by Lamo M. Lumban Tobing said:

All street children netted in the control operation including beggars and other homeless people will be taken to the Punge Binjai Orphanage. At this orphanage they will be given directions so that they no longer take to the streets to beg, sell or polish shoes. After being given guidance and counseling, there was no follow up without a solution to empower the poor and the beggar children. This activity seems to be limited to the formality of making a report on the activities of the Medan City Social Office to superiors, and usually the same problem for the following year will reappear.

According to an interview with Pak Dikin, a colleague of the same unit with Lamo Lumban Tobing said:

Usually, those who are netted in the control operation are only detained for 2 days, then released again. By way of handling operational policing like this raises the fear of street children and beggars who do begging, busking, selling at the crossroads. Not infrequently among those who stated that the raid of enforcement was only a ruse, at most only detained for 2 days and released again. With this view, they are not afraid if the raids are netted, even they respond lightly because they will be released again in a short time.

Since the Punge Binjai Orphanage is owned by the North Sumatra Provincial Social Service, street children and beggars who are netted in the Medan City Social Service control activities are only deposited, and if when deposited the available facilities are insufficient to accommodate those who are netted in the policing operation, it will be faster to be released. On the other hand, if they are detained for longer periods in the orphanage, then the cost of food and other consumption needs are not available so that the problem of street children is getting more complicated to find a solution.

According (Indra Muda, 2019) stated policy implementation is a policy process that can be carried out easily, but in its implementation requires requirements including the existence of people or implementers, money and organizational capabilities. The main objective of the implementation study is to examine how the performance of public policy and critically examine the factors that influence the success of policy in achieving its objectives. Related to implementation, another effort made by the Medan City Social Office to overcome the problem of street children in Medan is to collaborate with the Orphanages managed by the

private sector in Medan. Street children who are deemed fit to be nurtured and sent to be deposited at the orphanage. However, the authority to accept or reject street children recommended by the Medan City Social Service is entirely in the Orphanage concerned. There are 70 orphanages managed privately in the city of Medan. This orphanage takes care of and educates foster children to graduate from junior high school.

Actions against Commercial Exploits of Street Beggar Children

The exploitation of street begging children is almost evenly distributed throughout Indonesia. This syndicate seems to run smoothly without being touched by the law and the hands of the government, which is managed by certain people. The case that astonished various parties that, the South Jakarta District Police arrested two members of the child trade and exploitation syndicate in Jakarta on Thursday (24 / 3-2016) evening. The suspect initials NH (43) and I (35) was arrested for being proven to employ children to beg, busking, selling newspapers, and became jockey 3 in 1. According to the South Jakarta Metro Police Chief Commissioner Wahyu Hadiningrat, "The suspects acted in the Blok M area and Kebayoran Baru. Children are exploited by being forced to work every day from morning to evening. A heartbreaking case that makes our hearts sadder is the discovery of parents who work as buskers providing tranquilizers to babies who are held so as not to fuss when taken begging. The baby who is still in the sling is obtained by the beggar through the rental service.

The exploitation of street begging children with almost the same mode also occurs in the city of Medan. The operational mode is increasingly coordinated and structured to the corners of Medan City. According to the author's observation, the area of operation of street children to earn a fortune in the city of Medan, among others, Amplas Integrated Terminal, Integrated Terminal Pinang Baris, Petisah Tax, Surrounding Red Light Interchange Surrounding, Brigjen Katamso / Juanda Red Light, Aksara Tax, Script Stop Light, Tax Ikan Lama, Train Station, Raya Mosque yard, Yuki Singamangaraja, Iskandar Muda / Jamin Ginting Road Intersection to USU Campus, Sutomo Street in front of HKBP Nomenzen Campus and other vital places with the bustle of Medan. Street beggar children who roam at this location every day are generally the same people, at least several times they switch places. The point is that street beggar child is still the same people, it's just that the mode is different for example on certain days wearing school uniforms while on other days some wear ordinary clothes.

When it rains, especially in heavy intensity, the children of street beggars are not avoiding the rain but are still holding on to the location of begging, even they seem to enjoy the rainy weather. This is meant, with the rain falling the road users feel sorry for the goods they offer will be even greater, even at a more expensive price.

Day by day, we are increasingly accustomed to watching the scenery both in the morning and evening, a group of homeless and street children up / down vehicles pick up commanded by certain people such as the Old Fish Tax, Script Tax and several other places later in the afternoon they await pickup in the same location. This condition runs routinely without any maximum effort to stop it. Medan City Government seemed to turn a blind eye to the issue. With omission without maximum effort to stop it raises public perception that, life squashed and street children in the city of Medan are left just like that. Although the Medan City Government conducts raids and arrests, it seems only a formality because in a short time they will be released again. That said, the lives of these street begging groups are increasingly organized and structured in such a way that syndicates and networks are increasingly difficult to stop, and maximum efforts to stop them have not shown results because the number of street children is increasingly spreading.

With the indifferent attitude of the relevant agencies in handling street children, many social problems such as creating slums that damage the beauty of the city, increasing cases of crime or crime, and making people uncomfortable with their presence. So it is questionable, the funds allocated to alleviate street children are not on target or may fall to people who are not entitled to receive them.

According to the results of an interview with Yusrizal Sikumbang:

When curbing street beggar children in Medan City, together with the team conducting raids, they found the children selling tissues and begging at the intersection of the red light at Jalan Juanda-Katamso, under the supervision of their parents. The unique thing is his parents while playing Handpon not far from the location. Not infrequently, at recess begging children and parents this lunch at a restaurant that is classified as quality.

Furthermore, according to an interview with Lamo M. Lumban Tobing added:

To see the real life of street beggar children in the city of Medan, Lamo Lumban Tobing and his team had secretly followed street beggar children with their parents to their domiciles. From the results of this tracking, I found the domicile of street beggar children in the Tembung area of Medan City. These children are escorted by their parents every morning to the location of begging and in the afternoon or evening are picked up, some of them are supervised directly by their parents at the begging location. For such cases, the Social Service does not have the authority to take action but has been reported to the Police

Handling street beggars certainly does not stand alone, but must be done in collaboration with relevant agencies. Several cases of exploitation of street beggar children in Medan have been submitted several times to the police who should have the power to control. But the action taken is very slow, it can even be said to not exist at all because everything happens structurally before the eyes of the public in various corners of the city of Medan. The community is accustomed to witnessing a group of street begging children who get off the pickup car in the morning and get picked up again in the afternoon at the same place routinely every day. This proves this activity was coordinated by certain people both individually and in groups.

According to an interview with Lamo M Lumban Tobing that:

To eradicate the network of street beggar children is not difficult, which is difficult and the main obstacle is actually because there is no serious desire from the relevant agencies. The Medan City Social Service has data on the perpetrators of the exploitation of street begging children, both individually and in a coordinated manner. The coordinating party is renting a house for the street beggars' children. About this mode, it has been reported to the police, but the handling is not optimal even it seems there is an omission.

Thus, serious action for the exploiters of street beggar children in Medan is only a warning, guidance unless there is a criminal offense. Every time a raid is put in place, the people netted are generally the same, and the coordinating party is the same person. The follow up of the operation of the control raid to get training, guidance, and guidance cannot be done, so that it becomes a serious factor in handling street begging children in Medan City.

Conclusion

Efforts to deal with street beggar children in Medan have not been maximized. It seems like just a formality for an annual activity report. Likewise, the facilities and facilities for street begging children in the Punge Binjai Orphanage are still far from expectations. Even this building is owned by the North Sumatra Provincial Social Service while the Medan City Social Service does not exist until October 2019.

Actions for child exploiters of street beggars do not yet exist, only in the form of warnings, guidance from the Social Service. The personal data of the exploiters of street begging children, both individuals, and groups, are known to the Medan City Social Service but do not have the authority to make arrests. For the task of arrest has been submitted to the police, but strict action in the form of body detention has never been done.

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