

Optimizing the Role of DKI Jakarta Province Social Services: Efforts to Prevent Child Exploitation for Begging



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ABSTRACT: Children are one of the gifts given by God who will continue the ideals of the nation, therefore children must be protected from all forms of exploitation. This research focuses on the role of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Social Service in eradicating the exploitation of children to become beggars in DKI Jakarta Province and its optimization efforts. The research method used is normative juridical with a statutory regulatory approach; primary materials in the form of statutory regulations; Secondary materials include books, journals and legal articles. The qualitative data that was obtained was analyzed using descriptive writing techniques. The results of the research that has been carried out show that based on Article 6 of Governor Regulation Number 169 of 2014 concerning Handling Patterns for People with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS), the PMKS handling pattern carried out by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Social Service is divided into 4 (four) stages, namely prevention efforts, provision of social welfare services, guidance and further guidance. However, in its implementation, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Social Service can be more assertive in providing guidance to economically disadvantaged communities as an effort to reduce cases of exploitation of children to become beggars.

KEYWORDS: DKI Jakarta Provincial Social Service, exploitation, children, beggar, prevention.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is a state of law as stated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, then Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution states that sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is exercised according to the 1945 Constitution. Guarantee the implementation of human rights must be regulated in a law to protect and uphold human rights in line with the principles of a democratic state. Uphold human rights and guarantee all citizens equal standing in law and government with no exception. In line with this, Article 34 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states as follows: "The poor and abandoned children are cared for by the state."

Every child has the right to survive, meaning that in matters of nation and state, children are the nation's dream as an extension of the nation's dream and have the right to survive, grow and develop, socialize and also the right security of persecution or abuse, which causes children to lose their sense of freedom in choosing their own way of life. The birth of a child can bring happiness and pride arising from the success of parents who have children in pursuing their dreams and ideals.

Mohammad Taufik Makarao et al. gave the following understanding of children: "Children are one of the human resources who are the potential and successors of the ideals of the nation's struggle that have a strategic role that has special characteristics and characteristics, requires guidance and protection in order to ensure physical, mental and social growth and development as a whole, harmonious, harmonious, and balanced." As part of the younger generation, children are the successors of the ideals of the nation's struggle as well as human resource capital for national development, as explained in Article 34 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution that: "The poor and abandoned children are cared for by the state."

Regarding the problem of children who work as beggars, those who employ children, both parents and other parties say that this is also the will of the child, but we cannot forgive this information at all, because it can damage the child's way of thinking. We certainly do not want a generation of beggars in Indonesia to be born in the future. Employing children as street beggars is one of the activities that can deprive children of their rights.

Social service is one of the state institutions that carries out government duties in the field of social welfare. The Provincial Social Service of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta is an implementing element that is subordinate to and responsible to the Governor through the Regional Secretary with the task of organizing government affairs in the social sector. That one of the functions of the Provincial Social Office of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta is controlling, outreaching, distributing and referring People with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS).

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However, exploitation of street children sometimes still occurs as happened in November 2020, 3(three) children consisting of 2.(two) boys and 1(one) girl were found crying under a bridge in the West Jakarta area. They said they were asked by someone to steal, drink liquor, smoke, inhale glue, and smoke. Then child exploitation also occurred in 2023, where Herdiansyah.(32).kidnapped a 4year.old child living in Jombang to be employed as a beggar in Jakarta. Everyday,child victims are employed to accompany perpetrators to become clowns so that road users or the community feel sorry when bringing small children, so as to get money faster and bigger.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

That the choice of research method is adjusted to the legal issues to which answers will be sought, which in this case is related to the role of the Social Service of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province in tackling the exploitation of children into beggars that occurs in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province and efforts to prevent it. To be able to provide answers to these legal issues, a type/type of normative juridical legal research is used using library sources as basic material or secondary data through literature searches to examine the issues raised in this research. That the approach used in this research is a normative juridical method using a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. The legislative approach is carried out by examining all statutory regulations that are interrelated with the problems currently being faced, namely related to the role of the Jakarta Special Capital Region Provincial Social Service in eradicating the exploitation of children to become beggars that occurs in the Jakarta Special Capital Region Province. Meanwhile, the conceptual approach is because this research will begin by identifying existing principles or doctrinal views to then generate new ideas.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. *The Role of the Provincial Social Service for the Special Capital Region of Jakarta in Eradicating Child Exploitation as a Non-Penal Effort to Become Beggars in DKI Jakarta Province*

Child exploitation refers to discriminatory attitudes or ill-treatment of children by the family or community. Forcing children to do something for economic, social or political interests without regard to children's rights to get protection in accordance with their physical, psychological and social development. Child exploitation is evidence that there are actions that harm children. In this case, exploited children are in a helpless position, facing the risk of accidents and health problems, both physically and mentally. The tendency of exploitation of children may be significantly related to children's involvement in economic activities Due to the increasingly widespread materialistic lifestyle. [11]

Exploitation committed against children is an act carried out by irresponsible others without asking for the consent of the child concerned so that they are deprived of the rights they should get, in the case of child exploitation is also faced with a situation that makes them helpless and requires them to accept and live it, they are faced with various kinds of risks and bad threats that can befall them at any time, This can affect the mental and psychological conditions of children, so that in the growth and development of children cannot occur optimally, the time that should be done by children to play and learn is actually used for something that is beneficial for those who exploit materially, without paying attention to the growth and development of children. [12]

The policy owned by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Social Office in the pattern of handling vagrants and beggars is contained in Governor Regulation Number 169 of 2014 concerning the Pattern of Handling People with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS) or currently has the title *Pemerlu Pelayanan Kesejahteraan Sosial (PPKS)*. That there is a policy related to the pattern of handling vagrants and beggars/included in the type of PPKS, which is born from the policy in Governor Regulation Number 19 of 2014 concerning the Task Force for Social Services, Supervision, and Control or what is called P3S. P3S is a task force that has duties and responsibilities in handling vagrants and beggars and other types of PPKS. P3S is also referred to as the vanguard of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Social Service.

Based on Article 6 of Governor Regulation Number 169 of 2014 concerning the Pattern of Handling People with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS), the handling pattern carried out is divided into 4 (four) stages, including:

1. Prevention Efforts

The P3S Task Force as one of the policy implementers has duties and responsibilities for the handling patterns given to P3S. The DKI Jakarta Provincial Social Office has a strategy to realize the achievement of the objectives of the handling pattern policy for PPKS. The stages to the program prepared as a treatment for vagrants and beggars are interrelated. All forms of methods that become the strategy of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Social Office in handling vagrants and beggars are included in the implementation of related policies. This is also in line with the implementation stage in policy formulation according to Edi Suharto.

2. Delivery of Social Welfare Services

Another handling pattern provided by the DKI Jakarta -Provincial Social Office is the provision of social welfare services. The DKI Jakarta Provincial Social Office in this case has various strategies used to achieve the objectives of related policies. In this regard, the interview results of the Head of the Sub-Coordinator of RTS and KTK showed that the DKI Jakarta Provincial Social Office plays a role in supporting the running of handling patterns carried out for vagrants and beggars and

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other types of PPKS. The facilities provided by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Social Office in handling vagrants and beggars are evidence of the role of social services as a supporter of related policies. Social services support through facilities related to the pattern of handling vagrants and beggars, including Human Resources (HR), Operational Service Vehicles (KDO), the existence of shelters that become temporary shelters, programs that run in the *panti*, to the provision of further rehabilitation in special institutions.

3. Development, Control and Supervision of Public Order In handling

Vagrants and beggars and other types of PPKS, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Social Office collaborates with other parties, this is in accordance with the interview with the Head of the RTS and KTK Sub-Coordinator as follows: "Several times we work with experts, technicians to brainstorm to see if it is suitable not to be taken. For outreach, it is usually with Satpol PP, TNI, Polri" (Dahrul Oktavian, 22/02/2023). In a joint interview with P3S Officers, one of the handling patterns carried out was the 'Joint Activity' activity. This activity is an activity of coaching, controlling, and supervising public order carried out in collaboration with various parties. This is explained as follows: "Or there is a joint activity, the combination is the party here in collaboration with Satpol PP, TNI, and Polri, as well as Dishub. So if for a program like that, it's there, more in Satpol PP." (Hendra, 25/02/2023)". This shows that to carry out policies related to PPKS, social services collaborate with other parties to achieve the goal of maximum handling patterns.

4. Advanced Coaching

The handling pattern in this stage basically has a relationship with the previous stages of handling patterns, especially in the stages of prevention efforts. Based on this, monitoring activities are carried out to prevent PPKS from violating existing rules. The monitoring activities that P3S carries out every day include in each related service tribe (*sudin*), namely circling or monitoring at PPKS vulnerable points which are one of the parts in providing social welfare services. This proves the use of Operational Service Vehicles (KDO), such as *grandong* cars used in monitoring, has usage guidelines that have been regulated properly. Not only monitoring which is a stage of further guidance to vagrants and beggars, WBS referral activities from shelters to special institutions are part of it. Depending on the results of the assessment conducted by the social worker, if the WBS still has a family and can be returned to the family or indeed must be referred to a special institution.

B. Efforts to Optimize the Role of the Social Service of the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta in the Context of Eliminating the Exploitation of Children as a Non-Penal Effort to Become Beggars in the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta

In DKI Jakarta, there are various types of PPKS that are commonly found. They show a high level of creativity in finding ways to survive and earn income, even though they often break the rules as forced laborers. There are 26 types of Social Welfare Service Requirements (PPKS), including abandoned children under five, street children, children in conflict with the law, and so on. Optimization efforts that can be carried out by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Social Service to eradicate the exploitation of children into begging are as follows:

1. Education and Skills Training Program

Efforts to provide education and skills training to homeless people and beggars aim to explore their potential. This program should be designed in a structured, planned and systematic manner. Governments from the central to village levels need to work together to design and implement special education and skills training programs for homeless people and beggars in each region. Previously, local governments needed to carry out special data collection to find out the number and current condition of homeless people and beggars and their family members.[14] In Rahmadanita's opinion, it is important for the local government to collect concrete and accurate data about the conditions of homeless people and beggars. Data collection is necessary because there is a tendency that all family members can be involved in vagrancy and begging activities as a result of the cycle of poverty. It is hoped that the education and skills training programs being implemented will provide more open access for homeless people and beggars to obtain more stable and suitable work. It is hoped that the potential skills developed will be in accordance with the job requirements that homeless people and beggars may access with the hope that this potential will increase the economic independence of homeless people and beggars.[15] Apart from that, the author believes that apart from education and job skills training, it is also necessary to pay attention to the academic knowledge or intelligence that children generally acquire at school (formal education). Therefore, the author suggests that street children or homeless people need to be given the opportunity to experience formal education like children in general and if necessary, special schools for street children can be created as has been implemented in Depok City with the Indonesian Master School.

2. Flats and Shelter Facilities

Construction of flats and shelter facilities requires significant funds. However, it is considered important to provide flats or adequate shelter facilities for homeless and poor people as an effort to provide temporary shelter for them before having a permanent place to live. Homeless and poor people often have difficulty finding adequate and safe housing. It is hoped that the availability of flats or temporary shelter facilities provided by the government can overcome this uncertainty. Apart from providing life stability for them, this facility also supports rehabilitation and social reintegration programs managed by the government. Apart from being a temporary residence, this facility also functions as a place to receive rehabilitation and skills

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training programs organized by the local government. However, in this case the author suggests that the construction of flats or shelter facilities needs to consider how strategic the location is, that is, if the location of the flat or shelter facility is placed in a strategic location, the residents can also have a big role in activities or events in the area. location of flats or shelter facilities.

3. Social and Psychosocial Reintegration

Social reintegration is necessary for homeless people and beggars because they often experience negative stigma which causes them to be ignored or ostracized by the surrounding community. Through social reintegration, it is hoped that these efforts can help them overcome stigma, restore relationships with society, and contribute positively to their environment. This process involves a number of programs designed by the local government to help homeless people and beggars face various challenges due to the stigma they experience. Thus, social reintegration opens up new opportunities for them to build a more independent and stable life. Apart from paying attention to the social situation of homeless people and beggars, the local government must also pay attention to the potential mental health problems they may face. Homeless people and beggars are vulnerable to mental instability due to interactions with society. Therefore, the authors suggest that freely available mental health programs and welfare services need to be expanded to include homeless people and beggars. Social reintegration can involve community participation to ensure its success and effectiveness. Community participation can be done through national campaigns that aim to change negative views and build social support from the community. Meanwhile, psychosocial programs for homeless people and beggars can include mental health services and the establishment of psychosocial support groups, which aim to provide support not only physically but also emotionally.

4. Welfare and Poverty Alleviation Policy

Welfare policies that focus on alleviating poverty for homeless and poor people can be a government strategy to address the root of the problems that cause people to become homeless and beggars. The government can provide direct financial assistance to them in a structured, gradual and sustainable manner. Even though the government has implemented this financial assistance program, the next important step is to carry out strict monitoring, evaluation and supervision of its implementation so that the right targets are achieved. The importance of providing direct assistance to homeless people and beggars in a comprehensive manner with systematic planning. This policy must aim to improve their welfare so that they can choose more decent and stable work to meet their living needs. Implementation of these policies must take place gradually and continuously, even when there is a change in leadership in local government institutions. Therefore, serious planning is needed in the short, medium and long term to support policies that prioritize the welfare of homeless people and beggars in each region. In this case, if necessary, the author suggests creating welfare programs such as the Jakarta Smart Card or the Jakarta Smart Card. social assistance, etc., intended for beggar and homeless children in Jakarta.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Whereas in eradicating child exploitation as a non-penal effort to become beggars in DKI Jakarta Province, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Social Service plays a role, among others, in carrying out prevention efforts, providing social welfare services, coaching, controlling and supervising public order as well as further guidance. There are at least several efforts that can be made by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Social Service to eliminate child exploitation in Jakarta, including holding education and job skills training programs, providing flats and shelter facilities, social and psychosocial reintegration, making welfare and poverty alleviation policies, and providing social and social welfare. active collaboration with the government, non-government organizations and the private sector.

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