

STREET CHILDREN'S LEGAL PROTECTION IN BANDUNG DISTRICT

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Abstract.

The lowest echelons of society have been affected by the global spread of the coronavirus epidemic, which has infected people from all walks of life and altered regional lives and cultural practices. In addition to causing a recession in the national economy, this issue has also decreased peoples' purchasing power and ability to withstand the rising cost of living.

This study outlines the efforts made by the Bandung Regency government to provide good guarantees for street children through preventive measures, financial education assistance, fostering enthusiasm and shelter supervision, developing regulations and policies, and providing freedom of choice for street children in the medium term through playing, direct support, approaches to tackling social issues, and suggestions for revenue management. the enhancement of human resources, research into the growth of street children, and evaluation of good street child conduct are all attempts to better society. The problem is that because of spiritual issues, many of them try to escape and destroy necessities of life. Despite having a sizable state budget, it is impossible to employ street children in suitable jobs. Additionally, there is still a dearth of assistance and backing from many organizations.

Keywords: *protection law, son street, follow child crime*

Abstrak.

Eselon masyarakat terbawah telah terpengaruh oleh penyebaran global epidemi virus corona, yang telah menginfeksi orang dari semua lapisan masyarakat dan mengubah kehidupan regional dan praktik budaya. Selain menyebabkan resesi ekonomi nasional, persoalan ini juga menurunkan daya beli masyarakat dan kemampuan menahan kenaikan biaya hidup.

Kajian ini menguraikan upaya yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah Kabupaten Bandung untuk memberikan jaminan yang baik bagi anak jalanan melalui tindakan preventif, bantuan pendidikan keuangan, pembinaan semangat dan pengawasan tempat tinggal, pengembangan peraturan dan kebijakan, dan memberikan kebebasan memilih anak jalanan dalam jangka menengah melalui bermain, dukungan langsung, pendekatan untuk mengatasi masalah sosial, dan saran untuk pengelolaan pendapatan. peningkatan sumber daya manusia, penelitian tumbuh kembang anak jalanan, dan evaluasi perilaku anak jalanan yang baik adalah semua upaya untuk masyarakat yang lebih baik. Masalahnya adalah karena masalah spiritual, banyak dari mereka yang mencoba melarikan diri dan merusak kebutuhan hidup. Meski memiliki anggaran negara yang cukup besar, tidak mungkin mempekerjakan anak jalanan pada pekerjaan yang sesuai. Selain itu, masih ada kelangkaan bantuan dan dukungan dari banyak organisasi.

Kata Kunci: *perlindungan hukum, anak jalanan, tindak pidana anak*

INTRODUCTION

Political, economic, mechanical, and population growth are all rapidly influencing factors on the state of a nation's culture. Please be authentic and progress in a way that follows the plan. Of course, simply make your nation proud. In reality, there is a glaring divide. On the one hand, there are opulent structures that can be appreciated and made the center of attention, but a nearby seedy village that causes apprehension and requires special attention.

The reality that, even in poverty, poor people and their families only have the option to make do with the barest necessities. People's welfare does not equal under this situation, which leads to great economic inequality. As a result, many children search for ways to make money in order to assist the elderly with down payments and plenty of those who dropped out of school search for ways to make money for their families.

Greater severity Almost no services that may be addressed by kid street, such as health, education, child protection, and urgent information to cope with dangerous situations, are still rejected by a sizable portion of the general people. So to speak, in the cycle of sociopolitical change and sustainable finance, children are the most vulnerable population. Children are frequently the major victims and suffer, which hinders growth and development as a result of parents' and the government's shortcomings in providing social services for kids.

An excellent effort is made to manage and develop child streets, whether it is carried out by the government or by community social institutions. However, a negative perception about the issue of assisting and promoting street children has evolved in the neighborhood. They appear to be ineffective, to be kidding, to be completely disengaged, and to merely spend money from the state financial plan. In order for the issue of parenting street children to be enhanced and prominent enough to be noticed, it should be dealt with thoroughly in the entire region in an integrated manner that is continuous and serious to the street child, his family, and society as a whole.

SUMMARY PROBLEM

Remember that representation is one, thus in this article, the author will explore a number of issues, including:

1. What was the Social Service Government of Bandung's effort? What are the challenges to

- providing assurances for street children, and what is good for them?
2. How frequently do you act in accordance with the legislation, which protects street children who commit crimes and what they do next?
 3. What legal protections exist for street children who commit crimes, and what kinds of crimes do they typically commit?

DISCUSSION

Definition Child

The child is still under the age of 18 (eight mercy years). Moreover, a child who is yet conceived. The Law No. 35 of 2014 Regarding Child Protection states this.

While everyone has the right to act legally, some people are expressly forbidden by the law from doing so. Every child that is born alive has moral character and legal standing as a result. Despite the shortness of his life, he contributed to social equality, and when he died, this right was transferred to someone else. The following prerequisites must be satisfied in order to guarantee the child's happiness: He was already born, as evidenced by the following statements: a, b, c, and d.

Child born at a particular period of development; c) children's interests prompt calls for justice.

Child under 21 who is under an adult's control or who has a reduced degree of guardianship (Chapter 353, KUH Civil). Chapter 299 of KUH Civil states that when a marriage is established, the young person is left under the parental care until he or she reaches adulthood (meerderjarig) and is unchained or unwiped (ontheven).

Child Street And Characteristics

According to the International Convention, street children are kids that spend a lot of time outside, mix with people, collect, and earn money in cities by performing as buskers or beggars. Some street kids become wealthy through stealing, bullying, and the sale of drugs. Because their families abandoned them because they could not handle their poverty and rift

with them, children now live on the streets. Children who live on the street typically work as craftsmen, polishers, hawkers, and garbage collectors. They frequently risk being squeezed, involved in accidents, conflicts, and other crimes. Anjal is becoming infected with negative aspects of street culture, namely drug usage and promiscuous sex.

According to a survey, there were three basic groups that street children belonged to:

1. They Who Work on Road, These are kids who still have regular contact with their parents while working on the road. Because their parents are unable to support their own family in poverty, a percentage of their earnings will be used to assist their parents financially.
2. People who live on the streets, even children who are entirely homeless, do so. Some of them still communicate with their parents, but the frequency varies. They fled their home in large part due to child victim violence.
3. "Child from family street" refers to a youngster who was born on the street and grew up there. Even though the child is always interacting with the family, their life is in grave danger and they are constantly on the go. defining characteristic of the group They had lived on the streets since they were young, possibly even when their mother was still carrying them.

Street children are generally distinguished by a number of traits, (1) They are homeless; the requirements include being under 14 years old, never having met anyone in a long time, being in the street from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. for "work," and then being homeless or sleeping there afterwards. (2) Those who are just traveling to work, with the following requirements: their relationship with their parents is unreliable; they spend 8 to 16 hours a day traveling; they live in a boarding home or rented room; they are typically located in slum areas; they are not enrolled in school; and they are younger than 16 years old. (3) Children who exhibit signs of being on the streets must meet the following criteria: daily intensity of contact with his family, leaving for work at 4 o'clock, attending school, and typically being between the ages of 14 and lower. (3) Street children In order to meet the criteria, an individual must be 16 years old or older, no longer be related to or communicating with his parents, spend 8 to 24 hours on the streets, spend the night on the streets or at his parents' house, and have completed their last SD or SLTP and not continued their education beyond that point.

Understanding And Objective Protection Child

Child protection is all types of deed. To employ protection and ensure that children enjoy their rights so they can live, grow, create, and play a role that most reflects nature and their humanity while also being safe from discrimination and abuse.

Children who are in small and isolated groups, who are physically and economically exploited, who are trafficked, who become victims of drugs, alcohol, or other things, who become the victims of child abduction, who are the victims of physical and mental violence, who are disabled, and who are the victims of neglect receive special protection.

The rights of children to life, development, advancement, protection, and participation have all been attained. The specific goal of child protection is to (a) ensure that children are protected from many forms of ill treatment, including violence against children, child abuse, neglect, and/or exploitation. (b) Support and advocacy for kids with legal issues so they can avoid discrimination and have their rights upheld. (c) Recognizing and defending the rights of young people from underprivileged groups to a good education, a good language, and a good religion.

Effort Which done Government Regency Bandung

Various initiatives undertaken by the Bandung Regency Social Service with the purpose of providing legal protection against street children include, among others:

1. Increasing the number of street kids by regularly counseling them on the value of legal protection, particularly through coaching and behavior-monitoring troubled kids with the help of religious and community leaders, social services, schools, and other associated organizations.
2. Lead street kids in the proper direction by pointing them toward Balai Exercise Work (BLK), where they will prepare themselves in accordance with their own talents.
3. Educational initiatives, such as fostering homeless children by working with educational institutions (for homeless children who have student status) and parents as the child's closest relatives.
4. Providing direct supervision and security for kids in high-crime or violent-risk areas of the

community by conducting routine patrols.

While the preventive measures used are offering tuition aid, encouraging and introducing them to shelters, creating guidelines and allowing for child street play in the house, giving coaching instruction, accompanying them in overcoming social difficulties, and providing guidance for managing revenue. Effort rehabilitation actions include developing human resources for street children, monitoring their progress, and assessing their positive conduct.

Numerous issues are encountered by Bandung regency's social services, including, but not limited to:

1. Program that only partially succeeds in providing shelter. Due to psychological and life pressure factors, children living on the streets in areas with a lot of shelters (halfway homes) frequently flee. Additional funding is required for this walk's smooth operation.
2. The government has been unable to use street children's labor in the field of Work Worthy.
3. Because the bulk of the street children come from outside the Bandung area, the government finds it difficult to reunite them with their families.
4. Few parents actively support efforts to eradicate street children, which limits the number of street children that can be eliminated.
5. There are still not enough social workers, companions, or volunteers. Finding employees is difficult, which the HR software claims This is equipped to handle any street child issues.
6. At the very least, assist various organizations working to reduce kid street crime, such as businesses and individuals.
7. The majority of street kids lack a residency card. KTP is therefore never available when they need it.
8. Because so many people still consider street children to be social outcasts and difficult to set up, finding a solution to the issue might be challenging.

Protection Law To follow Criminal By Child Street And Form The punishment.

Children have the right to legal protection against threats to (his personal life, his family,

or correspondence of false accusations) if we consider them to be legal subjects equal to adults, according to the detailed United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. According to Article 1 Paragraph 2 of Law Number 35 of 2014 Concerning Child Protection, children have a right to legal protection when they are the victims of illegal activities.

Children who exhibit problematic behavior or who are unruly are protected by two laws, namely:

1. In accordance with Civil Law.

When children break the law, their parents or guardians are held accountable and must answer for the behavior of the child. According to KUH Civil Chapter 1367, that. Making the decision to turn a kid over to the state for education, coaching, and job training or turning them over to organizations that specialize in education, coaching, and training is up to the parent, guardian, or older person. Work.

Criminal, according to the law.

Children who follow illegal behavior are protected by the law, whether they end up as perpetrators of crime (*kindermoor*) or victims of it (*strafbaar feits*). Penalties for misbehaving children among others:

- a) The criminal tree, which includes the following sentences: prison, house arrest, fine, and supervision.
- b) Additional penalties such as the seizure of certain objects and/or the payment of damages result in a loss. The maximum prison term is equal to half of the maximum prison term for an adult.
- c) If a mischievous kid commits a crime that carries a life sentence or the death penalty, a maximum of ten (10) years in prison may be imposed. Other KUH Criminal articles that are still pertinent to the subject at hand Chapters 45, 46, and 47 of the Criminal Code are a few examples.

For street children, there are many different types of crimes, ranging from minor offenses like yelling at a friend to the crime of extortion (368 Criminal Code), beating a friend who is weaker to the point of intentional or unintentional persecution (351, 352, 353, 354, 355,

358 KUH Criminal), theft of small amounts up to theft of goods from another person in the house or yard (362-365 Criminal Code), carrying sharp weapons (Emergency Law No. 1951

CONCLUSION

The regional government of Bandung Regency contributes to improving the lives of street children. In order to be able to make a positive contribution to the Bandung district, a program has been held that offers counseling on a regular basis while involving the public, figures from religion, and the public. It also provides briefing and coaching while involving institutions of higher learning.

The implementation of these programs is challenging; Bandung District Social Service encounters, among other difficult constraints:

1. Insufficient collaboration between agencies, such as that between the government and the social service sector in the search for or construction of homes for children on certain streets in Regency Bandung Not yet fully developed, therefore when Officer SATPOL PP discovered street children on the street, they were just taken in for additional development before being released and returned. Here, it is clear that the government and related organizations are not acting in the best interests of street children, who will always be present in the middle of society and pose a serious problem. Public No There is opposition to children's rights to an education and parents who lack understanding.
2. The government's inadequate budget makes it impossible to carry out the planned programs.
3. The regional government has not done enough to promote the Child Protection Act among the general public and law enforcement, and neither the legislative nor executive branches are sufficiently aware of the issues involving street children and abandoned children.

Legal protection for children is an action that ensures that they can complete and be protected by their legal obligations and rights. According to article 18 UU No. 23 of 2002, every child is entitled to protection, support, and counseling even if they have committed a crime. This is done to ensure that even if they break the law, their rights are still upheld.

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