



The Popular Phenomenon Of Abandoned Street Children In Big Cities In Indonesia

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Abstract

Children as social beings who have the right to grow and develop and live freely and play according to their age without feeling uncomfortable. In big cities, many children are forced to take to the streets and help their parents earn a living, regardless of their needs, health, rights, and risks. The purpose of this study is to find and explain the factors for the emergence of street children, the hazards that can be obtained when children take to the streets, obstacles, and efforts to handle the rise of street children. The method used in this research is the library research method which collects data or information through reviewing and exploring several printed and online references. The result is that the government had made efforts in handling and eradicating cases of street children, Such as the construction of foster homes, community empowerment, and another handling.

Keywords: *Street Children, Phenomenon, Abandoned, Handling*

Introduction

A child is a person who is in a very increasing phase of development, for that attention is needed and an environment that helps the child's development. The intended environment is a decent house, school, community, and broader environment. Many children who should still be in school, live with harmonious families, and experience the world of play, have to take to the streets and experience the bitterness of the world of work. This condition is often influenced by economic factors, making children inevitably have to take to the streets. Children are the key to the nation's future, changing and improving the state order. As the future successor of the country, children should be considered and protected, especially by the government. Handling and solutions on how to regulate an even economy for all people so that social inequality does not occur. Of course, children who live on the streets have very little education and influence until adults. More than that, the harmful effects on the roads significantly affect the character of the nation's children and will give birth to unwanted seeds of evil.

The case of street children who live neglected is very concerning, especially in Indonesia. Children whose parents have economic limitations may take to the streets to earn money. Actions to take to the roads can be begging, becoming buskers, collecting used goods (scavenging), or even stealing or pickpocketing. Based on data from the Ministry of Social

Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemensos RI) in social mapping in 1999, there were 39,861 street children. They were continued in 2002 which experienced an increase of more than 100% from the previous year. The results of a survey by the National Social Economy (Susenas) in collaboration with BPS and the Information Data Center of the Ministry of Social Affairs (Pusdatin Kesos) showed that in 2002 the number of street children was around 94,674 children. In 2009 it increased again to 230,000 children. Until 2014 (Tundzirawati, Binahayati Rusyidi, 2005).

From the data, it is not a small amount, especially speaking from the child's point of view. In 2015 it decreased and increased again in the following year, including during the pandemic. Many aspects of life are severely affected, such as health, economy, education, tourism, food, clothing, employment, socio-cultural, etc. The economy is one of the most impactful, especially for the lower class economic circles whose impact reaches children. This causes children to become victims in helping the family's economy, one of which is working on the streets. Poverty and street children have a close relationship because the cause of children taking to the streets is poverty—Indonesia is a country with significant population growth (Wulandari Asril, 2017).

From these cases, it can be seen that the handling of street children is still not followed up by various groups. Street children and neglected children are increasingly scattered in different corners of the streets, especially in big cities in Indonesia, such as red lights, markets, city parks, tourist attractions, etc. Street children usually live under bridges, slums, terminals, overhangs, and places many people frequent. This is a question for all people, who is the child's figure and whether the child does not have the right to be free to play and be protected. What factors for the emergence of street children, the risks that can be obtained, the efforts that can be done, how to handle them, and the obstacles in taking them? These various questions try to answer who is very instrumental in this problem.

Methods

The method used in this article is the library research method, which is a method or approach by collecting data or information through reviewing and exploring several references to journals, books, trusted online sites, and other documents in print or electronically. Relevant to the discussion or study being reviewed (Supriyadi, 2016). The activities carried out in this approach are processing data or reading sources collected beforehand, reading then recorded, and filtering what readings are by the discussion to be studied. Literature research is referred to as library research because researchers or reviewers do not go to the field to find data. The data obtained through previous studies then the researcher as the third hand because the source or reference is the second hand and the area as the first data. This results in limited data obtained and in the form of secondary data from trusted project's focus in this study is stis are neglected children who work on the streets. Especially young children, ho do not receive proper education and experience violence on the road. This study will look at street children from various aspects, including activities, distribution, influencing factors, and the risk and efforts to

overcome them. Researchers will process data from multiple sources to find unified data related to the number of street children in big cities in Indonesia.

Result/Findings

Child Concept

Children are a mandate and gift from the almighty God Almighty, with constant attention. There are rights and dignity as living beings in children that must always be respected and appreciated. Children are the pillars of the nation's future, as the successor to the hopes and ideals of the country who must be given the right to their survival, both to grow and develop and participate. Children have the right to be protected from violence, various discriminations, and their civil rights and freedoms (Sukadi, 2013). As in Surah Al-Ghafir (40:67), which reads:

لَا لَقَّةَ لَكُمْ نَمُّ نُطْفَةٍ ابٍ لَقَّكُمْ الَّذِي

Meaning: *It is He who created you from clay, then from a drop of semen, then from a clot of blood, then you were born as a child.*

It means that the child is a figure whose initial form of creation comes from the ground until a child is born. That's why humans come from the bottom to return to the land one day. Another understanding is, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), that children are the second descendant figure (KBBI, 2021). It means that children are descendants of their parents, parents are the first descendants, and children are the following descendants. Children are considered important assets for the state, society, and family because children are the next generation (Pradnya, 2017). If the child no longer exists, the state or family chain will stop because there is no successor. As a complement in a household, children become a place to knit happiness. But many parents pull their children into the circle of problems so that children become victims of what is not their right

As humans who live and live on earth, children are also the same as adults; namely, they have rights to fulfill for their survival. Here are children's rights based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1989, which covers:

a. Right to play

Children cannot be separated from playing; whatever the child does is always while playing. But for street children, playing is done on the streets, and sometimes children do not get these rights because they always have to make a living on the streets. Children should play in a comfortable place and avoid danger on the roads.

b. Right to education

Education is one of the essential things, especially early childhood education. All children have the right to go to school and gain knowledge, even from the womb until the end of life. For street and abandoned children, many things are beyond their control. Many children have to drop out of school and help their parents make a living by going to the streets; some don't go to school because they don't have a family.

c. Right to protection

All children need protection from various parties, including from the government. Street children have a significant risk when they take to the streets, such as acts of violence. Multiple rules and laws that the government has made in protecting children do not guarantee that children will always feel protected. Lack of supervision for adults or people who commit crimes against children, so that violence against children on the streets often occurs.

d. Right to name (identity)

Children are individual figures whose presence is awaited by parents and their families. The child is born and then given a name while praying through prayer. Giving a name means that the child already has an identity and is recognized by the state as a resident. On the other hand, some children do not have an identity because of their parents' miscommunication; the child becomes wasted and lives on the streets. Street children have nicknames, but not with identities recognized by the state and live freely.

e. The right to obtain national status

It is the right of children to get national status, especially as Indonesian citizens, so that children can obey the rules that the state has made and get rights as citizens.

f. Right to get food

All living things need food, including children. For street children, getting food means first working and taking to the streets. For those who are less fortunate, some children are hungry and willing to beg until they eat leftover food in the pile of garbage.

g. The right to access health

All citizens have the right to access health, especially children who are still in the stage of growth and development. Various health problems faced must be immediately checked by a health worker. It is challenging for street children whose identities are not registered to get services. Street children who still have parents and citizenship identities sometimes find it difficult to access health due to economic limitations.

h. Right to recreation

Recreation is essential for a harmonious and complete family for a needed child. But for street children, all the time, both day and night, will be spent on the streets.

i. Right to equality (non-discrimination)

All human beings have the right to equality and not discrimination. For children, living on the streets is not their choice. Economic limitations make children forced to take to the streets to help their parents' burdens and make a living. All children are the same, regardless of race, ethnicity, nation, and religion, but street children are constantly discriminated against from all aspects of life

j. The right to have a role in the development

Children are the successors of future generations, who will change and improve all aspects in the country and throughout the world. Children's education today will affect how children will come. Children have a role in various matters relating to the state administration, including development (Tundzirawati, Binahayati Rusyidi, 2005).

Children are a gift from God for parents who must be guided until the time comes until Children can carry themselves and be responsible for everything that has been done. Children have obligations and rights that must be fulfilled materially, affectionately, psychologically, and mentally. By the pillars of the nation, children have rights that must be fulfilled because if these rights are not fulfilled, the child will tend to have problems and even become a problem (Fikriryandi Putra, Dessy Hasanah, 2015). As mentioned above, the children's rights are updated and added back to the children's rights in chapter III of the Protection Act articles 4 to 19, namely as follows (Sukadi, 2013):

a. The right to live, grow and develop, and participate

Children have the right to live their lives and stay away from the violence that threatens their lives. Children need to pay attention to how they grow and develop, whether they are appropriate or have implications for their development so that children have the right to participate in any activities.

b. Right to worship

As living beings who certainly have a religion, children should have the right to worship according to their faith and beliefs.

c. Right to know parents

Some less fortunate children don't even know who their parents are. The right of children to know who their parents and even their closest family are so that children get protection and a more decent life with their families

d. The right to social security

The state plays a role in providing social security for children so that children will always receive protection, attention, and supervision

e. The right to express and be heard

Children as individuals must also be heard for their opinions, as in Law Article 24 Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection that the State and Government must ensure that children use their rights, such as expressing opinions according to the age and intelligence of the child.

f. Right to rest

For both street children and children who live in peace with the facilities, children's rights remain the same: the right to rest, work, study, play, and other activities.

g. The right to legal protection

Various laws and regulations regarding child protection have been ratified and implemented. Use for child protection when children feel threatened and need protection.

Children need to be protected because children are weak individuals and require the attention of others. Early childhood for children will determine how the child in the future. If the child is at an early age in a free environment without any education and moral teachings, then the child will carry his identity like that until adulthood. Therefore, the environment in which the child is significantly located affects the various growth and development.

Abandoned children are also called street and homeless children, where it is stated by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia that street children are children who part of their time is spent on the streets or in various public places to earn a living (Khoirunnisa, Edith Ratna, 2020). Street children are generally still of school age, where there are street children who are still in school but often live on the streets, and there are street children who do not go to school at all, do not even have parents, and live neglected on the streets. The difference with the homeless, homeless children does not have a place to live. Another difference between street children or abandoned children and the lost s, if the street children are under the age of 16 and the homeless are 16 years and over. More specifically, Soetji Andari categorizes street children into four groups based on their relationship with the family, as follows (Andari, 2016):

- a. *Children on the street* have economic activities and still have family relationships.
- b. *Children of the street* are children who of their time on the streets and have no family relationships.
- c. *children in the street* are children whose all of their time is spent on the streets and come from families who live on the streets
- d. *Vulnerable to be street children* are children who are very vulnerable to being street children due to dropping out of school.

Different from the four groups of street children above, the classification of street children can also be seen from two aspects, namely semi-street children and pure street children. Semi-street children live and earn a living on the streets but still have relationships with relatives (family). It is different with pure street children, namely children who are used to living their lives on the streets and have no relationship with their families (Astri, 2014). For semi-street children, street activities are activities they do every day to earn a living but a family to come home to. In contrast to pure street children who live alone on the streets without ly, ends on the roads become friends in living their lives. Street children who have no family usually live freely to do what they want without supervision, unlike semi-street children who still have families.

In addition to the category or grouping of street children, there are two social-economic characteristics: internal and external factors. Internal factors include age, gender, level of education, type of work, and reasons children take to the streets. While external factors such as the level of violence received by street children and the socio-economic status of street children (Yunda Pamuchtia, 2010). All of these things are very vulnerable to becoming street children and affect the lives of street children. Street children are neglected children full of problems, such as economic problems, nutritional problems, lack of attention from the closest people in their care (Andari, 2016).

For children, street children live a complex, tiring, and dirty life (Rivanlee Anandar, Budi Wibhawa, 2015). If the children are already wandering on the street, the child is not getting the parents' attention. Parents must meet the needs of their children in the form of a decent place to live, healthy food, education, and so on. When the child is an adult and can support himself, the child can build his own family without forgetting the parents who have

nurtured and raised him. Children living on the streets are neglected children and more than that. Children can become homeless, beggars, buskers, and others. As stated in Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2008 concerning street children, homeless people, beggars, and buskers. What is meant is (Achmad, 2019):

- a. Street children are children who carry out various activities on the road starting from 4 to 8 hours per day
- b. A homeless person is a person who does not have a job and a permanent place to live lives, not by proper conditions and norms in society
- c. A beggar is a person or group of people who ask for the mercy of others by begging on the streets to earn income
- d. A singer is a person or group of people who use the art of sound or music to get services or rewards for their performances

The four types of work on the streets above are still lacking when viewed in the field. Several other jobs are also seen on the roads, such as scavengers, market workers, sellers (newspapers, tissues, food, water), shoe shiners, umbrella motorcycle taxis, and thieves or pickpockets. Street children are a big problem in the country, where these children should live like children in general. Children can play, gather with family, eat proper food, clothing, and a proper place to live. Streets or the outside world are hazardous for children, so it is not suitable for their development. Moreover, many cases attract children to commit crimes, such as being forced to become laborers in the market, selling children, victims of market thugs, pickpockets or thieves, and other criminal cases.

Article 2 of Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection shows that the basic principles in child protection are contained in the convention of children's rights. The focus is non-discrimination, namely the direction of children's best interests, the right to life, survival, and development, which must be used as the basis or foundation for implementing child protection. Children need to be protected and cared for and require more precise developmental stimulation. If children are on the streets and hang out with the wrong people without knowing what is right or wrong, then the child will be affected by the pattern of life on the road.

Another article, Article 34, paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution, also states that "the poor and neglected children must be looked after by the state" (Sukadi, 2013). The state or government must respond to various issues concerning the public interest, including child protection. As social beings, children also need acknowledgment from the public or society, not as social waste eradicated. An example is raided on beggars or street children in various city corners; they will be taken to the police station or related security offices. This proves that street children are alarming the peace of others.

Factors Having Children Street

No children want or aspire to be street children; children desire to grasp the world and its contents. Everything that happens is out of the child's control and must be lived on. Children are souls who want to explore all forms of things that make them curious about them. Seeing people closest to him or his parents take to the streets makes him too will follow, know it or

not, because he took to the streets. For this reason, several factors have contributed to the emergence of street children or neglected children, namely (Nurwijayanti, 2012): Micro-level (immediate causes). Factors related to the relationship between children and families include being forced to run away, coercion to work, invitations from friends, family economy, family violence, and divorce.

- a. Meso level (underlying causes). Factors of community habits that require children to work, so that children leave school, look for work out of town until the child is refused not to return to his hometown
- b. Macro-level (primary cause). Job opportunities that do not require significant capital and expertise, as well as the high cost of education

The main factor causing the emergence of street children is the family's economic factor so that it becomes the reason for children to take to the streets. From a financial perspective, children can drop out of school and help their parents earn a living. Another factor is divorce, making the child doubtful and undirected in living his life. Families that are not harmonious make children look for other ways, namely roads or a free world, by living on the streets and hanging out with other street children. When children are on the streets, children will feel the burden they find at home will be forgotten. This can happen because the child has been trapped by external associations, such as drinking, consuming drugs, etc. Having a complete family is everyone's dream, including children—a family who always takes care of each other and supports each other no matter what circumstances come. The social economy is one of the factors for the number of divorces so that it affects the people around them. These factors are very influential for children so that one of the consequences makes children take to the streets.

Individual factors such as mentality are also very influential, whereas psyches such as motivation and enthusiasm in children are lacking. The freedom of life will easily influence children who lack motivation in themselves and others, so they do not think about their future. Then coupled with cultural factors, children violate the values and norms that apply in society. These violations include making money on the streets for leisure, playing gambling, buying and using drugs, and free sex (Titi Stiawati, Budiman Rusli, A. Djadja Saefullah, 2010). This is in stark contrast to the government's expectation that children will be the future successors of the nation with character and big aspirations.

Risk and Effort

When children live on the streets and are abandoned without their parents, the high crime rate and the bleak future are fatal. The crime is either violence or torture. Violence against children is theoretically defined as an injury, both physically, mentally, sexually, and carried out by people who should have responsibility for the child's welfare so that the child will receive losses and threats in terms of health and welfare. Sumjati reiterated that violence is a behavior that causes physical and psychological disturbances to others. The psychological state can be worry, fear, sadness, irritation, irritation, and anger. At the same time, the physical condition can be in the form of wounds, abrasions, bruises, broken bones, and so on (Sandi Praditama, Nurhadi, 2015).

The forms of violence according to the Ministry of Education and Culture (Mendikbud) through Permendikbud No. 82 of 2014 concerning the prevention and control of acts of violence in the educational environment, categories are (Setiani, 2016), a) Harassment in the form of acts of physical and psychological violence, b) Bullying in the form of acts of violence to disturb, disturb and cause trouble, c) Persecution, namely arbitrary acts of torture and oppression, d) Fighting, namely actions in the form of fighting for strength and words, e) Hazing is an act of violence in the introduction and appreciation of the new environment, f) Extortion is an act of extortion, g) Obscenity is an act of vile, dirty, indecent, violating decency and decency, and h) Rape is an act of violence or action force in crushing.

Street children and abandoned children work in one place and travel from one place to another and even across cities. Circumstances that make children live in slum areas, railroad tracks, terminals, markets, under bridges, overhangs of shops, and places that are not even suitable for living. The residence is very vulnerable to bringing danger to children. The food consumed by street children is often limited and less healthy. Some of those who work as scavengers will scavenge leftover food in the trash, thus making the digestion and health of street children often disturbed. In addition to the above, another risk that street children can experience is the high level of drug use. Free association and no supervision from adults make children living on the streets vulnerable to drugs. This is because friends influence him so that children will fall into various misguided and detrimental things to themselves and others.

The problem of street children whose effects will be carried over to the elderly is education, with the slight possibility of children getting an excellent educational opportunity. This happens because of several factors, namely: a) Lack of funds, which makes children who come from deficient economic families unable to finance their children's education, b) Limited-time, making street children whose time is spent on the streets do not have the opportunity to think about education and schools, c) Low willingness to learn, the daily environment of children on the streets, namely gathering with fellow street children and not in school, thus making children less motivated and willing to learn, d) Thoughts about money (Sukadi, 2013).

Street children are not purely the fault of the child or family and not the government or the state in particular. In Indonesia, there is a street and neglected children phenomenon globally. This is natural for developing countries under construction, while street children and neglected children have begun to be overcome for developed countries. In addition to the risks faced by street children, efforts should also be made to improve the welfare of children, namely (Sukadi, 2013):

a. Free tuition fees

If the cost of education for neglected and poor children is freed, parents will no longer try too hard to earn money to give up and force their children to take to the streets.

b. Increase access to scholarships

More and more companies, organizations, or alliances provide scholarships for all children and outstanding or underprivileged students. Parents can take care of various documents to get a scholarship to help with expenses.

c. Increase community participation

Society, in this case, is not only society in general, but society in a broad sense, such as religious leaders, academic leaders, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or community empowerment institutions, orphanages, foster parents, laws from local governments, related agencies.

Handling and Obstacles in Handling Street Children

The problem of street children or neglected children has become the responsibility of parents, society, and the government, both individually and in groups who must play a role and care to deal with the phenomenon of street children that occurs by existing capabilities. By-Law Article 22 Number 23 of 2002 concerning child protection, the state and government must provide support or assistance with facilities and infrastructure in carrying out child protection (Sukadi, 2013). The existence of the rulers and the government in charge of protecting and regulating public affairs, of course, has a much more significant and strategic portion or amount of responsibility in terms of handling street children. It is also stated that the policies made by the government are the key in handling various community problems, especially the handling of street children. Implementation of different policies ranging from administrative to environmental factors of these policies (Sakman, 2016)

As mentioned earlier, street children or neglected children are related to social welfare. The purpose of the state in the opening of the 1945 Constitution is to promote the public interest, educate the nation's life and participate in carrying out world order based on independence, eternal peace, and social justice (Achmad, 2019). It can be seen that the state's goal is apparent in the welfare of the people, including children. The state has taken many measures to resolve social inequalities, including tackling the phenomenon of the street and neglected children, but cases occurring in the field are increasing. Several city governments have prevented street children, such as Makassar, Yogyakarta, Palembang, and other cities.

The following countermeasures have begun to be implemented in the city of Makassar in the Regional Regulation number 2 of 2008, which was carried out by the Makassar city government (Achmad, 2019):

- a. The existence of coaching programs, such as prevention coaching, further coaching, and social rehabilitation
- b. There are firm actions for those who deliberately exploit children to reduce the exploitation behavior of street children
- c. There are planned and directed empowerment activities for families in the context of strengthening for each individual
- d. There is further guidance on empowerment activities that have been carried out previously
- e. The existence of community participation in terms of getting used to providing financial assistance or fees for street children so that activities do not occur on the streets.

Some cities, such as Palembang, have started to implement data collection on street children through a web application (internet), making it easy for the Social Service or those with interest in data collection and management of street children or neglected children (Seftia Putri Muda, Terttiaavini, 2018). The times have made the work of various groups easier, one

of which is data collection. Web applications make it easy for anyone to use them, thus helping do things generally broader in scope. As a big city, the city of Yogyakarta also has a high rate of street children cases. Not only criminal law, handling, and efforts are also being carried out, such as installing billboards or warning boards at every operating point for street children. Handling is carried out, such as attention, understanding, coaching, and assistance. One example of the coaching and mentoring being out is an Independent Children's Shelter (Nurwijayanti, 2012).

Making or establishing a shelter for street children is one of the government's best ways to deal with many street children. The top has several goals for street children, namely, (1) Re-establishing the attitudes and behavior of deviant children by the values prevailing in society, (2) Attempting to attract children to return home because children who already feel free on the streets will not want to return home with various problems, and (3) Providing various services as an alternative in meeting the needs of children, including their future needs to become more productive citizens and communities (Ahmad Fauzi, 2016).

In addition to the treatment in these cities, other treatments can be done by providing a place or rehabilitation center where various skills are taught, such as sewing, weaving, and others. The density of big cities and development makes families from low-income families less likely to find jobs, especially those with low education. For this reason, the government's role in creating jobs or business capital for low-income people is very much needed. In some conditions, the various treatments that have been carried out will not be able to be carried out, so an approach to the relevant actors is needed. Communication between the government or related agencies with parents or street children is also required,

About the empowerment of street children, one thing that can be done to reduce the number of street children is to provide them with an education. Education is the first step in opening their mindset to think better. Many street children whose way of thinking is short, such as begging and scavenging, immediately get money. Spreading the mentality of street children, that by bringing education, science can open a more comprehensive way of thinking so that their creativity is awakened. Many of the street children are wholly uninterested. They lack the motivation to go into education, especially their tough character because their environment influences them. Therefore, the government, community, or interested institutions must have the right strategy for street children. The process is in the form of appropriate learning management according to the living conditions of street children. The administration must be prepared carefully, starting from planning, implementing learning, up to evaluating (Raharjo, 2018).

In addition to empowerment through education, other empowerment patterns that local governments can carry out are (Purwaningsih, 2013):

- a. Paying attention and opening up opportunities
- b. Carry out sectoral programs seriously and continuously
- c. There is a development program
- d. The existence of thuggery and crime prevention
- e. Changing behavior and morals

- f. Basic needs fulfillment program
- g. Implementation of the program in an integrated and gradual manner
- h. Psychosocial approach with the target group
- i. Increase production capacity and create added value.

The government should cooperate with students to solve problems faced by the state role of students. This is very effective in educational institutions, the community, and a broader scope by taking to the field. Many students or students, with their initiative, establish various kinds of communities by devoting themselves as volunteers to helping the government. These volunteers are usually called volunteers who work through a heart call to educate the nation's less fortunate children.

In the previous discussion, the third point regarding the emergence of street children is that street work does not require expertise, so they do not need school or higher education. Examples such as buskers and scavengers. When viewed from the type of work, the job is a job that is rated at the bottom. But what happens is that, for those who are always singing on the streets every day, they even earn more than the salaries of civil servants. Therefore, there are still many and more and more workers on the streets. This is a PR for the government in solving the situation. The handling carried out by the government or related institutions and agencies does not immediately get results quickly; many things must be considered. The government must know who to deal with and deal with first. Like cloudy water, you can't clean the ends if you haven't found the base.

Handling in the protection of children's rights by the government has been arranged in such a way, but in its implementation, there are always obstacles to be faced. There must be cooperation from various parties in dealing with multiple phenomena of street children or neglected children. The constraints in question include (Sukadi, 2013), implementation of law enforcement regarding the lack of supporting facilities and infrastructure, not all government programs have been implemented effectively, due to the low economic level of the Indonesian people, lack of public knowledge about children's rights, understanding of the provisions of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child from the community and agencies related problems are still lacking, educators are less professional in handling cases of children in school, lack of coordination between social organizations and government, lack of well-established cross-sectoral and international cooperation.

Every problem must have obstacles in its resolution, and depending on how to respond to it, in this case, the government continues always to improve and find solutions from the point of the problem. The government must also know that the essential thing in handling street children is to understand the characteristics of street children from different regions to find out the most appropriate model and method to use (Asniar Khumas, 1999). The resolution that is carried out also does not always use violence or through legal channels (law), but the right approach is needed. The system can be from culture, religion, and feelings (heart). Efforts to minimize new problems arising from existing initial issues.

Conclusion

Children are the successors of descendants (family) and the nation's next-generation; they deserve to be given love, protection, supervision, proper housing facilities, and other needs. Children as living and social beings who also have obligations and rights that must be given, such as the right to play, the right to have a name and identity, the right to protection, the right to education, the right to grow and develop, the right to be heard, the freedom to health insurance, the right to rest and recreation, the right to food and housing. And proper clothing and other rights that children need to have. For less fortunate children, the rights mentioned above will be complicated for children to get. Being a street child and neglected is a severe problem for children. Various factors that cause the phenomenon of street children are family economic factors, divorce cases, challenging job opportunities in big cities, and various other factors. This condition is awful for children, especially the risk of crime such as violence committed against children. Various factors that cause the phenomenon of street children are family economic factors, divorce cases, challenging job opportunities in big cities, and various other factors. This condition has a terrible impact on children, especially the risk of crime such as violence against children. The government has made multiple efforts, namely constructing foster homes, community empowerment, and another handling. For this reason, the community and the government to prosper children to reduce inequality and cases related to children. The central government must continue to coordinate with local governments in collecting community data, especially children who have implications for being street and neglected children. Community empowerment helps the community's economy by utilizing the skills and will they have. Another effort that can be done is population transmigration or moving people from densely populated cities to towns or villages with minimal population. In addition, it returns residents who are not native to their territory, so they do not overcrowd the city.

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