
Fulfillment of The Constitutional Rights of Abandoned Children Victims of Economic Exploitation

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Abstract

The existence of abandoned children who are victims of economic exploitation in Gorontalo City is very worrying because many cases related to violence and guarantees of human rights to children are not fulfilled. This study aims to describe the fulfillment of the constitutional rights of abandoned children as victims of economic exploitation and the factors that cause them. The approach of this writing is the statutory approach and the case approach. The results showed that the fulfillment of children's rights in Gorontalo City was carried out through assessment efforts, Regional Apparatus Organizational Cooperation (OPD), implementation of raids and interventions, provision of protective cars (Mobil Keliling) and mobile motorbikes (Motor Keliling), and the use of shelter facilities. Inhibiting factors for the fulfillment of rights include the economic difficulties of parents, education for children and families has not been enough to help, for reasons of carrying out economic activities on their desires and demands. The findings of this study are the absence of regulations in the form of regional regulations that legalize repressive actions. The Regional Integrated Service Unit (UPTD) is not yet autonomous, causing less effective intervention or PKH and other assistance is only incidental and do not meet needs. It is necessary to intervene in the village by forming child facilitators to help coordinate and communicate with the government to facilitate rehabilitation, economic, psychological, and other counseling activities.

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1. Introduction

"Every child has the right to survive, grow and develop and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination." Thus, reads Article 28B Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, which guarantees the protection of the constitutional rights of neglected children. The article's explanation emphasizes ensuring the fulfillment of the rights and protection of children as part of human rights. Children as successors of offspring are born from legal marriages, have positions, and are issues that concern the community, especially regarding their rights in the family and how both parents should treat them even in the life of society, and the State.¹ Therefore, every component of the nation, government and non-government, has a serious obligation to pay attention to the growth and development of children, family, community, and Government. ²Guarantees of protection must also be given to the potential of children, which must be developed as well as possible and protected from acts of violence and discrimination so that the constitutional rights of children are guaranteed and fulfilled so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally according to their abilities. ³ This is the State in Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection which has been amended into Law No. 35 of 2014. Meanwhile, child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and protection from violence and discrimination.⁴ There are provisions governing the constitutional rights of children as described below, as regulated in Article 34 of the 1945 Constitution, which explicitly mandates that the poor and neglected children are cared for by the State. In addition, the State of Indonesia has also ratified the World Convention on the Rights of the Child through Presidential Decree no. 39 of 1990. Provisions on child welfare as in Law no. 4 of 1979, where in Article 2 it is explained that:

¹ Pratiwi, D. S. (2017). "Tinjauan Yuridis Tanggungjawab Orang Tua Terhadap Anak Di Bawah Umur Akibat Perceraian Orang Tuanya", *Gloria Yuris Jurnal Hukum*, 5 (3)

² Gultom, M. (2012). *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Dan Perempuan*. Bandung: PT. Rafika Aditama, p. 29

³ Explanation of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection

⁴ Look at Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection

Section (1)

Children have the right to welfare, care, care, and guidance based on affection both within their family and in special care to grow and develop properly.

Section (2)

explains that children have the right to services to develop their abilities and social life, in accordance with the culture and personality of the nation, to become good and useful citizens.

Section (3)

contains that the child has the right to care and protection, both during the womb and after birth.

Section (4)

Children have the right to properly protect against the environment that can harm or hinder their growth and development.

Article 11 of this Law also explains that child welfare efforts consist of fostering, developing, preventing, and rehabilitating efforts by the Government and the community.⁵ Government Regulation Number 2 of 1988 concerning Child Welfare Efforts for Children with Problems states in Articles 5-6 that child can be used as foster children whose mental development is to return to normal and natural conditions for children to grow and develop properly. These children include those who do not have parents, neglected children, and those with behavior problems. While in Child Protection Law no. 35 of 2014, the State guarantees the welfare of every citizen, including the protection of children's rights, which are human rights.

The current phenomenon is that many neglected children arise due to several factors, namely parental divorce, parental death, domestic violence experienced by children, and other causes. As in Gorontalo City, there are several neglected children, as shown in the data in the following table:

Tabel 1.

Data on Child Abandonment Cases in Gorontalo City

GORONTALO CITY AREA	Total		
	2018	2019	2020
Dumbo Raya	4	1	-
Kota Timur	57	32	15
Kota Utara	2	10	-
Sipatana	11	7	3
Kota Tengah	17	15	9

⁵ Look at Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare

Dungingi	144	68	74
Kota Barat	34	51	28
Kota Selatan	19	112	56
Hulonthalangi	50	28	24
Total	338	324	209

Some of the criteria for a child to enter into a condition as a worker, among others, work full time (full time) for an early age, too much time used to work, work that causes physical, social, and psychological pressure, insufficient wages, too many responsibilities, work that hinders access to education, work that reduces the dignity and self-esteem of children, and works that impairs social and psychological development.⁶

While data from the Women and Children Protection Sector (PPA) of Gorontalo City, there are neglected children who even become victims of exploitation, especially in meeting the family's economic needs. In 2020 there were 54 cases of neglected children in Gorontalo City spread over nine sub-districts and are represented into three categories: domestic violence, abuse, and unclear child custody handled by the PPA unit. The definition of an *Abandoned Child* is a child whose needs are not met properly, physically, mentally, spiritually, socially, and economically.⁷ The factors mentioned above trigger problems in terms of fulfilling constitutional rights such as subsistence and children's rights not to be discriminated against. As a result, children become neglected and forced to fend for themselves to meet their needs, even including being victims of exploitation by others. The general definition of exploitation of children is to employ a child to make a profit.⁸

Exploitation is only for economic purposes without considering the sense of propriety, justice, and welfare compensation. The exploitation of children refers to discriminatory attitudes or arbitrary treatment of children by the family or society.⁹ Forcing children to do something for economic, social, or political interests without

⁶ Iryani, B., and Priyarsono. (2013). "Eksplorasi terhadap Anak yang Bekerja di Indonesia". *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Pembangunan di Indonesia*. 13 (2).

⁷ Nurhayati Abdullah, Head of PPA Gorontalo City (Interview, 5 Maret 2021)

⁸ Piri, M. T. (2013). "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Tindakan Eksploitasi Anak (Kajian Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002)". *Lex Administratum*. 1 (2)

⁹ Saleh, S. & Akhir, M. (2016). "Eksplorasi Pekerja Anak Pemulung". *Jurnal Equilibrium Pendidikan Sosiologi*. 4 (1)

paying attention to children's rights to get protection following their physical, psychological, and social status development. Regarding the maintenance issue, both parents must be responsible for all forms of the fulfillment of all rights attached to the child.¹⁰

According to data from the PPA Division of Gorontalo City, various problems of children in the field, especially those related to neglected children, are the violence they experience, such as being victims of exploitation by becoming the backbone of the family and even other people who deliberately make children as workers to fulfill their daily needs. Overcoming cases of exploitation and violence for neglected children who are still at an early age and of school age, such as selling, carrying piggy banks, and other children's activities, certainly need support from all parties, especially in the effort to achieve Gorontalo City as a Child-Friendly City.

2. Problem Statement

Based on the description and background above, the writer takes the formulation of the problem of How to Fulfill the Constitutional Rights of Abandoned Children Victims of Economic Exploitation and Its Inhibiting Factors in Gorontalo City.

3. Methods

The research approach used is the statutory and case approach. The legislation approach is intended to see the constitutional rights of neglected children as regulated in various laws and regulations. In contrast, The function of the case approach is to see the implementation of the fulfillment of the rights of neglected children in Gorontalo City. The legal materials used are primary and secondary, which are analyzed qualitatively.

4. Discussion

Children have an important role as the next generation of humanity. The involvement of children in fulfilling the family's economy is natural. However, if their involvement is accompanied by threats and violence and is involved in everyday work but is employed inhumanely, it will harm the child's psychology, Education, and physical

¹⁰ Alauddin, A. (2018). "Analisis Yuridis Tanggung Jawab Ayah Kandung Jawab Terhadap Nafkah Anak Setelah Perceraian". *Al-Ahkam Jurnal Hukum Pidana Islam*. 1 (1)

health. So, it can be realized and not realized that children will lose some of their rights to grow and develop. Parents who are supposed to protect children's rights for protecting them to become persons who employ children unfairly, even though individuals who exploit children economically and sexually can be punished by Article 76 I of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning protection Child.¹¹ Indonesia, in this case, already has Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower to protect children. However, it turns out that many working children are still exploited following the criteria set by UNICEF. Data from 2010 shows that as many as 10.80% of working children who are still in school work 35 hours or more a week. Assuming five working days a week, they work 7 hours per day, while school hours average between 5 and 6 hours a day.¹²

The city of Gorontalo can be seen clearly by many children on the streets who carry out various activities from morning to night. These children are usually seen on the streets, precisely in the Gorontalo Mall area, in front of the Baiturrahim Great Mosque, shopping centers, restaurants, and almost every hospital and other public service place. Abandoned children do not live appropriately because children in their lives in terminals do not have the opportunity to receive Education in schools according to their interests and talents. Children do not get good health services, and children eat food carelessly that are not nutritious.¹³ The exploitation of children in the economic field is often found in urban communities that are categorized as poor due to competition in obtaining jobs, so; that many urban residents do not get decent jobs because they do not have the skills and expertise that they live in poverty, so that the potential for exploitation of children becomes the greater it is. ¹⁴in dealing with and overcoming the many problems of children that have occurred so far, especially victims of economic exploitation, The PPA Unit of Gorontalo City has made various efforts in order to fulfill children's rights as below;

¹¹ Listriyani, R. (2020). "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Orang Tua Yang Melakukan Eksploitasi Anak Di Kota Pontianak". *Journal Fatwa Hukum*. 3 (2)

¹² Zutema, A. K. S. & Nurwati, N. (2020). "Eksploitasi Anak Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia Dengan Tingkat Kematian Anak" *Focus: Jurnal Pekerjaan Sosial*. 3 (2), p. 91-109

¹³ Street children do not live appropriately because children in their lives in terminals do not have the opportunity to receive education in schools according to their interests and talents. Children do not get good health services; children eat food carelessly that is not nutritious..

¹⁴ Tumengkol, M. R. (2016). "Eksploitasi Anak Pada Keluarga Miskin Di Kelurahan Tona I Kecamatan Tahuna Timur Kabupaten Kepulauan Sangihe". *Jurnal Holistik*, 17 (1)

4.1 Assessment and Mentoring

The emergence of neglected children's problems was revealed when the Gorontalo City PPA (Women and Children Protection) team and officers went to the field and carried out assessments, starting from the presence of children who married at an early age and were unable to pay for their lives, victims of divorce, violence, economic difficulties of people. Old and so on. This indicates the lack of understanding of the function of parents so that many children are entrusted to their aunts, grandmothers, and other relatives. For children who practice economics, for example, there are many at crossroads, malls, and other public service places, so the PPA of Gorontalo City has taken several steps, namely;¹⁵

1) Monitor and visit the child

The PPA team usually monitors children for several days to ensure that the activities carried out are related to children's daily activities in carrying out economic activities such as selling and carrying piggy banks. After that, the team went to the child and invited them to talk and conduct interviews regarding the reasons and motivations for them to practice buying and selling, which was due to necessity. In addition, a child admits that he is forced to sell to pay for his brother's college tuition and pays for the rent at his aunt's house, where he is deposited.

2) Education

After getting data from the results of monitoring and interviews with the child, the PPA provides an explanation and understanding to the child about what they (the child) must do at this time and gives advice on the importance of studying and going to school and then meeting their parents. This Education is also carried out to the parents of the child, in particular giving an understanding regarding the child's rights so that they are not employed at an early age, and the responsibility for living is still borne by the father and mother.

3) Accompaniment

¹⁵ Interview with Head of PPA Division: Nurhayati Abdullah

Regarding children who experience economic and otherwise violence, PPA takes a sensitive approach to children who are currently facing difficulties or after experiencing problem situations while still placing them as children so that they feel always protected even though some are already married. Assistance and protection of children through the fulfillment of rights in children's forums, integrated community-based child protection, which is spread over 9 (nine) Districts (Dumbo Raya, North City, East City, Sibatana, Central City, Dungingi, West City, South City, and Hulonthalangi).

4.2 Regional Apparatus Organization Coordination

Efforts to deal with the problem of neglected children need synchronization from several parties to hold the programs properly. Therefore, the PPA coordinates and collaborates with several parties, namely the Social Service, Education Office, Provincial LPA, and Child Protection Service throughout the Regency and Gorontalo Province. The involvement of many OPDs to provide mental assistance and restore children's social functioning through psychologists and assessment through the P2TP2A unit and the Family Learning Center (Puspaga) located in Jalan Bali, Gorontalo City. This collaboration is carried out regarding the presence of children with problems in the field. According to Nurhayati, usually, children on the streets do come from not only the city of Gontalo but also other areas such as the Bone Bolango, Boalemo, and Gorontalo districts. This happens because Gorontalo City is a service city, whereas a gathering place for people from all directions to carry out activities, including children in selling, it is not uncommon to get violence and bad treatment by the environment. Therefore, communication and coordination with all stakeholders will determine whether or not the process and the provision of protection for children, especially those who are neglected, carry out activities for more than 6 hours on the road.

4.3 Raids and Interventions

In an effort to protect children, PPA takes steps and efforts that, if judged humanely, are not wise because they must be forced through raids. This activity was carried out in several centers and places where children were active, then took them to

temporary shelters for assessment (interviews, questions, and answers). After that, it is returned to the parents. Not only unwise but the obstacle faced in carrying out the raid was the PPA's resources were still limited because there were other responsibilities, including budget adequacy, which was not available when unexpected events occurred. Therefore, the PPA unit cooperates with the Satpol PP in raids in several locations such as shopping centers and crossroads, more precisely at the T-junction of Jalan Sudirman, Bunda Hospital Jalan Irian, Andalas, Mall, and Kelurahan Tapa.

Meanwhile, in terms of intervention and problem solving of PPA, several efforts were made, namely;

- 1) Rehabilitation of problem children. At this stage, PPA provides legal services, psychology, health, and other assistance to children and parents. Psychological and legal assistance usually involves LPKA and other legal observers if the problem involves acts of violence experienced by the child.
- 2) Parents are also provided assistance through the Family Hope Program (PKH) through the Social Service so that their lives are fulfilled and do not ask children to do selling activities, a form of exploitation. Especially amid a pandemic, cases of children like this are increasing because parents do not have income, so it is necessary to evaluate the service and government officials on this condition.
- 3) Another form of intervention is collaborating with security forces such as malls to prohibit children from selling in the vicinity of the location. In addition, Babin, Babinkatibmas, and Kapolsek carry out regular education and persuasive approaches to children and parents.

4.6 Provision of Molin and Torling Facilities

In order to facilitate the provision of protection for abandoned children and those who experience difficulties and violence, the PPA provides facilities for official protection cars (Mobil Keliling/Molin) and mobile motorbikes (Motor Keliling/Torling) originating from ministry grants for districts and cities in all provinces in Indonesia. This is used for outreach cases, for example, clients (victims)

or children from other districts, so the child can be escorted to his place of origin with this facility. In addition, coordination was first carried out through the Symphony (Information System) program to facilitate communication and case handling. Not only that, Modin and Torling also help PPA in carrying out operations in the field so that children can be handled quickly. However, on the other hand, there are still other shortcomings, such as budget, because sometimes PPA does not budget. Then some cases suddenly appear and need a final settlement as soon as possible, thus hampering the fulfillment of children's rights.

4.4 Utilization of Shelters in Gorontalo Province

When children experience problems with all forms of exploitation they receive, the PPA unit immediately assists until the problem can be resolved. For example, suppose children are abused and violent, including economic matters. In that case, assistance is carried out by bringing them to a safe house, and then an intervention process is carried out until the provision of foster parents. PPA acknowledged that the adoption process took quite some time, so the steps or efforts temporarily entrust them to the Ummu Syaidah halfway house belonging to the Gorontalo Province while looking for foster parents. This is because the PPA of Gorontalo City does not yet have its own Safe House (autonomously), so it still utilizes the halfway house belonging to the province of Gorontalo. So far, assistance for children in safe houses has also been carried out through the Gorontalo Regency LPA, which operates as an orphanage because it is not yet available in Gorontalo City. Likewise, troubled children from the regencies of Boalemo and Pohuwato are placed in temporary care until they are returned to their position. The social service has proposed safe houses to become autonomous (UPTD) since 2020, but there has been no progress. While the PPA itself has applied to the Gorontalo City DPRD session. Meanwhile, based on the findings and facts on the ground that there are several factors behind the obstruction of the protection and fulfillment of children's rights, including;

4.5 Children's Desire

The family is a bond or group that has a critical role in social life, especially in fulfilling children's rights and forming children's character as a form of internal child

protection. This phenomenon is very influential, so if it is not fulfilled, it will have implications for social problems, especially in child exploitation cases. Economic activities carried out by children, especially in Gorontalo City, occur because of the encouragement or desire of the children themselves. Children carry out economic activities by coming alone in a business entity or the like to offer labor through informal procedures and to receive rewards (wages).

While children use society's social view to get the public's pity and mercy, the child recognizes the purpose of collecting a certain amount of money to meet the needs of various aspects, one of which is education and other needs he wants. One example of a child doing economic activities explained that the money earned was used to buy cellphones and meet the needs of schools currently based online.

Based on the statement above, the social structure becomes important in observing children from the phenomenon of exploitation. The position that contains the relationship between parents and children should be applied in the field of life, including economic activities. Parents should place more importance on the rights and needs of the child as an important element in their duties and obligations to meet their needs, as well as become an internal institution within the family scope that pays more attention to, intervenes, and limits children's activities as a form of preventing the economic exploitation of children.

4.6 Lack of Understanding of Parents

The problem of child exploitation is also caused by parents' lack of understanding regarding the fulfillment of children's rights. Parents who do not know clearly and in detail what children's rights often result in the parents themselves not hesitate to send their children to the streets to carry out economic activities. This also happens because of the inability of parents to meet their needs which in turn use their children to earn money for themselves. Simply put, the lack of understanding of parents in the lower economic class has been indoctrinated that working and making money alone is more than enough without having to receive an education because it is very difficult to think that school only spends money and time while eating. This factor causes the problem of child exploitation always arises. This is supported by the

results of an interview with one of the children who was met on the street carrying out economic activities by trading snacks, and the child stated that they were required to sell until their merchandise ran out, from morning to evening or night, if they don't finish their job they were not allowed to go home. by his parents. Not only trading, but some children carry out economic activities such as begging or singing in various areas of Gorontalo City.

Awareness and understanding of parents are important in this position because even though they are no longer husband and wife, children are still children whose needs must be met. This neglect results in a child inevitably having to find the money for himself because his parents' relatives are unable to meet their needs because they have dependents, have a lower economy, do not have a job, or are of an age that does not allow them to work. Furthermore, the Head of PPA also explained that the number of children carrying out economic activities is very large, so with limited human resources and difficult coordination with other relevant agencies, the impact on solving child exploitation cases is ineffective. Therefore, based on the statement that the role of parents towards children is very large, the protection of children is held firmly by their parents. The government, as an accomplice on behalf of the state, is only an additional part to guarantee and protect the rights of these children so that they can run ideally and are not violated. Therefore, it is appropriate for the child's parents to better understand the life and welfare of the child. However, it is undeniable that some parents still lack understanding of children, so they do not think that the emergence of exploitation of children will have a bad impact on children and their future.

4.7 Parents' Economic Difficulties

The phenomenon of child exploitation does not escape the reasons that dominate the economic status. Based on the findings in the field, there are several confessions from children or their parents who claim that their parents do not have precarious jobs, low-income jobs, and some even have no work at all. Some parents also claim that the results of their work are insufficient to meet the family's daily needs of the family, so it has implications for their children, who are also used as tools to help their parents earn a living. The price of basic commodities continues to increase, and the high

needs and other expenses continue to increase, as well as school education that requires money requires children to get into work to earn money from an early age. The phenomenon of child exploitation is because the parents' economic level is also based on the low level of education that their parents carry. This causes the child's parents to find it difficult to get a decent job, so their economy is weak.

4.8 No Set of Rules (Gorontalo City Regional Regulation)

As has been emphasized in Article 34 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Paragraph (10) that the poor and neglected children are cared for by the State indicates that the government (the State), through its constitution, guarantees the life and welfare of children, in addition to the provisions of Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. Therefore, the local government must follow up with a set of rules that can guarantee the life and sustainability of children. ¹⁶Based on data and explanations from the Gorontalo City Social and Empowerment Service, the large number of neglected children in Gorontalo City makes many people uncomfortable, while Regional Regulations (Perda) are not yet available. The Social Service and the PM of Gorontalo City have often been involved in the field, especially in providing education and even assistance for the needs of clothing, food, and clothing to the underprivileged. However, it is still insufficient, so joint participation is needed in dealing with the problems of neglected children and the poor.

Meanwhile, repressive measures cannot be carried out because there is no formal legitimacy from the local government regarding the availability of regulatory instruments. The City of Gorontalo does not yet have a special regulation to prevent acts of child exploitation, so conducting raids on streets, public places, and so on is not something that can guarantee the maximum implementation of protection against child exploitation. The benefits of this regulation certainly regulate order, especially in public places, prohibiting economic activities carried out by children in places such as restaurants, entertainment, educational environments, and other public places. In a sense, local regulations are evaluation material for local governments to regulate, prohibit and strengthen the duties and roles of their respective institutions on the

¹⁶ Endang Hulumudi, Head of Social Rehabilitation and Social Security Protection Division of Gorontalo

issue of child exploitation. The City of Gorontalo does not yet have a special regulation to prevent acts of child exploitation, so conducting raids on streets, public places, and so on is not something that can guarantee the maximum implementation of protection against child exploitation. The benefits of this regulation certainly regulate order, especially in public places, prohibiting economic activities carried out by children in places such as restaurants, entertainment, educational environments, and other public places. In a sense, local regulations are evaluation material for local governments to regulate, prohibit and strengthen the duties and roles of their respective institutions on the issue of child exploitation.

4.9 Limited Resources and Budget, as well as Regional Integrated Service Unit (UPTD) Not yet Autonomous

Resources and budget are important for the PPA Unit in resolving child exploitation cases. According to the Head of PPA, the obstacles to implementing child protection, especially for those who experience problems of exploitation, are still constrained by limited resources and budgets. When the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) has finished proposing a budget, a case occurs, and the budget cannot reach it. So the impact on the case settlement has been hampered even though the PPA has assessed it. This means that the budget is limited to support work in solving child exploitation cases in 50 Kelurahan, 9 Sub-districts in the City of Gorontalo, and does not guarantee that the implementation will run optimally.

Furthermore, the obstacle is that the Regional Integrated Service Unit (UPTD) in Gorontalo City is not yet autonomous. Until now, the City of Gorontalo does not have or is still in the process of being proposed to the Regional Integrated Service Unit (UPTD), whose advantages are autonomous with a wider reach, also including legal and psychological staff and so on, to carry out the functions of public complaint services, victim outreach, management cases, temporary shelter, mediation and assistance to victims. So that in solving cases of child exploitation by the PPA Unit of Gorontalo City, whose UPTD PPA is not yet independent, they still place clients in the Gorontalo Province Shelter House.

With the various conditions and problems above, the researcher would like to give a comparative thought, namely that OPD's coordination and cooperation are important to maximize resources, budget, and appropriate steps in providing services, especially protection for neglected children. Meanwhile, Regional Regulations are urgent to be issued considering the spirit of seeking child-friendly cities in providing certainty in taking action. There needs to be another element as a representative of the local government in each sub-district specifically dealing with children's problems related to the condition and whereabouts of parents. The existence of UPTD Mandiri, such as Safe House, is certainly a useful forum because it has a system to connect all stakeholders, including prospective foster parents. The role of the community is also very important, both individuals, social institutions, education, religion, NGOs, and the mass media.

5. Conclusion

In an effort to fulfill children's rights in the city of Gorontalo, efforts have been made in the form of assessment and assistance; Related Party Coordination; Raids and Interventions; Provision of Protective Service Car Facilities (Mobil Keliling/Molin), and Mobile Motorcycles (Motor Keliling/Torling); Cooperating with Gorontalo Province regarding the use of the Shelter House facility. Efforts and strategies carried out by the Gorontalo City government through the relevant agencies obtained the fact that the provision of protection for abandoned children, especially those experiencing economic exploitation, has not been maximally carried out because, until now, there are still children who make transactions at the crossroads of Gorontalo City, shopping centers, houses. Hospitals and other public services. Implementing education for children and parents is not enough to help solve problems because many still carry out economic activities for reasons of their own will, as well as the demands of family needs. Implementing the raids was not the right thing and seemed like a step that reflected injustice for them because some of them had the status of being the backbone of the family, and there was no set of rules that legalized the action. The interventions that have been carried out have not been effective because PKH social assistance is only incidental and does not meet the necessities of life (clothing, board, and clothing).

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Law

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