

Juridical Review of the Criminal Acts of Economic Exploitation of Children

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Abstract

Exploitation of children is an act that is prohibited by statutory regulations. Several laws and regulations, both the results of ratification of international conventions and laws and regulations issued by Indonesia. This study aims to analyze the criminal sanctions against child exploitation actors in Indonesia. The research method used is the normative juridical method, which is sourced from statutory regulations and literature. The research results show that child exploitation still occurs in Indonesia. The reason for the economic exploitation of children is poverty. The existence of criminal sanctions contained in statutory regulations has not yet provided a deterrent effect for perpetrators of child exploitation. So it is necessary to have the role of the central and local governments in order to reduce child exploitation, namely by enforcing both laws and regional regulations. Law enforcers, especially prosecutors and judges, provide maximum sanctions or threats to perpetrators of child exploitation. Exploitation of child labor will eliminate the existing rights of children such as playing and learning.

Keywords

child exploitation; children's rights; economy; legal protection



I. Introduction

The number of poverty in Indonesia based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in March 2019 reached 25.14 million people or around 9.82% of the total population in Indonesia (BPS, 2019). High poverty and increasing economic needs make parents turn their children into breadwinners at an early age. The child is not only used as a worker but there are parents who are willing to sell their children to meet the economic needs of the family. Article 1 point (1) of Law Number 23 Year 2002 regarding child protection, what is meant by child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb. The existence of children at this time is still vulnerable to all forms of crime, so they must get protection from the family environment as the scope of growth and development and must provide protection and security for children. The act of employing children is known as a crime of child exploitation. Economic exploitation of children is the unethical use of children in order to gain economic benefits, either in the form of money or the equivalent of money. The use of children as objects of earning money. It also means that children are money-printing machines that can meet family needs.

Elucidation of Article 66 of Law 35 of 2014 explains that what is meant by "being economically exploited" is an act with or without the consent of a child who is a victim which includes but is not limited to prostitution, forced labor or service, slavery or practices similar to slavery, oppression, extortion, using physical, sexual, reproductive organs, or illegally removing or transplanting organs and/or body tissue or utilizing the power or ability of the child by another party to obtain material benefits.

The definition of child protection according to Law Number 35 of 2014, Child Protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity and dignity of children. because their time should be used for studying, playing, having fun, being in a peaceful atmosphere, getting opportunities and facilities for learning. And children should receive protection from the family against all forms of violence, discrimination and exploitation, both verbal and non-verbal actions from the community and in this action the role of the family is needed. The family is the smallest unit in society which consists of husband and wife, or husband and wife and their children, or father and child, or mother and child, or blood family in a straight line up or down to the third degree therefore. The family is a part of society that plays an important role in forming a healthy culture (Tumengkol, 2016). From within the family, education begins for individuals, and from within the family a good social order will be created, so that it will build a culture, especially a culture of healthy living. Family is the initial foundation for the formation of children's character, especially parents or guardians, what is meant by parents is the father and/or biological mother, or father and/or stepmother, or father and/or adoptive mother and the definition of guardian is a person or body in reality exercising parental power over the child.

Free from all forms of violence, including the exploitation of children economically, is a human right that has been guaranteed internationally in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (KHA). In the CRC, every country is required to take various protection measures in order to fulfill these rights, so that every child can grow and develop in a safe and stable environment.(Windari, 2019).

Legal protection for children is an obligation for the entire community, state, government, family and parents, which lies in article 25 to ensure the welfare, security, comfort of children in their growth and development and the formation of children's character. In the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 28D paragraph (1) it is stated that, "everyone has the right to recognition, guarantees, protection and legal certainty that is just and equal treatment before the law". This article states that there is a recognition and guarantee of equal protection before the law, this article becomes the basis for the recognition of the protection of children's rights. Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Indonesia through Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990, and implementing the rights of the child, the obligation of participating countries to implement children's rights (Darmini Roza, 2018).

II. Research Methods

This research requires a lot of study and data sources from Internet articles and library materials, therefore this research uses normative research methods in which research This uses secondary data such as Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, According to Article 13 paragraph (1) letter b of Law 23/2002, Article 88 of Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection, scientific books and previous research data with cases that have been through court decisions, this study also uses the research library research method where case data is widely available on the internet and then draws conclusions and suggestions from all research.

III. Results And Discussion

Child labor is the most common source of child exploitation and abuse in the world today. At least 250 million children between the ages of five and fourteen work in developing countries. Approximately 120 million of these children work full-time, and tens of millions of these children work under oppressive, exploitative and dangerous conditions (Setyawan, 2018). Where a child should be playing and studying instead of being asked to work as a beggar on the streets by his own parents and family, this act of economic exploitation of children is an act that violates children's rights. Seeing all these things, of course, apart from long-term losses for these children, they are also very vulnerable to violence, exploitation of labor, abuse and the economy. Children are prone to experiencing these actions, because generally the jobs they do do not have job segmentation based on age (Lismaida, 2017). According to my analysis from several studies that have been conducted, there are still many parents and employers that there is a criminal law for employing minors and this regulation is contained in Law Number 35 of 2014, amendments to Law No. 22 of 2002 Child Protection, According to Article 13 paragraph (1) letter b of Law 23/2002, Article 88 of Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection. In the Child Protection Law it is not justified to work in order to help the family's economy either unconsciously or deliberately.

There are several factors behind the exploitation of children both internally and externally, including:

1. Economic factors are the most dominant factor causing child trafficking. Family economic factors can have a positive and negative effect on the development of children in the household. This is because the family has a lot of functions in the development of the family. Actually, the family has a function that is not only limited to being the successor of the descendants. In the field of education, the family is the main source of education because of all the knowledge and intellectual intelligence of the first human being from parents and family members themselves, the family is a producer and consumer at the same time and must prepare and provide all daily needs such as clothing and food. Every member of the family is needed and needs each other. So that they can live more calmly. Their work is enjoyed together. To meet the needs of the family, it is done by both parents because they are motivated by a sense of responsibility to improve the standard of living of the family. To meet the needs of families who have responsibilities of both parties rarely get into big problems. Thus the needs of family life cannot be fulfilled properly, all efforts have been made by the parents, but fate determines otherwise that the family's needs are still not properly fulfilled. Economic hardship can lead to starting from disharmony in the household, because needs are increasing while income actually decreases, causing members of the family, including children to earn a living, toil.
2. Environmental factors, the environment is a good condition in the form of objects, conditions and influences contained in the room we occupy and affects living things, including humans themselves. The social environment will have more influence on a person, especially on the personal development of children. According to Zahara Idris, the social environment has a huge influence on the formation of personality traits such as honesty, joy, trustworthiness, and so on, as well as on the belief in attitude values. Child trafficking can occur because the environment in which they live is doing this.
3. Educational factors Sometimes this is also a factor in the occurrence of child trafficking, because the lower a person's education, the easier it is to be influenced by child

traffickers. Because more or less education usually affects someone to get a job(Ardianto, 2013).

4. Motivation of Child Labor and Family Ages that do not have the right to have the responsibility to work and contribute money to the family must be done by the child. Another thing that can affect children to work besides economic factors is the family itself, where the family which is an economic or consumption unit is influenced by external and internal conditions, including in determining the amount of labor devoted to work.(Yesika, 2014).

If there are children who personally do the work, here are some reasons the child works, including:(Rukhsal, 2015):

- a. Own initiative because you feel sorry for your parents / grandmother
- b. Victim of violence at home
- c. To pay for school
- d. Join friends
- e. Want to live freely
- f. Do not want to be constantly arranged by parents
- g. Parental exploitation
- h. Experience
- i. The atmosphere of the house is not good.

All forms of factors that form the basis of children's reasons for working and helping the economy cannot be justified. This means that even if the desire to work comes from the child, the Child Protection Law still does not allow children to work. Furthermore, in Article 11 of Law No. 23 of 2002 states that every child has the right to rest and take advantage of free time, mingle with peers, playing, recreation according to their interests, talents and intelligence level for self-development must talk about children. If there are parties who still employ children, the perpetrator of child exploitation can be threatened with the criminal provisions contained in Article 88 of Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.

Article 34 paragraph (1) Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945 "The poor and neglected children are cared for by the state". Based on the provisions of the Constitution, it should be the state that is responsible for caring for children, so that they avoid exploitation of children. Whether done by parents or other people. There are several problems that occur to children, namely children working as traders on the street on their own accord/personal with the reason to help the family economic crush. Therefore, there is a need for fostering, development and protection of children in community life. In carrying out the guidance, development and protection of children, it is necessary to have the role of the community, both through child protection agencies, religious institutions, non-governmental organizations, community organizations, social organizations, business world, mass media, or educational institutions. Child protection is of course carried out through legal policies. Criminal law policy is part of criminal law policy and legal policy, both of which are part of a broader policy, namely social policy (Bryan Roberto Mahulae, Pujiyono, 2017).

The problem of child labor is a problem related to poverty and underdevelopment. Most of the children work because their families are poor. The existing social welfare system is inadequate or unable to answer the existing challenges. Many children enter the labor market because they do not have schools, are not sufficient in number, or are expensive. Poverty, lack of opportunities to obtain education, coupled with weak legal protection and the absence of effective law enforcement, have made the problem even more serious.

Many laws and regulations have been issued by the government on the protection of children, especially against children who are exploited from an economic perspective. However, all these laws and regulations have not been able to effectively reduce or even eliminate the number of exploitation of children, especially from an economic perspective. This is evidenced by the fact that there are still many children who work both in markets and on the streets in various big cities in Indonesia. Currently, in fact, in several regions in this country, including in Medan, there are still many problems regarding the exploitation of children, one of which is economic exploitation (Husni, 2017).

Sanctions are the last resort if reprimands, warnings and advice have not been able to prevent children from committing violations. Give punishment to someone who is really overdoing it. There are 2 forms of sanctions/penalties, namely (Sarah Dian Marsa, Emilda Firdaus, 2016):

1. Moral punishment is a punishment that does not cause pain to a person but has a considerable psychological effect.
2. Physical Punishment Corporal punishment is a punishment that causes pain in the body such as hitting, pinching, pulling the earlobe and so on.

Islamic law views economic exploitation as a form of violation of children's rights, and is included in the finger of ta'zir, which is fully handed over to the judge (State), so that the sanctions given to perpetrators of economic exploitation are contained in the Child Protection Law. Several provisions relating to child protection as stipulated in the child protection law, such as Article 77, which reads: Abandonment of a child which causes the child to experience pain or suffering, whether physical, mental or social; shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of five years and / or a maximum fine of one hundred million rupiah. Article 88 Any person who economically or sexually exploits children with the intention of benefiting himself or others (Yesika, 2014). Commercial sexual exploitation is distinguished from non-commercial sexual exploitation which is commonly referred to by various terms such as child abuse, rape, sexual resistance and others. The exploitation of child sexuality is at the same time accompanied by economic exploitation. Thus, this exploitation is also compatible with ILO operations. ILO Convention No. 182/1999 classified forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children (Siahaan, 2018)

People who can prosecute perpetrators of child exploitation, namely the public prosecutor as the prosecutor who is authorized by law to prosecute and enforce judges' orders must carry out prosecutions with caution in delegating evidence to judges of criminal acts. (Fatimah & Nuryaningsih, 2018). Currently, the sanctions in a criminal formulation are still alternative in nature so that the judge can determine the consideration of the criminal sanctions to be decided (Djannah & Rizal, 2020). Examples of cases of trafficking of biological children committed by parents who have received a Judge's Verdict:

1. The Panel of Judges at the Tembilahan District Court Number 149/pid.sus /2015/pn.tbh dated 27 August 2015, the details of which are as follows: State that the Defendant Miswanto Alias Iwan Bin Tukiran has been legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing a criminal act, "placing, permitting, committing, ordering or taking part in kidnapping, selling and or trafficking children"; For this reason, the defendant Miswanto Alias Iwan Bin Tukiran was sentenced to imprisonment for 4 (four) years and a fine of Rp. 60,000,000 (sixty million rupiah) provided that if the Defendant did not pay the fine, then it was replaced by criminal confinement for 3 (three) months; To determine that the entire period of arrest and detention the Defendant has served is deducted from the sentence imposed on him; Ordered the Defendant to remain in detention; Order evidence in the form of: money in the amount of Rp. 400,000, - (four

hundred thousand rupiah), money of Rp. 1,045,000, - (one million forty-five thousand rupiah). The evidence is confiscated for the State. 1 (one) letter of agreement dated 22 April 2015 made with a paper stamp of 6000, - which was signed by Miswanto and Dedi Afrizal The evidence was confiscated to be destroyed. Burdened the Defendant to pay the cost of this case of Rp. 5000, - (five thousand rupiah). And to prove that what the public prosecutor, the defendant was really guilty, was decided by the judge, evidence was needed, and the witness the Public Prosecutor submitted evidence in the form of 1 (one) sheet of agreement dated 22 April 2015 with a stamped stamp handled by Miswanto and Dedi Afrizal, the provisions of Article 188 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) which states that: "an indication is an act, event or situation, which because of its compatibility, either between one another or with the criminal act itself indicates that it has been a criminal act occurred and who did it "(Romadhani, 2018).

2. Judges' considerations in the case of the Semarang District Court No.8/Pidsus/2014 in conjunction with the High Court No.296/Pid Sus/2014/PT.Smg jo the Supreme Court No.1416 K/Pid/2015, that the application of the article used to ensnare the defendant was appropriate, because the elements concerning in the Article had been fulfilled. 88 Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, which reads: Every person who economically or sexually exploits children with the intention of benefiting themselves or others, will be punished with imprisonment of up to 10 (ten) years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 200,000,000. (two hundred million rupiah). This regulation has become the basis for protecting children's rights in Indonesia, not only regarding exploitation but also protecting children from various forms of crime. The actions of the defendant are based on juridical facts and evidence that shows a convincing suitability at trial, This suitability is shown by the proof of several suspected acts against the defendant where the defendant is proven to have exploited his child which indirectly provides benefits to himself and in this case the writer also states that the author agrees with the decision put together by the judge. The verdict handed down against the defendant has seen or considered the interests of the child, who in fact still really needs the touch and presence of the defendant in the process as well as the growth and fulfillment of his daily needs (Bryan Roberto Mahulae, Pujiyono, 2017).

Based on cases that occur related to child exploitation, there are children's rights that must be guaranteed for the welfare of the child as follows (Tumengkol, 2016):

- a) The right to live, namely to obtain access to health services and to enjoy a life that meets an adequate standard such as food, clean water and a proper place to live as well as a safe place to live, and is entitled to a name and citizenship.
- b) A child has the right to grow and develop by getting the opportunity to develop his potential to the maximum, a child has the right to play, recreation and adequate rest.
- c) A child has the right to participate in expressing opinions or views or ideas, especially on issues related to the child.
- d) A child has the right to be protected in terms of:
 - (1) Economic and Sexual Exploitation
 - (2) Physical and psychological violence
 - (3) and and all forms of discrimination
- e) A child has the right to an education that everyone must realize:
 - (1) A child has the right and compulsory education and compulsory education for 9 years.
 - (2) A child who has an achievement or excellence must be given the opportunity or access to get special education.

(3) A child in a school environment must be protected from acts of violence by the teacher or school manager as well as from fellow students.

In addition to the child protection law, in one of the regions in Indonesia there is a regional regulation that regulates child protection. The Regional Regulation (Perda) is the Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection Article 9 which reads : "Every person and/or body is prohibited" (Miranti Nugraheni Embang, Salamiah, 2014):

- a. engaging in child trafficking activities;
- b. committing acts of violence against children;
- c. exploit children;
- d. prevent children from enjoying their own culture, acknowledge and implement their religious teachings, and use their own language without neglecting access to community and cultural development;
- e. knowingly placing, condoning, involving, ordering to involve the child in the abuse, production and distribution of drugs;
- f. placing, allowing, involving, ordering to involve the child in situations of mistreatment; treat Children regardless of their views. Discrimination, including labeling and equality in education for children with disabilities

Juridically, Indonesia already has a set of laws and regulations to guarantee children's rights and reduce the impact of child labor, namely (Syarifuddin Hidayat, 2017):

1. 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia
2. The ratification of ILO Convention Number 138 into Law Number 20 of 1999 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Work
3. Ratification of ILO Convention Number 182 to Law Number 1 of 2000 concerning Violations and Immediate Actions for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor
4. Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection which has been amended by Law Number 35 of 2014;
5. Law Number 13 Year 2003 Concerning Manpower;
6. Presidential Decree Number 59 of 2002 concerning the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The study regarding the age limit for workers has been regulated in Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower in Paragraph 2 of the section on children. This provision is regulated in Article 68 which states that employers are prohibited from employing children. Even though a minor has to work, there are several conditions that must be done in an effort to protect the rights of the child. The requirements for child labor are regulated in Article 69 paragraph 2, which reads: Entrepreneurs who employ children for light work must meet the following requirements:

- a. Written permission from parents or guardians;
- b. Employment agreement between entrepreneur and parent or guardian;
- c. Maximum working time of 3 (three) hours
- d. Performed during the day and does not interfere with school time;
- e. Occupational Health and Safety
- f. There is a clear working relationship; and
- g. Receive wages in accordance with applicable regulations.

Furthermore, Article 74 of the Manpower Law regulates the types of work that minors may not do, the provision reads:

- 1) anyone is prohibited from employing and involving children in the worst jobs
- 2) the worst jobs referred to in paragraph (1) include:

- a. Any work in the form of slavery or the like;
- b. Any work that utilizes, provides or offers a child for prostitution, pornographic production, pornographic performances, or gambling;
- c. Any work that utilizes, provides, or involves children for the production and trade of liquor, narcotics, psychotropicam and other addictive substances; and/or
- d. All work that endangers the health, safety or morals of the child.
- e. Types of work that endanger the health, safety or morals of children as referred to in paragraph (2) letter d shall be stipulated by a decree of the minister.

Several articles that allow children to work according to "Regulation of the Minister of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia Number PER-01/MEN/1987(Multiwijaya, 2018):

- a. Article 1: Children who are forced to work are children under 14 years of age for social reasons to increase their family and own income and must have permission from their parents.
- b. Article 2: Children who are forced to work are permitted to work as long as: 1. In a mine or a place to collect metal, on a ship as a firefighter or a coal mason, except under the supervision of his father or family up to the third degree;
- c. Article 3: Entrepreneurs are required to report to the Department of Labor in a manner determined by the Minister of Manpower;
- d. Article 4: Employing children for no more than 4 hours and not at night between 18.00 and 06.00 hours, pay wages in accordance with wage regulations and have a list of workers' identities and types of work;
- e. Article 5: Entrepreneurs who violate this provision according to Permenaker No. PER-01/MEN/1987 is punishable by a maximum imprisonment of 3 months or a maximum fine of Rp. 100,000,000 "

For parties who violate these provisions will be subject to sanctions as stipulated in Article 183 of the Manpower Law, which reads: Anyone who violates the provisions referred to in Article 74, will be subject to imprisonment for a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 5 (five) years and/or a fine of at least Rp. 200,000,000.00 (Two Hundred Million Rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (Five Hundred Million Rupiah) (Aisyiyah, 2018)

Other provisions relating to child protection are regulated in the Decree of the People's Representative Assembly Number XVII/MPR/1998 concerning Human Rights (HAM), which states that the understanding of human rights for the Indonesian people is that "Human rights are the basic rights of all human beings without any difference. Considering that basic rights are a gift from God Almighty, the notion of human rights is a right as a gift from God Almighty which is inherent in humans, natural, universal and eternal, related to human dignity" (Fadilla, 2018). Every employer and worker must know the rights and obligations of each party, in this case child labor (Harahap, 2020). To reduce the rate of crimes against children, a death penalty is required for the perpetrators and a revision is needed in the Human Rights Law so that it strengthens that the death penalty for perpetrators of crimes against children is permissible/justified (Sagala, 2018).

Enforcement of workers requires the involvement and role of relevant government agencies. The following are some of the Roles of State Institutions and Government in Handling Child Labor, The role that the State must play in the issue of child labor is to accommodate the best interests of children to save the survival of the Nation and the State, through guaranteeing the protection of the lives of Indonesian children, both by the legislative, executive and the judiciary. The following is the role and relationship between state and government institutions in dealing with child labor:

- a. Central Legislature:
 1. Formulation of laws and regulations on comprehensive child protection;
 2. Allocation of budgets in the best interests of children
 3. Supervise the performance of executives in implementing laws and policies on child protection;
 4. Formulating rules and implementing strict sanctions for lawbreakers;
 5. Conducting outreach to represented constituents about child protection efforts
- b. Regional Legislature:
 1. Schedule child problems as a perspective in formulating regional policies;
 2. Formulate more concrete regional regulations in accordance with the characteristics of the conditions of children and child laborers in their respective regions;
 3. Allocating a regional budget that is proportionate to the best interests of children and child labor;
 4. To supervise the implementation of local governments on regional regulations on efforts to eliminate child labor;
 5. Formulate the application of sanctions for violators of child rights and child labor.
- c. Central Executive:
 1. Immediately implement efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor;
 2. Implement laws and regulations fairly and responsibly;
 3. To disseminate various laws and regulations on children and child labor;
 4. Supervise and transfer child rights violators and child labor;
- d. Regional Executive:
 1. Identifying the worst forms of child labor in their respective areas;
 2. Implement local regulations for the protection of children and child labor;
 3. Perform supervision and prosecution for offenders;
 4. Periodically report the conditions of child labor to the public.
- e. Judicative

The role of the judiciary at the central to regional levels is to enforce the law and all regulations relating to the prohibition of child labor.

One of the efforts in implementing child labor protection, the Child Women Protection Agency has the following objectives: Prohibiting, reducing and eliminating child labor living in rural and urban areas; Fostering, protecting and developing the economy of child laboring parents; Fostering the next generation who is reliable, advanced, independent, physically, mentally and prosperously healthy; change the attitude of parents not to employ or send children to work as children who are still in the process of growing and developing, namely children under 15 years of age; Increase public understanding of the harmful effects of hard and dangerous work on children, and the importance of 9 years of compulsory education(Tjahjanto, 2008) .

Thus, up to now, child labor is unavoidable. Several factors, such as the economy, are the main reasons for the occurrence of child labor. Despite the threat of punishment for those who commit the act of child labor. To reduce the existence of child labor, the central and local governments need to play a role in enforcing regulations and the functioning of related institutions in order to reduce child labor. The maximum punishment for the perpetrator who employs a child even if the parent of the child. And there is a need for maximum socialization from the government to companies or employers regarding the prohibition of child labor.

IV. Conclusion

Child labor is unavoidable. There are several factors in the occurrence of child labor, one of the factors in the occurrence of child labor is economy. The form of protection for children is regulated by several statutory regulations such as the law on child protection, labor laws and the existence of regional regulations in each district or city. The form of protection as regulated by several statutory regulations is to impose imprisonment for the perpetrator or employer. There are punishments or criminal threats against entrepreneurs, givers or perpetrators of child exploitation if they employ minors as regulated in Law Number 35 of 2014, amendments to Law No. 22 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, in Article 13 paragraph (1) letter b of Law 23/2002, and Article 88 of Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection. The perpetrators of criminal acts of child exploitation are regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, while sanctions are imposed for those who violate the exploitation of children economically with the intention of benefiting themselves or Other people are threatened with sanctions in the form of imprisonment of up to 10 (ten) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah). To reduce child labor, it is necessary to have a role from the central and local governments in terms of socialization and enforcement of regulations. It is necessary to enforce the law by providing maximum punishment for child exploiters and child laborers.

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