

The Implementation of Street Children Development Policy in the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency

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Abstract

Street children in Jakarta City have been increasing every year and their lifestyle tends to be desperate. The following are the problems faced by street children: school dropouts, intimidations, drugs and addictive substances abuses, susceptible to diseases, shack dwellings in slum environments, risk of being hit, a gap in the family relationship. The research question is: How is the Implementation of Street Children Development Policy in Social Branch Office of West Jakarta. This study used descriptive qualitative approach. The objective of descriptive qualitative research describes facts, objects, or subjects as they are with the aim of systematically describing the facts and characteristics of the object under study accurately. Data collection is conducted using interview, observation and documentation techniques. The result of the study showed that the Implementation of Street Children Development Policy in Social Branch Office of West Jakarta has run well, Social Branch Office of West Jakarta already has several Children's Social Institutions, one of which is Children's Social Institutions 4 Cengkareng, and there is also an NGO (Non-governmental organization) Uswatun hasanah in West Jakarta. Even though the Social Branch Office of West Jakarta has implemented the street children development well, there are still obstacles in fostering street children who come from street children, families of street children, and the lack of public information on dealing with street children. Social Branch Office of West Jakarta has an effort to overcome these obstacles, by collaborating with the Civil Service Police Unit of Indonesia and the Police to control and supervise street children, the children's social institutions participate in supervising the development of street children, P3S officers (social control service officers) of the Social Branch Office of West Jakarta reaches back to the street children and will be handed back to the orphanage for their guidance, Social Branch Office of West Jakarta collaborates with the Children's Social Institution for the social rehabilitation of street children

Keywords: *Implementation of Policy, Street Children Development, Children's Social Institution, P3S officers (social control service officers).*

INTRODUCTION

Social problems are said to be those which hinder the advancement of a nation since there are obvious differences between the social values and the reality in the society. One of the problems is in economy, including poverty, unemployment, and others where children are sacrificed.

The problem of poverty is often considered as the main cause of the emergence of street children. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that there are other factors such as minimum education with unevenly distributed facilities. Mostly, adequate facilities are enjoyed only by the children in the urban areas, contrary to what the children in the rural areas enjoy. Indeed, street children have a very hard life. It can be said that preventing violence from happening to street children is more difficult than to home-based children. In this case, the government has given a protection as mentioned in the fourth amendment of UUD 1945 Article 34 paragraph 1 which states that the poor and the abandoned children are cared for by the State.

As the implementation of the program to solve the problems of street children, since 1995 until 2000 the Government through the Ministry of Social Affairs has collaborated with UNDP in the INS/94/007 project which later developed into INS/97/001 project. From this project, some street children handling models in the forms of Halfway House, Children Friend Car, and Boarding House have been developed.

Basically, the aim of such a children protection is to ensure the fulfilment of the right to live, grow, develop, and participate in the optimum ways in accordance with the human dignity. What frequently happens is that children are sacrificed, disrupting the children's growth process. This proves the inability of the family, society, and local government in the development of children. Local government, especially in Jakarta as a metropolitan city, has a full responsibility for the social problems happening in Jakarta, primarily which involve street children and school dropouts as the subjects of the negative impact and as the marginalized people along with the rapid modernization and development in Jakarta.

The hard life in cities force street children to work in the informal sector, both legal and illegal in the eyes of the law. Some of them work as street vendors, newspaper peddlers, shoe shiners, scavengers of used goods or trash, buskers, car wipers. And not infrequently there are street children involved in such criminal acts as compelling, stealing, and even becoming part of a gang of robbers. Usually, they are ordered to commit crimes by those who are bigger or more powerful than themselves. By utilizing them the order giver can act on his will. Even, there may be some children persecuted if they do not act as ordered. The problems of street children can be seen from several aspects such as education, health and so on. The problems of street children in the province of DKI Jakarta include those who are still underage and becoming beggars that beg for money from others in order to meet their need. Related to such street children, the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta has issued Local Regulation No. 4/2013 concerning Social Welfare.

West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency is one of the governmental offices that have a role to handle and develop street children and school dropouts in order to achieve a social welfare . The development by the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency can change the life style of street children and school dropouts to be better. This indicates the advancement, enhancement, growth, evaluation on various possibilities, progress or improvement of what is happening. There are some development programs established from formal education to personality activities consisting of mental spiritual guidance, social guidance, and physical guidance in order to develop the talent and interest of Country Village Children such as sport and arts, including music, painting, athletic, bike racing, and boxing.

The development, of course, is not easy because the street children who dropped out from school are still wild and unruly. It needs a strategy or special technique to facilitate the implementation of programs that have been socialized. This is very necessary because the socialization process will succeed quickly when there is a comfort between both parties. However, the existence of street children can cause various environmental problems. That is why the implementation of policy on street children is necessary.

Based on the above description, the author is interested in studying more deeply by researching the Implementation of Street Children Development Policy in the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency.

METHODS

This study used the method of qualitative descriptive approach, by which data collection was done when the study started to enter the field and during the research and it is expected that the description of quality, social reality, and the perception of research objectives are revealed without being contaminated by formal measurements. The research is based on emic perception. Emic perception is aimed at revealing and reducing the system and behaviour together with the unit of structure and the group of units of structure.

To collect field data needed by this study, some methods are used, namely observation, where the researcher directly visit the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency which has many problems in the development of street children and school dropouts. The researcher studied the condition and role of the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency in the development of street children and school dropouts which perhaps can be seen directly. For example, in the socialization process the researcher can see the difficult acceptance of socialization process from subject to object. Related to the socialization process, it can be seen from the informant appearance.

The next is interview. Those who can be the informant are the citizens of West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency like street children and school dropouts, coach, and the person in charge, as well as the upper structure like the Head of West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency, staff, and employees. This is because some people are more comfortable to have an interview using daily language. The interview to be done by the source-person will be on the informant's request. The researcher will also disguise the informant's identity if the informant asks.

Finally, the documentation method is that the documents are in the forms of picture like photograph, memo, and data archive of process, success story or history of street children and school-dropouts development carried out by the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency. In addition, the author used a triangulation technique to prove the validity of data obtained in the field.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Service Procedure of the Implementation of Street Children Development Policy in the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency

Street children are one of social problems complicated with other social problems, especially poverty. Coping with the problem of street children is not simple. Therefore, the

program implementation is to apply all the decrees and regulations through the activities for achieving the goal of the program (Dewi, 2017). This analysis of Policy Implementation used the theory of Daniel Mazmanian and Paul Sabatier (1980). The following are the results of the Implementation of Street Children Development Policy in DKI Jakarta based on the Local Regulation of DKI Jakarta Number 4/2013.

a. Easy or not the problem to be worked on

Based on the interview, there are various kinds of work done by street children, such as begging, busking, selling tissue, etc. These activities of street children start from the poverty they experience. Therefore, the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency cooperates with Village, District, and local residents to monitor and collect the data of street children. Then they can make a complain to the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency, and later the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency will place P3S officers in the street children-prone points. However, based on the information from Informant 3 as a street child, it indicates that sometimes the street children who have been developed in the orphanage home return to the street and do the activities they usually did before on the street.

b. Ability to Structure the Implementation Process of the Policy Appropriately

Based on the interview, all the government's actions have their own policy. The government makes policies to cope with various problems in the society. For example, the policy of DKI Jakarta government with Local Regulation Number 4/2013 concerning Social Welfare. The local regulation mentions that street children are included in the social welfare program, that must be developed and refunctioned as other common children who enjoy welfare both in economy and education, grow well, be useful for oneself and nation, and noble.

Thus, the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency is one of the offices that participate in realizing social welfare. The West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency has a taskforce named P3S (social control and supervision service) placed at PMKS (People with Social Welfare Problems)-prone points. In addition to having P3S, the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency also collaborates with Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP), Villages, Districts and local residents. The West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency has a Public Orphanage home and collaborates with private Orphanage home. The implementation of street children development policy by the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency indicates that the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta has allocated fund for realizing social welfare; for example, sending street children to schools, providing skill trainings, and providing startup capital.

c. Variables outside the Law that Affect the Implementation

Based on the interview, there are variables that affect the implementation of street children development policy in the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency; such as social and economic variables in the form of Orphanage home (both Public and Private); public supports like the support from Village, District, and local residents; attitude and sources owned by the Social Welfare Institutions which take parts in the implementation of street children development. All of these start from the agreement and the leadership ability among the executive officers of street children development program. The development done by the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency is to prevent the growth and expansion of the number of people with social welfare problem (PMKS) especially street children, and this program helps the children regain their welfare.

Based on the above discussion, the street children development program in the

West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency aims to recover the abilities of street children (PMKS) so as to perform their social function optimally, making a major and significant contribution to the realization of social welfare.

The Obstacles faced by the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency in the Implementation of the Street Children Development Policy

Based on the interview, there are some obstacles faced by the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency in the Implementation of the Street Children Development Policy, namely:

- a) Street children are unruly.
- b) There are street children who run away during the social rehabilitation or development.
- c) Street children return to the street although they have been developed.
- d) People have minimum awareness and ability as well as information to cope with street children so that they do not know to whom they should report.
- e) There are street children picked up by their family during the development process.

The efforts of the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency to cope with the obstacles in the Implementation of Street Children Development Policy

Based on the interview, there are some efforts made by the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency in coping with the obstacles in the Implementation of Street Children Development Policy, namely:

- a) The West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency collaborates with Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) and Police to control and monitor the street children.
- b) The orphanage home takes part in monitoring the street children development.
- c) P3S (social control and monitoring services) officers of The West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency reach back the street children and they will be returned to the orphanage home for development.
- d) The West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency collaborates with the Orphanage home for social rehabilitation; the aim of the social rehabilitation is to recover the psychological and social condition as well as the social function of someone so that he can live, grow, and develop naturally in the society and become useful, productive, qualified and noble human resource.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research and the implementation of service as described above, the author makes conclusions:

1. The implementation of Street Children Development Policy by the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency has run well. The West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency has some Orphanage homes one of which is PSA 4 Cengkareng, and an NGO named Uswatun Hasanah in West Jakarta. The street children development program established by the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency is aimed at recovering the abilities of street children (PMKS) as to be able to execute their social function optimally, making big and significant contributions in realizing social welfare.
2. Although the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency has implemented the street children development policy well, there are still obstacles in the street children development coming from the street children, their family, and minimum information people have in

order to cope with street children.

3. The West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency has tried to overcome the obstacles by collaborating with Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) and police to control and monitor street children; orphanage homes take part in monitoring the street children development; P3S (social control and monitoring services) officers of the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency reach back the street children and send them to the homes for development; the West Jakarta Social Sub-Agency collaborates with Orphanage homes for the social rehabilitation of street children. The aim of the social rehabilitation is to recover their psychological and social conditions as well as social function so that one can live, grow, and develop in the society in natural ways and become useful, productive, qualified and noble human resource.

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