

An Evaluation on Program of Handling Street Children through Special Service Education (PLK) Based on Local Institutional in Surakarta

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This research aims to know the street children's perception toward handling program by NGOs, the process, the constraints, and the impact of Special Service Education. This research uses evaluation with descriptive qualitative approach. Source of data uses primary and secondary data. The technique of taking samples is purposive sampling. The techniques for collecting data are in-depth interviews with 13 informants, observation and study of documentation. Test the validity of the data with the triangulation of data and methods. The data analysis technique is interactive data analysis model. As for the results of the study, perceptions of the street children of NGOs handling program is diverse. The stages of Special Service Education are such as license of the implementation, student recruitment, learning process, implementation and management, assessment and evaluation. The constraint in Special Service education derived from inside and outside. The impact of Special Service Education is they can get education, life skill and mental training, certificate of Kejar Paket A and certificate life skill as well as the decrease in the activity done on the street. To conclude that there is hegemony of Special Service Education is part of Non Formal Education because street children are a symptom of pathology social in society.

Keywords: street children, Special Service Education (PLK) for Street Children, evaluation, NGO



Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui persepsi anak jalanan terhadap program penanganan anak jalanan oleh LSM, proses, hambatan, dan dampak PLK Anak. Pendekatan penelitian ini deskriptif kualitatif dengan jenis evaluasi. Sumber data yang digunakan yaitu data primer dan sekunder. Teknik pengambilan cuplikan dengan *purposive sampling*. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara mendalam dengan 13 informan, observasi dan studi dokumentasi. Uji validitas data dengan triangulasi data dan metode. Teknik analisis menggunakan model analisis data interaktif. Adapun hasil penelitian, persepsi anak jalanan terhadap penanganan LSM beragam. Tahapan PLK yaitu, permohonan penyelenggaraan, rekrutmen peserta didik, proses pembelajaran, manajemen, penilaian dan evaluasi. Hambatan dalam PLK berasal dari dalam dan luar. Dampak dari PLK yakni anak jalanan memperoleh pendidikan akademis, ketrampilan hidup dan pembinaan mental, ijazah Kejar Paket A dan sertifikat *life skills*, aktivitas anak jalanan di jalan berkurang. Kesimpulannya adan hegemoni bahwa PLK merupakan bagian dari PNF karena anak jalanan merupakan gejala patologi sosial dalam masyarakat.

Kata kunci: anak jalanan, Pendidikan layanan khusus (PLK), LSM, evaluasi

A. Introduction

The phenomenon of street children is an inseparable part of the life of the big cities in Indonesia, including in Surakarta. "Street children are a part of the community of the town, and have been fused with street life in most urban areas of Indonesia" (Setiawan, 2007: 32). Many factors that make a child choose to be street children. Economic difficulties in the family or poverty is the main factor that is used as a reason for a child falls into street children. Although there are other supporting factors such as inharmonias relationships within the family, the influence of peers or playmates and environmental conditions that do not support the development of the child.

According to the Social Departmen of Manpower and Transmigration Surakarta during in 2009 the number of abandoned children, juvenile delinquents and street children 648 people spread out in Surakarta (Ahmad Mufid Haryono. *Solo Post Online*, March 18, 2010). Of this amount by Bina Bakat, the number of street children in Surakarta in 2009 there were 45 children, While the number of street children, according to PPAP Seroja 51 children. The number is predicted to increase in 2010. Based on data from Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak Pinggiran (PPAP) Seroja the number of street children in Surakarta reached 103 children. The amount is only a small portion is reached (Ahmad Raffiq, *Tempo Online*, May 3, 2011). The increase of the number of street children also occur in the year 2011, where the number of street children who were counted the data by PPAP Seroja allowance totaling 114 children.

Various programs have been initiated by the city government to handle the issue of street children, such as the identification of street children, life skills education, and giving financial capital funds aid for street children NGO observers. The programs have not been able to reduce the number of street children yet because they have been not child's perspective yet.

The discourse of the Directorate of Education Exceptional Education about Special Services Education (PLK) for Street Children is one of the street children program handling the child's perspective. Organizer Special Service Education for Street Children in Surakarta are PPAP Seroja. The study shall answer the following questions, (1) How does the perception of street children to their management programs conducted by NGO over the years, (2) How does

the process of the implementation of the program of street children through Special Service Education for Street Children done by NGO in the city of surakarta, (3) What are the obstacles faced in the implementation of the treatment program through Special Service Education for Street Children conducted by NGO in the city of Surakarta, (4) How the impact of the implementation of the street children treatment through Special Service Education by themselves.

B. Literature Review and Theoretical Issues

Street children, including marginalized children, vulnerable and prone to exploited by adults in their environment. Excluded or marginalized because they live a life on the streets and worked odd jobs so that they less get less attention. They are prone to traffic accidents, sexual harassment, health threats, and other social problems in the streets. Street children are prone to be exploited by older adults, which may be the exploiters are their own parents who send their children working in the streets, thugs or certain elements who exploit street children as child labor, or of the authorities to curb the violence (Bagong Suyanto, 2003: 188).

According to the emergence of Emile Durkheim, street children is organic phenomenon in society. In a society with social solidarity organic wholeness based on similarities between individuals, where the wholeness social based on consensus over differentiation that exist. Rationality in modern society required to achieve a consensus for the sake of wholeness social (Van Der a. Leeden and Taufik Abdullah, 1986: 13). Street children in society organic is a form of symptoms pathology that raises anomie. Therefore necessary the handling to restore street children like a in general. Society organic adheres to law restitutif that is both accommodating where not punish direct trespasser provisions social but fix to get back awake indivisibility his social (Van Der a. Leeden and Taufik Abdullah, 1986: 14). Law enforcement restitutif done by a special agency appointed responsible for a specific field according to specialism ex-coworker. The division of labor based on specialism is of a consistency of differentiation society organic (Zainuddin Maliki, 2004: 91).

In the progress of handling street children not only done government but also NGO. Absence of difference handling street children eliciting competition between governments and ngos. Competition is not form of physically completion but in planting ideology. As revealed by gramsci to can survive a member of the need to spread ideology sustainably to hegemony by member of the peoples another (Zainuddin Maliki, 2004: 187). The NGO itself is a form of civil society. According to Antonio Gramsci, civil cociety is a container class struggle and the struggle of people's democracy. Civil society is subordinate group containers (groups of people of low social) can provide resistance against the State and build alternative hegemony (countervailing hegemony) or counter hegemony (Suryo Sakti Hadiwijoyo, 2012: 116).

One of the handling of street children conducted the NGO is the fulfillment of the requirements of formal education for street children. In accordance with Undang-Undang Dasar 1945 Article 31 paragraph 1 , "every citizen has the right to education". In line with the mandate in the legislation, the government is gradually trying to equalize education for children. The efforts are made to hold Special Service Education for Street Children to meet the educational needs of street children. Street Children Education Special Services are held educational services for street children through the levels (elementary and middle-level units) in order to develop their potential become value and creative man, and they are competence to achieve independent living and a better future (Guidelines for the Implementation of Special Service Education for Street Children, 2010).

A program is a continuous activity and lasts a long time. The program is closely related to decision-making and determining sustainability of the program itself. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the achievement of the program to find out what has been planned and appropriateness. The understanding of program evaluation by Mugiadi (1980) is an effort to collect information about a program, activity, or project (Djuju Sudjana, 2006: 21). From that sense, the program evaluation can be defined as a systematic activity to collect, process, analyze, and present data as an input for information retrieval. The information is useful to improve existing programs, enhance

program activities continued, spread ideas about programs running or stopping an activity in the program.

C. Research Methodology

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach to research which type of evaluation research. The study was conducted by collecting a variety of information regarding the handling of street children in the city of Surakarta by the Department of Social Welfare and NGOs in the city of Surakarta. This study is an evaluation of the treatment program of street children through Education Special Services (PLK) Street Children organized by NGOs in Surakarta. Source of data used consists of primary data obtained through interviews with informants and observations, and secondary data through documentation and archival studies. Sampling technique with purposive sampling, the choice of informants related to the handling of street children programs through Special Service Education for Street Children. Data collection techniques used were in-depth interviews (in dept interviewing) with 13 informants, observation of activities in Special Service Education for Street Children and documentation of street children and street children PLK implementation guide. The validity data test is used triangulation of data (source) and methods. Analysis techniques using interactive data analysis model that consists of four stages: data collection, data reduction, data interpretation, and conclusion.

D. Results of The Research

1. Street Children as Pathology Symptoms Modern Society

The phenomenon of street children in the city of Surakarta a part of modern society. Street children are a part of society that are marginalized by the environment. Though street children have the same rights as other children. It's just the presence of street children regarded as a nuisance by the public order. Modern society has a set of requirements and certain functions that must be met by parts of the community itself so that the situation is normal and lasting (Zainuddin Maliki, 2004:26). As well as street children also have a need and they function as a child, but in fact they are not met the needs of them and their function as a children. The need for education, health, self-actualization and participation of the street children in the community are not met properly, moreover with the collective consciousness of the community to accept the

existence of street children is low and consider the emergence of street children as a symptom of pathology. From this, it emerges the discourse about the penalties for people who violate social rules or social norms. In this case the remedy for street children is done to improve the return street children to be accepted by society. Modern society embrace laws that are accommodating restitutive where not directly punish violators of social provisions in order to re-fix it maintained the integrity of their social restitutive law applies to communities with organic solidarity (Van Der a. Leeden and Taufik Abdullah, 1986: 14). Restitutive law enforcement agencies conducted by specially designated responsible for specific areas according to its specialization.

Specialization of labor in modern society lead to the division of labor based on specialization, thus it determinines the position of the specialization, clear duties and the authority of members of the public. In this case one who is responsible for handling of street children is the town of Surakarta goverment through Social Department, in the fact the Social Department has already worked to provide identification program of the street children, life-skills education (life skills) and support for venture capital for street children, as well as provide financial assistance for NGO observers who also handle street children. However, such programs have not been able to alleviate the child of life on the road because these programs are not accessible to all the street children, the program is not every month, the number of existing programs are not comparable with the increasing number of street children. Every child to fullfil his basic needs such as education. Social Services Program is also not accessible to all the street children because the number of participants is limited and not every month life skills education programs (life skills) are held. Street children also have a different perception of the existence of such a program. There are street children who take life-skills program because they had to. There are street children who can receive and positive outlook with a program like this. Many NGO activists who consier Social Service programs that do not show the results for the real as well as management by NGOs because they found wandering street children in the city of Surakarta.

Based on the exposure, the emergence of street children is a symptom of pathology in modern society, so it is necessary to make the effort in handling street children conducted by the government through the Department of Social Welfare and NGOs. Such efforts included in the restitutive law improve conditions of street children to maintain social integrity.

2. NGOs as Counter Hegemonic of State

Extraordinary Education Directorate has a formal education program for street children in an effort equitable education for all children in Indonesia, there is no exception for street children. Special Service Education (PLK) for Street Children seeks to meet the basic needs of street children in terms of education. Considering this program is a program of the government, there should be coordination of the Education Department and Social Department to organize Special Service Education for Street Children in Surakarta, but the specialization of labor and the enforcement authorities that are considered in dealing with street children led to the division of labor is entrenched that the collective consciousness Disdikpora and Social Department Surakarta are low and throw the responsibility from one agency to another agency.

As expressed by Gramsci, the state in this case is represented by the Social Department and Education Department can not meet the community needs of street children are able to access formal education, so that it can be said the state is fail to carry its responsibility. The incident arose from the social movements of NGOs to organize Special Service Education for Street Children. NGOs are part of civil society. According to Antonio Gramsci, civil society is a container class struggle and the struggle for popular democracy. Civil society is an organization subordinate groups (low social groups) can provide resistance to the hegemony of the state and build alternative hegemony or counter hegemony (Surya Sakti Hadiwijoyo, 2012: 116). But along the way the civil society and the state should not be contradictory. Form of counter hegemony of civil society can be a social movement.

Such as in the operation of Special Service Education for Street Children. Government through the Directorate of School Extraordinary intervene in terms of funding and provide the implementation guidelines Special Service Education for Street Children. Similarly, the intervention in by Department of Education,

Youth and Sport in the implementation of Special Service Education for Street Children by NGOs limited to provide regulatory licensing and visiting to NGOs. Though Department of Education, Youth and Sport Surakarta should have a greater role to encourage continuing Special Service Education for Street Children and socialization to the community.

NGOs play a full role in the administration of Special Service Education for Street Children. It can be seen from several things including student recruitment conducted by the NGO itself is not a recommendation of Social Services. From here, it shows that NGOs are counter hegemonic from the state (Social Department and Education Department), which gives the right of education for children is the responsibility of the state, but the job specialization makes the state release of their responsibilities, then the role to provide education for street children was taken the over by NGOs even though the program was originally the central government.

In terms of management implementation Special Servis Education for Street Children, NGOs are also trying to raise funds for their own survival Special Servis Education for Street Children. Special Servis Education for Street Children operational funds are obtained through non-governmental NGOs with the programs and self-help NGO's foster brother and the NGOs program itself . Similarly, facilities and infrastructure in the Special Servis Education fo Street Children are inadequate considering the lack of operational funds so a place to learn uses one of the NGO secretariat space, while learning and teaching activity is done on the floor. Some students complaine about the lack of benches to sit make inconveniency. Infrastructure deficiencies are also revealed one of the teaching staff, the lack of demonstration equipment to support teaching and learning activity make some children have difficulties in acceptance of the subject matter. Teachers and education that exist in the Special Service Education for Street Children have qualifications in educational theory and practice life skills. Educators have a major role as hegemony for street children that Special Service Education for Street Children is a place for street children to obtain their rights in education, self-actualization street children and develop their interests and abilities.

Based on the exposure, the transfer of responsibility of the Special Service Education for Street Children in NGOs is indication of specialization of labor, collective consciousness is low and the government's failure to provide formal education for street children. From here, NGOs act as a counter hegemonic of the state.

3. Hegemony Special Service Education for Street Children as part of the Non-Formal Education (PNF)

Communication and socialization are less intense between central government, local government and NGOs to make the existence of Special Service Education for Street Children is still not known to many people. It is there is a growing perception in the community and Department of Education, Youth and Sport that Special Service Education for Street Children is a part of the PNF, so Department of Education, Youth and Sport treatment forward Special Service Education for Street Children same with Paket A. Packet The existence of the full model and modified curriculum the students follow the regular lessons like other formal schools in the secretariat in addition to the education and development of mental skills. Second, the model curriculum PPI (Individualized Education Program) is a tutor come to the students house who did not attend regular classes to provide course materials and exam. The existence of such a curriculum enactment is considered by some as a form of non-formal Education Office staff so that students can not access the State Examination for Special Service Education for Street Children, but they included student exams Paket A equivalent to elementary school. The different in perception also affects the operating license application filed by NGO organizers Special Service Education for Street Children. Organizing the petition is filed it has by the Department of Education in the verification stage, when the application was filed a long time but it has not been processed. Monitoring and evaluation program conducted by PLK Street Children NGOs themselves every month, while the Department of Education, Youth and Sport has never done directly.

Based on the exposure, lack of communication and socialization among the central government, municipalities and NGOs led to different perception of Special Service Education for Street Children. The diifferent

perception is an obstacle for the sustainability Special Service Education for Street Children.

4. Special Service Education for Street Children a Social Movement of Street Children

The perception is growry in the community all this time street children are children who disturb public order and marginalized, so that street children do not have access to formal education. Education that is accessible only non formal education. The existence of street children has hegemony Special Service Education for Street Children that formal education is important to them. Street children Street children can follow Special Service Education for Street Children without any difference in treatment. Special Service Education for Street Children gradually succeeds in changing the mindset of street children about the life and activity on the street. The intensity of street children are on the road begin to diminish after they follow Special Service Education for Street Children.

Special Service Education for Street Childrenis also a hegemony parents / guardians of street children. Socialization and understanding by NGO activists about the importance of education for children, has been growing awareness of parents / guardians to provide education for children returning them. Although the extent of the support given it, but the parents / guardians of street children have hope that their children can continue to higher level education or get a better job.

E. Conclusion

Handling of street children programs through Special Service Education for Street Children organized by the NGO PPAP Seroja has not done well. Street children have a different perception of the treatment programs conducted by NGOs. There are several stages in the implementation of the Special Service Education for Street Children, license for educational practice, recruitment of learners, learning process or teaching and learning activities, management of the provision, assessment and evaluation. The obstacles in the Special Service Education for Street Children coming from inside, among others, the lack of motivation of learners, the proposition of infrastructure and funding, while the obstacle outside among other things the less support of parental learners and

Social Department and the Department of Education, Youth and Sports of Surakarta. Special Service Education for Street Children program has an impact for street children themselves, among others, street children obtain an academic education, life skills, mental coaching, Packet A diploma, certificate of life skills education and their activities on the road intensely decrease. Until now hegemony in the community and related agencies consider that Special Service Education for Street Children is part of the non-formal education, whereas Special Service Education for Street Children is a formal education. It happens because of street children is a symptom of social pathology so that education is obtained for the street children is categorized into non formal education.

Coordination between of Social Departmen, Department of Education, Youth and Sport, NGOs are necessary for the sustainability Special Service Education to optimally.

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