

# A Model of Handling Children at the Street through Cooperation Network to Realize the Proper City for Children in Surakarta

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**T**he existence of street children is a social problem of major cities in Indonesia. Street children are seen by the public as a bully public order on the road. Numerous attempts have been made by the government to hammer out the issue of street children, but it can't make children stop to return to the streets. The aim of this research is to find out form handling problems street children program in accordance with the situation in Surakarta and to make a new model of treatment of street children which could be developed by stakeholders. The kind of research is descriptive qualitative. Technique of taking samples with purposive sampling and snowball sampling. Data collection techniques used are in-depth interviews, observation and study of documentation. The validity test of the data used, triangulation of data and methods. Analysis techniques using interactive data analysis. The results showed that the characteristics of street children community in Surakarta are children at the street, children on the street, children in the street, and homeless children. Handling of street children program always fails due to not yet existing coordination among stakeholders and civil society. The model the handling of street children to seek cooperation among stakeholders, the evaluation together with any handling, counselling and empowerment of children and their families.

Keywords: children at the street, stakeholder, the proper city for children





## **ABSTRAK**

Fenomena anak jalanan merupakan permasalahan sosial kota besar di Indonesia. Anak jalanan dipandang oleh masyarakat sebagai pengganggu ketertiban umum di jalan. Berbagai upaya telah dilakukan pemerintah untuk menuntaskan masalah anak jalanan, namun nyatanya tidak dapat membuat anak jera untuk kembali ke jalan. Penanganan anak jalanan selama ini tidak dapat memenuhi keinginan dan kebutuhan mereka dari perspektif anak sehingga mereka cenderung kembali ke jalanan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan mereka. Surakarta sebagai salah satu percontohan Kota Layak Anak (KLA) dianggap mampu menyelesaikan berbagai persoalan anak dan mengupayakan penanganan yang tepat untuk mengentaskan anak dari kehidupan jalanan. Target khusus dalam penelitian ini adalah menemukan model penanganan penanganan anak jalanan berdasarkan faktor penyebabnya serta pendekatan mental dan budaya yang harus dilakukan melalui kerjasama dari berbagai pihak, baik dari pemerintah (stakeholder), lembaga pemerhati anak, dan masyarakat. Model tersebut akan dirumuskan berdasarkan data yang diperoleh dengan menggunakan teknik diskusi kelompok terarah, wawancara mendalam, observasi dan studi dokumentasi. Data yang telah ditemukan dianalisa menggunakan teknik analisis interaktif. Penelitian ini menghasilkan model penanganan anak jalanan untuk mengupayakan adanya kerjasama antar stakeholder, evaluasi bersama pada setiap penanganan, upaya konseling dan pemberdayaan anak beserta keluarganya.

**Key words:** anak jalanan, stakeholder, model penanganan anak jalanan

## **Introduction**

The phenomenon of street children is a major social problems in developing countries. Indonesia is one of the countries that never escape from the problems of street children. Based on data from Kemensos, in 2012, there are about 230,000 street children scattered across the whole area of Indonesia (Kompas Online, 4 Juli 2012). Based on data from Dinas Sosial in 2011, the number of street children in West Java reached 4.951 child (Antaranews Online, 16 Oktober 2012). Meanwhile in Surakarta, the number of street children by 2011 reach 103 child (Tempo Online, 3 Mei 2011). That number is expected to still be experiencing an increase, given the still high number of poverty in Indonesia.

During this time the existence of street children is seen by the public as a bully public order on the road. A bunch of street children born directly approached the rider vehicle when the red light is lit at the intersection. Some of them ask for money by busking, selling newspapers, and became bums, but merely asking for money with a pitiful tone.

Not wrong if economic factors as the main cause of the rise of street children. Helplessness of parents in meeting the child's needs are material to be the main reason kids take to the streets. Street life is seen giving the hope financially to support the necessities of life is easy and instant.

Various efforts have been undertaken by the Government to hammer out the issue of street children, ranging from provision of educational savings accounts, assistance funds, empowerment coaching program and various other programs. Various programs are rolled out in fact can make children wary of returning to the road. Even street children who already attend school will return to the streets after school to earn money.

As a city that appointed as the pilot project as proper city for children Development of the proper city for children is an attempt to create an environment with all the facilities and infrastructure that guarantees the correct fulfillment of the rights of the child. These efforts do not always consider the economic factors by providing assistance in the form of the material, but should also consider other factors that are also a cause of children took to the streets, among them the disharmony of family and environmental guidelines. Therefore, the participation and co-operation of various parties, both from the Government (stakeholders), the observer, the community, as well as the business world as a whole and to draw up sustainable policies, programs and activities of the alleviation of problems of street children.

### **Research Questions**

The study shall answer the following questions:

1. How the form of form handling problems street children program in accordance with the situation in Surakarta?
2. How the model of handling street children can be developed by stakeholders (City Government) and the NGO Observers were in the street children problem handling efforts in Surakarta?

### **Literature Review and Theoretical Issues**

Talk about street children not be separated from the notion of the child. Each country has its own limitations in determining the child's understanding. The

United Nations in the Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC) explained that, “Anak berarti setiap manusia di bawah umur 18 tahun, kecuali menurut undang-undang yang berlaku pada anak, kedewasaan dicapai lebih awal (Child mean any human being below 18, except according to the prevailing regulations on child, maturity achieved earlier)” (Supeno, 2010: 40). Indonesia provides a limitation on the child's understanding on Undang-Undang No. 23 Tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak Pasal 1 Ayat 1 mention that, “Anak adalah seseorang yang belum berusia 18 (delapan belas) tahun, termasuk anak yang masih dalam kandungan (Child is someone who has not aged 18 (eighteen) years, including children still in the womb)”.

A child because a parent reason for neglecting the obligations so that the child's needs cannot be fulfilled with either spiritually natural, physical and social events in accordance with the Undang-Undang No. 4 Tahun 1979 tentang Kesejahteraan Anak appertain category waif. Street children are included in the category of abandoned children because parents of the children assessed shirking its obligations in meeting the needs of physical, spiritual and social. Street children are children aged 0-18 years who spent most of his time to earn a living and or venturing on the streets or in public places (Panduan Umum Pemutakhiran dan Pemetaan Data PMKS dan PSKS Propoinsi Jawa Tengah: 2012). The characteristic group street children is as follows:

1. Children at the street, namely street children still attend school, while outside school hours they took to the streets to earn a living to help their parents.
2. Children on the street, namely street children who are not attending school (drop out of school), earn a living in the streets to help their parents. Regularly they go home to deposits money their income and help the work of his parents.
3. Children in the street, namely street children who live entirely on the streets, making a living for himself. They did not attend school and have never attended school. Street children in this group many of the ideas fall into drugs and free sex.
4. Homeless children, namely street children whose entire families living on the streets by way of begging (Nurdin, 2008: 97-98).

Based on the above description, street children, including abandoned children aged 0-18 years of age who require special handling in the fulfillment of their basic needs as a child.

Based on mandate UUD Tahun 1995 Pasal 34, the state of having an obligation to maintain a waif. Yet indicated through Undang-Undang No. 4 Tahun 1979 tentang Kesejahteraan Anak. The state guarantees the right of children to develop social and life skills.

The Government rolled out a variety of programs to address the problem of abandoned children that causes the child to live a life on the streets. These efforts are conducted through a variety of programs providing education savings, assistance funds, empowerment coaching and various other programs. Overall the efforts aimed to suppress the rate of increase of the number of street children.

The handling of street children actually have long existed, but the number of street children thus increasing each year. In 2009 the number of street children there are about children, whereas 12.100 in 2008 only 8,000 children (Kompas Online, 25 Januari 2010). Savings help fund education, empowerment, and construction has been done does not make the child separated from the life of the streets. The handling of street children in fact are unable to meet the wants and needs from the perspective of the child so that they are likely to return to the streets to meet their needs. In Surakarta, Dinas Sosial has developed a direct form of empowerment education program life skills, there is also a stop at the Kadipiro home, and also program Pendidikan Layanan Khusus (PLK) from PPAP Seroja. In fact in large roads are still many street children who cadge. A more general model-oriented handling of street children based on contributing factor and mental and cultural approach that needs to be done by the government, the community, and parents not to treat street children, but trying to eradicate from the lives of the children of the streets (Hempri Suyatna, 2006). Before formulating model handling of street children required an analysis of the needs of street children from their perspective and what role can be taken by stakeholders (city government) and NGO observers to facilitate the needs of the child.

## **Research Methodology**

This research using a qualitative approach. Researchers of emphasis on the description of a sentence in detail, complete and deep describe a situation actually what happened according to the facts in the field (Sutopo, 2006: 40). Strategy research used is a study explorative. Research conducted in explorative with see what happens, why happened and how did it happen (Denzin dan Lincoln, 2011: xviii).

The source of the data used in this study consists of primary data and secondary data. Primary Data in this research was obtained through in-depth interviews with informants. Informants in this study consists of street children, Bagian Perlindungan Anak di BP3AKB, Dinas Sosial, Satpol PP, and NGO. Secondary data used in this research obtained from observation and study documentation. Researchers do about behavior, observation situation and conditions informant for research goes. The study of documentation used official documentation consisting of documents both internally and externally. This research use sampling techniques purposive footage and snowball sampling. Engineering data crucibles, namely:

1. Interview

Types of interviews are in-depth interviews so researchers obtain image handlers street children undertaken by stakeholders in this realistic straight from the informant.

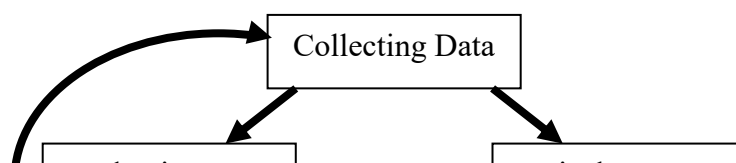
2. Observation

Observation methods used in this research are Anecdotal record general descriptions for the type of behaviour that is typical, unique and important of the informant (Herdiansyah, 2010: 133). Including the gesture and facial expression informants that assist researchers in interpreting the meaning given by the informant.

3. Study of Documentation

Researchers examining official documentation of the internal and external documents as one of the important aspects to answer questions in the research is the availability of actual data and credible.

Test the validity of the data used in this research is the triangulation of data and methods. Researchers using interactive data analysis model Miles &



Huberman to analyze data research findings. Interactive data analysis Miles & Huberman consisting of four stages as follows:

**Figure 1.** Interactive Data Analysis Miles & Huberman (Source: Herdiansyah, 2010: 164)

### **Results of The Research**

Based on a legal framework of CRC There a group of kids called Children in Need of Special Protection the children of vulnerable groups. It is caused by the majority of the time they spend on the road makes them more at risk of traffic accidents, human trafficking, crime, health problems, and child exploitation. The number of street children themselves every year growing up in 2013 reaches 170 children (based on data from community development NGO Flair). As for the causes of the emergence of street children, among others, as follows:

A. A social environmental factors

Social environment in around the child as environmental residence that is not conducive for growing kembang child causes the child susceptible affected by their peers and adults around, especially for son left in the suburbs and shabby.

B. Educational environment that formalis

At this time the school was change function. Schools through teachers can only provide teaching in accordance with the syllabus in the absence of values education. The fact of indifference the school when there was one of his students who become street children.

C. The lack of resilience of the family

Family disharmony, the flurry of parents in work, and the inability of the parents to meet the needs of children both in terms of compassion, education, social and economics made the children choose to live a life on the street.



#### D. Lack of infrastructure of supporting growing child

The lack of a place that supports children's causes wrong child talent selecting space for self appreciation.

In addition to the factors described above, the high rates of urbanization and the number of commuters has also become a factor in the causes of the emergence of street children. The existence of street children in society is often regarded as a bully because of street children is a symptom of Pathology within the community. Street children are valued as a bully public order so that efforts need to be made to the handling of street children can return to the community. Based on the existing job specializations that are responsible for doing the handling of street children is Dinas Sosial. There is also a child of observer NGOS have also attempted to provide social services for street children as one form of treatment of street children. Handling is carried out by the stakeholders (city government) and NGO observers during this still indicates poor coordination. The handling has been done among others, namely:

##### A. A identification by Dinas Sosial and Satpol PP in 2010

A identification by Dinas Sosial and Satpol PP without involving the NGO observer children so there is no mechanism for coordination between stakeholders and NGO with observer. After logging, if done identification of street children come from outside the town of Surakarta to be returned to areas of origin. Only street children coming from within the city that would get the education life skills and capital assistance effort. That too is limited because not all street children attend training and programs like it are not there every month.

##### B. A identification by NGO observer children (Bina Bakat dan Seroja)

The NGO observer of street children individually identifying street children each year. This identification is done by NGO activists and there is no coordination or partnership with other NGO or the government.

##### C. Handling street children by ngo observers street children

After the stage of identification and logging is done, then the NGO do the handling of street children program in accordance with their vision and mission. As for the program that is executed is the awarding of educational

life skills (life skills) and accompaniment by Bina Bakat and formal education through PLK Anak Jalanan by PPAP Seroja. In addition there are programs for the families of street children through the economic empowerment of families with entrepreneurship.

During this time Dinas Sosial, role as funder for the sustainability of the program handling of street children conducted in addition to the NGO also has its own program. consists of education life skills (life skills) and the help of venture capital held at certain times by taking some kids from mentoring by NGO. The handling of street children in Surakarta during this goes by without coordination in execution by Dinas Sosial and NGO. The handling of street kids with this model wanted any cooperation between stakeholders and an evaluation of the joint handling of street children in each. The model is formulated as follows:

### **Stage 1:**

Identification street children:

- A. Cooperation between Dinas Sosial, Satpol PP and LSM to make the identification of street children.
- B. The identification is done with the concept of child-friendly so that children did not escape.
- C. Street children's identity and logging families of street children.
- D. From the logging will be acquired the characteristics of street children: children at the street, children on the street, children in the street dan homeless children.

### **Stage 2:**

Program execution handling street children:

#### **A. Family-Based Handling**

1. Handlers for the families of street children
  - a. Grant of street children for family counseling and mental coaching to build awareness of the family and prepare for the return of family resilience. Counseling can be done by social workers from Dinas Sosial, NGO activists, and civitas academic together by forming a special team.

- b. Provision of venture capital and training assistance efforts as a form of empowerment of families of street children. This Program can be done by social workers from Dinas Sosial, NGO activists, and civitas academic together by forming a special team or can be done at precommissioning of the stakeholders concerned.
  - c. Street children return to families or guardians.
2. Handling for street children
- a. Mental development to build consciousness street children to return not to the road. The program is held together by Dinas Sosial, NGO activists, and civitas academic.
  - b. Do the sharing with street children about what is desired by the needs of street children. The activities can be carried out by social workers from Dinas Sosial, NGO activists, and civitas academic together by forming a special team or can be done with the commissioning of the stakeholders concerned.
  - c. The fulfillment of the rights of street children to have access to education and health. The Program is carried out by Dinas Sosial as the government.
  - d. Provision of life skills, formal education through PLK Anak Jalanan. This program can be done by social workers from Dinas Sosial, NGO activists, institution course skills and civitas academic simultaneously.

If points 1 and 2 is successful then the street children could be returned to his family, but if the child is returned to the program advanced the need-based agency handling.

### **B. Institution-Based Handling**

- 1. Street children placed in the home of a stopover or parlors then conducted mental coaching to build awareness of street children back. The activities can be carried out by social workers from dinas sosial, ngo activists, and civitas academic together by forming a special team or can be done with the commissioning of the stakeholders concerned.
- 2. The granting of life skills education in nursing or guesthouses. The activities can be carried out by social workers from Dinas Sosial, NGO

activists, and civitas academic together by forming a special team or can be done with the commissioning of the relevant stakeholders.

3. Preparation of the reunification with the family or guardian to return street children receive. The activities can be carried out by social workers from Dinas Sosial, NGO activists, and civitas academic together by forming a special team or can be done with the commissioning of the relevant stakeholders.

If family-based penanganan is successful then the street children could be returned to his family, but if the child is returned to the advanced program that need community-based treatment.

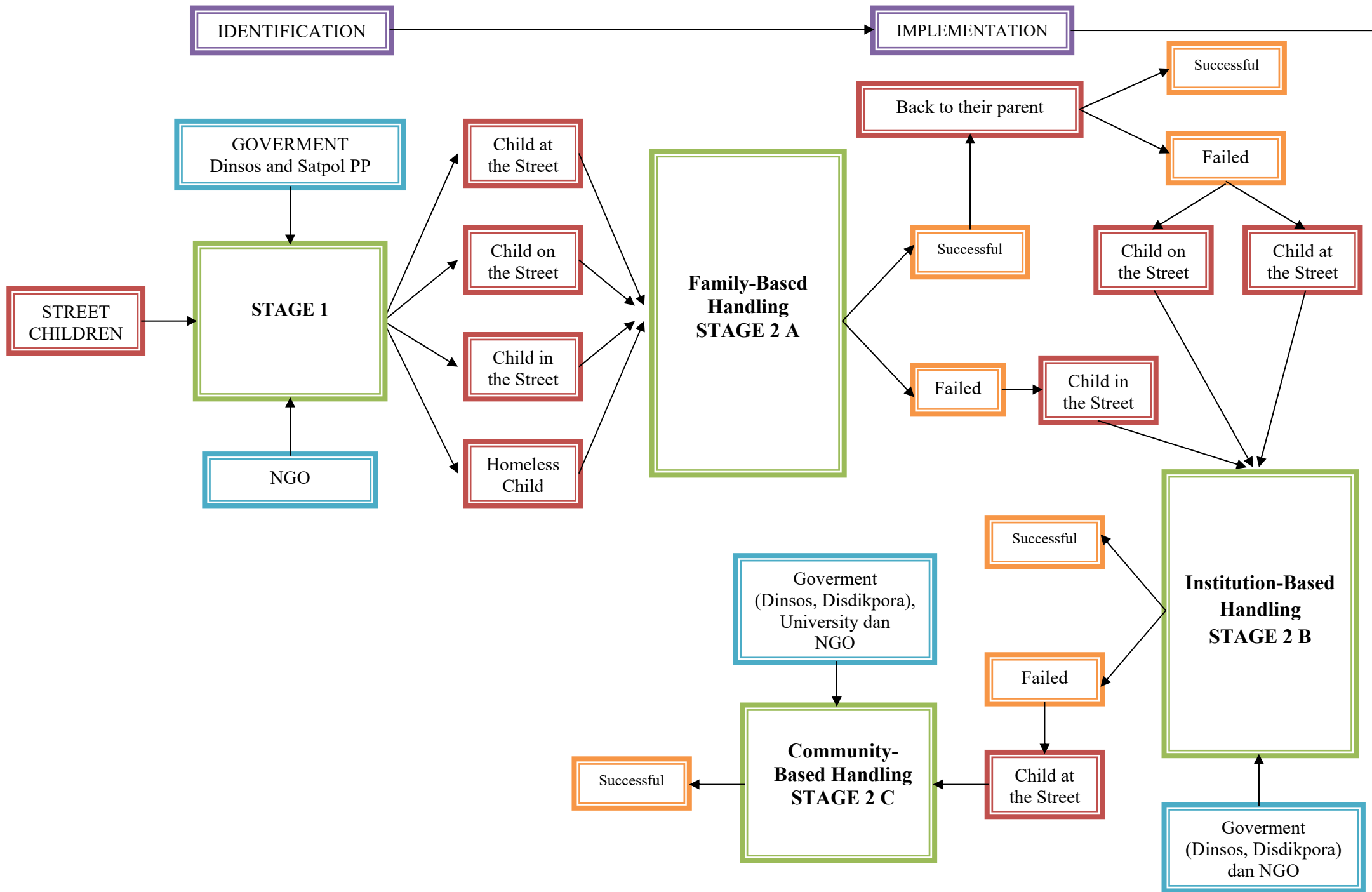
### **C. Community-Based Handling**

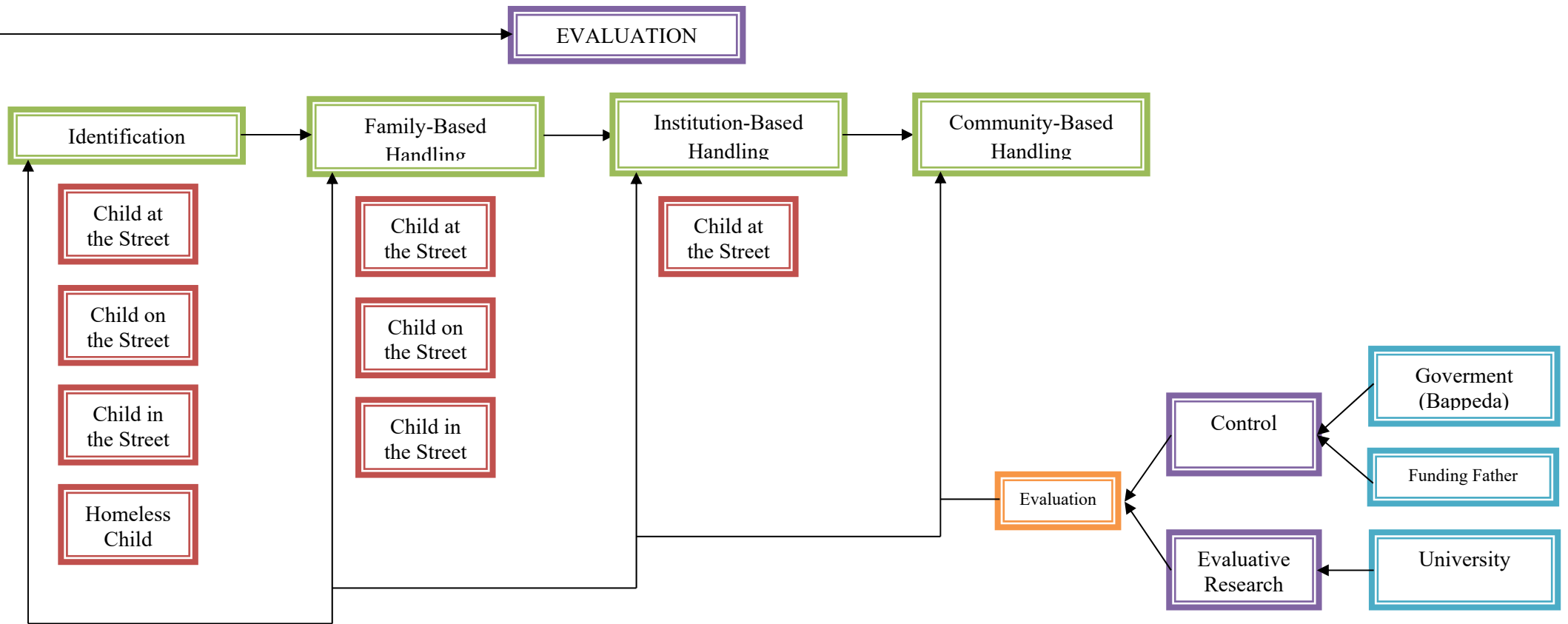
The fulfillment of the basic needs of street children, such as health and education by region assisted groups. the activities can be carried out by social workers from Dinas Sosial, NGO activists, and civitas academic together by forming a special team.

### **Stage 3:**

#### **Program Evaluation**

The activity of evaluation of the program of street children done by Bapeda as a government, funding father as the agency handling the program funder for street children in addition to city government, from universities through research evaluation can be done by professors and students.





**Figure 2.** A Model of Handling Children at The Street Through Cooperation Network

## Conclusion

Handling of problems of street children is a problem for big cities in Indonesia including in the city of Surakarta. Each year the number of street children has increased due to the handling of street children program does not match the perspective of the rights of the child and the lack of coordination between stakeholders. Many factors cause the child decided to become street children, among others; 1) social environmental factors that are less favourable for growing flower child, 2) shift in the relationship of teachers and students at the school, 3) weak durability, 4) lack of infrastructure that supports the growing of cotton, and 5) high rates of urbanization as well as the large number of commuters. We therefore formulate model handling of street children through a network of stakeholder cooperation. This model is the early models that need to be followed up and the need for cooperation between different stakeholders in its implementation.

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