

## **THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY FOR STREET CHILDREN AND HOMELESS DEVELOPMENT IN BULUKUMBA REGENCY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Development street children and homeless is the responsibility of all parties but the government has a major role in make policy. The purpose of this study was to describe and analyze the implementation of the policy of Development street and homeless children in Bulukumba regency. Researchers used a qualitative approach, data analysis was carried out through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of the study showed that the coaching program carried out by the Office of Social Affairs was attempting to approach by dividing street children into three groups with an age approach namely productive age, unproductive age or street children under five, and school-age street children. Guidance on street children is demanded to be able to make changes in mindset, mental attitude, and ultimately change behavior in a positive direction. Therefore, the approach to education is needed in fostering and addressing the problem of street children.

**Keywords:** Policy, Implementation, Development, Street Children, Homeless.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The problem of street children and homelessness is a complex social problem. Living as a street child is not a pleasant choice, because they are in a condition that does not have a clear future, and their existence is not infrequently a problem for many parties, families, communities and countries. However, attention to the fate of street children does not seem to be so great. The results of the 2014 National Socio-Economic Survey of the Central Statistics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia showed that street children nationwide amounted to around 2.8 million children. Two years later, in 2016, that number experienced an increase of around 5.4%, bringing the number to 3.1 million children. In the same year, children who were vulnerable to street children amounted to 10.3 million children or 17.6% of the child population in Indonesia, namely 58.7 million children (Putra et.al, 2016).

These figures indicate that the quality of life and future of children is very concerned, even though they are assets, the future of this nation is on their shoulders, investment in human resources and at the same time the future of the nation. If the conditions and quality of life of our children are of concern, it means that the future of the nation and the state is also less encouraging (Cohen, 2006). In fact, it is possible that some of our nation's children have lost generation (Hung & Chiu, 2003). Young people need a place to grow and develop and have a good character in socializing and socializing (Hasib, et.al, 2017).

Economic factors are another major cause so children take to the streets (Aptekar, 1994; Brooks-Gunn & Duncan, 1997). Even though in Bina they were returned to school, but they still chased because they felt that if they went to the street they would get money if the school even spent money, even though the school was already free. Children who live on the streets

are also very potential to be misused by organized crime, with massive movements. The pressure to survive and the temptation to live luxuriously are the two weak points of teenagers who are still unstable so that they can be easily persuaded to commit criminal acts (Hope, 2013).

The unfinished social problems, street children and poverty in Indonesia, one of which is caused by the strategy and government policies and management of long-term development, first in Indonesia a development strategy that is more based on the highest economic growth efforts (Timmer, 2004). The assumption of this policy is that the effort to increase investment in the economic sector is a top priority to boost Gross National Product (Baily et.al, 2010). After this is achieved, then through trickle down effects, economic growth will be enjoyed by the lower classes (Bonefeld, 2012).

The fact proves that trickle-down effects do not occur as expected, precisely the opposite has happened trickle-up (Semma, 2008). That there is a tendency for the lower layers of society to sustain the economic growth of the social community and equity is difficult to hope for, which in turn gives birth to a new social impact, one of which is street children (Veale & Donà 2003; Ali et.al, 2004).

Appropriate government attention and policies are needed and are in line in fostering, handling and reducing street children from upstream to downstream pro-people policies and policies that benefit the poor and in order to improve the quality and development of Indonesian people as a whole. The purpose of this study was to describe and analyze the implementation of the policy of fostering street and homeless children in Bulukumba regency.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

Researchers use a qualitative approach with the intention that in the search process the meaning behind the phenomenon can be carried out comprehensively, deeply, naturally and as it is and without much interference from researchers. The informants of this research are those who know for certain, starting from the policy infiltration process to policy implementation, especially in the Bulukumba district government program on handling street children and homeless people such as the Bulukumba Regent, the Head of the Social Service of the Bulukumba Regency, and the Head of the Education Office. In this case qualitative analysis is a continuous, repetitive and continuous effort such as data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions and verification is a succession of successive sequences as a series of follow-up analysis activities.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **The Implementation of Policy for Street Children and homeless**

Crime in Bulukumba is increasingly rampant. This is evidenced by the increasing number of criminal acts from year to year. Data from Central Bureau of Statistics shows a significant increase between 2017 and 2018. In 2017 the number of criminal acts totaled .67 cases, while in 2018 there was a significant increase reaching 116 cases. With the increasingly widespread crime also means more and more ways of criminal acts committed. In large cities the number of crimes is increasing. This is because the number of unemployed people in big cities in Indonesia is quite high. Gaps occur and are followed by the amount of crime. This is because there is no ability or skill to master the points needed to join the business world so that crime

is the alternative. The government has a solution so that this crime can be resolved immediately.

Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning child criminal justice system is said to be comprehensive because, in the law all Law Enforcement Officials are involved to participate in resolving child problems. Such as how the police, prosecutors and judiciary are actively involved in resolving cases without having to go through a criminal process to produce a criminal decision.

The coaching program carried out by the Office of Social Affairs is attempting to make an approach by dividing street children into three groups with an age approach namely productive age (14-18 years), unproductive age or street children under five (0-5 years old) and school-age street children (6-15 years) The implementation of this policy is also seen from internal and external conditions.

### **Internal conditions**

Devotively the development of street children in Bulukumba district while actively and intensely promoted by district officials, especially the civil service police unit in collaboration with the social and police agencies, the social service office of Bulukumba district is aggressively registering and detecting street children and children who are indicated to have the chance to become street children, children who are in the market or in the terminal, for example, it will be escorted and transported to the office for investigation and detection of the child. If the child is complete his parents will be reversed to his parents but if the child is known that his parents are gone then further training will be carried out by bringing to the orphanage that has worked with the Bulukumba district social service to be coaching until the child is independent and can support themselves. The main obstacle in this development is the regulation or policy on street children that is not yet clear because the debate does not yet exist. Inadequate personnel of the Office of Social Affairs because they tend to be filled only by 1 to 2 personnel. Operational vehicles are only 3, one motorbike and 2 cars, and even then the other car is removed by one of the officers' officers or Social Service employees at the time they served and served in the Bulukumba social service, which until now there has been no replacement, so practically the official vehicle in the practical area of Bulukumba social service that operates only 2 units, one motorbike and one car.

### **External conditions**

Externally the social service of Bulukumba regency, the development of government outside the social service of Bulukumba district has already been carried out in cooperation with social services even though it is not in the form of written regulations but every agency that finds street or street singers or less sane people who see or find it report to relevant agencies or social services or civil service police unit to be ordered.

Educational development in Bulukumba district consciously provides facilities in the form of willingness to be accepted as students in the institution as well as the education of children who are indicated to be street children. Schools in Bulukumba Regency do not deny the existence of street children, buskers and abandoned children, to be accepted as students in the school. The general public who feel disturbed by the street children because they usually sleep on the storefront or in front of their homes, they are also used to contacting the officers in the social service directly, the social service goes down to secure the child so that they are safe, this makes the child children who usually hang on the roadside at night are slightly reduced.

The gangs or groups in the 90s were very prevalent in Bulukumba district, for example there was Bidosto (first sinning and repentance) naming their gang, there was Kacando (magical mix), there was a collection of children in Loka, there were a collection of kasimpureng children, there were groups of children caile and others, but in the district government of Patabai Pabokori District, all of this tends to weaken, whereas before almost every day they fought standard warfare, stone throwing and bows and other sharp objects they used to kill each other between the gangs, but by the Regent of Patabai time it does persuasive education with an approach to young people who join the gang - the gang, they are directed to enter the mosque to be a teenager mosque, given venture capital even some are hajj (one of them is Rusli, now becomes head The village in one village in Bulukumba) with that they gradually realized and no longer had their generation so until now s emua tends to become extinct.

There are several ways to reduce crime rates. It is well known that crime occurs due to the low level of employment and low skills of the community. One of the efforts that can be done by the government and the private sector is to create many jobs. With a large number of jobs, many people are expected to be absorbed so that the level of crime will decrease as well as street children decreasing as unemployment decreases. One instant way is to provide free training so that many poor people will join, so that the existing jobs will not be in vain, attention to high education and others that help bring down street children.

Poverty is a major problem in inequality and street children. Conditions to improve the quality of education are expected to be able to reduce the distance and even eliminate existing gaps so that it also includes street children. The role of government is very important to overcome the problem of the gap. The government has a strategic role to reduce existing gaps. With the narrowing of the gap gap, it is expected that the crime rate will also decrease as street children also decrease. Apart from the government, participation from the community is also very necessary so that programs made by the government can run properly, especially in the program of alleviating street children, unemployment and poverty and can reduce the level of existing social inequality.

### **Effective and efficient street child development efforts**

The existence of some residents of the highway *penggunajalan* who give money on the highway, especially at red lights, resulting in the physical condition of the road is also believed to be the main factor causing children to do busking and begging on the road. Thus, in addition to the physical engineering of roads and coordination of various parties, a coaching program to overcome the problem of street children is expected to be a movement of society as a whole. The physical condition of the road which is not convenient for pacing, such as road markings made very narrow or fenced even jeopardizing the safety of buskers or beggars as well as the absence of road users who give money are believed to be bored for children and street people, causing them to be lazy to go down on the road.

In addition, the mental and moral attitude that is lazy to work hard that has begun to attach to the child is thought to be one of the main keys for children and street parents to do busking and begging on the street. Children from childhood are familiar with life with the core of making money free, not regulated, and in a pleasant atmosphere. Thus, the guidance for street children is demanded to be able to make changes in mindset, mental attitude, and ultimately change behavior in a positive direction therefore the approach to education is needed in fostering and addressing the problem of street children.

### **Coordination and Cooperation of Various Parties**

Characteristics and problems of street children are typical with the main characteristics of the desire to be free, complex, and solutions that require funds that do not require a little approach that educates and appropriate management. Thus, coordination and cooperation between local governments and various parties is absolutely necessary. Raids, violence, or other forms of coercion are believed to not solve problems. Coaching that needs to be done in principle creates an atmosphere, both physical and social, that makes children not feel at home going down the road to do the busking and begging.

The physical condition of the road that is not comfortable and the road user community who no longer gives space is believed to inevitably change the attitude patterns, patterns, pessimistic, consumptive, and resigned behavior, and the habit of going to the road is least expected to be a desire to join the coaching program which is offered. This belief is based on the concept that all decisions taken by individuals, especially adults, are motivated by the views and opinions or perceptions concerned about a problem. For a child; attitudes, opinions, and behaviors related to a problem are also influenced by guidance including those from a training program.

In addition, the coordination and cooperation of various parties is expected to be able to increase awareness, sensitivity, and concern, or educate them to participate in solving problems in their area, including the problems of street children. Thus, the guidance program referred to is believed to be more systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable. Coordination and cooperation is believed to be useful, especially related to funding issues which to date except are very limited, are also thought to be less efficient, effective and not directed.

Through this systematic program, fund extraction, including with road users, changes from the form of giving money on the road and then directed and entrusted to the social institutions that exist or will be formed by the local government and the community, because the money on the road means creating street children and not giving solutions at all, starting from the village hamlet level to the village level, sub-district, and so on up to the district level. The program funding management system is believed to be transparent and accountable.

This concept would also be in line with the regional autonomy era. In connection with the concerns or anxieties of road users towards the possibility of their vehicles being damaged if they do not give money, the police will also need to be involved in this matter. It is believed that it is not difficult to remember that so far every road crossing has had police officers. Therefore, officers are expected to take part in observing the hands of ignorant street children who are likely to anarchist against the vehicles of road users who do not give money. The same time this program is also in order to implement and enforce the laws and regulations that apply in the streets.

Street children are part of the young generation owned by the Indonesian people. Therefore, efforts to foster and solve it become the responsibility of all elements, such as community leaders from the place of origin of the child, place of residence of children, road users, as well as various public and private institutions including universities. The involvement in question includes assistance in recruitment patterns, program development, evaluation, follow-up to improvement of coaching programs, as well as in relation to funding issues. As a complementary management of the proposed street children, especially in the framework of recruiting students, identification of the area of origin, desires, factors, age, school status, and place of residence is immediately carried out.



Street children whose objective problems are related to economic difficulties and are willing to improve themselves and want to be nurtured, training or education can be carried out immediately. Recruitment of guidance for street children that is really caused by economic difficulties, wants to be fostered, and wants to improve themselves and the future.. Except for constant appeals by various parties, especially those close to them, calls for especially road users not to give money to them on the street need to be legalized and made clear. The appeal referred to in an integrated manner in the sense of being a campaign movement in all regions and villages or villages, also in the form of writings displayed in strategic places, including the places where the street children are dead.

Higher education is also related to the possibility of sharing about funds, materials, learning and training models, evaluation systems, follow-up efforts, and improvement programs can be coordinated or can be requested for assistance road segments where children operate should be sought uncomfortable for them and the development of an orderly culture and law enforcement is also needed for the possibility of anarchic and destructive acts by street children both against the vehicles of road users and public facilities and facilities. As part of the coaching system and its follow-up, cooperation with and assistance from the industry or the employer or the labor department is also very necessary. The intended contributions include management training, marketing of street children handicrafts and handicrafts or where possible to accommodate or treat them after adequate training, especially for those who do not have the talent as entrepreneurs.

## CONCLUSION

The coaching program carried out by the Office of Social Affairs is attempting to make an approach by dividing street children into three groups with an age approach namely productive age (14-18 years), unproductive age or street children under five (0-5 years old) and school-age street children ( 6-15 years) The government has a strategic role to reduce existing gaps. Apart from the government, participation from the community is also very necessary so that programs made by the government can run properly, especially in the program of alleviating street children, unemployment and poverty and can reduce the level of existing social inequality. Guidance on street children is demanded to be able to make changes in mindset, mental attitude, and ultimately change behavior in a positive direction. Therefore, the approach to education is needed in fostering and addressing the problem of street children.

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