

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR HANDLING STREET CHILDREN IN BANDUNG CITY

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### ABSTRACT

Local government support in handling street children is a form of government responsibility for handling street children towards free street children". The purpose of this study is to describe and analyse local government support for handling street children in Bandung City, which includes: 1) data and description of street children owned by the local government; 2) local readiness in handling street children in order to achieve "Free-street children"; 3) policies or local regulations related to handling street children and their implementation; 4) stakeholder involvement in handling street children; 5) community participation, LKSA, NGOs in handling street children; and 6) Human resources (HR) owned by the region in handling street children. The method used in this research is a descriptive survey method with questionnaire data collection techniques, observation, document studies, and FGDs. Data sources are primary and secondary data sources, and the sampling technique used is purposive sampling. The validity test of the measuring instrument used was the validity test with the Spearman rank correlation technique. In contrast, the reliability test used internal consistency analysis with the Cronbach Alpha coefficient test technique. The analysis techniques used are quantitative. The results showed that local government support for handling street children in Bandung City has not shown the achievement of goals, even though many policies and handling programmes have been launched.

**Key words:** Street Children, Socialization, Support, Local Government, and Handling Street Children.

### INTRODUCTION

The problem of street children in Indonesia is a complex social problem. Becoming a street child is not a pleasant choice because they are in unclear conditions, and their existence often becomes a "problem" for many parties, families, communities, and the state. However, paying attention to street children does not seem to be that great a solution. In fact, children who live on the streets must also be protected, with their rights guaranteed, so that they can grow into adults who are helpful, civilized, and have a future.

The existence of street children is increasingly worrying in terms of the number and condition of the children. Data on street children from Susenas in 2009 was 85,146,600 people,

and this number tends to increase compared to 2007, which was 104,000 children. The condition of children appearing in life is increasingly worrying, and street children are increasingly showing problematic psychosocial conditions. Deviations in behavior and their physical appearance are also increasingly worrying. This condition is not surprising because most of these children's lives are on the streets in a challenging environment, so it is not surprising that they have slightly different behaviors and morals from children their age.

Poverty is often referred to as the primary source of street children's problems because street children come from low-income families who have difficulty meeting their family's living needs. This is what causes many parents to involve their children in earning income and meeting their own needs in order to reduce the burden on the family, even though it is hoped that the children can also contribute to the family's income. The conditions above show that street children experience various crises, including, on the one hand, problems of poverty, attachment, and poor child care in the family. On the other hand, the macroeconomic system tends to ignore social protection for children; the child protection system has not been implemented, and the social welfare system has not touched children. All of these factors encourage the creation of an uncomfortable and safe environment for children, and one of them is that children end up on the streets. The conditions above also imply that the existence and development of street children is a problem that is not essentially poverty alone but is also related to problems of exploitation, manipulation, inconsistencies in solving street children's problems, and a child protection system that has not yet been developed.

Observing the development of the situation of street children in several cities, such as in the city of Bandung, there are similarities, namely that today's street children no longer come from outside the city and enter a particular city. However, the majority of street children today (which can reach more than 80%) come from the city itself. This means that children are not in a period of "running away" from their home and environment. In terms of morals, new street children don't worry that their neighborhood and school peers, as well as their parents, families, and peer groups, will find out about their activities on the streets. Therefore, handling street children will face new challenges related to shifting social values. The government has been serious in its efforts to deal with street children. Legal regulations and policies affect various programs that touch children. Law Number 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare Article 2 paragraph (3) states that children have the right to care and protection both while in the womb and after birth. Article 2, paragraph (4) states that children have the right to protection from the environment, which can harm or hinder their average growth and development. Law number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection guarantees children's rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity, as well as receive protection from violence and discrimination. The government's policies and programs reflect the application of these legal requirements. The government is also encouraging the community to take an active role in handling street children. However, operationally, some tasks and roles are some tasks and roles aren't (central and local), which constitute core services.

Many programs for handling street children carried out by the government have started with direct assistance, such as distributing packaged rice to children on the streets, shelter home programs in collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as programs that target the problem of poverty, which is considered to be the source of The main problem is that children are on the streets. Since 1998, with the support of Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan funds, it has implemented the Social Safety Net (JPS) program. These programs include the Social Protection Sector Development Program (SPSDP), followed by the Health and Nutrition Sector Development Program (HNSDP). The newest program in 2010 is the Street Children's Social Welfare Program (PKSA), which is a directed, integrated, and sustainable effort carried out by the government in the form of social services to meet the basic needs of street children. This includes

assistance and subsidies for meeting basic needs, accessibility to social services, primary education, developing children's creativity, strengthening parental and family responsibilities, and strengthening Child Social Welfare Institutions (LKSA).

With the various programs being implemented, the number of street children should be decreasing. Still, in reality, the number of street children is not decreasing but increasing, and the problem of street children is still a crucial and increasingly complex one. The handling of street children should lead to child protection efforts that are included in an integrated child protection system and cannot be separated from the social welfare system. So that child protection programs in Indonesia can be carried out in a comprehensive, synergistic manner. This requires coordination between ministries and institutions as well as local governments at both provincial and district/city levels, including local, national, and international institutions. This integrated child protection system is an urgent challenge because the issue of child welfare and protection is a cross-sector problem.

Considering that the problem of street children is of great concern to the central government, especially the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs, in achieving freedom for street children in 2014. Therefore, it is essential to carry out research or studies on "Local Government Support for Handling Street Children in the City of Bandung" in particular.

The formulation of the research problem is: "How does the local government support the handling of street children in Indonesia?" Furthermore, the formulation of this problem is detailed in the following sub-problems:

1. What are the characteristics of the response?
2. How is the local readiness for handling street children in order to achieve "Free Street Children"?
3. What are the local policies or regulations related to handling street children and their implementation?
4. How are stakeholders involved in handling street children?
5. What is the participation of the community, LKSA, and NGOs in handling street children?
6. What human resources (HR) does the region have for handling street children?

The purpose of this research is to answer the research problem formulation above. This research is theoretically sound; it can contribute to thinking and enrich the body of knowledge and experience, especially regarding strategies and programs for handling street children from a social work perspective. Practically, the results of this research are expected to 1) provide information about a comprehensive picture of street children and 2) serve as a basis or consideration for stakeholders to formulate policies or programs regarding handling street children in Bandung City in particular.

The research method used was a quantitative method with a descriptive survey. The data sources used are primary data sources and secondary data sources, and the research population is Bandung City, West Java Province. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling, where this research is not carried out on the entire population but focuses on the target. Purposive sampling means that the determination of the sample takes into account specific criteria that have been created for the object in accordance with the research objectives, in this case, research. Data collection techniques use 1) questionnaires, 2) observations, and 3) documents. The instruments used were tested for validity and reliability. The validity test used is Pearson correlation with analysis, calculating the correlation coefficient between each value in the question number and the total value of that question number. Next, testing the reliability of this research measuring instrument was carried out using the one-shot method (Purbayu and Ashari, 2005). This research uses the Cronbach Alpha technique, where a questionnaire is said to be reliable if the Cronbach Alpha value is more significant than 0.60. Data analysis was carried out using quantitative data

analysis techniques, namely editing, processing data, and carrying out data analysis assisted by quantification and statistical analysis, so as to provide general conclusions that provide answers to research questions.

### MAIN RESULTS

The majority of street children in Bandung City do not come from Bandung City, but rather, they come to Bandung City to follow their parents to earn a living to support their families in meeting their needs. Others aim to work and look for school. The majority (70.89%) of children on the streets are male. Street boys dare to live and socialize on the streets, and boys have a greater desire to help their family's economy. Besides that, boys are more needed by their parents to help earn a living. This is also in accordance with the opinion of Rocyse (2003) that boys, in fact, have more responsibility and feel more compelled to act when their family experiences problems; they will be quicker in making decisions to solve existing problems and abandon other activities even though the outcome of the decision has risks. Characteristics of street children according to gender, as shown in figure 1.1, include the following:

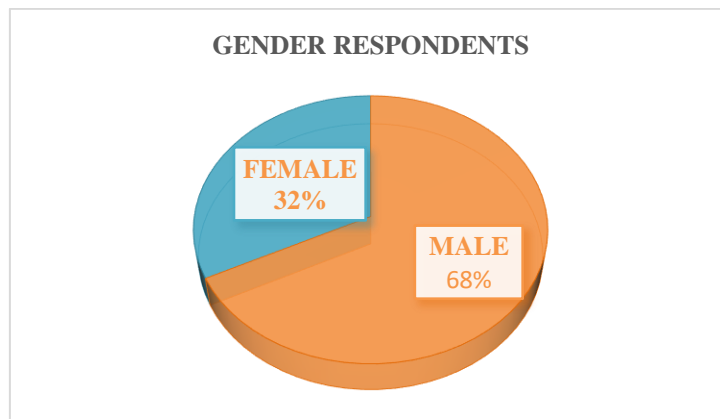


Figure 1.1. Characteristic Respondents

The majority (68.00%) of street children are between the ages of 10-14 years. At this age, children are basically in a transitional period where their social environment or peer group will easily carry them away. In connection with this, preparing the nation's generation to handle street children is a priority so that children are not further involved in more complex social problems. Below is figure 1.2 showing that the majority of street children in Bandung City are male.

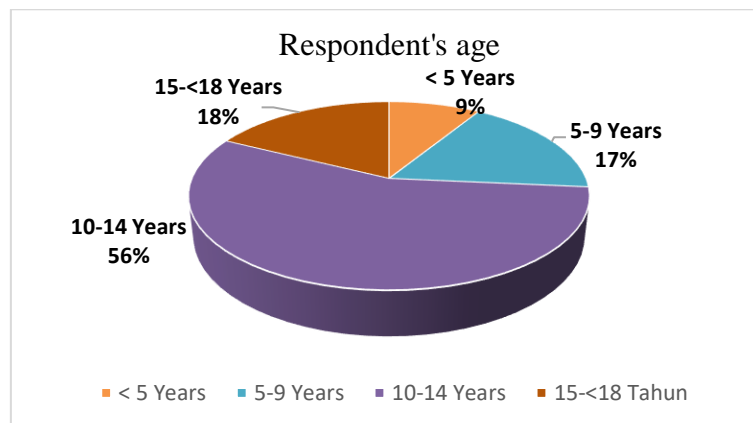


Figure 1.2. Respondent's age

Living as a street child is not about a child's hopes and dreams. No child is born aspiring to become a street child. Children are part of the community of all humans on earth. Without exception, street children are not disgusting animals, trash, or filth. Street children are also human beings who have feelings and hearts. Chased, arrested, forcibly taken to trucks, and interrogated together with thugs, thieves, robbers, and even murderers without thinking about how their rights can be fulfilled. Repressive efforts must be avoided and should be the last resort in controlling street children. This method is not very good for children's mental development. Prevention is the best way to deal with street children. If the factors that cause them to take to the streets can be minimized, it is not impossible that the activities of street children can also be reduced.

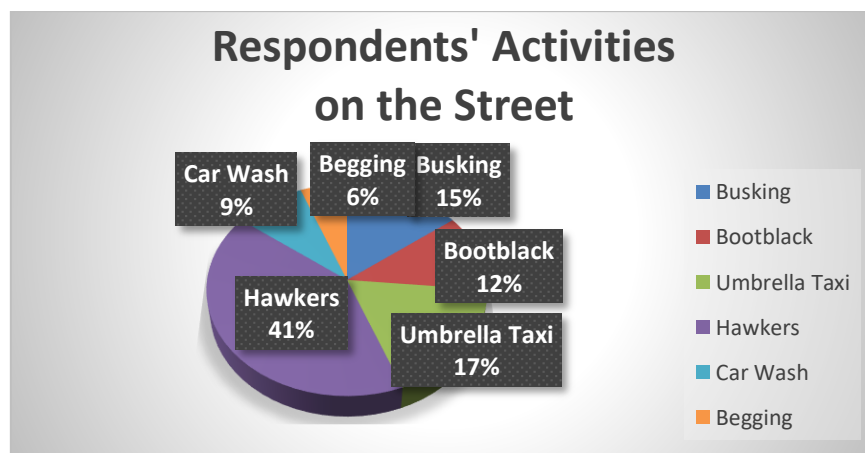


Figure 1.3. Respondents' Activities on the Street

Figure 1.3. shows the activities carried out by street children in general to earn a living, help their parents, earn school fees, and fill their free time. They do this by busking, bootblack, umbrella taxi, hawkers, and begging. This was done because the children who took to the streets initially only followed friends without having the unique skills to take to the streets, so the majority of children from the 34 respondents (41.00%) became hawkers. Suppose you look at the activities of street children. In that case, they revolve around economic activities, meaning that children on the streets have a reason to earn money, which will be used to meet their daily needs and to help their family's economy/finances.

**Local Readiness in Handling Street Children in order to achieve "Free Street Children."**

To help address the problem of street children in the context of "Free Street Children," the local government in 2020 should have great readiness. The local government should also be open to seeking community assistance for children's shelters, food, employment assistance, and school facilities for existing children on the street. Various programs for street children carried out by the local government have indeed been carried out, and various parties are also ready to collaborate with the local government in overcoming the problem of street children. Of course, health and education facilities will not be a problem because local government policies for this have been implemented. The research results show that local (Pemda) readiness for handling street children can be seen in the local government programs that have been implemented, as shown in table 1.1.

*Table 1.1. Local Government Program for Handling Street Children in Bandung City*

No	Program Type	F	%
1	Education	30	100.00
2	Health	24	80.00
3	Identity (Birth Certificate)	26	86.67
4	Children Creativity	26	86.67
5	Fulfillment of Nutrition	22	66.00
6	Alternative Care	24	80.00
7	Others : Clothing	12	36.00

Table 1.1. above shows that all sub-districts in the city of Bandung (100.00%) have implemented education programs to deal with street children (such as scholarship programs, study guidance, school supplies, packages A, B, C, and skills). This demonstrates how the Bandung City Local Government's initiatives to address the issues affecting street children have strengthened the needs of those children in the area of education. Most of the street children have been included in local agency work programs through social development and rehabilitation programs, as well as providing assistance through Shelter Houses; LKSA, Package A, B, and C Pursuit Program; spiritual mental guidance; skills training; outreach/counseling in increasing the knowledge of street children; providing additional food (PMT); counseling on clean and healthy lifestyles (PHBS) regarding personal health, nutrition, adolescent reproduction, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), drugs; and establishing a healthy fund. However, in solving the problem of street children in the Bandung City Government, it seems that it has not been completed and is not/is still far from being free from street children. This is due to the tendency for these programs to be too oriented towards children alone, not in conjunction with economic empowerment programs for children's families, which directly lead to social empowerment in order to improve the quality of life of the community or to develop children's families.

**Local Policies or Regulations Related to Handling Street Children and Their Implementation**

The condition of the city invites the proliferation of street children, densely populated cities and many problematic families make children malnourished, lack attention, lack education, lack love and warmth of soul, and lose the right to play, have fun, socialize and live freely, or even result in street children being abused mentally, physically and sexually by family, friends or other older people. Handling the problems of street children can be suppressed by government efforts through policy by prioritizing development to improve social welfare as well as gender equality and justice by improving the quality of government services for people with social welfare problems, such as street children who are scavengers, sell newspapers, or children who sell merchandise the hawkers.

It seems that the implementation of local government policies in the provinces that are the research locations is still not optimal, with many obstacles and constraints. For example, in dealing of street children who roam the streets during school time, the children already know in advance that a raid will be carried out, so they can hide or run to avoid them, and in the end, not many of them are subject to raids. Meanwhile, if there are no raids, they return to the streets. Likewise, in dealing with parents of street children who accompany their children on the streets, even if they are raided, it seems that the local government is still experiencing many obstacles.

This is what makes it difficult for local governments to deal with street children completely because the majority of children on the streets (87.56%) take to the streets because of the poverty of their families or parents, so this is where it is necessary to empower street children's families in dealing with the problem of street children. Apart from that, the implementation of other policies through the local government's street children handling program is experiencing difficulties due to the changing number of street children. In contrast, the number recorded is smaller than the actual number of children on the streets so the handling of street children still has not reached the target. This is also an obstacle in budgeting for street children handling programs, which are designed on a by name by-name-by-address basis

### **Stakeholder Involvement in Handling Street Children**

Even though many people consider street children to be a source of disturbance and commotion, this notion needs to be removed from them. However, the increasing number of street children also shows not only the failure of families and society but also the state. Indonesia is a participating country that has ratified the UN Convention on Children's Rights, which states in one of its articles that the state is obliged to guarantee and provide protection and care for the welfare of children. All these children are children of this nation too.

Based on the urgent problem of street children in Indonesia, whose handling requires thought and attention from everyone, including the government, society, NGOs, and the business world, it is appropriate for local government policies to involve stakeholders. The results of this research show that the local government's support for the freedom of street children in 2014 shows that the social service's handling of the problem has involved stakeholders, such as the Education Office, Dukcapil, Health Service, and Kumham, so that children are also citizens who must pay attention to their rights. Almost all local governments at the provincial level that were the target of research have involved stakeholders. However, the types and forms are different, and their institutions vary according to the needs of street children.

The Provincial Social Service, which is the research location, has generally involved many parties in handling street children, both from the government and the community. The Social Service does not specify the services provided by each party. Still, it can be seen that several services from various parties collaborate with the Social Service in handling street children. However, there are certain parties whose services are not specifically for street children. Some of these parties include: 1) Regency/city Social Services; 2) Education Services (with programs such as formal and non-formal education programs) and providing fee relief for street children whose families are less fortunate. Formal education, especially starting with early childhood education, is in packages A, B, and C. The education department acknowledges that the program from the education department is still partial. Disnakertransduk, and 4). The Health Service has a Jamkesmas program that provides free health services for poor people, including street children or other health insurance whose procedures are not complex for street children and their families to access, and many local governments also involve local universities in handling street children, where PT has built committees such as Action to Eliminate Child Labor. The committee consists of PT, NGO, LPA, and the Labor Team. One of the committee's activities is to provide training to NGOs to encourage them to approach street children so that they stop being on the streets. NGO administrators at ToT on job skills. One approach offered by the committee is to coordinate with the manpower department.

Apart from that, several provinces have also collaborated in programs to handle street children and involved other parties, such as UNICEF and Plan International, to develop CBCP

(Community-Based Child Protection). CBCP was developed to support programs for handling street children.

**Community Participation, LKSA, NGOs or (NGO) in Handling Street Children**

In the free street children program, the Bandung City Government has also involved the participation of people who live around street children, shelters, or residents who are not far from the shelter. Most (79.43%) respondents stated that the community cares. The rest of the respondents claimed that community members do not care about efforts to deal with street children, which is what motivates their concern. In handling street children, in addition to cooperating with related agencies, the Social Service is greatly assisted by the existence of the Child Social Welfare Institution (LKSA), or NGO. There are several LKSAs / NGOs engaged in handling the problem of street children, and the services provided by LKSA to these children are needed by children to no longer spend much time on the streets. Likewise, many communities have played a role in handling children through the Child Social Welfare Institution (LKSA) and all its existing types. They can assist local governments in achieving "Free Street Children."

**Human Resources**

**Number and Education Level of Official Staff**

Institutional data can be seen from LKSA human resources, namely from the number and level of education of official LKSA staff. The number of official staff is 32 people, from this number if seen based on the level of education is: SD = 0 people (0%); SLTP = 5 people (2.60%); SLTA = 66 people (34.38%); Diploma = 18 people (9.38%); and S-1 = 103 people (53.65%).

**Number of Volunteers and Education Level**

The number of volunteers based on data from the field is 128 people, of these, if sorted by education level are: Elementary school (1.56%); junior high school (6.25%); high school (36.72%); Diploma (11.75%); and Bachelor's degree (43.75%). The level of education of volunteers who devote themselves to LKSA is quite adequate because most (43.75%) have an S-1 education level. Although from various majors. This results in a lack of scholars with a social work education background, so the handling of street children in the field has yet to be maximized. The number of volunteers based on education level can be seen in diagram 1.1. below:

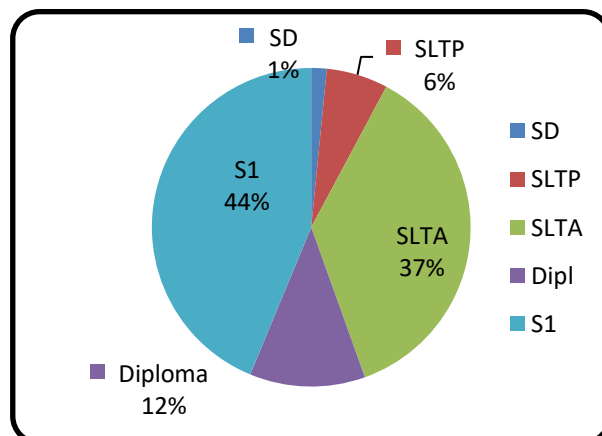


Diagram 1.1 : Number of Volunteers and Level of Education



### The existence and number of social workers in the LKSA

The presence of social workers in the LKSA indicates the existence of professional and adequate services for children in the LKSA. The results showed that most (86.00%) LKSA said they had social workers carrying out their service activities. This is because the LKSA is entrusted with the Satuan Bakti Pekerja Sosial (Sakti Peksos) from the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs. Thus, the LKSA studied can be said to have provided services based on the social work profession, of course this has an impact on the fulfillment conditions of children who are beneficiaries of the Child Social Welfare Program (PKSA) for Street Children. The existence of social workers in LKSA can be seen in Diagram 1.2.

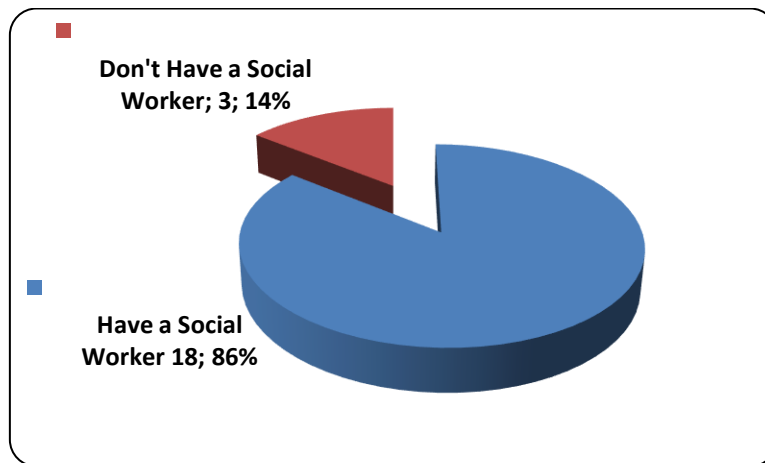


Diagram 1.2: Existence and number of social workers at LKSA

Diagram 1.2 above shows that most (86.00%) LKSA have social workers in carrying out their service activities for street children. Therefore, the LKSA has greatly helped to implement its program which prioritizes essential child fulfillment, children's accessibility to essential social services, especially education and health services, as well as facilities, facilities and infrastructure for child development.

### Ratio of Social Workers and Street Children

The ideal ratio in handling a case is 1: 10. Not all LKSA recorded have such a ratio, as shown in the following table:

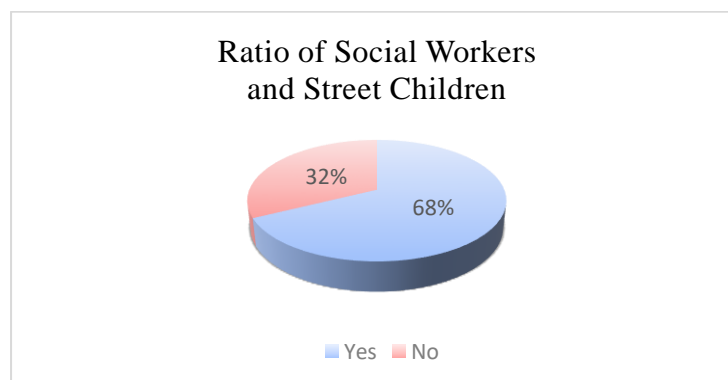


Diagram 1.3: Ratio of Social Workers and Street Children

Diagram 1.3. shows that in 1 LKSA the number of social work services is not proportional to the number of clients in the LKSA, so the LKSA as a partner of the local government (in this case the Social Service) has not provided ideal services. The ratio between the number of social workers and children is only 10 institutions (48.00%) that have a ratio of 1: 10 in handling children. In contrast, the rest (52.00%) say they have a ratio of 1: 77 and 1: 125, while the rest do not mention what ratio the institution handles children. In connection with this, the existing LKSA can be said to be almost ideal for handling street children.

## **CONCLUSION**

Handling street children requires integrated handling and joint commitment between the central government, local government, and community in various matters, both implemented by LKSA and non-institutions, so that social welfare can be obtained for street children. Indonesia will be free from street children (Anjal) in 2014, which can be anticipated with approaches, especially optimizing district and city governments as the front line in anticipating street children not to roam the streets.

Local government support in order to achieve Bandung free of street children plays a significant role because the local government is a component that is obliged to provide guidance and supervision in the implementation of street children countermeasures in order to prevent the widespread influence as a result of the presence of children on the streets. The readiness of the region in handling street children from the research results show that the region still needs to be prepared. This can be seen from the programs carried out by the regions that still refer to programs from the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs. Such as Program Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak or PKSA (Child Social Welfare Program) for street children by the Directorate of Child Social Welfare, Ministry of Social Affairs.

The policy of overcoming street children in the city of Bandung is quite complicated, considering that street children in the provincial capital come from other cities/regencies, street regions. Street child handling programs must be carried out through MoUs with districts/cities and the program must synergize with children's family empowerment programs as well as poverty alleviation programs, because, in fact, many children run to the streets due to factors of community poverty conditions.

As has been stated, the programs and policies of the Local Government (Pemda) in handling street children refer to policies that are determined to include four approaches: handling street children with an orphanage-based street child handling approach, handling through a family-based approach, community-based handling and a semi-social home-based approach. The four approaches are complementary, but they have yet to be able to overcome most of the existing street child problems.

This policy substantially seeks to address the basic needs of street children, which include the physical, psychological, social, and spiritual needs of street children. For the orphanage-based approach, street children are provided with services according to the condition of the street child's problem itself. Initially, an assessment of the problems, needs, and potential of street children as beneficiaries (needs assessment) is conducted. and potency assessment).

## **RECOMMENDATION**

Based on an understanding of the service models for street children, both those carried out by the government and those developed by LKSA, it is necessary to have an alternative service model that can be implemented. Some things that need to be considered in developing an essential social service model for street children in the decentralization era include:

1. The strategy of essential social services for street children must refer to the various changes in the decentralization era that are expected to occur. This is because overcoming the problems of children on the streets cannot be done partially or sectorally but must be an integrated approach.
2. Protection of children's rights must remain a commitment of all parties and become the normative basis and standard of essential social services for street children and low-income families in the city.
3. Efforts to protect children must be seen as a logical consequence of the state's obligations (executive, legislative, and judicial) in implementing the KHA international instruments that the Indonesian government has ratified;
4. The perspective of seeing street children as a city problem must shift to the perspective of overcoming the problems experienced by children when they are on the street, such as exploitation, abuse, neglect, discrimination, and being in bad situations. In addition, it is more important to understand and overcome the factors that are the leading causes and factors that contribute to the problem. For this reason, the model of handling street children, handling the problems of low-income families, and empowering the community environment should be implemented in an integrated manner.

Based on the research results and conclusions that have been described, it is recommended to achieve free street children, among others:

1. A family empowerment program for street children This is because the parents of street children are generally poor, and the dominant factor that drives children to the streets is poverty. Through the street children family empowerment program, it is hoped that it can improve the quality of life of street children and their welfare.
2. Increasing the number of Child Social Welfare Institutions (LKSA) and the quality of social welfare service management for street children.
3. In overcoming street children, the policy model used is recommended as a rehabilitative policy model. This is to return street children so that they do not return to the streets again through child and family intervention activities or alternative care such as through foster families, relatives, orphanages, halfway houses, or organizations, both government and non-government-owned.
4. Social campaigns on handling street children, where this social campaign is a form of education function through the delivery of information about street children and their problems. The purpose of this social campaign is to foster awareness among various parties about the importance of handling street children. Socialize street child handling programs and increase community participation in efforts to handle street children.

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