

# The Policy for Handling Street Children Based on Organisational Implementation in Serang City, Banten Province

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Handling street children becomes the centre of attention for implementing formal and informal organisations that will be involved in implementing public policies. The research is aimed to describe the characteristics of street children and analyse the organisation-based programs carried out in handling street children in Serang city. The researchers used a qualitative case study and data collection using observation, interviews and documentation. The results of research show that implementing organisations in handling street children in Serang included formal and informal organisations involved in Serang City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2010. The existence of organisations, both formally and informally had their respective contributions and duties Regional Apparatus Organisation. Serang City Social Service field is an organisation that coordinates in the areas of mental development, entrepreneurship and strengthening individual skills or expertise.

**Key words:** *Street children, public policies, mental development, entrepreneurship, strengthening individual skills.*

## Introduction

Since the issuance of Government Regulation No. 31 of 1980, the government has been serious in regards to the handling of street children. In rule No. 31 of 1980, it was explained that the problem of street children is one of the social problems, which among others are as a side effect of the national development process, the response needs to be coordinated in cross-sectoral and regional programs, with a holistic approach between professions and agencies as well as

accompanied by the active participation of the community (coordination, integration, and synchronisation).

The government's commitment is emphasised in Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Protection of Children which requires the State and Government to respect and guarantee the rights of every child without differentiating the physical and mental conditions of children. In addition, Law No. 20 of 2013 concerning the national education system also regulates the right of every child to obtain education. Law No. 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare. Social welfare is said in the Act is the condition of meeting the material, spiritual, and social needs of citizens to be able to live properly and be able to develop themselves, so they can carry out their social functions.

Handling street children requires policies that involve various organisations, local governments and other social institutions. According to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), policy actions taken by individuals, officials, groups of government and/or the private sector are to be directed by the objectives outlined in the policy decision. Edward III (1980), states that the process of implementing policies (programs) is carried out by the implementing apparatus (implementer) to the target group and is basically a follow-up of a policy to a practical and operational level. Mazmanian & Sabatier (1983) attempted to understand what actually happened after a program was implemented or formulated. Grindle (1980) says that it is a general process of administrative action that can be investigated at the program level. Bardach (1977) says that it is a game of "bargaining", persuasion, and manoeuvring in conditions of uncertainty. Pressman and Wildavsky (1973) stated that it is a process of interaction between established goals and actions intended to realise the goals.

Street Children are a public ongoing problem that has not be resolved due to the lack of sustainable programs that need to be oriented towards the strengthening of the individual children's creative competence and sustainable work programs and that have not been able to be properly implemented by Serang City Social Service. These programs have not been well coordinated, especially in terms of tasks and the main points of handling and in particular the communication resources between agencies. Therefore moving forward the implementing organisation needs to carry out program-based activities by involving various agencies including both government and other parties. This study aims to describe the characteristics of street children and analyse the organisation-based programs needed to be carried out in the successful handling street children in Serang.

## **Research Methods**

The researchers used a qualitative method by exploring street children both individually and in groups. In addition, the research focused on the organisation of handling street children and the programs implemented by the organisation in Serang City. Data collection done through

participatory observation was seeing firsthand the environmental situation of the street children activities carried out while on the road. The research informants were street children, observers of street children, the Regional Apparatus organisation of Serang City. Furthermore, in-depth interviews obtained information related to the evidence on the culture of street children and documentation, in the form of photographs and documents of street children were also obtained during the observation process and books and journals supporting the completeness of the data.

## Discussion

Street children are minors under the age of 18 who due to various factors, such as the economy, family conflicts and cultural factors have taken to the streets and are now the responsibility of the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs (1999). There are various approaches to handling street children in the City of Serang including formal and informal organisations involved in implementing the Serang City Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2010. The successful implementation of the policy requires good cooperation from many people. Therefore, the existence of organisational fragmentation (fragmented organisations) can hinder the coordination needed to implement a policy. The structural dimension is a matter of standard operating procedures that is needed to facilitate and inform the actions of the implementers of a policy in carrying out what is their area of duty.

The management of street children is of paramount importance and has to become the centre of attention for both formal and informal organisations that are involved in implementing of public policies because the success of being able to implement the policies will be very much influenced by the appropriateness of the characteristics implemented by the organisation. In order to implement public policies that seek to radically change human behaviour, the organisation must be firm, hard, and strict in implementing the rules in accordance with established legal sanctions.

**Table1:** Characteristics and activities of street children community

Street Children Community	Form of Activities	Realisation of Income
Buskers without musical instruments	Singing by relying on manual tools and applause individually	For family needs
Musicians with musical instruments	Singing using musical aid such as guitars and groups of more than 2 people	For personal family needs
Hawkers	Selling tissue as a medium to get extra	For family needs
Beggars	Ask for money when the motor vehicle stops and dress as is	To fulfil the family needs
Bum	Ask for money by grouping and using community identity	To fulfil personal needs



Based on table 1 illustrated that the community of street children has a variety of activities in getting income from road users. To carry out the handling, the implementing organisation requires strategies based on programs that suit the needs of street children and in order to be able to provide the ways and stages of the implementation of these programs the organisation involved requires the availability of informed human resources. Without the access to informed human resources the program implementers do not know the ways and strategies for making decisions and carrying out their work programs.

The ability of an organisation to carry out its work program is actually not only seen from the aspect of how many organisations are involved in it, but rather on how organised the role of the program implementer will be to deliver what needs to be carry out, so that it can operate uniformly even if its work was taken over by other organisations. This incident could have caused no more maximal and directed work organisation. The take-over can happen if a work program is not properly distributed, based on organisations respective roles. As stated by Serang City Social Service officials that: "All this time, organising activities in the handling of street children are actually often that we hold limited coordination meetings with regional government organisations. The regular meeting was actually more about emphasising and sharpening the tasks and functions of each of us. Through this limited coordination meeting, we can open more opportunities for cooperation that can be done based on our respective roles. Each regional apparatus organisation actually knows each of its tasks and functions, but what often happens is who and when the organisation can play a role to take on one of its tasks and functions to the fullest ". (February 17, 2019).

Based on the informant's statement, it was revealed that the handling of street children, the coordination between organisations had been going well. One of the agendas is the limited coordination meeting activities involving the various regional apparatus organisations included in handling street children in Serang city, designed to unite perceptions and open opportunities for cooperation. Each regional apparatus organisation knows each of its tasks and functions, but what often happens is there needs to be more coordination as to who and when the organisation can play a role to take on one of its tasks and functions to the fullest.

**Table 2:** locations and spots of street children

Location of street children	Points of activity
Poros Road area	Traffic Light of palima
	Traffic Light of kramatwatu
	Traffic Light of ciceri
	Traffic Light of pisangmas
	Traffic Light of Cipocok
	Traffic Light of Plamingo Hotel
Shopping mall and market area	Traffic Light of kota serang Square
	Traffic Light of ciruas
	Crossroad of Rau Market
	Along the way of Royal Market
	Crossroad of Carefour
	Ramayana Region
Terminal Area	Traffic Light of Pakupatan Terminal
	Traffic Light of Kepandean
	Terminal
	Cipocok Terminal

Based on table 2, it is illustrated that the location of street children occupies strategic areas that are potentially traversed by road users. To be able to do the handling needed relationships between organisational units that exists in the regional apparatus in the City of Serang. One indicator is that the coordination of the organisation has been going well, it can be seen from the activities concerned, and the organisation's relationship with the regional apparatus organisations and with organisations that are outside the local government structure. Involvement of other organisations, namely observers of street children handling programs makes us aware of implementing a good organisation. The presence of the organisation from the organisational structure of the government and observers handling street children is actually a partner of the government in the handling of street children in Serang City.

The organisational structure involved in handling street children, each has its own tools, methods and strategies. The existence of an organisation structurally has a standard operating procedure as a guide to carry out the structure of its work program. The Organisational structure needs to be coordinated so that there is no conflict in handling street children. If it is not well coordinated, then officers in the field can be in conflict, because there is no clear line of coordination, and / or there is an unfocused treatment based on the respective fields of organisation.

Handling street children based on organisations, policies need to be taken into account when they want to determine the implementing organisation. The broader the scope of policy

implementation, the greater the organisation involved. organisations handling street children involved as executors of both the local government apparatus and observers of street children. Implementing organisations in the local government environment, involving Regional Apparatus organisations include social services as government organisations that are given greater authority in making programs to handle street children. This was confirmed by the Section Head of the Serang City Social Services and Child Rehabilitation Program Section in Serang City: “The implementing organisation for handling street children is fully coordinated by the Social Service. Although there are a number of Regional Apparatus organisations involved in coordination, including the Education, Manpower and Transmigration (Bali vocational training), the Civil Service Police Unit and the Social Welfare Field, the existence of the regional apparatus organisation is actually an integrated unit which is also involved by non-governmental organisations” (18 February 2019).

Based on the informant's statement that the organisation handling street children is still coordinated by the Social Service as a regional apparatus organisation that is technically and structurally in the realm of work coordination, it is also mentioned by informants including the Regional Apparatus organisation involved in coordination, including the Education OPD, Manpower and Transmigration (Bali vocational training), the Civil Service Police Unit and the Social Welfare Field. The existence of the regional apparatus organisation is actually an integrated whole and is also involved by non-governmental organisations.

**Table 3:** Dimensions of Organisational structure uniformity involved in handling street children

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Related Regional Apparatus</b>	<b>Program/ Activities</b>
<b>Structure</b>	<b>Organisation (OPD)</b>	
Government Organisation	Social Services	Social, cultural and economic development and then returned to the family
	Labour Services	Providing skills and expertise from various fields
	Education Services	Providing skills and expertise from various fields
	Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja	Mental guidance, so as not to return to the streets
Non-Government Organisation	Street children watchers	Assistance for the rights of stree children
	Street children orphanage	Preparing a place for temporary shelter, especially those who leave work as street children
	Street Busker Community	Organising street musicians who want to improve the ability of the community-based music field

The structural dimension is a matter of standard operating procedures that will facilitate and uniform the actions of the implementers of a policy in carrying out what is their area of duty. As highlighted by Serang City Social Service Officials: "A coordination meeting has also been held with the Mayor in order to uniform what will be done and what work will be completed in the current year. That program, each of us from the service delivered in a coordinating meeting forum, so that the Mayor of Serang was able to filter out the red waste which was quite adequate and could make it easier for us to implement it in the field. (interview, February 18, 2019)

Based on the results of the interview above, it is illustrated that the cooperation of regional apparatus organisations need to carry out their respective duties and functions. The coordination meeting presented the Mayor of Serang in order to make uniform what will be done and what will be completed as a form of mainstay program in the current year. Programs that have been formulated internally can be conveyed in the coordination meeting forum, so that the Mayor of Serang gets the right enrichment and the sufficient implementation. In addition, it can make it easier for the organisations involved to implement it operationally in the field. The presence of the Mayor of Serang at the meeting designing the coordination of handling street children, was actually more in the form of caring for street children who are expected by the government of Serang City. The presence of the Mayor in the coordination meeting also, was more on the affirmation of who provided the resources to handle street children and both the human resources and the budget resources needed in each regional apparatus organisation involved.

Implementing organisations in the implementation of handling street children in the City of Serang include formal and informal organisations involved in implementing the Serang City Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2010. The successful implementation of the policy requires good cooperation from many people. Therefore, the existence of organisational fragmentation (fragmented organisations) can hinder the coordination needed to implement a policy. The structural dimension is a matter of standard operating procedures that will facilitate and uniform the actions of the implementers of a policy in carrying out what is their area of duty.

## **Conclusion**

The existence of organisations both formally and informally has their respective contributions and duties in handling street children in Serang City. Formally the organisation of Regional Apparatus in the social sector is found by the Serang City Social Service, which is the organisation most expected to include street children handling programs.

The form of the program is carried out mainly in the form of providing additional capital skills for street children who are fostered by involving labour and transmigration service



organisations especially the Job Training Centre in order to improve the independence skills for street children who have been fostered.



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