



Policy Implementation of Street Children Development Program in Medan City (Study of Medan City Social Office)

Ratna Sari Dewi¹, Elazhari², Mariance Manao³

^{1,2,3}Faculty of Administrative Sciences, Universitas Pembinaan Masyarakat Indonesia (UPMI) Medan, Medan, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Nov 25, 2022

Revised Dec 12, 2022

Accepted Dec 26, 2022

Keywords:

Development of Street
Children;
Policy Implementation;
Street Children.

ABSTRACT

The activities of street children in the city of Medan are diverse, including as buskers, cigarette traders, newspaper traders, and so on. This is the main duty of the government to street children. The aim of the study was to determine the implementation of street children development program policies at the Medan City Social Service and street children development program policies. This research method is a qualitative method. Data collection techniques using observation and interviews. The results of the research on the implementation of street children development program policies at the Medan City Social Service have not been maximized in terms of the street children that we still find at crossroads or at red lights and crossroads. The policy of the Medan City Social Service in implementing street children development programs, namely control and outreach programs and skills training. The obstacle faced is that street children who have been returned to their families still like to return to the streets, so that the government's program to respect the city in the absence of street children at crossroads cannot be implemented. The government and the Medan City Social Service can only reduce the number of children on the streets. For this reason, it is suggested that there should be more programs to improve children's skills and socialization.

ABSTRAK

Aktivitas anak jalanan di Kota Medan beranekaragam, diantaranya sebagai pengamen, pedagang rokok, pedagang koran, dan sebagainya. Hal ini menjadi tugas pokok dari pemerintah kepada anak jalanan. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui implementasi kebijakan program pembinaan anak jalanan di Dinas Sosial Kota Medan dan kebijakan program pembinaan anak jalanan. Metode penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi dan wawancara. Hasil penelitian implementasi kebijakan program pembinaan anak jalanan di Dinas Sosial Kota Medan belum maksimal di lihat dari anak jalanan yang masih kita temukan di perempatan jalanan atau di lampu merah dan persimpangan jalanan. Kebijakan Dinas Sosial Kota Medan dalam pelaksanaan program pembinaan anak jalanan yaitu program penertiban dan sosialisasi dan pelatihan keterampilan. Adapun kendala yang di hadapi yaitu anak jalanan yang sudah di kembalikan kepada keluarga, masih suka kembali ke jalanan, sehingga program pemerintah untuk mengindahkan kota dengan tidak adanya anak jalanan di perempatan jalanan tidak bisa dilaksanakan. Pemerintah dan di Dinas Sosial Kota Medan hanya bisa mengurangi jumlah anak di jalanan. Untuk itu disarankan agar lebih banyak program untuk meningkatkan keterampilan anak dan sosialisasi.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](#) license.



Corresponding Author:

Ratna Sari Dewi,
Administrative Sciences,
Universitas Pembinaan Masyarakat Indonesia (UPMI) Medan,
Jl. Teladan No.15, Teladan Bar., Kec. Medan Kota, Kota Medan, Sumatera Utara 20214, Indonesia.
Email: ratnaharahap46@gmail.com

I. INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of the spread of street children in Indonesia is a complex social problem (Irianti et al., 2017; Menjadi & Jalan, 2022; Rahmawati et al., 2019). Living as street children is not a pleasant choice, because they are in a condition where they do not have a clear future, where their existence often becomes a problem for many parties in the family, society and the country (Afandi, 2018; Soetji, 2013; Tumangger et al., 2020). The majority of street children do not have a good relationship with their families, so they are less stable and more dependent on their life on the streets (Setyaningrum, 2017).

The activities of street children in the city of Medan vary, including as buskers, cigarette traders, newspaper sellers, crackers sellers, car/bus cleaners and so on. They mainly operate in crowded places or are generally located at crossroads, markets, terminals and shopping centers. Risks that can be identified include being victims of violence (abuse, extortion, arrest and deprivation of working capital, and sexual exploitation), malnutrition (drinking and consuming liquor, criminal acts, drug abuse, free sex, and survival is threatened).

The legal umbrella for the prohibition of street begging children in Medan City is Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2003 concerning the Prohibition of Homeless and Begging and Moral Practices in Medan City. However, in reality the mandate contained in the regional regulation has not been realized. Article 2 paragraph (1) expressly stipulates, "it is prohibited to carry out vagrancy and begging in groups or individuals or in any way by influencing/causing other people's compassion". However, the facts on the ground are quite the opposite. It is said that children of street beggars are increasingly easy to find in various corners of the city of Medan. Data on street beggar children is very difficult to obtain because their whereabouts often move, both between locations and between regions, especially across the City of Medan and Deli Serdang.

Many people think that street children are the trash of society because of their free behavior without rules. That's where I became interested in this problem, because the truth is that children have a pure heart, without any guidance for children it can cause children to become wild and difficult to control. In fact, it is better if there is moral development for street children consistently which will have a better impact on children.

Street children are also the younger generation who should be prepared to fill development and play a role as the backbone of the nation's sustainability. If the younger generation cannot be relied upon because they live as street children, then the sustainability of the nation's life will also be disrupted.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is descriptive in nature, namely describing and describing something in the form of pictures or photos obtained from field data and then explaining it in words. This research approach is in the form of a qualitative approach, namely by examining the collected data, studying the data, analyzing it, compiling it in a unit. Thus this research only describes how the policy implementation of street children development programs in the Medan City Social Service. In this study, the object of research is Service Officials.

Medan City Social Service and head of Social Problems Rehabilitation Administration. In preparing this study, researchers conducted research at the Medan City Social Service Office, Jl. Pinang Baris No. 114 B, Medan. To collect information data needed in this study, researchers used the following data collection methods: Data collection was carried out directly at the research location, primary data collection was carried out using instruments, namely in-depth interviews, namely data collection techniques carried out by giving questions directly to parties related to a goal to obtain the information needed. Secondary data collection technique, is a data collection technique that is carried out through the collection of decision materials that can support primary data. Secondary data

collection techniques can be carried out using the following instruments: a. Documents, Namely data collection techniques using records or documentation in the research location as well as other sources that are relevant to the object of research; b. Libraries, Namely the collection of data obtained from books, scientific papers, as well as the opinions of experts who are competent and have references to the problem to be studied. Data analysis was carried out qualitatively, which is an analytical method using interviews and observation by answering questions such as what, why or how. The data analyzed by this method are in the form of text or narrative.

The 3 (three) stages of data analysis are: a. Domain analysis, The process of getting an overview of the object being examined or of a social issue raised as a research theme. This general description is needed to be able to enter the next stage in qualitative data analysis; b. Taxonomic analysis, The second stage in qualitative data analysis according to Spradley is the taxonomic analysis stage. So, when learning about the various types of qualitative data analysis, taxonomic analysis will also be studied and then practiced; c. Component analysis, Component analysis is carried out by differentiating the elements that make up the domain. So, after the taxonomic analysis phase has been completed, it will go directly to the componential analysis stage.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Implementation

Policies in every formulation of a policy whether it concerns programs or activities are always accompanied by an implementing or implementing action. In the following, several definitions of policy implementation are presented according to experts. Ripley and Franklin argue that implementation is what happens after laws are enacted that give program authority, policies, benefits, or some kind of tangible output. The term implementation refers to a number of activities that follow a statement of intent regarding program objectives and results desired by government officials (Noviar & Lutfi, 2020; Richi et al., 2020).

Furthermore, Van Meter and Van Horn limit the implementation of policies as actions taken by individuals (or groups) of the government and the private sector directed at achieving the goals set in previous policy decisions. These actions include efforts to convert decisions into operational actions within a certain period of time as well as in the context of continuing efforts to achieve big and small changes determined by policy decisions. What needs to be emphasized here is that the policy implementation phase will not begin before the objectives and suggestions are set or identified by policy decisions. Thus, the implementation phase occurs only after the law is enacted and funds are provided to finance the implementation of the policy.

The process of making public policy is a complex process because it involves many processes and variables that must be studied. The stages of public policy (Dunn, 2010) are as follows: a. Setting the Agenda, Agenda setting or agenda setting are the first public policy stages carried out by the government in determining and establishing a public policy that applies in life, a very good process for interpreting what is actually the priority needs of the community. The needs of the community that are selected and determined are the needs of the community that are in accordance with the priorities of the community as a whole, not the priorities of the community in groups or certain groups; b. Policy Formulation The second stage carried out by the government in formulating public policy is policy formulation or carrying out policy formulation. The main issues that have been determined and formulated in such a way by the government are then discussed further in the forum, especially to determine policies that will take place within the country or region; c. Policy Adoption, Adoption or adoption of policies is the third stage carried out by the government in determining public policies that will be generally applied to the community. Adoption of this policy has the objective of legitimately giving authorization or power to the basic processes of government in establishing public policies (Sudirman, 2021).

Policy Implementation Models

Implementation is seen broadly as having the meaning of implementing laws where various actors, organizations, procedures and techniques work together to carry out policies in an effort to achieve the goals of policies or programs. To analyze how the policy implementation process takes place effectively, it can be seen from various models of policy implementation. Following are some models of policy implementation according to experts quoted (Mulyadi, 2016), namely Van Meter and Van Horn models. Van Meter and Van Horn offer a basic model that has six variables that form the linkage between policy and performance. This model, as stated by Van Meter and Van Horn, not only determines the relationships between the independent variables and the dependent variable regarding interests, but also explains the relationships between the independent variables. These variables are explained by Van Meter and Van Horn as follows: a. Policy standards and objectives, Standards and policy objectives must be clear and orderly, so as not to give rise to interpretations that can lead to conflicts between implementing agents; b. Resource, Policies need to be supported by resources, both human resources and non-human resources; c. Inter-organizational communication and activity reinforcement, Implementation of a program sometimes needs to be supported and coordinated with other agencies in order to achieve the desired success; d. Characteristics of implementing agents, The extent to which interest groups provide support for policy implementation.

Economic, social and political conditions; a. Social, economic and political conditions include environmental economic resources that can support the successful implementation of policies; b. Implementor's disposition, The implementor's disposition includes the implementor's response to the policy, which will influence his willingness to implement the policy. Social, economic and political conditions include environmental economic resources.

Policy Implementation of the Street Children Development Program Conducted at the Medan City Social Service

Policy is a series of concepts and principles that serve as guidelines and basis for planning in the implementation of a job, leadership, and ways of acting. The term can be applied to governments, organizations and private sector groups, as well as individuals. Policies differ from rules and laws. If law can enforce or prohibit behavior (eg a law requiring the payment of income tax), policy guides only the course of action that is most likely to produce the desired result. Policy or policy review can also refer to the process of making important organizational decisions, including the identification of various alternatives such as program or expenditure priorities, and selecting them based on their impact. Policy can also be interpreted as a political, management, financial, or administrative mechanism to achieve an explicit goal. The meaning of policy according to some experts is as follows: a. Carl J. Friedrich (Iskandar, 2017) says government policy is a direction of action proposed for a person, group, or government in an environment with its obstacles and opportunities, which are expected to meet and overcome these obstacles in the context of achieving an ideal or realizing a will and a certain goal; b. Chandier & Piano (in Tangkilisan, 2003) argues that public policy is the strategic use of existing resources to solve public or government problems. In reality, this policy has helped many implementers at the level of the government bureaucracy and politicians to solve public problems (Aryanti & Tukiman, 2016; Dandy Ahmad Drajat, Aji Ratna Kusuma, 2014; Novianti, 2017).

Woll (in Tangkilisan, 2003) public policy is a number of government activities to solve problems in society, both directly and through various institutions that affect people's lives (Angita et al., 2021; Hasbullah & Wahyono, 2016; Lee, 2019). In the implementation of public policy there are three levels of influence as an implication of the government's actions, namely: a. There are policy choices or decisions made by politicians, government officials or others that aim to use public power to influence people's lives; b. There is a policy output, in which policies implemented at this level require the government to make arrangements, budget, form personnel and make regulations in the form of programs that will affect people's lives; c. There is a policy impact which is the effect of policy choices

that affect people's lives. (Arenawati, 2013) some definitions of policy are: Mustoprudidjaja, policies commonly used in relation to government actions or activities, as well as state behavior in general, we can draw the conclusion that policies made by local governments will be set forth in regional regulations that receive the approval of the DPRD, Anderson, Policy is an action that has a purpose that someone does to solve a problem, Thomas R. Dye, Public policy is whatever the government chooses to do or not do. From these three definitions, it can be explained that policy is an action or activity of the local government to do something or do anything in solving a problem. Public policy has the following characteristics, Policies are government actions that have the goal of improving the welfare of society, Policies are made through systematic stages so that all variables from all problems to be solved are covered, The policy must be implemented by the implementing organizational unit, The policy needs to be evaluated so that it is known whether it is successful or not in solving the problem. Public policy is basically a policy that is stated, issued, carried out, or not carried out by the government which contains the programs and activities carried out. Public policy includes laws, regulations, decisions and implementation made by the executive, legislative and judiciary, government bureaucracy, law enforcement officials and public decision-making bodies. Public policies carried out by the government have benefits and objectives noble in society.

James E. Arderson in Sahya Anggara with his book "Public Policy" classifies the types of public policies as follows: a. Substantive and Procedural Policies: Substantive policy is a policy in terms of the substance of the problems faced by the government. Example: education policy, economic policy. and procedural policy is a policy seen from the parties involved in its formulation (policy stakeholders); b. Distributive, Redistributive, and Regulatory Policies: Distributive policy is a policy that regulates the provision of services or benefits to individuals, groups or companies. For example, the policy on tax holiday and redistributive policy is a policy that regulates the transfer of wealth allocation, ownership or rights. For example, policies regarding land acquisition for public purposes. Regulatory policies are policies that regulate restrictions or prohibitions on actions/actions. For example, policies on the prohibition of owning and using firearms; c. Material Policy is a policy that regulates the allocation/provision of real material resources for recipients. For example, the policy of making a simple house; d. Public Goods and Private Goods Policy: Public goods policy is a policy that regulates the provision of goods or services by the government for the benefit of the people. For example, policies on security protection and the provision of public roads and private goods policy is a policy that regulates the provision of goods/services by private parties for the benefit of individuals (individuals) in the free market in exchange for a certain fee. For example, entertainment venues, hotels. Public policy is defined as the allocation of power values for the entire society whose existence is binding. In this case only the government can take an action against the community and the action is a form of something chosen by the government which is a form of allocating values to society. Policy should be understood as a series of activities that are more or less related and their consequences for those concerned rather than as a separate decision. This policy is understood as a direction or pattern of activity and not just a decision to do something.

The source of the informant stated that the coaching program policies that were carried out were in the form of providing social services, coaching, and skills training. For example making handicrafts such as tissue holders from cardboard, throw away from flannel, etc. The Office of Social Affairs also provides halfway houses, namely orphanages as shelters for street children who do not have parents or families. The street children will receive guidance, rehabilitation and education at an orphanage. The goals and obstacles in implementing the street children development policy based on the results of interviews obtained from the head of the Administration of Social Problems Rehabilitation at the Social Service on October 21, 2022 at 14.00 WIB said "every child has human rights according to Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2003 which explains that every children are prohibited from carrying out begging activities which will threaten their future continuity because every child is a potential bud of the nation, so are street children.

Street children have the same rights to get protection and guidance, efforts to foster street children, the government makes policies on coaching programs that have been going on, benefit the target or target, namely street children, because street children are also Indonesian citizens who must be protected besides that children too is the successor of the nation. Street children need to reshape their attitudes and behavior in accordance with the values and norms that apply in society just like children, they must receive education, freedom to play not to work. Based on the results of interviews obtained from the informant head of Social Problems Rehabilitation Administration on October 21, 2022 at 14.00 WIB at the Medan City Social Service said that those who have responsibility for protecting and fostering street children are the government, especially in the field of Social Services. The source of the informant stated that in controlling street children a team was formed especially to deal with street children, namely Satpol PP, Police, Social Service, the party responsible for protecting street children was security or law enforcement officers by limiting street children's operating areas or pathways. which are allowed to become operational areas. Apart from that, the efforts made by the security forces apart from raiding are to keep an eye on them so that street children do not commit criminal acts. In terms of supervision, the Social Service also carries out surveillance by forming a team, then the team supervises and prohibits street children from begging at red lights in accordance with Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2003 concerning the prohibition of children begging at red lights. Based on the results of interviews conducted on October 21, 2022, it was possible to implement the street children development program policy in the City of Medan that the street children development program policies took the form of procuring socialization, coaching, skills training, for example, such as making flower handicrafts from flannel, tissue boxes made of cardboard and etc. This policy is then supported by the provision of halfway houses or orphanages which are used as places to provide skills training for street children.

Based on the results of interviews conducted on October 21, 2022, the target aimed at implementing the policy can be concluded that the implementation of the street children development program policy in Medan City at the Medan City Social Service, that the target aimed at implementing this policy is so that every child has human rights according to regulations. Region Number 6 of 2003 which explains that every child is prohibited from begging on the streets which will threaten their future continuity because every child is a potential bud of the nation, so are street children.

Street children must also be given the right to education, health, protection so that the government's role in implementing program policies can be beneficial for the future of street children. Another benefit that can also be felt by the general public is that the implementation of this program will create a comfortable environment without the presence of street children on city streets. The party carrying out the implementation of the policy, based on the results of interviews with informants, namely the administration of rehabilitation for social problems at the Medan City Social Service on October 21, 2022, it can be concluded that the implementation of the street children development program policy in Medan City, that the party carrying out the policy implementation and those who have the responsibility the responsibility for protecting and fostering street children is the government, especially in the field of social services, the community. Besides that, parents and families also play an important role in supervising and being responsible for their children who will become the nation's generation.

IV. CONCLUSION

Implementation of the street children development policy at the Medan City Social Service from an organizational perspective, it can be said that the Medan City Social Service as one of the government agency organizations tasked with dealing with the problems of people with social welfare problems (PMKS) has done its job quite well. The implementation of the policy for fostering street children at the Medan City Social Service, from an interpretation point of view, it can be said that it still needs to be improved so that street children who have been raided do not return to the streets and from an

application perspective it is quite good. It's just that it still needs to be improved again. The obstacles faced by the Medan City Social Service are the lack of a place or location that can accommodate street children to carry out coaching. For that it is recommended however, the Medan City Social Service together with the Medan City Satpol PP are working hard to solve the problem of street children in Medan City. For the Medan City Social Service to pay more attention to its performance in carrying out the programs that have been planned, especially programs to reduce the number of street children in Medan City and for the coaches to pay more attention to the needs of street children, service standards and adequate facilities and for the parents of street children at least provide a living for their children. Don't be the other way around, parents support their children to take to the streets to make a living.

Reference

- Afandi, M. (2018). Meninjau Kembali Kebijakan dan Program Reunifikasi Anak Jalanan di Indonesia. *Panangkaran: Jurnal Penelitian Agama Dan Masyarakat*, 2(1), 43. <https://doi.org/10.14421/panangkaran.2018.0201-03>
- Angita, Rista Tri, Rinofah, R., & Sari, Pristin Prima. (2021). Peranan Pemerintah Meningkatkan Ekonomi Masyarakat Melalui E - Warong Kelompok Usaha Bersama (Kube) Di Kecamatan Sunggal Medan. *Pengaruh Kepemilikan Institusional, Kebijakan Hutang, Keputusan Investasi Dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan*, 02(01), 56–70.
- Aryanti, T. R., & Tukiman. (2016). Implementasi Pengelolaan Bank Sampah (Studi Di Bank Sampah “Saling Asih” Desa Larangan Kecamatan Candi Kabupaten Sidoarjo). *Dinamika Governance : Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Negara*, 6(2), 148–159.
- Dandy Ahmad Drajat, Aji Ratna Kusuma, A. K. (2014). IMPLEMENTASI KEBIJAKAN SISTEM INFORMASI PENCATATAN SIPIL KABUPATEN BERAU (Studi Implementasi Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Berau Nomor 30 Tahun 2011 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Administrasi Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil). *E Jurnal*, 2(23), 1367–1378.
- Hasbullah, & Wahyono, S. (2016). Budaya Paternalistik Dalam Perumusan Kebijakan Publik. *Jurnal Yustisia*, 4(1), 1–23. <http://ejournal.unira.ac.id/index.php/yustitia/article/view/1016/733>
- Irianti, Marfuah, A. A., & Haslindah. (2017). Moving School Berbasis Pendidikan Karakter Pada Anak Jalanan Sebagai Upaya Mewujudkan Efa (Education for All) Di Kota Makassar. *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Penalaran*, 4, 1.
- Iskandar, D. J. (2017). Pentingnya Partisipasi Dan Peranan Kelembagaan Politik Dalam Proses Pembuatan Kebijakan Publik. *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi: Media Pengembangan Ilmu Dan Praktek Administrasi*, 14(1), 17–35. <https://doi.org/10.31113/jia.v14i1.2>
- Lee, C. (2019). Studi Tentang Pelaksanaan Program Kota Layak Anak Di Kecamatan Sungai Kunjang Kota Samarinda. *Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 7(4), 1605–1618. [https://ejournal.ip.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/01_format_artikel_ejournal_mulai_hlm_ganjil \(10-18-19-05-07-09\).pdf](https://ejournal.ip.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/01_format_artikel_ejournal_mulai_hlm_ganjil%20(10-18-19-05-07-09).pdf)
- Menjadi, F. P., & Jalanan, A. (2022). Faktor-faktor penyebab menjadi anak jalanan di kota gorontalo. *Student Journal of Guidance and Counseling*, 2(Oktober), 66–75.
- Noviar, A., & Lutfi, A. (2020). Implementasi Kebijakan Program Monitoring Dan Aspirasi Publik Melalui Media Massa Di Lingkungan Pemerintah Provinsi DKI Jakarta (Studi Kasus Dinas Komunikasi, Informatika dan Statistik DKI Periode Januari-Desember 2019). *Reformasi Administrasi*, 7(2), 80–87. <https://doi.org/10.31334/reformasi.v7i2.1057>
- Noviati, D. W. (2017). Koordinasi Antara Dinas Kesejahteraan. *EJournal Pemerintahan Integratif*, 5(1), 37–50.
- Rahmawati, R., Rahmaningtyas, I., & Setyarini, A. (2019). Edukasi Terstruktur Dan Pemberdayaan Anak Jalanan Poltekkes Kemenkes Malang Indonesia PENDAHULUAN Secara filosofis anak mempunyai arti yang sangat penting , bukan hanya bagi kedua orang tuanya namun bagi sebuah bangsa . Anak adalah amanat Tuhan yang harus. *JURNAL IDAMAN*, 3(1), 51–56.
- Richi, Y., Bulkani, B., & Sari, M. (2020). Implementasi Kebijakan Pengisian Jabatan Pimpinan Tinggi Pratama Melalui Seleksi Terbuka Di Lingkungan Pemerintah Kota Palangka Raya. *Pencerah Publik*, 7(2), 35–45. <https://doi.org/10.33084/pencerah.v7i2.1806>
- Setyaningrum, N. (2017). Upaya Anak Jalanan dalam Memperoleh Pendidikan Islam. *Tapis : Jurnal Penelitian Ilmiah*, 1(01), 154. <https://doi.org/10.32332/tapis.v1i01.618>
- Soetji, A. (2013). Solidaritas sebagai Strategi Survival Anak Jalanan: Studi Kasus di Lempuyangan Yogyakarta. *Child Poverty and Social Protection Conference*, 1–22. http://cpssp.smeru.or.id/Paper, Abstact, CV/0202_Soetji-paper.pdf
- Sudirman, I. (2021). Analisis Proses Pembentukan Kebijakan Publik: Studi Kasus Program Beasiswa Karawang Cerdas Tahun 2020. *Indonesian Journal of Social and Political Sciences*, 2(1), 1–12.
- Tumangger, B. K., Susilawati, & Riasih, T. (2020). Eksploitasi Terhadap Anak Jalanan Di Kota Bandung. *LINDAYASOS : Jurnal Ilmiah Perlindungan Dan Pemberdayaan Sosial*, 2(2), 164–180. <https://jurnal.poltekesos.ac.id/index.php/lindayasos/article/view/322>.