

**THE PADANG ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY IN OVERCOMING
AND DEVELOPING STREET CHILDREN**

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze policy of Padang city administration in overcoming and developing street children. This qualitative descriptive research is located in the city of Padang, West Sumatra Province, Indonesia. The findings of this study indicate that street children activities around Padang's Bagindo Azis Chan Street lasted on average six to twelve hours per day. The street children sell brooms, clean the windshield during rainy days, clean windshield using feather dusters, and sing. Most of the street children are no longer in school. Those who do not live with their parents tend to drop out of school. The average street children in the area confirm to have families with permanent residence in Padang area, but not all of them settle down with their family. The Padang city administration have trained and provided capital assistance for street children and their parents but is not yet sustainable while the funding can not afford to start adequate business.

Keywords: Street Children, Padang city administration, Policy, overcoming, development

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa kebijakan Pemerintah Kota Padang dalam penanggulangan dan pembinaan anak jalanan. Jenis penelitian adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan lokasi penelitian di kota Padang, Provinsi Sumatera Barat, Indonesia. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa aktivitas anak jalanan di sekitar Jalan Bagindo Azis Chan Padang tersebut rata-rata antara enam sampai dua belas jam per hari. Anak-anak jalanan tersebut melakukan aktivitas berdagang sapu, mencuci kaca mobil pada waktu hari hujan, membersihkan kaca mobil dengan bulu ayam, dan mengamen. Di antara anak-anak jalanan banyak yang tidak lagi bersekolah. Mereka yang tidak lagi tinggal dengan orang tuanya cenderung tidak lagi bersekolah. Rata-rata anak jalanan di lokasi penelitian mengaku mempunyai keluarga dengan tempat tinggal tetap di sekitar wilayah Kota Padang, namun tidak semua dari mereka yang tinggal menetap bersama keluarganya. Pemerintah Kota Padang telah membuat program pelatihan dan pemberian bantuan modal usaha bagi anak-anak jalan dan orang tua mereka namun belum berkelanjutan dan bantuan modal belum memenuhi kriteria untuk usaha yang memadai.

Kata kunci: Anak Jalanan, Pemerintah Kota Padang, Kebijakan, Penanggulangan, Pembinaan.

Introduction

The reform era that began in 1998 encouraged regional autonomy for the local government, so there is flexibility for local government, including city administrations, to create policies that can provide guidance for the prevention and weak economic community, to be able to improve their lives. If it is able to do of course have an impact on poverty reduction are often also used as an excuse emerge street children in urban areas and other areas. But if there is less guidance for weak economic community, to be able to improve their lives would be those most vulnerable to the emergence of forms of social deviation behaviors appear among street children as a form of livelihood for the phenomena in everyday life.

Lack of development policy is also seen in the fact the majority of local governments in Indonesia, saw street children as a social disease to be eradicated in the city. Government together with Parliament competing to make the rules extermination of street children, ranging from raids to imprison child witnesses' streets for days or even years. The last few months a similar step taken by the government of Padang city were busy to eradicate street children. Efforts Government of Padang is visible for publishing print mediated ban neighbour to the citizens to give money to street children in the city of Padang (HALUAN Newspaper, July 30, 2010).

Many visible street children who used to live on the roadside, and gather sustenance among the rows of vehicles at intersection red light. They also exist around the shopping center and other town centers. These conditions make them vulnerable to exploitation, employed those who want to reap the benefits. They looked among the crowds. There is a supplicant, selling food, drinks, selling newspapers, shining shoes and singing. It should be recognized that not all street children who do not attend school there are some of them claim still in school. Besides just making a living for everyday shopping, they're hired to be the backbone of the family. The activity forced them to do so they do not drop out of school and they are willing not kidding fun with friends at school, but returned to the streets looking for money (Padang Ekspres, July 23, 2010).

Social Service of West Sumatra province

claims for the year 2009 alone as many as 2116 children recorded on the streets in West Sumatra. The number of street children are the most numerous in the city of Padang, as many as 881 people in 11 shelters, and only five are still active today, Sawahlunto as many as 446 people with 3 shelters, Solok as many as 334 people with 5 shelters, Padang Pariaman as many as 149 people at one shelter, and Pariaman as many as 105 people. The street children add to the magnitude of the risk to the survival and growth they are due to be added could interfere with efforts to improve the quality of human resources (Padang Today in May, 2010 in Aldri, et al; 2012).

Based on the background of the above problems, the researchers are interested in doing research with the formulation of the problem, namely the city of Padang How government policy in the response and the development of street children?

Literature Review

Street Children

Street Children is composed of two words and street children. The concept of "child" is defined and understood varied and different, according to the viewpoint and interests are diverse. According to Law (UU) Number. 4 Year 1979 on Child Welfare, child is a person under 21 years old and unmarried. Meanwhile, according to Law (UU) Number. 23 of 2002 on Protection of Children, a child is someone who is not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb.

Cosgrove (1990) in research on street children defines street children as every individual under the age of majority is dominated contrary to the norms of society, and that is the main support for his/her development needs is not a family or a substitute family.

Kusumaningrum (2001) suggests the factors that cause children to become street children, are as follows: (1) Poverty; (2) Disharmony Family; (3) Environmental factors or association; (4) Abuse and Neglect; (5) Urbanization. Wright and Wittig (1993) suggested every street child have a specific reason to enter the street life. But there are also street children living on the streets are being fooled by the promise of excitement and freedom.

On the other hand, this is due to the poverty of parents or perhaps because of the

negligence of the old man of the street children in meeting the basic needs for survival.

Lusk (1992) describes four categories of children were found on the street. Each group has its own psychological characteristics. First, there are the children of poor working back to their families at night. They tend to go to school and not in arrears. Secondly, there is an independent road worker. They begin to break family ties, their school attendance declines, and their delinquency increases. Thirdly, there are the children of street families who live and work with their families on the road. Their condition is associated with poverty. UNICEF distinguish two different groups of street children: a child in the way that "only" work there and returned to their families at night, and the kids off the street who live on the road full time and sleep there. Sometimes the difference between being a child and on the road is not so clear. For example, a child who can live on the road for a long time and after a while returned to his / her family for a few nights or longer period (Green cited by Bengtsson, 2011).

According to Bengtsson (2011) general reason for the existence of street children is often associated with poverty, abuse, and modernization. In his research found that they seem to have grown without security, parental love. Meanwhile, in relation to society's views to them that there is some form of sight; others regard as children as courage as where the views are given to heroes who are considered heroic, but there are also others regard them as compassion for the neglected and abused. But the dominant view is the most common public ridicule and hostility (because they are considered to be dirty, not controlled by the authorities, and most likely involved in a form of crime and violence). Then in view Joguet (2012) which can be categorized as among children "from" the streets and children "in the" streets of the son "of" streets, living permanently in the streets, noon and night, and which had broken off contact with or his family, and the child "on" the streets, who spent the day in the streets, generally trying to make a living, but went home at night. The next child "in" the way, the child runaway who had left home for any length of time, a child in a situation of transition.

Generally, street children have almost no access to education, health and protection. Their presence tends to be rejected by society and

often experience raking (sweeping) by local municipalities. In fact, sometimes there is a person who deliberately exploit the situation by organizing street children to work begging on the streets. Being a street child is not the desire of them but because of coercion, poverty factors that cause them can not obtain an optimal education and forced them out of school and looking for food in a way took to the streets.

Policy, Prevention and Development

According Alfie et al (1980) the process of implementation of a policy can be analyzed from three (3) point of view, namely (1) Initiator policy / policy makers, which from this point of view, seeing the efforts made by the officials of the boss or institutions at the central level to obtain compliance from institutions or officials under / area or to change the behavior of the public / target group; (2) officials on the ground are seeing the actions of the officials and agencies on the ground to tackle disturbances that occur in the work area; (3) The target group is focusing on the effectiveness and efficiency of services provided by the government or Java have changed the pattern of his life.

According to Tata Sudrajat (1999); Karnaji (1999); Immanuel (2008); Silence Budiawati, et al (2009); Agus Ganjar Runtiko (2009) they argue that mitigation policies undertaken by local governments must be done by taking into account the state of the problems that led to the emergence of the phenomenon of street children. These include the factors causing children who indulge in the streets, the circumstances on various roads that would allow the children because the emergence of community activity and street children.

Many of the factors that cause a child who should be the responsibility of the parent or guardian, have been burdened for a living. According Lufthi (2000) the child is a person or people who have thoughts, attitudes, feelings and interests are different from adults with limited scale.

Understanding the broader proposed by Dwiyantri (2009), children are creatures who need at affection, maintenance, and space for development, in addition to the child is the family and the family provide opportunities for children to learn behaviors that are essential for the development of a pretty good life. States in this regard include the City Government as

mandated in the Constitution of Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 Article 28B paragraph 2 seharus provide protection to the child that every person has the right to live, grow and develop and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination. The provisions in the constitution is of course also true of street children to grow and reach the life according to their age level.

Furthermore, Article 34 paragraph 1 of the Constitution of Republic of Indonesia (UUD) (the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia) of 1945 also stated that the poor and abandoned children maintained by the state. Then in addition there is the constitution also contained Act (Act) regulates Child Protection. These settings are contained in Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection Article 2 that the Implementation of child protection based on Pancasila and the basis of the Constitution the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 as well as the basic principles of the Convention rights include a) non-discrimination b) the best interests of the child c) the right to life, survival and development, and d) respect for the child's opinion. Both the Act clearly driving the need for child protection in order to promote the welfare of children and fair treatment of children.

Aldri, et al (2012) suggested that talking about street children not because they were born on the streets. But for some particular reason to have more time spent on the streets. Because a lot of children become street children, generally from various studies suggested that street children come from economically weak families. Street children grow and develop with the background of street life and familiar with poverty, persecution and loss of affection, thus aggravating the soul and make it behave negatively. They're living in the local town, in another town nearby, or in other provinces. There are street children whose mother lived in a different city where his father lived for a job, get married again, or divorce. There are street children who still live with the family, there are living separately but still often return to the family, there is absolutely never stay with his family, or even a child who does not know his family.

However, the reality of this adult children often become the first victims and suffer from stunted growth process so that they are fair because the economic crisis that spawned the

condition of poverty is getting worse and cause the situation is very difficult, to the inability of parents and force them into working on the streets. Street children are often exploited economically. Exploitation of street children under the age of today become a phenomenon. As a result, many street children who netted entirely caused by the exploitation of the child to be traded freely on the streets. Allegedly that they are used as objects and as if a modern slave, where all the proceeds paid over to the boss on the streets is watching them from the coverage area of operation. Strong suspicion street children mobilized raises new concerns that this needs to be taken seriously by the Government.

Policy halfway house as if also less serious conduct training street children, is seen almost no difference in the change of street children before and after their shelters. This fact shows the children who have not received serious attention of the parties concerned, for example street children. The potential of street children develop optimally yet to rid itself of the problem of life. To overcome such things should street children provided with education and at least street children have the opportunity to participate in non-formal education: education that include a variety of special business conducted in an organized way so that young people and adults who do not have the opportunity to follow school education can have knowledge, it can be embodied through a halfway house .

Accomplished Related Research Results

Previous studies by Tata Sudrajat (1999), entitled Issues and Priorities Intervention Program to deal with street children filed that treatment can be done with the street children center based approach, street based and community based. While research Karnaji (1999) called street children and treatment efforts in the city of Surabaya in conclusion that the characteristics of street children tend to be heterogeneous. Because of that policy in dealing with street children in Surabaya should be tailored to the characteristics of street children in Surabaya.

Results of the study Immanuel (2008) found the majority of street children in the district of Medan Johor Medan do activities such as working with singing, selling newspapers, and so on come from outside the

district of Medan Johor, and they work on their own volition. Judging from the economic ability of parents who are less able and not able to meet the needs of family life. So do not be surprised if the average of them have dropped out of school or never attend school at all. Further research by research Budiyawati Hening et al (2009) about the child prostitution in the city of Semarang, said the factors that cause a child to go to the streets and the narrative of their reasons is because: 1) Violence in the family. 2) The drive family. 3) Want free. 4) Want to have your own money, and 5) Effect of friends.

Then the results Agus Ganjar Runtiko (2009), entitled Construction Social Identity the Youth Marginal (Case Study Among Youth Singers Street in Purwokerto) find factors that cause young people to become street children as street singers chose to stay on the streets and become singers between Another factor is a broken family, but some are because of the influence of friends. Punk and Skinhead community, a troubled teenager with a family less acceptable. As with the regular singers communities, which tend to not care about the family background of his friends. Other street youth tend not happy with the treatment they received from the government. Proven by their actions that always escape from asylums provided by the government. They call the parties that apply 'unfair' as 'bad guys'. While the label 'a good person' pinned on those who are considered 'unfair'. While government policy areas with the existing handling model for this is the 'pemantian'. Namely teenager street singers put in an institution for training skills in order to provision their lives.

Scherthaner (2011) in his study of adolescents and young adults (16-28 years) in the streets of Durban , South Africa , found that from the data obtained turned out to life on the streets is a form of livelihood working and / or living on the streets . Although young people were living on the streets but in reality they are not poor, because life on the streets provide a great income than working as a worker/ laborer. Although the risks of violence often they face daily life in the streets.

Research Methods

The research will be conducted through field study using a qualitative approach (naturalistic), which is based on the philosophy

of phenomenology (Moleong, 1993). The main data of this study is qualitative field situation is natural, reasonable and what the (natural setting). The location study was conducted in bagindo aziz chan street, front park Imam Bonjol Padang.

Data collection is done by: (a) In depth interviews (in depth interviews); (b) Documentation Studies. Then in terms of the validity of test data was triangulation, using triangulation source.

This process is done by comparing the data obtained interviews with relevant SKPD, street children, the road users, the user community recreation facilities Imam Bonjol Padang city park, and the Observer of Street Children in the city of Padang. Informants are determined purposively. Then the data was analysed using interactive models of analysis.

Results and Discussion

Findings and Countermeasures Analysis of Street Children by the Government of Padang

The activities of street children around Bagindo Azis Chan street Padang were observed on the road on average between six to twelve hours per day. Street children are doing activities as a merchant broom, washing the windshield during rainy days, cleaning the windshield with a quill, singers. Among the street children are still many who attend school, but many are no longer in school. For those who are on the streets live with his parents in general are still in school. But for those who are no longer living with their parents tend to be mostly no longer in school. The average street children in the study site claiming to have a family with permanent residence in the area around the city of Padang. However not all of them settle down with his family. Most of them every day to go home, some of them in a week only two to three days to go home, even some of them in a month often only come home once or twice, and even then for the purposes of delivering money collected for a month to his family.

Judging from the length of time worked and the type of work that requires high mobility, including street children working in harsh environments. The work environment in the street where they work in the middle of the traffic density and interact with the environment Imam Bonjol Padang park near Pasar Raya Padang which tend to be vulnerable to crime

and traffic accidents. In addition, from the aspect of their health vulnerable to disease because of smoke pollution vehicles and consumption patterns that are less good. In the event that there is a tendency to dress the difference between street children who still get the attention of families with street children that are less or not get the attention of the family. Street children still get the attention of his family have a relatively better performance. Instead, for less or street children who do not get the attention of the family, have a relatively neglected appearance. They clean themselves by bathing in the public toilets with clothes that are sometimes not washed for a time over three days. In fact, some of them are sometimes reluctant to change her outfit though it was dirty though. They will continue to wear the clothes they like until they get bored, then they would throw it away and buy new clothes. Some even exchanged clothes with fellow street children.

According to Dora, 14 years old (not his real name, August 28th, 2011 interview in the Garden Imam Bonjol, near Bagindo Azis Chan street) reveals “*Ambo tinggal di sekitar Puruih pak, tapi ampia satiok hari disiko (Jalan Bagindo Azis Chan), tapi kadang ambo ngamen di jalan di dakek Puruih. Disiko ambo labiah mandapek pitih daripada di sekitar Puruih. Ambo tinggal jo dunsanak, ambo ndak tinggal jo urang tuo lai, sabab urang tuo ambo lah bacarai. Mereka lah tinggal di tampek tapisah, lalu dek ekonomi kami payah mako ambo ikut diajak kawan ngamen ko. Mulo-mulo cubo-cubo se tapi dek lai mandapek pitih nan lumayan mako taruih se mode ko pak. Ambo lah maleh sikola sabab kalo sikola bana nantik alun tapi lo manjamin dapek karajo. Dek bakarajo ngamen ko sampai sore, mako tibo di rumah lah latiah mako memang acok ambo jo kawan-kawan jarang bana mancuci pakaian. Kadang kalau lah bosan jo baju nan dipakai kami batuka se baju jo kawan-kawan tu.*” (I live around the Purus , but almost every day being around Azis Chan Bagindo this way , sometimes on the road around the Purus . But more can be money around this Bagindo Azis Chan street. I was staying with relatives, walkin again with parents, because my parents are divorced. They each had to have a separate tingal. Because of the economic situation then I joined the singing invited friends. At first try it, but because it produces money fairly then

continue to work the streets. I no longer attending school because if the school also will not necessarily be able to work. Because work singing until the afternoon after arriving at home rarely clean clothes. If you are bored with the clothes worn, then exchanged with my friends”).

According to Agus, 15 years old (not his real name, interview August 28, 2011) revealed: “*kalo ambo pak lai tinggal jo kaluarga, sahingga memang pakaian ambo lai barasiah sebab lai diurus keluarga. Tiok hari ambo maagiah pitih hasil ngamen ko ka urang tuo sabagian tu sabagian lai untuk kaparluan ambo. Samo jo si Dora tu pak mako ambo kini ndak lo sikola lai, sabab lah talamak mencari pitih. Kalo lai rancak hari kami lai lah mandapek 100 – 150 ribu rupiah sahari kalo kami mangamen batigo yo rato-rato dibagi tigo lo. Kami mulai ngamen mulai pukua sapuluah sampai pukua 5 atau 6 sore. Tapi kadang kami ndak taruih batigo ngamen ko pak, kadang kami surang-surang se, tagantuang suasana hati kami lah. Iduak ngamen ko memang barek lo tantangan nyo salain soal razia oleh Satpol PP juo kami harus waspada kalo kanai kompas dek pareman-pareman. Jadi kami harus pandai mancaliak suasana disekitar kami ko. Biasonyo kami ngamen naik oto umum katiko lampu warna merah, ado juo nan ngamen di jalan wakatu lampu merah. Ambo jo kawan-kawan ambo rasonyo ndak pernah manggaduah urang oto doh pak. Antalaho kalo kawan-kawan nan lain pak, memang ado juo anak-anak jalanan na ngamen ko nan berang kalo ndak diagiah pitih dek urang oto lalu mereka gores jo pitih dindiang oto pribadi tu. Kalo kami ndak suko lo jo anak-anak jalanan nan sarupo tu pak, sabab caro mode tu mambuek urang berang. Apolagi kalo nan kanai tu kabatulan oto pribadi aparat pak, mako tantu sasudah pasti ado razia, mako payah lo kami sasudah tu mencari pitih di jalanan ko.*” (If I stay with the family so that in terms of clothing is more neglected. Every day the money was given in part to the family acquired partly for everyday purposes. As well as the the Dora I also do not go to school anymore because more than happy to make money rather than school. If the weather is good, then we can get the money between 100-150 thousand rupiah a day. The money is usually us for three. But not always we ngamen three, sometimes individually depending on our mood. Busking life difficult challenge in

addition to municipal police raids are also vulnerable to extortion by thugs. So it should be able to see the atmosphere of the neighborhood. Our usually singing while riding public transit when the lights are red. It seems we do not interfere with the driving. Me and my friends felt never interfere with the drive is. I wonder if other friends, because if indeed there is also no street children singing if not given money by the drive is a car then the car scratched with a coin. We also did not like the way these children. For if the affected officers then scratch the car after the incident as it would be a raid, it is difficult anyway we are looking for money in the street)".

Street children in Bagindo Azis Chan street, Padang city, interact with people who are more mature, like the driver, helper, and street vendors. Violence live, money to meet the needs of the consumer are the things that fulfill their life orientation. So that the general orientation of the development of their ideas are more likely to experience rapid "mature" compared to his age. They are less likely to obtain future world as children who are in the future likely to play. In their social interactions with the environment, usually street children are still getting enough attention from their parents, exposing the filter to absorb the values and norms of their environment on the road. This is evident in the level of child resistance against the tendency of deviant behavior as immoral acts or other crimes. Most of them continue to perform religious duties and avoid the invitation of friends of sexual misconduct. The strength of this defense is due to the persistence of parental guidance in their lives especially those religious and moral issues. As for the street children who are less or no attention from their parents, they are vulnerable to the influence of the environment. Lack of parental guidance, especially in the form to act and behave as well as discipline and a good self-control, making them fragile defense. They adopt environmental behavior in the park area and Pasar Raya Imam Bonjol Padang without filtration. Surrounding the behavior is often adopted as a reference in attitude and behavior, which often reference behavior is behavior that they find less and even tended to conflict with existing social norms.

Therefore, the main factor causing many street children in the city of Padang, namely as a form of living. Kasi Trantib municipal police

of Padang, in an interview dated August 26, 2011 which says that: "Many parents of children in the city of Padang who employ children to become singers and beggars on the streets. These raids visible results and our observations at the site of the future park Badindo Aziz Chan Imam Bonjol Padang city, street children are under the supervision of their parents do the activity on the street buskers and beggars, after getting the money from these activities directly boy depositing money to his parents. Whereas the result of a raid carried out some of their parents have promised to no longer employ their children in the street "(Interview 26th September 2011).

Based on observations made in the study site, seen some parents of children road sitting on park Imam Bonjol supervise their children aged between 5-10 years busking, selling eating and drinking to public transport vehicles, sell broom and singing. According to Ida, about 35 years old (not his real name, interview, August 30, 2011) revealed: *Memang pak anak-anak ambo mencari pitih di jalan ko (Jalan Bagindo Azis Chan) sabab dek karano kadaan ekonomi kami pak. Kalo manggaleh lah dicubo tapi ndak bauntuang sarupo anak-anak kami macari pitih di jalan ko pak. Memang pernah anak-anak kami kanai razia Satpol PP, lalu kami diminta mambuek surek perjanjian ndak memperkerjakan anak-anak kami di jalan. Tapi baa lah pak, pancarian kahidupan kami memang lah di jalan ko anta kalo pamarintah lai punyo caro supayo kami bisa bausaho nan lai manguntuangkan tantu ndak manyuruah anak-anak ko mencari pitih di jalan lai.* (Indeed pack my kids looking for money in this way , because the state of the economy . If the selling has been tried but the benefits do not like our children to make money on the street. Indeed, once our children taxable municipal police raid, and then we were asked to make an agreement does not employ children we were again on the road. But how else because the livelihood of our lives in this way, unless the government has a way so that we can strive favorable certainly no longer send these children to make money on the road again)."

As disclosed Rosni, 38 years old (not his real name, interview in front of the Imam Bonjol park Bagindo Azis Chan, September 2, 2011) that: "*Dulu kami ko sabana nyo lai punyo usaho manggaleh pak. Kami manggaleh di pasar raya dan terminal Goan Hoat. Tapi*

samanjak terminal angkutan kota tu barubah jadi SPR sulik kami manggaleh lai, Dulu kami manggaleh minum dan makanan ringan. Anak-anak kami ikuk mambantu manggaleh tu. Kalo mambali petak toko atau manyeo tampek di SPR yo ndak talok dek ekonomi kami pak. Tampek manggaleh sebagai kaki limo ndak lo ado disitu nampaknyo pak. Sahinggo untuk mencukuik kan kebutuhan sehari-ahri tapaso anak-anak mabo minta manjadi pengamen di jalan tu. Tiok hari ambo mangawasi anak-anak tu nan sadang di jalan tu. (We used to actually have a business that is sufficient for daily needs in the marketplace highway and terminal Hoan Goat Padang. But since the terminal changed my husband and function trouble finding the location to sell. We used to sell food and drinks as street vendors. Our children helped sell. But since the terminal turned into Centers of Commerce of the People (SPR) we are not able to buy plots of existing stores. The location for us to sell as street vendors (PKL) did not exist so that the end was forced to send children to work as singers or something like that was in the tu (Bagindo Azis Chan) to meet daily needs. I supervise children every day, while my husband worked as a laborer in the bazaar.)"

Which were dictated by the Rosni also almost the same as that proposed by Tuti, 35 years old (not his real name, 2 interview September 2011 at the park Imam Bonjol Padang) :*"Ambo dulu manggaleh lado jo sayua pak. Manggaleh di pasa raya, tapi sajak gampo 2009 tu lah payah lo manggaleh di pasa raya tu, apolagi kita sadang ado lo masalah nan alun asalasia antaro pedagang jo Walikota tantang pasa tu. Makin ndak jaleh baa caro manggaleh lai. Sahinggo anak ambo nan baru baumua 6 tahun tu jadi anak jalanan. Anak ambo kabatulan yo surang tu pak. Dek inyo lai laki-laki lai ndak ruasuah bana ambo kalo inyo karajo di jalan tu mengamen doh, tapi ambo tatap mengawasi nyo takuik kok baa-baa nyo beko maklum inyo masih ketek baru* (I used to sell chili and vegetables in the bazaar. But since the earthquake (30 September 2009) is difficult to sell in the market Padang highway, let alone the problem happened to highway market with the Mayor is not necessarily a settlement with the merchant (until the completion of data collection problems). My 6 year old child so street children. Because he was a man so I'm not too worried he was working on the road. But I keep watching because the child is small

still relies age) "

From the description of the findings above shows that the reduction of street children in the city of Padang could not be done by conducting raids exclusively by the regional organization of the city of Padang relating to the reduction. Devices that are directly related regional organizations including the Department of Social and Labor (Dissosnaker) and the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP). But prevention must be done by covering various aspects of comprehensive. Among other Padang city government (Government) should make a coordinated program to tackle economic disparities which are in the city of Padang. This can be done by implementation of policies in a coordinated and systematic resolve immediately the centers of economic growth that the markets, especially the market of a city of Padang and public transport terminal is good for public transport in the city and public transport outside the city / between cities in the provincial /inter cities outside the province.

Although a variety of reasons have been put forward by street children and the parents of street children above, according to some road users in Bagindo Azis Chan argued as follows: Desi (not her real name), junior high school students, 14 years old (interviewed while on public transport, after the singers down public transportation vehicles, August 29, 2011) revealed: "Often I actually feel anxious and afraid of street children were singing at the top of public transport, especially when on public transport only a few passengers without any adult male passenger. For singers aged about 15-18 years if busking on public transport sometimes they amounted to more than two people, if they follow the path of public transportation singing I feel uncomfortable fear of something less kind to me. Sometimes I give money around 1000 - 2000 rupiah, this administration sometimes seemed forced and insincere because they would give the money to my spending money to be reduced. Spending money that I have only a little, because I also come from a family of a mediocre economy alone. In general, as far as me that students who ride public transportation comes from the lower middle economy. Therefore, we are of lower economic feel burdened again by forced sometimes have to give money to the buskers in the street. Indeed, they are not forced to give money but how ya, because they were busking

to earn money sometimes feel less comfortable as well if not give money to them. I am personally very disturbed by their presence in the singing or singing on public transport in addition to public transport when traffic lights are red".

Herman (not her real name), 38 years old four-wheeler rider black plate (interview in the parking lot around the park Imam Bonjol) revealed: "It seems to street children and buskers and beggars in visible activity does not interfere with vehicle users. But I personally feel very disturbed, because if it does not give money to them to worry about my car scratched by them with coins. In addition, also worry when the light was green while they were still on the road or are next to the car, in case you later hit by a bumper car certainly raises issues long, as well as their friends (buskers and beggars in the street) raging at me, then I also will deal with the police because of a traffic accident when nudged them".

Amir (not her real name), two-wheeler riders, 20 years old, a student in the city of Padang State (interview in the garden perpakiran Imam Bonjol) revealed: "The current economic difficulties factors that cause many people and children on the streets. But on the other hand seems to me like being a musician and a beggar on the streets can give a huge advantage. So from what I've heard-heard from people that become many singers and beggars is coordinated by certain parties. In fact, I often hear also the street children are teenagers after getting money in the streets used for spree Spree, because they think the streets are easily obtained in an easy way. I also feel less comfortable with the presence of buskers and beggars in the streets, not because they envy can money the easy way but the problem about security and peace in the way for the road users themselves. Surprisingly, the traffic police as if also let kids indulge in the streets when they can be considered to interfere with the comfort of road users such traffic. Preferably there is a regulation about the overcoming of street children, beggars and buskers on the streets and public transport in order to evoke comfort for road users and public transport on the road".

Furthermore, Buyung (not his real name, 32 years old, driver transportation (interview on urban transport is concerned, dated August 30, 2011) revealed: "I once tried to ban street

children and singers riding that I carry, but then they came to me crowded and angry at me. So I finally had to let them busking and begging on public transport take with me. After all this time I knew on public transport I took them not to do things that are less good in addition to singing and begging. Although the greater part of which I feel the passenger does not feel comfortable with the buskers and beggars are in public transport or are next to public transport".

Meanwhile, according to Amzarus The Unit Coordinator Trantib Civil Service Police Unit of Padang in the interview, which states that: "The presence of street children in the city of Padang sometimes disturb public order and public security related to traffic order, because sometimes street children disturb the general access such as shelte, red light, working around the sidewalks, public telephone, and so forth. Doing so with enforcement action, it is expected that public facilities are available to function properly "(Interview dated July 28, 2011).

Furthermore, Ridho Satria as the Head of Civil Service Police Unit of Padang in an interview on August 11, 2011 revealed that:

"Street children in the city of Padang sometimes disturbing public order and impede traffic order, the problem is often complaint of the people of the city of Padang. Another thing also can be seen from some of the street children 's behavior that could damage the car if it is not given money and street children while asking impressed half the force."

From the above findings road users in Bagindo Azis Chan seem to feel comfort and tranquillity interrupted due to many street children, buskers and beggars in the streets.

Findings and Analysis of Street Children Development by the government of Padang

Based on interviews with Risman Head of Social Welfare Service Child and Elderly Social Service Workers in the city of Padang on August 2, 2011 he stated that:

"The efforts that have been made Department of Social Welfare and Labor of Padang on the Field Social Welfare Service Child and Elderly, in dealing with the problem of street children in the city of Padang: (1) Through socialization delivered through a leaflet which contains prohibitions to familiarize themselves does not give the street children, because the more we give no later that

they will multiply. If still want to help can be channeled through existing NGO. (2) The conduct of policing of street children by the Department of Social Welfare and Labor of Padang in collaboration with other concerned parties, namely Civil Service Police Unit of Padang ". (Interview on August 2, 2011) ".

Further added again by Amzarus The Unit Coordinator Trantib Civil Service Police Unit of Padang in an interview on July 28, 2011 which stated that: "We as the organizer of public order and public tranquility sought by taking action in dealing with the problem of street children, with two actions: (1) Pre-emptive action is the response to early to avoid the increasing number of street children in the city of Padang, by identifying the factors that cause the emergence of street children in the city of Padang. (2) Preventive Action, is controlling the situation, especially concerning aspects to reduce or eliminate the chance of the occurrence of violations of public order and public tranquility due to the behavior of street children, as well as personal coaching as providing advice / warning, the action of return street children to their families, provide a deterrent effect. "

In the prevention and development of street children in the city is done by the government of Padang through the regional organizations, namely the Department of Social and Labor and Civil Service Police Unit. Development of street children conducted through the Department of Social and Labor specifically carried out by the Social Welfare Division. While the handling of the response in the form of raids conducted jointly coordinated between the Department of Social Welfare and Labor with the Civil Service Police Unit when the raid was intended to record for coaching. But can also be done by her raid Civil Service Police Unit of the way when the child relating to the state of public order in accordance with one of the basic tasks and functions of Civil Service Police Unit. Then based on the results of interviews conducted with Rustim Head of Section for Social Welfare Service Child and Elderly, dated July 26, 2011 which states that: "Coaching committed against street children aged 16 - 18 years in the form of training, including training of mechanics in cooperation with the hall job training, sometimes also with the Padang State University (UNP) in their community service activities undertaken by

lecturers UNP. Training activities adjust to the availability of budgetary allocations contained in the local budget of Padang ".

Implementation of training policies for children performed by the first carried out raids against street children in cooperation and coordination with the Civil Service Police Unit. After the raid, the street children who netted recorded and performed classification.

Based on interviews with Yandrison, Head of the municipal police of Padang, July 28, 2011 revealed:

"Indeed, the Department of Social and Labor in terms of coaching programs that they do for the child fostering collaboration and coordination with the municipal police. Results of raids carried out on street children in the further development carried out by the Department of Social Welfare and Labor. Municipal police' raids only help street children in accordance with their duties and functions. While street children conducted raids in terms of issues of public order, the municipal police conduct raids street children without coordination with the Department of Social and Labor. But usually after a raid on street children conducted verbal process if they have parents then called the parents are concerned, if they not have parents or relatives then coordination with the Department of Social Welfare and Labor for the development of further example, the placement of street children at orphanage The Office assisted or distributed in another orphanage by the agency ".

In addition to conducting raids collection of street children who will be given training for those who have had the age of 16-18 years are also conducted in other forms. In an interview on August 2, 2011, Risman Head of Social Welfare Service explained that:

"The data collection process of street children carried out by the Department of Social Welfare and Labor of Padang done through PSM (Social Worker) who are at the village level, through TKSM (Labor Social Society) which is at the district level, and we also work closely with students UNP ".

Meanwhile Rustim Social Welfare Services Section Head of Children and Elderly in an interview as saying that:

"Prior to the development of work skills for street children, the first Department of Social Welfare and Labor of Padang collected data of street children, the data collection is

done through PSM (Social Worker) who are at the parish level, then through TKSM (Labor Social Society) which is at the district level and through data reports Civil Service Police Unit of Padang submitted to the Department of Social Welfare and Labor of Padang "(Interview dated July 26, 2011).

Implementation of the data of street children is supported by documentation data as shown in the following table:

Table 1. Summary of Data for Street Children in Padang Up to 2010

No	Year	First Data	Managed
1	2006	994	-
2	2007	994	208
3	2008	786	20
4	2009	766	25
5	2010	741	31
6	2011	710	15

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Labor of Padang in 2011

Based on the table above we can see that every year the Department of Social Welfare and Labor Padang do tackling and guidance to street children through job skills training for street children. In addition, through the PSM (Social Worker) and TKSM (Labor Social Society) Department of Social Welfare and Labor of Padang also obtain data on street children from the Office of Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP), namely the beggars, buskers on the streets are netted in the operation raid conducted by the municipal police. Operations raid conducted by municipal police in order to enforce the Regional Regulation (Perda) about order and peace.

Following the control of the street children, the next member Civil Service Police Unit collected data to street children who netted when the demolition, which does not have a permanent residence in the city of Padang submitted to the Department of Social Welfare and Labor of Padang for coaching in orphanages or placed on home Child protection (RPA) to acquire job skills coaching. But the results of the data collection is done not neatly arranged so that when a researcher with the team trying to obtain data that has been carried out every time the raid was carried out along the side of Social Affairs at the Department of Social Welfare and Labor of Padang have not been able to provide complete data to researchers. So that data collection is done only

partially visible and just to the implementation of the annual program of activities. To support the implementation of programs that have been planned, of course, Department of Social Welfare and Labor of Padang requires a budget. Apart from the budget, the social welfare field Children and Seniors also get allocation of Bazda of Padang city. This was disclosed by Risman Head of Social Welfare Service Child and Elderly, (interview on August 2, 2011) that: "The budget for the Department of Social Welfare and Labor of Padang on the Field Social Welfare Service Child and Elderly obtained from the budget (Budget Shopping Area) in addition obtained Bazda (Badan Amil Zakat Regions) of Padang for development of street children and singers as well as the beggar and the elderly who have no family to look after them ". (Interview on August 2, 2011) "

It also expressed by Mr Rustim Head of Social Welfare Service Child and Elderly in an interview on July 26, 2011 regarding the budget for the Department of Social Welfare and Labor of Padang on Field Services Social Welfare, Children and the Elderly: "Coming from the budget (Budget Revenue Expenditure) and Bazda (Badan Amil Zakat Regions) of Padang which is then used to provide job skills coaching street children in the city of Padang "(Interview dated July 26, 2011).

If an assessment of the implementation of the policy, it is according to the legislation in force may be the local organizations to obtain funds for the implementation of the program of activities of other parties. Provided that the proceeds is explained clearly and justified by the legislation in force. Because the charity fund of the city of Padang Bazda program used for street children and the poor in the city of Padang course, such use may be considered in accordance with the intent rather than zakat in Islam.

Other forms of government policies implemented by the city of Padang in 2011 in the framework of prevention and the development of street children, namely; Child Protection Home program and set up a commission whose budget comes from the children's budget to budget Department of Social Welfare and Labor Padang. To RPA has been no attempt to rent a place, which when carried out a visit on October 10, 2011 which are intended for a coaching job skills of street children in the form of coaching skills such as

learning to drive, garage, counter Hp, repair Hp, screen printing and so was not yet functioned as peencanaan the program. Based on the interview with the Head of Welfare of the child revealed that; "The program has been completed at the location of the Child Protection Home located on the 1st floor of Building 7 Lolong- Padang SMP is training the steering wheel in order to get a driver's license. This is due to the limited budget allocated budget".

Furthermore, from the search results researchers to one who claimed to have participated in this work is one of the singers at the intersection red light Field Imam Bonjol Padang named Rido (not his real name, 18 years) confirmed the statement of Risman Kabid in an interview in the garden of Imam Bonjol Padang who said: "He never followed me job skills training organized by the Department of Social Welfare and Labor of Padang and I join with the 11 members of the steering wheel training, activities were held for 15 days". (Interview dated August 11, 2011).

But according to that expressed by Wawan (21 years) that the program has not reached the targeted objectives, namely: "I never participated job skills training from the Department of Social Welfare and Labor of Padang, at the time I joined the steering wheel training. But after I joined the training wheel of the car I just get a driver's license A (private) and have SIM A (General). If I have a driver's license A (Private) I certainly can not use it to drive a public transport vehicle "(Interview August 12, 2011).

The fact revealed by Rido and Henry over the steering wheel of the training program and obtain a driver's license (SIM) conducted by Dinsosker Padang. Under the provisions on the use of the SIM that a person can obtain a new SIM A General after once using SIM A Personal for 6 (six) months. Therefore, the training program should be continued until the trainees get a SIM General, so that the SIM can be used for driving public transport. Because the program does not continue until it reaches the General participants SIM A and SIM A feeling disappointed personally have been obtained can not be used to drive public transport. This situation shows that training policies conducted just as if send in pursuit target of implementation of activities, has not been done in a sustainable manner to target

training can use the training results in an attempt to obtain or have a new job as an attempt to change the behavior of becoming singers into public transport drivers.

While the views of the aspects of the policy from the standpoint of policy implementation as proposed by Alfie, et al (1980), the policy implemented by PEMKO, involves changing the behavior of the target communities ie street children, seen from the efforts made are still partial not done systematically which have an impact sustained behavior change. Program Disosker work done by the city of Padang in coaching new street children simply run a program that looks half-hearted. Moreover, the development efforts in the form of training based on the data above findings on driving training and then after graduation got a driver's license (SIM) for trainees has not been right on target. Because SIM obtained can not be used for driving public transport due to the newly acquired driver's license category for four-wheel drive private vehicles. As for the driving public transport vehicles must have a driver's license that has been earmarked for public transport are allowed to drive. Similarly, a program of capital to the parents of street children which in fiscal year 2011 amounted to 750 (seven hundred and fifty thousand) rupiah based on data from the above findings by the parents of children road was not yet sufficient to perform a particular business, including in terms of capital to be used to trade.

So the rejection of financial aid acceptance by the Government through the Dissosker as capital receipts to connect with not allowed anymore for parents who have received help their children do the activity as beggars or buskers on the streets. Moreover, street children earning an average reach 20-50 (twenty to fifty) thousand a day. When the parents of street children have 3 (three) children who earn their living on the streets then of course the average income is $3 \times 50 = 150$ (one hundred fifty) thousand per day which, when multiplied by 30 days in a month would reach Rp 4,500.000 (four million five hundred thousand rupiah).

From the above calculation is certainly the reason why the parents of street children refused the aid PEMKO. The income of their children on the streets is far greater than the businesses for example to trade with a capital of Rp. 750,000 (seven hundred fifty thousand rupiah). Hs a mother of a street child who is

operating in the way Bagindo Azis Chan revealed: "Capital to buy a rickshaw only for trade operations are not possible with the money of Rp. The 750,000, even for a small trading capital costs eg street vending cover the cost of making a box trade, rent, the fees and other costs alone have spent 2/3 of the aid, is certainly no longer possible to be able to do trade with profit possibilities basic needs -day. Moreover, we experienced average monthly requirement alone with one person (parents and one child) can reach 1.5 to 2 million a month to live minimally reasonable ". (interview August 23 2011 at Imam Bonjol Padang Garden).

The provision of such assistance in their opinion look less into account the feasibility study of a particular business can generate sufficient profits. Therefore, impressed relief seems more likely to simply indicate a concern pemko efforts in implementing social welfare programs rather than running programs that strengthen the economy's ability to increase social welfare.

Discussion

Pemko policy (Municipal Government) in coaching children jalaan not been able to make the tendency of parents of street children and the children did not return to the streets. The existence of street children policy development program conducted by the Department of Social and Labor of Padang which aims to nurture street children both in the provision of training and skills and providing assistance to parents of Rp. 750.000, - to menimalisasikan their presence in the streets. However, the implementation of development programs of street children is not in accordance with what was expected, given the constraints faced such as lack of funds from the budget become an obstacle to implementing the program. Nevertheless, the findings of the study conducted by researchers in the field it is seen that the implementation of development programs of street children in the Department of Social Welfare and Labor of Padang in general tends good enough. Only the lack of facilities and funds to carry out training for street children.

Generally, Dissosker city of Padang in the context of policy implementation as the opinion of Alfie, et al (1980) in connection with the effort; 1). Proponent policy / policy-makers; 2). Officials in the field to implement the

policy; 3). The target group in this case penangan and development of street children, it is the policy of the efforts made by the officials are in Dissosker city of Padang to change the behavior of street children and parents of street children has been carried out by implementing policies in the form of skills training, and the provision of assistance to parents of children of the street. In the context of officials in the field trying to address the problem or do prevention of street children in the study site looks good coordination between the relevant agencies with the prevention of street children in Jalan Bagindo Azis Chan Padang. Parties Dissosker coordinate with the municipal police to conduct raids street children both for data collection in the development efforts of training and assistance, and distribute children roads that do not have a parent or guardian in Padang to the orphanage built Dissosker or another orphanage in the city of Padang. In the context of the target group and coordination with related networks, the problem of street children prevention and coaching Government of Padang city via related areas has made an effort to influence the target group associated with these problems. Forms such efforts in coordination with the Ulema Council of Padang, drafting Ranperda efforts related to street children, efforts to increase the budget to the DPRD Padang. Besides, in some print media or media that exist in the virtual world (internet) also contains news and information efforts that have been made and obstacles that occur in the handling and development of the street children. This effort is a form of targeted influencing public opinion against the target group of policy implementation efforts are undertaken and efforts to get a positive response from the public on the policies conducted.

When connected with the opinion of N. Dunn (2003), that a public policy is sort of an answer to a problem because it is an attempt to solve, mitigate and prevent an evil in the form of action and targeted action program. Countermeasures against street children by PEMKO through Dissosnaker and municipal police have revealed the implementation of policies to reduce and prevent the negative impact of children who perform activities on the streets. As the above findings negatively impact the children do the activity in the street, among others; behavioral development are

more "mature faster", milieu life "hard" that influence the attitudes and behavior of children who indulge in the streets, as well as health impacts. Prevention of street children in the city of Padang to do with efforts to overcome odds activities the children are on the streets in the city of Padang. Form this policy should be also coordinated with relevant government officials, among others, the police in the city of Padang. Because the existence of street children should also be done by the police officers on duty in the streets of the city of Padang, in cooperation with the city government of Padang. Over the course of this research, it appears the police officers who served in the post traffic on the road as the road Sulaiman Khatib, the crossroads Rasuna Said and the way Aziz Chan Bagindo not take any action against street children, beggars at the roadside or begging for a car or a vehicle stop when the traffic light (traffic control) is red.

As revealed in the findings above street children in doing activities that they feel do not interfere with the public transport passengers or riders of various vehicles on the road. But from that expressed some road user community within the above findings it appears that the tendency of the user community largely disturbed and feel less comfortable with the activity buskers and beggars on the streets. There are fears of disruption of their safety on the prejudice that occurred also concern the disruption of traffic flow due to worry about the riders because of something or another can be nudged (their vehicles when the light was green, then began driving while the children - street children and the buskers and beggars are around their vehicles) children and people who are begging and busking on the streets.

Conclusion

The policy of Padang administration in the implementation of prevention and development problem of street children has been implementing training programs and providing capital assistance for street children and the parents of street children but has not been sustained and the capital has not met the criteria for an adequate effort.

As an example, a family who have been trained to drive and got a driver's license, can not use the license to make a living as a drivers of public transportation because, the license that is needed is a common license. They have to

take care of the new driver's license to the police and it requires lot of money. On the other hand, government's funding of Rp. 750,000 per family was not enough to make a small business. Selling fruit, a trader needs a cart, storefont dan othet equipment that needs more than Rp. 750,000. When they want to become a tailor, they need to have Rp. 1,300,000 to buy a sewing machines.

It means that funds provided by the government are insufficient to meet their need and the government's policy in the field to provide assistance in the form of funds amounting to 750 per family were not targeted. When the government wants to create a policy , it should help to resolve the problems that faced by the community. It is as stated by Melissa Mackay about the public policy " Public policy provides guidance to governments and accountability links to citizens. Decision making is clouded by values, rather than based purely on objective data".

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