

Addressing the Challenges: A Qualitative Analysis of Policy Implementation for Street Kid Development Program in Batam City

Aullya Rieccy Angelwiss¹, Lubna Salsabila², Timbul Dompok³, Muhammad Akbar Hairi⁴

pb201010012@upbatam.ac.id

^{1,2,3,4}Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Humanities, Universitas Putera Batam, Batam, Indonesia

Abstract

This research focuses on street kid, who spend their time engaged in daily activities or wandering the streets and public places due to financial constraints in their families. Batam City, in particular, has a significant number of street children involved in various activities such as busking, selling cigarettes or newspapers, and even car cleaning at red lights. It is essential for the Batam City government, especially the Batam City Social Service, to prioritize the welfare and development of these children. This study aims to examine the policy implementation of the street children development program in Batam City, identifying the obstacles hindering the effective execution of this program. The qualitative research method, including observation and interviews, was employed to gather data. The findings reveal two key policies implemented by the Batam City Social Service: control programs and socialization and skills training. However, several challenges exist in implementing these programs, such as the lack of shelter or resting places for street children. Through this research, a deeper understanding of the policy implementation process and the barriers faced in the development of street children in Batam City can be gained.

Keywords:

Policy Implementation, Development Program, Street Kid

Introduction

Children are a valuable gift as the nation's next generation who have the potential to grow and develop, and are able to face challenges in every era (Kencana et al., 2021). Unfortunately, there are still many children who do not get enough love from their parents, and some are even abandoned. This causes many street children to be seen selling newspapers, busking, selling food, or even working as car washers at red lights. This phenomenon arises due to the lack of attention of parents towards their children, but is also influenced by economic problems that force these children to make a living on the streets or around restaurants. In addition, increasingly advanced cultural developments also affect the attitudes and values of children and adolescents, where they find it difficult to follow the previously applied norms and values (Rachmawati & Faedlulloh, 2021).

Indonesia is a developing country with the aim of achieving sustainable physical and mental development in accordance with national ideals (Janoušková et al., 2019). However, the rapid development of cities also has the impact of intense competition, resulting in a phenomenon of life that leads to poverty (Tracey, 2004). Population density and the number of poor families exacerbate children's conditions, such as malnutrition, lack of attention, lack

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of access to education, and loss of the right to play and live independently (Sakman, 2016). This has implications for the many street children who are born and live on the streets.

Street children is a specific term that refers to children who carry out their activities on the streets, either by spending time on the side of the road (Bakhri Gaffar, 2022). However, street children are not only limited to children who suffer from economic problems, but also include children who still have relationships with their families. Street children also know no age limit, some are even adults or even grandmothers who are still involved in street life (Mugianti et al., 2018). Social problems related to street children occur because they lose basic rights such as education that they should have received since childhood (Subhan, 2018). Instead, they are forced to work to survive. Many street children spend most of their time on the streets without thinking about their future.

The phenomenon of street children is a prevalent concern in Indonesia, presenting formidable obstacles to the country's social structure. Children hailing from underprivileged backgrounds and families that have experienced fragmentation encounter a plethora of adversities and susceptibilities (Harahap, 2020). One of the foremost challenges that they encounter pertains to the absence of availability of fundamental essentials such as sustenance, lodging, medical care, and learning opportunities (Herlina, 2014). Street children are compelled to provide for themselves, which exposes them to a multitude of hazards such as inadequate nourishment, sickness, and lack of appropriate hygiene facilities.

Furthermore, these minors are vulnerable to being taken advantage of and mistreated (Putra et al., 2015). Individuals who reside on the streets are susceptible to being victimized by human traffickers, who may coerce them into performing laborious tasks or engage them in illicit undertakings (Pamuchtia & K. Pandjaitan, 2010). This phenomenon not only results in the deprivation of childhood but also contributes to the perpetuation of a cycle of poverty and hopelessness (Permatasari & Nawangsari, 2022). Furthermore, children who live on the streets frequently turn to soliciting or participating in minor offenses as a means of subsistence, exacerbating their social exclusion and creating a conflict with legal authorities.

The absence of educational opportunities is a crucial factor contributing to the challenging circumstances faced by street children (Astri, 2014). In the absence of formal education, individuals are deprived of the chance to obtain fundamental competencies and information, impeding their potential for a more promising tomorrow (Hidayat Putra et al., 2021). The state of being illiterate serves to maintain an individual's susceptibility to harm and curtails their capacity for upward social movement, effectively ensnaring them in a cycle of indigence and constrained prospects. The matter of street children in Indonesia requires a holistic strategy that encompasses prompt requirements and enduring resolutions. It is imperative to provide shelters, healthcare facilities, and nutritional support to these children in order to guarantee their welfare and safeguarding (Astri, 2014). Furthermore, it is imperative to address the underlying factors that contribute to child abandonment and homelessness, including but not limited to poverty, breakdown of familial relationships, and insufficient social safety nets. Through recognition and resolution of the intricate obstacles encountered by these minors, the community can strive towards establishing a more comprehensive and empathetic milieu that fosters their capabilities and affords them the entitlements they merit.

Furthermore, insufficiency in legal and social safeguards presents a hurdle in addressing the predicament of street children. Street-involved youth frequently experience exploitation, sexual assault, and physical aggression (Maemunah, 2019). The vulnerability of street children to crime and unjust treatment can be attributed to the absence of efficient law enforcement and a justice system that is attuned to the needs of children (Suryadi et al., 2020). Addressing the issue of street children in Indonesia necessitates concerted efforts from diverse stakeholders. It is imperative for the government to enhance social protection programs, bolster accessibility to education and healthcare services, and execute policies that prioritize the prevention and rehabilitation of street children.

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Marginalized children can receive aid, monitoring, and advocacy from non-governmental organizations and communities, which play a significant role in this regard.

Literature Review

Policy Implementation

Public policy pertains to the measures or determinations implemented by the government or public entities to tackle societal, economic, political, and environmental concerns (Fischer, 2019; Howlett et al., 2009). The primary objective of public policy is to attain the well-being of the entire society by exerting influence on the conduct of specific individuals, groups, or sectors (Sabatier & Mazmanian, 1979). The concept of public policy encompasses a systematic approach to devising, executing, and assessing a set of actions aimed at attaining specific objectives. The procedure of devising public policies entails the identification of extant issues, gathering data and information, and scrutinizing policies to discern diverse potential resolutions (Knoppers et al., 2010). Moreover, decisions are made through meticulous deliberation, taking into account factors such as resource availability, ethical implications, and potential social and economic consequences. Subsequent to the formulation of policies, the subsequent stage involves the execution of said policies through the implementation of pertinent programs, activities, or regulations. The process of policy implementation encompasses the distribution of resources, oversight, and harmonization of the multiple stakeholders responsible for executing the policy.

The evaluation of policies is a crucial stage within the public policy cycle (Edward III, 1984). The process of evaluation is conducted to assess the efficacy, productivity, and influence of policies that have been put into practice (Dunn, 2017; Edward III, 1984). The outcomes of evaluations can serve as a valuable resource to guide subsequent decision-making processes, pinpoint inadequacies in policy implementation, or steer necessary policy modifications (Dye, 1992). Public policies can encompass a diverse range of domains, including but not limited to education, healthcare, environmental protection, transportation, economic regulation, security, and additional areas. Public policy objectives may differ, encompassing the mitigation of social inequality, the advancement of economic expansion, the safeguarding of the environment, and the enhancement of public services.

Public policy in a democratic system typically entails the involvement of the public, disclosure of information, and accountability (Alexandrovna Assanova, 2015). Incorporating consultation procedures involving diverse stakeholders, such as civil society and the private sector, can constitute a crucial aspect of both the development and execution of public policies (Coglianese, 2005). The involvement of the public enables individuals to offer their perspectives, exert their influence on decision-making processes, and furnish their evaluations regarding the policies that are to be enforced. The concept of information transparency entails that the government is obligated to furnish the public with adequate access to policy-related information, thereby enabling them to comprehend and participate in the decision-making process. The principle of accountability holds significant value in the domain of public policy, mandating that governments assume responsibility for their actions and decisions, and remain receptive to public scrutiny and assessments.

The role of public policy is of paramount importance in shaping societal outcomes and facilitating the attainment of developmental objectives (Smith et al., 2000). By implementing precise and efficient policies, it is possible to surmount social issues, diminish inequality, and enhance the quality of life for individuals (Harrison & Sayogo, 2014). The execution of public policies is frequently intricate and encounters diverse obstacles, including resource constraints, competing interests, and opposition to alteration. Hence, the formulation of sound public policy necessitates meticulous examination, efficient synchronization, and enthusiastic involvement and endorsement from diverse stakeholders (Mitchell & Mohr, 2019). Public policy in a global context may encompass cross-border initiatives that entail international collaboration and tackle transnational concerns such as international trade, global

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security, and climate change. The formulation of effective policies and response to global challenges necessitates the imperative of cooperation between nations and international organizations.

In general, public policy serves as a crucial tool for governmental and public institutions in their endeavors to attain superior development objectives and enhance the well-being of individuals. In the execution of its duties, public policy must take into account the dimensions of justice, equity, and sustainability, while ensuring that the advantages are equitably disseminated among all individuals.

Research Methods

The present study employs descriptive and qualitative methodologies. The descriptive methodology has been employed to elucidate and scrutinize the phenomena pertaining to the matter of nurturing street children in Batam City. Qualitative methodologies are employed to comprehend the viewpoints, encounters, and attitudes of the individuals implicated in the matter (Aspers & Corte, 2019; Murray, 2010). The present investigation employed diverse data collection methods, including interviews and observations. Structured interviews were carried out with various stakeholders involved in the care of street children in Batam City, including social workers, administrators of institutions focused on empowering street children, and the street children themselves. The study involved direct observation of developmental activities for street children conducted by different institutions or organizations in Batam City.

Furthermore, the present investigation employs textual materials as primary sources of data. The utilized documents comprise of citations from scholarly journals, books, and other pertinent sources pertaining to the matter of nurturing street children in Batam City. The scholar perused and scrutinized the contents of said documents in order to acquire a more profound comprehension of the predicaments and associated variables in promoting the welfare of street children. Prior to commencing the research, the researcher peruses pertinent academic journals to gain an understanding of previously investigated topics and to establish a more precise research direction. This facilitates the development of research titles that align with the issues under investigation and the research goals to be attained. This study endeavors to offer a comprehensive understanding of the matter of fostering street children in Batam City by utilizing descriptive and qualitative methodologies, along with data collection techniques such as interviews, observation, and document analysis. The anticipated outcomes of the study aim to enhance comprehension regarding the obstacles, accomplishments, and suggestions for enhancement in endeavors to promote the welfare of street children within the urban area.

Results and Discussion

The issue of beggars and homeless children in Batam is a complex social issue that demands considerable attention from multiple stakeholders (Pertiwi et al., 2021). Poverty, family instability, migration, and a lack of access to education and social services are all factors that contribute to this problem. Poverty is a major contributor. Many Batam families are struggling financially, pushing their children to beg or become homeless in order to make ends meet (Lerabeni et al., 2022). Poverty can also limit their access to sufficient education and social services, trapping them in a difficult-to-break cycle of poverty (Lerabeni et al., 2022; Wahyuniati & Abbas, 2019). Family instability is another aspect that contributes to this problem. Some children may come from split or marginalized households, and as a result, they may not receive adequate attention and assistance. Because of this, they may seek shelter and resources on the streets.

The problem of beggars and homeless children in Batam is also caused by migration (Pertiwi et al., 2021). Batam, as a fast developing city with a strong port and industry, attracts a huge number of migrant workers from all across Indonesia. The arrival of these migrant laborers is frequently followed by the presence of their children, who

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are often neglected and exploited. The problem is exacerbated further by a lack of access to education and social services. Some children engaging in begging and homelessness may not have access to a proper education (Pratiwi, 2017). Inability to receive an education may limit their future prospects to improve their quality of life and gain better professions. To address this issue, action requiring collaboration between the government, non-governmental groups, and the general public is required.

Policies governing beggars and homeless persons in Indonesia are based on a number of regulations and laws aimed at preserving and improving their conditions. One of the primary policies is Child Protection Law Number 23 of 2002, which highlights children's rights, particularly the right to protection from exploitation, abuse, and violence, including children who engage in begging and become homeless. Aside from that, Government Regulation Number 12 of 2017 concerning the Handling of Children Involved in activities of Violence, Exploitation, and Neglect governs particular treatment for children who are involved in activities such as begging and homelessness. This regulation establishes criteria for the government and affiliated institutions in providing these children with protection, rehabilitation, and social reintegration.

In addition, the Ministry of Social Affairs has established a policy, called Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 36 of 2017 Concerning the Implementation of Social Facilities for Supporting Beggars and the Homeless. This policy governs the execution of social facilities aimed at providing beggars and homeless persons, including children, with protection, basic needs fulfillment, education, empowerment, and rehabilitation (Ramadhani & Darma Putri, 2019). Furthermore, the government encourages collaboration among local governments, non-governmental groups, and the general public in addressing the issue of beggars and homeless persons. This policy is carried out through initiatives such as support, social rehabilitation, shelter provision, and social assistance to people in need (Laksmana & Irawan, 2021). Several cities and districts have regulations and initiatives in place to govern beggars and homeless people on a local level. In some locations, for example, there are social and economic rehabilitation programs aimed at assisting them in leaving the homeless lifestyle and developing skills to become economically independent.

The implementation of street children development programs in Indonesia is a significant effort to solve the country's complicated challenges with street children. This policy incorporates a variety of stakeholders, including the government, non-governmental organizations, and the general public, in order to improve street children's protection, education, and opportunity (Bakhri Gaffar, 2022). One of the first steps in putting this strategy into action was to identify and count the number of street children in various parts of Indonesia. This is accomplished through surveys and research involving a wide range of institutions and organizations. This information is critical for understanding the situation and needs of street children and designing suitable solutions. Furthermore, the government, non-governmental groups, and members of the general public collaborate to provide facilities and programs that aid in the development of street children. Orphanages, halfway houses, rehabilitation centers, and educational facilities are among the services given. Non-formal education, skill training, food and clothing distribution, and economic empowerment were among the activities launched. Education is a critical component of this policy. Street children are given access to formal and non-formal education while their circumstances and needs are taken into account. Non-formal education initiatives are intended to satisfy the educational needs of street children who may have had a skewed educational experience. Furthermore, skill training is provided so that street children can get important skills for their future.

This strategy also aims to keep street children safe from exploitation and violence. They are taught about their rights and are safeguarded from child trafficking, dangerous labor, and sexual exploitation. Approaches such as rehabilitation and reintegration are also used to assist street children in reintegrating into society. Furthermore, the implementation of this policy includes public outreach and education programs. Communities are educated on

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the issue of street children and the significance of giving them with assistance and possibilities. It is believed that through involving the community, the stigma and discrimination against street children will be removed, allowing them to be accepted and appreciated as members of the community.

To execute the policy locally, the Batam municipal administration is collaborating with associated organizations such as the Office of Social Affairs, the Office of Education, and the Office of Child Protection. One of the efforts taken has been the establishment of social facilities in Batam, including as orphanages, rehabilitation centers, and shelters for beggars and homeless children. These shelters try to offer people with protection, temporary housing, and food and clothing. Furthermore, the Batam city government is emphasizing on education and skill development for beggars and homeless children. Non-formal education initiatives are intended to provide educational opportunities to individuals who cannot afford formal education. The program also incorporates skill development to help students enhance their talents and future prospects.

The Batam municipal government works with non-governmental groups and the broader public to accomplish this program. Non-governmental groups can work with beggars and homeless children to provide support, rehabilitation, and social reintegration. Meanwhile, the broader population is encouraged to help these youngsters by giving them with assistance, opportunities, and respect.

The Batam city government has also conducted public education and outreach initiatives emphasizing the necessity of protecting beggar and homeless children. This campaign seeks to change the stigma and negative behavior associated with them, as well as raise awareness of children's rights. It is also vital to conduct frequent monitoring and assessment of the programs that have been executed when adopting policies in the city of Batam. This attempts to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the policies enacted, as well as to suggest areas for improvement. It is hoped that by implementing national policies at the local level and collaborating with the government, related institutions, and the community, beggars and homeless children in Batam city will receive better protection, education, and opportunities to develop their potential and have a better future.

However, the Batam city government has a variety of challenges in executing rules that manage beggars and homeless persons. One of the most significant barriers is the issue of poverty, which is the primary motivator for youngsters to engage in begging and homelessness. Because of the city of Batam's high level of poverty, many families are unable to provide their children with basic needs, forcing the children to earn their own living on the streets. Another impediment is a lack of suitable facilities and resources. Despite efforts to establish social institutions like as orphanages and rehabilitation centers, inadequate space, funding, and experienced personnel are impediments to servicing the growing requirements of beggar and homeless children. This restricted facility may impede the Batam city government's ability to provide appropriate security and services. Furthermore, difficulties with help and social reintegration are hurdles. Children who engage in begging and become homeless frequently come from unstable or divided families, therefore they require intense help to transition to a safe family and community context. However, a lack of experienced helpers and limited human resources can make it difficult to provide effective and long-term assistance. As a result, in order to overcome these challenges, the Batam city administration must undertake sustained efforts to provide access to facilities, train helpers, conduct more extensive socialization campaigns, and improve coordination and collaboration across institutions. Continuous monitoring and assessment are also vital to detect bottlenecks and make necessary modifications in policy implementation.

Conclusions

The problem of beggars and homeless children in Batam is a complex societal issue that demands considerable attention from numerous stakeholders. Poverty, family instability, migration, and a lack of access to education and social services all contribute to this issue. To address this issue, the Batam city government has

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adopted policies and programs involving a variety of government departments, non-governmental groups, and members of the general public. Provision of social facilities, education, skills training, mentoring, rehabilitation, and social reintegration are among the efforts made. However, the Batam city government is constrained by a variety of factors, including poverty, a lack of suitable facilities and resources, a lack of skilled assistants, a lack of community knowledge and engagement, and a lack of coordination across agencies. To overcome these difficulties, continual efforts must be made to increase access to facilities, train helpers, conduct more extensive outreach initiatives, and strengthen coordination and cooperation across institutions. Continuous monitoring and assessment are also vital to detect bottlenecks and make necessary modifications in policy implementation.

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