Evaluation of Handling Policy Street Children Through Empowering the Parents in Semarang City

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Problems of the large number of street children in Semarang city became even more serious, so the government of Semarang city issued a local regulation no 5 years 2014 about handling street children, homeless, and beggars in Semarang city. Aside from the regulations, municipal Semarang also empowering the parents of street children by giving independence training. This research in a qualitative study. The subject of the research is a government that represented by Social Department of Semarang, Youth and Sport Department of Semarang, RPSA management, street children and their families. But the turnaround is through interview and observation done with election use of respondents by purposive sampling method. Based on evaluation done to input, process, output, outcomes, it can be concluded that handling policy street children through empowering the parents did not work. It is caused by several factors, one funding limitations so complicate motion from the government to make some facilities that impact on the achievement of the aims to be desired. Recommendations for handling policy street children in Semarang city are: necessary data about the number of street children in Semarang city, the strict sanctions, cooperation with other government agencies, increase synergy between the community, the foundation management and the government in dealing with management problems street children.

Keywords: Policy Evaluation, Handling Street Children, Semarang City.

1. INTRODUCTION

Statistics show that there are poor people of 27.727.780 in Indonesia based on data in 2014. Some poor people are spread in the provinces, according to data, there are some provinces with highest number of poor people in Indonesia. The following are data on provinces with most of the poor annually.

The Table I shows that the province of Central Java take second place most after East Java province in terms of number of poor people. The number of poor people in Central Java triggers potential the emergence of people with social welfare problems (PMKS) to the higher. One of the social problems that often arose due to the number of poor people is the emergence of street children.

Semarang is a city in Central Java province where it was ranked second as a province with a population of poor in Indonesia who did not escape from the existence of street children. The data demonstrating that the tendency the number of street children in Semarang city is on the rise, indicated in the following Table II.

Based on this data, street children in Semarang city are still numerous to be handled and given attention from all elements. Problems of the large number of street children in Semarang city has become serious, so nowadays issued regulation no 5 years 2014 about handling street children, homeless, and beggars in Semarang city.

Aside from regulations, municipal Semarang has conducted other efforts in handling street children. To handle street children in Semarang city already be done by the government through cooperation with the social protection for children (RPSA), holding training and scholarship.

Social department of youth and sports make empowerment activities to the parents of street children to deal with the number of them by giving independence training.

The trainee empowerment who took part is 85 in total from various RPSA, but only 4 people later after training did not return to go back to the road again, that is 81 people who when training remain back on the road. From various the above data, researcher analyzed deeper about how policy the social problem conducted by the government, social department of youth and sports Semarang city in this case about handling street children in the Semarang city and the factors that cause problems in increasing number of street children has not been resolved.

Based on those problems, so the purposes of research are:
1. To analyze the success of handling policies street children in Semarang city through the family empowerment.
2. To analyze factors that support and inhibit handling street children in Semarang city through the family empowerment.

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Table I. Data provinces with the number of poor people with the highest proportion in Indonesia of 2011–2014.

No	Province	The number of poor people			
		2011	2012	2013	2014
1	East Java	5.356.210	4.960.500	4.865.820	4.748.420
2	Central Java	5.107.360	4.863.400	4.704.870	4.561.830
3	West Java	4.648.630	4.421.500	4.382.650	4.238.960
4	North Sumatra	1.481.310	1.378.400	1.390.800	1.360.600
5	Lampung	1.298.710	1.219.000	1.134.280	1.143.930

Source: Data from central bureau of 2015.

Table II. The amount of street children in Semarang city.

No.	Year	Total	The percentage of rising
1	2010	233	–
2	2011	216	−7,87%
3	2012	275	27,31%
4	2013	350	27,27%

Source: Social department of Central Java 2012 and RKPD of Semarang city 2014.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The design of this research uses descriptive qualitative research.

3. RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Evaluation of Handling Policies Street Children Through Empowering the Parents in Semarang City

3.1.1. Input Handling Policies Street Children Through Empowering the Parents in Semarang City

Human resources involved in handling policies street children through empowering the parents are the government of Semarang city and citizen in this case is the management of the child social protection (RPSA). The number of the staff social department, youth and sports in Semarang city limited nothing compared to the number of children the streets of Semarang city. This makes the government of Semarang city yet has not focused deal with street children yet. But officials or, the handling policies street children through empowering the parents in Semarang city also involve the society. The existence of RPSA in Semarang city also inadequate the numerous amounts of street children and the spread is all over the Semarang city.

Besides human resources, in input policy there is another indicator, financial resources needed in implementation of policy. Financial resources come from the government in the implementation of the handling policies street children through empowering the parents is still inadequate. It was because there have been no funds provided by special for handling street children. So far in handling street children the local government of Semarang city solely by the center, so funds used in handling street children only comes from the ministry of social.

The availability of facilities in handling policies street children through empowering their families is still inadequate. So far the government of Semarang city said that facilities to street children is provided through RPSA management. But, based on the information from RPSA that facilities only given it out. The only facilitate in accordance with the existing. While for handling

Table III. Cooking Training Program to the Parents of Street Children in some RPSA in 2015.

No	RPSA	The number of cooking training participants (people)	The amount of people go back to the streets (people)
1	Pelangi	50	50
2	Indonesia gold foundation	30	26
3	Setara	5	5
4	Rumpin Bangjo	None	–
	Total	85	81

Source: Data from some RPSA.

street children should be done the program in a long period of time.

3.1.2. Policy Processes

The method conducted by the government in empowering parents of street children is through training. The government only conducts training to parents of street children which were cooking training. From a number of 50 people who participated in training, only 7 people, who are success to not return to the streets.

The number of street children in Semarang is not comparable with the programs by the government. During the time, this governmental programs only touch on street children coached RPSA partner of the government.

3.1.3. Output Policy

The achieving direction to the objectives of the program understood by all elements in involved, however has been understood to achieve, many RPSA are pessimistic or not sure if the purpose held this empowerment training program will be achieved because the existing programs are considered not appropriate to address the existing problems.

The training activity conducted by Social department, Youth and Sport to reduce the number of street children through empowering the parents can be followed by the participants well, but the purpose of those is still not achieved cause eventually the trainee go back to the streets. The participants were willing to follow training because they get lunch, and also money for transportation. After of their activities, they go back to their routine in the streets. Here is the number of cooking trainee done by Social department, Youth and Sport in Semarang city.

3.1.4. Outcome Policy

The expected impact of such an empowerment training activity for the parents of street children is the diminishing number of street children in Semarang. This empowerment training program is done by Social department, Youth and Sport in last 2015 followed enclose total 85 people in training and only 4 people who did not return to the streets again. That means 81 people are after the program training go back to the streets, this indicates that the existing programs were not have a huge impact to the trainee.

While there is no consistency of the programs held by Social department, Youth and Sport. In fact, it is not continue just temporary program. This non-continuity held by Social department, Youth and Sport for this time make the existing programs considered have not been successful in erasing the number of street children or having the big impact to the street children in Semarang city.

3.2. Supporting Factors and the Barrier Handling Policy Street Children Through Empowering the Parents in Semarang City

According to the evaluation presented by Bridman and Davis it is known that the inhibit factors such as:

1. The availability of human resources involved
2. The availability of human resources have the ability to
3. The availability of funds
4. The availability of facilities
5. Method or manner of used in handling policy street children through empowering parents street children
6. Clarity aim to achieve
7. The outcomes
8. The accuracy of the budget
9. The direction of achieving purpose handling policy street children through empowering the parents.
10. Conformity between the with the set in handling policies street children through empowerment parents street children
11. The number of participants handling policy street children through empowering the parents.
12. The implementation of handling policy street children through empowering the parents.
13. The benefits policy.

Besides, the supportive factors include: progress in the policy execution. Every year, the government of Semarang city always hold activities in handling street children by involving street children itself and their parents.

4. CONCLUSION

1. Based on the evaluation done can be concluded that handling policy street children through empowering the parents in Semarang city is not successful. It is due to the some indicators that have not was reached or exercised,

2. The inhibit factors of handling policy street children in Semarang city as follows: (1) the availability of human resources involved with the ability, funds, facilities, (2) method (3) clarity the purpose to achieved, (4) attainment of results, (5) the accuracy of budget allocation, (6) direction the achievement (7) conformity of the results in a objectives.

The supportive factors include: progress in the policy execution. Every year, the government of Semarang city always hold activities in handling street children by involving street children itself and their parents.

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