

Social Solidarity among Children on the Street: Case of Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan BTP, Macassar City

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to get information about the social BTP solidarity among children on the street at Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan Btp Macassar city. This qualitative research was held by using observation, document study and in depth interview with eight informants. In terms of data analysis, it used descriptive and interpretative by applying. Narratives analyzes furthermore, this paper is discussing: 1. What are the factors influence the causes of children on the street at Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan BTP, Macassar and 2. How the meaning of social solidarity among children on the street at Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan, BTP, Makassar city. The result of this research showed that social solidarity among children on the street was cohesive. This is because the social relation among between children on the street and the leader of their group was running well. In this case the leader of the group always paid attention to the member of the children on the street group including non formal education among children on the street. Besides that the results also showed that group cohesiveness was very though in which there are some factors influence among children on the street such as leadership, norms, value, cooperation, homogeneity, and group unity. Most of children on the street think that they are dependent between one and each other so that they always work together to support their live.

Keywords: Children on the street, social solidarity, and Macassar

1. Introduction

This paper is concerned with social solidarity among the children on the street at Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan, BTP, Makassar City. It aims to explore to get information about the type and the meaning of social solidarity among children on the street. In this case, it analyzed the qualitative data based on observation and in depth interviewed with eight informants. Besides that to determined sample, the researchers used purposive sampling on the consideration that the location of the research never done research by the other researcher. Macassar is a metropolitan city and the biggest city in the eastern part of Indonesia. According to 2016 data from Indonesian Center for Statistic showed that it had 1,6 Million people and consist of 42.986 children on the street and most of them came from out of Macassar city and they come to Macassar to find job as children on the street. The result of this research showed that social solidarity among children on the street was very cohesive. In this case they often help each other to work on the street in order to get money to support their basic needs such as food, drink and other need. As one of social problems in the city of Macassar children on the street sometimes is ordered by Macassar city government and other institution who has authority to handle this matter. However, the handling of children on the street is very complicated and it is needed support and participation from not only the Indonesian government but also all of the elements of society. Therefore, it is not surprising that the government employee of Makassar city often expel them from certain location in the city but unfortunately the children on the street is very difficult to be arranged especially when they work every were in the city. In other word, in order to arrange children on the street, it is needed to work hard not only for government employee but also among all of elements in society.

2. Objective

This research focused on the social solidarity among children on the street at Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan or KPAJ in BTP, Macassar city Indonesia. The purpose of this research was to get more information about : 1.) The main factors influence social solidarity among children on the street at Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan BTP, Macassar and 2.) The meaning of social solidarity among children on the street at Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan, BTP, Macassar city.

3. Literature Review

Social solidarity refers to the situation and social relation based on moral and trust that shared together among individuals in society (Johnson, 1986). In terms of mechanical solidarity in which it based on collective

consciousness and repressive law so that it has strong group cohesiveness among the member of the group. In 1986, Indonesia had more than 300 ethnic groups and they speak in different languages and live in different also communities. Event so, their social solidarity was very strong especially to maintain their tradition and culture (Hildred Geertz, 1986). In the mean time, organic solidarity refers to mutual dependent between one and each other in society. In this case the social relation among individuals based on appointment and cooperation in the feel of economy activities or business relation (Robert M.Z. Lawang, 2005). Furthermore the concept of group means that a number people who share the same identity, interest, right and obligations (William C. Levin, 1981). In relation to community in which it is based on several main factors such as. There is a willing among individu to help each other and the social interaction is very intensive so that they can participate together in a community (Suharto, 2013). However, in order to participate actively in a community, it is needed at least four conducive situation namely first, there is a safe situation in society (Ulhaq, 1983). Second there is a possibility to make the situation conducive. Third, the people in community make sure if their effort become success and fourth the situation in society supports the participant to do their activities (Isbandi, 2012).

The term of children on the street can be divided into three categories including 1.) Children of the street means children work on the street and their interaction with family is very rare and even they never interact with their family any more (Kartono, 1983). Besides that they spend their time between eight and sixteen hours in a day to work from one place to another place on the street (Eisenstadt, 1984) 2.) Children on the street in which they work on the street for one side but on the other side they still interact with their family irregular. In terms of working where they spend their time between six and eight hours in a day to look for money. In general they don't go to school anymore and they work by selling newspaper, washing the cars or some of them usually work by gathering second hand goods. 3.) Children from families of the street or children in the street. In this case the children are from the family who live on the street. The type of this children on the street can be found in the family who lived under the bridge or they live along the railroad and so on (Atwar, 2012). Furthermore, there are some causes of children on the street become as social problem in the city that is the family can not afford to meet their needs, the children can not get affection from their parents and any other factors that make the children have to work on the street. Actually, the children have no choice except they work to get money to support their life and the consequences of this problem make them do anything on the street. In the mean time Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan (KPAJ) is a community that organizes children on the street where the people who involve in that organization consist of volunteers who cares the poor children in the city. This community was founded in 2012. The purpose of this community is to socialize the poor children by using persuasive approach so that the children can look for job without depending on their parents (KPAJ, 2017).

4. Materials and Method

This research was conducted in Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan, BTP, Makassar city during November 2017. In order to collect data, the researcher used observation and in-depth interview with 8 informants so that the data could be explored to get detail information. Besides that the type of research is a case study and used purposive sampling on consideration that children on the street who lived in BTP become as one of social problem in Makassar. In analyzing data, the researcher used data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion from all of informant's information and the researcher wrote narratives (Sugiyono, 2014). In terms of data redaction in which the researcher chooses and to summarize the data and thus the data was chosen to be thought important data. In the sense of data display in which the data will be displayed in the form of narratives so that it is easy to be understood. For drawing conclusion in which the researcher draw conclusion that based on true data so that the conclusion is credible.

5. Result and Discussion

This research focused on the social solidarity among children on the street at Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan or KPAJ in BTP, Macassar city Indonesia. The purpose of this research was to get more information about : 1.) The main factors influence social solidarity among children on the streat at Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan BTP, Macassar and 2.) The meaning of social solidarity among children on the street at Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan, BTP, Makassar city.

The result of the research showed that the poor children work on the streat because their parents unable to support their needs either food, drink, clothes and other goods. More over, the price of goods is very expensive in the city so that it is very difficult for them to get enough money except they work on the street. Even though, the government employee at Makassar city often nurture the poor children in order to prevent for the children to work on the street but in fact we can still find the children work on the street. Therefore, it is not surprising if there are some volunteers are ready to collaborate with non government organization to find the best solution to solve the problem of children on the street including they do non formal learning in Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan. In this case all of the activities is free for the poor children. Besides that the volunteers some times trained the children for certain activities especially when there is a match like reading the poetry and the holy

Qur'an and so on among the children on the street. The result of the research showed that the children on the street felt so happy when they were taught and trained by the volunteers because everything was free for them. More over, the volunteers can managed their time for the children. It means that the children have time schedule when they learn in Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan or KPAJ and when they can work to get money to support their needs. Even so, it is not easy for the volunteers to manage the for children because they some times have different attitude, mind, behavior, ethnic group and family background.

As non government organization, KPAJ financial support depends on the contribution of the volunteers or whoever wants to participate in the program of KPAJ. In other words, KPAJ is opened to accept any contribution either food, drink, clothes, money, books or other goods. The volunteer's contribution is very important because it is very beneficial for the poor children and without donation from the volunteers so it is not possible to implement all of KPAJ program to help the children on the street. In terms of KPAJ vision in which it is oriented for character form among the children and sharing positive thinking in order to realize the Indonesian prosperous society. Mean while, KPAJ mission is directed to use persuasive approach in recruiting children on the street.

In relation to the meaning of social solidarity among children on the street at Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan, BTP, Macassar city. In which the children felt so happy between one and each other when they work together or help each other in looking for money. For them solidarity is very important because it means they can work together in the community.

6. Conclusion

This paper is discussing about the importance of the handling of children on the street at Komunitas Peduli Anak Jalanan (KPAJ) BTP Macassar city. In this case, it aims to explore and to get detail information about the causes of the poor children to work on the street either scavenging and selling tissue on the street. A general assumption that underline the poor children work on the street is that their parents are not able to support the children's need because they don't have enough money and the live in a slum area. A part from that, lack of affection from family especially parents can be considered as one of the main cause for the poor children to work on the street. In addition, as non government organization, KPAJ consist of volunteers who care to manage and to teach the poor children in order to make them diligent and clever so that the poor children will get good job in the future. Even so, it is not easy to handle the poor children because they some times have different attitude, habits, customs, ethnic group and behavior. Therefore, the volunteers must be patient and they must, have emotional stability besides they have to work hard either educating or finding financial support from any volunteers and organization. Furthermore, this research used qualitative methods by collecting data through observation and in-depth interview with 8 informants. From 8 informants, four of them are children on the street and the rest are volunteers of KPAJ. In analyzing data, it used data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion. In terms of data redaction in which the researcher chooses and to summarize the data and thus the data was chosen to be thought important data. In the sense of data display in which the data will be displayed in the form of narratives so that it is easy to be understood. For drawing conclusion in which the researcher draw conclusion that based on true data so that the conclusion is credible.

Meanwhile the choice of sampling was purposive sampling based on consideration that first, the location of research is never researched by the other people. Second, the number of children on the street is increasing. Third, KPAJ in BTP cares for children on the street and fourth the researcher would like to know the social solidarity between the volunteers of KPAJ and children on the street including leadership, group cohesiveness, group maintenance and norms in the community. In terms of recruiting the volunteers of KPAJ in which they have to fill the form by writing their curriculum vitae and signing the contract of KPAJ for certain period. In addition the structure of KPAJ community in which it has the had, secretary and staff in the sense of social solidarity either between the volunteers of KPAJ and the children on the street or among children on the street in which the result showed that group cohesiveness was very tough and the leadership in the KPAJ community was democratic. In this case, the head KPAJ used persuasive approach in handling children on the street so that they are very closed to one and each other.

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