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THE SOCIAL INTERACTION BEHAVIOUR PATTERNS AND GUIDANCE OF STREET CHILDREN IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF JAMBI

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ABSTRACT

Improving the quality of human resources should be implemented at an early age so that children can have an optimal development, to achieve that children need to be protected. In reality there are many children who have development that is not optimal due to the lack of guidance and protection and attention from their parents materially and mentally. This is reflected in the number of children in the municipality of Jambi interacting and behavior patterns wandering of street, bus stops, places of entertainment which they took as fields where they find the money to meet their material needs. Based on this background, the focus and purpose of this study to determine the behavior patterns of social interaction and the development of street children in the municipality of Jambi. Questions used in this study include: 1. Where place and background? 2. What activities do you do? 3. What is the pattern behaved? 4. How is the relationship with family? 5. How to education level? 6. How long will children in the streets and 7. How does coaching children on the streets. The benefits of this research are to understand the various aspects of life, for the community to provide solutions to changes in social behavior of street children, for government as one consideration to address the problems of street children in the municipality of Jambi. Subjects were street children in eight districts in Jambi town totaly 32 people. The pprocedure of collecting data using questionnaires and observation methods. Data Analays using qualitative analysis using spredleymodels. Results and conclusions of the study include the following: 1. Place of street children do activities: red lights, garden tango rajo, ancol or gentalaarasy, governor area, field persijam, and the. 2. Activities carried out in the street like busking, selling newspapers, Singer Beggar and Newspaper Seller, singer beggar and cleaning car windows, begging and selling newspapers. 3. The pattern of behavior of street children such as: activity alone, with friends, in groups, with family. 4. Relationships with family: breakup, irregular sometimes goes home and not come home, living with their parents, go home. 5. The level of education among it's not school, completed primary school, junior high school graduation, graduated from high school. 6. Period of children in the streets in the day include: 24 hours, 7-12 hours, and 4-6 hours. 6. Development of street children, none of street children who had received coaching. Suggestion: 1. Families increase protection for children so that children do not do the activity in the streets. 2. Family meets attention and material needs of the child. 3. The government through relevant agencies to provide guidance for street children.

Keywords: Social Interaction, Behavior Patterns, Guidance

INTRODUCTION

Children who should have an important role in national development. Efforts to improve the quality of human resources sought from an early age it is only fair that before a child enters primary school education (SD). At an early age range (0 - 8th) children experienced a golden age (the golden years), which is a period where the child starts sensitive / insensitive to receive a variety of stimulation. Protection of children's rights has been regulated in the law on child protection.

Unfortunately, there is only limited data on the profile of street children's problem behavior patterns of social interaction and development of street children in the municipality of Jambi. By collecting the data, we hope to help the government in making optimal policy and programs to help these children. When we look at our society today in all areas of urban development seems not only provide positive feel for the community, but also spawned a lively competition, so it appears the phenomenon of life that leads to poverty.

1. The city is densely populated and the number of troubled family has made the increasing number of children are malnourished, lack of attention, lack of education, lack of affection and warmth of the soul, and lose the right to play, fun, social and independent living. In fact in many cases the increased persecution of children.
2. How to behave interaction pattern that occurs in early childhood on the streets in the Municipality of Jambi.
3. How early childhood development is carried out in several shelters for street children in the municipality of Jambi.

Law No. 20 of 2002 clearly states, children are entitled to protection and discrimination, both economic and sexual exploitation, neglect, cruelty, violence, persecution, injustice, and other abuses. That means, not only the parents who are responsible, but also the government and society. Parents who employ minors, it is also clear is sanctioned.

Meanwhile law enforcement in Indonesia has not had a high response to child protection. They did not put the issue of child protection as one of the top priorities, because there is no political element. According to the Chairman of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), Giwo Rubianto Wiyogo, organizers of child protection in Indonesia, including the government and law enforcement agencies do not have a high response to child protection. The number of street children in Indonesia were increasingly also becoming increasing in number. The latest data reported by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) put the figure at 154 861 inhabitants, according to the National Commission for Child Protection (Komnas PA).

Their presence is often regarded as a reflection of urban poverty. In the eyes of some members of society, the existence of street children is still regarded as "waste" the city that must be removed. The composition of the displaced people are generally composed of children and the elderly. In 2006 there were 78.96 million children under the age of 18 years, 35.5% of the total population of Indonesia. A total of 40% or 33.16 million of whom live in urban areas and the remaining 45.8 million live in rural areas. Most of these children come from poor and disadvantaged families, who do not have the ability to empower themselves, leaving it vulnerable to violence, exploitation, gender inequality, child trafficking and others.

Based on the description above, of what to expect and the fact that there is the existence of early childhood in our society, the gap between the idealist and the reality, although there has been involvement of government and various non-governmental organizations and party-piham children observers, but there does the numbers of street children more and more, if we let it be a problem that is bigger, then the desire of researchers to better know more deeply about: "How Interaksisosial Behavior and Development of street children in the Municipality Jambi"

METHOD

Type of this research is qualitative research using ethnographic procedure that research is a key research tool (key instrument), the researchers will try as much as possible to interact with the subject of research.

For completeness, this qualitative research, Spredley revealed the dynamics of the social situation must have three things: 1. Place, is where social interaction, 2. Actor, go round the perpetrators or those who are currently playing a certain role, 3. activity, is an activity performed by an actor in a social situation that is ongoing.

The main elements can be expanded so that three elements were developed by us observe from the data as follows: a. Space, the physical place, money in its physical aspect, b. Actor, the people involve; namely everyone involved social situation, c. Activity, a set of related act, namely a set of activities people do what others do., D. Object, the physical thing that are present, The objects which is attached to the place, e. Act, a single actions that people do, namely act or certain actions, f. Event, a set of related activenamely that people carry out a series of activities undertaken people, g. Time, sequencing that takes place over time, the sequence of events, h. Goal, the things people are trying to Accomplish that goal to be achieved people, Feeling, the emotion felt and Expressed, emotions felt and expressed by the people.

In the interest of this research data meant, among other things: the data of street children early age about social interactions and behavior patterns of street children, the data in a halfway house coaching and behavior in respect of street children early age, 3. The data from relevant agencies coaching street children this.

In this study, the research subject is determined by his relationship with the object, due to the nature of qualitative research is "flexible" in terms of determining the program in the field is not right; it can adjust to the conditions or phenomena, specific symptoms, especially if it is technical. Then the research subjects are all the people involved in the research process, both related to the perpetrator or the personnel or the coaching program.

The approach used in this study is a "qualitative / ethnographic). A qualitative approach was used to explore the overall relationships that exist in a social situation and then find the new one things. Moleong stated that the study intends to understand the phenomenon of what are experienced research subjects holistically and by way of description in the form of words and using various scientific methods.

Spredley participatory observation is a research, where researchers are involved in a balanced way as people in and out between the observer and participation. Observation conducts a systematic noted event, behavior, objects are seen and other things that are required in support of the research being conducted.

Spredley remind some things about observations:

1. Observation should be relevant to the contextual, both in setting and in the context.
2. Emergence of hypotheses in place to develop the study.
3. Observations can be extended and repeated to obtain the reliability of the results of observation.
4. Collect the data may use a variety of tools.
5. Presence of investigators should know and do social interaction in situations that allow and conduct research in place reciprocal relationship.

These observations include:

1. Observation descriptive.
2. Observations focused.
3. Observations selected

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data Description

This research was conducted in the Municipality of Jambi conducted in 8 sub-districts are: Pasar Jambi, District TelanaiPura, District East Jambi, Jambi District of Southern District of New Town, District Jelutung, and the District Pelayangan, as well as the District of Bay Lake. Observation activity data collection is done in various places where the street children do activities such as red light at the intersection of the streets later in the tourist places in the Municipality of Jambi. Observation time of observation and data collection is done on a particular day is done from morning 07.30 am until 21.00 pm curfew.

The description of the data that will be discussed in accordance with the purpose of the study is: Where are the main points of street children while doing activities in the Municipality of Jambi, what was done street children while on the road, What is the pattern of behavior of street children performed on the streets, How is the relationship among street children with relatives or parents, and how the level of education of street children, as well as how long the street children spend their time in the streets. For more details can be seen on the following explanation:

1) Points / Background

Observation activity data collection is done in places where street children doing activities such as red light at the intersection of the streets later in the tourist places in the Municipality of Jambi. In the data obtained from the 32 street children who have been interviewed in places as follows:

Table 1. The Street Children Conducting

NO	Tempat	Jumlah
1.	Traffic Light	4
2.	Pulai corner	10
3.	Telanai corner	3
4.	Jelutung corner	8
5.	Red Light Market	2
6.	TanggoRajo Park	2
7.	Ancol/Gentala Arasy	2
8.	Governor Area	2
9.	Persijam	1
10.	Mayang	2
Amount		32

From the description above table obtained was 32 street children were observed and interviewed in places different in the can 25 street children who are in the intersection of the red light which is divided into four street children were in the intersection island, 10 street children were in telanai intersection temple, three street children were in the intersection jelutung and eight street children were in the red light intersection market. The rest are scattered in various tourist places or many place visited by people of them in the can two street children were in Ancol / Gentala Throne, two children were in the Governor Area, one child was in persijam, as well as two street children is in Mayangmangurai municipality of Jambi. Can is known that street children are spending more time at the intersection-intersection red light which many skipped by many people in the Municipality of Jambi. The rest are spread across multiple sites or places that are much visited by many people. Visiblethe conditions there are places that are crowded much visited and passed by people who are just passing through or sightseeing in the area. There are places that they think can get the money.

2) Activities the Working in the Streets

From the observation of the activity of 32 street children in the municipality of Jambi made by them are as follows:

Table 2. Activities undertaken street children

No	Activity in the Streets	Amount
1.	Singer Beggar	14
2.	Selling newspapers	3
3.	Singer Beggar and Selling Newspapers	5
4.	Singer Beggar and Car Cleaning Glass	4
5.	Begging and Selling Newspapers	1
Amount		32

From the observation in the above table, singing performed street children at the time of the red light street children do activities they do at intersection red light that is when the red light turns on motor vehicles and cars began to stop street children began to approach the riders are and they start singing.

3) Behavior of Street Children

The pattern of behavior of street children in their activities on the streets can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Behavior of Street Children

No.	Street Child Behavior	Amount
1.	Own	1
2.	With friend	12
3.	Group	6
4.	With family	13
Amount		32

From the results of the classification table above can be seen that street children are doing most of its activities with the biological family they either brother or sister and cousin, then anyone doing activities with peers and older as a group in one place, and only a small fraction of children street doing her activity on the streets alone.

4) Relationship with Family

Of the 32 street children were observed and interviewed in different places can know in the following table:

Table 4. Relationship Street Children With Family

No.	Relationship	AMOUNT
1.	Breakup	1
2.	Irregular	5
3.	Back home	11
4.	Live With Parents	15
Amount		32

From the description above table 15 street children are still living with their biological parents. 11 street children come home with the family or acquaintances, five street children irregularly they go home and sometimes sleep on the streets, while there is one street child who are not at all go home, he slept on the streets and spend time on the streets.

5) Education Level Street Children

Street children in the municipality of Jambi most of their activities during the day except for their schooldata results can be obtained as follows:

Table 5. Level of Education for Street Children

No.	Education	Amount
1.	No school	12
2.	Elementary School	14
3.	Junior high school	4
4.	Senior High School	2
Amount		32

It can be seen from the data table on top of the 32 street children 12 children do not attend school, while 20 street children are still at school are divided into 3 of them were still in school in s chest 14 street children in junior high school No 4 street children, and two street children still school at the high school level.

6) Old Street Children Located in the Streets

Based on the relationship between street children with families who have been described above, also obtained data on how long 32 street children spend their time on the streets as follows:

Table 6. Old Street Children Located in the Streets

No.	Old Streets	Amount
1.	24 hours	1
2.	7-12 Hours	17
3.	4-6 Hours	14
Amount		32

From the above it can be seen from the 32 street children mostly street children spend their time in the streets for 7-12 hours and then the rest is spent time on the streets for 4-6 hours, and there was a street child who spent 24 hours on the streets. He performed his activity in the streets do not go home and sleep on the streets.

7) Development of Street Children

The results of the classification of observations and interviews on the streets can be seen that the lack of development of street children conducted in the municipality of Jambi optimally, can be seen from the following table:

Table 7. Development of Street Children

No.	Activity in the Streets	AMOUNT	Guidance	
			Exist	Exist
1.	busking	14		✓
2.	Selling newspapers	3		✓
3.	Singing and Selling Newspapers	5		✓
4.	Singing and Glass Cleaning Car	4		✓
	Begging and selling newspapers	1		✓
Amount		32		

From the results of the classification table above can be seen not done coaching of street children in the municipality of Jambi. From interviews with street children in they'r information can never arrested by municipal police during a raid of street children. But after catching nothing to do coaching against them after the arrest of street children freed back without the benefit of coaching, so for these two street children still perform its activities again in the streets, despite being in a raid and arrested by municipal police PP.

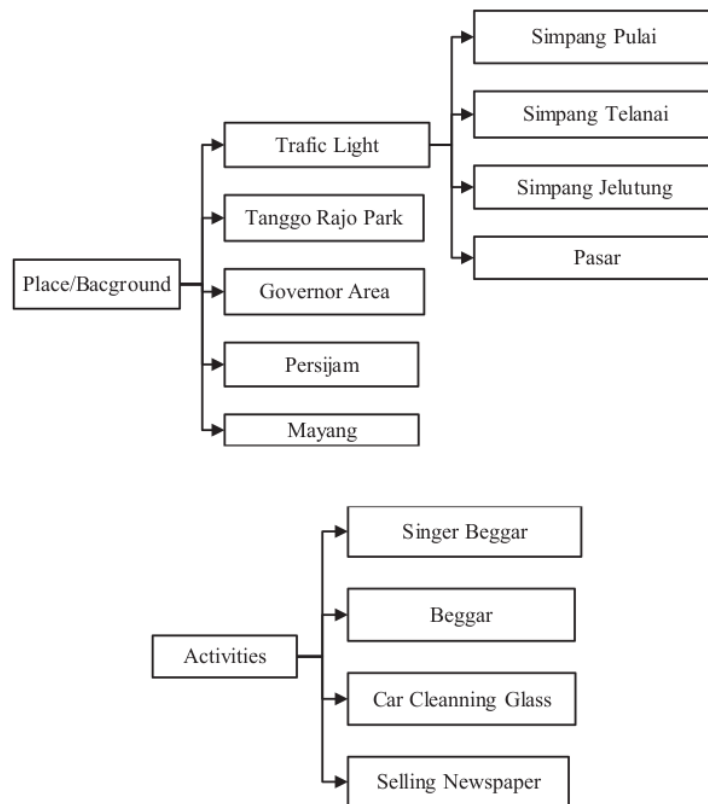
Analysis of Data

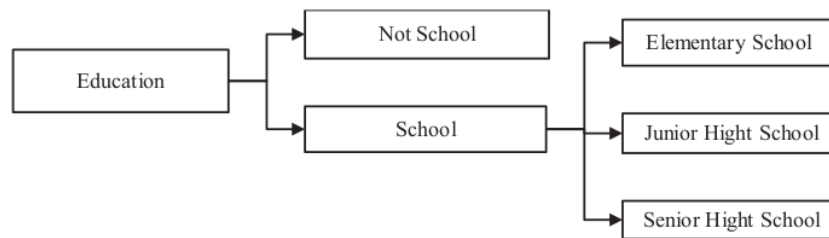
1) Domain Analysis

Table 8. Analysis of Domain

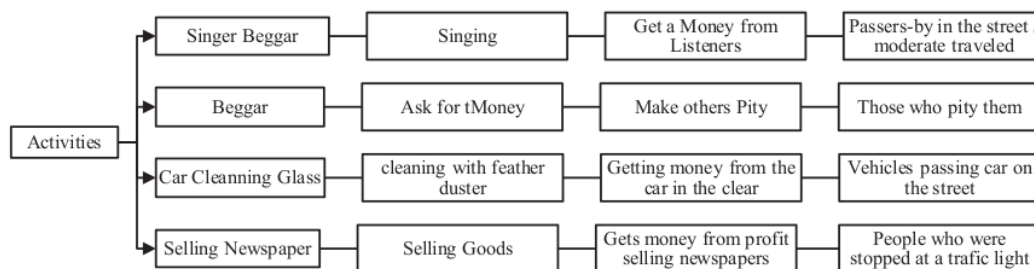
No	Domain Details	Semantic Relationships	Domain
1.	•Traffic Light	The location is carrying out the work	Points / background of street children activities.
2.	• TanggoRajo Park	Is the kind of	Activities undertaken in the streets
3.	• Ancol	is the way	Patterns of behavior that do street children
4.	• Governor Area	is the place	The relationship of street children with their families
5.	• Persijam	Is a sequence in	The level of education of street children
6.	• Mayang	Is because of	Older street children are on the road
7.	• Busking	Rational or reason	guidance street children

2) Taxonomy Analysis





3) Component Analysis



4) Thema Analysis

Kids know the street starts from the family and their immediate environment such as kaka or garden, while contributing factor is the economic factor that low parental education and time spent on the streets are negative. The impact of that cause children to drop out of school so that they become beggars, begging, cleaning car windows and selling newspapers and use the results for yourself and help the family. To overcome this government has taken measures such as child protection programs, shelter programs, orphanages, schools free for children can not afford. But less than optimal handling of street children.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been done, it can be concluded:

1. Street children do activities busking, begging, cleaning car windows and selling newspapers in a location that many passed or visited by people in general like red light at the intersection of the street and then the tourist attractions in Jambi municipality such as: Gentala Arasy, Ancol, Youth park New Town, Terminal Rawasari, Eating in a side street, and in front of the shop houses in Jambi municipality.
2. Economic factors, parental education, and the environment is a cause children to become displaced and forced to live on the streets with busking, begging, cleaning car windows and selling newspapers to meet the needs of everyday life.

3. Children who spend more time on the streets have a negative impact for them; the impact that can be caused is in the intellectual / their intelligence. In general, children who know and spend time on the streets no longer in school or never even school for not being able to afford the tuition fees.

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GENERAL COMMENTS

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