Abstract:
This research aims to describe the effectiveness of policies on protection of street children in Surabaya. Specifically, it seeks to identify the city government of Surabaya’s policies in tackling and protecting street children as well as to know their effectiveness and to identify supporting and impeding factors for the effective implementation. This research is descriptive as the researcher seeks to describe how effective is the implementation of policies on street children in Surabaya. The population of this research is institutions, i.e. those that implement and responsible for the policies. Informants are choose with the Systematic Selection Procedure, with purposive sampling with the underlying assumption that informants are those who know exactly about the problems. The informants are staffs in Dinas Sosial, Dinas Kesehatan dan Dinas Pendidikan, and some staffs of the Lembaga Perlindungan Anak (LPA Jatim). Datas are collected through interview as well as documentation of relevant secondary data and then analysed qualitatively, presented both in the frequency tables and qualitative explanation of the problems to gain the conclusion. This research finds that the policies on street children in Surabaya are ongoing, however, it cannot cover all street children in Surabaya (in 2003 from a total of 2310 street children, the policies can cover less than 1000 street children). Meanwhile in the implementation context, this research finds that the implementation of policies on street children in Surabaya has not been effective as they have not been able to achieve the policies' aims and targets. Moreover, there have not been policies that are designed specifically for street children as well as the absence of good coordination amongst the institutions engage with the policies. Finally, the research finds supporting and impeding factors for the effective implementation of the policies, namely inavailability of an accurate data base on street children which inform the city government of Surabaya about the number and characteristics of the street children or where they come from so that the policy initiative can be more comprehensive. Besides, even though there has been law concern with the education, the health and the welfare of street children (UU no 23, 2002 tentang perlindungan anak (protection of child), the enforcement has been effective, and with poor internalisation/sosialisation. If the law is enforced, the enforcement agencies have not had a perspective on the child rights. Furthermore, there has not been any regional law (Perda) concerns with child rights (Perda Perlindungan Anak). Although there has been a demand from NGOs (LSM) for the city government to formulate such regional law (Perda Perlindungan Anak), the city government has not responded appropriately to the demand. Eventually, the policies on street children in Surabaya have not been supported with adequate resources, in terms of facilities, finance or human resource. The reality is the city government has not allocated enough financial support as the laws order, showing the impact of development which is not pro poor.