

Services and Development of Social Services of Semarang Regency in Handling With the Social Welfare Problems of Abandoned Children

Ridho Pakina¹, Yulies Tiena Masriani²

^{1,2} Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya

¹ridho-pakina@untagsmg.ac.id;

²yulies-tm@untagsmg.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Keywords:

Children's rights,
Neglected children services,
Child Protection

This paper aims to describe the factors that cause children to be neglected, as well as the impact experienced by children who are neglected. The formulation of the problem, how is the service and guidance of the Semarang Regency Social Welfare Service in handling neglected children with social welfare problems and what are the obstacles and solutions to services and guidance in handling neglected children with social welfare problems. Research This research is a qualitative research that produces qualitative data. The data used in this study is primary data by conducting interviews and secondary data from books, journals and laws and regulations. From the results of the analysis of research findings, it can be seen that abandoned children tend not to be easy to communicate with, children tend not to want to be fostered, family motivation towards children is still lacking. The existence of abandoned children is caused by poverty, personality deviations, and internal and external factors of the child. They have their own way of life. Therefore, to overcome the problem of neglected children, it is necessary to empower potential sources of social welfare through Private Welfare Institutions/stakeholders, religious leaders, community leaders, community social workers, academics in an integrated, synergistic, collaborative and sustainable manner. The limitations of human resources and infrastructure at the Semarang Regency Social Service Office, especially the absence of a halfway house, need special attention from the Semarang Regency Regional Government.

How to cite:

Pakina, R., Masriani, Y.T. (2022). Services and Development of Social Services of Semarang Regency in Handling With the Social Welfare Problems of Abandoned Children. *Law Doctoral Community Service Journal*, 1(2), pp. 88-95

1. INTRODUCTION

National Children's Day is celebrated every July 23 as a manifestation of the government's concern for Indonesian children in fulfilling their rights as children. Quoted from the Guidelines for Commemorating National Children's Day 2022, this commemoration is important to arouse concern and participation of all components of Indonesian society in ensuring the fulfillment of children's rights, namely the right to live, grow, develop, and receive protection from violence and discrimination. It is hoped that in the future Indonesian children can become a golden generation with character and strategic roles when Indonesia is 100 years old when Indonesia becomes independent in 2045. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA) carries the theme of National Children's Day 2022, namely "Protected Children, Advanced Indonesia". The theme raised the effect of the pandemic that had made changes in the pattern of children's lives to undergo various readjustments in social life, study, and the use of free time while still paying attention to health protocols.

Children are potential human resources which in turn will become the successor to the ideals of the nation, bear future responsibility for the progress or decline of a nation. Children need to get the widest opportunity to grow and develop naturally, both spiritually, physically and socially in order to be able to carry out the tasks of continuing the leadership and development relay from their predecessor generations. This condition becomes the ideal condition or dream of a nation that wants to progress and develop dynamically, but the reality in society is that not all children's needs can be met. Among them are those who experience obstacles so that he becomes an abandoned child. The fact shows that there are still a large number of neglected children who because of their neglect do not have sufficient opportunities to grow and develop properly both physically, spiritually and socially so they are unable to participate in the development process.

Children are a mandate and also a gift from God Almighty, which must always be protected because in the child is inherent in the dignity, and rights as human beings that must be upheld (Soekito, 2022). Where children are the mandate, buds, potential and future generations of the nation's struggles and ideals in the fulfillment of children's rights, such as the protection of their life rights to grow and develop and achieve optimally in accordance with human dignity, protection from acts of violence and discrimination. . Article 34 of the 1945 Constitution clearly states that "the poor and neglected children are cared for by the state". This means that the government has the responsibility for the protection, maintenance and development of children, including neglected children.

Referring to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the definition of children is etymologically defined as humans who are still small or humans who are not yet mature. Furthermore, in the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 08 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for Data Collection and Data Management of Persons with Social Welfare Problems and Potential and Sources of Social Welfare, it is stated that neglected children are children aged 6 to 18 years, including children who have been abused and neglected. by the parent/family or the child loses custody of the parent/family. Article 3 of Law Number 23 of 2002 as lastly amended by the Law on Child Protection states that child protection aims to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination, for the sake of realizing quality, noble, and prosperous Indonesian children.

The first party who is obliged to provide protection, maintenance and fulfillment of children's social welfare is the family or parents or guardians. If parents, guardians or family are unable to fulfill their responsibilities, then the state is obliged to provide protection, maintenance and welfare. Actually, efforts to protect children have been realized in the form of rules/norms or their implementation (Sutedjo, 2006). Child protection itself is all activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so that they can live, grow and develop, participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and protection from violence and discrimination. Abandoned children are children whose needs are not met properly, physically, mentally, spiritually, and socially. The definition of abandoned child is a child aged 5-18 years who due to certain reasons (because of several possibilities: poverty, one of the parents/guardian is sick, one/both parents/guardian dies, the family is not harmonious, there is no caregiver) so that basic needs cannot be properly fulfilled, both physically, spiritually, and socially. Law Number 23 of 2002 as lastly amended by the Law on Child Protection Article 1 formulates that a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb.

Social inequality is still a welfare problem in Semarang Regency. This problem shows that there are still citizens' rights that have not been fulfilled. The right to a decent life is still not fully fulfilled by the Semarang Regency government, but the Semarang Regency Social Service shows a concern in responding to problems that occur in the community. The Semarang Regency Government provides services for neglected children, street children, disability markers, homeless people, prostitutes, drug victims, the poor, children from various backgrounds and even children who have legal problems. With a variety of children's backgrounds, the problems faced are also diverse, both in ethics, morals, or other things that cannot be predicted. The formulation of the problem are:

1. How is the service and guidance of the Semarang Regency Social Service in handling neglected children with social welfare problems.
2. What are the obstacles and solutions to services and guidance in handling neglected children with social welfare problems.

2. METHOD

As a series of research and community service, to obtain data for problem analysis, research methods are needed. This research is a qualitative research that produces qualitative data. The data used in this study are primary and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly in the field. In order to obtain primary data, it is obtained directly from sources in the Social Service. Secondary data is obtained from reference books and regulations in force in Indonesia

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In particular, Indonesia has a legal regulation aimed at protecting children, namely Law no. 17 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection which encourages new policy changes in the field of child protection and welfare. Protection of children is not only an obligation of the state and government, but also a shared responsibility of the community, moreover families and parents are also required to fulfill child protection through education, both formal, informal and non-formal. Convention on the Rights of the Child). The principles contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child serve as the foundation or basis for the implementation of child protection. Textually the principles contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the implementation of child protection are the principle of non-discrimination, the principle of the best interests of the child, the principle of the right to life, survival, and development, as well as the principle of respect for the opinion of the child. the principle of active protection, must be the basis or basis for laws and regulations in the implementation of child protection (Budiono, 2008). There are a number of principles that must be considered in fulfilling the right to education and talent development of children based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Article 29) which must be directed at the following:

1. Development of personality, talents, mental and physical abilities in children's potential.
2. Development of respect for human rights and basic freedoms of children.
3. The development of respect for children's parents, their own cultural identity, language and values towards the national values of the country where the child comes from.
4. The preparation of the child for a responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of mutual understanding, peace, tolerance and friendship.
5. Development to respect the natural environment (Kartikasari & et al., 2021).

The most basic problem experienced by neglected children is the small possibility of getting opportunities in the field of proper education. This is due to several factors, namely: (1) No cost; most neglected children come from families with very low economic strata, so that the education costs that should be provided by the family are not available at all; (2) time limitation; To meet the needs of daily life, most of the neglected children work odd jobs to earn income, some even try to earn income from inappropriate ways such as begging, stealing, pickpocketing and others. So that they spend a lot of their daily time in the workplace, streets, slums and others; (3) Low willingness to learn; this condition is caused by the condition of the surrounding environment (friends) which are dominated by children who are not in school (dropping out of school), thus causing a perspective in neglected children that not getting formal education is not something to be worried about; (4) Apathy towards education, their ability to make money in a short time causes them to be apathetic towards education. It's really unfortunate, because they don't always have to be on the street to earn a fortune, and when they decide to leave the street children environment, educational capital is needed; (5) Failure of control function by family, community and government; This condition is caused because each of them is busy with their respective activities (Sukadi, 2013).

Even though the government has declared free basic education for elementary schools, education still feels expensive for children born to families who are not financially capable (Sirait, 2017). In a different case, there are other factors that become a problem for children not getting a proper education, namely: (1) limited time to meet the needs of daily life by working odd jobs to earn income; (2) the low willingness to learn where the surrounding environment (friends) is dominated by children who are not in school (dropping out of school) causing a perspective in neglected children that not getting formal education is not something to worry about ; (3) apathy towards education due to their ability to make money in a short time so that they think education is not necessary; (4) the control function for family, community, and government does not work (Hardjon, 2007). many Indonesian children who live in underprivileged families in difficult conditions make abuse of rights or child abuse a common thing in Indonesia. Some of the cases that usually occur include cases of children who become domestic

servants, street children, neglected children, to sexual exploitation and child prostitution (Prakoso, 2016).

1. Service and Development of the Semarang Regency Social Service in handling neglected children with social welfare problems

The indicator of the success of social welfare development in Semarang Regency is marked by the decreasing population Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial (PMKS) and increasing active role Potensi Sumber Kesejahteraan Sosial (PSKS)

Types of Services of the Semarang Regency Social Service:

1. Sistem Layanan Dan Rujukan Terpadu (SLRT)

The Social Service of Semarang Regency was developed through the Community Movement (GEMA MATRA) in order to provide convenience and accuracy of services and integrated referrals to the community as follows: Healthy Indonesia Program, Smart Indonesia Program, Non-Cash Food Assistance, Family Hope Program, Uninhabitable Houses, Cards Central Java Prosperity, Assistance with Disabilities, Training and Work Equipment Assistance for Disabilities, Social Risk Assistance, Assistance for Beggars, Homeless and Abandoned People.

2. Social Security

Social Security has duties in the form of physical services related to basic needs: Prevention and handling of victims of social disasters, including political and economic disasters, Protection of victims of racial conflicts, Protection of victims of conflicts between regions/community groups, Social protection of victims due to evictions and fires

3. Social protection for victims of social disasters including political and economic disasters, Implementation of community empowerment for social disaster preparedness including political and economic disasters, Mitigation of handling victims of social disasters, Recovery and social strengthening of victims of social disasters including political and economic disasters, Partnership for social protection of victims of social disasters including political and economic disasters, logistics management for victims of social disasters including political and economic disasters, compilation of data and information on the Section for Social Protection for Victims of Social Disasters, facilitation of social security for the poor, facilitation of social security for non-formal social workers, facilitation of social security for people who in an unstable or vulnerable state, Compilation of data and information on the Family Social Security Section.

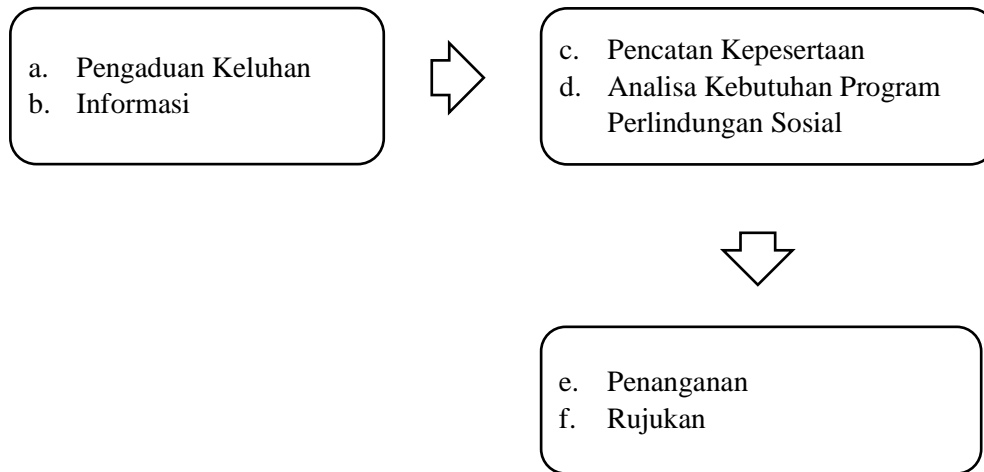
4. Social Rehabilitation

Social Rehabilitation has tasks in the form of PMKS mental services in social life: Rehabilitation of children and the elderly Victims of violence, Rehabilitation of naughty children, abandoned children, street children and children who need special protection, Handling social problems of children and the elderly after raids, Facilitating social security Newborn children from poor families, Facilitating potential elderly outside the orphanage, Compilation of data and information on the Social Rehabilitation Section for Children and the Elderly, Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities Victims of violence, Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities who need special protection, Handling social problems of Persons with Disabilities after Raids , Facilitation of social security for Persons with Disabilities, Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Compilation of data and information for the Section of Social Rehabilitation, Persons with Disabilities.

5. Family Welfare Consulting Institute (LK3)

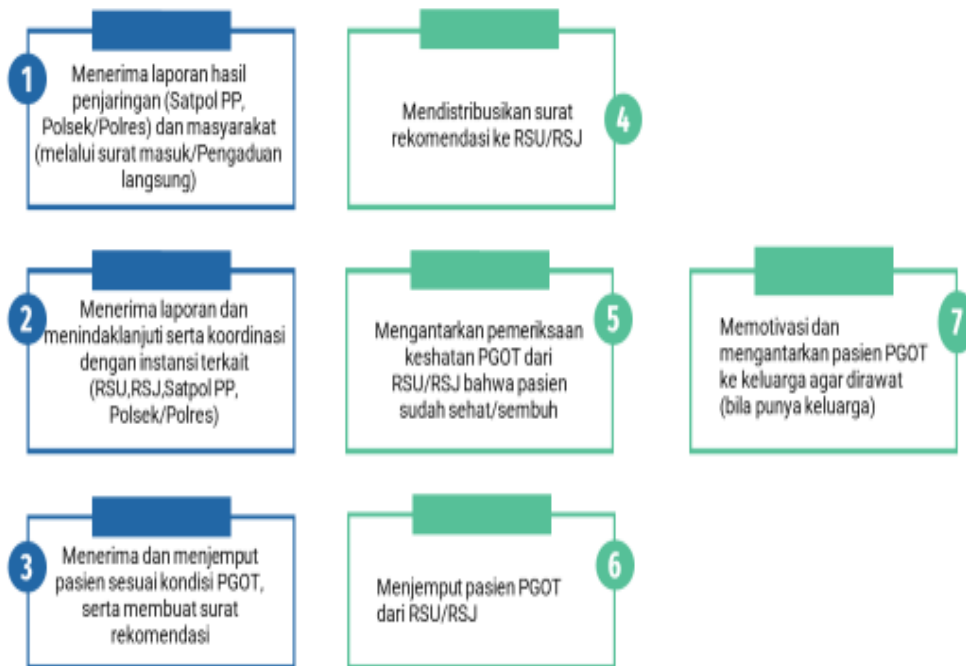
Has a role as a media for consultation on factors related to institutional and family welfare.

Service Flow



Sumber : Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Semarang

SISTEM MEKANISME DAN PROSEDUR



Sumber : Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Semarang

Abandoned people resulting from community reports who were caught by the Satpol PP, Polsek, or Polres who were referred to the social service in collaboration with the KERAMAS Foundation/Semarang Inter-Community Harmony at the Semarang Regency Rehabilitation Social Center, Jl.Kisarino Mangunpranoto Sewakul. The Department of Social Affairs issues a reference letter to the RSU or RSJ. If PGOT requires medical treatment. The Social Service of Semarang Regency conducts raids 4 times in one year and we send the results of the raids to the KERAMAS Foundation because the Semarang Regency Government does not yet have a Shelter House to handle PGOT. For displaced people from outside areas who enter the Semarang Regency, transportation assistance is provided after there is a certificate of displaced persons from the local Polsek/Polres.

The Semarang Regency Social Service carries out its main duties and functions based on the Regent Regulation Semarang Regent Regulation Number 15 of 2021 concerning Implementation Guidelines for the Provision of Social Assistance to Persons with Social Welfare Problems in Semarang Regency as a guideline in the Implementation of Providing Social Assistance to PMKS and communities affected by natural disasters in Semarang Regency, including poor residents of Semarang Regency who have not been registered as JKN participants organized by BPJS, who are sick and receive referrals from the Puskesmas and/or Semarang Regency Hospital to referral hospitals as well as for people who are victims of natural disasters.

The objectives are: to carry out social rehabilitation, namely to restore and develop the ability of someone who has social dysfunction so that they can carry out their social functions properly; provide social protection, namely to prevent and deal with risks from shocks and social vulnerabilities of a person, family, community group so that their survival can be fulfilled in accordance with minimum basic needs including the poor population of Semarang Regency who have not been registered as JKN participants organized by BPJS, who are sick and receive a referral from the Puskesmas and/or Semarang District Hospital to a referral hospital. Also carry out social empowerment aimed at making a person or group of people who experience social problems have the power, so that they are able to meet their basic needs; as well as providing social security to ensure that beneficiaries are able to meet their basic needs for a decent life; e. alleviating poverty that is carried out on people, families, community groups who do not have or have sources of livelihood and cannot meet the needs that are appropriate for humanity

The number of neglected children under five and neglected children in the first semester of 2022 is the same as at the end of 2021, a total of 287 children. Of the 128 neglected children under five, 90 were successfully handled, both at the end of 2021 and the first semester of 2022, meaning that there has been no service improvement. Meanwhile, of the 159 neglected children, all of them can be handled, both at the end of 2021 and the first semester of 2022.

Abandoned Child Care

The Semarang Regency Social Service does not yet have a halfway house. Abandoned children who have been handled are handed over to private social institutions in Semarang Regency or handed over to social institutions owned by Central Java Province. In the maintenance and care of neglected children by the Social Service of Central Java, it is carried out in an integrated and continuous manner in an effort to meet the physical, spiritual and social needs of children in a unified social welfare service system, especially for neglected children. Physical needs of children in the form of physical and health care are aimed at the fulfillment of children's physical health in care in order to help achieve the process of child growth and development. Efforts are made in the form of: setting a menu that contains sufficient nutrition, four healthy five perfect, provision of light medicines for children in need or with mild illness. For children who are sick, it is necessary to seek a doctor's examination and treatment as early as possible. There are preventive efforts in the form of eye and dental examinations. ENT, treatment aimed at prevention including immunization to prevent the continuation of the disease.

Besides physical guidance, there is also mental, social and skill guidance. This stage aims to develop personality talents and skills for children towards maturity which includes: mental physical guidance (religion, character, physical fitness, recreational guidance, fostering interest in reading), social guidance (scouting, Youth Organizations, inter-school organization, growth solidarity/mutual cooperation), skills guidance (this guidance is directed at fertilization and development, talents and skills that are embryonic, entrepreneurship includes: gardening, raising livestock, Sewing, catering).

2. Barriers to Service and Development of the Semarang Regency Social Service in Handling People with Social Welfare Problems for Abandoned Children

- a. Communication. Abandoned children tend not to be easy to communicate with, do not want to be fostered;
- b. Family motivation for children is still lacking, so children are neglected, not sent to school. Children depend on social guidance provided by the government and social workers;
- c. Human Resources. PMKS data is uploaded based on an application owned by the Central Java Provincial government by Village Social Service officers, sub-districts, and volunteers/social

workers, most of whom have not mastered information technology, this affects the reporting process;

- d. Infrastructure. Semarang Regency does not yet have a shelter/shelter;

3. Solutions to the Service and Development of the Semarang Regency Social Service in Handling People with Social Welfare Problems for Abandoned Children.

- a. In overcoming various obstacles, the Semarang District Social Service provides guidance by empowering potential sources of social welfare through Private Welfare Institutions/stakeholders, religious leaders, community leaders, community social workers, academics in an integrated, synergistic, collaborative and sustainable manner;
- b. Limited human resources are overcome by optimizing existing officers/employees and providing guidance/education by participating in training/training.
- c. The provision of shelters/halfway houses from a budget perspective has been approved by the local government, but the strategic land location is still constrained, approved by the local community. The Department of Social Affairs involves stakeholders in a comprehensive discussion.

4. CONCLUSION

Protection of children is not only an obligation of the state and government, but also a shared responsibility of the community, moreover families and parents are also obliged to fulfill child protection through education, both formal, informal and non-formal, guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can be protected. can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination. The existence of social welfare services for neglected children, especially those carried out by the Semarang Regency Social Service Office, has provided services, care, social development to neglected children who need special protection, protection and guaranteed their rights as children in general in order to develop their personality, potential and abilities. reasonably. Indicators of the success of social welfare development in Semarang Regency are marked by the decreasing population of People with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS) and the increasing active role of Potential Social Welfare Resources (PSKS). The obstacles experienced are that neglected children tend not to be easy to communicate with, do not want to be fostered, family motivation for children is still lacking. Limited human resources and infrastructure, especially the absence of a shelter, need special attention from the Semarang Regency Government.

REFERENCES

- Budiono, A. rahman. (2008). *Hukum Pekerja Anak*. Malang: UM Press.
- Hardjon. (2007). *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak*. Jakarta: PT Eresco.
- Kartikasari, A., & et al. (2021). Edukasi Dan Konsultasi Perlindungan Anak Dalam Memperoleh Pendidikan dan Pengembangan Bakat. *Jurnal Abdimas*, 3.
- Prakoso, A. (2016). *Hukum Perlindungan Anak*. Yogyakarta: Laksbang Pressindo.
- Sirait, S. C. (2017). Tanggung Jawab Pemerintah Untuk Memberikan Pendidikan Kepada Anak Terlantar Dalam Perspektif Undang-Undang Perlindungan Anak. *Jurnal De Lega Lata*, 2(1).
- Soekito, S. W. (2022). *Anak dan Wanita dalam hukum*. Jakarta: Diadit Media.
- Sukadi, I. (2013). Tanggung Jawab Negara Terhadap Anak Terlantar dalam Operasionalisasi Pemerintah di Bidang Perlindungan Hak Anak. *Jurnal Syari'ah Hukum*, 5(2).
- Sutedjo, W. (2006). *Hukum Pidana Anak*. Bandung: Refika aditama.
- Undang-Undang Dasar Republik Indonesia 1945
- Undang Undang No 35 Tahun 2014 tentang Perlindungan dan Kesejahteraan Anak
- Undang-Undang Nomor 17 Tahun 2016 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak
- Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 sebagaimana diubah terakhir dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 17 Tahun 2016 tentang *Perlindungan Anak*
- Peraturan Menteri Sosial RI Nomor 08 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pedoman Pendataan dan Pengelolaan Data Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial dan Potensi dan Sumber Kesejahteraan Sosial
- Peraturan Menteri Sosial Nomor 21 Tahun 2013 tentang Pengasuhan Anak

Peraturan Bupati Semarang Nomor 15 Tahun 2021 tentang Petunjuk Pelaksanaan Pemberian Bantuan Sosial Kepada Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial Di Kabupaten Semarang