

# Development and Empowerment of Social Welfare Problems in Street Children in Samarinda City, East Kalimantan, Indonesia

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**Abstract-**The purpose of this research is to describe the role of Social Welfare Department in the Development and Empowerment of Social Welfare Problems on Street Children in Integrated Social Institution of Samarinda City and to identify the inhibiting factors of the Role of Social Welfare Department in the Development and Empowerment of People with Social Welfare Problem on Street Children. The type of research used is descriptive which aims to explain about the role of Social Welfare Department in Social Welfare Problem on Street Children in Samarinda City. Types and sources of data used are primary data, purposive sampling technique and secondary data, and data collection techniques used are observation, interviews and documents. Data analysis techniques used are data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion. Results and discussion shows that there are still many street children who escape from the target of Social Welfare Department, as well as the deterrent effect caused not yet felt, this is because there are still activities done street children on the streets. Inhibiting factors The role of the Social Welfare Department in the Development and Empowerment of PMKS in Street Children in Samarinda is Poverty, the absence of shelters for street children, people with social life and insufficient funding sources.

**Keywords:** *street children guidance, empowerment, welfare*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a large nation with a large area. In each region competing to build their respective regions in all fields to be more advanced, superior and dignified for the welfare of the nation. The development has positive and negative impacts that seem increasingly difficult to avoid in development, so that efforts are always needed to further develop the positive impact of development and reduce and anticipate the negative impacts. People with social welfare problems, such as homeless, beggars, street children, prostitutes, newspaper sellers, transvestites, buskers, punk children and asongan sellers is one of the negative impacts of development, especially in urban development.

The child is the basic capital for national development and the successor of the ideals of the nation's struggle which is expected to be able to carry out its duties and responsibilities for the sake of the preservation of the nation and state. Making future planning without taking into account child variables is an amoral and historical thought,

because it does not put humans as a determinant factor in changing society. If that happens, then in the process it will be easy to forget the factors of interest of the child and more to obey the egoism of an adult who thinks only for the sake of a moment. Children due to inability to depend on and immaturity, both physical, mental and intellectual, need to be protected, care and guidance from parents. Care, care and education of children is a religious and humanitarian obligation that must be carried out starting from family, community and country.

Social welfare is a condition of fulfilling the needs of a decent life for the community, so as to be able to develop themselves and be able to carry out their social functions that the government can do, local government and society in the form of social services which include social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection (Law No. 11 of 2009 articles 1 and 2)[1].

The development of social welfare is an integral part of national development where social welfare development plays an active role in improving the quality of life of the Indonesian people. This is because in principle the construction of social welfare development consists of a series of activities planned to advance the conditions of human life through coordination and integration between the government, local government and the community in an effort to implement social welfare in overcoming Persons with Social Welfare Problems become a framework of activities that are whole, comprehensive, sustainable and synergetic, so that the social welfare of the community can gradually increase.

## II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

### 1. Development of Social Welfare

Which serves to provide direction for national development. Besides that, it also includes efforts to improve all aspects of national life, as well as ideological development. The mandate of the 1945 Constitution for the development of social welfare is a planned and institutionalized effort that includes various forms of social interventions in social services to meet human needs, prevent and overcome social problems, and strengthen social institutions individual abilities or sometimes pathologies that make a person difficult to meet the demands of their environment [2]. On the other hand

Jenssen's problem is caused by the difference between expectations and reality or as a gap between the existing situation and the situation that should be [3].

Basically every community experiences a process of change, there are communities that change slowly and there are societies that change quickly. A society that changes very slowly does not seem to change, so it can be said that the conditions are static, but in fact there is no completely static society. Many thoughts that want to explain the reality of change in social life.

Community development or development as a process of change shows the process of an increasingly mature society in responding to various problems that are also increasingly developing in line with the process of change itself. In this sense, it implies an increasing capacity of society which then has an impact on improving the standard of living. Capacity building here includes increasing the drive from within the community to change for the better, the capacity to identify resources, potential and opportunities as well as use them and the capacity to respond to various challenges that arise. Various efforts made to improve the welfare of the community should pay attention to various factors that influence it.

Empowerment refers to the ability of people, especially vulnerable and weak groups so that they have the strength or ability to (a) meet their basic needs so that they have freedom (freedom), in the sense of not only being free to express opinions, but free from hunger, free from ignorance, and free from pain. (b) reach out to positive productive sources that enable them to increase their incomes and participate in the development process and the decisions that affect them.

Agree with, suggest that the discourse of community development in the concept of empowerment is always associated with the concepts of independence, participation, networking and justice [4]. Meanwhile, Mc Ardle defines empowerment as the decision making process by those who consequently carry out the decision [5]. People who have reached collective decisions are empowered through their independence, even it is a "necessity" to be more empowered through their own efforts and accumulation of knowledge, skills and other resources in order to achieve their goals without relying on external help and relationships.

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## 2. *The Concept of Community*

Empowerment Essentially community empowerment is commonly used by many groups such as policy makers and decision makers, professionals and practitioners, social workers including professional groups, various practical and scientific arguments presented through works and / or writings on community empowerment and then used as a benchmark in order to deal with all roles and movements in formulating empowerment programs for the community. In this connection, it becomes important for social workers to understand the concept of community empowerment in the context of carrying out social work practice assignments in the midst of the community.

Conceptually, empowerment or empowerment, comes from the word 'power' (power or empowerment). The main idea of empowerment is in contact with our ability to make others do what we want, regardless of their desires and interests. Traditional social science emphasizes that power is related to influence and control. Some experts below put forward the definition of empowerment in terms of the goals, processes, and ways of empowerment namely; Empowerment aims to increase the power of people who are weak or disadvantaged [7]. Further said by Parson, et all, empowerment is a process by which people become strong enough to participate in various controls over and influence the events and institutions that affect their lives [8]. Empowerment emphasizes that people gain enough skills, knowledge and power to influence their lives and the lives of others they care about.

The concept of community empowerment has also been put forward by other experts, one of which is Payne, who argues that an empowerment is, in essence, aimed at: *"To help clients power of decision and action over their own lives by reducing the effect of sosial or personal blocks to exercising existing power, by increasing capacity and self- confidence to use power and by transferring power from the environment too clients"* (help clients gain the power to make decisions and determine the actions that he will do related to themselves, including reducing the effects of personal and social barriers to taking action [9]. This is done through increasing the ability and confidence to use the power he has, among others through the transfer of power from his environment.

Discusses how individuals, groups and communities try to control their own lives and try to shape the future according to their wishes. The same idea or idea is also conveyed by Biestek, known in social welfare science education as 'self determination'. This principle essentially encourages the client to determine for himself what he must do in relation to efforts to overcome the problems he faces so that the client has full awareness and power in shaping his future. The main purpose of empowerment is to strengthen the power of the community, especially weak groups who have powerlessness, both because of internal conditions (for example their own perceptions), or because of external conditions (for example oppressed by unfair social structures). Sennet, Cabb and Conway stated that this powerlessness was caused by several factors such as: lack of economic security, lack of financial support, lack of

training, and physical and emotional tension [10].

### 3. Empowerment Strategy

Person *et.al.* states the empowerment process is generally carried out collectively. According to him, there is no literature that states that the empowerment process occurs in a one-on-one relationship between social workers and clients in individual help settings. Although empowerment like this can increase the client's self-confidence and self-efficacy, this is not the main strategy for empowerment. However, not all social work interventions can be done through collectivity. In some situations, empowerment strategies can be done individually; although in turn this also remains related to collectivity, in the sense of linking clients with other sources or systems outside of themselves. In the context of empowerment social work can be done through three levels or dimensions of empowerment (empowerment setting): micro, meso, and macro.

1. Micro Level. Empowerment is carried out on individual clients through counseling, stress management, crisis intervention. The main goal is to guide or train the client in carrying out the tasks of his life. This model is often referred to as a Task Centered Approach.
2. Meso level. Empowerment is carried out on a group of clients. Empowerment is done with groups as an intervention medium. Education and training, group dynamics, are usually used as a strategy to increase client awareness, knowledge, skills and attitudes so that they have the ability to solve the problems they face.
3. Macro level. This approach is also referred to as a large system strategy (large system strategy), because the target of change is directed at a broader environmental system.
4. Policy formulation, social planning, campaigns, social action, lobbying, community organizing, conflict management, are some of the strategies in this approach. Large system strategies view clients as people who have the competence to understand their own situations, and to choose and determine the right strategy for action.

### 4. Empowerment of Street Children

#### a. Anak Jalanan

Istilah anak jalanan pertama kali diperkenalkan di Amerika selatan, tepatnya di Brazilia, dengan nama *Meninos de Ruas* un 1. Street Children. The term street children was first introduced in South America, precisely in Brazil, with the name *Meninos de Ruas* to refer to groups of children who live on the streets and do not have ties with families. In other countries the term street child is different. In Colombia street children are called "gamin" (urchin or destitute) and "chinchés" (bed bugs), "marginais" (criminal or marginal) in Zaire and Konggo are called "balados" (wanderers). This term illustrates how low the position of street children in society, considers street children are children who have no future, wild, dirty and other bad labeling. To refer to a group of children who live on the streets and do not have ties with families. In

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The definition of street children issued by the Yogyakarta Provincial Social Service is a child who spends or utilizes most of his time doing daily activities on the streets. Meanwhile in the book "Psychosocial Interventions", street children are children who mostly spend their time to make a living or roam the streets or other public places [11].

Broadly speaking, street children are divided into three groups: First, children on the street, namely children who have economic activities as workers on the street, but still have a strong relationship with their parents. Some of their income on the streets in this category is to help strengthen the family's economic support because the burden or pressure of poverty which must be borne cannot be resolved by the two parents.

Second, children of the street, namely children who participate fully in the streets, both socially and economically. Some of them still have relationships with their parents, but the frequency of their meetings is uncertain. Many of them are children who, for reasons of violence, usually run away or leave home. Various studies have shown that children in this category are very vulnerable to mistreatment, both socially, emotionally, physically and sexually. Third, children from families of Although these children have a fairly strong family relationship, their lives oscillate from one place to another with all the risks. Most people assume that the main factor that causes children to take to the streets to work and live on the road is due to poverty. However, the available literature data shows that poverty is not the only factor causing children to take to the streets. Three levels cause children to take to the streets 11: Three levels cause children to take to the streets:

- 1) Micro level (immediate causes), namely factors related to children and their families, Micro level of street children is caused by several factors, namely: a) Run away from family, b) Neglected
- 2) The level of meso (underlying causes), which is a factor in the community, at the level of meso (community), which can be identified, namely: In poor communities children are assets to help meet

### 5. Welfare State

The 1945 Constitution mandates the state to meet the prosperity of the people and carry out social welfare in one special section, namely Chapter XIV on the National Economy and Social Welfare. However, the discourse about how much the state plays its role in this context is always in a long space of debate. Some argue that the state's involvement in implementing these two things is direct (interventionist), while some others hold that the state does

play a dominant role without the need to take over the whole role. Along with global developments, the function of the country has indeed shifted. Previously, the state was required to be directly involved in efforts to improve the national economy and be responsible for social welfare. This view is based on the concept of welfare state which refers to the thoughts expressed by John Maynard Keynes.

The concept of the welfare state is about the role that must be carried out by the state while the concept of a regulatory state is a concept of the elements of the state. Both can be combined and harmonized. [12] Globalization triggers the tendency to submit all governance matters to the "market" mechanism (market) in order to increase efficiency and effectiveness. Public services such as in the fields of health, transportation and social security, which were originally provided directly by the state, are now handed over to third parties, namely the private sector. The role of the state is in terms of making regulations and overseeing the application of rules which must be obeyed by the parties involved.

### III. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is descriptive qualitative research method. Using data collection techniques carried out by triangulation which aims to explain the role of social welfare services. [13] Through research data collection techniques all data are recorded objectively and as they are in accordance with the results of observations and interviews in the field, namely recording data needed for various types of data and various forms of data that are in the field and recording in the field. [14] There is also data taken such as photographs, data obtained from the Office of Social Welfare Office of Samarinda City [15].

Data collection techniques, namely by checking data to the same source with different techniques. For example data obtained by interviews, then checked by observation, documentation, or questionnaire. Furthermore, the triangulation approach is carried out by: Interview with representatives of the East Kalimantan Provincial Social Welfare Office as an agency that regulates the problems of social problems experienced by street children in Samarinda City, East Kalimantan Indonesia Samarinda. 1. Observation of the field to every red light that there are street children doing daily activities in Kota Samarinda, at the Office of Social Welfare Office of the Province of East Kalimantan, and Social Institutions where children are rehabilitated or built.

Collecting archives in the form of documents and photos from the activities of street children during activities on the road near the lights, the city of Samarinda and photos of activities at the Social Welfare Office of the East Kalimantan Province.

### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

*The role of the Office of Social Welfare in conducting Guidance on Street Children.*

Implementation of the role in fostering and empowering people with social welfare problems, the social welfare services of the Samarinda city of East Kalimantan

Indonesia, conducting integrated operations, social guidance, and social development.

#### *a. Integrated Operation*

The integrated operation is the first step taken by the Samarinda City Social Welfare Service in order to bring order to street children. In conducting operations to control street children, the Social Welfare Service does not work alone but works closely with other parties or related agencies such as Satpol PP. Raid activities or patrols for the control of street children in the Samarinda area are carried out by the Samarinda City Social Welfare Office together with the Satpol PP by patrolling around areas that are estimated to have street children. This activity aims to place street children netted in this integrated operation in a container that has been provided by the Government to foster street children so that they can be guided for their lives so that they are more prosperous and no longer busking, begging and selling newspapers on the street. [16].

Also stated that the State of the Republic of Indonesia is a welfare state, the welfare state, which idealizes the nature of state interventionism in the dynamics of the economic community, solely for the benefit of the welfare of society. The state should take over the roles related to social welfare. This is reflected in the regulation of Article 34 of the 1945 Constitution. This is also confirmed in Regional Regulation No. 16 of 2002 stated that it is forbidden for street children both individuals and or more to beg on public roads or intersections in the area of Samarinda City. And in the Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2016 states the target of handling persons with social welfare problems is neglected children and street children.

This policy aims to place street children caught in raids in a decent place so they can be guided and nurtured. This is also in line with coaching is a process, action results, or a statement to be better that is to say the [17]. Based on the results of research conducted in the field that the integrated operation carried out by the Department of Social Welfare of Samarinda City was good enough in carrying out its actions. This control is carried out once a month, but does not rule out the possibility of integrated operations carried out more than once depending on the situation and conditions that exist and allows for the need to be carried out in order or integrated operation.

Based on the results of the above discussion regarding fostering and empowering street children through integrated operations, it is necessary to have good cooperation or communication between the authorities and the community with the Samarinda City Social Welfare Office to realize integrated operations that are effective and efficient so that the presence of street children can be minimized so that there was order on the streets and Kota Samarinda seemed safe and peaceful.

#### *b. Social Guidance*

The social guidance provided is aimed at motivating children to develop awareness and responsibility as members of the community besides that, the provision of social assistance can solve social problems faced by street children, both individual and group activities. Social

guidance leads to aspects of harmony and community life together, so that it can lead to awareness and social responsibility both in the community and in the work environment. This is confirmed in one of the main tasks and functions of the Social Welfare Office and Regional Regulation No. 16 of 2002 states that guidance, guidance and control in the welfare of children. This is similar to what was stated, "the purpose of coaching is itself and the guidance leads to a change towards a better than before which begins with activities of planning, organizing, financing coordination, implementation and supervision"[18].

The social guidance can take the form of advice, motivation, and lectures that can encourage street children to no longer carry out activities on the streets in order to provide both spiritual and physical mentality. Guidance is also routinely conducted once a week at the Integrated Social Institution which is guided by people who are competent in their fields to provide social guidance. This is also stated, a guidance is said to be social guidance when emphasis on guidance is more directed at efforts to reduce social problems [19].

This was also stated in the Regional Regulation of the Province of East Kalimantan No. 03 of 2016 concerning Handling and Empowering Persons with Social Welfare Problems in Article 16 (1), namely, social guidance is intended to improve the ability of Persons with social welfare problems in meeting their needs, solving problems, and establishing and controlling social interactions in their environment, through consultation, discussion, exchange of opinions and other forms as needed.

Based on the results of the study, it is known that to develop social awareness and responsibility as well as the ability to adapt to the social environment / community life to street children, the Social Welfare Office conducts solid social guidance, awareness of social responsibility to integrate the life and livelihoods of the community normatively. , for example when doing an out bond, a game that is quite challenging and fosters concentration, both energy and mind, and requires cooperation.

### *c. Social Mental Development*

Mental social development is the activity of giving direction or advice to street children. This activity aims to make street children realize that what they are doing is very dangerous to the safety of their lives and so that they do not carry out begging activities for street users so as not to disturb public order. Development of social mental guidance, namely, by forming attitudes and behaviors, both individual and group forms. Where the formation of attitudes and behaviors is expected to have a positive effect on those who are netted when returned in the community. In giving mental social guidance there are things that are done in it, namely by providing religious guidance, guidance on character and guidance on norms in life. the coaching is a better action, process, result, or statement. There are two elements of the definition of coaching, namely: 1. Coaching can be in the form of an action, process, or statement of purpose, and 2. Coaching

can show improvement over something [20].

As previously netted, there were those who were returned conditionally to take part in formal and non-formal education, and there were also those who were still in social institutions to attend rehabilitation training through the system within the institution. In addition, in the context of mental social development, the moral role is to determine the netted personality as a form of control in acting when facing all desires and impulses to act, and will regulate attitudes and behavior morally. This was also stated in the Regional Regulation of the Province of East Kalimantan No. 03 of 2016 concerning the Handling and Empowerment of Persons with Social Welfare Problems in Article 16 (2), namely, guidance, supervision and control of the handling and empowerment of Persons with social welfare problems in social welfare frameworks. In other words, the development of Persons with social welfare problems on street children is part of the framework for advancing social welfare.

Based on the results of the study, it is known that in order to realize the social mental development of street children so that in the future they will not carry out activities on the streets anymore, the Social Welfare Office of Samarinda City in cooperation with social institutions in Samarinda City has conducted mental development in which in the mental development street children can get decent living needs then the street children are given directions and lectures or in other words given advice that what they do is not right and can endanger the street children themselves.

### *1. The Role of Samarinda City Social Welfare Office in Empowering Street Children.*

Empowerment carried out by the Samarinda City Social Welfare Office is an activity that aims to shape the mentality of street children to be able to channel the talents and hobbies of street children. This activity is conducted every six months by the Samarinda City Social Welfare Service. his activity is in the form of skills training, in order to explore the potential of street children who are netted so that it can be used as business capital for decent work, not for working on the streets such as begging, busking and begging for the joy of road users. is intended that street children can live independently and can be used as experiences to find decent work for their welfare.

The empowerment activities carried out by the Department of Social Welfare of the City of Samarinda, the authors of which are namely sewing skills training and workshop / automotive skills training. Furthermore, street children who have undergone skills training and training, will be given money or for business capital, namely Proactive Economic Business Capital (PEB), even for those who need large business capital support, they will be facilitated with a bank loan. This is similar to the opinion of "empowerment is a continuous, dynamic activity that synergistically encourages the involvement of all potentials that exist in an evolutionary manner with the involvement of all potentials"[21]. This was also stated in the Regional Regulation of the Province of East Kalimantan No. 03 of

2016 concerning Handling and Empowering Persons with Social Welfare Problems in article 22 paragraph (1), namely:

(1) Social empowerment is intended to:

- a. Empower Persons with social welfare problems to be able to meet their needs independently; and
- b. Increase the participation of individuals and / or institutions as potential resources in the implementation of social welfare

Through the training program, street children are expected to be a burden for the community to be able to live better because with the provision of skills and business capital they can have income to meet their own needs, families and even benefit others by opening jobs. With activities like this will produce changes for street children and create welfare for street children.

Ased on the results of the research that the author did in the field regarding empowerment of Persons with social welfare problems towards street children by the Social Welfare Service, it was quite good. Empowerment is carried out to support the future of street children who are netted during rehabilitation, and also to teach the street children to be able to work properly so as not to move on the streets again to ask for mercy from road users.

#### *1. Barriers faced by the Office of Social Welfare in Guiding and Empowering PMKS in Street Children in Samarinda City*

A government organization both private and government agencies have things that hinder the implementation of an activity, activity or work carried out. The obstacles faced must have a negative influence on the role of the Social Welfare Service in conducting the Guidance and Empowerment of PMKS in Street Children in Samarinda City. Based on the results of the study, it is known that the obstacles that occur during the guidance and empowerment of PMKS on street children by the Social Welfare Service are as follows:

##### *a. Poverty*

Poverty is a major factor in the cause of street children. Poverty itself is synonymous with ignorance and vulnerability of economic problems depending on the poverty line. The increase in the number of street children, caused by factors of poverty amid the crush of the family economy that hit. This is what causes children from poor families to go down the street to make money with inappropriate work at their age, so they need to be guided and fostered. his is because with, coaching is a better action, process, result, or statement [22]. There are two elements of the definition of coaching, namely: 1. Coaching can be in the form of an action, process, or statement of purpose, and 2. Coaching can show improvement over something. Therefore the government must work extra in fostering these children so that they are no longer active on the streets using existing regulations.

##### *b. Source of funds*

In addition to the problem of poverty which is a limiting factor for the Social Welfare Office in conducting

guidance, it also has problems in funding so that the process of coaching is not maximal, he amount budgeted at this time cannot be fully approved by the Samarinda City Government. In fact, what we know is that with a very minimal amount of budget it cannot fund various work programs of the Social Welfare Office in developing street children in Samarinda City.

##### *c. Shelter or Shelter Houses*

The inhibiting factor for the role of the Social Welfare Office in guiding street children in Samarinda City is that the Social Welfare Office does not have its own shelter or social institution. Currently the institution managed by the Social Welfare Service is still in the process of development so that the development carried out on street children so far has not been able to be carried out more optimally because it has limited space and for the Social Welfare Service can only be distributed to the institutions in Samarinda City. It is hoped that the government will be able to immediately complete the construction of the orphanage because if the Social Welfare Service has its own institution and is accompanied by supporting facilities in it, it will be able to fulfill what is needed by street children and the Welfare Office itself.

##### *d. Society*

The next inhibiting factor is people who have a high social life towards street children. With the existence of a high social spirit from the community, namely by giving money to street children, it will have a negative impact on street children. This will become a habit for them and will continue and enjoy working on the streets because they are given money by the community. For those working on the streets will be faster to make money because they always get mercy from the people who always give him money so they are very comfortable to continue working as street children. So it can be concluded that various obstacles in fostering street children carried out by the Department of Social Welfare in Samarinda City are poverty, funding sources, shelters and communitiest. It is expected that in this case the Department of Social Welfare of Samarinda City can minimize all obstacles and the development program for street children can run effectively.

## V. CONCLUSION

1. The role of the Social Welfare Service in Guiding the Street Children as follows:

- a) Integrated operation, integrated operation carried out by the Samarinda City Social Welfare Office and the Civil Service Police Unit, which is conducted once a month, even more than once. Social guidance, the process of fostering street children through social guidance activities conducted by the Samarinda City Social Welfare Office in collaboration with the Integrated Social Institution fully in accordance with the provisions, this activity is conducted regularly once a week at the Integrated Social Institution
- b) Mental social development, the Department of Social Welfare of the City of Samarinda in collaboration with the Social Institution do physical repairs directly by accommodating these street

children in a social institution.

2. Empowerment of street children, empowerment activities for street children conducted by the Samarinda City Social Welfare Office, namely through training in sewing and workshop / automotive skills, has been going well. Empowerment activities through skills training, street children are given educational material skills and expertise grouped according to their talents and interests. This activity is carried out once a month and is loved by street children in social care institutions. The obstacles faced, as for the obstacles faced by the Social Welfare Service in the Development and Empowerment of PMKS in Street Children are as follows:
  - a) Poverty, synonymous with children on the streets, because they do not have a decent life and costs that cannot meet their needs in just one day. Because of the poor, they do a lot of activities on the road such as busking, begging for mercy and selling newspapers in order to earn income and be able to meet their needs.
  - b) The problem of funding sources is also an obstacle faced by the Social Welfare Office in carrying out its activities, financing is not optimal. The Social Welfare Office also does not yet have its own Social Institution to accommodate netted street children.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Finally, upon the completion of this article, thanks Muhazir for his good cooperation in the research process to complete the final report.

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