

FOSTERING COLLABORATION STREET CHILDREN IN MAKASSAR

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This study examines the application of the principles of collaboration in the implementation of policy management development program of street children in the city of Makassar. There are two (2) Department of Work Unit (SKPD) are known to possess and administer training programs that focused on street children, the Department of Social Welfare and the Department of Education of Makassar. The research method used is qualitative research with data collection is done through observation, interviews, documentation. The results showed that in a concrete administrative, can not be proved the existence of the practice of management principles of collaboration in the implementation of policy development program of street children in Makassar

Introduction

The existence of street children is commonly visible in major cities in Indonesia. Sensitivity to their communities seem so inadequate. Though the child is a gift of God and trust that in her inherent dignity and worth as a human being which must be upheld. Children's rights are part of human rights as contained in the 1945 Constitution, Law 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36 of 1990 on the ratification of the Convention on the rights of the child (Convention on the Rights of the Child).

Conceptualization of street children in this study using a number of definitions, among others; Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia defines street children as a child spends most of his time to make a living or wandering the streets or other public places. UNICEF calls Street street children as a child are Those who have abandoned Reviews their homes, school and immediate communities before they are sixteen years of age, and have drifted into a nomadic street life. In this view, street children are children under the age of 16 years who had to break away from the family, school and community environments immediate, late in life moved on the highway (Soedijar, 1988: 16).

Factual problem of street children can be observed directly on the increasingly widespread existence in Makassar and become a complex problem. As a social phenomenon of urban, street children exist dimensional space is public space. Its presence in the public sphere in affiliative Characteristic that there are two groups of street children in the city of Makassar. The same thing is also presented by the Social Service Makassar, namely; First, a group of street children working and

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living on the street. Children who live on the road doing all street activity, sleep and vagrancy in groups; Second, a group of street children working in the streets (still go home parent). If categorized, the factual issue of street children actually covers issues that arise because of their needs and the needs of his family. Street children need education, but his family was not able to fulfill it, or even do not have a family who should provide it.

In complex situations that present government utilize its authority to interpret the space phenomenon of street children as a so-called public and prioritize issues on the public agenda that will be fought later. Factual issues and problems of street children then gain status as a public issue, and get priority on the public agenda, so that these issues are entitled to the allocation of public resources more than any other issue. At this stage, the problem of street children will perform in the face of public policy. Policies are commonly referred to as policy guidance street children of Makassar. The first activity program policies pursued by the Government of Makassar in responding to the problems of street children of the city, contained in the results of the Working Meeting of the Government of Makassar 1965. In that era, diction which is used to identify the phenomenon of street children in Makassar City Government program policy is the Child Development Program bum. Then incrementally, policy development program of the street children again present in subsequent years until meillenium era, 2014's.

Thus, it can be said that the development efforts of street children instead of never done. Makassar City Government policies continue to update the program activities follow the trend of the social situation and the development of management science program. One of the latest variations of the policy program Makassar City Government activities undertaken since 1998 is launching Shelter Program. Where street children are provided shelter and education (Draft Guidance Makassar City Government Street Children, 1998). In addition, the government through the Department of Education of Makassar, organizes together with a number of NGOs that are concerned about this issue. Most are engaged in alternative education for street children.

Through the role of both SKPDs that, this research identifies the application of the principles of collaborative management of the coordination, integration, simplikasi, synchronization and mechanization. To that end, this study raise questions; How does the process of implementation of the guidance program of street children in the city of Makassar grounded in technical functions collaborative management

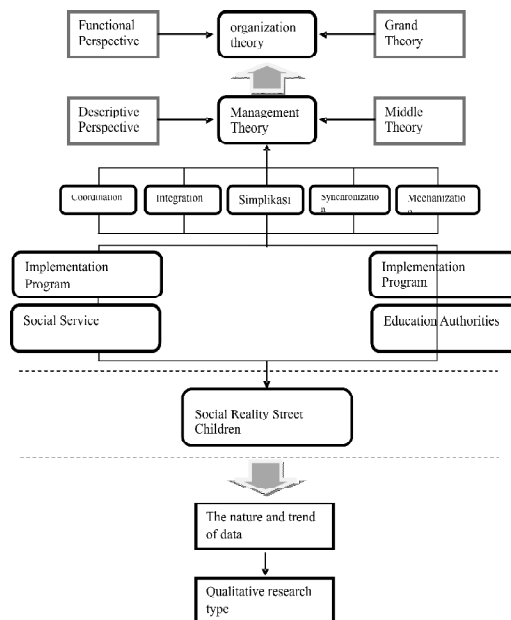
Research Methods

The research was conducted in July to August 2014 with a mean to explore the depth data regarding the managerial process of policy development activities program Makassar city street children through the study of public management across the Department of Social Welfare and the Department of Education of

Makassar which indicate the principles of collaboration as a fact empirical. Based on the characteristics of the study, the approach used in this research is descriptive qualitative. This is a descriptive qualitative research, which will explore a variety of data about the managerial process of policy implementation program development activities Makassar city street children through the study of public management across the Department of Social Welfare and the Department of Education of Makassar which indicate the principles of collaboration as an empirical fact. The principle of collaboration, among others, coordination, integration, simplikasi, synchronization and mechanization. Data obtained from key informants include Head of Social and 4 (four) echelon three, plus the Head of Education and 4 (four) echelon three.

Collecting data in this study using the observation, interview (in-depth interviews). In addition, data are collected through documentation of visual materials, and tracking of data on line, and through Focus Group Discussion (FGD). FGDs were conducted in addition to obtaining the data and information that address the research, also found that the results and recommendations are evaluative. It is very helpful in making recommendations to the development of managerial performance both public institutions intended to achieve the qualifying practice of collaborative management. Data were analyzed using qualitative analysis rooted in a phenomenological approach, more use of inductive logic approach.

Research Concept Diagram



Results and Discussion

Analysis Principles Street Child Development Collaboration

Coordination Principle

In various documents, including a description of the head SKPD, to the Head of Government of Makassar, all familiar with the use of the term cross-sectoral coordination as an indication of the implementation of traffic management collaboration SKPDs management. But specifically in terms of traffic management interaction between the Department of Education and Social Affairs of Makassar, found no evidence of the application of the principles of collaborative management, in this case the principle of coordination. In fact, both sides of the authorities do not know each respective program related when referring to the same social phenomenon of the street children. The data show evidence of coordination of the Social Department of Makassar only just meeting with the State Care Foundation, an organization development participation (NGO) which actively involved through coaching programs street children Social Service of Makassar. There is no evidence of coordination among the leading sectors, especially the leading sectors that deal with the same social phenomenon that is, the social services.

Although administratively not be a meeting / conference between the responsible technical development activities involving street children Social Service and Education Department of Makassar, but the essence of coaching program objectives in each department can run the relay process resembles that previously designed. This is evidenced by the Secretary of the Department of Social description of Makassar that:

“... In the course of operations we call street children, our team took to the streets throughout the city of Makassar and do the crawl. Children of school age who netted in this operation, we proceed directly to the Department of Education. “

The statement, essentially with information relevant to the Section Head of Education Department of Education Society of Makassar that:

“... Through a special program of public education, we develop and meet the educational needs of children of school age but is lost due to socio-economic problems. Most of them is captured by the Department of Social Welfare in the operation of street children.

“This study looked it can still be said to be relevant to the functional logic of a coordination ie, unification policy goals though no administrative meetings that preceded it.

Integration Principle

As previously presented in administrative coordination that was never done, but essentially, the purpose of the operations of the street children of Social Service of Makassar turns the relay continues with public education activities the Department

of Education, where street children of school age who have dropped out of school, then nurtured and given education . At the same time, family street children of school age who are educated by the Education Department, the Department of Social Welfare given social reinforcement (Social safety net programs) by giving one unit of the tricycle rickshaw because the child's parents but it is using rickshaw pedicab driver city-owned rental. This is called integration, but it seems, in this case, the integration takes place unplanned, so it is said that the essence of integration is met but the administration of integration is not done, the two sides service never sit together in a meeting which confirmed the direction, goals and social settings that each department intends to go in and wake up. In other words, the integration of the administration did not materialize despite the essence of social integration is achieved.

The basic reasoning derived or information relevant to the Head of Social Rehabilitation Social Service of Makassar that:

“... In the draft guidance program street children Social Services, all activities it indicates contiguity with other agencies. But activity is not carried out together. “

Principle Simplikasi

Unilaterally, each department has a peculiar tendency in mindset that is applied to understand and the problem of street children. The mindset was greatly influenced by the nomenclature of each department. The world view of Social Service, which form the institutional mindset, based on the meaning of 'empowerment' that is attached to the entire community. The other party, worldviews that shape institutional mindset Department of Education is the meaning of 'getting teaching' attached to the entire community. This reality is not recognized by the agency, so that there is no evidence to suggest a formal effort to discuss perspectives and definitions of both services to street children as a public issue.

Synchronization Principle

Weakness collaborative management practices that lead is still a gap between the data of street children and the Social Service Department of Education due to the absence of the application of the principle of synchronization. In this case the synchronization is one of the technical functions in collaboration management to avoid both technical institutions in government ranks Makassar City of ownership data is debatable.

Handling the real problem of street children is not only the responsibility of one of the parties (Social Service), but it is a shared responsibility between government networks, NGOs, academia and society as a whole. The role and functions of government organizations of Makassar as a public institution should include the issue of street children as a problem in the community aspects of social life. The problem is, so far, the actions of the handling of street children was carried

out sporadic, sectoral and temporal as well as unplanned, less well integrated into a collaborative managerial functions. It quickly became evident that the people and Government of Makassar not used to collaborate, even against fellow institutions in the network of public organizations within the scope of the Government of Makassar yourself though. As a result, the efficiency and effectiveness of treatment programs in fact, be not find the accuracy and the phenomenon of street children still exist until now. Complexity is then implies inefficiency and ineffectiveness that should be the goals and objectives of public management practices.

Although the essence of coordination as the conclusion of the research analysis above can affect the ownership of the data contributive to street children in both instances, but it is still not able to completely remove the data gaps remember things as Head of Social description of Makassar that:

“... It is only two to three of our activities that could, directly or indirectly, related to the contributions of the Department of Education. So even if all three activities were well coordinated, data synchronization street children still remains to be done periodically as the factor of social dynamics of street children and the performance of agencies that deal with street children. “

Mechanization Principle

The application of certain principles of science and technology in the management, control and execution of development activities of street children, in whole or in part, in both these SKPDs, still a practice of simple management principles. Chronology of execution of tasks according to the hierarchy in both official Government of Makassar is a driving force of structural mechanical function of management. Without exception, these things take place at both agencies studied. In short, the structural and functional elements of management practices on both the agency, mekanisasinya (penggerakannya) only congruent with the needs of street children realization of development activities in both offices.

This study examines the application of the principles of collaboration in the implementation of policy management development program of street children in the city of Makassar through the role of Social Service and the Department of Education of Makassar. The final conclusion is as follows:

1. Aspects of the research findings
 - (a) Although there is no evidence showing the existence of an administrative meeting or a meeting between the person in charge of implementing development activities of street children in both departments, but the essence of the objectives of the activities running smoothly follow the plot in each department. There is no commitment and instructional relationships both agencies that preceded it, but the operation of street children belonged to the Social Service goes according to plan. At the same time, street children

who were aged school education estefet fulfillment handled by the Department of Education. It is, by this study is referred to as a process running as the essence of coordination runs linearly with the purpose of each activity SKPDs, not an outcome or impact derived from the application of coordination as one of the principles of collaboration management.

- (b) Achievement described in point 1 (a) above is a weight that can be called integration. In this case, the integration takes place unplanned, so it is said that the essence of integration is met but the administration of integration is not done, the two sides service never sit together in a meeting which confirmed the direction, goals and social settings, each agency intends to go in and wake up. In other words, the integration of the administration did not materialize despite the essence of social integration is achieved.
 - (c) The world view of Social Service, which form the institutional mindset, based on the meaning of 'empowerment' that is attached to the entire community. The other party, worldviews that shape institutional mindset Department of Education is the meaning of 'getting teaching' attached to the entire community. This reality is not recognized by the agency, so that there is no evidence to suggest a formal effort to discuss perspectives and definitions of both services to street children as a public issue.
 - (d) Whether through coordination, integration and simplikasi, there is no evidence of efforts to encourage the process of equalization, and time-related data between the two agencies studied. In fact, the two programs in the two offices, walk and run with a fixed, equally in control of street children as program resources, without problems. Thus, no deadlock despite the time and data resources street children are not synchronized.
 - (e) The application of certain principles of science and technology in the management, control and execution of development activities of street children, in whole or in part, in both these SKPDs, still a practice of simple management principles. Chronology of execution of tasks according to the hierarchy in both official Government of Makassar is a driving force of structural mechanical function of management. Without exception, these things take place at both agencies studied. In short, the structural and functional elements of management practices on both the agency, only congruent with the needs of street children realization of development activities in both offices.
2. Aspects of theoretical-academic
- That administrative concretely, can not be proved the existence of the practice of the principles of collaboration in the implementation of policy management coaching program of street children in the city of Makassar. The fact is abstracted as follows;

“... The fact is that the process runs as the essence of coordination, integration, simplikasi, synchronization and mechanization runs linearly with the purpose of each activity SKPDs, not an outcome or impact derived from the application of all these principles as management collaboration.”

CONCLUSION

This study examines the application of the principles of collaboration in the implementation of policy management development program of street children in the city of Makassar through the role of Social Service and Education Department of Makassar, include: aspects of the research findings and theoretical-academic aspects. That administrative concretely, can not be proved the existence of the practice of the principles of collaboration in the implementation of policy management coaching program of street children in the city of Makassar.

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