

Increasing Local Government E-Government Innovation in Achieve Good Government

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Abstract

This research is useful in explaining how: (1) to find out the obstacles faced by the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in handling street children in Medan City, (2) to explain the function of the Medan City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service when participating in the handling of children. Streets in Medan City. Normative and empirical methods are the methods that will be used. Normative research is defined in terms of methods of studying laws and regulations. Empirical legal research is included in the legal research method used to describe field conditions directly, using data collection techniques and interviews with North Sumatra PPPA officials, Medan City Social Service officials, street children, and Documentation Studies. Moreover, the data analysis used is tertiary data analysis which is analyzed descriptively, and quantitative data are presented descriptively. The results of this study can be concluded what the roles in handling street children carried out by the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in Medan City and the obstacles faced are.

Keywords

street children; role of PPPA; obstacles to the office of women's empowerment; child protection



I. Introduction

The state guarantees the rights and obligations of citizens as contained in Article 3 Paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution, which stipulates that "children lack material and neglected children are cared for by the state." Initiative and creativity must not be lost in child protection efforts, resulting in dependence on others and the inability to control behavior that makes children unable to carry out their rights and obligations. Child protection is divided into 2 consisting of juridical and legal child protection, which includes legal protection and civil protection. Empowerment concept is explained and defined by various disciplines; including; social work, psychology, education, public health, sociology, economy, management and also nursing. The term empowerment also covers a vast landscape of meaning which is related to the phenomena. Today, empowerment is a popular word that being used and applied to a wide variety of phenomena. Such as women's empowerment (Longwe, 1998), the Black power movement (Davis, 1988), community empowerment (Labonte, 1989), students empowerment (Jones, Irvine, & Sambrook, 2007), patients empowerment (Bawden & Lindsay, 2007), teachers empowerment (Fagan, 1989), empowerment of the marginalized people (Laverack, 2005), political empowerment (Maholtra, Schuler, & Boender, 2002) and empowerment of nurses (Laschinger, Gilbert, Smith, & Leslie, 2010) –to note a few.

Empowerment is a concept that applicable to individuals, organization and community. From the process, empowerment for individuals can be in form of participation in community organizations, at organizational include collective decision

making and shared leadership, at the community might include collective action to access government and other community resources (e.g. media). Outcome of empowerment for individuals include situation specific perceived control and resources mobilization skills, for organizational include development of organizational networks, organizational growth and policy leverage, and for the community includes evidence of pluralism, and existence of organizational coalitions, and accessible community resources (Perkins & Zimmerman, 1995).

There are many descriptions about empowerment based on the literature review, Kieffer (1984) described it as a transactional concept, because the process involves a relationship with others and developed by the result of collaborative efforts. Empowerment is a multidimensional concept because it is form of collaboration and resources between the individuals and the society are shared. Therefore, to study empowerment we need understand the complex social issues, political and economic forces that attached to people or community (Gibson, 1991). Empowerment is a dynamic concept because power is shared and also dialetical concept because within the process of power shared, it yieldedvarying positions in the process and the outcome (Hess, 1984) (Katz, 1984; Rappaport,1984)

Empowerment can be conceptualized as a developmental concept where individuals, family and community growth and enhanced their potential (Rappaport, 1984). Kieffer (1984) described defines four stage of developmental concept which is corresponded to Erikson developmental stage. First is the era of entry, in this stage individuals participate with feeling of unknown and unsure while the authority and power structured are clarified, this stage is paralells to the developmental stage of infancy. Second is the era of advancement which is paralells to the late childhood stage, this stage characterized by mentoring and supportive relationship which can lead to collaboration and supportive problem solving. Individuals gain understanding of their situation with the help from the external enabler, this will developed their mechanism of action and accept their responsibility. The third stage is the era of incorporation, this is where activities are aimed at confronting and encountering the problem within their situation that can afflict their self determination. Organizational, leadership and survival skills are established in this phase.

This era is corresponded to the adolesence stage. The fourth phase is the era of commitment which is paralells to the stage of adulthood, in this stage individuals integrates new personal knowlegde and skills into reality and structure of everyday life (Kieffer, 1984).

The Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Welfare of North Sumatra Province was established according to the Regional Law of the Province of North Sumatra Number 6 of 2016, containing the Organizational Structure of the Regional Office of the Province of North Sumatra. As child protection supervisor, balance and balance authority in the North Sumatra region, the Department of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in North Sumatra gave some temporary care. It immediately urged the relevant authorities to carry out tasks related to child issues. I have the authority to do so. In the background of this activity, the author is very interested in studying further the role of the department of women's empowerment and child protection in the North Sumatra region when addressing the growth rate of street children through a study entitled "The Role of the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in North Sumatra Province in Handling Street Children. in Medan City."

1.1 Problem Formulation

With the explanation that has been explained, the details of the problems that arise in this study are as follows:

1. What is the role of the North Sumatra Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service when dealing with street children in Medan?
2. What are the obstacles faced by the offices in promoting the protection of women and children when dealing with street children in Medan?

II. Research Method

2.1. Types of Research and Nature of Research

Study data along with the nature of normative and empirical legal studies. Normative research is a method of studying laws and regulations both in terms of the legal hierarchy (vertical) and the harmonious relationship between laws and regulations (horizontally). Empirical legal data includes a legal research method that investigates how the law works in society.

2.2. Source of Legal Material

The data used in this study are primary legal data and secondary law data.

a. Primary Legal Resources

The ratification of Law Number 34 in 2014 contains Child Protection, Law Number 4 in 1979 contains Child Welfare, Law Number 11 in 2012 contains the Criminal Law of Children, and the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36 in 1990 explains the Ratification of the Convention on the right of the child (Convention on the Rights of the Child).

b. Secondary Legal Source

Contains legal opinions from several children's books, child protection regulations, criminal law regulations, dictionaries, and material on the Internet.

c. Tertiary Law Source

Sources of tertiary law contain data documents that contain information on the existence of primary and secondary laws.

2.3. Data collection technique

The data acquisition technique in this study uses a literature review by collecting and analyzing data sources and field studies by conducting interviews.

2.4. Data analysis

All data collected were analyzed descriptively, both primary, secondary, and tertiary. Descriptive data technique is an analytical technique used to describe or describe the data collected and analyze the data.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 The Role of the Medan City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service When Handling Street Children in Medan City

The role is the integrity of the role-based relationship that each person must have to hold a certain social status. After that, it was also said that the role has expectations from the community for the roles and obligations of the role holders to those closest to them in carrying out their roles and duties for the community and social workers.

Child protection is a series of activities aimed at guaranteeing and protecting children's rights so that children can live, grow, develop and grow optimally in respecting their dignity and worth, protecting children from various criminal acts and discriminatory behavior. By guaranteeing and protecting primary rights

Children The role of the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection is very important to ensure the basic rights of children.

The obligations and objectives of women's empowerment and child protection services in North Sumatra are regulated by North Sumatra Governor Regulation No. 13 of 2017. The obligations of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service are to carry out the issue of the use of women and children's protection rights in the secretarial sector, family quality, women's quality of life, implementation of children's rights, gender and child information data, as well as assistance tasks, while its functions are implementing policy formulation, reporting and managing women's quality of life, family quality, protection of women, gender and data collection on children, respect for the rights of every child, and the existence of adequate child protection. Will be relevant to the function.

The Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Welfare needs to coordinate with relevant agencies, such as the social service agency, which can determine the number of neglected children and the number of children whose rights are not respected. The Education Office can obtain a report on respect. For the right of children to go to school and children who have dropped out of school, the Department of Population and Civil Registry can provide data on children without birth certificates and people without family cards.

The Office for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection also coordinates with the Child Care Community (KOPA) to have a shelter at Jalan Syahbandar No 23, Aur Village, Medan District, Maimoon. This transitional house is a service and development for street children in Medan. KOPA was founded and chaired by Syafri Tanjung, Ajisman, Rinaldi, Pak Yasmin, and Zulfahmi. KOPA does not necessarily provide accommodation but also provides education, trust, understanding, and counseling about the mental stability of street children.

With this empowerment to protect children who must receive special protection, for example, victims of violence and exploitation, victims of pornography and emergencies, victims of disabilities and acts of violence in dealing with street children, the role of the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection is very important.

Problem-solving is assigned by the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, starting with collecting periodically by mapping the results and whereabouts of street children and being given advice about emergencies and the existence of standards that every human being who is a member of the community must obey, as well as providing several types of skills training aimed at providing skills to street children. The Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Welfare provides character development, discipline, academic knowledge, and skills training for street children to understand the curriculum of the Department of Empowerment, the rights of every woman, and the protection of each child. The Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection cannot work alone but requires support and cooperation with the same agencies such as the Social Service, Health Office, Education, and Culture Office, and surrounding agencies. Cooperation with the agency will accelerate the handling of street children. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection can regulate the Regional Technical Service Unit (UPTD PPA) for the Protection of Women and Children and the obligations of local government as stipulated in Law no. 23 of 2014.

UPTD PPA services are general complaints, victim assistance, case handling, temporary shelter, mediation, and victim assistance.

3.2 Obstacles Experienced at the Office of Women's Empowerment and Street Child Protection in Medan City

The national definition of a child is based on the Child Protection Act No. Child Age Restriction. 23 of 2002. Children are individuals under the age of 18 years and have been in the womb. The State guarantees and protects children's social, economic, and cultural rights. According to Section 23, Section 13(1) of the Child Protection Act 2002, "All children who are still in the care of parents, guardians or others in the care of parents are entitled to discrimination and financial and sexual exploitation, neglect, abuse, violence, abuse, fraud, and other violations.

The forms of exploitation of children are contained in Law Number 23 of 2002, which contains Child Protection, Economic Exploitation, Social Exploitation, and Sexual Exploitation.

The legal basis for regulating child exploitation is Law Number 35 of 2014, amending the Child Protection Law Number 23 of 2002 to prohibit any party, including parents, from carrying out economic exploitation of children and sex.

Child protection is an obligation and is the duty of parents, state, family, government, and society, including participating in protecting education, religion, social and community health, and health. The quality of child protection must be at least or equal to the protection of every adult, be it a woman or a man because some individuals have an equal position before the law. (equality before the law).

The Medan City Social Service said that during the Covid-19 pandemic, the calculation of the entry of street children in Medan City increased significantly compared to before the pandemic. The Head of the Rehabilitation Management for Social Problems at the Medan City Social Service, Lamo M. Tobing, explained that from the results of data collection conducted at the Medan City Social Service, the total number of street children in 2017 was 41 children in December, in 2018 there were 109 children. In 2019, as many as 41: 103 children, 116 children in 2020, and 122 children in 2021.

The steps taken by the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in the Medan City area in handling and caring for street children are preventive measures. The Medan City PPPA Service will take these name steps. Through consultations on socializing the acceptance of street children, homeless people, and beggars in the city of Medan. Furthermore, repressive efforts to reduce crimes against children, namely by taking action and rehabilitative efforts, are included in supervision and guidance.

However, in the implementation of efforts to handle and protect street children, several obstacles often occur in the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in the Medan City area, such as:

- a. There is no cooperative relationship between parents and not a few parents who do not forbid their children to live on the streets because it is caused by economic factors where some street children can earn money from the streets.
- b. Lack of awareness of street children, due to the age factor, which is still a child, many street children only follow the friends of their age on the streets because they are considered fun and can spend all day with their friends.
- c. Lack of public awareness, people are moved to give something to street children, either in the form of money or otherwise. However, it is a society that causes the growth of street children because street children find it easy to get money by begging.

IV. Conclusion

From the review by researchers, data and explanations can be described as follows:

- a. The role of the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in the North Sumatra region in dealing with street children in Medan is providing counseling by conducting regular data collection and mapping of the number and presence of street children as well as providing various kinds of skills training to provide skills for street people. The Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, conveying personality development, discipline, academic knowledge, and collaboration with related agencies will accelerate the handling of street children.
- b. The current obstacle faced by the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in Medan City is that there is no cooperative relationship between parents who do not prohibit their children from living on the streets. There is a lack of awareness of street children and a lack of public awareness.

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