The Model of Policy Implementation in the Prevention Street Children in Makassar

Sumardi

Governance Studies Program
Faculty of Social and Political Science
Pancasakti University Makassar

Abstract- **This study aimed to identify the presence of street children in Makassar, prevention policy, implementation policy, identify factors supporting and inhibiting models handling policies and find alternative countermeasures to reach results that are more effective and efficient. This study used a qualitative descriptive case study models.**

From the analysis of the results, the idea that the implementation of policy models prevention of street children in Makassar is using several stages of implementation. In the implementation used four models approach namely: (1) the model based approach to social institutions or institutional based services, (2) , the model based approach to a family or family based services, (3) the model -based approach society or community based services, and (4) models semi based approach social institution or half -way house services.

The existence of political will and determination as well as the seriousness of the Government of Makassar to make Makassar into a city that is safe, orderly and free of street children, the mitigation is done by implementing programs through models of the above approach , strongly supports reduction programs of street children in Makassar.

Lack of coordination between government and private agencies and the public in dealing with street children is an obstacle in the implementation of policy models prevention of street children in Makassar.

Index Terms— **street children; the implementation of policy; prevention models street children.**

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the social problems associated with public policy fields of social welfare is the problem of street children into the public spotlight and need attention of central and local governments to mitigate them. Social problems are a matter of public urgency to be handled through a service approach that is transparent and accountable. Currently the street children become a serious problem, especially in provincial capitals and major cities including Makassar.

Their presence often causes various problems, among others, against traffic, public order and urban security. Makassar is currently growing rapidly in the physical development, among others, the construction of shopping centers and recreational areas. In addition, case of eviction of illegal settlements and traditional markets. There is urbanization informal sector job seekers, workers and rickshaw drivers from other districts increased.

This condition gives an indication of the growing poor families and children who took to the streets to earn a living. Poverty is still a major problem, more than 71.624 families (KK) / 368 124 inhabitants or 28.1% of poor people of Makassar become a source of major cause of the problems of street children. In addition, the mentality of the character of the

community to take advantage of mercy those create / shape the behavior of street children. The habits of the people who have a sense of solidarity with the problems of poverty into income opportunities for street children and their families or parents. Results of the research Center for Education and Social Welfare Service Development in Yogyakarta in 2006 that the street children in the city of Makassar is not only influenced by economic factors, but also cultural factors. They began to violate the values and norms in society. This is evident in the behavior of street children who are trying to earn money for the use of gambling, drinking and smoking. The street children began to be contaminated by the behavior of adults or street thugs. In addition, children who were involved as informal workers, not because of poor alone, but rather on the question of mentality. They do not have the spirit or motivation to think about his future. They are easily influenced solicitation adults to be exploited as beggars. Even in a young age they do not have the appropriate skills to the world of work today. In addition, their parents have an important role in the development of the mentality of street children so that their lives become worse off.

An interesting issue about the problems of street children in the city of Makassar is the person who coordinates them. These elements in the environment of street children called 'BOSS' or 'Commander'. These elements were recruiting children and parents to become beggars. In the city of Makassar where street children can be seen in public places such as at the intersection of highway reform: Jalan A. Pangerang Petta Rani; Jalan Sultan Awaluddin, mosques highway intersection; Jalan G. Latimojong, the intersection of Jalan S. Saddang; Jalan Veteran, intersection of Jalan Monginsidi; Jalan Veteran, Jalan Landak Baru intersection; and Jalan Veteran. In addition they are in the terminal, landfills and wandering in government offices and private. Most of the street children in Makassar are entrants from several districts in South Sulawesi, among others Jeneponto, Maros, Pangkep, Gowa and Takalar even some of cities from outside Sulawesi, namely from Java, Lombok and Borneo. Street children are the children of migrants who try to find a better life in the city of Makassar. The latest data number of street children in the city of Makassar in 2008 as many as 876 children. Some government has had a policy of Makassar in tackling street children in Makassar, namely 1997 and 2006 by providing a model shelter in collaboration with 20 Non Governmental Organization (NGO). In 2006 apply traffic engineering model by making the circulation of traffic in one direction to reduce vehicle stopped at a red light. So that street children are no longer clustered crossroads. The policy is also made in order to create order in the streets.

All of it has not been able to overcome the problems of street children although from year to year according to the data reduced. Based on the Makassar City Government made a policy to deal with street children in Makassar through

Regional Regulation (*Peraturan Derah- abbreviated Perda*) Makassar No. 2 year 2008 on the development of street children, the homeless, beggars and buskers using models prevention approach street children .

Results of preliminary observations on the implementation of the policy has shown encouraging results that the declining number of street children. In order to meet the standards of scientific principles to determine whether policy models have been implemented well by and goes according to the standard required. Are there factors that support and hinder the implementation of the models that approach?

II. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

1) How is the implementation of policy models prevention of street children in Makassar; 2) What are the factors that support the implementation of policy models prevention of street children in Makassar; 3) What are the factors that hinder the implementation of any policy models prevention street children in Makassar?

Research Purposes

1) To analyze the implementation of the policy response models to street children in Makassar;

2) To analyze the factors supporting policy models prevention of street children in Makassar;

3) To analyze the factors inhibiting policy models prevention of street children in Makassar.

The Significance of Research

The findings of this study can be used to describe and evaluate the results of the implementation on products models reduction policies for Street children and become reference material for policy analysis in formulating policies related to efforts to reduce street children in Makassar particularly and Indonesia generally.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Definition and Description of Street Children

Street children can be understood as a child because of certain reasons into street life for the purpose of earning a living and earn income. Street children are a part of the community of the city. They blend with the city street life, where the streets become a lively square, a gain life experience, and the means to find a solution to economic and social problems. Their presence became one of the characteristics of urban life, especially big cities, so almost no city without street children.

One of the informal employment sectors that were involved street children today is as a beggar, collecting used goods and selling newspapers on the streets are growing increasingly prevalent in large cities. Development and problems of street children is rampant in line with the dynamic growth of economic life in their neighborhood are. The development of street children in urban life, its existence is synonymous with the emergence of pockets of poverty in some urban areas. They are looking for their needs in public places as beggars, sellers of newspapers and look for second-hand goods to be sold as their livelihood in support themselves and their families. They have been denied their rights to education and mental development, but they are the children of the nation which has been guaranteed by the state as a national asset and human resources of the future. But because they are also family assets

then inevitably have to come to work in the informal sector in order to meet the needs of their lives.

In this sense, it is important to be underlined the word "child" in the term "street children" as a basic understanding of their problems. By placing street children in the context of children, the problems of street children can be observed from a number of rights which should be obtained children in general. As stated in the law number 4 of 1979 on child welfare in chapter 2 section 2 mentioned rights of a child as follows: 1). Rights to welfare, treatment, care and guidance based on affection both in the family and in special care to grow and develop naturally; 2). The right to serve to develop the capability and social life, according to the nation's culture and personality, to become good citizens and useful; 3). The right to maintenance and protection, both during pregnancy and after birth; 4). The right to protect the environment that can endanger and inhibit the growth and development with reasonable. Furthermore, in article 1, paragraph 2 of Law of the Republic Indonesia number 23 of 2002 on child protection is mentioned that: "Child protection is all activities to ensure and protect children and your rights in order to live, grow, and participate optimally in human dignity and to receive protection from violence and discrimination "The protection of children's rights are set out in the legislation shows clearly that each child, including street children have rights guaranteed by the state. Fulfillment of constitutional rights is part of the mandate of the state constitution imposed on the government to address them.

IV. PUBLIC POLICY PROCESS MODEL

Public administration and public policy to introduce various models of decision-making, which in fact reflects the policy process model within the meaning and scope of the definition of work. In that connection can be identified among other institutional models (the policy is seen as the activity of government agencies), the process model (the policy is seen as a political activity), the model elite (the policy is seen as a preference elite), the model group (policy is seen as a consensus group), rational model (policy is seen as the achievement of objectives in a rational and ensure optimality social), the model ikremental (policy is seen as a modification of the previous policy), and the model of the system (the policy is seen as the output of the system), model of the game (the policy is seen as a rational choice in a competitive situation) and public choice model (the policy is seen as a collective decision-making of the individuals concerned).

As other models , models of public policy making is also a simplification of reality is much more complex and dynamic so as to obtain a representation closer to reality , can also be developed a model that combines several relevant variables , which may not be identified in a model but expressed as the element explicited in the policy models

V. POLICY MODELS

Models of street children prevention policy in this paper are interpreted as models of social policy. Especially, in relation to social policy models, it is made to explain the process, characteristics, and to determine the mechanism of social policy strategy. What purpose will be achieved by social policies? What social services will be provided and who will be the service advisor? What methods will be used to effective and streamline the provision of social services?

These questions are usually the aspects described by a model of management policies street children. According to Edi Suharto (2005; 71) model of social policies can be grouped into several categories:

(1) Based on the model of implementation, policy models can be divided into two namely models of social policy imperatrif is a social policy centered, the whole social objectives, the type, source, and the number of social services have been determined by the government. Such policies point to the notion of social policy declared by Dye (1976): "Social policy is concerned with what Governments do, why they do it and what difference it makes." Indicative of social policy is social policy that seeks a common vision and aspirations of the whole community. The government usually only define policy objectives in outline, while the implementation is done entirely by the public or private bodies (NGOs or social organizations). Social policy indicative often called participatory social policies.

(2) Based on the scope or coverage is known as a universal model and the model of selectivity. Universal model of social policy is directed to set and meet the social service needs of citizens as a whole, regardless of age, type, sex, and social status. Social policies that are intended to meet the selectivity of the social needs of certain citizens. Selectivity principle states that social services isonly given to those who need it, that they were having problems and requires a specific service.

(3) Based on the regularity or sustainability. Model residual and institutional models are two models of social policy views of continuity or constancy of social services. According to the residual model of social policy is only required if the institutions natural for some reason unable to perform its role. Social services provided are usually temporary, in the sense immediately terminated when the body can function again. According to the model of institutional, social policy needs to be formulated without considering whether the institutions to function naturally. A social service provided is steady, institutionalized and sustainable.

(4) Based on the type of problem or social policy objectives can be grouped into categorical models and a comprehensive model. Categorical social policy is a policy that only focused to address a social problem based on sector specific issues, such as social policy in the field of education, housing, employment. Comprehensive social policy is directed not only to address the problem areas only, but some of the social issues concerned and formulated in an integrated social policy formation.

Related to models of social policy on the implementation occur models prevention approachs street children that set by the Directorate General of Social Services and Rehabilitation Ministry of Social Affairs is:

1) Child based services is a model approach that puts the child as a base recipient of the service.

2) Institutional-based service is a model -based approach to social institutions.

3) Family-based service is a model approach that makes the family as the basis and objectives as well as the main medium of service.

4) Community-based service is a model approach places the community as a service center.

5) Location-based service or street-based service is a model approach that provides services to the location of children who have problems;

6) Half-way house service is a model semi approach social institutions.

7) Stated based service is a model of service that is macro approach and indirectly.

VI. Agenda Setting

Agenda setting is a phase and a very strategic process in the reality of public policy. In this process, it has space to interpret what is referred to as a matter of priority in the agenda of public and publicly contested. If an issue managed to gain status as a public issue, and get priority on the public agenda, then the issue is entitled to the allocation of public resources more than any other issue. In agenda setting is also very important to determine a public issue that will be raised in a government agenda. Issue policy (policy issues) is often referred to as a matter of policy (policy problem). Policy issues usually arise because of a disagreement between the actors on the course of action that has been or will be taken, or disagreement of views on the issue of character. According to William Dunn (1990), the policy issue is a product or a function of their good debate about the formulation, details, explanations and assessments of a particular problem. However, not all issues can be entering into a policy agenda. There are some issues that can be used as a criteria for public policy agenda (Kimber, 1974; Salesbury 1976; Sandbach, 1980; Hogwood and Gunn, 1986) are: 1). Reaching a certain critical point à if ignored, will become a serious threat; 2). Reaching a certain degree of particularity à dramatic impact; 3). Concerning certain emotions from people needs (human beings) and supported by the mass media; 4). Reaching a very wide impact; 5) Questioning the authority and legitimacy in society; 6). Concerning a difficult issue (difficult to explain, but easy to feel its presence)

Characteristics: The elected and appointed officials put the issue on the public agenda. Many problems are not touched at all, while others delayed for a long time. Illustration: Legislators state and cosponsor prepare a draft of ordinance to send to the Health and Welfare Committee for examination and approval. The draft is stopped in committee and not chosen. Formulation of the policy agenda should be based on the degree of urgency and the essence of the policy, as well as stakeholder involvement. A policy should not obscure the importance level, the essence, and stakeholder involvement.

Formulations Policy

Problems in the policy agenda are discussed by policy makers. These problems are defined and then looked for the best solutions. Solving the problem comes from a variety of alternatives or policy options that exist. Similarly, the struggle of an issue to the agenda of the policy, the policy formulation stage alternatif each competing to be selected as the measures taken to solve the problems.

Adoption or Legitimacy Policy

Legitimacy goal is to give authorization on the basis of the process of governance. If the action legitimacy in a society

were governed by the rule of the people, the citizens will follow government directives. However, citizens must believe that certain government action.Support. Support for the regime tends to diffuse - reserves of kindness and goodwill towards the government's actions that help members tolerate disonansi. Legitimasi administration can be managed through the manipulation of certain symbols where they through this process, people learn to support the government.

Assessment or Evaluation Policy

In general, it can be said as policy evaluation activities regarding the estimation or assessment of policies covering substance, implementation and impact. In this case, the evaluation is seen as a functional activity. That is, the policy evaluation is not only done at the end of the course, but in the whole policy process. Thus, policy evaluation may include the matter formulation stage of policy, programs proposed to resolve policy issues, implementation, as well as the stage of policy impact. Understanding Public Policy Chandler and Plano in the dictionary "mandatory" Public Administration, Public Administration in the Dictionary clarified: "Public Policy is a strategic use of resources to alleviate national problems or governmental concerns". In simple terms means that public policy is the strategic utilization of the existing resources to solve the problem of public or government. Chandler and Plano then distinguish four forms, namely: regulatory, redistributive, distributive, and constituent.

Policy Implementation Models

Researchers will reproduce the models to be perfectly implemented and required certain requirements as expressed by Edward III who was quoted by Joko Widodo (2009:98) States the following: the communication Factor; 1) Resources; 2) Disposition or Attitude; 3) bureaucratic structure. Researchers will elaborate the policy requirements by Edward III, on the following: 1) **Communication Factor.** Communication is defined as the process of delivering information comunicator to the communicant.Communications policy means the process of submission of policy information from policy makers to the implementing policies as well as to the policy objectives. Public policy information needs to be submitted to the principals of policy so that the perpetrators can know, understand what the content, purpose, direction, target group policy so that policy makers can prepare properly what should be prepared and undertaken to implement public policies in order for what became the policy goals and objectives can be accomplished as expected; 2) **Resources**. According to Edward III, the resources are divided into several sources, as following: human resources, budget resources, facilities and infrastructure resources, information resources, and also the resources authority

a) Human resources. Human resource is one of the variables that influences the success and failure of policy implementation. In implementing the policy, it must be sufficient in quantity and capability or expertise. The effectiveness of policy implementation is very dependent on human resources and responsible for implementing the policy. **b) Budget Resources**. Sufficient budgetary resource is influence the policy of implementation. The budget can influence the attitudes and behavior of someone who did the policy. The budget can be realized in the form of reward and punishment; **c) Facilities and Infrastructure resources.** Facilities and infrastructure resource is one of supporting the successes of a policy which includes buildings, land, equipment, and all facilities of which will make it easier to prov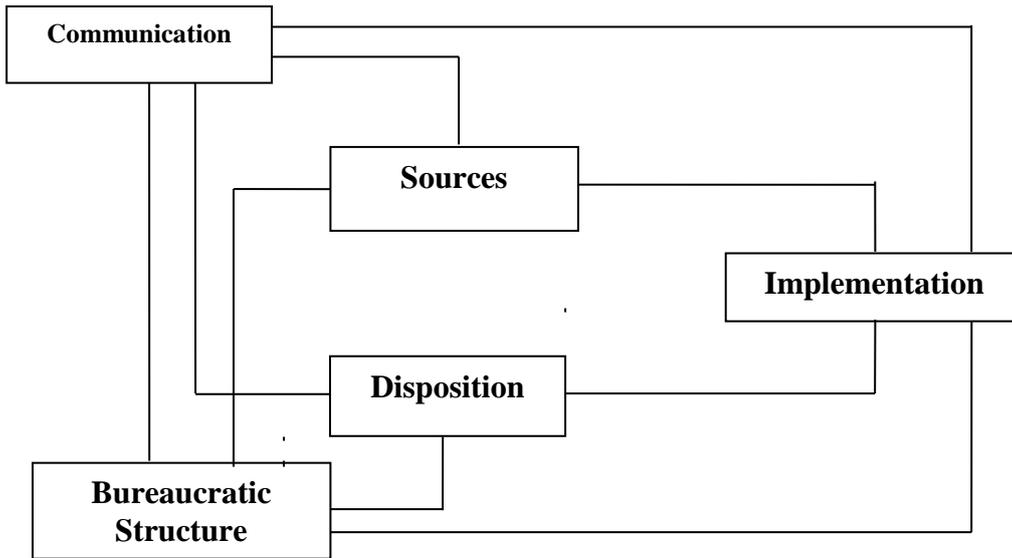ide services in implementing the policy; **d) Information Resources.** Information resources are also important factor in implementing policy especially, the information that is relevant and reasonable related to how to implement a policy. In addition, information about the willingness or abilityof the various parties is involved in the implementation of these policies. It was intended not to make a mistake in the interpretation of how to implement or enforce the policies; **e) The Authority Resources.** Authority is needed, especially to guarantee and assure that the policy will be implemented and it's according to what they want. Sufficient authority to make decisions itself which is owned by an institution will affect the agency in implementing a policy.

3) **Disposition or attitude.** Disposition is willingness and the tendency of stakeholders to implement the policy so the objective of policy can be realized. This disposition will appear among people will give contribution not only for the organization, but also for themselves. They will know that the policy will give valuable contribution for the organization and themselves, when they have enough deep knowledge and understanding; **4) The Bureaucratic Structure.** This bureaucratic structure includes aspects such as organizational structure, division of authority, relationships between organizational units that exist within the organization, and the organization's relationship with outside organizations and so on.

Therefore, the bureaucratic structure includes dimensional fragmentation and standardized operating procedures (Standard Operational Procedure, abbreviated SOP) which will simplify and unify the actions of the people in implementing the policy on their expertise. Goals and objectives factors, communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure will affect the level of success and failure of policy implementation. Schematically, model of public policy implementation process can be seen in the figure below:

Figure 1
Direct and Indirect Impact against Implementation

This research was conducted using descriptive qualitative case study models. The approaches and methods are based on the consideration obtained data is very sensitive, cannot be quantified as they related to the issues of values and culture. Policy issue related to the mission of good quality, as well as how to implement because of problems associated with policy makers, implementers and policy targets. The research location was conducted in the Makassar city, with consideration of Makassar is the main aim of the urban families to make a living; mostly children become street children. Makassar City has set by law number 2 Year 2008 on prevention of street children, the homeless, beggars and buskers. Sources of data are obtained from the government of Makassar relevant agencies implementing relief programs of street children and personnel street children service agencies.

Data Collection Technique.

To obtain the necessary data or information used in accordance problems of technique: (1) in-depth interviews; (2) observation; and (3) documentation.

VII. RESEARCH RESULT

Makassar city has a strategic position as a center for services and development in South Sulawesi province even as a service center for the eastern region of Indonesia. It has consequences for the government of Makassar in managing a variety of existing potential and over come the obstacles and challenges faced. Residents of Makassar in 2008, there were 1,253,656 people, made up of 601.304 inhabitants male and 652.352 female. The composition of the population based on gender can be shown by the ratio of the gender. The gender ratio of Makassar is about 92.17%, which means that every 100 women there is a population of 92 male. If we viewed from the work under the business field, the greater part of the population of Makassar tried in the field of large trade enterprises, retail, restaurants and hotels around 31.61%, followed by the business sector for 25.43% of social services, the fields of industrial enterprises amounted to11, 59%. From the total population in 2008 was 1,253,656 inhabitants are a minority of the population who are less fortunate who live in urban areas as many as 70.160 heads of families, they came from most of the population of immigrants who come from other districts who live and find work in the city of Makassar, this will have an impact on the formation of socially vulnerable population.

In 2008 there were number of poor people in Makassar amounted to 62.826 households, 3,617 inhabitants abandoned children including 876 street children, elderly displaced 2,467 people, vagrants and beggars 217 people, refugees and disaster victims on 2247 as head of the family

2. Implementation of Models Policy

The approachment of Prevention on street children in Makassar in the previous section explained that there are seven models in the policy of prevention approach on street children have been established by the Directorate of Social Services and Rehabilitation Ministry of Social Affairs. From the seven models of the policy there are four types of models of the approach used by the government of Makassar, namely:

1) **Institutional Based Services or Home-based Approach Models.**

This approach is used by Bina Social Youth Institution (PSBR) Makkareso to 30 street children productive age. Model of approachment is implemented by serving residential with classifying gender and the type of skills that chosen by street children. Street children receive physical protection through sports activities and mental development, as well as educational services and sewing skills to 7 girls of street children, skills for hair make up for 8 street children women, skills for workshop of 6 street children male, skill for mobile service of 5 street children male and electronic skills for 4 male street children, as well as other rehabilitation programs.

Implementation of this approach is directed to the purpose of fostering the welfare of children on children's rights as stated in Law number 4 year 1979 about the Welfare of Children. Article 2 point 1 mentioned that "the right to welfare, treatment, cares and guidance based on affection both in the family and in special care to grow and develop naturally." Upbringing specifically intended to do in the social welfare system with boarding conducted by officers parlors as

superintendent boarding and foster parents through the provision of basic needs of street children in the form of nutritious food, school uniforms, toiletries and health care in the form of medicines and checkups health so that they can grow and develop naturally. Furthermore, point 2 of the law states "the right to serve to develop the capability and social life in accordance with the cultural and national identity, to become good citizens and useful. Developing the ability of Street children institutions (PSBR Makkareso) is conducting social guidance, mental counseling and guidance skills. Besides that, these institutional models protect street children from violence and exploitation done by parents, family or by street thugs.

2) Model of Family-based Services in Makassar.

This approach is made by the social services of Makassar on families or parents of street children. Law number 4 years l979 article 20 mandated "parents were the first impact on the realization of the welfare of children both physically and spiritually". In order to fullfil the mandate of the law of Social Service Makassar carry out the activities addressed to parents of street children, this activity is called 'strengthening the function of the family ", because the major problems of street children in Makassar go to the street is at the instigation of their parents. Judging from the cultural values that exist in those street children are children who are obedient and subservient to their parents or those who are older than them, whatever the command or order to make a living on the streets by begging, busking and sell newspapers.

The emphasis on this approach is to change the mindset of street children parents, how the aspirations of parents to their children, what they want from their children. The activities of the services that provided by social workers is to provide guidance mental to 32 parents of street children in the form of giving information and religious services relating to the roles and responsibilities of parents towards the child as the main purpose of this approach, besides that the parents are given food or needs (*sembako*) and financial support for business productive economy in order to strengthen the function of the family or parents.

3) Community Based Services Model or a Family Based Model Approach

This approach uses the community as the basis of service, the targets of this approach is street children between 0-5 years old for 20 children, street children of school age 6-15 years for 20 children, street children age 15-20 years for 15 children and parents of street children for 35 people. Social workers and the community around residential street children to design an activity that is weighing babies and providing nutritious food for street children aged fewer than five.

Mass circumcision activities and study groups package A for street children. For children productive age are given sewing skills course for female street children and workshops for male street children. Parents are given the skills to make a cake and relief equipment. The event was held in cooperation with local health, education service districts, the community around residential street children and local entrepreneurs, this approach is based on the model of the mandate of Act 4 of years 1979 concerning the welfare of children in article 11 stated "the government held a briefing, guidance, assistance

and supervision of children welfare efforts made by the society ".

4) Half-way House Services Model or Model-based Approach or Semi Social Institutions.

This approach is used by the Social Child Protection Home *Baruga Sayang Anak II Makassar* belongs to Children's Foundation *Mandiri Makassar* build 500 school-age children through the program "back to school" and send children who have not been in school and out of school at some elementary and junior high schools in Makassar. 100 foster productive age children through the program "live skill" provide skill training sewing, cosmetology, overhaul and mobile phone service in the course institutions. As for the 600 parents of street children through the program "family empowerment" is given food assistance (*Sembako*) and financial support for productive business. Child Social Protection Home in Makassar is a home for street children and parents to consult social workers on the education development and parents bring up the matter of their business well. This place is used by street children to meet and prevent them not to go back to the streets again. Street children and people are not staying in this place, but in their own homes.

3. Supporting Factors of Implementation

A support factor for models of policy on street children prevention in Makassar is the political subject in the government of Makassar. In this case the Mayor of Makassar which city that frees from street children, safe and convenient for the public. Besides the support of the community through the Institute of Social Welfare whose activists of Non Governmental Organization (NGO) considers that the handling of street children should be made to involve the school institution, shelter, and empowerment of families by providing financial support. Thus, it was realized that the various parties need to be involved both for the children themselves and for their families. There are several educations foundations are pleased to provide services for street children to enroll in school. Likewise, there are some companies that can help by accepting their families to work in their places. Social Service provides funding through the budget even though the numbers are relatively limited.

4. Inhibiting Factors of Implementation

Models of policy on street children prevention in Makassar are lack of coordination between relevant agencies that deal with street children and the lack of public awareness in eliminating the culture of charity in dealing with street children. In addition, it was felt that it had not obtained the model and the right approach and effective, so it seems like charity only. Reduction based on the right to life, the right to grow, develop, to have protection and to participate can not be seen. Likewise, the idea to establish the Makassar city as a worthy city for children is still on process.

VIII. ANALYSIS

The policy of street children reduction in Makassar direct to the policies established by the Ministry of Social Affairs, which includes four approaches. The approach shall include handling street children home-based, family-based treatment approach, the handling of community-based and home-based

approaches or social institutions. The four complementary approaches proved that they able to overcome some of the problems that exist. This policy is substantially seeks to deal with the basic needs of street children includes physical, psychological, social and spiritual. For a home-based approach, the street children are given services suitable with the conditions of street children problems. In the beginning, it was conducted activities to solve problems, needs and potential of street children as beneficiaries (needs assessment and potencies assessment).

Starting from the basic understanding of street children condition is carried out treatment plans and the implementation. This treatment includes physical needs, social skills training and psychological counseling so the children are able to live a normal life in society. Children are given appropriate guidance skills talents and interests. Likewise, the school still supported in such a way that prioritizes school, so they will not focus on coming back to the street. At the same time, children are given food and cloths as well as the needs for studying. Thus the children will not make an excuse to make a living in the street to fulfill their needs as well as helping their parents. Handling of street children should be seen that the main problem is not only the child itself, but also where the children live. The closest relative is family and unable to fullfil the basic needs of children includes physical, psychological, social and spiritual, and can not have the moment with the same age children. Therefore it is very necessary to know the problems of street children through knowing themselves, their family through empowerment, as well as their environment. Handling the street children is implemented primarily through the family's most economically disadvantaged. This activity is supported by donating the families who have children that spending their time in the streets, put them in empowerment program and the family program expectations. In this way, it is expected the family is able to provide adequate services for children. So, it is intended to prevent and restore street children to families and able to study. The community-based treatment is carried out through education and socialization for the community and society in general care on the existence of street children. This concern is not only to give money but more emphasized through a more institutionalized prevention efforts. At the same time, the local government through Mayor's policy has issued that Makassar should be free from street children. This policy is still not contained in the local regulation, which incidentally still needs the approval of the Regional Representatives Council (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah*, abbreviated DPRD).

This policy is still a prohibition in giving anything to the street children and aims to make the street children not to live and make a living on the streets in the form of any activities, either busking or begging. However, these policies do not have support from the Government of Makassar. Cross-sectoral coordination has not seemed to provide support to these policies. There is only an effort from Department of Order prohibiting children onto the streets, as well as from the Social Service that seeks to direct families to forbid their children onto the streets and through home approach. Therefore, it needs support especially from the local government to make children welfare regulation.

IX. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings on the implementation of policy models prevention of street children in Makassar described in the previous section, can be summarized as follows:

1) Models of policy on street children prevention are conducted through social institution based model approach; family-based model approach, Society-based model approach, and semi social-based model approach have done by the local government of Makassar and involving private institutions.
2) Strong willingness of Makassar local government (Mayor of Makassar) in reducing the numbers of street children is a supporting factor that certainly need the support of the relevant agencies to follow up the political will and to support programs and activities are adequate.
3) The factor that hinders the implementation of the program is the unavailability of adequate programs and funding that can support the program.
4) Street children reduction that is conducted through the approach models above will not work properly if the people who do the government and private program are lack coordination.

X. SUGGESTION

1. It needs policies that support on the children rights and alternative models that responsible on the children problems. Similarly need alternative models are able to answer the problem of children in general and street children particularly.
2. It is expected that the people who do the street children prevention program, government, private and society who care about street children, can improve and develop models of existing approaches.
3. The government of Makassar with the legislative officers is expected to improve political support and public support in implementing programs to reduct the street children, especially in the formulation of a policy.
4. The government and private sector are expected continuously to provide guidance for street children through the models that have been set.

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