



## Evaluation Of Street Children Program In Children Care Community NGO In Kampung Aur Medan

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### ABSTRACT

Street children are one of the most common social problems facing each country in the world. Street children are divided into three, namely: children who have economic activities as child labor on the street, but still have a strong relationship with their parents. Children who participate fully in the streets, both socially and economically. Children from families living on the streets. This study aims to describe the achievement of coaching program objectives through NGO KOPA for street children in Kampung Aur. To know the supporting and inhibiting factors of coaching program through NGO KOPA for street children in Kampung Aur. Since Kampung Aur is located in a densely populated area on the banks of the Deli River, the urban poor condition has many problems with children's background, such as the problem of street children and children in trouble with their families. The approach used in this research is descriptive qualitative with data collection method is observation / observation, documentation, and interview. The data already collected will be presented by reducing unnecessary data in the study. After that done withdrawal of conclusion / verification. Based on the results of research, the program runs well although not too significant, it's just still have deficiencies in the inputs, namely human resources, facilities and also insufficient funds. After that done withdrawal of conclusion / verification. Based on the results of research, the program runs well although not too significant, it's just still have deficiencies in the inputs, namely human resources, facilities and also insufficient funds. After that done withdrawal of conclusion / verification. Based on the results of research, the program runs well although not too significant, it's just still have deficiencies in the inputs, namely human resources, facilities and also insufficient funds.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Community Care for Children (KOPA) Medan City is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that is engaged in social, educational, religious, and family social welfare. This institution was founded in 2005 and was born on the basis of the welfare and independence of street children and other

children. problem children such as orphans, autistic children, and children whose parents work as street vendors (small traders) and whose parents are divorced/broken home. Medan Maimun District, Medan City (Utami, 2016). Mr. Syafri Tanjung said the number of street children in KOPA ranged from 60 children.

Activities at KOPA are carried out from the morning until the evening. In the morning PAUD (Early Childhood Education), in the afternoon there are training and skills classes, after maghrib there is the Koran, and in the evening there is tutoring. Speaking of funds, Mr. Icap, as Mr. Syafri Tanjung is familiarly called, said that the KOPA Institution runs without any fixed funding because he does not receive payments from children who want to study here. So that every activity is carried out with personal funds or if there is a benefactor who wants to provide assistance, he will accept it, be it book assistance and so on. Although funds are sometimes an obstacle for the implementation of activities at KOPA, Mr. Icap is still grateful because to this day there are only those who want to help. So, the teachers at KOPA are all voluntary.

The challenge faced in implementing the program at KOPA is how to respond to the different characters and characteristics of street children, with different backgrounds, especially those who are still children. One of the things to be achieved in the implementation of the program at KOPA is that street children can also cultivate good character and morals. Sometimes they don't get this at home, namely moral and moral education because most of their family backgrounds are broken homes and no longer have parents.

The Community Care for Children (KOPA) aims to implement a healthy life and a clean environment. This is felt necessary by the people who live in Aur Village, because they are in a densely inhabited (slum) environment and also raises many life problems in the community. in the scope of children's mental retardation and also children's education. KOPA is engaged in people who are in densely inhabited areas on the outskirts of the Deli River, with the condition of the urban poor which raises many problems that have a background in children's lives, such as the problem of street children and children living with disabilities. problems with his family (Utami, 2016).

Every program or activity does not always run according to the desired goals or plans. Barriers in the input, process and outcomes of programs or activities make implementation not as desired. Professional workers, especially in the social sector, think that it is necessary to evaluate and monitor from the beginning of the program to the end whether it is as expected or not.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a descriptive type of research using a qualitative approach. This type of descriptive research aims to explain, summarize various conditions, various situations and various variables that arise in the community that is the object of writing based on what happened. Then raise to the surface the character or description of the condition, situation or variable (Bungin, 2015: p.36).

The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. Research that uses a qualitative approach aims to explore or build a proposition or explain the meaning behind reality. The author is based on reality or events that take place in the field. What is faced in research is the social world of everyday life. This kind of research seeks to see what is happening in that world and embed the findings obtained in it. Therefore, what the author does while in the field is included in a case-based or ideographic position that directs attention to the specifics of certain cases (Bungin, 2015).

Moleong explained that qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena of what is experienced by the subject of writing such as behavior, perception, motivation, action and others, holistically and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a special context that natural and by utilizing various scientific methods (Moleong, 2011: p. 6). While Bogdan and Taylor define qualitative methodology as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. According to them this approach is directed at the background and the individual holistically (whole). So in this case it is not permissible to isolate individuals or organizations into variables or hypotheses.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 3.1 Input Evaluation

In accordance with the theory discussed in the previous chapter, indicators that include inputs are materials and resources used to implement policies. These resources are in the form of human resources, supporting resources and basic materials used to implement the program, and funds.

##### a. Human Resources

- 1) Staff. Resources are all the potentials they have to carry out work in accordance with their field of work effectively and efficiently in accordance with applicable regulations. The resources here include staff and also clients who are in the KOPA NGO. The staff who are here do not have a background as social workers or other social science graduates, all of whom are here because of their concern and concern for the fate of the children in Kampung Aur. There are no special requirements to become a staff at KOPA, as long as he has the will, everyone can become a staff at KOPA. Even the chairman of the KOPA NGO, Mr. Syafri Tanjung, is only a high school graduate. According to the confession of informant I, Mr. Syafri, that the number of staff at KOPA itself is not enough. Because the staff at KOPA are still changing or not permanent. Because everything is based on volunteerism and is not permanent, especially as staff here there is no salary, even for social workers KOPA does not have it, they only hope for volunteers or students from universities who usually come to KOPA to bring materials or counseling.
- 2) Client. Apart from the staff who become human resources that will be discussed here is the client itself. The number of children who often participate in activities at KOPA itself is approximately 60 children, but the recorded are around 40 children. They don't stay at KOPA and only stop at KOPA when there are activities going on, because some of them still have families although there are those who do not have parents. They come from various backgrounds, both orphans, orphans, orphans, underprivileged, broken homes and so on. Such family backgrounds encourage some of these children to work on the streets, some selling newspapers, selling cakes, shining shoes, buskers, selling coffee and others. Those who join are from 5 to 16 years old. There are no special requirements for children to participate in KOPA activities, as long as the children have the will they can participate in KOPA activities.

##### b. Support Resources

The supporting resources referred to here are the facilities and infrastructure or facilities contained in KOPA that are useful to support the ongoing program, including the funding. The KOPA NGO itself is a building with an area of 8x4 square meters. Inside there are ten study tables, a cupboard for storing files, two bookshelves, a computer, a television, and on the walls of KOPA there are posters, and a blackboard. rent, not own.

KOPA funds come from collaboration with several parties, such as sub-districts, urban villages and the community in Kampung Aur. There are also donors who provide regular monthly costs, although not much. The assistance provided is usually in the form of salaries for PAUD teachers, and provides facilities

#### 3.2 Process Evaluation

In this aspect, it contains about how policies are transformed into a program. As explained in the previous chapter on children's rights, including the right to education, health services, spiritual and social. Based on the research that has been done, the existing programs at KOPA include: additional school education, religious education in moral and moral formation, health examination programs and training and skills programs.

In the educational program there is an additional tutoring program which is usually held every Friday and Saturday. This activity is usually carried out by students from UMSU who serve as teachers at KOPA. Additional lessons are conducted by children aimed at increasing understanding and deepening of the material of a subject. Additional lessons provided are about school lessons

such as English lessons, mathematics and others or helping children in doing homework given by the school, if there are children -children who do not understand.

According to Informant IV, who has been participating in the program for about 2 years, this program is very helpful for him. Because at school he likes not to understand when the teacher explains because the teaching method is fast and the class conditions are not conducive. Meanwhile, if the tutoring is more focused if you want to ask the instructors.

### **3.3 Evaluation of Outputs (Results)**

Evaluation of results is one way to measure the level of success of a program that has been implemented. In evaluating these results, the authors used a measure of changes in children's behavior after joining the KOPA NGO.

The street children program at KOPA aims to increase independence and foster a spirit of life for children. KOPA is also expected to be a shelter for street children to get a sense of security and comfort for children who are used to facing the harshness of life on the streets. In addition, the program at KOPA also gives children the skills, confidence and courage that will be useful when they grow up. These activities are also expected to gradually reduce the time children are on the streets.

More specifically, the behavioral changes or long-term impacts that street children get after the presence of the KOPA NGO are as follows:

#### **a. Increase Confidence and Skills**

Skills are an effort to improve knowledge, attitudes and abilities that allow a person to learn and be able to live independently in living his life. At KOPA, children are provided with training and skills that aim to enable children to do something useful for themselves, for children and for society. Thus, they can gain confidence that they are capable of doing or making something that they can be proud of. Some of the children claimed to have been able to make several skills, one of which was Informant VI who participated in the screen printing activity. He admitted that he had succeeded in screen printing 5 glasses.

#### **b. Discipline**

Children are also applied to praying in congregation in the mosque. By praying at the mosque, so the children learn to be disciplined in time. When the time for prayer has arrived, they immediately move to the mosque. Maha Esa. If they had to be invited or encouraged in advance to pray, in the future they are expected to do it on their own consciousness and that is slowly starting to show.

#### **c. Increased Education Level**

In order to help make KOPA children understand the lessons at school, KOPA organizes activities in the form of additional lessons. From this program, it is hoped that children will better understand and explore school lessons that they do not understand. So that it can help them in dealing with exam questions later, or can improve achievement in class. The results of this program were disclosed by Informant IV and Informant VII who claimed that his ranking increased after taking additional lessons at KOPA.

### **3.4 Outcomes Evaluation**

Outcomes are the impact of the program results that have been given. Can the impact of the program be felt by the client and the people around him. This was also expressed by the children who admitted that there was a change in their attitude and achievement in school. However, from the screen printing skills program, none of them have sold their screen printing results. So they are only limited to screen printing and do not want to make this screen printing a source of livelihood.

## **4. CONCLUSION**

Input Evaluation, when viewed from the input indicators, there are still many shortcomings, such as

the lack of staff and the absence of professional social workers in running the program. Furthermore, there is still a lack of funding sources so that sometimes the program is delayed. Process Evaluation, furthermore, the program process indicators have been running properly. However, the time has not been scheduled regularly because there is no permanent management from the KOPA. Output Evaluation, so far, the results of the program have been felt by KOPA students. Such as no longer playing until late at night, congregational prayers at the mosque which have begun to be routinely carried out, improved school performance due to additional tutoring programs, increasing the skills possessed by children, and reducing their time on the streets although it is still small and not too significant. Outcomes Evaluation, the indicators of outcomes or positive impacts received by students so far are the emergence of children's awareness in behavior such as according to their parents. However, there are no children who make screen printing and sewing as their source of livelihood to replace their work on the streets.

So it can be concluded that the street children program in the KOPA NGO has been running well although there are still shortcomings, especially in the input section in the form of funds and facilities. But judging from the results that have been achieved, according to the author, this program deserves to be continued.

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