

The Interconnectedness of the Social Construction in the Process of Dehumanization of Street Children in the City of Yogyakarta

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Keywords: Social Construction, Dehumanization, Street Children.

Abstract: The existence of the street to survive causes the child in bad condition. This resulted in the children being in the limitations of economic conditions that could reduce the rights of the child. Child's life on the streets can be pushed toward dehumanization because the learning process of the child always happens on the streets full of risk. This research aims to analyze the social construction that can lead to street children experience dehumanization. This qualitative descriptive study using a case study which is explanatory. For the informant used the maximum variation sampling. Data collection is done using observation, interview, and documentation. Data validation is done using triangulation of data sources. The results showed children from the category of children of the street and a part of street family experience the process of dehumanization because the child in her life feel that there is no longer the right solution to survive apart from the life of the streets. While street children from the category of children on the street are not subjected to dehumanizing because children are still getting more attention from parents and children assume the street, not the place to survive but to seek additional income.

1 INTRODUCTION

Children should have the right to get education, care and affection were forced to live in the way, with all the risks faced every day. A variety of factors underlying causes of children for forced to live on the streets. According to Demartoto, the number of street children did not experience a decline automatically from year to year, even shows the condition of more concern (Demartoto, 2012)

The condition marginal position felt by street children. The influence of life the streets on the process the development of kids have an impact on the process understanding children to identity they in the community. Influence street life for the child development have an impact on the process of understanding the identity themselves in the community. According to our empirical knowledge of mankind, could not conceivably be detached from the outpouring of himself continuously into the current world (Berger P. L., 1991)

In the process of socialization of a child of the streets will always identify all forms of discrimination, isolation, economic limitations, isolation, economic constraints, as well as various forms of activity that happen on the streets. The

circumstances experienced by one or a group of people because of the lack of jobs and a steady income Pressure and a big risk on the street will affect thus causing a or group of people are not able to meet the needs of food, clothing and housing in decent (Haryono, 2012). Construction thought street children as evidenced through the form of a decision to take to the streets. The decision of the marginalization of forms received from the community. The identity of the street children are still hard to be accepted as part of the social structure due to the construction of a thinking society still considers street children are naughty child representation, criminal, slums and poor. Such is the form of dehumanization that street children received due to social construction that happened to street children and received from the community widely.

According to the data of the Social Department of manpower and transmigration (dinsosakertrans) of Yogyakarta city, the number of street children difficult to ascertain because they tend to be frequently moved around from city to city. Those activities do street children because children are vulnerable to experiencing discrimination from the various parties, as well as in the environment area of mastery going on the streets.

Table 1: The amount of Data on street children in the city of the year 2012-2015.

No	Subdistrict	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Mantrijeron	3	1	0	0
2.	Kraton	7	0	0	0
3.	Mergangsan	7	5	2	2
4.	Umbulharjo	38	8	5	0
5.	Kotagede	1	1	1	1
6.	Gondokusuman	26	2	0	0
7.	Danurejan	34	1	0	0
8.	Pakualaman	2	0	0	0
9.	Gondomanan	1	1	1	2
10.	Ngampilan	18	7	7	5
11.	Wirobrajan	0	0	0	4
12.	Gedongtengen	8	3	3	3
13.	Jetis	39	17	17	5
14.	Tegalrejo	30	12	18	20
	Total	214	58	54	42

The number of street children in the city of Yogyakarta, according to the table above shows the numbers decline, but it does not directly describe the reality of the situation. The fact is there are still many children who do a Street activity, such as busking and begging. It's just, when first the way kids indeed are always found at the intersection, at the t-junction of the roads, and tend to be more like a huddle, its mobility high street children now often sedentary and not dwell in one place to avoid the reach of the authorities. The context of street children will not be far away from the problems of poverty, street children and has considered the conditions, and can only survive in conditions of the underprivileged.

The poverty suffered by the communities it is considered to have been a fate and not possible, therefore humans and society must adjust themselves from poverty that, in order not to feel the disquiet souls or prolonged frustration. Man and society surrender to fate and being do not need to use the resources in their environment to change the fate of it. Based on the notion of poverty, that the poor person becomes affected by the socio-cultural factors.

Poverty causes limitations in various aspects of life. A positive reaction and adaptation need to be done by individuals who were in the lowest poverty line. In the viewing angle, an anthropologist said that easier to eradication of poverty than culture poverty (Lewis, 1993)

Research gap found in the research is the context of the problem election think street children at the child social construction of the streets that affect the dehumanization. While research positions in it are focused on the relatedness explanation social construct of various the experience of being alive a child when being on the road that leads to the concept of dehumanization. In this case, dehumanization are

evident in the identification process and the concept of behavior think children about the life of the streets. In this study attempts to described forms category street children in the city Yogyakarta; Analyzing child social construction the roads around town the Yogyakarta Analyzing dehumanization happened to street children in the city Yogyakarta; And analyze the social construction of the process of dehumanization street children in the city Yogyakarta.

The theory construction social according to Berger and Luckmann, there is two basic object reality related to knowledge, the subjective reality, and objective reality. Subjective reality of knowledge individual. Besides, Reality subjective is construction definition reality owned individuals and in construction through a process internalization. The subjective reality that owned each individual is a basis of to get involved in the process of externalization, or process of social interaction with other individuals in a social structure. Through a process externalization, an individual collectively capable do objectivation and bring up a construction of objective reality is new (Poloma, 2004).

The concept of dehumanization in this research refers to a case culture poverty described by Oscar Lewis. According to Oscar Lewis (Lewis, 1993), culture poverty is an adaptation or adjustment and is a reaction the poor of position marginal they in the society was high, very individualizing, and characterized by capitalism. Oscar Lewis (Lewis, 1993) stated that culture these reflect an efforts to overcome the feeling of despair and without hope, who was the embodiment of that consciousness impossible can gain success in life in accordance with the values and the purpose of the community more extensive.

Oscar Lewis (Lewis, 1993) also explains that culture poverty is not only is an adaptation to a set of the terms of the objective of the wider because once culture had grown up, she tends to preserve himself from generation to generation through their influence on children.

2 METHODS

Research descriptive this qualitative in a case study. Case study chosen because in general may give access or a broad to researchers to review in depth, detail, intensified and comprehensive to unit subjects that are street children who exertion in the city Yogyakarta. (Yin, 2011) Informants were 15 street children as informants main.As for informants

supporters of the family, brother, a mentor was 6 people for the purpose of triangulation data. Researchers also interviewed representatives from the dept. of social city Yogyakarta. Data collection is done using observation, interviews, and documentation. Data validation carried out using triangulation data sources, while in the data analysis using a technique of the data analysis interactive model. How to compile the maximum variation sampling is a researcher taking informants have different characteristics (Slamet, 2006). In this research, the validity of the data obtained through a model triangulation of the sources and use of reference material in order to support the data has been collected so as to be tested the truth.

3 ETHICAL CLEARANCE

To protect identity street children as the subject of study, and all the data and information obtained from informants guarded election secrecy and only used for research.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Street children of the study in this research were street children derived from category children of the street, children on street, and a part of the street family. In the category of the children streets the decision to living in the loss of attention because of parents when the automatic primary missing children will triangulate the source activity and other assistance to help solve problems and providing for his life. Children may instead choose to rest on the roadside or a public place for it could not have a house. How to survive street children when night this category is to sleep in any a place like, the outskirts of the store, terminal, bridge together community street children other. But, the process not settled but nomadic or move. In this context, street children represent that the street is the most qualified to survive.

The majority of street children found to come from a with the economy poor. On a street child category, the children on street still live or return to parents house with a period of different. There are the findings of the parents who do not know the children in the streets means the process children affected the environment peers. There are finding that parents let the children in the streets for the money because they are considered the activity benefiting family economy. Reasons to stay home parents are different depending on the need for street children some

children still sleeping beds in the parents and intensity meeting with the families of despite a period of a time difference. When there are finding street children this category not yet back to parents house, they survive in public places at night.

The category of street children have typical more complex, relating to supervision related parents the activities, the decision to back home, the survive and a view to being on the road. The process of dehumanization street children was due to the social construction of his personal and community. In personal all the activity in the streets would affect the process of understanding children about the existence of himself. Children will feel oppressed and discriminated because some to limited access owned. The social construction can be seen through several phases namely externalization, objectivation, and internalization. To the process externalization street children category *children of the street* all problems economy of a family as divorce parents expressed street children through renunciation to be in the socialization primary long-term. The same thing perceived street children when there is a solicitation to go in the street of people you simply have been credible as while street children of seeing reality environment that lives the streets it turns out that can provide solutions, children will experience externalization in the decision-making process.

In another finding, construction happening in the society at the externalization happened to street children category *children on street* identified by environmental factors their peers much give impact on the process externalization street children this category. All forms of activity expressed by the children in the only around the desired such as by increasing allowances. At process externalization this street children feel that with enough money his pocket itself a means of also helped parents, although parents are these activities. Street children in this category can also express themselves on the street because of economic needs parents or demands.

To a street kid category *a part of street family* the process externalization created resulting from conditions of a child who made all in the parents expressed by choice single. There are the finding that children with itself will help in the parents, although not have to were sent by parents. This proved that externalization happened on child category *a part of street family*.

Besides, the process of objectivation street children seen in the category of children of the street is when children take the decision to live in the street is an urgent need, there is no other choice, and that makes difference for her to realize that life on the

streets is an election being objective. The process occurs when objectivation street children in the category of children on street children identified when understanding that street activities could add additional income. The process of objectivation also can occur in older people who actually do not allow children not knowing or children activities at first but finally, parents do not take the attitude more. In the category, the process from a part of the street family objectivation understood with limited choice besides must follow the activity of the street parents. The child feels no purpose in addition to follow directions and activities parents in the street.

Construction other social aspects that occur in street children found on the internalization when the category children of street felt more comfortable being on the road although have to live with the condition limited and with all risk faced by. The concept of internalization other in understand street children category children on the street when doing the streets daily activities although some parents do not send them to go in the street. At this child the view that the condition of the road is placed favorable and could add to their income although children this category the majority still cared for by family. Dehumanization very seen in street children category a part of the street family when the introduction of life the streets given to young kids will internalization into the availability to be faced. Dehumanization occurring in street children which occur because the process construction social can study from various aspects found through.

4.1 Isolation

Children experienced dehumanization seen in forms isolation, at this stage there is the finding that parents does not allow children to perform the activities of other than activities they can make money, isolation occurred due to the socialization process primary. Another point is when the process inbreeding happened in the life of the streets, this is a form of isolation in the context of biological. Children will be isolated by the condition of being very poor, evidenced by awareness of self with minimal to is very confident positive or the spirit is in change fate. Researchers found that the isolation process that occurs in street children leads to some parts found from interviews, as revealed by CH "For parents whose children are not allowed, usually his parents feel disturbed when his son we accompanied, even our volunteers had time to be slapped the parents of street children because parents feel their income is reduced because it is targeted a day 100 thousand, whereas the child is still 9 years old" As expressed CH, there is a form of street children isolation obtained through the prohibition of children to follow

programs run by a caring community with the fate of street children.

4.1.1 Aspirations weak

Aspirations very weak indicated by opinion that lead to street children feel marginalised and more choose not to give an opinion and their demand, street children do not give aspirations leading to pengembangan itself up to himself, street children this category seems not concerned with existing conditions and not trying to change into a better direction aspirations delivered weak and only refer best interest in the life patterns of the family were in the streets. The internet: ask to more be noticed the condition and his life with more often help them. The main element of aspiration is not used to give concern related to development process and forming the future of street children. the following excerpt from interview with SY "I do not know mas, useless to nuntut" In this case, SY responded that when street children give aspiration will not change their fate. SY feels marginalized and prefers not to give his opinion and aspirations.

4.1.2 Fatalistic

Street children in the can only be live in a way drape in the life of the streets, whatever happens in the streets, children impressed used to all limitations .street children of various categories of feel surrendered to the condition family life, The streets only escape from a the problem or the desire for personal children to get new livelihood, whatever fate in the development of self very high, evidenced by feel have no the problem when sick on the street to the elderly help .street children this category impressed surrender because street children feel that the activities carried out by on the street with parents as options end in undergo the process daily life.

4.1.3 Momentary orientation

Proved orientation a moment when they think that income he got more meaningful if it is used to buy things not really a primary needs. Nearly the same category of street children, the thought that income he got more meaningful if it is used to buy things not really a primary needs. Street children this category have orientation just because of it fate he told to live under regeneration poverty made he is unable to maximize earnings for useful activities for all the limitation. In the event of proven dehumanization through the orientation of future life would be very hard to found on the poor. There are several environmental factors that influence the orientation of the future of street children is reduced, such

interaction with the environment as well as low level support information about the future. Some excerpts of the interview conducted researchers to street children will explain it. "Yeah like this, anyway my money can already sing happy, create ate the same smoking" Staple street children who are supposed to be filled with not-so-mean for DN, He considered that the income that he get more meaning if used to purchase goods, which are in fact not become primary needs such as smoking.

4.1.4 Spirit very low

The spirit of low, found of various argument street children of the street, meaning delivered lead to orientation short term in terms of basic needs. It was done street children as an expression of inability to achieve the level of success high. This is the describe from children on street "I can ya just busking in the street, singing if only life bias if not Yes stay poor like this". The spirit of limited, impressed circumstantial made progress in terms of yourself. In these conditions street children want pattern activity better but did not have a passion for changing the activity.

4.1.5 The fighting very low

The fighting very low, street children this category consider the street activity as the ultimate. Pemahamannya is street children are very comfortable to singing for money or spend time on the street. Very low for the son of the street on category a part of the street family is dependent on the activities of parents in the streets. A pattern of low fighting nearly as regards the street activity as a major and should not be developed. Environmental factors were very significant in the process of purport street children to develop standard life.

Hard work is the way to do an embodiment of the process of motivation. In the context of street children are often lost because of the cultural motivation of the streets that provide comfort needs are basic, in this case the meaning it can inhibit the development of motivation. Here are some of the opinions delivered by the informant and street children, from category children of the street "Usually hang out around the lively malioboro if night in malioboro. Busking can taste good money while playing." The everyday activities of street children are just done with the Assembly and busking makes the development of motivation of life interrupted.

4.1.6 Motivation is Weak

Motivation to work hard very low because the socialization performed only with the same subject that is street children. And in a group street itself is

not formed strong motivation to changing patterns life into a better direction. Very low beside still depends on the activities of parents in the streets, many parents impressed surrender instead of calling his son to participate earning money on the street. Motivation to work hard low, but there are street children who have motivation saving based on the health condition of the mother.

4.2 Discrimination

The other dehumanization can be seen from restrictions, harassment, and oppression their activities also happens to a discovery that indicated there was discrimination street children women, discrimination leading to sexual harassment, but it is regarded as it is normal because of helplessness street children women in doing rejection. Rejection of the establishment of the shelter house in one of their in the city Yogyakarta may be regarded as forms of discrimination existence street children. Recognition street children feel that discrimination also experienced due to government policy is when street children must avoid the officers street children are everywhere.

4.3 Low education

Street children refuse to follow formal education are not free. Street children had had low in terms of intellectual hence street children at all have no need to go to school. "The school never at all, for what also, already stupid" The streets of all limitations regarded as learning.

4.4 Criminal behavior

The act of criminal behavior done merely negative liquor when gathered with friends the streets other , also found recognition street children often inhaling glue. "Hanging out with friends, when usually it togethers Yes just drinking liquor while smoking" Street children also practicing steal goods messenger but because of other people who have more power.

The links between construction social received street children will an impact to the process dehumanizing children and manifest in the value, principles, and lifestyle leading to upon an activity dehumanizing. All social process undertaken street children when was on the road have great influence on the development of his personality. At first there are various factors and reasons why the children took to the streets spent some or all his time in the streets. In this research found various categories of covering children of street, children on street, and a part of street family.

Each category has the unique characteristics of the origin of its own related, the factors causing took to the street, the activities of the streets, and the purpose of life on the street. Economic activities or living with a community street become the daily activity for street children. In this research all forms of the life patterns of the and the activities of street children in the capital regarded as a result of a social construct built in the public about the figure of street children in itself that then give them a major influence for by the individuals who were forced to live on the streets. Limitations of life on the streets cause the child suffered dehumanizing or oppression in the form of concrete or abstract of being imperceptible in plain view. For the identity of the suppression of street children happens and regenerate through life forms of discrimination.

In each category street children actually have awareness of self with full of to be able to meet basic needs, in order to survive are often street children have more concept externalization with indicated fatalistic on the fate of being endured and assume the street life as a last resort for his life. In the context of dehumanizing, externalization street children to exert an influence in an activity a child who department limited due to isolation, discrimination, access to education that is difficult and criminal behavior a result of the limitation of the fulfillment of a need. This has happened in the process of externalization street children who with self-awareness formed the reality that they are indeed marginalized in the structure of the community, streets become the final choice.

The form of objectivation also provided the major influence on the process externalization. Objectivation is the stage where human activity results in an objective reality that is out man. Status earned street children as the low-income classes give the concept of objectivation this understood by several categories street children. In the concept of objective reality it can be seen that street children impressed withdraw from a process of development life which in this case entitled to championed by the individuals. Street children have a perception that they are not required to occupy or enter in various access that they could only hold by society middle to upper class. This is shown to the low-interest street children to follow formal education. The reason was given by influenced by an awareness of position street children who objectively they consider and understand as a basis inability. Objectivation also in the low passive response street children to fix the economy. Street children feel that in their reality cannot fight for life and only hope help from among

other. Awareness of reality this is giving major influence on objectivation street children.

Simultaneously, the process externalization and objectivation run in at the same time as internalization. Internalization in the problem of dehumanizing this is the process of admission to the elements in told by street children. Socialization is the main cause in the form of the process internalization. Street children get understanding internalization through a process livelihood his routine. Street children will have sound judgment obtained in the concept of externalization and objectivation and shown through various expression obtained from the process of internalization. Expression revenue street children will live the streets formed and can be seen from various ways street children who have felt so welcome to spend his time in the streets. Each category subjected to the process internalization this is because street children feel there are more things benefit within the socialization process. When life on the streets children will assess all forms of activity, this would become the basic street children to learn how to survive well. social street children about poverty which eventually become patterns activity life leading to the process dehumanizing. The theory social construction used to help explain social construction street children about poverty which eventually become an activity the leading to the process dehumanizing.

Based on the research was in the context of street children before, this study found a different perspective in see cases of children street. The process of poverty, in fact, the burden street children do not only come from limited economic but also of the process dehumanization experienced by children when life on the streets. This is considered writer as a novelty in this research. Certainly this support to better understand forms poverty on the context street children. In terms of pattern activity, street children which are conducting work near the town of Yogyakarta understand that the selection of the decision to live in the way of because children not having other choice. The impact is children will be difficult to meet such needs as have to find a public place being at ease in around the town of Yogyakarta to rest, as at the fort vredeburg, stations, about fly over jombor, some traditional markets, etc. Meeting the needs of other also be established with the condition of being in limited, but for the son of enjoying these activities, therefore, dehumanizing appear as a result of construction child socially related life street.

Table 2: Social construction and dehumanization on street children.

Externalization	Objectivation	Internalization
Identified in the causes of and activity children on the street.	Understood as reality life the streets because of the limitation of the fulfillment of a need.	Due to understanding children about socialization going on in the street and sehari-hari activities on the street.

5 CONCLUSIONS

The research was, that in case the street children found three categories children of the street, children on street, and a part of the street family. In the doing concept, externalization, objectivation and internalization walking simultaneously into a construction think and be on a social reality. Data from the findings several categories street children covering children of the street, children on street, and a part of the street family. Each category street children have a difference in the causes of took to the streets, the decision to plunge into the streets, and problems another causing the choose the street as a place to survive. Street children the children of a street and a part of the street family tend to have the risk of excess when being on the road because it lives in such poor conditions, but to street children on street category turned in research findings still get attention or were ordered by parents and just think the street as a playing ground in the context of street children in the city Yogyakarta.

The practical implication of this research is to provide a new point of view in terms of looking at cases of poverty experienced by street children. From the results of research it turned out that street children feel more comfortable and enjoy a position of abject poverty that basically they are on the dehumanizing conditions. Theoretical implications in this research is revealing that the condition comes from not only the dehumanization of external factors in the concept of poverty, but dehumanization is also occur due to internal factors such as the culture of poverty experienced by street children. The next research recommendations that could be delivered is at the stage of the research context would be better if the focus of the subject directly to one of the categories of street children only.

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