

INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA DESIGN FOR STREET CHILDREN

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Abstract

Salah satu permasalahan yang umum di Indonesia adalah masalah perekonomian yang tidak merata. Terutama semenjak terjadinya Krisis moneter yang terjadi sejak pertengahan tahun 1997 di Indonesia. Krisis moneter mengakibatkan meningkatnya jumlah penduduk yang hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan menjadi sekitar 80 juta penduduk dan diperkirakan sekitar 20 juta angkatan kerja menganggur. Anak jalanan adalah anak yang menghabiskan waktu sebagian besar waktunya untuk melakukan kegiatan hidup sehari-hari baik untuk mencari nafkah atau berkeliaran di jalan atau tempat umum lainnya (Departemen Sosial, 2005). Berdasarkan hasil survei dan pemetaan sosial anak jalanan pada tahun 1999 yang dilakukan oleh Unika Atmajaya Jakarta dan Departemen Sosial dengan dukungan *Asia Development Bank*, jumlah anak jalanan adalah 39.861 orang, yang tersebar di 12 kota besar. Pada tahun 2004, menurut Pusat Data dan Informasi Kesejahteraan Sosial Departemen Sosial, jumlah anak jalanan sebesar 98.113 orang, yang tersebar di 30 provinsi. Khusus di wilayah Bandung kurang lebih berjumlah 5.500 anak jalanan (Sugiharto, 2004).

Masalah perekonomian yang tidak merata di Indonesia menyebabkan munculnya kalangan miskin yang tidak punya pekerjaan atau menganggur sehingga mengharuskan anak-anak bekerja di jalan demi membantu keluarganya. Sehingga membuat anak jalanan memutuskan untuk berhenti sekolah dan lebih banyak menghabiskan waktunya dijalanan. Kondisi kehidupan dijalanan yang identik dengan kekerasan, pelecehan seksual, narkoba, dll. Memiliki dampak buruk bagi perilaku anak. Anak – anak jalanan pada umumnya tidak dapat bertahan lama di rumah singgah di karenakan tidak terbiasa dengan keadaan rumah singgah yang jauh berbeda dengan kondisi kehidupan dijalanan. Hak asasi anak jalanan yang tidak terpenuhi sesuai dengan hak asasi anak menurut UU No.4 tahun 1979 tentang Kesejahteraan Anak dan UU No. 23 Tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak.

Untuk itu perlu di buat perancangan media pembelajaran yang dapat di pakai oleh rumah singgah untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagai sarana pembelajaran untuk dapat membantu membentuk perilaku dan etika anak jalanan ke arah yang lebih baik serta mengajari mereka betapa pentingnya sekolah bagi masa depan dan cita-cita mereka.

Teknik pengumpulan data yang di pakai adalah observasi lapangan dan wawancara dengan Dinas Sosial Bandung terkait tentang anak jalanan serta studi literatur lewat media internet terkait tentang anak jalanan.

Street children are children who spent most of his time to perform activities of daily living either for a living or loitering in the street or other public place (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2005). Based on the survey results and social mapping of street children in 1999 were carried out by Unika Atma Jaya Jakarta and Social Affairs with the support of Asian Development Bank, number of street children is 39,861 people, spread across 12 major cities. In 2004, according to the Center for Data and

Information Department of Social Welfare, the number of street children by 98 113 people, spread across 30 provinces. Specifically in the Bandung area totaling approximately 5,500 street children (Sugiharto, 2004).

Uneven economic problems in Indonesia led to the emergence of the poor who do not have a job or are unemployed so the children have to working on the street to help there family. That making the street children decided to quit school and spent more time on the streets. Rights of street children are not being met in accordance with the child's rights under Act No. 4 of 1979 on Child Welfare and the Law. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. Conditions of life on the streets is synonymous with violence, sexual abuse, drugs, etc.. Have a negative effect on children's behavior. Street children usually can not stay at the home learning because home learning are much different from the conditions of life on the streets.

To the need to create a design of instructional media that can be used by shelters to be used as a learning tool to be able to help shape the behavior and ethics of street children towards a better and teach them how important school for the future and their ideals.

Data collection techniques in use are field observations and interviews with Social Services related Bandung on street children as well as the study of literature through the medium of internet related on street children.

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