

Dinamika pemberdayaan "anak-anak pinggiran" studi kasus proses kreatif di sanggar anak akar cawang, jakarta

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Abstrak

This study discusses anak pinggiran who survive for life in the city of Jakarta which is growing into a capitalistic city. The existence of such children in big cities, especially in the cities of developing countries, as a matter of fact, has been a global phenomenon, that means their presence in such cities is almost unavoidable. The term of anak pinggiran here refers to urban children who because of poverty have got very bad living conditions and very limited access to societal resources, such as education and play grounds, provided by the city. Anak pinggiran covers two groups of poor children surviving for life in Jakarta, namely street children and those living in slum areas. Among thousands of such children found in Jakarta, some are recruited by Sanggar Anak Akar, one of the non-governmental institutions which takes care of the children's life. Those who are recruited are then called anak Sanggar.

Sanggar recruits the children and gathers them in some rumah terbuka (open houses) situated close to the locations where the children live or survive. The children of the communities around the open houses are called basic community, and so far Sanggar has had coordination with five basic communities, namely Jatinegara, Cakung, Penas Lama, Rawa Panjang, and Bantar Gebang Bekasi. Within these communities the children are trained and educated with an intention of elaborating and developing their potentials. Periodically, usually on Sundays, they are brought to Sanggar, a bigger open house, which has been the center of activities and information. In Sanggar the children have some exercises in, among other things, drama, music, journalism, and English classes. The children are freed to choose what activity(ies) they prefer to join. The freedom of choosing activity(ies) is intended to create children's intrinsic motivation because such a motivation will be able to make them join the activities happily, seriously, and full of enthusiasm.

This study is intended to observe and explore the changes of the children's behavior and attitude after being trained and educated through the various activities which take place in Sanggar and other places as well. Besides, it is also intended to see, if any, the children's aspiration for a better life in the future. During the research period, from December 1999 to July 2000, I tried to be among the children as much as possible