

Problems Through A Green Economic System Approach

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Abstract

Economic development will develop quickly if a green economic system is adopted. a green economic system that is oriented towards the relationship between ecosystem nature and the presence of human resource elements by prioritizing knowledge and technology. Changes in the economy from previously only about profit and welfare to a green economy that has environmental principles. Samarinda, as a supporting city for IKN, is one of the cities in East Kalimantan Province which is the center of attention for rice competitions. It cannot be denied that many immigrants who come do not bring the skills to become PMKS in Samarinda City. Referring to the principles of a green economy, namely prioritize quality, follow nature, waste can be recycled etc. The problem formulation of this research is regarding the legal arrangements for handling and handling empowerment people with social welfare problems in the form of policing in green spaces and what form of policy the Samarinda City Government takes in empowering people with social welfare problems through a green economy approach that prioritizes a livable city structure. The aim of this research is to find out legal regulations from an administrative and criminal perspective even civil law due to the relationship between the Samarinda City Government and the Community Incumbent Social Welfare Issues. Apart from that, to analyze the policy formulation of the Samarinda City government which prioritizes structuring room cities to reduce the risk of environmental damage. The conclusion of this research is that in terms of the legal structure it is adequate, where the Samarinda City Social Service is to assist in terms of empowerment while the Satpol-PP is tasked with carrying out handling. Substance the law is still there Not yet adequate, one of which is that the old regional regulations are still used and there are no guardians. Meanwhile, legal culture is also becoming Wrong Where is education for the community so that not giving money to PMKS and the lack of deterrent not giving money to PMKS and the lack of deterrent effect on those who have received training.

I. Introduction

As a buffer city for the capital city of the archipelago, Samarinda is one of the strategic cities where the existence of the city of Samarinda has become a request for immigrants from various regions to try their luck in the city of Samarinda. It cannot be denied that the establishment of the capital city of the archipelago or IKN has become an attraction in itself. immigrant residents. This is not the only time, the city of Samarinda has long been inhabited by multi-ethnic groups, so there is a lot of ethnic diversity in it. Apart from that, what needs to be seen from the City of Samarinda itself is its social problems. One of them concerns people with social welfare problems.

Before going too far, it's better if we try to equalize perceptions regarding the definition of PMKS. If you look at Article 1 number 13 of the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for Data Collection and Data Management for Persons with Social Welfare Problems and Potential and Sources of Welfare, that what is meant by PMKS are individuals, families, groups and/or communities who, due to obstacles, difficulties or disturbances, are unable to carry out their social functions, so that life needs, both physical, spiritual and social, cannot be met adequately and fairly.

So what is in Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 8 of 2012, there is a condition felt by individuals (in this case also families), groups and communities who feel an obstacle or difficulty in accessing or carrying out their social functions, and feel that there are things that are not fulfilled in their lives, both physically and spiritually. even social interactions. It cannot be denied that there are many types of PMKS, including: Abandoned toddlers, Abandoned Children, Children in Conflict with the Law, Street Children (Anjal), Children with Disabilities, Children who are Victims of Violence, Children who need Special Protection, continued Abandoned Age, Persons with Disabilities, Destitute Persons, Homeless People, Beggars, Scavengers, Minority Groups, Former Residents of Correctional Institutions. People with HIV/AIDS, Victims of Drug Abuse, Victims of Trafficking, Victims of Violence, Migrant Workers with Social Problems, Victims of Natural Disasters, Victims of Social Disasters, Women who are Socioeconomically Prone, the Poor, Families with Social Psychological Problems, and Remote Indigenous Communities. There are 26 types of PMKS in accordance with Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 8 years 12, with various criteria.

In this research, the focus is only on Street Children, which are included in the PMKS Type of Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 8 of 2012. Apart from that, it cannot be denied that Samarinda City still has many street children who work at the intersection of 4 red lights, spread across various streets in Samarinda City.

In accordance with Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 8 of 2012, Street Children are children who are vulnerable to working on the streets, children who work on the streets, and/or children who work and live on the streets who spend most of their time carrying out daily life activities. Street children are identified according to the criteria, namely first, spending most of their time on the streets and in public places; Second, earning a living and/or wandering around on the streets or in public places.

Regarding the activities that street children usually carry out, they are shoe shiners, hawkers, brokers, selling newspapers or magazines, washing vehicles, scavengers, buskers, coolies, umbrella rentals, car wipers and service sellers. Street children often experience problems while on the street, namely becoming victims of exploitation, being prone to accidents, being arrested by officers, having conflicts with other street children, participating or being involved in criminal acts and being rejected by society because they damage or pollute the environment. So it cannot be denied that there are several factors for children working on the streets. The first factor concerns the problem of being lazy, not wanting to work, not being mentally strong, and being mentally handicapped. Meanwhile, the second factor is the existence of economic, geographical, social, educational, psychological, cultural, environmental and religious problems.

Therefore, a new solution is needed using various approaches. In this research the author tries to use a green economic system approach, where the green economy itself is an economy that is based on low carbon emissions, saves resources, and is inclusive of social problems. (Anisa, 2020). So one of the focuses of the green economy is on handling and empowering social problems. It cannot be denied that the green economy encourages investment in the environmental realm to provide welfare for the poor.

If you look at the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), UNEP is the main organization within the UN for the environmental sector. That the green economy is there is a process of reconfiguration between business and infrastructure to provide a better return on investment in natural, human and economic capital, and at the same time it must also be able to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and there is the possibility of using fewer natural resources which exists. Apart from that, green economics is based on the basic knowledge of ecological economics which emphasizes the economic dependence of humans on natural ecosystems and the effects of human economic activity on global existence. warning (Mia, 2023).

So that **Research Urgency** This is related to the existence of PMKS that appeared in Samarinda City, which in fact the Government is realizing the vision of a calm, neat, safe and comfortable city (TEPIAN). So there are several internal and external factors that lead to PMKS, including low levels of education, physical or mental limitations, natural disasters, government policies and the environment, so this is not in line with IKN development that uses the Smart City concept. So far, the Government's policy in handling PMKS is still at the stage of a moral approach to the PMKS Group. However, it has not yet reached the stage of using other approaches, especially in the realm of community empowerment based on developing the quality of human resources that implements a green economic system culture.

2. Research Method

The research method is a scientific activity based on certain methods, systematics and thinking which aims to study one or several particular legal phenomena by analyzing them. Therefore, the research method used includes several steps below: Based on the title, this type of research is sociological juridical research. Juridical sociology is an approach based on binding norms or regulations, so it is hoped that from this type of research it can be seen how law which

is empirically a symptom of society can be studied as a causal variable that gives rise to reason consequences on various aspects of social life (Huda, 2021). This type of research uses primary data and secondary data, where the data is obtained directly from the source so that it is still raw data. The research locations that will be carried out are in the Samarinda City area, namely: Simpang Tiga Slamet Riyadi (Simpang Muara) In everyday life you can find many street children, beggars and buskers. Jl. Prince Antasari (Simpang 4 Air Putih) There are also many street children, beggars and newspaper sellers.

Based on the nature of this research, after collecting the data it will then be analyzed using content analysis (*content analysis*). This analysis contains the content and form of positive law as well as field studies, this builds the author's activities to determine the content or meaning of what rules will be used as a reference in resolving legal problems in the subject to be researched. Meanwhile, the author draws conclusions using the deductive method, namely drawing conclusions from a general form to a specific form, to describe the Government's policy in handling and empowering street children, beggars and homeless people in Samarinda City.

3. Results and Discussion

A. Legal Regulations Regarding Handling People with Social Welfare Problems in Samarinda City

If you look at Article 28 H concerning the rights and obligations of Indonesian citizens, namely: (1) everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, live in a place and have a good and healthy living environment and has the right to receive health services. (2) everyone has the right to receive special facilities and treatment to obtain the same opportunities and benefits in order to achieve equality and justice. (3) every person has the right to social security which enables his/her full development as a human being with dignity. So that the state has responsibility for handling people with social welfare problems within community units.

Furthermore, in Article 1 paragraph 1 of Law no. 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare is the condition of meeting the material, spiritual and spiritual needs of citizens so that they can live a decent life and are able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions. So there are several ways to overcome social welfare problems, including social rehabilitation, social protection, social empowerment and social security (David, 2021).

Apart from that, according to PERMENSOS RI No. 8 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for Data Collection and Data Management for People with Social Welfare problems and potential sources of social welfare, PMKS can be identified through seven strategic issues: (1) poor people, (2) neglected elderly, (3) disabled people, (4) neglected children , (5) street children, (6) abandoned children under five, and (7) homeless people and beggars or homeless people.

It can be seen that the rules regarding the fulfillment of social welfare in a society are already contained in the law, so that at the PERMENSOS stage they begin to be identified to determine who falls into the PMKS category, the aim of which is to make it easier for the government to implement its programs according to its needs. Regarding the development of social welfare, it is an integral part of national development, and also participates in improving the quality of life in the Indonesian nation. Without a social welfare development program, it will be difficult to determine which activities are priorities and which can be temporarily covered in terms of PMKS processing because resources are still limited, especially time, costs and labor. So it cannot be denied that the social welfare situation in Indonesia can be seen in the Human Development Index (Rofiaty, 2020). The obstacles experienced in developing social welfare also need to be taken into consideration because the problems of people with welfare problems occur in almost all cities in Indonesia, so that constraints on costs, resources and time are important.

As a supporting city for IKN, Samarinda cannot be separated from social problems, one of which is regarding People with Social Welfare Problems or commonly abbreviated as PMKS. Of the various types of PMKS that are still dominant in Samarinda City, they are street children, beggars and homeless people. It cannot be denied that the spread of PMKS, especially street children, beggars and homeless people, is spread across various places in Samarinda City. The distribution is located at Simpang 4 Jalan, in a park area, and in a shopping center area.

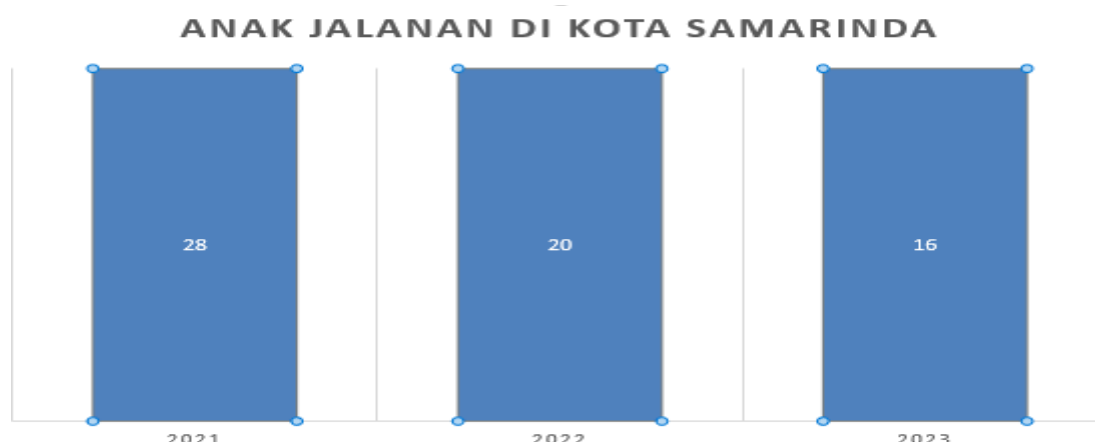


Figure 1. Street Children Data

Source processed: 2021,2022 & 2023

Based on the table above, data from the Samarinda City Social Service, this data was obtained, a screening was carried out by the Satpol-PP after which it was handed over to the Samarinda City Social Service. These street children were caught by Satpol-PP spread across Samarinda City, including: Simpang 3 Jl. Slamet Riyadi or commonly known as Simpang Muara and Jl. Pangeran Antasari (Simpang 4 Air Putih).

Several children selling on Jalan Karang Asam, Samarinda City, East Kalimantan Province. A child named Rizki, 9 years old, sells nuts, the price of which is five thousand rupiah. Based on Rizki's interview, there are several problems, namely regarding the nominal price sold, RK does not understand the nominal value of money at all, which makes it difficult for him to determine the amount or total. the overall result. RK himself also admitted that his parents told him to sell and had to sacrifice his education, or in other words, Rizki didn't even go to school and at 9 years old he should have entered elementary school. RK also sells from morning to night and is always moving from place to place. If there are law enforcement officers, especially Satpol PP Rizki, they can be said to be very skilled at being able to run to residential areas while waiting for Satpol PP to leave.

Next, AN is a street child who is 8 years old, he goes to school in Teluk Lerong, but he doesn't know the name of his elementary school. When he was in grade 2, he said that he was selling because his parents told him to. Just like RK. AN doesn't even know the price of the units he sells. So he doesn't understand the total sales per day, because that's his parents' business. As we know, AN is the same as RK, he moves around to sell and if the Satpol-PP come they run and hide in residential areas.

The next street child is HK who is 4 years old, he also lives in Samarinda, precisely in Teluk Lerong, and he is not yet at school, but this street child has the intention of going to school when he is the right age. Just like RK and AN, HK himself still doesn't know the amount of money and the total sales he gets in a day, the author tries to buy one of his sales, with Rp. 20,000 because the selling unit price is Rp. 5000, the author bought four macaroni, totaling 4, and Haikal gave me an installment of Rp. 5000. Just like the others, if there are Satpol-PP, they run to residential areas (AN, RK dan HK).

The fact that the interviews of the three children were in the same location gives the author an idea, one of which is regarding their age, which is still considered children in accordance with Article 1 point 1 of Law N0. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection states that a child is someone who is not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb. On the other hand, their level of education is quite influential in their daily lives where they sell things related to mathematics or calculations to help them sell their wares. The health level of those who mostly live on the streets, especially like RK and HK, who have to sell on the streets all day while walking around can cause health risks, especially regarding pollution and dust on the streets, they are also not equipped with masks when selling. Finally, regarding the level of safety, living on the streets carries a lot of risks, especially regarding the safety of vehicles and adults who work in the same profession as them. In addition, if there is a Satpol-PP, they have to run to save themselves so they don't get caught, making their level of alertness towards passing vehicles neglected.

The aspects mentioned all refer to Article 1 point 2 of Law N0. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. That child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they continue to live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity, and receive protection from

violence and discrimination.

The aim of development regarding street children, beggars and homeless people in Samarinda City is to suppress, eliminate, reduce and prevent the spread of homeless people, beggars and street children so as to create public order. Sadly, there are still obstacles and obstacles in the implementation of this regional regulation, where enforcement of the regulations is still not effective due to limited authority. The phenomenon of homelessness, beggars and street children is generally closely correlated with the level of poverty, unemployment and school dropout rates in an area, where the higher the level of poverty, unemployment and school dropout rate in an area, the more it will influence the increase in homeless people, beggars and children. street.

Data on the growth of homeless people, beggars and street children in Samarinda City shows a decrease in the number of street children from year to year, but there are things that are different about homeless people and beggars, the growth graph is similar to the graph of the poverty rate and open unemployment rate in Samarinda City.

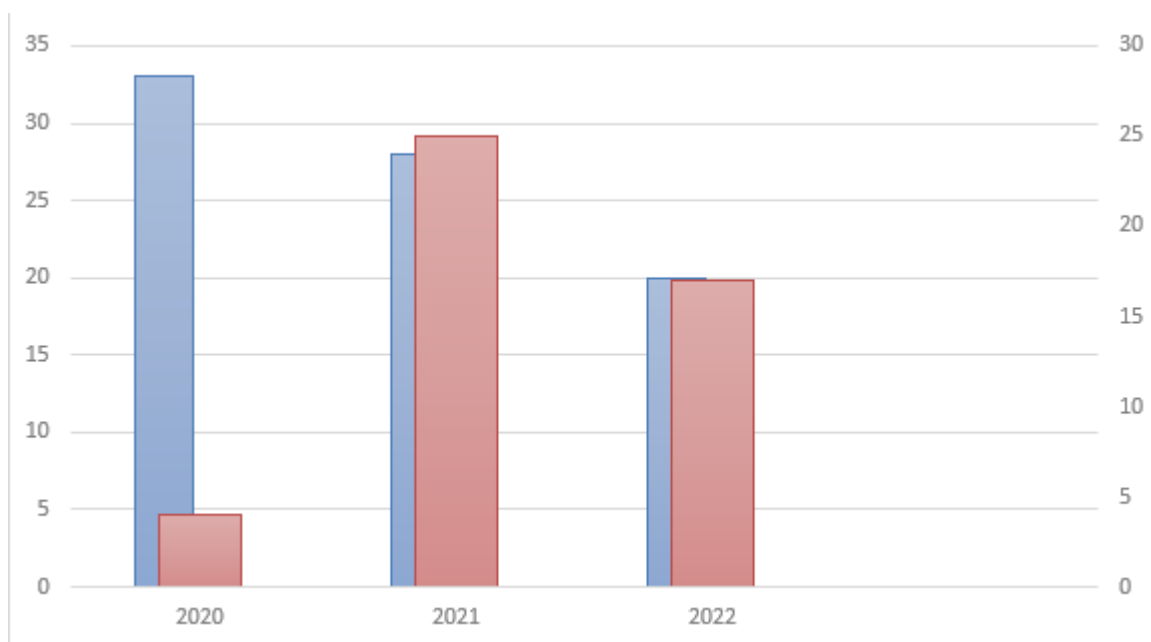


Figure 2. Street & Scattered Children

Source: Department of Social Affairs and Community Empowerment 2023

The problem of homelessness and beggars is a social problem phenomenon which is a side effect of the National Development process, so the response needs to be coordinated in cross-sectoral, regional programs, with a comprehensive approach both between professions and between agencies accompanied by active participation from Public. The efforts that have been made by the Samarinda City Satpol PP are to carry out routine patrols a day (morning, afternoon, evening) by deploying members to 8 vulnerable points, one of which is the Antasari intersection, Cendana intersection 4 and Muara intersection, starting with early detection. Samarinda City Satpol PP also

coordinates with the Social Service, police and TNI. Several times the TNI-POLRI have been involved in handling street children, beggars and homeless people or PMKS. If at any time it is suspected that there has been a criminal act then the case is handed over to the Police. This once happened in Simpang Muara at that time the Satpol-PP coordinated with the Samarinda City Social Service, Police, Subdistrict, District, and Local RT to take action. There are rentals which are strongly suspected to have been contracted by PMKS, especially street children, beggars and homeless people, in order to be closer to their work. It cannot be denied that there were also problems in the field when the Satpol-PP carried out control over PMKS, especially street children, beggars and homeless people, there was resistance from them by shooting officers. Satpol-PP is also always careful in carrying out enforcement, apart from resistance, Satpol-PP also avoids undesirable things, namely when they run around when they see officers on the street so they don't get hit by vehicles when they see them. The training for Satpol-PP members is still very minimal because they only use feelings for each member. In the future, Satpol-PP will install CCTV and monitor speakers in areas prone to PMKS (Interview with Hery Herdany, 2024).

So regarding the legal structure, the handling of PMKS in Samarinda City is quite good because there is already a body that takes care of it, namely Satpol-PP. Regarding the legal substance, this is still considered to have not been implemented because the regional regulations used are still old regional regulations, there is no new regional regulation. Regarding legal culture, this is still a problem that must be resolved because in several cases, action has been taken in many cases but it has not had a deterrent effect.

B. Government Policy Model in Empowering PMKS in Samarinda City

Department of Social Affairs and Community Empowerment as *leading sector* handling needs for social welfare services (PPKS) and if referring to Article 5 No. 7 of 2017, in terms of coaching street children, beggars and homeless people in Samarinda City, this can be done through preventative coaching, further coaching and social rehabilitation.

Follow-up in accordance with the mandate of Regional Regulation no. 7 of 2017 in Samarinda City, some of which have been implemented. However, there are still several points in certain articles that are unknown or have not been implemented. For example, there is no derivative regulation that regulates empowerment activities. So far it has only been carried out voluntarily by integrated social institutions with one heart or community leaders. Satpol-PP is in accordance with the duties and functions of Satpol-PP as a security element and assists the mayor in enforcing regional regulations as well as maintaining public order and peace. The community carries out handling of sprawl and bumps, as follows:

Regarding the handling carried out by the Social Service and Community Empowerment, it begins with receiving the report and results of the screening carried out by the Satpol-PP. Furthermore, regarding identification and assessment to trace their background, so that street and homeless children take several actions according to their needs, one of which is being returned to their area of origin.

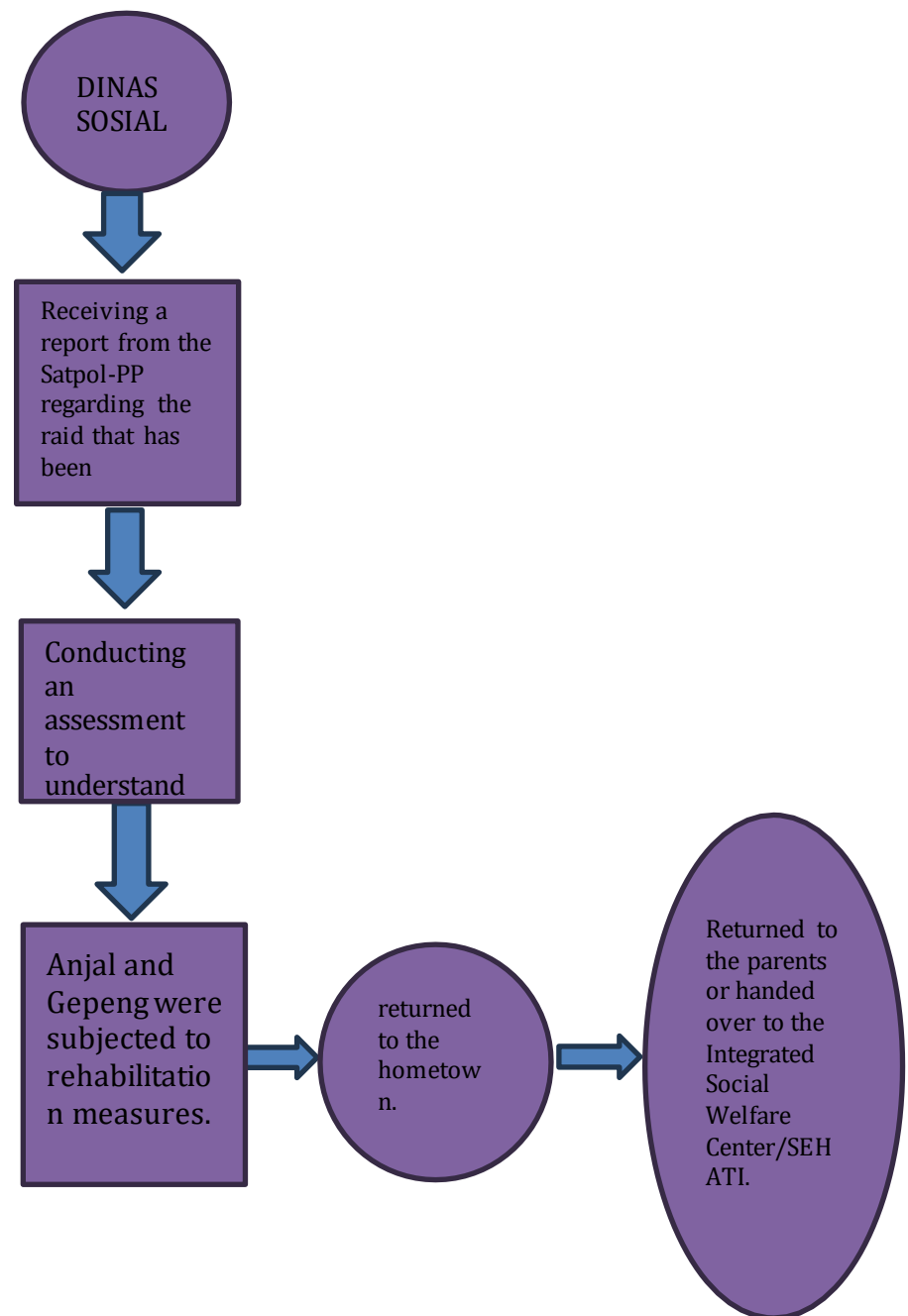


Figure 3. Flow of Handling for Flatulence by the

The Samarinda City Social and Community Empowerment Service can cooperate or collaborate with a number of Government Agencies. First, with the Department of Population and Civil Registration (DISDUKCAPIL), namely by making KTPs for people who do not yet have a Resident Identification Card. Second, the PPPA Service is concerned with collecting data on street children every year, including documentation. This is also to support Samarinda as a child-friendly city. Third, the Education Department to facilitate street children who want to continue their education. Fourth, the Health Service takes the form of making BPJS cards. Fifth, unified implementation of port security (KPPP) as an element of the police of the Republic of Indonesia, which helps repatriate dead and flattened people to their hometowns.

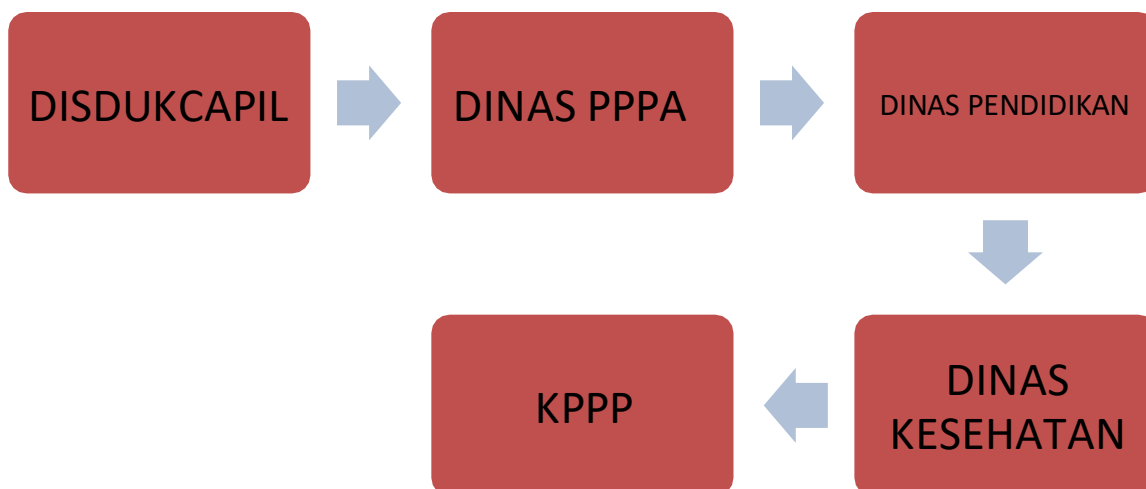


Figure 4. repatriate dead and flattened people to their hometowns.

Furthermore, regarding expanding the scope of the Social and Community Empowerment Service to handle PPKS problems, TSKS (District Social Welfare Workers) and PSM (Community Social Workers) were also formed, which are social foundations, and also as government partners as welfare organizers. Social in the midst of Society. Each of these foundations is another component of society to overcome various social welfare problems. So TSKS and PSM are under the coordination of the Social and Community Empowerment Service.

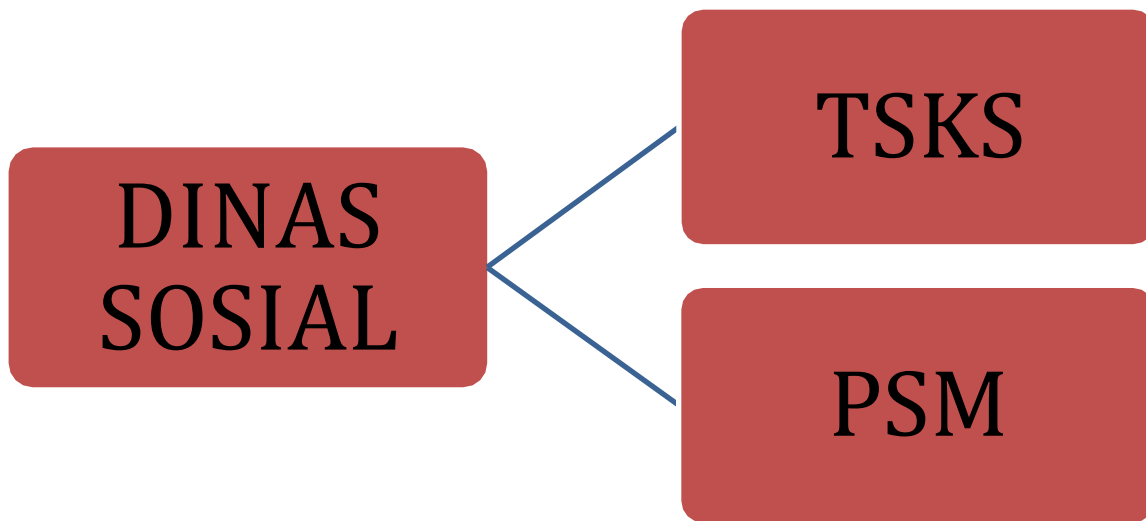


Figure 5. Social pillars help the Social Service

After conducting an investigation into the handling of sprawl and bumps that has been implemented in Samarinda City and the factors that influence its implementation, it can be seen that the problem faced is that the handling of sprawl and bumps in Samarinda City has not been optimal. Regarding this problem, it is caused by several things, one of which is that the implementation of Regional Regulation no. 7 of 2017 concerning strict sanctions, limited authority of stakeholders, limited social budget allocation, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, socialization of Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2017 which is still not evenly distributed among the community, and there is also no form of collaborative treatment and support.

Regarding the strategy for handling community-based integrative-collaborative sprawl and bumps, it can be explained as follows, in order to gather information regarding the presence of sprawl and bumps which are suspected of disrupting order, it can be done in two ways, namely: first, through reports from the community to the 112 call center which is managed by Diskominfo and through CCTV surveillance from the Transportation Service. The reports received are then followed up by Satpol-PP in collaboration with TSKS and PSM so that control can be carried out. Those who have been caught will be taken to the post for handling sprawl in each sub-district or can be taken directly to the post which is centralized at the Social Service. This post also operates 24 hours, so that the post can carry out data collection, assessment and guidance which can involve elements of the TNI/POLRI. After that, the flattening will be handed over to the halfway house for further treatment, so that the function of strengthening the halfway house can be maximized as a

joint treatment center that carries out sprawling and stiffening development. This is done by collaborating with various elements, both from the Government and from the Community. The prevention strategies carried out are as follows:

1. Preparation of a collaborative roadmap for handling creep and sprawl in the City of Samarinda. In compiling the roadmap, a sub-district-kelurahan-RT based situation and condition analysis mapping was carried out. In order to increase the effectiveness of handling sprawl and bumps in the City of Samarinda, collaboration is needed between Social Services, Satpol-PP, Subdistrict, and Village as well as other regional apparatus in preparing a structured roadmap or action plan. This roadmap will also be a comprehensive guide in overcoming sprawl problems with a collaborative and integrated approach.
2. Socialization/campaign/education "stop giving money on the street" by massively intensifying socialization, counseling and education using social media. Or it can be done directly on the spot such as schools, RTs, communities, places of worship. Through several media from banners, videotrons, OPDs and the use of speakers at Simpang Lembuswana.
3. Joint routine patrols between Satpol PP, Linmas, TNI, Police and BNN can be carried out in a planned and coordinated manner. Apart from that, placements can be made for Satpol-PP members, partners such as TSKS, PSM, or Linmas. At points that are considered vulnerable to bumps and bumps. To fulfill human resources, a mapping of human resources needs can be carried out by Satpol-PP.
4. Control operations by providing progressive sanctions starting from appeals to sanctions and reports to the police.
5. Revise Samarinda City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2017 and/or make implementing regulations which include strengthening penalties for minor crimes and progressive sanctions.
6. Providing assistance, training and employment opportunities through providing social assistance/distributing charity to poor families and preparing employment channels for productive workers from poor families.
7. Giving an appreciation, giving a gift/appreciation to foster parents/foster organizations/orphanages/foundations/private shelter homes/Islamic boarding schools who have helped optimally regarding the handling of flatulence.
8. Implement an MoU on cooperation in an integrative-collaborative manner on the management of sprawl with related parties, for example OPD, LPNK, TNI/POLRI, Ministry of Religion, Mass Organizations, Islamic Boarding Schools and the private sector.
9. budget for handling sprawl through a budget approach for handling sprawl and bumps to related OPDs such as Social Services, Sehati Shelter Homes, contributions and work owned by individuals, groups and communities in increase productivity, where the Social Service facilitates the facilities and infrastructure needed by People with Welfare Problems, only those facilitated who have a Samarinda KTP (Saprina, 2021).

The following is an excerpt from an interview conducted by researchers with Mr. Irwan Kartomo, SE., MM. As Head of the Social Rehabilitation Division, on July 16 2024 said:

"Samarinda residents are unlikely to become PMKS, including street children, squatters and beggars. Regarding empowerment, the means must be supported. Because most of them are not from Samarinda, the empowerment only applies to PMKS who come from Samarinda". regarding the Role of District Social Welfare Workers, among others (Vivi, 2021):

1. Coordinator: where TSKS's role is as one of the distributors of basic food assistance provided by the Government through an electronic card mechanism every month, this mechanism can only be used to collaborate with one of the banks for purchases.
2. Facilitator: where one of TSKS's roles is to help the community with data collection, verification and distribution of prosperous family card (KKS) data.
3. Administrator: TSKS has the role of carrying out identification, data collection and validation activities in an area.

The following is an excerpt from an interview conducted by researchers with Mr. Irwan Kartomo, SE., MM. As Head of the Social Rehabilitation Division, on July 16 2024 said: *"that regarding TSKS consisting of 10 people per sub-district and for PSM consisting of 5 people multiplied by 59 sub-districts in Samarinda, their task is not to assist Satpol-PP and also not to execute PMKS. His task is social rehabilitation"*. According to J.C. Mesiter suggests professionalism at the individual stage which includes 4 (four) stages, namely (Emilda, 2021):

1. take pride in his work.
2. commitment to quality.
3. dedication to the interests of clients.
4. There is a sincere desire to help clients.

Social Workers focus on individual interactions with society and their environment. This is done with the first intention, of influencing people's ability to cope with tasks and problems. Second, reduce the negative impact of stress. Third, make a contribution to improve personal goals and aspirations and finally hold values that can promote general welfare and social justice (Ageng, 2020). According to Goegenzen and Hernandes There are several roles for Satpol-PP and sub-district workers by preparing OPD budget plans based on portraits of related problems outlined in OPD programs and activities. According to Goegenzen and Hernandes There are several roles for Satpol-PP and sub-district workers by preparing OPD budget plans based on portraits of related problems outlined in OPD programs and activities.

In terms of social development, the five social roles play a role in providing assistance for PMKS, namely: First, social workers as facilitators. A social worker is required to be able to be a facilitator by helping people in situational conditions and transitional. Second, social workers as brokers. A social worker acts as a bridge for his client's needs to obtain maximum profits, for example as a liaison, servant and quality controller. Third, social workers as mediators. A social worker must be able to provide solutions through various mediation methods, one of which is through behavioral contact, negotiation and reconciliation with third parties if a conflict occurs. Fourth, social workers as advocates. Where social workers must help their clients by fighting for the right to obtain resources and services. Fifth, social workers as protectors. So they are required to provide protection for their clients who are related to

various kinds of power, influence, authority and social supervision (Mfrekemfon, 2015). So in this case PSM and TKSK must fulfill these roles, to ensure that PMKS from a physical and spiritual perspective can be fulfilled and protected.

There is something important about coaching and empowering PMKS, namely to form a character in them to become better and this is not an easy thing or only done for a few days, it takes a long time and the activities must be carried out continuously (Endang, 2020). Apart from that, coaching and empowerment must be given to PMKS so that they have the skills to anticipate not returning to their original profession. Empowerment is given through education and training methods. The training is intended so that they can become reliable in their field so that they are able to do their job well (Lucyane, 2022).

There are several challenges in empowering PMKS carried out by the Samarinda City Social Service. The following is an excerpt from an interview conducted by researchers with Mr. Irwan Kartomo, SE., MM. As Head of the Social Rehabilitation Division, on July 16 2024 said: "*First, Means. Second, human resources (in institutions such as doctors, nurses, etc.).*". These two things challenge the Samarinda City Social Service.

According to Coppola, in the order of competence and social skills there is a connection with environmental, social and economic factors. That way, the lack of competence and skills can be linked to the individual's background, environment and experience along with the consequences. A competency is established to be considered suitable to offer social support. According to this view, change can be driven by influencing environmental factors that support empowerment goals (Coppola, 2021). Apart from that, the most widely used social welfare program policies are providing cash, social assistance and support services. So that it can ensure that people have adequate economic and social protection during times of unemployment, unstable health, pregnancy, widowhood, disability, the elderly and so on. In a social welfare program, a model like this can contribute to the development of human resources by meeting their needs, so that they can provide adequate care for them or their families, especially children and vulnerable groups. This kind of program needs to be combined with building facilities and infrastructure so that they can get out of the cycle of poverty (Proposed, 1997).

According to the OECD Better Life Initiative Framework, smart living must include initiatives to improve health, education and social services and empower citizen participation (Malek, 2021). So this must have a positive effect, especially on the environment, reducing vulnerability and improving handling and security. Quality of life must also depend on better jobs, housing and infrastructure (Apio, et al., 2019). So in terms of handling and empowering people with social welfare problems, especially rough and tumble as a supporting city for IKN, improvements in the health, education, social services sectors and improvements in supporting infrastructure must be adequate.

As we know, social policy is a public policy that has the functions of prevention, healing and development. So social policy itself is a policy that is made collectively to prevent social problems in order to overcome existing problems, so that it can promote prosperity as a form

of the state's obligation to fulfill the social rights of its citizens. In the description of social politics, it is included in 3 (three) categories, namely laws, social service programs and tax systems. With these 3 (three) components, it can be stated that every legal law or government regulation is issued, both regional government and regarding social issues. And social life is a form of social policy, but not all social policies are included in the form of law (Irena, et al., 2023). There are several objectives for implementing social services, namely:

1. Improving living standards, welfare, quality and survival.
2. Restoring social functions to achieve independence
3. Increasing community social resilience in preventing and deal with social service issues.
4. Increase ability, awareness and social responsibility in implementing social services in a conceptual and sustainable manner.
5. Increase community capacity and awareness to implement standardized and sustainable social services.
6. Improving the quality of social service management (Acuti, et al., 2020).

4. Conclusion

Many street children are still roaming the streets, one example is AN, RK and HK who are still underage. Efforts made by Satpol-PP are by patrolling vulnerable points. In handling PMKS, Satpol-PP also collaborates with several government agencies such as social services, TNI/POLRI and others. That with CCTV at intersection 4 installed at vulnerable points to take action against PMKS, it is also not optimal due to a lack of OPDs so that their effectiveness is still low. In this case also Lawrence's theory Friedmen Regarding the legal structure, it can still be said to be quite good with the Satpol-PP and social services collaborating on PMKS. Regarding the substance of the law, it is still not in effect because regional regulations are still in use for a long time and there is no guardian to handle PMKS and this legal culture is also a problem because it has been enforced, but it does not provide a deterrent effect.

Regarding the policy model for PMKS in Samarinda, the Social Service as the front guard for handling refers to Article 5 No. 7 of 2017 regarding PMKS development in Samarinda City, there are several stages, namely prevention, further development and social rehabilitation. Regarding the handling of the Social and Community Empowerment Service, they must receive complaints or reports from the community so that they can be identified and acted upon settlement. The Samarinda City Social and Community Empowerment Service has collaborated with agencies namely DISDUKCAPIL, PPPA, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, HEALTH DEPARTMENT & KPPP. And the Social Service has also formed the TSKS and PSM Team as their partners to increase the scope of the Samarinda City Social Service in empowering PMKS. And the challenge for social services cannot be denied, namely the lack of facilities and human resources to help with these suggestions.

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