

Norm's Violence As A Strategy Of The Violin Group In Maintaining Economic Resources In The Road

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Abstract

This study aims to determine; (1) the existence of the South Jakarta and Depok Violin Groups, (2) the factors that encourage the formation of violin groups, and (3) the strategies of street children in violin groups to survive on the streets and maintain their economic resources. To answer these questions, research is conducted using qualitative research methods. The unit of analysis in this study is the Violin group spread across the South Jakarta and Depok Region by selecting 15 informants who genuinely master the problem being studied. Data collection techniques carried out by in-depth interviews and participatory observation for two months and continued with data triangulation. The results of data collection were analyzed using steps; (1) data reduction, (2) data analysis using narrative descriptive analysis, (3) concluding. The findings obtained from this study, two factors are forming the violin group, (1) Proximity, (2) Similarity, similarity of interests, and similarity of fate. Besides, there are violin group strategies in survival and maintaining their economic resources on the road, namely (1) Division of workspace and time, (2) Complying with applicable rules and norms, and (3) Role of groups as judges and protectors.

Keyword: Norm's Violence, Strategy, Maintening Economic Resources

I. Pendahuluan

According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), children are individuals aged 18 years and under. Children are the successor to the nation for the future and also as a state generator in the future (Sutherland, 2019). With this, the child is entitled to get protection against violence and threats that can affect the child's growth. By fulfilling these children's rights, children can grow optimally and enjoy the world of their children. The children's

world itself is a world that can be enjoyed by children without violence, without fear, so that children can express and actualize themselves positively in various forms. (Anonymous, 2014) (Bases, 2018).

At present, many children lack the rights they should have. This can be seen from the presence of street children who are often found in urban streets. (Astri, 2014). Like a complex problem, the problem of street children is unrelenting. Starting with the issue of street children, the number of violence, and acts of exploitation against children also increased (Putrayasa I Gusti Ngurah, 2013). Due to the economic crisis, many parents deliberately employ their children or even intentionally sell their children for material gain. Poverty due to a prolonged financial crisis can also increase the exploitation of children in doing work that does not require special education or expertise, such as scavengers, hawkers, buskers, and even prostitution. These children generally live under challenging conditions, and grow and develop on the streets without protection. They are very vulnerable to various types of exploitation, acts of violence, including the risk of sexually transmitted diseases and the possibility of engaging in deviant behavior that leads to criminal activities (Ikawati et al., 2002)

Life as a street child is indeed not an attractive choice for every individual because they are in a specific condition with no future. Their existence is not infrequently a problem for many parties, such as for families, communities, and countries. According to the 1945 Constitution, "Neglected children are nurtured by the state" (1945 Constitution, 1945). This means that the government has the responsibility for caring for and fostering abandoned children, including street children. The rights of neglected children and street children are mostly the same as human rights in general, as stated in No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights and Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990 concerning Ratification of the Convention on the Right of the Child (Convention on the Rights of the Child). They need to get their rights usually as children, namely civil rights and freedoms, family environment and choice of care (family environment and alternative care), primary health and welfare, education, recreation and culture (education, recreation, and culture activities) and special protection (Mcmillan & Simkiss, 2009).

A hard life on the road forces street children to survive and causes them to prematurely mature — different circumstances with children under parental care. If children their age are still playing and being cared for by parents, these street children must support themselves and maintain their own lives. Even though they still have parents and live with their parents, they spend more time on the streets. And when they are on the road, they must survive alone without parents. Not infrequently, children who are still very young become victims of crime among fellow street children whose age is much more mature. This forces the child to become a hard adult who is usually shown by his attitude that likes to argue.

A violin group is a group of street children in Jakarta. Members of the violin group, besides being buskers, they also usually do other jobs, such as being parking attendants, construction workers, sometimes some of them are invited to play the violin in cafes or specific events, even there are a small part of them busking as well as selling illegal drugs (drugs).

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative research approach. The unit of analysis in this study was the Violin group spread across the Jakarta Region by selecting 15 informants who truly mastered the problem being studied. Data collection techniques carried out by in-depth interviews and participatory observation for two months and continued with data triangulation. The results of data collection were analyzed using steps; (1) data reduction, (2) data analysis using narrative descriptive analysis, (3) concluding.

Results And Discussion

1. The existence of the South Jakarta Violin Group

The Violin community was formed around 2000. The group was started by a street artist named Herry (or commonly called A Herry). At the beginning of the formation of this group, Herry was a street artist who worked as a busker in the Lenteng Agung area, South Jakarta. Herry introduced the Violin to the younger generation by showing them making money using the Violin. Herry also voluntarily teaches street children to play the Violin in his home.

Herry's efforts did not go smoothly, because the price of violin instruments that were sold at high prices, made street children reluctant to buy the device. Because of Herry's love of Violin and wanting someone to continue her talent in playing the Violin, Herry is looking for ways that street children can still learn the Violin without spending money to buy the Violin. Finally, Herry cooperates with one of her friends as a tenant of musical instruments to rent violin instruments to her students. As a result, many are interested in learning the Violin. As time went by, the number of street children learning Violin with Herry grew and grew, so a group was formed under the name Violin Group. The name Violin itself is another name for the violin instrument itself and is used as the name of the group because every member in it works (busking) using the Violin, and having a violin is one of the conditions for becoming a member of the group.

Violin group members themselves are increasing in number over time. From only around 15 people, there are now about 85 to 100 members spread across South Jakarta and Depok. The Violin group also has several people who are considered to be the leaders of each region. For example, in the area of Rancho, Lenteng Agung, and the doorstep of the train (Pasar Minggu), it is chaired by Galang. Galang is a member of the Violin group, which has a core area in Lenteng Agung. Galang is 25 years old and was chosen as chairman because he has a lot of experience compared to other members in the region. Then in the Kalibata area, it is chaired by Ari (aka Nonga). Nonga was also a member of Violin from the beginning of this group. Even Nonga is close to the figure

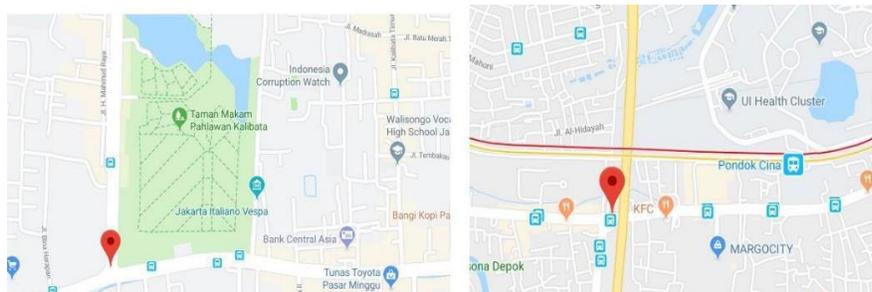
The geographical scope of the Violin group is broad, in parts of South Jakarta and Depok. In the South Jakarta area, for example, they controlled the Rancho area, Pasar Minggu, Lenteng Agung, to Kalibata. As for the Depok area, they only hold power for the Juanda red light district, Depok. The following picture is a map where the Violin group is scattered.



Figure 1. Distribution of the Violin Group in South Jakarta and Depok

The scattered points above indicate that a location is a place where violin children perform their usual activities as buskers. These points are located in Rancho, the railroad crossing (Pasar Minggu), and at the ISIP substation adjacent to the Tanjung Barat station.

Figure 2. Location of the Working Group at the Kalibata Red light with Juanda Depok



Source: Google Map

While the point from the picture above shows the location where the violin members do their activities as buskers. Wherefrom the two images, the first picture is the point where violin children work at Kalibata red light (left photo), and the second picture at Juanda Depok red light (right picture).

Members of the violin group are free to move places when busking within the scope of space on the map above. This is because the area above is the territory of the Violin group. If a Violin group member wants to sing outside the scope of the city, they have to face another group of buskers. And that certainly can trigger misunderstandings that lead to inter-group violence.

2. Factors - Drivers of the Formation of the Violin Group

The formation of a group is supported by the factors that encourage the structure of the group, as well as the following, are the driving factors for the establishment of the Violin group:

a. Proximity

The closeness in question is the closeness of residence between individuals in the group. The influence of the level of geographical closeness or physical closeness, on the involvement of an individual in a group, is classified as a significant impact on the individual joining a group. And with this geographical proximity, individuals will increasingly be able to interact in it by looking at each other, talking, and socializing. Just as happened in the Violin group, they are formed due to the closeness of the place of residence with each other, which can influence peers to participate in the same group.

Figure 3. Proximity of the Violin Group



b. Similarity

The similarity in question is the similarity of interests (hobbies), beliefs, fate, and others. (1) Equality of interest. With the fundamental basis of benefits, the social groups will work and work together to achieve these same interests. In the Violin group, the similarity of affairs can be seen from their similarity in finding money to fulfill their daily needs. Besides that, they also adhere to group rules to achieve their goals. Because the members obey the rules, so they will maintain the right name of the group and avoid problems, both problems with the authorities, and with other groups. (2) Similarity in fate. With this ordinary fate/job, a social group will be formed to facilitate it to improve the level and performance of each of its members. In the Violin group, they feel they have the same fate as needy people who need money for their needs, so they form groups of fellow buskers. (3) High family values. The Violin group applies an amount, which is "happy to be faced together," in which fellow members in this group will always help other members if they need help, whether it's a matter of money, energy, knowledge, food, and others. This also encourages the formation of this larger group.

Figure 4. The similarity of Violin Group Interests



2. Strategies to survive on the road while maintaining their economic resources

a. Division of workspace and time

The division of workspace and time is one way that street children can continue to earn income amid the many members of the Violin group. This division of workspace was formed due to the closeness of residence between members that made them create a workspace group within the Violin group. While the division of time, namely doing work (busking) alternately between one member.

b. Rules and norms that apply in groups

The rules and norms that apply serve as a guideline for group members to live structurally according to the values of politeness and family that are adhered to by the Violin group. Inseparable from that, the existence of penalties and sanctions also participated in regulating the lives of street children in this Violin group.

c. The role of groups as judges and protectors

The Violin group is not only a working group for street children in it but has become a family and a home. This causes the group to have a significant role in solving problems that exist in this group, both issues between members and problems from outside the group.

Departing from the problem of poverty and lack of skills possessed by street children, Herry, as the founder of the Violin group, then produced a new structure. Structure in the sense of Giddens is in the form of rules and resources. (Lamsal, 2012) The structure created by the Violin group as an agent is to be able to make money using the violin by obeying the rules established by the group. By creating this new structure, Herry hopes that this step will help meet the needs of street children because it is mentioned that there is a difference in income between violin buskers and musicians. In the view of Giddens (Bryant & Jary, 2011), agents are individuals or groups that continuously monitor their activities and structural conditions. Just like the Violin group, this group always controls the activities carried out by each member, whether working according to the rules or not. And also viewed from another point of view, where Jakarta is a city of destination to find decent work, but not following the conditions of the existing community.

The members of the Violin group themselves said that when they decided to join this group, it was a momentary initiative because of the view that musicians playing violin seemed to be more elite and classy, and finally, there needed to be a continuation regarding their opinions to act and join in. Violin's group. In this case, it can be seen that the transformation of consciousness possessed by the agent. With various reasons they have, they decided to join the Violin group.

This is where the agent still reaches the stage of discursive awareness. Whereas when an action is taken by an agent, a transformation becomes practical awareness, in which the agent has a belief about the social conditions of the action taken.

Conclusion

The conclusions obtained from this study, two factors are forming the violin group, (1) Proximity, (2) Similarity, similarity of interests, and similarity of fate. Besides, there are violin group strategies in survival and maintaining their economic resources on the road, namely (1) Division of workspace and time, (2) Complying with applicable rules and norms, and (3) Role of groups as judges and protectors.

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