

Marginalized Society in the City of Surabaya: A Proposal for Effective Solution

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Abstract. Advance development of a city as big as Surabaya has created a sophisticated physical development. Nevertheless, on the other side it has enlarged the marginalized society. Marginalized society is a group of people which is due to many factors, they cannot take roles properly in the society. The number of marginalized society in East Java has been up to 26.27 % of total population, and most of them live in Surabaya. The aim of this article is to provide a description of marginalized society (such as street children, sex workers, beggars, the homeless, the homeless with psychosomatic disorder, and criminals), treatment by the government, and a proposal for effective solution from the perspective of psychology.

Keywords: *marginalized society, handling solution, psychology.*

Abstrak. Perkembangan pesat kota sebesar Surabaya telah menciptakan perkembangan fisik yang canggih. Namun, di sisi lain hal tersebut telah meningkatkan jumlah masyarakat yang terpinggirkan. Masyarakat yang terpinggirkan adalah kelompok orang yang karena berbagai sebab, tak mampu berperan secara tepat dalam masyarakat luas. Jumlah masyarakat terpinggirkan di Jawa Timur telah meningkat hingga 26.27 % dari seluruh populasi, dan sebagian besar tinggal di Surabaya. Tujuan artikel ini adalah mengenali masyarakat terpinggirkan (seperti anak jalanan, pekerja seks komersial, pengemis, tuna wisma, tuna wisma dengan kelainan psikosomatik, dan kriminal), penanganan oleh pemerintah, dan menyampaikan solusi efektif dari sudut pandang psikologi.

Kata kunci: masyarakat terpinggirkan, upaya penanganan, psikologi

Advanced development of a city as big as Surabaya has created a positive effect such as the building of the roads, the building of luxurious city facilities such as marketplaces, malls, hospitals, schools, offices, basketball courts, golf courses and elite houses. Physical development can be seen easily and well-liked, but it is the development of urban society which is often forgotten.

The development of a city will create a marginalized society, because it would attract the people from the rural area to come and live in a bigger city. Thus, the crowd and the tight competition will create a marginalized group which usually comes from the people with low educational background as well as low economic status. The numbers of marginalized society in East Java is 26.27% from total

population (Dinas Sosial Propinsi Jawa Timur, 2007), but most of them live in Surabaya. They live on the street, under the bridge or in the porch of a store and make a living by doing some work, that is perceived as a trivial one, like peddlers (PKL), beggars, prostitutes/sex workers, housemaids, and criminals. That's why, they are often managed roughly. It's because they are regarded as the cause of unlawfulness and unattractiveness of the city. No wonder, their work is trifled and meaningless since they aren't considered matching with the criteria of city government. However, as a matter of fact, they are still the citizen of Indonesia who have the rights in socioeconomic status.

The aim of this article is to provide a description of marginalized society in the city of Surabaya (street children, prostitutes, beggars, the homeless, the homeless with psychosomatic disorder, and criminals), treatments by the municipalities, and a proposal for effective solution from the perspective of psychology.

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