



The City Government's Role In Begging

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Abstract. *The purpose of this study is to ascertain how the Bandung municipal government interacts with homeless persons and to pinpoint the factors that support and impeding this interaction. This study employs a descriptive methodology and is qualitative in nature. The research subjects include the Mayor of Bandung, the Director of the Bandung City Social Service, and the sprawl of the City of Bandung. Based on the results of the data analysis, it is feasible to draw the following conclusion: The 2019 Bandung City Regional Regulation Concerning the Treatment of Vagabonds and the Homeless regulates how the municipal government is to handle gepeng. Social services aid in efforts to rehabilitate society. According to Article 16 of the 2019 Bandung City Regional Regulation, efforts to end homelessness are conducted in four different ways: prevention, repression, social rehabilitation, and reintegration activities. The central government's support, the 2019 Regional Regulation, the existence of non-governmental groups, and community support all contribute to the Bandung City Government's attempts to manage sprawl. Two barriers are the sluggish homeless culture and the cash-on-hand culture.*

Keywords : *Role Government; Handling Homeless*

Abstrak. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana Pemerintah Kota Bandung berinteraksi dengan para tunawisma dan mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mendukung dan menghambat interaksi tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi deskriptif dan bersifat kualitatif. Subyek penelitiannya adalah Walikota Bandung, Direktur Dinas Sosial Kota Bandung, dan Tata Kota Bandung. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, maka dapat ditarik kesimpulan sebagai berikut: Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Tahun 2019 Tentang Perlakuan Gelandangan dan Gelandangan mengatur bagaimana pemerintah kota dalam menangani gepeng. Bantuan pelayanan sosial dalam upaya rehabilitasi masyarakat. Berdasarkan Pasal 16 Perda Kota Bandung Tahun 2019, upaya pemberantasan tunawisma dilakukan melalui empat cara berbeda, yaitu pencegahan, penindakan, rehabilitasi sosial, dan reintegrasi. Dukungan pemerintah pusat, Peraturan Daerah tahun 2019, keberadaan lembaga swadaya masyarakat, dan dukungan masyarakat semuanya berkontribusi terhadap upaya Pemerintah Kota Bandung dalam menangani sprawl. Dua hambatannya adalah budaya tuna wisma yang lesu dan budaya uang tunai.

Kata Kunci : Peran Pemerintah; Penanganan Gelandangan

A. INTRODUCTION

Numerous factors led to an increase in both homelessness and flat city life. Field work and various types of infrastructure are used in city living to entice people from rural areas to experience a better quality of life. Condition city as a pull factor (pull factor), in

which the city develops into an industrial and service center that acts as a magnet for people from rural areas to migrate and look for luck as a result of the city's higher wages, lots of field work that ranges from brute force to professional, and facilities that offer practical social services like health and education. While the push factor (factor pusher) person village move to the city connected to the condition of the village causes people to want to leave the village for lack of field labor, wages in the village are fairly low, there are fewer health care facilities accessible, and there is less access to education (Kurhayadi, 2011), these factors are all related to the condition of the village. According to information the author obtained from the Office of the Department of Social City Bandung, the number of homeless people and the reach of tramps increased in the city of Bandung in 2016.63 people were homeless in 2017; 71 people were temporarily homeless in 2019; and 70 and 83 people, respectively, were considered tramps in 2019.

Additionally, the number of homeless people is expected to reach 68 by the year 2020. In the city of Bandung, there are an increasing number of homeless people, which is quite upsetting to the general public. Because tramps do more than just loiter about Quarter Street, they also engage in numerous activities, including busking, washing the windows of stopped cars, and begging. According to a parasocial expert, there are a number of social factors that lead some people to choose to be homeless, including the difficulty of finding work, the decision to engage in begging, acceptance of fate, and the belief that poverty is their lot in life. These factors, along with the fact that no one will take action to change urban areas, have led to a number of social issues that cannot be resolved due to the nature of urban life and its development. For instance, homeless people and researchers look at social problems.

This occurs as a result of issues such as problem poverty, lack of awareness of the value of education, lack of work skills, the environment, and social culture, as well as issues of health, so that in some societies, lower-class people choose to live as homeless people. On a study that was done in an environment of cottage social (Lipinsos) vaginal discharge City Surabaya does some training programs, but its implementation encountered difficulties with other limited employee social services. city of Surabaya, participant training, which in fact are the tramps and the ones lacking enthusiasm and government funding (Kushendar, 2010). Studying how effectively the government handles homelessness and social assistance in City Jambi reveals that these services are not yet fully successful due to a variety of unmet goals.

This inefficiency is also brought on by a number of barriers, including the national problem flat, the problem environment, and the problem management organizations (Zuriah,

2019). According to studies conducted after the second Perda City attack in 2010 about disease prevention, eradication, and countermeasures, local regulations are still not being implemented in an ideal way or with good results. Due to a lack of clarity on the regional regulation, the application of the Serang City Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2010 has not been carried out correctly (Nurkholis, 2017). Because poverty is the origin of this issue, the problem of a flat is one that is simple to remedy. Issues pertaining to the handling of policy implementation in the City of Bandung need to be thoroughly examined in order to understand how the policy is designed to accomplish the desired outcome (Arif Kurnia Ardi Pradana, 2017). Strong traditions and norms that are not entirely appropriate for use as living guidance are factors contributing to the gloom as well as showing concern that they would negatively impact people's lives. Here, behavior and cultural norms are credited with contributing to the rise in human poverty. The cultural manifestations of poverty will cause problems for the various parties involved in combating it, particularly in combating the sprawl issue (Fadri, 2019). Being homeless and begging is their attempt to make ends meet, but it is obviously just a tactic they cannot justify. Because of the way they live, which is not in compliance with public norms, the local government must take preventive, repressive, social rehabilitation, and reintegration measures to deal with the homeless problem. Mr. Agus Gumiwang, a former minister of social affairs, urges municipal or provincial governments to address the issue of homelessness because he believes that poverty is the root of the problem (Ayu Sustainable, 2021).

B. METHOD

The approach the researcher is using in their study is a neopositivist-based qualitative research methodology. Studying an object's experience in line with its essence from the source of the Trutha subject for study. Studying is the exact opposite of research, which is conducted through experimentation. The purposeful (Sugiyono, 2011; Ruslan, 2003; Efnuz Al-Anba, 2020) method of taking sample data is used in study writing, acting as a key to taking sample data. 2009 (Iskander). The primary data collection methods for a field research study are observation and interview (Humairoh, 2021). Study descriptive is a study that, in addition to discussing many cases with characteristics that are generic and that explain social phenomena that the author has discovered, also discusses events that are particular to a reality that has actually occurred, according to Baileys (Mukhtar, 2013: 11) (Yogi Suprayogi, 2021).

The Head of the Bandung City Social Service, Gepeng, as well as the residents of

the city of Bandung are the parties that the author chose to use as research subjects. This study used observation, interviews, and documentation as data gathering methods (Jaya, 2019).

C. CONCLUSION AND RESULTS

The term "midfielder," which means to roam or is frequently referred to as having no permanent habitation, is whence the phrase role of government city Bandung in handling homeless and vagrants" originates (Suparlan, 1993). Urbanites from the countryside are attempting to voice their displeasure with their lot in life in the city, but they are not assisted or supported and lack the necessary education, so they opt to work as homeless individuals on their own. The most important factor is that homeless people always roam. According to Ali Marpuji, those who are homeless belong to the social, economic, and cultural strata that are at the lowest level of stratification and use the city the most. As a result, those who are homeless are those who do not own a home or place to live and work but are still worthy of living in the city, eating and drinking in public, and sleeping anywhere (Aji Marpuji, 1990).

Homeless, or what is often known as homeless, is a term used to describe someone who does not live up to the expectations of a dignified life in their community, does not have a job, and does not have a place to live other than in a public space. Whereas, there are those who try to make a living by begging in public and for various reasons, hoping that someone else will show them mercy or compassion (Rufinus Hotmaulana Hutauruk, 2021). According to Y. Argo Twikromo, the term "homeless" refers to individuals who are unsure of their location, employment, or direction with regard to their objectives. Limitations: Room may become homeless sooner and struggle to survive in the urban region using many different types of techniques, such as scavenger, busker, and so on. Business life involves risk on a daily basis, which is comparatively high due to economic, social, and cultural pressures that stem from the public, noisy life of the streets as well as pressure origins.instrumentation (Twikromo, 1999).

Homelessness is a condition in which a person lives without a stable residence or employment and always uses public amenities as a place to lay down as a result of a life that is out of sync with the system and unworthy of being considered a citizen. Additionally, there are others who take donations with a lot of requests and are motivated to do so by the kindness of others. A flat is a person who simultaneously lives on the streets and begs for money. Does not have a permanent home, and for a variety of reasons, she spends her days sleeping and going about her daily business on lower bridges, general parks, edge roads,

edge rivers, train stations, and other general facilities. It is obvious that the existence of this sprawl causes issues for society, whether they are related to the social, economic, or security environment. The existence of the homeless and their impact on community life are insufficiently positive.

Due to the existence of the homeless, effects on the environment and other social issues may occur. Reality This is a crucial issue for efforts to manage or deal with the existence of the homeless, as well as the role of local government. In this instance, the Social Service of the City of Bandung offers its efforts or takes action to handle the needs of the homeless. Real effort has been made as a way to move policy where social service finds a solution in a way that is suitable given the history of existence of para tramp and Social services' true purpose is to provide solutions in an appropriate manner so that homelessness does not negatively impact society.

The issue of homelessness is not just a matter of resources; it also involves one's own mindset. This is demonstrated by the government's level of service failure, which results in beggars returning to the streets after receiving assistance at a house or through service transmigration. They believe that by living as vagabonds, they can get money without working hard (Rohman, 2010). Factors that determine whether a background is flat or homeless include the following (Fadri, 2019): first, poverty; second, education; third, work; fourth, social culture; fifth, price; sixth, an attitude of resignation toward fate; and seventh, the seven freedoms and pleasures of life as a vagrant. 2020 (Rahm Ayunda). Next, according to Dimas Bi Irawan (2013), there are a variety of factors that lead people to engage in vagrant behavior and begging, including wandering with careless capital, laziness, physical or mental impairment, a lack of employment opportunities, the high cost of basic necessities, poverty, and being caught up in a problematic economy (Mutaqin, 2021).

Existence of City Regional Regulations Bandung No. 3 Year 2019 regarding the Handling of Bummer and say in Chapter 6 paragraph (1) letters e, f, g, and h, which are tasks and functions from service social in effort preventative. In this instance, preventive measures are actions that can be taken to address the issue of homelessness and to foresee potential nuisances in the neighborhood. Preventive action is carried out by social service organizations in Bandung with the goal of helping the homeless who are disabled, providing them with guidance, counseling, and other forms of assistance, and ensuring that no rules or norms are broken in the course of their actions. Various services are also provided by social services in dealing with parabummer and other issues, such as house visits. Such services are anticipated to be a bummer and may have the purpose of changing a person's way of life

and source of income in line with social norms. Additionally, existence is easily accessible and wants to adhere to social rehabilitation programs so that they can function and play suitable social roles in public.

The effort made by the government of Area City Bandung to regulate the existence of tramps is a real one. Economic conditions and inadequate assistance from families might lead to people choosing to live on the streets. In addition, his surrounding circumstances, friends, and environment can also influence his decision to live a nomadic lifestyle. The four stages of handling tramps are effort preventive, effort repressive, effort social rehabilitation, and effort social reintegration. The training of soft skills or skills to which they are built, training apprenticeship and job expansion, improvement of health, gift socialization and education to the public, dissemination of information through various mass media, social guidance, as well as the provision of social assistance, are all included in preventive efforts if defined as an activity (Khairunnisa, 2020). In this situation, teamwork and communication were both vital for carrying out the homeless counseling and starting the walk in the right direction. preventive measures like the following:

1. Giving training in soft skills (skills), apprenticeship, and network expansion in empowerment flats in the city of Bandung, including developing creativity and developing skills that are already there.
2. Enhancing fitness or health through sport is what is meant by the phrase "enhancing health" in this context.
3. Residential facilities and sprawl that resulted in a Satpol PP raid will be collected in the house that was offered. When rehabilitation is in progress, the homeless will receive housing in a room where they can sleep, eat, and be isolated from the rest of the world.
4. Counseling public and media mass education. Counseling or educating the public about homelessness is crucial to breaking the cycle and ensuring that the homeless do not rely on others' kindness or feel sorry for them.

Repressive effort, which is used to raid on the lives of the homeless and A temporary sprawl action is being initiated on the region's seized public spaces as a result of the continuation of the original activity raid. The earlier raid that nabbed the sprawl also brought in temporary social housing. Data gathering or identification on the gepeng was previously completed in the holding area temporarily. Additionally, shock therapy and social and mental counseling were provided. Moreover, regarding initiatives for social rehabilitation,

A place rehab social, also known as a house social, refers to a location that is essential for training or further guidance for beggars who have agreed to training in a temporary location. In this area, mental sprawl patterns of behavior or thought have fermented and evolved.

Skills development as well as tool donations work to empower the individual. Use the predicted degree of well-being they increased to functionalize his public life back to normal, ending the activity of being a vagrant and begging for attention. (Aaron, 2019) The most recent initiative focuses on social reintegration. The process of social adjustment and reintegration involves returning to components of life that are not the same. As a consequence, oneness is created. This effort intends to be a process of developing a return system, a norm, and a new mark for adjusting to the surroundings and socializing. Guidance for resocialization, coordination with district or city government, repatriation, and advanced training are all included in the effort for reintegration.

Results of a study that was conducted indicate that social services have a variety of programs for training but that their implementation is constrained by other limited employee social services, training participants who are tramps and people who lack enthusiasm, and a lack of government funding. The author carries out research with interviews with Good in Service Social and House Stop, where inside there are homeless people, and a raid that combined Unit Police Pamong Praja and Service Social City Bandung with the purpose of learning if there is a role for the government of City Bandung in this matter of this service social against homeless people. The impediments to the Bandung city administration dealing with the homelessness problem in a way that is generally related to the fact that homelessness affects order and security in the area. With rampant flats as estimated, there is a chance of disruption of security and order, which will eventually upset the balance so that development will be disturbed, and its own impact in a wide manner will hinder the implementation of development that is performed.

The following are the contributing causes to the municipal government of Bandung's treatment of the apartment:

1. Bandung City Regional Government Policy

Power law, as depicted in Perda No. 3 for the year 2019, and help from the government center exist as supporting components that make effort in handling the homeless and can walk in accordance with the provision.

- a. That Homeless No in accordance with Norm Life Nation Indonesia based on

Pancasila and 1946 Constitution, because That Need Held Efforts Countermeasures"

- b. That business countermeasures the, in addition to efforts to prevent homelessness, aim also to give rehabilitation to the homeless so that they are capable of reaching a level of life, life, and livelihood that is worthy as an inhabitant of the Republic of Indonesia."

The definition from Chapter 1, Paragraphs 6 and 7, is also used in the 2019 Bandung City Regional Regulation. which, in a way that is definitive, can be taken to indicate, in essence, "people living in an asynchronous state with a decent standard of living on local, homeless, and permanent jobs in certain areas and a wandering life in common areas."

2. Existence of a non-governmental organization (NGO)

Existing NGOs can be used as a party that gives supervision to policies set by the government so that the problem of homelessness can be resolved in accordance with the provisions. Existing NGO become supporters in the effort to handle sprawl, which is a supporting factor related to the expectations of society in managing homelessness. NGOs can provide accurate information online so that policies that take homelessness into consideration can be made.

3. Public party

The community has a crucial role in the implementation of the rules specified and in the assessment of decisions made in countermeasures. Results of the interview show that there is a willingness of the community to become supporting factors in the handling process of the homeless so that policies that are set precisely are implemented.

Regarding factor inhibitors, which attempt to address homelessness but are unable to do so due to certain provisions,

a. Culture Ignorance

A culture of laziness that is owned by a flat and has a program that forbids people from walking under the circumstances.

b. Culture cashes in on cash

The lack of drive to work harder, which results in effort depletion, is caused by the culture of money owned by apartments.

The existence of the law in accordance with Constitution 1946, Chapter 34, is a factor that supports the efforts of Government City Bandung in handling homelessness. This policy was demonstrated by Government Area City Bandung with the existence of Perda Year 2019 as well as support from the government center. The existence of party organizations non-government (NGO), where the existence of NGO can be used as a party that gives supervision to policies set by the government so that problems of homelessness can be resolved in accordance with p. 1 and 2 of the 1946 Constitution, Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning provisions for well-being social, Regulation Government Republic Indonesia Number 31 of 1980 about countermeasures for homelessness, street children, etc. As for the factor inhibitor that attempts to manage homelessness but is unable to do so due to provisions that include cultural laziness, this is due to the fact that the homeless experience a lack of ambition to live better lives. Already as capital on implementation life daily causes something form shift mark social especially on field ethos Work. Flat, which originates in urban areas and does not get employment, is more decisive as it guarantees money per day without having something specific expertise. Lazy and unwilling, trying to make a sprawling comfortable life on routine yag Keep going (Fadri, 2019).

Factor furthermore, that is about culture, cash on money, which makes homeless, and no one can develop a self-made inhibitor on a program that has been set and matters the results that are obtained in a manner that direct influences behavior that is owned so that the effort is done by the service social city of Bandung. No one can run according to conditions. Aside from culture laziness, culture cash on money that they have in their flat, they do not think about accepting work that is worthy. Life every day is lived with begging and not ignoring self as well as system method, which there is, as a result, para flat gathers money in a manner that is instant, so that they can earn money that can be used when the moment arises.

D. CONCLUSION

1. The role of the Bandung City government in handling the flat, as outlined in Bandung City Regional Regulation No. 16 Year 2019 about Handling Homeless And. In this Perda, the social service role is very important, where social service plays a role in efforts to rehabilitation. Chapter 16: Perda City, Bandung, Year 2019: effort or action handling homeless And done with four methods that are effort preventive, effort repressive, effort rehabilitation, and effort social

2. As for preventing factors that make efforts to deal with homelessness and can't run properly with the provision that covers about c, the second factor that supports effort by Government City Bandung in dealing with homeless people is about city government policy Bandung showed with the existence of Perda year 2019 as well as support from the government center in handling existence sprawl, the existence of the non-government organization (NGO), and support from the community.

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