

The Policy Implementation of the Local Regulations in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 1 of 2014 on Handling Homelessness and Beggars amid the Covid-19 Pandemic (Case Study of Yogyakarta CITY IN 2021)

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ABSTRACT

The Homelessness and beggars are one of the social problems related to economic and educational factors in a particular society. This situation is not only motivated by physical and mental, but there is a large problem related to the state of powerlessness to meet basic needs, have health vulnerabilities, and the character of independence that erodes. The problem of homelessness and beggars also arises during the Coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic, In the city of Yogyakarta the problem of homelessness and beggars has been regulated of the local regulations in the special region of Yogyakarta number 1 of 2014 on handling homelessness and beggars to advance the welfare of the people of Yogyakarta City. The method used in this study is a qualitative method with descriptive research types, primary data from the results of interviewees and secondary data in the form of literature with data collection techniques to get accurate, clear and specific research. The results of this study are the handling cases of homelessness and beggars is a challenge for policy makers because the problems faced are so complex, The role of the government to deal with homeless and beggars in accordance with the local regulations in the special region of Yogyakarta number 1 of 2014 on handling homelessness and beggars amidst the covid-19 as its implementer is the department of social service of the Yogyakarta city that cooperates with the camp assessment to carry out preventive, coercive, rehabilitative, and social reintegration efforts to protect and empower homelessness and beggars.

Keywords: Homelessness and beggars, policy, local regulations

INTRODUCTION

This study demands to investigate the extent of handling the increase of Homelessness and Beggars (GEPENG) in the Covid-19 Pandemic. According to the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 31 of 1980 concerning the Handling of Homelessness and Beggars, "Homelessness people are the people who live in conditions that do not conform to the norms of decent living in the local community and do not have a permanent residence and occupation in certain areas and live to wander in public places Meanwhile, "Beggars are the

people who earn income by asking in public in various ways and reason to expect mercy from others."

In general, beggars are people who ask for mercy by asking for various approaches while homeless people are the people who do not have a place to live, work, and a life that is not worth living (Khairunnisa et al., 2020). Therefore, homelessness and beggars are one of the social problems that concern economic and educational factors in a particular community or environment.

In this case, the existence of the homeless and beggars is not without reason. Their existence is due to several factors such as economic, psychological, educational, socio-cultural, and religion (Kencana et al., 2021). The cause of the emergence of homeless and beggars can be analyzed from two factors, namely internal factors in the form of a person's mental condition in the form of mental, physical, psychological then external factors in the form of social, cultural, economic, educational, environmental, religious and geographical location (Kencana et al., 2021). This situation is not only motivated by physical and mental, but there is a large problem related to the state of powerlessness to meet basic needs, have health vulnerabilities, and the character of independence that erodes (Darmodiharjo & Shidarta, 1995). Poverty is the dominant factor that causes many homeless people and beggars who force someone to make the phenomenon like a job (Maniawasi, 2018).

The problem of homelessness and beggars also arises during the Coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic. (Covid-19) is a collection of viruses that can cause generally mild respiratory infections, such as colds, although some forms of the disease such as; SARS, MERS, and COVID-19 are more deadly (Yunus & Rezki, 2020). The virus is transmitted person-to-person, so normal interaction activities must be restricted and use health protocols if they do not want to aggravate the spread (Hadi, 2020). All the activities of beggars and homeless people and ordinary people in the crowd have the potential to spread Covid-19.

In the city of Yogyakarta, the problem of beggars and homelessness has been regulated in the Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2014 on Handling homelessness and

beggars to advance the welfare of the people of Yogyakarta City (Mirsanti & Jayanti, 2020). The regulations consider that the government should ensure and advance the welfare of every citizen and protect vulnerable groups of people. This is in line with the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 1980 on Countering Homeless and Beggars.

Social problems still exist and require more serious handling of homeless people and beggars who decorate the streets in the city of Yogyakarta. The Social Service must map areas prone to homelessness and beggars which will then be used as a program and policymaking that must be quickly acted upon. Especially, in pandemic situations, those have the potential to threaten the health of the homeless and beggars. Therefore, the researcher was interested in seeing the policy implementation of the local regulations in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 1 of 2014 on handling homelessness and beggars amid the covid-19 pandemic which used a case study of Yogyakarta city in 2021.

LITERATURE REVIEW

(Kencana et al., 2021) Effectiveness of Social Welfare Local Regulations in Palembang City: Case Studies of Street Children, Homeless people, and Beggars in the Covid-19 Pandemic. The results of this study explain about social problems that still exist and require more serious treatment are about homeless people, beggars, and street children who crowd the streets of major cities. The Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2013 on The Development of Street Children, Homelessness and Beggars in Palembang City has an impact on the social welfare of the people of Palembang City. If the activities carried out by street children, homeless people, and beggars are not acted firmly by the Palembang City Government following existing rules, it means that the rule of law has not run optimally (effectively).

(Christy, 2021) Social Service Policy in Overcoming the Problem of Homeless and Beggars in the City of Palangka Raya. The results of the study concluded that the phenomenon of homeless and beggars in the city of Palangka Raya was caused by two factors, namely the poverty factor and the laziness factor of the individual concerned. The policy efforts of the Palangka Raya City Social Service in dealing with homeless people and beggars following Regional Regulation No. 09 of 2012 are preventive, response efforts, and rehabilitative efforts.

(Jannati & Sutoyo, 2017) Results and Impact of Coercive Efforts in Enforcement of Yogyakarta Special Region Regulation No. 1 of 2014 concerning Handling of Homeless and Beggars. The existence of homeless people and beggars in the Special Region of Yogyakarta is considered to reduce the comfort of tourists visiting Yogyakarta and then encourages the provincial government of Yogyakarta Special Region to issue the regional regulation number 1 of 2014 on handling

homeless people and beggars. Coercive efforts became an alternative used by the government in handling homeless people and beggars in Yogyakarta Special Region Province after preventive efforts could not be carried out.

METHOD

The type of research selected is also presented descriptively. Qualitative descriptive research is aimed at describing and describing existing phenomena, both natural and human engineering, which pay more attention to characteristics, qualities, interrelationships between activities (Soendari, 2012). The location of this research is Yogyakarta City, the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The researcher selected this setting because the city of Yogyakarta is an area that has an Increase number of homeless people and beggars during the Covid-19 pandemic. A data analysis unit is a section that is observed, recorded, and considered as data such as the activity of an individual, group, object, or social background as a subject then separates according to its boundaries and identified for analysis (Akbar, 2015). The unit of analysis is the part of the context that will be further researched which is then simplified. So, the analysis unit in this study is the Yogyakarta Social Service and Civil Service Police Unit in Yogyakarta City (SATPOL PP). In this study, the researcher used primary and secondary data types. Primary data is used as the latest data to be supported and compared with secondary data on the same research results. Data collection techniques are a strategy used to obtain accurate, clear, and specific research data. The data collection can be obtained from observations, interviews, documentation, and combined or triangular.

RESULTANDDISCUSSION

This describes about the policy implementation of the local regulations pandemic in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 1 of 2014 on handling homelessness and beggars in the midst of the covid-19, It explains about the content of policy focus of Interests affected, The Type of benefits, The Extent of change envision, Site of decision making, Program implementor, Resources committed. Meanwhile, the context of implementation is about Power, interests, the strategy of actors involved, Characteristics of institutions, Compliance and responsiveness.

The Context of Policy carried out by the government of the Yogyakarta city

1) Interests affected

A policy in its implementation must involve many interests, and the extent to which they have an influence on its implementation. The existence of different competitive interests is the foundation for the balance of democracy and positive developments for public policy (Hays, 2011). Before testing how far the handling of homeless and beggars by the Yogyakarta City Social Service, it is

necessary to first look at the targets and objectives of the handling as regulated by the relevant regulations. This is important to do, because the achievement or absence of the target becomes a leading indicator to see how the policy of handling homelessness and beggars.

In the city of Yogyakarta the target of the handling of GEPENG is also regulated by the Regulation of the Special Region of Yogyakarta No. 1 of 2014 concerning the Handling of Homeless and Beggars. The establishment of the regional regulation is expected so that the City of Yogyakarta can marginalize the number of homeless and beggars. Handling of Homeless and Beggars and street children aims to Prevent and anticipate the increasingly fertile community of Homelessness and Beggars, empowering homeless people and beggars to be able to live economically and socially independently and increase the participation and awareness of local governments, businesses and other elements of society to participate in the countermeasures of Homelessness and Beggars in accordance with the vision and mission of the city of Yogyakarta To confirm the City of Yogyakarta as a Livable Comfortable City and a Service Center that Is Strongly Competitive for Community Empowerment by Relying on the Value of Privileges.

Table 1. The Data of People with Social welfare Problem based on Gender in every Village in Yogyakarta City

Types of PMKS	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Homelessness	17	8	25
Beggars	6	23	29
Total	23	31	54

(Source: DINSOS of Yogyakarta City)

The Homelessness people and beggars have very high mobility. They can move from one location to another very easily and quickly. Even for homeless people or beggars who are physically still strong, they can mobilize to cross cities, districts, even across provinces. The local Regulations have been set out in detail and clearly about the measures that will be implemented by the local government in providing the training and dealing with the problems of homeless people and beggars. Doing the steps of construction is not easy as expected. As stipulated in the Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2014, that the coaching efforts, carried out by the Yogyakarta City Social Service, have made targeted, integrated, and sustainable development efforts, including Social Protection, Social

Rehabilitation, Social Empowerment, and Social Security

2) The type of benefits

In a policy there must be some type of benefit that shows the positive impact produced by the implementation of the policy to be implemented. so in this study the expected benefits of the special regional regulation of Yogyakarta number 1 of 2014 on handling homeless people and beggars focused on the covid-19 pandemic in the city of Yogyakarta were carried out by regional device work units that have duties and functions in the social field. The benefits that will result from this implementation policy are to prevent the occurrence of homeless and beggars, empower homeless and beggars, restore homeless and beggars in a dignified life and create public order.

The humanistic approach based on the results in the field aims to create good communication between one party and the other, especially the issue of motivation to immediately rise from life so that it is expected that there is a willingness from the GEPENG change together. Togetherness in the DIY assessment camp and balanced with the skills provided makes GEPENG master certain skills that will later be useful and can be developed as a capital skill in opening businesses and job opportunities.

3) The Extent of change envision

The Homeless and beggars are vulnerable communities living in poverty, deprivation, limitations, Inequality and unworthy and undignified, so the handling of homeless and beggars needs to be done with effective, integrated, and sustainable measures and have legal certainty and pay attention to the dignity and dignity of humanity, to realize social welfare and public order.

The indifference of homeless people and beggars to the social environment is one of the most difficult inhibiting factors to overcome the pockmarks to solve. If homeless people and beggars no longer care about the surrounding environment, then it can be said that whatever efforts will be made by various parties will not be able to run optimally. Awareness is the key to empowerment, so with awareness there is a desire from within to change and innovate change. If indifference to the social environment has been ingrained in the GEPENG, the only way to overcome this problem is to take decisive actions that may be detrimental to the GEPENG itself. Decisive action is carried out in an effort to maintain stability and peace in community life. The desired degree of change can be seen from the number of homeless people who annually increase even though the purpose of this coaching policy is to achieve the goal of Yogyakarta City free from Homeless people and beggars. Here is the number of data on homeless people and beggars in Yogyakarta City.

Table 2. The Data of People with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS)in Yogyakarta City

Element		Year			Characteristic of data	
		2018	2019	2020		
	The Total PMKS	39.035,00	41.999,00	48.374,00	48.374,00	yearly
	The Handled PMKS	29.182,00	34.051,00	45.942,00	45.942,00	yearly
	PMKS that should receive assistance	32.709,00	35.947,00	47.856,00	47.856,00	yearly
	PMKS provided assistance	25.614,00	30.781,00	45.424,00	45.424,00	yearly

(Source: DINSOS of Yogyakarta City)

Based on the data above, difficulties or disorders cannot carry out their social functions and therefore cannot establish a harmonious and creative relationship with their environment so that they cannot meet their living needs (physical, spiritual, and social) adequately and reasonably), namely homeless, beggars, psychotic, or People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ), street children, and socially vulnerable women in Yogyakarta city in the year concerned. Types of problems in people with social welfare problems, namely homelessness, beggars, psychotic or People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ), street children, and socially vulnerable women who have been treated in the city of Yogyakarta. But there is still a number of PMKS that should receive intervention in the form of social services in the Yogyakarta city area. To achieve success in handling homeless people and beggars, namely by looking at the number of homelessness and beggars every year. If the number of homeless and beggars in each year has increased, it can be said that it has not worked effectively. Conversely, if every year there is a decrease, it can be said to run effectively.

4) Site of decision making

Decision making in a policy plays an important role in the implementation of a policy, so in this section will be explained where the position of the policy maker in the decision making of a policy to be implemented. Seeing the increasing number of beggars and homeless people in the midst of the covid-19 pandemic, the Yogyakarta city government through the Yogyakarta city social service in collaboration with Satpol PP, the Health Office (Yogyakarta City Hospital, health center in Yogyakarta region) made regulations on the regulation of the enforcement and outreach of homeless people and beggars protection efforts to ensure and advance the welfare of each community.

The community not only wants to see justice created in society and its interests served, but it also wants in society there are rules that ensure certainty in their relationship with each other (Warjiyati, 2018). Social services have the task of helping the mayor carry out government affairs in

the social, labor, and transmigration fields. To carry out the task as intended, social services have the field of Empowerment and Social Rehabilitation that is responsible for handling homelessness and beggars. The field of Empowerment and Social Rehabilitation has the task of implementing policy formulation, coordinating, coaching, supervision, control, evaluation, and facilitation of the implementation of empowerment and social rehabilitation. In the process of handling homeless people and beggars will be carried out restrictions and outreach carried out by Satpol PP Yogyakarta City assisted by Yogyakarta city medical personnel and Yogyakarta city social services. After the enforcement will be carried out by the Yogyakarta City Social Service and the repatriation of GEPENG. For homeless people and beggars who come from outside the city of Yogyakarta will be repatriated by the Provincial Social Service of the special region of Yogyakarta if homeless people and beggars from Yogyakarta city will be repatriated by the department of Social Service of Yogyakarta City.

5) Program implementor

In carrying out a policy or program must be supported by the implementation of a competent and capable policy for the success of a policy. As explained in the special regional regulation of Yogyakarta number 1 of 2014 concerning the handling of homeless and beggars. Then in this research who became the implementer of the program from the Yogyakarta city government is the social service of Yogyakarta city, especially in the field of Empowerment and Social Rehabilitation.

The results of the research interview conducted by researchers to one of the respondents, Mr. Anton as the Head of the Social Rehabilitation Section in the Field of Empowerment and Social Rehabilitation of the Yogyakarta City Social Service, Homelessness and beggars carry out social rehabilitation and empowerment programs such as hair trimming training, and social guidance in the form of religious education. Social guidance is given to homeless people and beggars on the basis of religious education. This is useful for increasing the awareness of the mind and spirituality of GEPENG. There have been many programs and efforts made in an integrated and continuous manner to overcome homeless people and beggars, but every effort made without understanding the problems faced will basically cause false alternatives, this can be seen from the development of the problem of homeless people and beggars, among others: Alleviating Poverty, Education by Society, Moral Invitation. Society is the main actor in tackling homeless people and beggars, because they also come from life in society. The community has a central position as the guardian of the program and policy that is derived and as an appraiser for decisions taken in the management of GEPENG. The willingness of the community in supporting the program and helping to launch the running of the program is a definite step in tackling GEPENG. Another of that, the willingness to openly accept the GEPENG back to life as it should be a big step in restoring self-motivation for

homeless people and beggars to return to live life reasonably and in accordance with the norms that apply in society.

6) Resources committed

The implementation of the policy must be supported by adequate resources so that its implementation runs properly. In this research, human resources, facilities and infrastructure. In addition to human resources, facilities are also used by the Yogyakarta city government in handling homeless people and beggars in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. Yogyakarta City Government has an institution tasked with organizing social services against homeless people and beggars.

Table 3. The number of officers in the Handling of Homelessness and Beggars

No	Institutions	Total
1	The Department of social service of the Yogyakarta City	8 People
2	The Department of health service of the Yogyakarta City	6 People
3	PamongPraja Police Unit (SATPOL PP) of the Yogyakarta City	10 People

Source: Organized by researcher, 2022

Yogyakarta City Social Service cooperates with Pamong Praja Police Unit (SATPOL PP) and the Regional General Hospital (RSUD) or some health center in the city of Yogyakarta to regulate homeless people and beggars in the field. When there were netted homeless and beggars, it makes the Yogyakarta City Social Service handle homeless and beggars by doing the Camp assessment to find out their family background, where they come from, age, motivation, and educational background. The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic also affected the running of the Social Service and Satpol PP program of Yogyakarta City related to the handling of Homeless and Beggars in Yogyakarta city.

Based on the results of interviews with the Head of human resources development capacity section (Bangtas) Satpol PP and Head of Social Security DINSOS Yogyakarta City that before the Covid-19 pandemic the enforcement or routine patrols and supervision were often carried out. While during the Covid-19 pandemic did not surf before the pandemic because many health protocols must be done by officers who want to do the enforcement and outreach of homeless people and beggars in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. The enforcement or routine monitoring and internal supervision by the Social Service is carried out 3 (three) times a month in collaboration with the police unit Pamong Praja and health service through the Yogyakarta city hospital or health center in the Yogyakarta city area.

The Handling of homeless people and beggars during the Covid-19 pandemic remains attentive to health protocols. Teams of officers who take to the field to carry out routine enforcement are required to use Personal Protective Equipment (APD) such as masks and gloves. For beggars and homeless people who are put to rest also carried out rapid antigen tests to minimize the transmission of Covid-

19. The determination of standards carried out by the Social Service and Satpol PP of Yogyakarta City is aimed at monitoring the presence of homeless people and beggars.

The Context of Implementation Policy of Special Region of Yogyakarta Regulation No. 1 of 2014 on Handling Homeless and Beggars amid the Covid-19 Pandemic in Yogyakarta City

1) Power, Interests, the strategy of actors involved

The Government of Yogyakarta City is an official who is authorized in dealing with the problem of homeless people and beggars that occur in the city of Yogyakarta. Homelessness and beggars a person with social welfare problems who need special treatment, so he no longer wanders on the street. This is if left unchecked can endanger yourself and even disturb the peace in public places. If further examined based on the factors of its emergence that some homelessness and beggars use minors as a medium to attract community. This phenomenon if not addressed immediately can trigger exploitation and violence in children. Local governments must handle comprehensively, integrated, and sustainable, so as to break the chain of homeless people and beggars. Yogyakarta city social service is authorized to handle homeless and beggars in the city of Yogyakarta and issued recommendations on the efforts of empowerment and beggars especially in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. Furthermore, in carrying out its main duties and functions, DINSOS also has interests. These interests refer to the Basic tasks and functions, mission vision of DINSOS. In addition to the basis of carrying out basic tasks and functions in accordance with the vision of the agency's mission and to achieve the target, the desire of the Yogyakarta city social service to focus more on the handling of homelessness and beggars in the city of Yogyakarta because it becomes a contributing factor to the implementation of community welfare.

Based on the results of interviews with the head of field, Mr. Anton said that for now there is no specific strategy from them so that the handling of homeless and beggars to the maximum, in 2021 due to the enactment of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) is the policy of the Government of Indonesia since the beginning of 2021 to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. Prior to the implementation of PPKM, the government had implemented large-scale social restrictions that took place in a number of regions in Indonesia. So that the Yogyakarta city social service and other agencies are adapting the handling of homelessness and beggars in the midst of the covid-19 pandemic.

2) Characteristics of institutions

The environment in which a policy is implemented also affects its success, so in this section describes the characteristics of an institution that will also influence the policy. In the implementation of Yogyakarta Special Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2014 on Handling homeless

people and beggars. The Policy implementation is the stage of decisions making between the formation of a policy, such as only articles of a legislative law, the stipulation of an executive regulation, and the stipulation of court decisions, or the establishment of regulatory standards and the consequences of policies for society that affect some aspects of their lives.

In looking at the efforts to implement the Yogyakarta Special Region Regulation Policy No. 1 of 2014 on Handling Homeless and Beggars amid the Covid-19 Pandemic carried out by the Yogyakarta City Government, there are the indicators of achievements, made to assess whether it is applied effectively or not. A law can be said to be effective if, it can achieve the goals it has desired, especially the establishment of law and implementers in society, its citizens behave by following law. To decide whether the implementation is successful, it can be seen from increase or decrease of the Number of Homeless and Beggars every year. If the number of homeless and beggars each year has increased, it can be said that it has not worked effectively. Conversely, if every year there is a decrease, it can be said to run effectively. The results of the interviews conducted by the researcher from one of the respondents, Mr. Anton as the Head of the Social Rehabilitation Section in the Field of Empowerment and Social Rehabilitation of the Yogyakarta City Social Service, showed that the information was given about the role of social services in the development of homeless people and beggars. He said that the role of the Yogyakarta city social service towards the construction of homeless people and beggars referred to the regional Regulation No. 1 of 2014 concerning the Handling of Homeless and Beggars. The Local Government established the Regional Regulation on Handling Homeless and Beggars as a more operational policy that became the legal basis for efforts made to protect, social rehabilitation, and empowerment. In this regulation, there are 4 important things, including Preventive, Coercive, Rehabilitation, and Social Reintegration. the regional devices responsible for handling homelessness and beggars must play an active role to be able to reduce the number of homeless and beggars in the city of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta City Social Service is also a facilitator in providing assistance to homeless people and beggars in Yogyakarta city in accordance with applicable regulations. In addition, the need for socialization to prevent the emergence of homeless people and beggars is done in all levels of society either directly or indirectly. The picture above showed that the outreach team of the southern region of Community Social Workers (PSM) together with the Yogyakarta City Social Service coordinated for the handling of homeless people and beggars in the Yogyakarta city area.

3) Compliance and responsiveness

The Government of Yogyakarta City has an institution tasked with organizing social services against homeless people and beggars. To conduct compliance and responsiveness of homeless people and beggars in Yogyakarta City based on Yogyakarta Special Region

Regulation No. 1 of 2014 on handling homeless people and beggars, the Yogyakarta City Social Service was organized through the Preventive Efforts, Coercive Efforts, Rehabilitation Efforts and Social Reintegration Efforts in the empowerment efforts, and involved these activities to camp assessment, community social workers (PMK), and SATPOL PP. The Regulation of The Special Region of Yogyakarta No. 1 of 2014 article 21 on Handling Homeless and Beggars, mentions that everyone is prohibited from making land and / or beggars either individual or group with any reason, means, and tools to grant mercy from others. Therefore, to provide protection to the community, the Yogyakarta City Government through the Regional Device Work Unit in the field of Social gave the order, apart from the community of course by jointly trying to deal with homeless and beggars in the Yogyakarta City Region. Thus, the Yogyakarta city government made compliance and responsiveness efforts to handle homeless people and beggars in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, as follows:

Figure 1

The Community Social Workers (PSM) with DINSOS visit and coordination



Source: DINSOS of Yogyakarta City

The picture above showed that the outreach team of the southern region of Community Social Workers (PSM) together with the Yogyakarta City Social Service coordinated for the handling of homeless people and beggars in the Yogyakarta city area.

Figure 2

The Handling Process of GEPENG in Yogyakarta City area



Source: DINSOS of Yogyakarta City

Figure 3

The Covid-19 Antigen Test conducted for GEPENG



Source: DINSOS of Yogyakarta City

The pictures above showed that they were brought by officers Covid-19 antigen test. This was to prevent the spread of Covid-19 before getting coaching at camp assessment.

Figure 4

The Results of Test Antigen Covid-19 of GEPENG



Source: DINSOS of Yogyakarta City

Figure 5

The selected GEPENG Goes to Camp Assessment of Dinsos DIY



Source: DINSOS of Yogyakarta City

The pictures above showed that after getting the Results of the Covid-19 Antigen Test which had Negative result, they were brought by officers to the Camp Assessment of while GEPENG who had Positive result were brought to the Yogyakarta City Hospital.

Based on the results of research there are supporting factors in the handling of homeless people and beggars, namely, the establishment of cooperation between the Social Service,

Pamong Praja Police Unit, Yogyakarta City Hospital and Puskesmas in the Yogyakarta City area in an effort to do outreach and control against homeless people and beggars in Yogyakarta city. In addition, there is assistance from the Police and Military Rayon Command (KORAMIL) in outreach. After the identification process is completed, it is continued with coaching activities. The Yogyakarta City Social Service carries out this process to restore social functions so that they can be restored in the community. However, after the coaching process is completed the Social Service cannot guarantee that the person concerned has actually changed his behavior, because it depends on the wishes of each individual.

Based on the results in the field, the Yogyakarta City Social Service has carried out repressive efforts in dealing with the problem of homeless people and beggars, namely through monitoring activities, joint control, identification, and coaching for the repatriation process. However, its implementation is constrained by the absence of a control system on homeless people and beggars who have been returned to the community. This is because the number of officers cannot reach all the targets that have been handled, besides that the location of homeless people and beggars who move around causes officers to be unable to control continuously.

The supporting factor that is intended is every effort made by the Yogyakarta City Social Service which is supported by several factors such as political will, which is the basis of public confidence in the government. If only the public believes that the government has a political will, then the public will provide good value to the government, then the existence of a DIY Social Service Assessment Camp to accommodate Homelessness and Beggars, Although this is considered still not fully effective because the number of places is still limited, it is quite helpful for the implementation of the construction of Homeless and Beggars, and lastly, it is the formation of coordination, be it from related agencies, PSM, and community elements.

While the inhibiting factor, namely, homeless and beggars have known the times of controlling and rationing by informing homeless people and other beggars at the time of outreach and enforcement carried out by the Pamong Praja Police Unit of Yogyakarta City. In addition, homeless people and beggars who are in camp assessment DIY social services usually just run away, so that makes it difficult in finding homeless people and beggars. And there is no guarantee for homeless people and beggars who can live independently who are in the Camp assessment of DIY Social Services so that they can live on the streets according to their previous habits. Also, organizational characteristics. It is necessary to strengthen internal coordination between the Yogyakarta City government and the DIY Provincial Government, and external coordination between the Yogyakarta city government and other provincial government and provincial governments nationally, so that the problem of GEPENG migration from one region to another can be addressed.

Another related factor is the issue of environmental characteristics. Related to the complexity of the problem of homelessness and beggars. Homeless people and beggars are no simple matter. The problem of beggars and homelessness is not a local or environmental problem alone, but a national problem. Homeless people and beggars are generally not natives but many are also urbanized citizens or residents from outside other cities or regions. So, no matter how much efforts to handle homeless people and beggars are made by the Yogyakarta City Social Service, if there is no coordination with the City Office from other provinces, or if there is no coordination at the national level, then the effort will not be really effective. The inhibiting factor that is intended is that every effort made by the Yogyakarta City Social Service in fostering Homeless and Beggars has obstacles such as limited funds, bum and beggar factors that increase every year, and the lack of a training center to accommodate homelessness and beggars.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of research and observations from researcher and the description above, the policy implementation of the local regulations in the special region of Yogyakarta number 1 of 2014 on handling homelessness and beggars amid the covid-19 pandemic (case study of Yogyakarta city in 2021) can be concluded that:

The Handling cases of homelessness and beggars is a challenge for policy makers because the problems faced are so complex, The active role of the government to deal with homeless and beggars in accordance with the local regulations pandemic in the special region of Yogyakarta number 1 of 2014 on handling homelessness and beggars amid the covid-19 as its implementer is the department of social service of the Yogyakarta city that cooperates with the camp assessment to carry out preventive, coercive, rehabilitative, and social reintegration efforts to protect and empower homelessness and beggars.

Based on the results in the field, the department of Social Service of Yogyakarta City has carried out preventive efforts in dealing with the problem of homeless people and beggars, namely through appeals not to give goods or money on the streets, but not followed by community participation. This is because there are still many who give money to homeless people and beggars, thus impacting the increase in homeless people and beggars because of community generosity. One of the efforts of the department of social service of the Yogyakarta city is to provide coaching and training to homeless people and beggars after holding enforcement and outreach in the city of Yogyakarta. The obstacles faced by the department of social service of the Yogyakarta city are that homelessness and beggars have known the schedule of Pamong Praja Police Unit of Yogyakarta to discipline because other homelessness and beggars inform the others and there is the public awareness that is still lacking with the existence of social discrimination and lack of understanding of the

community in providing further assistance. By seeing the problems, the department of social service of the Yogyakarta has made the most optimal efforts in handling homeless people and beggars which the efforts have been running well, but have not been fully realized perfectly.

There are some Recommendation that the researcher would like to convey, as follows:

1) The Local Government is expected to install billboards and conduct counseling related to the prohibition of chanting and begging, applying sanctions, and arresting those parties who manipulate others so that there are no homelessness and beggars in the city of Yogyakarta in accordance with the local regulation No. 1 of 2014 on Handling Homeless and Beggars, as well as increasing the role of each stakeholder (Department, Camp Assessment, Hospital, Pamong Praja Police Unit) to make Yogyakarta city clean from homelessness and beggars.

2) The Coordination of the department of social service of the Yogyakarta needs to be improved again with the camp assessment owned by DIY in terms of supervision, construction, facilities and infrastructure so that the process of empowerment of homeless people and beggars can run optimally.

3) There needs to be support and understanding from all authorities and communities in the handling and empowerment of Homeless and Beggars. One of them can be done by not giving money directly to homelessness and beggars on the street. If giving money to homelessness and beggars directly, it lets them not live independent.

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