

Optimization of Handling Problems in Medan City based on Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2003

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Abstract: From the results of various studies of Medan City Regulation Number 6 of 2003 and North Sumatra Provincial Government Regulation Number 4 of 2008 did not run optimally and could not completely solve the homeless and beggar problems. Handling through a community empowerment approach (Social Development that explains the social and economic approach) in order to restore the social functions of the Homeless and a Beggar Handling Model is required a comprehensive and holistic in the cities / regencies of North Sumatra Province especially in Medan City. The hope is that the model handlers can be implemented in other Cities/Regencies in North Sumatra Province. These beggars handling are urgently needed.

1 INTRODUCTION

Since the Medan City Regulation Number 6 of 2003 enacted has not had a significant impact on the existence of beggars, and North Sumatra Governor Regulation Number 4 of 2008 concerning Handling of Homeless and Beggars in Medan has not been maximized by the Social Welfare Office of North Sumatra Province.

Several studies have been carried and give interesting information. A research by Anggriana and Dewi (2016) concluded that there were a number of problems experienced by homeless people and beggars at the homeless and beggar social rehabilitation institution, these problems were related to: economic problems, educational issues, socio-cultural problems, environmental problems, legal and citizenship issues, mental attitude that is less healthy.

Research conducted by Nurita (2016) with the title *Implementation of Medan City Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2003 concerning the Prohibition of Bums and Beggars and the Practice of Tuna Susila in Medan City (Case Study at the Dinsosnaker Medan City)* shows that Medan City Regulation No. 6 of 2003 is not optimal enough to deal with the problem of homeless and beggars in the city of Medan.

Kesuma (2014) with the title *Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 concerning Handling of Homeless and Beggars in the City of Medan in the Social Welfare Office of North Sumatra Province* found that those regulation can be implemented and also accepted in the community. Furthermore, supervision of this regional regulation is carried out in an integrated manner under the coordination of the regional head

The results of research *Evaluation of Policy Implementation and Order Management of Homeless and Beggars in Pekanbaru City (Study of Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2008)* by Junaidy and Sujianto (2014), shows that the local regulation of Pekanbaru City number 12 of 2008 concerning social order cannot be implemented optimally. The effectiveness criteria for evaluating social order policy in the city of Pekanbaru are not achieved.

Furthermore, the result of Thamrin, Masril, & Sembiring (2017) research states that the cause of an individual/group becomes vagrants and beggars is divided into two factors: internal factor and external factor. The external factors are: economy, persuasion by others, indifference of neighborhood in case there are people being vagrants or beggars, indifference of family in case there are family members being vagrants or beggars.

Mechanism of Social Culture in Developing Assets for the Poor in Local Organizations in Medan by Thamrin (2018) states that Medan city is the city

with the most intensity of begging arrest operations between Binjai City and Deli Serdang District. But in the regulatory aspect, Medan City does not have regulations that specifically regulate the procedures for implementing repression of begging activities

Based on the results of research and discussion of *Cutting off Beggars Spread in Medan* by Thamrin and Ritonga (2018), found that there are factors caused to be beggars: no expertise, no skill, and no enough venture capital to survive after getting out of The Social Unit for the Prosperous Pungai Binjai and NGO KKSP and PKPA Medan City that provides services to homeless and beggars; a sense of comfort into a beggar than other jobs.

The City of Medan requires the handling of homeless people and beggars which is more integrated with the principle of partnership between elements of society, both local governments, communities, security forces, non-governmental organizations. Tackling the social problems of homeless people and beggars is carried out thoroughly and integrated across sectors, both the city government and the regional government.

The existence of beggars in urban areas is very disturbing for the people, besides disturbing the activities of the people on the highway, they also damage the beauty of the city. A few criminal cases committed by them, such as pickpocketing even stealing and others. Therefore, the research model of handling homeless people and beggars in Medan needs to be done.

2 METHOD

The method used in this research is descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The descriptive analysis method is one of the research methods for solving problems, which is done by describing and analyzing. Basrowii (2008) suggested qualitative data developed by Milles and Huberman that in principle qualitative data analysis was carried out in conjunction with the data collection process. Miles and Huberman's views on qualitative research are: Data that appears is in the form of words and not a series of numbers. The data may have been collected in various ways (observations, interviews, document essence, tape tapes), and which are usually "processed" before they are ready to be used (through recording, typing, editing, or transcribed), but qualitative analysis keep using words, which are usually organized into expanded text.

The informants selected is represented Medan City Social Service and the Medan Municipal Civil

Service Police Unit that handled the homeless and beggars, social workers/community workers, academics, and practitioners / community workers of non-government organizations (NGOs) who work in the field of handling homeless people and beggars. Data collection techniques using observation, in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussion (FGD), data analysis used is qualitative data analysis (Sugiono, 2009).

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Medan City development has never been free from problems homeless and beggars even though in the process of handling it has been formulated in Medan City Regulation Number 6 of 2003 concerning the Prohibition of Bums and Begging and Decency Practices in Medan City. The regulation has been counted for sixteen years since stipulation by the Mayor of Medan. Of course, the hope of establishing these regulations intended to solve homeless and beggar problems occur in the city of Medan.

In Chapter II article 1 it is clearly written that the activity of homelessness and begging in groups or individuals or in any way by influencing / arousing the mercy of others is prohibited by the Medan City Government, the Prohibition shows that from 2003 the City Government and the House of Representatives had paid attention to homeless and beggar problems. The ban is aimed at individuals and groups. The current condition shows that the prohibition is still being violated in private and in groups.

The results of an interview with a Medan member of House of Representative, OK Ubaydillah, provided information that in its history Medan City Regulation Number 6 of 2003 is the spirit to give a better appearance of Medan City, it's just that its implementation until now is not as expected. The prohibition mandated in these bylaws has been violated and not carried out in accordance with what is regulated.

In article 2 paragraph 2 deliberately manipulating others such as infants, young children and / or bringing someone/several people for the purpose of begging also still occurs in Medan City. One case that has just happened police in Medan City has exposed the crime of exploitation of minors. As many as 20 children and 5 adults were secured and submitted to the Medan Social Service. Head of Medan Social Services, Endar Sutan Lubis, said that his office had conducted an assessment and would continue with family visits including parents

responsible or not. If not, we will adopt as a state child to be educated in an institution that handles abandoned children.

Observation results in the field show the exploitation of children, disabilities, sick people and other deficiencies. Regarding Jalan Setia Budi, there are still often beggars who bring a person with a disability in a wheelchair, visually impaired, holding a baby and so on. At the crossroads there are still many child beggars, leprosy and mothers holding babies. This fact shows that Medan City still needs to solve the beggar problem.

In Chapter III Supervision and Guidance in Article 4 it is very clearly written that the Medan City Government through the Medan City Social Service conducts homeless and beggars and prostitutes in the form of activities in the form and includes other skills and expertise. Some of the solutions made by the Medan City Government are implementing economic empowerment by forming a Joint Business Group, by increasing skills that support their economy such as the Family Hope Program, BPJS, or Smart Card for their children.

The problem of beggars is a social problem and is like a disease in society. Some problems are factors that exist in the internal; individual/family and from the external. Internal factors causing beggars:

1. poverty; is a major factor in the emergence of beggars. Basically beggars are really poor or pretend to be poor. Some beggars admit that they become beggars because they are poor and have low incomes that are not enough to meet the needs of their families, so they are forced to become beggars.
2. low education; It makes sense if education influences a person to become a beggar, having a low educational background results a person not having special expertise. Person with low education cant absorbed by the employment provided.
3. mental attitude; this condition occurs because they consider that the profession they are undertaking is a natural thing, like other jobs that have the same goal, namely to earn income, so that they are comfortable with the profession as beggars. Lack of income sources and limited mastery of productive facilities and limited skills cause them to make begging as work

External factors causing beggars:

1. permissive conditions in the city; the people permissive attitude can be seen from the attitude that easy to give something. The compassion and care of the community is a teaching of good

morality. While on the other hand, this view is put to good use by beggars to continue to draw mercy from good people

2. urbanization and development gaps; the emergence of beggars is a negative impact of the development gap in urban and rural areas. The rapid development in urban areas is an attraction for rural communities to move to cities with high salary motivation without realizing the limitations of their potential. Based on the author's interview with one of the beggars who had followed coaching but still continued his profession as a beggar said that after attending coaching he had a few months as a cobbler. Becoming a cobbler has less satisfactory and salary, then he returned to his profession as beggar.

The role of the Medan City Government in resolving the problem of beggars in the City of Medan is to develop beggars in 3 (three) ways, namely Prevention, Mitigation Efforts, and Social Rehabilitation.

3.1 Prevention

Prevention efforts are carried out by the government and or the community to prevent the spread and complexity of the problems that cause children on the streets, homeless people, and beggars. Business as referred to is carried out among others by: data collection, monitoring, control, supervision, and socialization.

3.2 Mitigation Efforts

Mitigation efforts are efforts to minimize or to free public places from street children, homeless people, and beggars addressed to individuals or groups. Countermeasures referred to include: raids, carried out by civil service police officers, and formed by a joint team. Control is done at any time in a coordinative by the relevant agencies and an integrated team consisting of the Social Service, Pamong Praja Police elements, and can also with the POLRI elements, in order to provide protection to street children, homeless, and beggars as well as groups or individuals on behalf of social institutions in the name of pay attention to human rights, child protection, and the purpose of coaching

Temporary shelters are carried out in the context of fostering with the government social care system which includes social guidance, mental spiritual guidance, legal guidance, and social adaptation games (outbound) by protecting and guaranteeing

human rights, child protection, and the purpose of coaching according to applicable laws.

Protection carried out by the Social Service in cooperation with the unit of Pamong Praja Police and elements of the National Police and or related community elements and non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) to prevent street children, homeless people, and beggars from going down the street by creating street-based posts that are carried out with campaign activities and temporarily due to the limitations of the Social Service that are not have a shelter for long distances, to accommodate beggars given from Pamong Praja Police can only be accommodated one to two days.

Social assistance is carried out through individualized guidance of street children, homeless people, and beggars and their families on a regular and ongoing basis, the implementation can be carried out by government social workers and private social workers and or community social institutions that have a concern for the recipient of services.

3.3 Social Rehabilitation

The social rehabilitation effort is a process of re-finalization in the way of community life and improvement of the level of social welfare of street children, homeless people and beggars which is carried out through the orphanage system and outside the orphanage. Social rehabilitation efforts for beggars of productive age, carried out to obtain a decent and dignified life and life by means of mental and spiritual guidance to foster awareness and attitudes so that they no longer carry out begging activities in public places.

The hope for the Medan City Government is to have its own rehabilitation center, not to rely on the property of the existing provincial government to be realized immediately. Medan City Government has made and sent the Detail Engineering Design (DED) to the Department of Housing and Settlements, because it is they who will later build it. The construction of this orphanage was ordered by the Mayor and is expected to be realized soon.

3.3.1 Handling Coordination

As one of the Work Unit (SKPD), the Medan City Social Service, has a role in the implementation of regional regulation Number. 6 of 2003, namely providing social services to homeless people and beggars as well as practices of prostitutes raided by municipal police in the Social Service and

Manpower, then in the data and entered into the archive of social services and labor.

To carry out main functions, the Social and Manpower Office also involves several related agencies such as the pamong Praja Police, the North Sumatra Province Social Service and the Military Police in implementing policy enforcement such as raids, policing, and others.

The Medan City Pamong Praja Police also has a large role in this policy, as a regional regulation enforcer, cooperation between social services can be seen when controlling they will work together there and form a team for operations in the field, raids on prostitute women or immoral acts in hotels. The Social Service also cooperates with several non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

4 CONCLUSION

1. The handling of beggars should be carried out in synergy with all relevant agencies, and should not be the responsibility of the Social Service alone. This synergy becomes very necessary to be understood as an integral part of the handling of beggars in the city of Medan
2. The optimization of beggar handlers based on Perda No. 6/2003 is carried out through the pema regulation, which includes acts of supervision, guidance and punishment. In the context of the implementation of supervision, guidance and accounting still need to be improved so that it can run according to the regulation

5 SUGGESTION

1. There needs to be friendship between agencies to work together in the handling of beggars in the city of Medan. Beggar remembrance must be carried out across sectors with reference to the kepaahaan.
2. Need to design standard operational procedures as a process of supervision, guidance and punishment

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