

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background Study

All over the world, urban areas are encountering a diversity of obstacles that endanger the standard of living for their populations. As cities grow and evolve, they attract individuals seeking economic opportunities, vibrant communities, and better living standards. However, this urban allure also masks the severe housing disparities and economic inequalities that push many to the margins. The high cost of living, coupled with shortages in affordable housing, leaves a significant portion of the urban population without a stable place to live. Factors such as unemployment, mental health issues, substance abuse, and systemic failures including insufficient social support services and policies, exacerbate the problem. Because of this inequality, low- and middle-class citizens are finding it more and harder to obtain houses that fit within their budgets, which is creating a housing crisis. This exacerbates social and economic inequality by creating a clear divide between those who can afford the rising expenses of urban living and those who cannot. In addition to having an impact on individuals and families, a shortage of affordable housing erodes the social cohesion of urban areas by fostering pockets of poverty and restricting access to opportunities and necessary services. Social injustices exacerbate these problems, with vulnerable populations frequently suffering the most from these urban issues. As result of these issues , there is a range

rise of vagrants, beggars and youth and street children in urban areas known as homeless.

Homelessness is a serious and complex issue that has an impact on both people and society as a whole. For people who are homeless, getting basic necessities like food, shelter, and safety is a daily battle. It increases susceptibility to abuse and exploitation, frequently results in serious problems with one's bodily and mental health, and restricts one's options for career and education. Furthermore, the prevalence of homelessness in metropolitan settings is a reflection of and a perpetuator of larger systemic problems including inequality, poverty, and weak social support networks. People of all ages and backgrounds are impacted, and it has a significant impact on their health, general well-being, and capacity to fully engage in society.

Any level of government must address homelessness because it is to end the cycle of poverty and provide better lives for future generations. There are several reasons why addressing the massive issue of homelessness is necessary. (1) Essential human rights and dignity: every individual is entitled to sufficient housing, safety, and a minimal quality of life. These essential human rights are violated by homelessness. People lose their sense of security and dignity when they don't have a steady place to live; (2) Health and wellbeing: When it comes to their physical health, homeless people are more prone to injuries, infectious infections, and chronic illnesses. It is challenging to escape the vicious cycle that contributes to and exacerbates mental health issues due to the stress and unpredictability of homelessness; (3) Social Stability and Cohesion: Homelessness has an impact on

communities' social fabric, which raises crime and stirs up social unrest. People who are homeless frequently experience shame and social marginalization, which makes it difficult for them to reintegrate into society; (4) Public Health and Safety: Due to inadequate living conditions, homelessness poses a risk to the public's health and can result in the spread of diseases. People who are homeless are more likely to become victims of crime and violence, which has an effect on public safety; (5) Impact Across Generations: Kids and Families: Children who experience homelessness suffer greatly, with consequences that impact their education, growth, and prospects in the future.

Homelessness is a critical social issue that has gained attention from governments worldwide. In The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 34, Paragraph 1 stated that "*Impoverished persons and abandoned children shall be taken care of by the State*". It emphasizes the right of all citizens to housing and a proper standard of living. It ensures that every citizen has the right to a decent livelihood, including adequate housing, which is crucial in addressing issues related to poverty and homelessness. The clause underscores the government's responsibility to protect and fulfil these rights for all Indonesian citizens.

According to Government regulation of the republic of Indonesia PPRI (*Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia*) law number 31 of 1980 (article 2) about suppression of vagrants and beggars. This law outlined the countermeasures against vagrancy and begging, which include preventive, repressive, and rehabilitative measures (Pemerintah, 1980). The goals of these measures are to stop vagrancy and begging from happening, stop the effects of vagrancy and begging

from spreading throughout the community, and rehabilitate vagrants and beggars into respectable members of society. Additionally, these measures are intended to help vagrants and beggars regain their ability to live decent lives and a livelihood in accordance with human dignity.

The advancement of social welfare is a crucial component of national development, since it actively contributes on human resources and to raise the standard of living for the Indonesian people. In order to organize social welfare to help to alleviate the problems of beggars and homeless people (also known as Pengemis, Gelandangan, and Orang Terlantar, or PGOT), a wide-range of framework and sustainable activities is needed (Nugraha, 2022). This is because, in theory, the construction of social welfare development consists of a series of activities planned to promote the condition of human life through coordination and integration between the government, local government, and society. In order for a community to flourish and fulfil its needs for a decent place to live, social welfare is a required. Based on the Law No. 11 of 2009 UUD (*Undang Undang Dasar*) about Social services, such as social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection supposed to be provided by the central government, local governments, and society.

As stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia was established "to protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire Indonesian homeland and to advance the general welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in implementing world order based on independence, lasting peace, and social justice." In order to achieve social justice

for all Indonesians, the State is required by Pancasila and the Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution to promote public welfare. Article 28 paragraph (2), which declares that "every child has the right to survival, growth, and development as well as the right to protection from violence and discrimination," is one of the articles that governs children's human rights. Additionally, Article 34, paragraph (1), stated that the government would take care of the impoverished and abandoned children. According to Article 34, paragraph (2), the State is in charge of providing adequate public services and health care facilities, as well as social security systems for all citizens and the weak and unable in accordance with human dignity.

In Indonesia, homelessness is more prevalent in urban setting. Urban areas typically have higher number of homeless individuals due to factors such as rapid urbanization and limited affordable housing options. This trend is influenced by urban migration, where people move to cities in search of better economic opportunities (Abdillah et al., 2024). One of the urban centers of Indonesia is Semarang, a municipality and capital of Central Java. The Semarang government has shown its commitment to addressing homelessness through the establishment of *Peraturan Daerah* (Perda) Kota Semarang Number 5 in August 2014. This local regulation focuses on the identification, protection, and rehabilitation of homeless individuals. It is part of a broader legal framework that includes national laws such as UU No. 39/1999 on Human Rights, which guarantees the right to adequate housing, and PP No. 14/2016 on the Implementation of Housing and Settlement Areas, which mandates the provision of adequate living conditions for all citizens.

Street children, beggars, and homeless people are the target of this regulations for their concerning presence as stated below:

*"Street children found in public places who behave as beggars, street musicians, including children who are active on behalf of social organizations, foundations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and orphanages that can disturb public order, security, and smooth traffic flow, and can endanger themselves and/or others."*

The regulation also stated that homeless management should involve many parts of the society, including the citizen itself.

*"Handling refers to all efforts or activities undertaken by the government and/or society to address the issues of street children, homeless people, beggars, and street musicians, including their families, so that they can live and earn a living while prioritizing their fundamental human rights."*

As cities expand and become economic hubs, Kota Semarang, the capital of central java has a rapid urbanization and its population density estimated over 2 millions in 2024, making it one of the largest city in Indonesia. Semarang experienced homelessness due to population increase and urbanization, resulting in or PGOT (*Pengemis Geladangan dan Orang Terlantar*), known as vagrants, beggars, and street children, In Semarang, homelessness is a problem that exists in a number of public areas, including parks, streets, beneath bridges, abandoned buildings, and other areas. In the particular context of homelessness, this activity seeks to safeguard fundamental human rights; additionally, it seeks to advance social welfare and well-being in the local community. The local government in

Semarang has implemented law number 5 of 2014 in order to protect fundamental human right and Dignity in their regions and to tackle the issue of homelessness. This local regulation known as “*Perda*” (*Peraturan Daerah*) kota Semarang N0. 5 2014 is about on handling street children, vagrants, and beggars in Semarang city.

Kota Semarang Regional Regulation Number 5 Year 2014 on the Handling of Street Children, Vagrants, and Beggars was established based on the aforementioned. It is anticipated that the creation of Kota Semarang Regional Regulation No. 5/2014 on the Handling of Homeless and Beggars will act as a legislative framework for the initiatives and policies pertaining to the care of homeless individuals, beggars, and street children in kota Semarang.

The principles of this local regulation law No.5 2014 ( article 2) are the following:

Handling street children, vagrants, and beggars is done based on : (a) the principle of protection; (b) the principle of humanity; (c) the principle of kinship; (c) the Principle of Justice; (d) the principle of alleviation; (e) Principles of Order and Legal Certainty; (f) Principles of Balance, (g) Harmony and Harmony; and (h) the Principle of Responsibility.

Kota Semarang local regulation N0.5 2014 (article 3) on handling of street children, vagrants, and beggars is carried out with the purpose of:

(a) providing protection and creating public order and tranquillity; (b) upholding human rights and dignity as citizens that must be respected; (c) maintaining family traits through deliberative efforts in realizing an orderly and dignified common life; (d) creating fair and proportional treatment in realizing social life; (e) alleviate them

from problems so that they can perform the tasks of life worthy of humanity; (f) improving order in society through legal certainty that can protect citizens so that they can live in peace and quiet; and (g) realizing balance, harmony, and compatibility between the interests of individuals and communities and the interests of the nation and state.

Despite these regulations, homelessness remains a prevalent issue in Semarang. Recent news reports indicate that the number of homeless individuals is still considerable, with many living in precarious conditions (Arifianto, 2023; Wiyono & Saputra, 2022).

A comparison between the provisions of Perda No 5 2014 and the actual situation on the ground reveals a gap in implementation. While the law outlines clear steps for the protection and rehabilitation of homeless individuals, many are not receiving the support they need. Reports suggest that services such as temporary shelters, healthcare, and social rehabilitation programs are either inadequate or inconsistently provided.

Based on the background study explained above, this research aims to analyze the administration system of the organizations established by the government to handle homelessness in Semarang. The study will focus on assessing the allocation of resources for homeless management. This allocation not only covers the supply of goods for homeless individuals but also includes securing an adequate quantity and quality of dedicated human resources, ensuring effective and sustainable support for the homeless people.

## **1.2. Problem identification**



The problem identification are the following:

- a) **Implementation Gaps:** The existence of implementation gaps in the enforcement of government rules, particularly law No. 5 2014, intended to manage homelessness, is one of the main issues found. The effective implementation of homeless management strategies in Semarang City is hampered by the lack of mayor regulations and statements, as well as by the scarcity of resources;
- b) **Public Perception and Enforcement:** There are issues with how the public views and applies homeless management policies. Creating a helpful and inclusive atmosphere for homeless people in the city is hampered by negative sentiments about them as well as the necessity of law enforcement, which includes punishments and street raids;
- c) **Resource Constraints:** The dearth of financial and human resources earmarked for homeless management activities is another major issue that has been addressed. The ability of local government organizations to offer homeless people in Semarang City appropriate support services, shelter, and social rehabilitation programs is hampered by a lack of funding;
- d) **Coordination and Collaboration:** There are additional difficulties with the coordination and collaboration of the several parties involved in managing homelessness. Improved cooperation between governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, and community-based groups is vital to guarantee a thorough and cohesive strategy for effectively tackling homelessness;

- e) **Policy Implementation challenges:** The report points out problems with policy implementation, such as the requirement for infrastructure and steady political will to support efforts aimed at managing homelessness. Inadequate infrastructure and a lack of a coherent and sustainable policy framework make it difficult to manage homelessness in Semarang City over the long term;
- f) **Social Rehabilitation:** In order to treat the underlying causes of homelessness and encourage social integration, extensive and customized interventions are required. This is highlighted by the difficulties in providing direct aid, social rehabilitation programs, and long-term solutions for homeless people.

### **1.3. Research Question**

1. How is the implementation of the local regulation on homelessness in kota Semarang?
2. What are the factors affecting the implementation of the local government regulation on homelessness in Kota Semarang?

### **1.4. Research Purpose**

The main aim of this research is to analyse the implementation of local regulation Law N.05 of 2014 on homelessness in Kota Semarang. The specific objectives of this research are:

- a) examine the implementation of local regulation law N0.5 / 2014 on homelessness in kota Semarang.
- b) To understand the factors that affect the implementation of policies on local regulation in Kota Semarang on homelessness and provide recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of

homeless management initiatives by local government organization in kota Semarang, considering policy implications, resource allocation, capacity building, and long-term support for homeless individuals.

### **1.5. The Significant of the Research**

The significance of this research is explained as the following:

- a) To improve the policies on handling homelessness in kota Semarang by assisting design evidence-based policies and practices;
- b) To provide the policies inputs for the Local government on homeless management Kota Semarang, considering policy implications, resource allocation, capacity building, and long-term support for homeless individuals. This research aims to assess the existing strategies and practices employed by local government organization in kota Semarang. to manage homelessness and also foster knowledge sharing and collaboration among local government organization, leading to enhanced service delivery and outcomes.

### **1.6. Literature Review**

#### **1.6.1. Introduction**

Every society has different perceptions of individuals or households called “homeless The understanding of difference between the definitions of what is homelessness and who is considered homeless are therefore very important (Phelan & Link, 1999a; Somerville, 2013). These understandings are influenced by different factors such as climatic patterns, traditions, culture, social infrastructure and welfare systems, financial and gender issues. Homelessness is a complex issue

that is often associated with poverty, lack of access to affordable housing, and social marginalization (Wusinich et al., 2019). It refers to the state of not having a stable and safe place to live, forcing individuals or families to resort to living on the streets, in temporary shelters, or in inadequate and unstable housing situations (Hicks-Coolick et al., 2003).

The relevance of homelessness to urban development and social policy is multifaceted. Homelessness has a direct impact on urban development as it creates challenges in creating sustainable and inclusive cities. It leads to the proliferation of informal settlements and slums, which can hinder urban planning and development efforts. On the other hand, homelessness is closely tied to social policy as it highlights the need for effective policies and interventions that address the root causes of homelessness and provide support and resources for individuals experiencing homelessness (Phelan & Link, 1999b). The subject of homelessness is politically sensitive, because the choice of the definition of who is homeless determines who will be enumerated and who will in the end receive financial or other support (Main, 1988; Shanks et al., 1994). Homelessness as the bottom end of the spectrum of housing situations is increasing and therefore indicating a deficit on the service and supply level. Therefore, information about the homeless is of general interest to any government to develop a policy to target assistance to this poorest part of the population.

### 1.6.2. Homelessness In Indonesia

**Table 1. 1. Previous Research on Homelessness in Indonesia**

No	Title, Author, Journal	Method	Research Result	Conclusion
1	<p>What does it mean to be homeless? How definitions affect homelessness policy.</p> <p>Andrew A. Sullivan, PhD</p> <p>Published at journal of Urban Affairs Review</p>	Quantitative research method	<p>The research results indicate that the definition of homelessness significantly impacts its reported prevalence and the distribution of resources to communities. Broader definitions, such as those including "doubled-up" students, result in higher reported rates of homelessness and influence which school districts report higher rates, altering the demographic and academic characteristics of these districts.</p>	<p>This finding suggests that resources allocated to address student homelessness are directed to different types of communities depending on the definition used. The study emphasizes the need for scholars to carefully consider definitions and measurements to understand how they affect resource allocation and policy effectiveness.</p>
2	<p>Housing Challenges for Urban Poor: Kampung in Jakarta, Indonesia.</p> <p>Alzamil, Waleed S.</p>	Descriptive analysis focused on the method of investigation, observation and field visit.	<p>Many residents still live in informal settlements because they are unable to meet the requirements of housing markets. Many kampung located in marginal or dangerous areas remained without any development.</p> <p>Housing policies did not address the issue of providing housing for the urban poor.</p>	<p>The results present policy proposals to address the challenges of housing the urban poor and upgrading the kampung urban environment based on local sources and self-efforts.</p>

	Advances in Sociology Research.			
3	<p>Access to Basic Needs for Marginalized Groups in Indonesia: A Case Study of the Homeless and Beggars</p> <p>Husmiati Yusuf, Hari Harjanto Setiawan, Mery Ganti, Yanuar Farida Wismayanti, Badrun Susantyo, Nurhayu, Ita Konita, Menik Budiarti, Muhammad Belanawane Sulubere</p> <p>International Conference on Sustainable Innovation on Humanities, Education, and Social Sciences (ICOSI-HESS 2022)</p>	Qualitative, with in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD).	Many basic needs of marginalized groups still have not been met, especially access to health services and citizenship identity.	The condition of the homeless and beggars do experience limitations in access to services. This study recommends the issuance of regulations that involve various stakeholders.

4	<p>The Issues and Social Economic Potentials of Urban Marginal Groups in Indonesia</p> <p>Mery Ganti, Husmiati Yusuf, Yanuar Farida Wismayanti, Hari Harjanto Setiawan, Badrun Susantyo, Nurhayu, Ita Konita, Menik Budiarti, Muhammad Belanawane Sulubere</p> <p>Proceedings of the International Conference on Sustainable Innovation on Humanities, Education, and Social Sciences (ICOSI-HESS 2022)</p>	<p>Mixture of quantitative and qualitative with survey methods, in-depth interviews, and observations.</p>	<p>The homeless people, beggars, and scavengers that participated as respondents in this research have low income, poor health conditions, low level of education, have limited access to any services, and have an awful living situation. They tend to expend more than save; hence they are very vulnerable to being tangled in debt.</p>	<p>Collaboration of stakeholders from diverse sectors is imperative to encourage this group to be able to resolve the limitation experienced. The government must prioritize the empowerment of sprawl and scavengers through bottom-up policy schemes. In this policy, the community is placed not only as the target the policy but also as the subject of the policy. Communities need to be given the freedom to express their aspirations to create an inclusive social environment that embraces all people to create prosperity.</p>
5	<p>“I’m losing everything all over again”: Responses from youth experiencing</p>	<p>Qualitative data were obtained by telephone or</p>	<p>The analysis yielded 5 categories and 1 overall theme. Categories were resource availability, financial instability, mental</p>	<p>Having similar experiences such as social isolation as those of high school students</p>

	<p>homelessness during the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>Lynn Rew, Olivia Yeargain, Clara Peretz, Emily Croce</p> <p>Archives of Psychiatric Nursing</p>	<p>Facebook messenger from 20 youth (M = 22.4, SD = 2.64 years) who had been enrolled in a longitudinal intervention study. Data were analyzed using content analysis.</p>	<p>health, relationship conflict, and maladaptive coping. The overall theme was multiple losses. Youths lost jobs, means of financial support for self and family, access to social and healthcare services, meaningful and important relationships, and skills and controls over high-risk behaviors such as substance abuse.</p>	<p>during the pandemic, the youths in this sample experienced multiple and simultaneous losses, needing time to grieve, and leaving them once more at high-risk for adverse outcomes.</p>
6	<p>Stakeholders facilitating hope and empowerment amidst social suffering: A qualitative documentary analysis exploring lives of homeless women with mental illness</p> <p>Prama Bhattacharya and Kumar Ravi Priya</p> <p>International Journal of Social Psychiatry</p>	<p>Qualitative research with documentary analysis.</p>	<p>The methodological steps, rigour and the resulting categories (experience of social suffering associated with homelessness among HMI women, denial of care and rights within patriarchy, helplessness associated with the burden of caregiving and roles of NGO and community in building hope and empowerment) have been discussed through the lens of social suffering and how stakeholders might facilitate hope and empowerment amidst it.</p>	<p>The article highlights the dire and urgent need to integrate mental health into primary health care and community-based intervention and move beyond clinical recovery to nurture 'hope' to enable recovery and empowerment for such marginalised populations.</p>



7	<p>Hidden homelessness: a scoping review and avenues for further inquiry</p> <p>Deleu Harm, Schrooten Mieke, Hermans Koen</p> <p>Social Policy and Society</p>	<p>Scoping review, which includes a systematic search in scientific databanks was combined with an exploration of Google Scholar.</p>	<p>The results of the review reveal a lack of consensus regarding the definition of the concept. Moreover, since most studies focus on a certain subgroup in the population, it is hard to compare profile characteristics of people living in different forms of homelessness.</p>	<p>The article draws up an agenda for further research in order to capture the complex reality of contemporary forms of homelessness.</p>
8	<p>The ETHOS Definition and Classification of Homelessness: An Analysis</p> <p>Kate Amore, Michael Baker and Philippa Howden-Chapman</p> <p>European Journal of Homelessness</p>	<p>Qualitative analysis using critical literature review, context analysis, conceptualization.</p>	<p>The results of the paper reveal significant conceptual weaknesses in the European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion (ETHOS) model, which compromise its validity as a framework for defining and classifying homelessness. The authors' analysis and critique demonstrate that both the conceptual model and the typology of subgroups within ETHOS are flawed.</p>	<p>The article proposed a modified definition and classification of homelessness. This new approach is designed to overcome the identified weaknesses and provide a more valid and conceptually grounded framework for understanding and measuring homelessness. By refining the conceptual foundation, the modified approach aims to offer a more reliable and comprehensive system for</p>

				defining and assessing homelessness.
9	Homelessness and identity: a critical review of the literature and theory  Lindsey McCarthy  People, Place & Policy Online	Qualitative Analysis using critical review	The paper finds that the categorization of people experiencing homelessness into stereotypical 'homeless identities' is binding and misguided.	It concludes that an intersectional approach will enrich a literature which tends to focus on a singular 'homeless identity'. Such an approach will address the intersection of lines of difference and recognise that the identity of any individual is multiple and fluid.
10	Empowerment of Homeless and Beggars Through Education and Training  Niswatul Imsiyah, Wahono, Zulkarnain, Sri Wahyuni, A. T. Hendrawijaya  Proceedings of the 6th International Conference	Qualitative descriptive approach	The result shows that the training organized by Lingkungan Pondok Sosial (Liposos) is in accordance with talents, interests and able to meet the needs of sprawl, namely Tataboga Training, meatball making training and tire patching training, through this training can increase knowledge and flat skills so that bringing changes to the sprawl can especially change their mindset and behavior so as not to return to the streets.	Based on the results of the research above, the role of training on the empowerment of homeless and beggars can be concluded that the training held by the UPT Environmental Social Organization in Jember Regency to homeless and beggars can improve their knowledge and skills so that they can apply the results of

	on Education and Technology (ICET 2020)			training in daily life by selling meatballs. , patching tires and selling coffee around it so that they are no longer begging on the streets which in turn can be more independent and improve their welfare. Suggestions for further researchers is the right strategy needed in the learning process in training that is by using the Transformative Learning strategy.
11	Social Service and Community Social Worker Program for Empowerment Homeless and Beggars in Yogyakarta  Herpita Wahyuni, Suswanta, Danang Eko Prastya	Qualitative research, Primary data were collected through interviews. Meanwhile secondary data were gathered from various documents on the empowerment	There is a reduce in social disparities with multiple activities: counselling, counselling, training, and policing— Office of Social Affairs and Community Social Workers. The Office of Social Affairs and Community Social Workers provide training such as screen printing, haircuts; if the beggar is still a teenager, then he is put in a youth development centre and fostered within three to four	The control of homeless people and beggars in Yogyakarta City by the Social Service and Community Social Workers have been implemented well; various approaches have been made for homeless people. They were begging, arresting, and providing motivation to live a

	Jurnal Studi Sosial dan Politik	of girdles and beggars. Data were analyzed using NVivo 12 Plus software.	days; training activities are in the form of making various types of handicrafts. Counselling and counselling in reducing the number of beggars and homeless people in Yogyakarta have been going well.	better life and providing provisions in training that can support economic change.
12	Social Economic Empowerment of Homeless Families  Siti Anah Kunyati, Sriwardani, Nunung Hastika  2nd Social and Humaniora Research Symposium (SoRes 2019)	Qualitative research Data collection techniques are in-depth interview, observation, and focus group discussion. Sources of data or information in this research were used primary and secondary. Sampling method was purposive. Data were analyzed qualitatively.	Awareness of marriage has been built both in accordance with religion and in accordance with state rules, the need to have a safety place to stretch has been built too, advocacy and assistance helped them to obtain an electronic Identity Card, and the training done increased their skills in order to manage secondhand goods needed by the society.	It can be concluded that homeless families are aware of marriage both in accordance with religious principles and state regulations. Additionally, homeless families have obtained electronic identity cards, ensuring their official recognition and access to services. Furthermore, by providing them with training, these families have developed the skills needed to manage secondhand goods, which are valuable and needed by society.

*Source: Researcher*

### **1.6.3. Homelessness in Indonesia during Covid-19**

Homelessness is a pressing societal issue that requires effective management strategies. It is often considered as a symptom of poverty and structural defects within the housing system. However, Governments at all levels have implemented various strategies and policies to combat homelessness, with the aim of empowering individuals and addressing the underlying causes of homelessness. Homelessness remains a challenge in Indonesia, a country with a population exceeding 270 million. According to Government Regulation Number 31 of 1980 on the Controls of Homeless People and Beggars: "Homeless people are individuals living in conditions that do not conform to the norms of decent living in the local community, lack a permanent residence and steady employment in a specific area, and wander in public places."

Meanwhile according to another source, homeless is defined as the lack of a fixed, adequate, and regular night-time residence, homelessness encompasses a spectrum of experiences, from rough sleeping on the streets to living in temporary shelters, overcrowded dwellings, or insecure housing arrangements (Sullivan, 2023).

Indonesia's urbanization trajectory has been characterized by rapid population growth, migration, and the proliferation of informal settlements and slums, where many homeless individuals and families reside. Urban areas such as Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, and Medan serve as magnets for rural migrants seeking economic opportunities, yet the rapid pace of urbanization often outstrips the capacity of cities to provide adequate housing and infrastructure, leading to the

marginalization and exclusion of vulnerable populations (Alzamil, 2020; Marta et al., 2020).

This issue of homelessness is made worse by socioeconomic disruptions, such as those triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. In Indonesia, like in many parts of the world, the pandemic has illuminated and exacerbated longstanding vulnerabilities within homeless populations. As the world grappled with lockdowns, economic downturns, and health crises, individuals experiencing homelessness faced heightened uncertainties and risks. This subchapter will discuss about the state of homelessness in Indonesia amidst and beyond the COVID-19 pandemic, examining how economic disruptions, governmental responses, healthcare disparities, and policy interventions have shaped and reshaped the landscape of homelessness.

Homelessness in Indonesia became increasingly precarious during the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has a significant socio-economic impacts, affecting mobility, income, employment, education, and poverty. The economic contraction due to reduced activities led to a significant decline in Indonesia's GDP, severely impacting household incomes (Prawoto et al., 2020). Informal sector workers and low-income families were particularly affected, facing heightened financial instability. The pandemic also resulted in increased unemployment rates as businesses closed or scaled down operations, forcing many to shift to informal employment and gig economy roles, which posed challenges in accessing social safety nets. In global context, the poverty rate rose from 8.3% in

2019 to 9.2% in 2020, as stated by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations states (Habibullah, 2024).

Poverty and homelessness are closely linked. One of the primary ways poverty leads to homelessness is through the inability to afford stable and adequate housing. Low-income individuals and families may struggle to pay rent or secure mortgages in areas with high housing costs, forcing them into housing instability or homelessness. Poverty and homelessness often intersect with other social and economic factors, such as lack of education, discrimination, family breakdown, substance abuse, and mental illness (Ganti et al., 2022). These factors can contribute to both poverty and homelessness (Jasni et al., 2022). These economic disruptions caused by the pandemic affected vulnerable groups, pushing many into housing insecurity and homelessness.

Addressing homelessness and poverty in Indonesia demands comprehensive policy reforms and sustainable social programs. Government Regulation Number 31 of 1980 states that the government is responsible for addressing the issues of vagrants and beggars as part of social welfare efforts. This statement is ruled in Article 2 as below:

"The efforts to address homelessness and begging, encompassing preventive, repressive, and rehabilitative measures, aim to prevent vagrancy and begging, halt the spread of their influence and consequences within society, and reintegrate vagrants and beggars into the community as dignified members. These efforts also aim to enable the development of homeless people and beggars so that they regain

the ability to achieve a standard of living, life, and livelihood in accordance with human dignity."

Preventive efforts involve organized initiatives such as counseling, guidance, training, education, assistance, supervision, and continued support to various stakeholders related to homelessness and begging. Their aim is to prevent these issues from occurring among individuals or families facing livelihood difficulties, to curb the societal impacts that disrupt order and welfare, and to prevent relapse among rehabilitated homeless people and beggars who have been resettled or reintegrated into communities. Repressive measures, on the other hand, are organized actions—whether institutional or otherwise—aimed at eliminating vagrancy and begging and preventing their proliferation within society. Lastly, rehabilitative efforts encompass activities like nurturing, training, education, skills recovery, resettlement through transmigration, community reintegration, supervision, and ongoing support. These efforts aim to empower vagrants and beggars to live dignified lives in line with human dignity as citizens of Indonesia.

Beyond short-term crisis management, there is a pressing need for inclusive housing policies that ensure equitable access to affordable housing, supportive services, and economic opportunities for vulnerable groups. However, government efforts to address homelessness during the pandemic were limited in effectiveness(Asnar, 2023; Habibullah, 2024). Governmental responses focused largely on immediate health and safety measures, which means, resources primarily targeted quarantine facilities rather than sustainable housing initiatives, leaving homeless populations without adequate long-term support (Asnar, 2023). This



highlighted systemic challenges in housing policy and the need for more comprehensive strategies to ensure housing stability for vulnerable groups beyond immediate crises (Asnar, 2023).

Apart from the housing issue, in terms of health, homeless people themselves are vulnerable to COVID-19 infection. This vulnerability stems from several factors (Doran & Tinson, 2021). Many homeless individuals reside in crowded shelters where maintaining social distancing is challenging, increasing the risk of virus transmission within these environments. Moreover, the lack of adequate sanitation facilities such as handwashing stations and clean bathrooms further hampers their ability to adhere to recommended hygiene practices to prevent infection. Additionally, homeless populations often have higher rates of underlying health conditions, such as respiratory diseases and diabetes, which can worsen the severity of COVID-19 if contracted. On top of these issues, their limited access to healthcare services can delay both diagnosis and treatment for COVID-19 and other health concerns. These combined factors underscore the heightened vulnerability of homeless individuals to COVID-19, highlighting the urgent need for targeted public health interventions and supportive policies to protect this marginalized population during health emergencies (Doran & Tinson, 2021).

In summary, homelessness in Indonesia has worsened due to the COVID-19 pandemic, making existing problems like poverty and housing insecurity more severe. The economic impact of the pandemic led to higher poverty rates and instability in housing for people working informally or with low incomes. Government efforts mostly focused on short-term health measures, which didn't

fully address the long-term housing needs of homeless people. Health issues also became more critical, as crowded living conditions and a lack of proper hygiene facilities increased the risk of COVID-19 among homeless individuals

#### **1.6.4. Research relationship to Public Administration discourse**

Public Administration, as a field of study and practice, is concerned with the management and implementation of public policies and programs to address societal issues and improve the well-being of citizens. The research question directly aligns with the core principles of Public Administration by focusing on the implementation of a specific government regulation aimed at managing homelessness, a critical social issue. By examining the implementation of law No.5 2014 in managing homelessness in Semarang City, the research question delves into the practical aspects of public policy execution within the realm of homeless management. . This aligns with public administration's focus on how policies are developed, implemented, and evaluated to address public issues. The study provides insights into the effectiveness of local governance and the role of public institutions in addressing homelessness, a critical urban problem.

Moreover, the research question underscores the implementation of local regulation law N.05 2014. The PPS PGOT Mardi Utomo Semarang, on homelessness, management highlights the importance of governance, leadership, and public service delivery in addressing societal challenges. Public Administration discourse emphasizes the need for efficient and accountable public administration practices to ensure the successful implementation of policies and programs that impact the lives of citizens, particularly vulnerable populations like the homeless.

This is central to public administration discourse, which often explores the challenges and strategies in the policy implementation process. The study highlights the factors that influence successful implementation, such as legal frameworks, government commitment, collaboration among agencies, and resource allocation. The research underscores the importance of collaboration between various government agencies and stakeholders, which is a significant theme in public administration. Effective public administration often requires coordinated efforts and partnerships among different entities to address complex social issues comprehensively.

Furthermore, the research question aligns with the broader goals of Public Administration, which include promoting social equity, enhancing public service delivery, and fostering sustainable development. The study's focus on the services provided to the homeless, such as prevention, social rehabilitation, and post-rehabilitation handling, relates to the broader discourse on public service delivery. Public administration examines how services are delivered effectively and equitably to meet the needs of all citizens, particularly the marginalized and vulnerable groups. The study's emphasis on human rights, dignity, and social justice principles aligns with public administration's commitment to promoting equity and justice in public policy and administration. It explores how local regulations aim to uphold these values in the context of homelessness management, contributing to the discourse on ethical governance and social equity. So, by investigating the implementation of government regulation law No.5 2014 in managing homelessness, the research contributes valuable insights to the field of Public

Administration by identifying best practices, challenges, and opportunities for improving homeless management strategies at the local government level.

Overall, the relationship between the research and Public Administration discourse is evident in its focus on policy implementation, public policy and governance, and public service delivery in the context of managing homelessness. By examining the practical implications of government regulations on homeless management in Semarang City, the research question adds to the body of knowledge within Public Administration and offers valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers working in the field of public policy and administration.

## **1.7. Theoretical Framework**

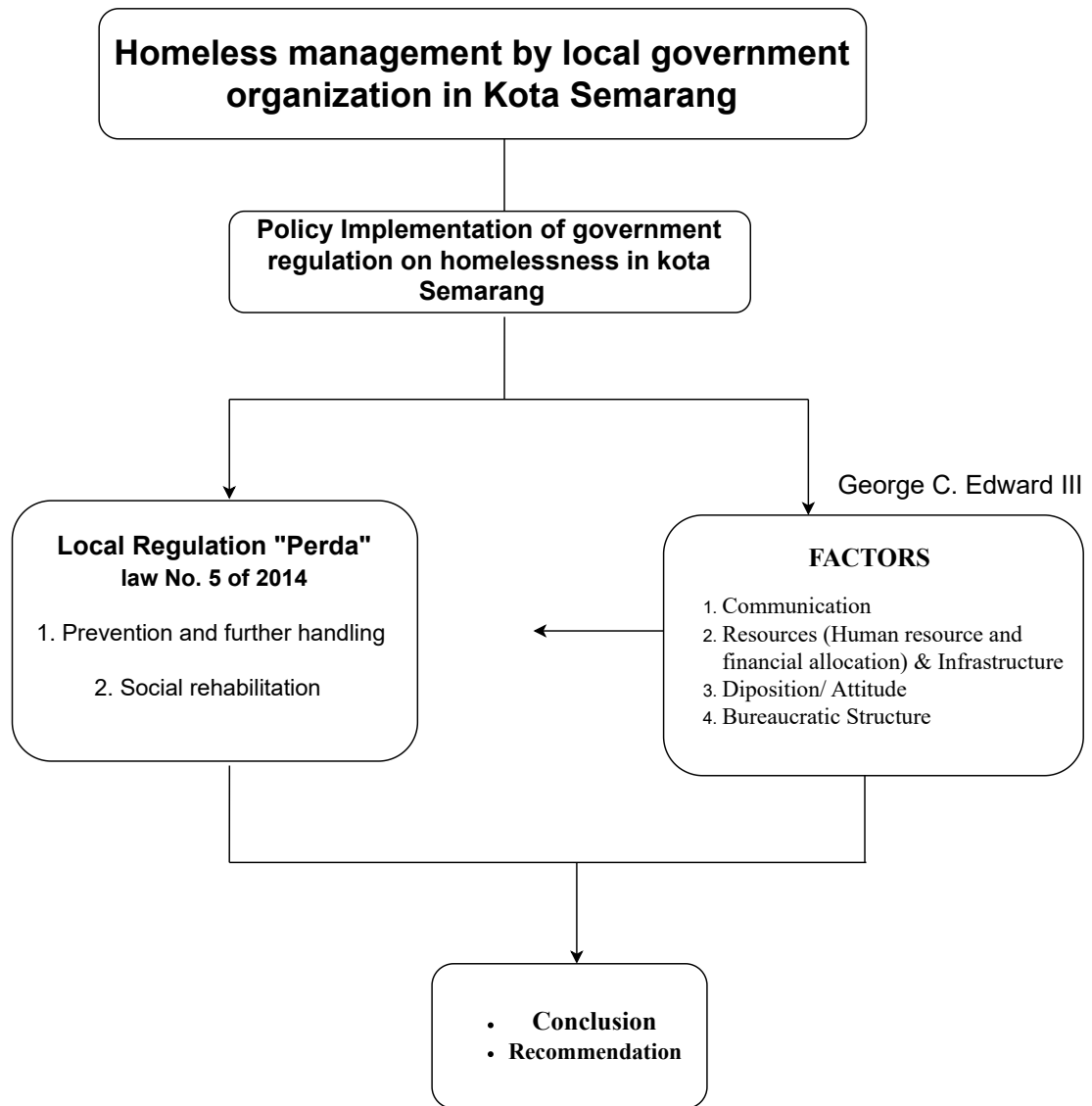
### **1.7.1. Public Policy**

The government's efforts to solve societal challenges are referred to as public policies. Local Regulation Law Number 5 of 2014 defines and directs public policy in the context of managing homelessness in Semarang City. This law is essential for determining how the government will handle beggars, vagrants, and street children. In this case, public policy's essential components are as follows: (1) lays out precise rules and regulations to deal with homelessness; and (2) the commitment of the local government to enforcing laws and providing funding guarantees the policy's efficient implementation. Stability and strong political will are essential for continuing ongoing efforts; (3) Public policies should involve the community as well, making sure that people are aware of and supportive of laws like the one that forbids giving money to beggars and street children directly.

### **1.7.3. Regulation**

To manage societal concerns, regulation entails the creation and enforcement of regulations. Law Number 5 of 2014 provides the legal foundation for tackling homelessness in Semarang City. The rule is intended to advance social benefit while defending human rights and dignity. The following are the main features of the rule: (1) Principles of rule, which sets out to treat homeless people fairly and proportionately by basing the regulation on values like protection, humanism, justice, and responsibility; (2) Sanctions and Enforcement: The law imposes penalties for noncompliance, such as making it illegal to give money to homeless people directly in an effort to deter dependency and promote formal rehabilitation; (3) Observing and Assessing that To pinpoint problems and enhance tactics, the implementation process needs to be continuously observed and assessed.

### **1.7.3. Research framework**



**Figure 1. 1. Research Framework**

*Source: Researcher*

## **1.8. Concept Definition and Operationalization**

### **1.8.1. Concept Definition**

Homelessness refers to the condition in which individuals or families lack a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence. This can include living on the streets, in temporary shelters, or in places not meant for human habitation.

Homelessness is a multifaceted issue often resulting from a combination of factors such as poverty, unemployment, lack of affordable housing, mental health challenges, and substance abuse.

Management encompasses the strategies, programs, and activities carried out by local government organizations (LGOs) to address homelessness. This includes both immediate interventions to provide shelter and support and long-term measures aimed at preventing homelessness and rehabilitating affected individuals..

Local Government in Kota Semarang such as the municipal authorities and agencies responsible for implementing and enforcing local regulations, providing public services, and ensuring the welfare of the city's residents. These organizations include departments such as the Department of Social Affairs, Youth, and Sports, and enforcement bodies like the Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja.

Government Regulation: Refers to laws, rules, or policies enacted by the government to address specific issues, such as homelessness, and guide the actions of relevant stakeholders.

Law Number 5 of 2014 provides the legal framework for addressing homelessness in Semarang City. This law outlines the responsibilities of local government organizations, the rights and obligations of homeless individuals, and the measures to be taken for prevention, rehabilitation, and enforcement.

## **1.8.2. Operationalization concept**

### **1.8.2.1. Implementation of the Local Government Organization on Homelessness in kota Semarang Based on the law NO.5 of 2014**

The local government is leading the operationalization of local regulation law number 5 of 2014 in Semarang City, which addresses vagrants, beggars, homeless, and abandoned individuals through a comprehensive approach. The first phenomenon that this research is aiming to investigate the implementation of the law Number 5 of 2014 Local Regulation, which consists of prevention and social rehabilitation.

### **1. Prevention**

Prevention, as referred to in Article 5, paragraph (1) includes:

- a. Registration, including mapping of source areas;
- b. Socialization;
- c. Monitoring, control, and supervision; and
- d. Campaigns.

In order to complete the registration process, data collection tools containing details regarding name, religion, address, family list, living arrangements, socioeconomic background, origin region, occupation, education, family status, and primary concerns are prepared. The goal of this stage in the process of dealing with homeless persons is to collect thorough and precise data that will guide the creation of efficient interventions and policies. Knowing every detail about a person makes it easier to recognize their particular requirements and difficulties. It also enables decision-makers to comprehend the underlying causes of homelessness and create long-term plans to deal with these problems.

In Article 6, letter (b), socialization is defined as the process of acquiring knowledge through both direct and indirect means. Face-to-face interactions and



lectures are the means of direct socialization; print and electronic media can be used for indirect socialization. Individuals, families, educational institutions, communities, social groups, and associated agencies are the targets of these socialization initiatives. In fact, socialization programs have been implemented to prevent individuals from giving direct aid to homeless people. This is because the Social Service believes that if the community gives them money directly, the recipients will grow dependent on these gifts and develop accustomed to receiving them. This is thought to be one of the reasons why vagrants, beggars, and street children are unwilling to give up their activities because it is simpler to obtain results this way rather than by working. The issue lies in the inadequate technical criteria for the enforcement and public acceptance of sanctions. Semarang City Regional Regulation No. 5/2014 on the management of Vagrants, Street Children, and Beggars has an intriguing clause that forbids providing goods or cash to any of these groups on public roads or at traffic signals.

The monitoring, control, and supervision mentioned in Article 6, clause (c) are carried out through patrols in public areas, informing individuals, families, and groups about the presence of street children, homeless people, and beggars participating in activities in public areas, and keeping an eye on people entering and leaving.

The campaigns mentioned in Article 6, clause (d), involve community groups in order to encourage and persuade them to take part in managing and controlling street children, homeless people, and beggars.

## **2. Social Rehabilitation**

The second implementation regulated by the law is social rehabilitation, which is carried out by:

- a. Protection;
- b. Ad hoc control;
- c. Temporary shelter;
- d. Initial approach;
- e. Disclosure and understanding to problems (Assessment);
- f. Social guidance and empowerment; and
- g. Referral.

Protection as defined in Article 11, clause (a), involves setting up community-based posts in strategic locations or public areas at vulnerable points where street children, homeless individuals, and beggars frequently gather and engage in activities. These posts are intended to address issues based on situational assessments and conditions, focusing on problem identification without resorting to arrest actions.

The ad-hoc control as referred to in Article 11, letter (b), is carried out coordinatively with relevant agencies concerning street children, homeless people, and beggars, as well as groups or individuals claiming to represent social institutions or orphanages conducting activities in public places.

Temporary shelter as defined in Article 11, clause (c), is provided at government social shelters for a maximum of 10 days. This temporary shelter is intended to offer social guidance, spiritual and mental counseling, legal guidance, and social adaptation activities (outbound). During their stay in temporary shelter

as outlined in clause (2), the human rights of the children involved must be protected and guaranteed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Initial approach based on the identification of target social environments and selection as referred to in Article 11, letter (d), aimed to screen the beneficiaries based on indicators such as personal identity, educational background, social status, and social environmental issues of the children concerned. This identification and selection process as mentioned in clause (1) serves as the basis for determining subsequent stages in the handling process.

Problem disclosure and understanding (assessment) as referred to in Article 11, letter (e), is conducted to comprehend the issues faced and to fulfill the needs of street children, homeless people, and beggars. These issues and needs, as mentioned in clause (1), are discussed to subsequently address them according to their respective potentials and talents. The problem disclosure and understanding (assessment) outlined in clause (1) is maintained as a permanent document for each street child, homeless person, and beggar. This document will be used for monitoring and further handling. The problem disclosure and understanding (assessment) as described in clause (3) is conducted through case studies based on acquired data and case conferences.

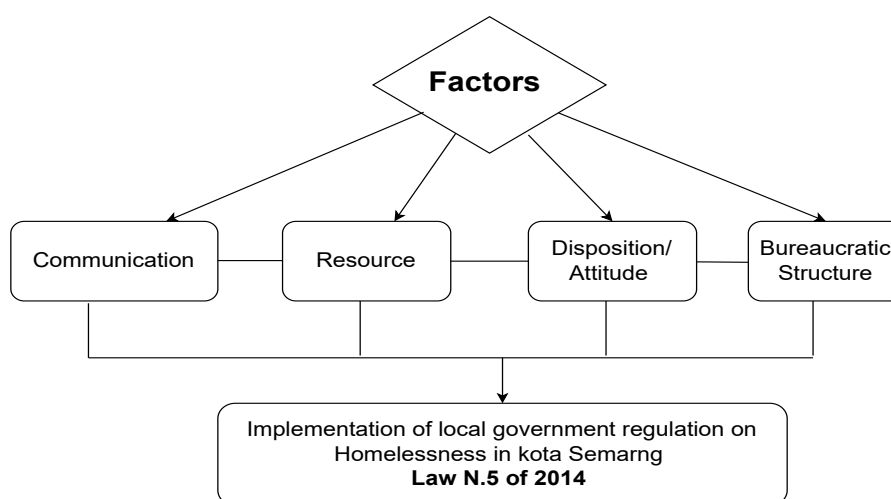
Social guidance and empowerment as referred to in Article 11, letter (f), are conducted through regular and continuous individual guidance and empowerment for street children, homeless people, and beggars, as well as their families. This regulation is implemented through the establishment of nursing houses. In the

nursing house, the beggars, homeless people, and children on the streets will be provided with counseling, along with trainings to empower them in the future.

Referral as defined in Article 11, clause (g), includes providing free healthcare services, facilitating access to formal and non-formal education, conditional return programs, social rehabilitation through institutional or community-based systems, psychiatric hospital care for psychotic individuals, leprosarium care, legal assistance, special protection, and legal processing in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

#### **1.8.2.2. Factors of implementation of Local Government regulation on homelessness in *kota* Semarang based on the George Edward III Model**

Based on the theory of George C Edward, the factors that affect the implementation of the local regulation in *kota* Semarang on handling homelessness state by the law N.5 of 2014 can be framed as follow:



**Figure 1. 2. Factor that affect the implementation of Local government regulation on homelessness in Kota Semarang based on George C. Edward III Theory**

*Source: Researcher*

## **1.9. Research Methods**

### **1.9.1. Research Type**

This study uses the descriptive qualitative research methods to analyse the homeless management by local government organization in Semarang city. Through in-depth interviews, valuable qualitative data can be gathered, providing rich insights into the experiences and perceptions of stakeholders involved in homeless management. The research analyses series databases from local government organization in Semarang City called Mardi Utomo. Mardi Utomo is a local government organization in Semarang that focuses on providing shelter, food, and assistance to homeless individuals and families. They aim to empower homeless people by offering education, vocational training, and sustainable livelihood programs.

For the purpose of this study, research is the main data collection tool. Researcher conducted interviews through cell phones with informants and made study documentation.

Researcher's presence occurred in three phases, namely: the orientation phase, the exploration and the member check phase. The orientation stage is the stage where researcher made an introduction and initial assessment of homelessness. The main thing in this stage was how researcher established relationships and familiarized himself with the key informants.

The next stage was the exploration stage. It was the moment of data collection. In this case, researcher conducted interviews through cell phones with key informants. Interviews with key informants were arranged in a certain schedule.

The schedule was submitted to the parties concerned so that they were aware of the interview schedule. In addition, researcher also conducted documentation studies to obtain detailed and adequate data related to the research objectives.

During the third stage, researcher performed a member check on the data collected. This was done so that the conclusions drawn in connection with the study were not biased. I prefer to choose this local government organization PPS PGOT Mardi Utomo Semarang to analyse homeless management because PPS PGOT Mardi Utomo is the Organization that belongs to Local Governemnt in Semarang city which help homeless people and provide a lot of program to support beggars, vagrants and abandoned people in Semarang. They often address homelessness through various programs, including shelter provision, healthcare, education, and economic empowerment. This organization has achieved to make homeless people to be independent in their life.

The whole analysis is conducted in Semarang city as the case of study of focus. The research on homeless management in Semarang City involves various research methods, including ethnographic, case study, phenomenological, participatory action research (PAR), grounded theory, and content analysis. Ethnographic research involves immersing the researcher in the homeless community and LGO settings to gain a deeper understanding of the culture, social dynamics, and daily experiences of homeless individuals and LGO. Case study investigates specific organization owned by local government engaged in homeless management, while phenomenological research explores the subjective experiences and perspectives of homeless individuals and LGOs involved in the process.

Participatory Action Research (PAR) involved homeless individuals, LGO representatives, and other stakeholders in the research process, emphasizing empowerment, social change, and building partnerships between researchers and the community. Overall, the research aims to provide insights into the prevailing role in homeless management by LGO in Semarang City.

### **1.9.2. Types and Sources of Data**

Since This study's objective is to look at the homeless management by local government Organization in Semarang, the objects to be examined as sources of research data are informants, documents, and activities related to homeless management by PPS PGOT Mardi Utomo Semarang. The primary data will get by deep interviewing the Informants in PPS PGOT Mardi Utomo as local government organization focusing specifically on homeless empowerment. The secondary data will be from book, journals, and others documents relevant about the Homeless management in Semarang city.

### **1.9.3. Data Collection Techniques**

Interviews with informants and documents from Social Service Mardi Utomo Semarang, who provide homeless management services in the city of Semarang, have been conducted as part of the data gathering process. To achieve the objectives of this research, the researcher conducted an in-depth interviews with informants from Mardi Utomo, as LGO responsible of homeless management in Semarang city. The interviews that researcher conducted in this study were direct, individual, and unstructured. The questions have been raised (free interviews) to the

informants about their Roles, programs and experience in managing homelessness in Semarang city.

In addition, relevant documents, journal, article and books will be used as well as secondary data. Both printed and electronic material such as books, journal, and previous studies which are related to this topic as a source of data has been analysed. Documentation study has been carried out to support the data obtained through the interviews. Both printed and electronic material such as books, journal and previous study which are related to this topic as a source of data has been analyzed.

#### 1.9.4. Informants

**Table 1. 2. Informants**

No	Position/role / division	Informant expertise
01	Informant: Head of the organization of PPS PGOT Mardi Utomo Semarang.	The head PPS PGOT Mardi Utomo Semarang leads in assisting vagrants, beggars, homeless, and abandoned individuals. I choose her to be one of the informant for the reasons listed below:  (1) She usually possesses a thorough awareness of the strategies, policies, and operations of the company. She is able to offer comprehensive and perceptive information about a range of organizational topics.  (2) She frequently possesses a strategic perspective regarding the objectives, difficulties, and future plans of the company. This viewpoint can assist in comprehending the organization's long-term goals and the reasons behind specific decisions;



		<p>(3) She will assist in providing the background information and reasoning for important organizational decisions as one of the key decision-makers. This realization is helpful in comprehending the fundamental causes affecting organizational behavior and the execution of policies;</p> <p>(4) In terms of Information Access, she typically has access to a variety of data and information within the company. Because of her position as head, she frequently interacts with important stakeholders, both internal and external, and this access can be vital for getting precise and specific information that may not be easily accessible to other members of the business. As the person ultimately responsible for the organization's performance, this interaction can offer a deeper understanding of the role and reputation the organization has within its industry or community;</p> <p>(6) She can also offer insights into the organization's successes and challenges, as well as how they are managed or mitigated.</p>
02	<p>Informants from: administrative subdivision of PPS PGOT Mardi Utomo Semarang</p>	<p>The reason for choosing the informants from administrative Subdivision is because they have a role in managing administration and infrastructure in supporting PPS PGOT Mardi Utomo Semarang empowerment activities. I choose them because she has a lot of experiences at the organization PPS PGOT Mardi Utomo Semarang and has worked for many years at the orphanage. As administrative body, they usually have access to a wide range of information and data within the organization and also with other stakeholders.</p>

03	Informants form: Sub - coordinator in Guidance and Social Rehabilitatio n	The informants from this division work as the social guidance and rehabilitation sub-coordinator in PPS PGOT Mardi Utomo Semarang since they are a mentor who encourages, guides, and controls behavior in a more positive way. The workers in charge play a significant role in empowerment since they give the recipients direct direction. They were selected because, in this capacity, they serve as a sub-coordinator and actively mentors and supports the recipients.
04	Informant from Functional Social worker of the PPS PGOT Mardi Utomo Semarang	The informants from this sub-division were selected because social workers play a vital role in helping clients by serving as social assistants, facilitators, problem solvers, and restorers of their social functions. I selected them because they have a great deal of experience in her capacity as a social worker and was a social worker at PPS PGOT Mardi Utomo Social Home in past years.
05	Informant from Sub Coordinator Assistance and Referral	I choose informants from this subdivision because they most certainly have extensive knowledge and experience in helping and referring the homeless people. They are aware of the unique requirements and difficulties this group faces. Those who fill this position have direct access to the mechanisms that oversee and assist the homeless. They offer insightful information about the efficacy of the plans and policies in place since they have first-hand experience. The informants keep comprehensive records and information on cases, treatments, and results related to homelessness. Having access to this data can improve the study's credibility and precision. They are essential to the execution of homelessness-related policies and initiatives.

### **1.9.5. Data Analysis Techniques**

The current qualitative research employs a case study design and conducts individual case analysis as part of its data analysis process. The spoken words that make up the analytic data in this study vary in terms of quantity, quality, and intensity. In order to make this diversity more coherent, logical, and clear, it must be processed. Data processing begins with recording the findings from observations and interviews, which are then edited, clarified, and condensed before being presented.

The process of choosing, streamlining, abstracting, and modifying data to roughly represent the full corpus of written field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials is known as data condensation. The purpose of data condensation is to make data more robust (Huberman & Miles, 2002).

Data condensation cannot be separated from all types of research that use a qualitative approach. Even before collecting data, anticipatory data condensation occurs as the researcher decides on the conceptual framework, the case, the problem statement, and the data collection approach to choose. This data condensation takes place continuously during the qualitative research (Miles & Huberman, 2018). Further steps of data condensation (summarizing, coding, tracing themes, creating clusters, creating partitions, and drafting memos) continue to occur as long as data collecting continues. Field study indicates that this process of data condensation and transformation continues until a comprehensive final report is produced (Aldridge, 2002; Miles & Huberman, 2018)

Simple explanations exist for why data condensation need not be thought of as an amount. There are many ways to break down and organize qualitative data, such as grouping the data based on a wider pattern, concise summaries or descriptions, and cautious selection.

Operationally, The interview transcripts are frequently listened to by the researcher in order to identify those that are relevant to the research focus. A coding system is then developed depending on the source and the research sub-focus. Coding is required to make data tracking easier (Huberman & Miles, 2002). In particular, informant groups, focus, location, and methods of data collecting are taken into account during coding. The following codes were applied in this study: documentation, interview, and observation.

#### **1.9.6. Data Credibility**

By comparing the data collected with the research object, the researcher attempts to ensure the validity of the data. The objective is to demonstrate that what is observed by the researcher is consistent with what actually exists and with what actually happened to the research item. To ensure that the data collected by researchers has truth value for both readers and study subjects, data credibility standards are applied. According to Lincoln & Guba (1985), researchers employ triangulation procedures to attain data credibility and confirm the data's authenticity.

In order to verify the accuracy of the data collected from one source with another, the researcher in this study used a data source triangulation technique. For

example, the validity of data obtained from interviews with key informants is checked against the results of interviews with other informants.

### **1.9.7. Thesis Systematic**

Researcher set the following steps to facilitate the work: (1) the pre-site stage, (2) the stage of field work (3) the stage of data analysis, and (4) the report stage.

The steps can be explained as follows:

#### **1.9.7.1 The pre-site stage**

In this stage, researcher determines the following steps: (i) set a research plan; (ii) choose the research title; (iii) manage licensing if needed; (iv) select the informants; and (v) prepare research equipment.

Before compiling the research plan, researcher conducts a preliminary survey to understand the conditions associated with the problems that exist at the study site and other conditions that can be utilized to find themes that are most likely to be done. And in selecting the research site, researcher consider geographical locations and practical matters such as time, energy, facilities, and costs.

#### **1.9.7.2. Field work stage**

At the field work stage, researcher undertakes: (i) self-preparation and understanding of the research setting; (ii) entering the research location which is in PPS PGOT Mardi Utomo Semarang; and (iii) having an active role in data collection through literature reviews and interviews.

### **1.9.8. Data Analysis Stage**

Data gathered from interviews by asking the informant and documentation studies are both analysed during the data analysis step. After the data was gathered,

it was examined at home to generate fresh inquiries for the following meeting. Data analyses were done right away after data collection to allow the researcher to recollect information that might not have been noted in the field notes. In order to obtain the final data that the researcher judged to be genuine, data interpretation was carried out in accordance with the context of the topic under study.