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## The Role of the West Aceh District Social Service in Handling Gepengs in the City of Meulaboh

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### Abstract

Beggars (tramps and beggars) are people who live as vagabonds and at the same time beg because they don't have a permanent place to live and, for various reasons, have to live under bridges, public parks, roadsides, river banks, or various other public facilities to sleep and carry out their lives. Daily. The role of Social Service is a main task of the Organizational Structure related to social problems, homeless people, beggars and other social problems. This study aims to determine the role of the Social Service in handling sprawl in Meulaboh, West Aceh District and to find out the obstacles faced by the Social Service in handling sprawl in Meulaboh in West Aceh. This research is a type of field research. The qualitative method uses data obtained from observations, interviews, and documentation, as well as data obtained from written documents related to this research. Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the role of the Social Service is beneficial in handling Gepengs in Meulaboh, and it is necessary to work together with Satpol PP, and wilayahul hisbah to raid Gepengs. The subjects in this study were the Head of the Social Service, the Head of the Rehabilitation Sector, the Head of the Rehabilitation Section, and the Beggars. Obstacles faced by the Social Service in handling sprawl in Meulaboh City, West Aceh District, include a lack of funds and facilities.

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### Introduction

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia through Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution states the basis for realizing justice, welfare and prosperity of the people through the role and partisanship of the state in improving the people's standard of living. The national development goals and Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution will be successfully achieved if the government and society work together in the development process, including in the field of social welfare. According to Fukuyama that the state must be strengthened, prosperity cannot be achieved without the presence of a strong state, which is able to carry out its role effectively. And vice versa, a strong state will not last long if it is unable to create the welfare of its people (Edi: 2009).

In Indonesia the number of Persons with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS) is still relatively high and continues to grow every year. One type of PMKS that the government focuses on is sprawl in Indonesia, there are 77,500 sprawl spread across cities in Indonesia in 2019, the sprawl problem in Indonesia is a systematic cross-regional problem that requires a fast and sustainable

solution because the sprawl problem can give rise to other problems such as social vulnerability, sexual abuse, child exploitation. If this social problem is not handled, it will have an impact on becoming a serious and complex problem and difficult to overcome. (Nursani: 2022)

Theoretically according to Manangin, homeless people are often compared to beggars or buskers, in the Indonesian context they are better known by the acronym 'gepeng'. Controlling homeless people is included in the 1945 Constitution Article 34 paragraph 1 which reads "The poor and neglected children are looked after by the state. "Meanwhile Article 34 paragraph 2 affirms "The State shall develop a social security system for all the people and empower the weak and incapable of society in accordance with human dignity." Furthermore, the control of homeless people is contained in Article 34 paragraph 1 and the 1945 Constitution, Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Basic Provisions for Social Welfare, Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 1980 concerning the prevention of homeless people, street children and beggars, and others. In the consideration section in each of the regulations listed above it is the same as stating (Al-Anba: 2020):

1. That homeless people are not in accordance with the norms of life for the Indonesian people based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, therefore it is necessary to carry out countermeasures.
2. That the efforts to overcome this, in addition to efforts to prevent the emergence of homeless people, are also aimed at providing rehabilitation for homeless people so that they are able to achieve a decent standard of living as citizens of the Republic of Indonesia.

This shows that the state has a mandate to provide protection, especially to the poor, neglected children, and to empower weak communities according to 3 Article 34 paragraph (1), the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. A life with dignity, one of which is aimed at people with problems Social Welfare (PMKS). Beggars are a term for "People with Social Welfare Problems", among other names, such as homeless people, street children, abandoned children, neglected toddlers, and so on. So far, these social problems have not been resolved, or at least reduced. Along with poverty and unequal welfare both economically and socially, beggars live far from the social welfare mandated by law. In Law No. 11 of 2009 Concerning Social Welfare, "Social Welfare is the fulfillment of the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens so that they can live properly and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions" (Soraya: 2018).

Poverty is a condition of socio-economic crisis that has a multiplier effect on people's lives. Rural areas are very synonymous with "poverty" areas, but in fact there are still many people living in rural areas who have low incomes and find it difficult to achieve economic independence. In general, they live in limitations in various aspects, low income and education, and powerlessness in meeting a decent standard of living. (Dar Kasih: 2022)

The causes of all of this include the number of population growth that is not matched by adequate employment opportunities and employment opportunities that are not always the same. Besides that, the lack of jobs and the increasing number of job competition has caused the growth rate of sprawl to continue to increase. This situation encourages villagers to urbanize to change their destiny, but unfortunately, they do not equip themselves with adequate education and skills. So that this situation will add unproductive workers in the city. As a result, to make ends meet, they do anything as long as they get money, including begging (begging). (Soetomo: 2008)

As a result, to make ends meet, they do anything as long as they get money, including begging (begging). In order to reduce expenses, they use public facilities as a place to live such as train stations, overhang shops, slums and so on to rest, they live regardless of social norms, live homeless people do not allow people to live with a family, do not have personal freedom, does not provide protection against the heat or rain and cold, living homeless will be considered the most despicable life in the city, even though it is clear in the 1945 Constitution that it is regulated that the poor and neglected children are cared for by the State. (Manalu: 2015)

## **Method**

In this study the authors used descriptive research, which is a method of researching an object, a system of thought or flashbacks of events in the present. The purpose of descriptive research is to make a systematic, factual and accurate description, picture or painting of the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena investigated (Meleong: 2006). Descriptive research, which is also known as taxonomic research, is intended to explore and clarify a phenomenon or social reality by describing a number of variables related to the problem and unit under study.

The type of research carried out by researchers is field research (Field Research) which is carried out at a location that has been chosen by the researcher, as a place to investigate objective symptoms that occur at that location and is also carried out for scientific reports. This research was conducted to gather information in order to find an explanation regarding the Role of the West Aceh District Social Service in Handling Gepengs in Meulaboh City. Thus what the author means in this study is that the writer tries to describe and re-describe what is seen, heard and read from the results of the documentation in the Social Service Office of West Aceh District. The source of data in research is the subject from which the data can be obtained. In this study the authors used 2 (two) data sources including primary data which is data in verbal form or words spoken orally, gestures or behavior carried out by reliable subjects, in this case the research subject (informal) relating to the variables studied. Secondary data sources are sources obtained from graphic documents (tables, notes, meeting minutes, SMS, etc.) photographs, films, video recordings, objects and others that can enrich primary data.

In conducting this research, the researcher used a purposive sampling technique because according to the purposive sampling technique, this technique would greatly facilitate finding informants, or what is meant by the research target, to obtain the information or data needed, through linkages in a network, so that it can be achieved. the number of samples that researchers need and can answer the problems in this study. Therefore, the subjects in this study were the Head of the Social Service, the Head of the Rehabilitation Sector, the Staff of the Rehabilitation Sector, and the beggars. Data collection techniques are systematic and standard procedures for obtaining the necessary data. To collect data in this study, the authors used data collection techniques such as observation, interviews, and documentation.

Data analysis techniques are used to answer the problem formulation. Qualitative data analysis is inductive in nature, namely an analysis based on the data obtained, then developed into a hypothesis. Based on these data, then look for data again repeatedly until it is concluded that the data:

1. Data reduction

The data obtained from the field is very large, therefore it is necessary to select data. After the data is selected, data simplification is then carried out by taking the basic data needed to answer the problem formulation.

2. Data Presentation

After the data is reduced, what is done is the presentation of the data. Presentation of data can be done in the form of narratives, charts, tables and so on. The data presented is data that can be used to answer the problems in this study.

3. Conclusion Drawing

After the data is presented in the form of a descriptive narrative, then conclusions are drawn which answer the formulation of the problem under study. In this study, the researcher analyzed by describing the results of the research based on the stages related to the Role of the West Aceh District Social Service in Handling Beggars in the City of Meulaboh

## **Findings**

The Organizational Structure of the West Aceh District Social Service consists of the Head of Service, the Secretary, the Head of the General Supervision Subdivision, and the Junior Expert Planner. and consists of three divisions of division of fields, the first sector of protection and Social Security, Social Rehabilitation, Social Empowerment and the Poor. And after that the field was broken down into three divisions, the first being protection and social security namely, three social extension workers of young experts. and the field of social rehabilitation, namely, three self-support initiatives. and the field of social empowerment and the poor, namely, three community self-help mobilizations.

The West Aceh District Social Service is located on Jalan Iskandar Muda Gampong Ujong Kalak Kec. Johan Pahlawan West Aceh Regency. In the Field of Social Rehabilitation in carrying out social rehabilitation services and people with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS) and technically and administratively coaching Social Institutions in accordance with statutory regulations to support the smooth running of the social service's main tasks. Social rehabilitation according to Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics is a process of recovery activities in an integrated manner, both physically, mentally and socially, so that narcotics convicts can return to carrying out social functions in people's lives. not decreasing or worse than the previous social conditions.

Based on Qanun Number 2 of 2020 concerning the Second Amendment to West Aceh Qanun Number 3 of 2016 concerning the Formation and Composition of Regional Apparatuses of West Aceh Regency, the West Aceh District Social Service is a type B Service in carrying out government affairs in the social sector. The West Aceh District Social Service is led by the Head of Service, and assisted by the Office Secretary and three Heads of Division namely, the Social Rehabilitation Sector, the Social Protection and Security Sector, and the Social Empowerment and Poor Sector.

The service motto at the West Aceh District Social Service is to serve with heart with the statement that the service is capable of providing services according to predetermined service operational standards.

1. Increasing access to social services for people with social welfare problems (PMKS) to ensure fulfillment of basic needs, social empowerment and social welfare insurance.

2. Improving professionalism in the implementation of social welfare development includes; empowerment, rehabilitation, protection and social security.
3. Improving and preserving the values of heroism, struggle, pioneering and social solidarity as well as partnerships in implementing social welfare efforts for PMKS.
4. Improving the quality and quantity of facilities and infrastructure for social welfare services both provided by the government and the community.
5. Build and increase transparency and accountability in the implementation of social welfare.

The findings of the reality in the field show that the purpose of begging is not only to fulfill primary needs. However, there are beggars who want to fulfill other needs, the perpetrators often claim to be from Islamic boarding schools, and argue that they collect donations for Islamic boarding schools and there are also actors from ordinary people and argue that they are collecting money for the construction of a mosque. Even though the money is only used for personal gain, there are those who use persons with disabilities to become beggars or to be employed. The beggars who were raided generally came from the West Aceh area and also many from outside West Aceh.

The emergence of sprawl is not solely due to a lack of job opportunities, but also someone's ability, effort, and motivation to fill the job market itself. The emergence of sprawl is not only caused by a person's limitations such as physical disabilities but is also caused by being lazy or already feeling comfortable with begging others, because one's limitations are not an excuse and it is not impossible that someone has other skills. This is reviewed in carrying out their duties, and roles include aspects of the position function and policies of an institution in carrying out tasks and solving a problem.

The following is Gepeng's data from the results of a raid conducted by the Social Service and Satpol PP in 2022.

Table 1. Beggars' data will be raided in 2022

No	Name	Age	Gender	Origin
1	Zulbaidah	52	Woman	Nagan Raya
2	Suhaimi	17	Woman	North Aceh
3	M. Jamil	65	Man	North Aceh
4	Juriah	-	Woman	North Aceh
5	Nuriah	49	Woman	North Aceh
6	Anita	29	Woman	North Aceh
7	Ibn Hajar	31	Woman	North Aceh
8	Nurdin Abdullah	49	Man	North Aceh

According to the results of monitoring by researchers in the field, there are several strategies used by beggars in West Aceh to arouse compassion for their targets, namely going from door to door, carrying fictitious envelopes and proposals, waiting in stalls, walking around terminals or traders, crossing traffic lights, and Gas stations, pretending to be disabled, some even take advantage of certain moments such as when there is a natural disaster, carrying cardboard as if they were doing a fundraiser. Weak enforcement of government laws governing the prohibition of begging has forced people to turn begging into a profession. So that it does not have a deterrent effect for those who have been caught in raids or caught by officers.

The Aceh government once issued Qanun Number 11 of 2013 concerning Social Welfare which alluded to the problem of beggars. This regulation states that homeless people and beggars

are referred to as prostitutes. Article 46 states that the Government of Aceh and district or city governments are obliged to organize social welfare to improve a decent life for sprawl by providing guidance, in the form of education, health services, business opportunities, return to their area of origin or family and social assistance. In fact, carrying out raids on beggars is not the responsibility of the Social Service, but not infrequently they also participate with Satpol PP in raids.

There are several forms of activities carried out by the West Aceh Social Service, namely:

1. Monitoring and supervision

Monitoring and supervision carried out by the Pramong Praja Police Unit, Wilayatuh Hisbah, and the West Aceh Social Service, namely by tracing the streets in the city of Meulaboh, if someone is carrying out begging activities then that person will be arrested for further follow-up and given training.

Based on researchers' monitoring, the monitoring and supervision carried out by the West Aceh Service by tracing these roads is still not effective because there are places that have not been thoroughly investigated. There are still a number of gepang who have been carrying out sprawl activities for a long time but have not been caught by the Social Service or Satpol PP.

2. Data Collection

Data collection is one of the first steps taken by the West Aceh Social Service to find out the number of gepengs in West Aceh, through this data collection activity the Social Service can find out the identity of the beggar, by asking for their name, address, family, place of residence. background of socio-economic life and the problems faced. According to the findings of researchers in handling sprawl, which only records data and then repatriates the begging perpetrators, this action is less effective, because this action will not make the perpetrators afraid to repeat their actions and they will carry out the begging activity again.

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3. Socialization

The West Aceh Social Service held socialization activities regarding the prohibition for the public not to get used to giving money to beggars. This socialization activity was carried out by placing banners and slogans in several locations with words prohibiting giving money to beggars. According to the researcher, one of the reasons why the government has not played a full role in handling sprawl is because the penalties given to sprawl violations do not deter them due to the lack of strict regulations and lack of support from the community in efforts to deal with sprawl.

From the results of the research through observation, documentation and interviews with related parties, it can be found that several obstacles were faced by the Social Service in handling sprawl in the city of Meulaboh. Funds are the main component in all matters of lack of funds greatly affecting social programs such as handling sprawl, especially in West Aceh, funds are also referred to as working capital. lack of facilities is one of the constraining factors for the Social Service for Handling Suffocation in the city of Meulaboh, because without complete facilities it causes social service tasks to be hampered and not achieved according to the expected goals, according to the informant's confession that one of the facilities lacking at the Social Service is halfway houses, because halfway houses are temporary shelters for beggars and displaced people, apart from that, according to the explanation from the Head of Social Rehabilitation, the existence of halfway houses is the basis for carrying out basic rehabilitation in the form of

providing food, spiritual guidance, social, mentally, physically which is then followed up by repatriating him to his family.

According to the researcher, one of the reasons why the government has not played a full role in handling sprawl is because the penalties given to sprawl violations do not deter them due to the lack of strict regulations and lack of support from the community in efforts to deal with sprawl.

## **Discussion**

In handling sprawl in the city of Meulaboh, the district can be divided into several categories, namely the West Aceh Police and Satpol PP who work together in dealing with sprawl in Meulaboh West Aceh.

Regulation of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2007 concerning Handling of Homeless and Beggars. Pepeng handling is carried out in a programmed and sustainable manner together with related parties cross-functionally and cross-sectorally in accordance with the law. As the Social Service stated that:

Since the existence of the law regarding handling Gepengs, the Social Service has also collaborated with the Police to deal with Gepengs who have repeatedly repeated the same actions but until now we have not reported this Gepeng problem to the Police because we are still able to deal with it but if someone is caught perpetrators who already have data with us, we will report it to the police so that they will feel regret for what they did and will not repeat it again.

The Head of the Social Services Rehabilitation Division also confirmed the same thing, stating that: "We are also working with the police if there are beggars who have resisted or rebelled during our treatment period, we will report this, but during the handling period so far no one has dared to resist, because more have admitted their mistakes."

It was not only the Social Service who stated this, but the beggars in West Aceh District also acknowledged that the statement above was also acknowledged by Fatimah that: "Yes, I have also been arrested and given sanctions because I have resisted and rebelled against this handling. and I was also given a warning that if I did something unwanted again, I would be taken to the police station and I would be detained.

From the statement above, it can be concluded that it is not only the Social Service that handles the sprawl case in West Aceh District, especially Meulaboh. According to the questions and research that has been obtained, it is stated that the Social Service is right about collaborating with the Police to deal with the problem of sprawl in Meulaboh, which is increasing day by day. from various regions with this collaboration it is easier for social services to solve sprawl problems.

The Social Service is also working with Satpol PP in handling Gepengs in Meulaboh, West Aceh District. Homeless and beggars are carried out raids by Satpol PP and also in collaboration with the Police, raids are carried out continuously between crosses in public places where homeless people and beggars are carried out. As the statement of the Head of the Social Services stated that: "Apart from collaborating with the police, we also work with Satpol PP to help us in the process of handling Gepengs, after handling Gepengs around Meulaboh, usually after the Satpol PP makes an arrest and after being given guidance they will take them to the Office of Social Services to carry out the Process of Returning to the Family. or respective area".

This was also confirmed by the Head of the Rehabilitation Section, who stated that: "We always cooperate with the Satpol in carrying out Gepeng arrests. If we don't cooperate with other



parties, the sprawl problem may not be resolved quickly, that's why it's important for us to work together to make our tasks easier for each other."

From the description above it can be concluded that the Social Service must work together again with other parties so that undesirable things do not happen if the Social Service does not cooperate with other parties it will become a big problem because the Social Service is very dependent on Satpol PP and also The Police because if the Social Service does not involve the Satpol PP the Social Service will find it difficult to move in dealing with Gepengs in Meulaboh West Aceh.

From the results of the research through observation, documentation and interviews with related parties, it can be found that several obstacles were faced by the Social Service in handling sprawl in the city of Meulaboh.

The constraints faced by the Social Service are also not spared from the supporting and inhibiting factors experienced by the Social Services such as:

### **1. Internal Constraints**

#### **a. Lack of funds**

Funds are the main component in all matters of lack of funds greatly affecting social programs such as handling sprawl, especially in West Aceh, funds are also referred to as working capital. The first obstacle faced by the Social Service was a lack of funds as stated by the head of the Social Service which stated that:

The constraints that we often experience financially are like someone we caught but he has not yet received income from the sprawl, while we still have to return the sprawl to their respective areas, if we let them, things that are not desirable will happen again and that's where we are having problems so we are collecting personal funds from us so they can go home, because the funds at the Social Service are not sufficient.

The above statement was also confirmed by the Head of the Rehabilitation Service for Social Affairs who stated that: "Sometimes when we contact the keuchik of the village from Gepeng they don't seem to care so we have to handle it ourselves. by withdrawing personal funds. So, from the statement above, we can conclude that the Social Service's main obstacle is the lack of funds in dealing with beggars, so that Social Service staff often spend their own funds to deal with the sprawl problem.

#### **b. Lack of Facilities**

Facility is a term that refers to facilities and infrastructure or equipment provided by the government that can be used for the common good in carrying out daily activities. The lack of facilities at the Social Service is one of the factors in handling sprawl in the city of Meulaboh, West Aceh. This is in accordance with the results of a research interview with Mr. Hendri Marlinda as the Head of the Social Rehabilitation Division, Say that :

During the period of handling sprawl, we still lack facilities such as halfway houses, which are not yet available at the Social Service, so we can only evaluate them at the office for a short time, but if there is a halfway house, we can maintain sprawl within a few days so we can provide guidance. or input on sprawl is due to our lack of places to stopover, and therefore because there are no halfway houses, we are forced to process them quickly to return them to their respective areas.

The statement above was also justified by the Head of the Social Service Rehabilitation Division who stated that:

It's very difficult if there are no halfway houses, so the time for us to guide or provide input to them is very short, sometimes the coaching is not enough for people, that's the obstacle we face even though halfway houses are very important to carry out our duties in evaluating or providing guidance. For the beggars, even though after we guide them well at the halfway house we will return them to their families, we really hope that in the future the government can build halfway houses with adequate facilities, because if there are no other facilities the same can't be used.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the lack of facilities is one of the constraining factors for the Social Service for Handling Suffocation in the city of Meulaboh, because without complete facilities it causes social service tasks to be hampered and not achieved according to the expected goals, according to an informant from one of the facilities. What is lacking at the Social Service is halfway houses, because halfway houses are temporary shelters for beggars and displaced people. In addition, according to the explanation from the Head of Social Rehabilitation, the existence of halfway houses is the basis for carrying out basic rehabilitation in the form of providing food, spiritual, social, mental, physical guidance which is then followed up by returning to his family.

## **2. External Factors**

In handling sprawl in the city of Meulaboh, the district can be divided into several categories, namely the West Aceh Police and Satpol PP who work together in dealing with sprawl in Meulaboh West Aceh.

### **a. West Aceh Police**

Regulation of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2007 concerning Handling of Homeless and Beggars. Pepeng handling is carried out in a programmed and sustainable manner together with related parties cross-functionally and cross-sectorally in accordance with the law. As the Social Service stated that:

Since the existence of the law regarding the handling of gepengs, social services have also collaborated with the police to deal with gepengs who have repeatedly repeated the same behavior but until now we have not reported this sprawl problem to the police because we are still able to handle it, but if someone is caught, the perpetrator those who already have data with us, we will report it to the police so that they will feel regret for what they did and will not repeat it again.

The Head of the Social Services Rehabilitation Division also confirmed the same thing, stating that: "We are also working with the police if there are beggars who have resisted or rebelled during our treatment period, we will report this, but during the handling period so far no one has dared to resist, because more have admitted their mistakes".

It was not only the Social Service who stated this, but the beggars in West Aceh District also acknowledged that the above statement was also acknowledged by Fatimah that: "Yes, I have also been arrested and given sanctions because I have resisted and rebelled against this handling, and I have also been given a warning if I repeat things that I do not want to carry out activities as beggars, I will be taken to the police station and I will be detained".

From the statement above, it can be concluded that it is not only the Social Service that handles the sprawl case in West Aceh District, especially Meulaboh. According to the

questions and research that has been obtained, it is stated that the Social Service is right about collaborating with the Police to deal with the problem of sprawl in Meulaboh, which is increasing day by day. From various regions with this collaboration it is easier for social services to solve sprawl problems.

b. West Aceh Satpol PP

The Social Service is also working with Satpol PP in handling Gepengs in Meulaboh, West Aceh District. Homeless and beggars are carried out raids by Satpol PP and also in collaboration with the Police, raids are carried out continuously between crosses in public places where homeless people and beggars are carried out. As stated by the Head of Service Social which states that: "Apart from collaborating with the police, we also work with Satpol PP to help us in the process of handling Gepengs, after handling Gepengs around Meulaboh, usually after the Satpol PP makes an arrest and after being given guidance they will take them to the Office of Social Services to carry out the Process of Returning to the Family. or respective area".

This was also confirmed by the Head of the Rehabilitation Section, who stated that: "We always cooperate with the Satpol in carrying out Gepeng arrests. If we don't cooperate with other parties, the sprawl problem may not be resolved quickly, that's why it's important for us to work together to make our tasks easier for each other".

The sprawl handling program in the city of Meulaboh, which is sprawled from West Aceh, also has an assistance program from the social service. The Head of Rehabilitation Division also confirmed the same thing that "The program for dealing with sprawl, especially those from West Aceh, refers to the category of disabled people who carry out sprawl activities, namely they will be given business capital or given food from government assistance or also given clothing depending on their age".

From the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the need is for sprawl from West Aceh to only provide assistance to sprawl from West Aceh.

This is as stated by Mr. Ilyas, who is 60 (years old) who is a sprawl from Meureubo who was caught by the Satpol PP. Self-identification can be known based on interview results as follows:

Once I was caught by the Satpol PP when I was carrying out Gepeng activities at the gas station at 11 am and I was also taken to the Satpol PP office first and given a warning and also given guidance and I was also asked 'by them why I do sprawl?, I do this because I need daily needs for my family so I can live on a daily basis, because if I work like someone who deserves to work maybe I can't afford to do it because I have a physical disability, and if I can work in this condition, no one will receive services like mine, therefore I will be more sprawl. After I was guided and given directions. And after that I will be taken to the Social Service Office again there I will be recorded and given a solution and also guidance or direction from the Social Service. After I am given direction or guidance I will be sent home.

From the results of the interview above, the authors can conclude that there are beggars in West Aceh who come from Meureubo who do sprawl activities. From the description above it can be concluded that the Social Service must work together again with other parties so that undesirable things do not happen if the Social Service does not cooperate with other parties it will become a big problem because the Social Service is very dependent on Satpol PP and also The Police, because if the Social Service does not

involve the Satpol PP, the Social Service will find it difficult to act in dealing with Gepengs in Meulaboh, West Aceh.

From this study there are several differences with previous research, this shows that due to differences in location and the quantity of sprawl, each region will continue to strive to reduce the number of sprawl and improve the welfare of the population. Like the findings in research by Mustofa, et al (2018) with the title of the policy for dealing with Homeless and Beggars Case Studies in the City of Kuala Tungkal shows the results of his research that the policy for dealing with homeless and beggars has not worked well. This is due to the lack of supervision from the relevant agencies. This is different from the results of our research which resulted in the role of the West Aceh District social service which has carried out its duties and functions in accordance with applicable regulations.

Research findings by Sri Kuntari and Eny Hikmawati explain that 95 percent of sprawl are women and some of them bring children under five. The decision to become sprawl was based on the husband's approval for reasons of economic factors or poverty, geographical constraints from the area of origin, as well as the existence of social psychological and socio-cultural factors. Their relatively large income from begging causes them to be reluctant to do other work. (Sri Kuntari: 2017). Regarding the decision to do sprawl in West Aceh, the interview results have something in common, namely economic problems or poverty.

The West Aceh government through related institutions such as the Social Service is still trying to reduce poverty. To reduce the poverty rate Social Service must be able to identify the factors that are the main causes of poverty such as lack of economy, low education, and low health. (Siti Zahara In Reni Kumalasari: 2021). Research findings within the scope of the Regency regarding economic solutions to the community include the results of Dar Kasih's research (2021) regarding the topic of the role of village unit cooperatives in community empowerment resulting in empowerment aimed at realizing community independence, both independent thinking, attitudes and actions aimed at achieving life expectancy better. Likewise with empowerment efforts carried out by cooperative institutions in villages, where the purpose of the birth of cooperatives aims to realize community independence in meeting the needs of a decent life. The existence of cooperatives has had many positive impacts on various activities and assistance to realize community independence.

## **Conclusion**

Sprawling is one of the negative impacts caused by the rate of population growth, poverty, unemployment, and inequality in development outcomes. The emergence of sprawl is not only caused by a person's limitations such as physical disabilities but is also caused by being lazy or already feeling comfortable with begging others, because one's limitations are not an excuse and it is not impossible that someone has other skills.

The role of the Social Service in handling sprawl is a main task of the Organizational Structure related to Social Problems, be it Homeless, Beggars and others. Where in its handling it is necessary to work together with Satpol PP, and Wilayatul Hisbah to raid sprawl. The role of the Social Service in dealing with sprawl is by collecting data, monitoring, supervising and outreach.

The obstacles faced by the Social Service are internal constraints and external factors, namely: The first obstacle of the Social Service is the lack of funds in dealing with Gepeng in Meulaboh, West Aceh District, so that Social Service staff often spend personal funds to overcome the Gepeng problem. And the second obstacle for the Social Service is the lack of facilities, the lack

of facilities at the social service, namely halfway houses, because halfway houses are temporary shelters for beggars and displaced people. The external factor is the Social Service in collaboration with the police and Satpol PP, the Social Service is very dependent on the Satpol PP and the Police to handle the Gepeng case in West Aceh.

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