

## Handling Cart People, Clowns, Homeless Beggars and Street Children in Banjarmasin City

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**Abstract:** This research aims to find out how the implementation and effectiveness of the program for handling Cart People, Clowns Homeless Beggars and street Children in the City of Banjarmasin. The research method used is a qualitative method as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words. Research location in Banjarmasin City. The data collection techniques used were observation, interviews and documentation. Test the validity of the data by triangulating data collection techniques. Data analysis techniques using data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The results of the research show that the implementation of the program for handling program target objects is not running optimally, the organization of the formation of resource arrangements and infrastructure to support the program is classified as inadequate to reach all program target objects, Program interpretation has been carried out well, in accordance with leadership directions and SOPs and applications/implementations related to routine activities, implementation standards and activity targets and inter-sectoral cooperation has been carried out well. The effectiveness of the program targets consisting of the program target objects (cart people, clowns, flats and anjal) and the community is good. The socialization of the program has not been carried out optimally, the success of the program has been effective, monitoring of the program has been carried out but is not yet optimal.

**Abstrak:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana implementasi dan efektivitas program penanganan Manusia Gerobak, Badut, Gelandangan pengemis dan Anak Jalanan di Kota Banjarmasin. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif sebagai prosedur penelitian yang menghasilkan data deskriptif berupa kata-kata. Lokasi penelitian di Kota Banjarmasin. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Uji keabsahan data dengan melakukan triangulasi teknik pengumpulan data. Teknik analisis data menggunakan pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan program penanganan objek sasaran program belum berjalan maksimal, penyelenggaraan pembentukan pengaturan sumber daya dan prasarana pendukung program tergolong kurang memadai untuk menjangkau seluruh objek sasaran program, Interpretasi program telah terlaksana dengan baik, sesuai dengan arahan pimpinan dan SOP serta penerapan/implementasi terkait kegiatan rutin, standar pelaksanaan dan sasaran kegiatan serta kerjasama antar sektor telah terlaksana dengan baik. Efektivitas sasaran program yang terdiri dari obyek sasaran program (manusia Gerobak, badut, Gepeng dan anjal) Sudah baik. Sosialisasi program belum terlaksana secara maksimal, keberhasilan program sudah efektif, pemantauan terhadap program telah dilakukan namun belum maksimal.



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## **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is a country with a large amount of natural resources. However, the natural resources do not mean that its inhabitants are all round prosperous. In reality, majority public in Indonesia still live in lower line poverty. Although the Indonesian economy is developing every year, however, the matter is not as well as immediately give impact which is significant to the public. The main thing is, prices need daily the more tall, and the public class lower the more difficult to fulfil his needs because of low income. Because the public is not fulfilled in a way adequate, the more lots of public poor which fulfil his needs with various methods, like beg, homeless, and child street.

Social problems related to begging, homelessness and street children have become commonplace in big cities in Indonesia, including Banjarmasin City. The number of beggars, homeless people and street children is increasing, and the ways they seek mercy are increasingly diverse. Examples include charging fees for services such as vehicle cleaning, product sales, body painting and clown costume rentals, or using children as tools to give money or goods to road users, for example to gain sympathy from road users.

The city of Banjarmasin is one of the large cities in Kalimantan, the center of the trade and service industry in South Kalimantan, as well as the center of begging, homelessness and street children. To overcome this problem, the Banjarmasin City Government issued Banjarmasin City Zoning Regulation Number 3 of 2010 which has been amended by Zoning Regulation Number 12 of 2014 to address urban sprawl and homelessness. This regulation provides information on how the City of Banjarmasin handles homeless people, beggars and vagrants. However, the obstacle in management and control is that these regulations do not cover the problems of people with social disabilities in general, but are too limited to dealing with homeless beggars and prostitutes. On the other hand, street performers, child clowns, silver men,

Based on BPS data, people with social welfare problems (PMKS) in 2023 will have 923 abandoned children, 127 street children, 167 prostitutes, 332 homeless people and 489 beggars. The existence of Street Clowns operating in Banjarmasin City in relation to child exploitation does exist because it is a side effect of the implementation of online learning which causes a lot of free time at home with support from the family and there are indications that adults coordinate or provide clown costumes, legal measures that can be taken by the Banjarmasin City Government in controlling Street Clowns is by adding additional stricter regulations or legal rules with heavier sanctions to create a deterrent effect. (ridho, 2022)

The rise of child clowns in Banjarmasin City is due to economic factors to help their parents. Efforts made by the government to control child clowns are based on Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2015 concerning Cleanliness, Beauty, Order and Environmental Health in Article 14 Paragraph (3) Letter A through periodic raids along the streets of Banjarmasin City. Then they were taken to the Social Service Halfway House and the Banjarmasin City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service for guidance. Even though the regulations have been implemented optimally and in the best way, they have not been able to reduce the number of street child clowns in Banjarmasin City. Several obstacles in implementing regional regulations regarding the regulation of child clowns are still general, with the provisions for sanctions not being regulated for violations of Article 14 paragraph (3) Sentence A against child clowns. (Habibi M, 2022)

Homeless people are people who live in conditions that do not meet decent standards of living in society, are unemployed, do not have a permanent residence, and wander in public places. Beggars are people who earn income by begging in public places, using various methods and reasons to expect mercy from other people (PP No. 31, 1980). Generally, homeless people are city residents who come from villages and try their luck in the city, but do not have an adequate level of

education or skills and do not have cash. As a result, they do manual work and do not have permanent employment, especially in the informal sector such as scavengers, buskers and beggars. (Padri Z. 2019)

Street children are children who spend part of their time earning a living or roaming the streets or other public places. Their ages are between 6 and 18 years. Apart from that, street children are children who spend most of their time earning a living or roaming the streets and other public places. Their ages range from 6 to 18 years. Basically, street children spend their time on the streets to earn a living, either voluntarily or because of coercion from their parents. (Ayu, Nastia, Askar 2023) Poverty is the cause of children ending up on the streets. Poverty forces most children to help their parents work, and some even have to take to the streets to engage in income-generating activities to survive. This phenomenon causes children to take to the streets. (Apriliani & Yusuf, 2013)

The Banjarmasin City Satpol PP recently carried out socialization on Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2014 concerning the management of urban expansion and people with disabilities through solidarity action activities by raising long banners and distributing flowers and leaflets at several road intersections in Banjarmasin City from 1 to 7 March 2023. The banner reads prohibition on giving and a fine of IDR 1,000,000. issued, as stated in Article 20 of Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2014. As stated: "Yesterday we carried out direct socialization of the Regional Regulation regarding the Eradication of Urban Rampage and Prostitution, in the Regional Regulation in Article 20 it is clearly stated that "Anyone who violates this when given to This person is subject to a fine of IDR 100,000." (<https://www.liputan6.com/>)

Based on the background explained previously, the researcher intends to conduct research with the title "Handling Cart People, Clowns, Squats and Anjals in the City of Banjarmasin".

## **LITERATUR REVIEW**

### **Implementation**

According to the Webster's dictionary quoted by Wahab (2004:64), the concept of implementation comes from English, namely implementation. In Webster's Big Dictionary, carry means to provide the means to realize (to provide the means to make something happen); and has a practical impact (causing an impact/consequence on something). Do comes from English, namely Do, which means to carry out. To do is to provide the means to achieve something and have an impact or influence on something. Something that is done to cause this impact or consequence can be in the form of laws, government regulations, court decisions, and policies taken by government institutions in the life of the state.

Jones (1996: 166) says: Policy implementation is an activity that aims to achieve a program by paying attention to three main activities. According to Jones, these three activities can influence policy implementation. These three activities are:

- a. Organize, train, and reorganize resources, units, and methods to support program activities;
- b. Interpret and interpret programs into appropriate plans and directions that are accepted and implemented; And
- c. Implementation, which includes the implementation of routine activities including the provision of goods and services.

### **Effectiveness**

Efficiency is a criterion for selecting various alternatives to be used as recommendations based on whether the proposed alternative provides optimal (effective) results, regardless of other factors. Budiani (2007) believes that effectiveness is the conformity between results and predetermined goals. In line with Subagyo, Hani Handoko (2003) also believes that effectiveness is the relationship between results and goals, the greater the contribution (contribution) of the results to achieving goals, the bigger the organization and program or the greater the activities. effective. Effectiveness focuses on the results, a program or activity is considered

effective if the product produced can achieve the expected goals.

Budiani (2007) states that measuring factors that can influence whether a program runs or not can be done using the following variables:

- a. Target accuracy, namely measuring the extent to which program participants comply with predetermined targets and whether the criteria are in line with expectations.
- b. Program socialization, the ability to carry out program outreach and collect information on program implementation to be disseminated to the wider community, especially program participants. The proposed socialization includes introducing social organizations/organisations to the wider community in line with existing programs.
- c. Program objectives, namely the extent to which the results of program implementation are consistent with previously identified program objectives. If the previously identified program objectives are successfully achieved, it can be considered effective. On the other hand, if the previously set goals are not achieved, then the program can be said to be ineffective.
- d. Monitoring is an activity carried out by an organization to determine the progress and concerns of program participants. This monitoring checks whether the social organization/institution is functioning as it should and if it is functioning as it should it is effective and if it is not functioning as it should it means it is not effective.

### **Cart Man**

The presence of scavengers is nothing new, but their lifestyle has changed radically. The phenomenon of scavengers using 2 m x 1 m carts as a means of production and a place to live with family members is now increasingly widespread. Borrowing a term from Twikromo (1999), this is what is called a street scavenger. During the day they move from one trash can

to another. At night, they occupy storefronts, sidewalks, under bridges and other public spaces to rest. Harijono (2001) describes them as Roma people who moved from one place to another. The daily newspaper *Republika* (2001) referred to them as "Trolley People", namely a group of Jakarta residents who spend their days on trolleybuses because they have no place to live.

### **Clown**

According to Ryan Fahridho in (Ali and Juliano, 2019) Clowning is a profession that still exists today. As a profession, clowning must entertain. It could be said that clowning is a profession that has been around for a long time, because initially clowns were tasked with entertaining kings or rulers of regions such as Greece and Rome. As an artist, a clown must perform actions that can attract public attention. Before starting work, someone who wants to become a clown must apply heavy makeup and wear clothes that are rarely seen.

### **Tramp and Beggar**

The term vagabond comes from the word *vagabond*, which means always wandering or never having a permanent residence. In general, homeless people are city residents who come from rural areas and try their luck in the city but do not have adequate education, professional knowledge and do not have monetary capital. As a result, they work odd jobs and are unstable, especially in the informal sector. (Huda, 2009) Most beggars are homeless. Beggars are people who earn income by begging in public in various ways and for different reasons, waiting for mercy from other people (Fahridho & Tanjung, 2021).

An additional, broader definition means that it cannot be separated from aspects of social life, as stated in Article 1 point 1 of Government Regulation Number 31 of 1980 concerning the Eradication of Poverty, housing and begging (This regulation is an implementing regulation of Law Number 21 of 2017). 6 of 1974). concerning Social Protection as amended by Law concerning Social Protection Number 11 of 2009), which states that homeless people are people who live in conditions that do not meet the local community's decent living standards and do not have a

permanent place to live and work. at some place. a certain area or wandering around in public places (Nursanto B, 2017)

### **Street children**

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (in Putra, Fikriryandi, ndp 54) states the definition of street children as: "Street children are children under the age of 16 who are separated from their families, schools and immediate communities, immersed in a life of traveling in Highway." Suyoto, 2010: 185 (in Putra, Fikriryandi, ndp 55) defines street children as focusing more on the situations they encounter as follows: "Street children are children who are marginalized, excluded from society and shunned from loving treatment because some most of them from an early age were exposed to harsh environmental conditions, harsh and sometimes hostile urban schools."

### **METHODS**

According to Sugiyono (2019:2) Research methods are a scientific way to collect data for certain purposes and uses. The scientific method is research that uses scientific characteristics that are logical or rational, empirical or can be observed through the five human senses, as well as systematic steps or the use of scientific methods.

According to Moleong (2017: 6) determines that qualitative research is research that aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, which can be behavior, perception, motivation, actions in general and described in the form of words or language that speaks about certain natural phenomena using various methods. scientific method.

The method used in this research is a qualitative method with a descriptive analysis method, namely research by interpreting the results obtained from observations and aims to confirm and strengthen a theory so that it can produce data information about actual conditions and obtain descriptive data also verbally. . and the writing and behavior of the subjects and research subjects observed must be based on real events. This research was conducted in Karawang Regency as the research location and data collection target. The research object of this research is all

human resources of the Karawang Regency social services and the research object of this research is the effectiveness of social services in preventing and supporting the homeless population.

According to Lofland and Lofland (in Moleong, 2017: 157) Data sources in qualitative research are speech, behavior, other complementary data in the form of documents, etc.

The data collection technique in this research is that the researcher collects data using a research desk and field research which includes observation, interviews and documentation regarding the implementation and effectiveness of the program for handling Cart People, clowns, flats and anjals.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **Implementation of a program for dealing with Cart People, Child Clowns, Squats and Anjals in the City of Banjarmasin.**

##### **Organization**

An organization is a forum or place where people gather and work together to achieve organizational goals. oOrganization is a form of human association to achieve common goals. (Dahar RW, 1989) An organization is a consciously coordinated social entity, with relatively identifiable boundaries, which works on a relatively continuous basis to achieve a common goal or group of goals. (Robin, 1994).

The implementation of the program for dealing with wheelbarrow people, homeless beggars and street children in the city of Banjarmasin is carried out in collaboration with related services between Satpol PP, Social Service, DP3A and Banjarmasin Police. The authority for guidance and handling is carried out by the Social Service as the leading sector and assisted by DP3A, while control is carried out by the Banjarmasin City Satpol PP and Banjarmasin Police. in terms of the number of human resources in terms of employees, it is quite adequate, although the skills and abilities of employees/apparatus must always be improved. The infrastructure owned by each relevant agency can be said to be inadequate, the infrastructure used such as patrol cars is adequate,

## **Interpretation**

Interpretation is the process of translating something, whether from language, films, art forms, and so on. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, interpretation is giving an impression, opinion or theoretical view of something; interpretation. In general, interpretation is defined as an interpretation, explanation, meaning, meaning, impression, opinion, or theoretical view of an object resulting from deep thought and is strongly influenced by the background of the person doing the interpretation.

Indicator interpretation in terms of its relation to the implementation of treatment programs cart people, homeless beggars and street children in the city of Banjarmasin can be said to be effective if viewed from the understanding of each implementing actor or program implementing apparatus from each relevant agency. Matters relating to the delivery of information, clarity of tasks and socialization have gone well. Implementing officers appear independent and capable in carrying out their duties, not only adhering to SOPs and leadership directives but also having initiative and commitment in carrying out their duties and work. Regarding coordination between responsible stakeholders such as Satpol PP, DP3A and Banjarmasin police as well as sub-district and sub-district officials, this is carried out in carrying out programs for handling wheelbarrow people, homeless beggars and street children.

## **Application**

Application can be interpreted as an action carried out by an individual or group of people in order to achieve a predetermined goal. The success or failure of a policy that has been established depends on whether the policy can be applied or implemented.

Related to the application or implementation of the program handling cart people, homeless beggars and street children in the city of Banjarmasin based on Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2014 are carried out with three programs, namely preventive, responsive and rehabilitative efforts.

Preventive efforts are carried out through counseling, guidance, education and job training, providing assistance and supervision as well as further guidance to various parties who are related to cart people, homeless beggars and street children. The activities carried out are related to preventive efforts, namely social counseling and guidance, social development, social assistance, expanding employment opportunities, local settlements, improving health status and improving education.

Responsive efforts are related to activities that are organized in nature by responsible institutions such as controlling and assisting, temporary shelter and optimizing the role of institutions/shelters as well as returning cart people, homeless beggars and street children to the community. Activities carried out include control and assistance, temporary shelter by optimizing orphanages/shelters and returning them to families and the community.

Rehabilitation efforts include compensation, providing education and job training so that cart people, homeless beggars and street children have the ability to live a decent life in accordance with living standards. The activities carried out include physical guidance, mental guidance, social guidance, skills guidance, providing social security and resocialization.

## **Effectiveness of the Program for Handling Cart People, Child Clowns, Squats and Anjals in the City of Banjarmasin.**

### **Program goals**

The program targets in this research are grouped into two forms, namely the first program target is aimed at the program target objects, namely the Cart Man, Child Clown, Gepeng and Anjal and the second is aimed at the general public. The first program target was carried out by collecting data on Cart people, Child Clowns, Gepeng and Anjal in the city of Banjarmasin. The data collection process was carried out by visiting the gathering points of each object directly, raids carried out either by the social services themselves or jointly in collaboration with each other. stakeholders. The objects that are netted are then provided with guidance

according to their sector. For Gepeng and Anjal children aged 6-18 years who are still in school, they are given scholarship assistance for the poor and education packages. Students who have dropped out of school will be educated at institutions assisted by the Banjarmasin City Social Service and for those who do not fall under the criteria for 9 years of compulsory education, they will be given integrated skills training. The second program target is aimed at the community. No matter how good a policy is, it will not work optimally if it is not supported by the community. The realization of the program's achievements for the community is by increasing community participation, such as the recommendation not to give donations or alms to the Cart People, Child Clowns, Gepeng and Anjal. For people who want to give alms or donations, they can go through official institutions such as Baznas or other official institutions that can account for budgets that are managed competently and transparently.

#### **Program outreach**

Program socialization is a communication effort carried out by the Banjarmasin city government to the people of Banjarmasin city, in relation to the socialization of the program for handling Cart people, Child Clowns, Gepeng and Anjal in Banjarmasin City carried out by the social service and the Banjarmasin city police unit.

The community's habit of giving money to Cart people, Child Clowns, Gepeng and Anjal is something that is considered to be sharing one's good fortune with others, along with walking and giving charity to others, even though for the government's side, which is trying to reduce community or social diseases, it can disrupt the program being implemented. The training carried out is in vain because begging has become a habit, especially since the income made by begging is quite high.

One of the concrete policies of the Banjarmasin city government to overcome this problem is to socialize "a ban on giving and a fine of Rp. 100,000,- for those caught" as stated in article 20 of regional regulation Number 14 of 2014. Socialization of prohibitions and sanctions was carried out through various activities such as placing

banners and billboards at strategic intersection points in the city of Banjarmasin and sympathetic actions by displaying long banners and handing out flowers and brochures.

#### **Program success**

The success of the program in handling Cart people, Child Clowns, Gepeng and Anjal in the city of Banjarmasin in order to determine the effectiveness of the program was carried out in two forms, namely building a spirit of independence and increasing community participation.

Efforts to build a spirit of independence are carried out by instilling the spirit of independence in the people of Cart, Child Clown, Gepeng and Anjal so that they are able to do whatever they want without expecting help from others. One of the efforts made to build a spirit of independence is by providing training and the tools or work equipment needed as business capital. The training and equipment provided is workshop equipment for men and salon equipment and sewing machines for women.

Efforts to increase community participation are carried out by socializing sanctions and prohibitions on giving people carts, child clowns, gepeng and anjal in the form of a fine of Rp. 100,000,- for people caught giving.

#### **Program monitoring**

Program monitoring carried out by the Banjarmasin City Social Service was carried out to ensure whether the equipment given to the recipient subjects was still working or not. Monitoring is carried out by going directly to the place of business opened and developed by the subject receiving the assistance. Monitoring and monitoring is not only carried out by social services but is also carried out in collaboration with NGOs and the Banjarmasin City Satpol PP.

#### **CONCLUSION**

The implementation of the program for handling Cart People, Clowns, Flatteners and Anjals in the City of Banjarmasin has not been effective, in terms of the organization of formation, arrangement of resources and infrastructure to support the program is classified as inadequate to reach all program



target objects, the existence of regional regulation number 12 of 2014 is only limited to handling Homeless beggars and prostitutes, while wheelbarrow people, child clowns and street children are still unreachable so the implementation of handling by the Social and Enforcement Services of the Satpol PP is not optimal. Official resources related to communication skills and skills are still lacking. Program interpretation has been carried out well, in accordance with leadership directions and SOPs and implementation related to routine activities, implementation standards and activity targets and inter-sectoral cooperation is carried out well.

The effectiveness of the Program for Handling Cart People, Child Clowns, Squats and Anjals in the City of Banjarmasin is quite effective, based on the accuracy of the program targets which consist of program target objects and the community. The program target objects that were caught in the raids were provided with guidance. For mature program target objects, they were provided with training and skills in the form of initial capital and business capital. For program target objects that were classified as still in the 9 year compulsory education period, they were given scholarship assistance and education packages and school equipment. The socialization of the program has been carried out, but the people of Banjarmasin still haven't felt it because there are still many who don't know. The success of the program objectives consists of building a spirit of independence for the program's objectives and increasing community participation, The spirit of independence for the program's target objects has been effective by providing business capital and direct assistance, but the quantity is still inadequate. Meanwhile, increasing community participation to reduce wheelbarrow people, child clowns, squanderers and anjals in the city of Banjarmasin has not been effective because the community still considers it trivial and easy to give money to the program's target objects. Program monitoring has been carried out but is still not optimal because it has not been carried out on a massive scale and is not widespread.

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