

## INTISARI

Penyandang masalah kesejahteraan sosial apabila tidak segera mendapatkan penanganan maka dampaknya akan merugikan lingkungan serta masyarakat sekitar. Permasalahan berkaitan dengan tuna wisma di DIY dilaksanakan oleh Dinas Sosial melalui *Camp Assessment* berdasarkan Peraturan Daerah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Nomor 1 Tahun 2014 tentang Gelandangan dan Pengemis. Melalui *Camp Assessment* Dinas Sosial DIY inilah para gelandangan dan pengemis akan di-*assessment* kemudian dilaksanakan rehabilitasi agar meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat di DIY dan meningkatkan ketahanan wilayah DIY.

Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini mengkaji gambaran tentang peran *Camp Assessment* Dinas Sosial DIY dalam penanganan tuna sosial dan mengkaji implikasinya terhadap ketahanan sosial wilayah. Pelaksanaan penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif, dengan menggunakan metode pengumpulan data berupa observasi, wawancara, dokumentasi, studi pustaka, dan penelusuran data *online*. Sedangkan teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yakni teori Kapasitas Ketahanan Sosial dari Keck dan Sakdapolrak guna menganalisis implikasi penanganan gelandangan dan pengemis, Teori Peran dan Teori Ruang Publik dan Etika Publik dari Darmawan.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa peran *Camp Assessment* dalam menangani gelandangan dan pengemis menggunakan alur *assessment* berupa pra pelaksanaan, pelaksanaan pembinaan dan pasca pembinaan. Adapun kendala yang dihadapi dalam penanganan gelandangan dan pengemis yakni berupa penolakan dari klien, keterbatasan kuota, serta kriteria yang berlaku pada lembaga penerima rujukan. Implikasi dari penanganan gelandangan dan pengemis terhadap ketahanan wilayah di DIY yakni berupa bidang ideologi, politik, sosial budaya, dan juga bidang pertahanan dan keamanan.

**Kata Kunci:** *Camp Assessment*, Dinas Sosial DIY, Gelandangan dan Pengemis.

## ABSTRACT

*If people with social welfare problems did not get treatment immediately, the impact would be detrimental to the environment and the surrounding community. Problems related to homelessness in DIY were carried out by the Social Service through a Camp Assessment based on the Yogyakarta Special Region Regulation Number 1 of 2014 concerning Homeless and Beggars. Through the DIY Social Service Camp Assessment, homeless people and beggars would be assessed and then rehabilitated in order to improve the welfare of the people in DIY and increase the resilience of the DIY area.*

*The objectives of this research were (1) to examine the description of the role of the DIY Social Service Camp Assessment in increasing regional resilience, (2) to study the obstacles faced and to assess the effectiveness of the DIY Social Service Camp Assessment worked in dealing with homeless people and beggars, and (3) trace the implementation. DIY Social Service Camp Assessment on increasing regional resilience in DIY. The implementation of this research used qualitative research methods, using data collection methods in the form of observation, interviews, documentation, literature study, and online data search. Meanwhile, the theory used in this research was the Social Resilience Capacity theory from Keck and Sakdapolrak to analyze the implications of handling vagabonds and beggars as well as the Role Theory.*

*The results of this study indicated that the role of the Camp Assessment in dealing with homeless and beggars used an assessment flow in the form of pre-implementation, implementation of coaching and post-coaching. The obstacles faced in handling homeless people and beggars were in the form of rejection from clients, limited quota, and the criteria that applied to referral recipient institutions. The implications of handling homeless people and beggars on regional resilience in DIY were in the fields of ideology, politics, and socio-culture.*

**Keywords:** *Camp Assessment, DIY Social Service, Homeless and Beggars.*