

**Legal Awareness of The Public Towards the Prohibition of Giving Money to Beggar (Study in Grendeng Village, North Purwokerto District, Banyumas)**

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**Abstract**

This research aims to determine the level of public legal awareness of the prohibition on giving money to beggars and the influence of discipline, motivation, and income factors on public legal awareness of the prohibition on giving money to beggars. This study uses a quantitative research method with a sociological legal approach and descriptive research specifications. The research sample was taken using simple random sampling. The types of data sources include primary and secondary data obtained using questionnaires, documentaries, and literature. The data processing method uses coding, editing, and tabulation techniques, then presented in the form of narrative text and data tables. Data analysis with frequency distribution, cross tables, content analysis, and comparative analysis. The results of the study indicate that the level of public legal awareness of the prohibition on giving money to beggars in Grendeng Village, North Purwokerto District, Banyumas is high. This can be measured by the following indicators: the high level of public legal knowledge of the prohibition on giving money to beggars; the high level of public legal understanding of the prohibition on giving money to beggars; the number of public attitudes of agreement with the prohibition on giving money to beggars; and the number of community behavioral patterns that are in accordance with the prohibition on giving money to beggars. Discipline factors, motivation factors, and income factors tend to have a positive influence on public legal awareness regarding the prohibition on giving money to beggars, meaning that the higher the discipline factors, motivation factors, and income factors, the higher the public legal awareness regarding the prohibition on giving money to beggars.

**Keywords:** beggars; discipline; public legal awareness; prohibition of giving money.

**Abstrak**

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat kesadaran hukum masyarakat terhadap larangan memberi uang pada pengemis dan pengaruh faktor kedisiplinan, motivasi, dan pendapatan terhadap kesadaran hukum masyarakat terhadap larangan memberi uang pada pengemis. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan yuridis sosiologis dan spesifikasi penelitian deskriptif. Pengambilan sampel penelitian menggunakan simple random sampling. Jenis sumber data meliputi data primer dan sekunder yang diperoleh dengan menggunakan metode angket,*

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*dokumenter dan kepustakaan. Metode pengolahan data menggunakan teknik coding, editing, dan tabulasi kemudian disajikan dalam bentuk teks naratif dan tabel data. Analisis data dengan distribusi frekuensi, tabel silang, analisis isi, dan analisis perbandingan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kesadaran hukum masyarakat terhadap larangan memberi uang pada pengemis di Kelurahan Grendeng, Kecamatan Purwokerto Utara, Banyumas adalah tinggi. Hal ini dapat diukur dengan indikator sebagai berikut: tingginya tingkat pengetahuan hukum masyarakat terhadap larangan memberi uang kepada pengemis; tingginya tingkat pemahaman hukum masyarakat terhadap larangan memberi uang kepada pengemis; banyaknya sikap setuju masyarakat terhadap larangan memberi uang kepada pengemis; dan banyaknya pola perilaku masyarakat yang sesuai terhadap larangan memberi uang pada pengemis. Faktor kedisiplinan, faktor motivasi, dan faktor pendapatan cenderung berpengaruh secara positif terhadap kesadaran hukum masyarakat tentang larangan memberi uang pada pengemis, artinya semakin tinggi faktor kedisiplinan, faktor motivasi, dan faktor pendapatan maka semakin tinggi pula kesadaran hukum masyarakat terhadap larangan memberi uang pada pengemis.*

**Kata kunci:** kedisiplinan; kesadaran hukum masyarakat; larangan memberi uang; pengemis.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

One of the social issues related to public policy in the field of social welfare is the problem of begging. This issue has become a public concern and requires attention from both the central and regional governments to address it. Begging is a social problem that arises due to poverty. However, today the factors contributing to the emergence of beggars have become increasingly complex, making poverty no longer the sole determining factor. According to research conducted by Riskawati, the factors causing individuals to engage in begging can be categorized into two: internal and external factors. Internal factors include poverty, physical disabilities, low levels of education and skills, as well as a weak mental attitude, such as a consumerist culture and loss of shame. Meanwhile, external factors include environmental conditions, geographical location, difficulty in finding employment, and a declining national economy.<sup>1</sup>

The presence of beggars is fundamentally linked to disturbances in public order and security in urban areas. This, in turn, leads to instability in public safety, causing anxiety,

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<sup>1</sup> Annisa Reswari, Aulia Wazulfa Mutaharoh, Agus Triono, "Alturisme Masyarakat Kota (Studi Kebijakan Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Mengatasi Pengemis Di Kota Bandar Lampung)", *Jurnal Dinamika Sosial Budaya*, Vol.25: 1, 2023, hlm. 361-362.

discomfort, and unease among the community. Another consequence is the emergence of stigmatization and discrimination. The measures generally taken by local governments involve forcibly removing vagrants and beggars from the streets. Such actions may trigger stigmatization and discrimination, particularly against vagrants and beggars. Another impact is the perpetuation of the poverty cycle. The existence of vagrants and beggars due to economic factors indicates the occurrence of a cycle of poverty within the families of these individuals.<sup>2</sup>

Purwokerto, as the central hub for education, economy, and administration of Banyumas Regency, experiences a steady influx of newcomers each year, whether for educational purposes or simply for tourism and leisure. Many people also migrate from outside the urban area to seek a livelihood in this city. The increasing number of people moving to Purwokerto has led to more complex social problems, including the rise of vagrants and beggars in certain central locations of the city.

According to statistics from BPS (Statistics Indonesia), the percentage of poor individuals in Indonesia as of September 2022 stood at 9.57 percent<sup>3</sup>, meaning that approximately 26.6 million Indonesians were living below the poverty line. In Banyumas Regency, the number of impoverished individuals in 2016 was recorded at 121,256, while the number of beggars stood at 138.<sup>4</sup> Begging is considered a societal issue that requires intervention. To address the problem of vagrants and beggars, local governments are granted special policy-making authority, enabling them to develop and implement plans tailored to their regional conditions. The Regional Government of Banyumas Regency has issued policies on tackling social issues through Regional Regulation No. 16 of 2015, which was later amended to Regional Regulation No. 14 of 2020. Article 23 of this regulation explicitly prohibits individuals or entities from giving money and/or goods in any form to beggars, vagrants, street musicians, homeless individuals, and street children

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<sup>2</sup> Allisa Akhidatul Idza, "Gelandangan dan Pengemis Dalam Konteks Ketenteraman dan Ketertiban Umum: Analisis Dampak dan Solusi, *Jurnal Tatapamong*, Vol.5: 2, 2023, hlm.150-151.

<sup>3</sup> Badan Pusat Statistik, 16 Januari 2023, *Persentase Penduduk Miskin September 2022 naik menjadi 9,57 Persen*, bps.go.id, diakses tanggal 3 Juni 2024.

<sup>4</sup> Data Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial (PMKS) Menurut Kabupaten/Kota di Jawa Tengah - Tabel Statistik - Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Tengah, diakses pada tanggal 3 Juni 2024

in public places. Those who violate this regulation may face fines of up to 50 million rupiahs.

To assist the government in reducing the number of vagrants and beggars, public participation is necessary, particularly in fostering legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money and/or goods to beggars and vagrants. According to Ewick and Silbey, legal consciousness refers to the ways in which people perceive the law and legal institutions understandings that provide meaning to their experiences and actions. For Ewick and Silbey, "legal consciousness" is formed through practice, making it an empirical subject of study. In other words, legal consciousness pertains to "law as behavior" rather than "law as a set of rules, norms, or principles".<sup>5</sup>

Community participation in reducing the spread of beggars and vagrants can be observed through whether the residents of Banyumas Regency continue to give money and/or goods to beggars in commonly occupied public spaces. Indonesian society has a strong tradition of mutual assistance, often expressed through acts of giving, donating, and almsgiving. If this deeply ingrained custom is confronted by a restrictive new regulation, it may lead to significant conflict. This means that when there is a divergence of principles between the public and the government regarding a particular issue, it can spark a conflict of interest.<sup>6</sup> This phenomenon creates a dilemma for society: on the one hand, people wish to share and help others, but on the other hand, their regular charitable acts seem to be perceived as "supporting" the practice of vagrancy and begging.

Studies on beggars, vagrants, and homeless individuals have been previously conducted, including research by Gangsar Adi Laksana (2018) in his undergraduate thesis titled "Public Attitudes Regarding Regional Regulation No. 16 of 2015 on the Control of Social Issues in Banyumas Regency." This study focused on describing public attitudes

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<sup>5</sup> Carita Ronauly, Hasugian. "Pentingnya Penerapan Kesadaran Hukum dalam Hidup Bermasyarakat." *De Cive: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan*, Vol. 2 : 9. 2022, hlm. 14.

<sup>6</sup> Emiraldo Win Pazqara, Oti Kusumaningsih, "Potensi Kebijakan dalam Penanganan PGOT (Pengemis, Gelandangan, dan Orang Terlantar) Berdasarkan Peraturan Daerah Nomor 16 Tahun 2015 tentang Penyakit Masyarakat di Kabupaten Banyumas", *Majalah Ilmiah Dinamika Administrasi*, Vol. 18 : 1, 2021, hlm. 24-25.

toward Regional Regulation No. 16 of 2015.<sup>7</sup> Another relevant study was conducted by Novi Nur Rohmah (2017) in her undergraduate thesis titled "Handling Models for Beggars, Vagrants, and Homeless Individuals in Banyumas Regency," which examined the regulatory framework and rationale behind the handling models for these groups.<sup>8</sup> These two studies had different focal points, while the present research is specifically focused on the legal awareness of the public concerning the prohibition on giving money to beggars as stipulated in Article 23 of Regional Regulation No. 16 of 2015 of Banyumas Regency.

## **2. RESEARCH METHODS**

The research employs an Empirical Juridical Approach, which integrates legal norms with empirical data to examine legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars in the Banyumas Regency. The descriptive research aims to systematically and accurately describe the characteristics of the studied phenomenon. The study is conducted in Grendeng Village, North Purwokerto District, Banyumas Regency, as this area represents a central urban environment with various socio-economic dynamics. The research population consists of residents of Grendeng Village who are 18 years old and above, ensuring that the study captures perceptions from legally responsible individuals. The sampling method used is Simple Random Sampling, allowing each member of the population an equal opportunity to be selected as a respondent. This method ensures objectivity and represents the general views of the community regarding the implementation of the regional regulation.

The research utilizes both primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected directly from respondents through questionnaires, while secondary data is obtained from literature sources, such as legal regulations, academic studies, and statistical reports. The data processing follows systematic steps, including editing, coding, and tabulation,

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<sup>7</sup> Gangsar Adi Laksana, "Sikap Masyarakat Mengenai Perda Nomor 16 Tahun 2015 tentang Penanggulangan Penyakit Masyarakat di Kabupaten Banyumas", *Skripsi*, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, 2018.

<sup>8</sup> Novi Nur Rohmah, "Model Penanganan Bagi Pengemis Gelandangan Dan Orang Terlantar di Kabupaten Banyumas", *Skripsi*, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Negeri Semarang, 2017.

ensuring clarity and consistency in analysis.<sup>9</sup> Data is presented using narrative text, frequency distribution tables, and cross-tabulation tables, allowing for comprehensive interpretation. The data analysis methods employed include frequency distribution analysis, cross-tabulation analysis, content analysis, and comparative analysis, thoroughly examining legal awareness and public behavior regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars. Through these methodologies, the research aims to offer valuable insights into the effectiveness of the regulation and the societal challenges in its implementation.<sup>10</sup>

### **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **3.1. Public Legal Awareness Regarding the Prohibition of Giving Money to Beggars**

According to Cornelius, begging is a behavior carried out by an individual to earn an income by soliciting in public, exploiting their condition to evoke sympathy from others. Meanwhile, according to R. Soesilo, begging can be done verbally, in writing, or through gestures, which also includes selling songs by singing or playing music, as commonly seen in major cities.<sup>11</sup> Dimas D. Irawan classifies beggars into two types: materially poor beggars and mentally poor beggars. Materially poor beggars are those who do not have money or assets, while mentally poor beggars are those who still possess wealth but have a weak mentality that drives them to beg.<sup>12</sup>

The existence of vagrants and beggars is the responsibility of the government. This responsibility is reinforced by Law No. 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare. Therefore, the government should formulate various policies to provide care for vagrants and beggars so that their presence can be effectively addressed.<sup>13</sup> Based on this premise, the Regional Government of Banyumas Regency issued a policy on tackling social issues through

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<sup>9</sup> Irwansyah, *Penelitian Hukum, Pilihan Metode & Praktik Penulisan Artikel, Edisi Revisi* (Yogyakarta: Mirra Buana Media, 2022).

<sup>10</sup> Muhaimin, *Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Nusa Tenggara Barat: Mataram University Press, 2020).

<sup>11</sup> Annisa Reswari, Aulia Wazulfa Mutaharoh, Agus Triono, *Op. Cit.*, hlm. 364.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, hlm. 361.

<sup>13</sup> Feliksya Weda Piran, H.R. Adianto Mardjono, "Upaya Pemerintah Dalam Mengatasi Pencegahan Pengemis Dari Persepektif Undang-Undang Kesejahteraan Sosial", *Bureaucracy Journal: Indonesia Journal of Law and Social-Political Governance*, Vol. 2: 1, 2022, hlm.606.

Regional Regulation No. 16 of 2015, which was later amended to Regional Regulation No. 14 of 2020. Articles 15, 16, and 17 regulate preventive, repressive, and rehabilitative measures, as well as prohibiting vagrancy and begging activities under Article 23, paragraph (1), which states:

"Beggars, vagrants, street musicians, homeless individuals, and street children are prohibited from engaging in begging and/or performing, whether individually or in groups, by any means, reasons, or tools to evoke sympathy from others."

Furthermore, the public is also prohibited from giving money to beggars, as stated in Article 23, paragraph (3):

"Any individual or entity is prohibited from giving money and/or goods in any form to beggars, vagrants, street musicians, homeless individuals, and street children in public places."

Anyone who violates this provision will be subject to administrative sanctions or a fine of up to Rp. 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiahs), as stipulated in Article 37.

The enforcement of this regulation requires legal awareness from the public, as the fundamental source of law and its binding power ultimately derives from public legal awareness. Legal awareness can be defined as an individual's or society's perception of the law. This perception may or may not align with the prevailing legal norms. In this context, law refers to both existing legal norms and the ideal law aspired to by society.<sup>14</sup> This aligns with the view of Soerjono Soekanto, who stated that legal awareness concerns the values held by individuals regarding the law that exists or is expected to exist. The emphasis is on the values related to the function of law, rather than legal judgments about specific social events.<sup>15</sup>

Regarding legal awareness, a theory developed by B. Kutschincky and later expanded by Soerjono Soekanto outlines four indicators that influence legal awareness in a sequential manner:

1. Legal Knowledge

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<sup>14</sup> Usman, *Loc Cit.*

<sup>15</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, *Faktor-Faktor Yang Memengaruhi Penegakan Hukum*, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2007.



This refers to an individual's awareness of specific behaviors that are regulated by written law, including what is prohibited and what is permitted.

2. Legal Understanding

This involves the amount of information an individual possesses about the content of written regulations, including their purpose and benefits.

3. Legal Attitude

This is the tendency to accept or reject the law due to an appreciation of its benefits for human life, indicating an element of legal appreciation.

4. Legal Behavior

This concerns whether a legal rule is effectively applied in society, the extent of its enforcement, and the degree to which people comply with it.<sup>16</sup>

The legal awareness of the public regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars in Grendeng Village is measured using Soerjono Soekanto's adaptation of B. Kutschinsky's legal awareness theory, which includes:

1. Public knowledge of the legal prohibition on giving money to beggars;
2. Public understanding of the legal prohibition on giving money to beggars;
3. Public attitude toward the legal prohibition on giving money to beggars;
4. Public legal behavior regarding the prohibition on giving money to beggars.

Based on the research findings in Grendeng Village, North Purwokerto District, it was observed that public legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars is high. This is supported by the data presented in the table below:

**Table 1.** Public Legal Awareness Regarding the Prohibition of Giving Money to Beggars

No	Class Interval	Category	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	94-102	Low	4	7,69
2	103-111	Medium	10	19,23
3	112-120	High	38	73,08
Total			52	100

Source: Processed primary data

<sup>16</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, *Kesadaran Hukum dan Kepatuhan Hukum*, CV Rajawali, Jakarta, 1982, hlm. 157.



From the data above, it can be seen that out of 52 respondents (100%), 4 respondents (7.69%) demonstrated a low level of public legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars, 10 respondents (19.23%) demonstrated a moderate level of legal awareness, and 38 respondents (73.08%) demonstrated a high level of legal awareness. Thus, it can be concluded that the majority of 38 respondents (73.08%) stated that public legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars is high.

The high level of public legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars indicates that the residents of Grendeng Village are already aware of the existing prohibition in accordance with the law. If this result is analyzed using the doctrine of legal awareness by Soedikno Mertokusumo, which states that "Legal awareness means awareness of what we ought to do or actions we ought not to take, especially in relation to others."<sup>17</sup> This means an awareness of our respective obligations toward others," then the high level of legal awareness among the residents of Grendeng Village regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars suggests that they fully recognize their duty to comply with the prohibition. Furthermore, the high level of legal awareness demonstrated by the community also signifies that people understand the purpose of the regulation on the prohibition of giving money to beggars, as well as its importance and benefits.

When assessed through the theory of legal awareness, public legal awareness can be measured by four indicators: legal knowledge, legal understanding, legal attitude, and legal behavior. These four indicators can be examined separately (partially), showing that the respondents demonstrated a high level of legal knowledge. Based on the research conducted, the following findings were obtained:

1. Public Legal Knowledge Regarding the Prohibition of Giving Money to Beggars

Regarding the legal knowledge indicator, the findings show that out of 52 respondents (100%), 9 respondents (17.31%) demonstrated a low level of legal knowledge regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars, 10 respondents (19.23%) demonstrated a moderate level, and 33 respondents (63.46%) demonstrated a

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<sup>17</sup> Sudikno, Mertokusumo, *Meningkatkan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat*, Liberty, Yogyakarta, 1981

high level. Thus, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents stated that public legal knowledge regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars is high.

According to Soerjono Soekanto's theory, one of the indicators of legal awareness is legal knowledge, which refers to an individual's awareness of specific behaviors that are regulated by written law, what is prohibited and what is allowed. This suggests that the residents of Grendeng Village, North Purwokerto District, have high legal knowledge regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars, as stipulated in Banyumas Regency Regional Regulation No. 16 of 2015, which was later amended by Regional Regulation No. 14 of 2020 on the Control of Social Issues.

## 2. Public Legal Understanding Regarding the Prohibition of Giving Money to Beggars

Regarding the legal understanding indicator, the findings show that out of 52 respondents (100%), 2 respondents (3.85%) demonstrated a low level of legal understanding regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars, 5 respondents (9.61%) demonstrated a moderate level, and 45 respondents (86.54%) demonstrated a high level. Thus, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents stated that public legal understanding regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars is high.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, legal understanding refers to the amount of information an individual has about the content of a legal rule (written law), including its purpose and benefits.<sup>18</sup> If this concept is applied to the level of public legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars, it provides an illustration that high legal awareness is based on the high level of public legal understanding regarding the prohibition.

## 3. Public Legal Attitude Regarding the Prohibition of Giving Money to Beggars

Regarding the legal attitude indicator, the findings show that out of 52 respondents (100%), 1 respondent (1.92%) disagreed with the prohibition of giving money to beggars, 15 respondents (28.85%) were somewhat opposed to the prohibition, and 36 respondents (69.23%) agreed with the prohibition. Thus, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents agreed with the prohibition of giving money to beggars.

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<sup>18</sup> Soekanto, *Loc Cit.*

According to Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Legal Awareness, legal attitude refers to a tendency to accept or reject a law due to an appreciation or realization that the law is beneficial or not beneficial to human life.<sup>19</sup> If this doctrine is applied to public legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars, it illustrates that high legal awareness is reflected in the large number of people who agree with the prohibition.

#### 4. Public Legal Behavior Regarding the Prohibition of Giving Money to Beggars

Regarding the legal behavior indicator, the findings show that out of 52 respondents (100%), 3 respondents (5.77%) demonstrated non-compliance with the prohibition, 9 respondents (17.30%) demonstrated partial compliance, and 40 respondents (76.93%) demonstrated full compliance with the prohibition of giving money to beggars. Thus, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents showed behavior that aligns with the legal prohibition.

According to Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Legal Awareness, legal behavior refers to whether a legal rule is effectively enforced in society, to what extent it is applied, and to what extent people comply with it.<sup>20</sup> If this doctrine is applied to public legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars, it illustrates that high legal awareness is reflected in the significant number of people whose behavior aligns with the prohibition.

Based on the findings presented above, it can be concluded that the level of public legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars in Grendeng Village, North Purwokerto District, is high. This conclusion is supported by the following indicators:

1. High level of public legal knowledge regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars;
2. High level of public legal understanding regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars;

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<sup>19</sup> Soekanto. *Loc Cit.*

<sup>20</sup> Soekanto, *Loc Cit.*

3. Large number of people agreeing with the prohibition of giving money to beggars;
4. Significant number of people whose legal behavior aligns with the prohibition of giving money to beggars.

### **3.2. The Influence of Discipline Factors, Motivation Factors, and Income Factors on Public Legal Awareness Regarding the Prohibition of Giving Money to Beggars**

Public legal awareness is related to an individual's or a community group's awareness of the prevailing rules or laws. This is also linked to law enforcement. According to Soerjono Soekanto, law enforcement is not merely the implementation of legislation; it is influenced by several factors, namely:

- a. The legal factor itself;
- b. Law enforcement factors, which include the parties responsible for creating and implementing the law;
- c. Facilities or supporting infrastructure factors that aid law enforcement;
- d. Community factors, referring to the environment in which the law applies or is enforced;
- e. Cultural factors, which stem from human creativity, innovation, and expression in the context of life experiences.

Based on this theory, it can be assumed that public legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars is influenced by these factors, which in this study are assumed to be discipline, motivation, and income factors.

#### **a. Discipline Factor**

Based on the research findings, out of 52 respondents (100%), 1 respondent (1.92%) had a low level of discipline, 5 respondents (9.62%) had a moderate level, and 46 respondents (88.46%) had a high level of discipline. To determine the influence of discipline factors on public legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars, the findings can be demonstrated through the cross-tabulation table below:

**Table 2.** The Influence of Discipline on the Level of Public Legal Awareness

Legal Awareness Discipline	Low		Medium		High		Total	
		%	F	%	F	%	F	%
<b>Low</b>	1	1,92	0	0	0	0	1	1,92
<b>Medium</b>	1	1,92	1	1,92	3	5,77	5	9,62
<b>High</b>	2	3,85	9	17,31	35	67,31	46	88,46
<b>Total</b>	4	7,69	10	19,23	38	73,08	52	100

Source: Processed primary data

Based on the facts mentioned above, it can be concluded that the discipline factor tends to have a positive influence on the level of public legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars. This means that the higher the level of discipline in society, the higher the level of legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars.

b. Motivation Factor

Based on the research findings, out of 52 respondents (100%), 5 respondents (9.62%) stated that motivation was in the low category, 16 respondents (30.77%) stated that motivation was in the moderate category, and 31 respondents (59.61%) stated that motivation was in the high category. Thus, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents indicated a high level of motivation. To determine the influence of motivation on public legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars, the findings can be demonstrated through the cross-tabulation table below:

**Table 3.** The Influence of Motivation on Students' Legal Awareness Regarding the Prohibition of Giving Money to Beggars

Legal Awareness Intensity Socialisation	Low		Medium		High		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
<b>Low</b>	1	1,92	3	5,77	1	1,92	5	9,62
<b>Medium</b>	2	3,85	3	5,77	11	21,15	16	30,77
<b>High</b>	1	1,92	4	7,69	26	50	31	59,61
<b>Total</b>	4	7,69	10	19,23	38	73,08	52	100

Source: Processed primary data

Based on the research findings, it can be interpreted that the motivation factor has a positive influence on the level of public legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars. This means that the higher the level of public motivation, the higher the level of legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars.

c. Income Factor

Based on the research findings, out of 52 respondents (100%), 6 respondents (11.54%) stated that public income was in the low category, 19 respondents (36.54%) stated that public income was in the moderate category, and 27 respondents (51.92%) stated that public income was in the high category. To determine the influence of income on public legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars, the findings can be demonstrated through the cross-tabulation table below:

**Table 4.** The Influence of Income on Public Legal Awareness Regarding the Prohibition of Giving Money to Beggars

Legal Awareness Income	Low		Medium		High		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
<b>Low</b>	1	1,92	3	5,77	2	3,85	6	11,54
<b>Medium</b>	2	3,85	1	1,92	16	30,77	19	36,54
<b>High</b>	1	1,92	6	11,54	20	38,46	27	51,92
<b>TOTAL</b>	4	7,69	10	19,23	38	73,08	52	100

*Source: Processed primary data*

Based on the research findings, it can be interpreted that the income factor has a positive influence on the level of legal awareness among the community in Grendeng Village, North Purwokerto District, regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars. This means that the higher the level of public income, the greater its impact on legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars in Grendeng Village, North Purwokerto District. If these findings are interpreted in line with Soerjono Soekanto's perspective on the factors influencing the effectiveness of law, then discipline and motivation factors function as cultural factors, while the income factor serves as a societal factor that positively influences the level of legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars in Grendeng Village, North Purwokerto District.

In other words, the higher the levels of discipline, motivation, and income, the higher the level of legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars in Grendeng Village, North Purwokerto District.

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

Based on the research findings and discussion, there is a high level of public legal awareness regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars in Grendeng Village, North Purwokerto District. This is evidenced by four key indicators: high public legal knowledge and understanding of the prohibition, a significant number of people agreeing with the regulation, and a high level of legal behavior aligning with the ban. Additionally, discipline and motivation factors, as cultural factors, along with income as a societal factor, positively influence legal awareness. This means that the higher the levels of discipline, motivation, and income, the greater the legal understanding regarding the prohibition of giving money to beggars in Grendeng Village, North Purwokerto District.

Future researchers conducting similar studies should explore other variables influencing legal awareness, providing a broader analysis.

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