

Research Review

The Role of the Village Government in the Relocation of Bong Suwung Localization, Yogyakarta City

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Abstract The Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) is known as an important tourist destination, and tourism development requires an increase in both demand and supply sides. Transportation, especially Tugu Yogyakarta Station managed by PT Kereta Api Indonesia (KAI), is an important element in the offer aspect. PT KAI seeks to improve the quality of service by relocating residents from the Bong Suwung area in Gedongtengen District to facilitate the arrangement of the area around the station. This process involves the socialization and execution stages to reduce conflicts with residents. Yogyakarta Mayor Regulation Number 121 of 2020 regulates the role of urban villages in providing protection for the community. This study uses a qualitative approach focusing on policy research with. The research location is in Bong Suwung, Pringgokusuman Village, Gedongtengen Village, Yogyakarta City. Data is collected by observation, interview, and documentation techniques, primary and secondary data are integrated in the context of analysis, informants are determined by purposive sampling. The results of the study show that even though the Village has carried out data collection, socialization, and coordination with related parties, the aspect of economic empowerment for ex-prostitutes is still very minimal. The reluctance of the Village to be more involved in the training and economic empowerment program, on the grounds that the program is not part of the activities of the Yogyakarta City Government, creates a gap in coordination between institutions and hinders the socio-economic recovery of the affected communities.

Keywords: Village, Relocation, Localization

1. Introduction

The Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) is famous as a tourist destination that offers a variety of experiences, ranging from beaches, tourist villages, to temples, museums, and historical sites (Wicaksono, 2020). Based on data issued from the Regional Planning and Development Agency (BAPPEDA) of the Special Region of Yogyakarta related to the Performance Data of the Tourism Office over the past few years, namely 2020-2023, which shows that the number of domestic and foreign tourists has increased.

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Table 1.
Tourist Visit Rate in D.I Yogyakarta.

Year	Domestic	Foreign
2020	1.778.580	69.968
2021	4.279.985	14.740
2022	6.427.035	47.080
2023	7.601.275	149.414

Source : BAPPEDA DIY, 2024

In general, data from the Regional Planning and Development Agency (BAPPEDA DIY) shows a gradual recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic from the tourism sector, both from domestic and foreign tourists. Therefore, seeing the increasing potential of DIY tourism after the Covid-19 pandemic, optimal tourism development is needed. Tourism development requires the fulfillment of demand and supply that must be realized in various forms (Ristianti, 2016). According to Ristianti (2016), the tourism system can be divided into two main aspects, namely the demand side and the supply side. The demand side deals with individuals who have the motivation and ability to travel, while the supply side includes four important components, namely attraction, transportation, service, and information/promotion. Among these components, the development of transportation in tourism is the most crucial element. One of the transportation that can be used as a supporting component of tourism access.

Tourism development requires the fulfillment of demand, demand, demand) and supply (supply) which must be realized in various forms. The tourism system can be divided into 2 (two) sides, namely the supply side and the demand side. The demand side here is related to people who have the willingness/motivation and ability to travel, and the supply side in this case concerns 4 (four) components, namely attractions, transportation, services and information/promotion. The development of transportation in tourism is the most crucial component as an element of tourism supply (Gunn, 2002).

The city of Yogyakarta as the capital of the Special Region of Yogyakarta has always had the potential for cultural and historical tourism that attracts tourists both domestic and foreign to visit. The tourist attractions of the Yogyakarta Palace, Malioboro, Kotagede are tourist destinations that are always favorite in the eyes of tourists to visit (Hadi, 2019). With these various tourism potentials, the city of Yogyakarta has interprovincial transportation facilities, namely trains with two stations, namely Yogyakarta Station and Lempuyangan Station.

Tugu Yogyakarta Station, located in the Sosromenduran area, Yogyakarta, is one of the train stations managed by PT Kereta Api Indonesia (KAI). This station is included in the type A category and is the main station in Yogyakarta. As the main station, Tugu Yogyakarta Station often undergoes renovation processes. The last major renovation was carried out in 2016 and covered almost the entire area, including a number of rooms, the outside of the station, and other supporting facilities. These efforts aim to improve the quality of service for passengers while strengthening the role of this station as one of the icons of Yogyakarta's pride, considering its location close to the Malioboro area (Wijaya et al., 2023)

Efforts to improve the quality of service for passengers of PT. KAI, so PT KAI conducts arrangements outside the station and the facilities that support it. One of the arrangements carried out by PT. KAI is by relocating residents who occupy and use the Bong Suwung area located in Gedongtengen District in the Tugu Station group, Yogyakarta. The effort to empty the Bong Suwung area did not go according to the plan set by PT KAI. Krisbiyanoro as the Operational Manager of DAOP 6 explained that the plan to control the area has actually existed since 2010 and has been known by local residents. The polemic arose when hundreds of Bong Suwung residents filed complaints with the DIY DPRD on September 4, 2024. In the hearing, residents stated that they paid attention to the humanitarian aspect.

Bong Suwung, also known as Ngebong, is an illegal residential area as well as one of the prostitution localizations in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Initially, Bong Suwung was an empty Chinese burial ground, but later it was inhabited by the city's poor community due to limited access to housing in urban areas. This area is located along the railway line of Tugu Yogyakarta Station, precisely in the western part of the station (Rofiyandi, 2012). Curtains in several media say that the Bong Suwung area is the Sultan Ground (SG). PT KAI said that it had obtained a Palilah Letter from the Jogja Palace to manage the land. However, based on several incidents, it is stated that there is a participation of several government agencies in the emptying of the area which is not part of state or government assets.

Based on this, this study looks at the role of government apparatus, especially village institutions, in overcoming the problem of Bong Suwung relocation in accordance with the duties regulated in the Yogyakarta Mayor Regulation Number 121 of 2020 concerning the position, organizational structure, duties, functions, and work procedures of the Ministry of Tourism and Urban Village. This is in accordance with the Village Task Force which states that the Village has the task of assisting the Ministry of Tourism in coordinating the implementation of government, public order and order, services, information and complaints, economy, development, and community empowerment at the Village level.

2. Method

This study uses a *policy research* approach with a qualitative method (Creswell, 2016). The research was carried out at the location of Bong Suwung, Pringgokusuman Village, Gedongtengen Village, Yogyakarta City. The informant was determined to refer to purposive sampling. Data and information were collected by observation techniques, unstructured interviews and documentation studies. Primary data and secondary data are integrated in the content of the analysis (Sugiyanto, 2021). All data were validated by a credibility test, transferability test, dependability test, and conformability test (Sugiyanto, 2021).

3. Results and Discussion

Prostitution often receives a negative stigma because it is considered to be unsettling to society (Fadhilillah, Raharjo, & Ishartono, 2015). This phenomenon is actually not something new and continues to be debated. In Indonesia, especially in the city of Yogyakarta, the rise of online prostitution shows an increase in social phenomena in the community. The development of science and technology that is not used wisely also contributes to this trend. The case of the arrest of several well-known artists in Indonesia some time ago revealed the fact that a number of celebrities were involved in online prostitution practices. They use social media, especially WhatsApp, as a means of marketing. Currently, almost everyone from various walks of life has gadgets, ranging from children to adults, so access to certain sites is getting easier (Nurgiansah, 2019).

Several factors that cause prostitution through online media, the first is the weak level of faith and piety of a person to God Almighty. In essence, faith and piety are a foundation for a person to live this mortal life. All religions have their own rules and limitations regarding His commandments and prohibitions. There is no religion in the world that allows and allows the practice of prostitution to take place. Based on good and correct faith and piety, it is hoped that a person will be strong in living this life and not be tempted by momentary lust that leads to sin and humiliation. The second factor is poverty.

Poverty is able to force many people to sell themselves and strip off their morals. Basically, the main cause of prostitution is the downturn and limitations of a person's economic condition. The sociological factor for the existence of prostitution is poverty (Anindia & Sularto, 2019). In addition, La Pona (2006) in his research stated that the driving factors of prostitious activities

- Limited employment and difficulty in obtaining adequate income (54%)
- Enjoying working as a prostitute (27%)
- Disappointed by boyfriend or husband (10%)
- Forced because there is a threat from a husband, contract husband or girlfriend (5%)
- Need to fulfill sexual satisfaction at all times (3%)

The role of local government in the relocation of Bong Suwung localization

Refers to the duties and functions of the Regional Government in carrying out other duties and authorities in accordance with laws and regulations. Andryan (2019) explained that the role of the local government under the Yogyakarta Regional Government in the relocation of the Bong Suwung Location includes the role of regulators, the role of facilitators and the role of dynamizers as well as supporting and inhibiting factors of the role of the Pringgokusuman village government, Gedongtengan Ministry in handling the relocation and dismantling of the Bong Suwung localization.

The results of research and analysis of research data on the role of the village government in the relocation of the Bong Suwung localization, Yogyakarta City are only limited to the role of regulators, the role of facilitators and the role of dynamizers as well as supporting and inhibiting factors of the role of the Pringgokusuman village government, Gedongtengan Ministry in handling the relocation and dismantling of the Bong Suwung localization.

Based on the analysis of the role of urban villages in social policies, governance, and approaches that are often applied in localized relocation in various regions in Indonesia, including those in Kampung Ambon and Tanah Abang in Jakarta. In addition, Dolly Village and Rungkut Village are located in Surabaya, East Java. As well as localization in Tamalanrea, Makassar. Urban Villages have an important role in handling the relocation of prostitution localization so that the process runs effectively and does not cause new social problems. Here are some of the main roles of urban villages in handling localization relocation

- **The role of regulators**
Urban villages as part of local government have an important role as regulators in handling localization relocation. In this context, the village is responsible for Supervision and Law Enforcement. In addition, the Village also functions to ensure that the policies that have been set are followed by all parties, including the community and developers. This includes law enforcement against violations that occur. In addition, the village also has a major role in determining the policy in this case, namely the village can play a role in formulating local policies related to the procedures that must be followed. Because it is related to the execution and handling of the assignment to PT. KAI.
- **Facilitator role**
As facilitators, the village plays a role in facilitating the relocation process by:
Urban Villages play a role in facilitating the provision of information. This requires that the Village must provide clear and transparent information to the community regarding the relocation process, including rights and obligations.
In addition, the village must be able to build communication. Building communication in this case is that the Village plays a role in bridging communication between the community, local governments, and other related parties, such as NGOs or civil society organizations.
And in this case, the village also plays a role in providing support. Providing support in this case, the Village can help the community in accessing the resources and support needed during the relocation process, such as social assistance.
- **Administrastor roles**
In its capacity as administrator, the village is responsible for carrying out Data management. Data management in this case the Village must collect and manage data related to the community to be relocated, including demographic information and special needs.
- **Its supporters and inhibitors**
In addition, in carrying out its role, the village also faces various supporting and inhibiting factors:

Supporter:

The supporting factors felt by the village include community participation. Community participation in this case is the active involvement of the community in the process of emptying Bong Suwung, so that it can facilitate the implementation and increase the success of the program.

Retardant:

inhibiting factors in the process of emptying the Bong Suwung area in the implementation of the role of the village are related to community resistance. Community resistance in this case, namely people who are reluctant to be relocated or do not understand the benefits of relocation can be the main obstacle.

Another inhibiting factor is complicated bureaucracy. A long and complicated administrative process can slow down the implementation of relocation and increase the workload of the village. This is because the process of emptying Bong Suwung is a program from PT. KAI which has been given the mandate to manage the bong suwung area for the development of the PT. KAI in order to optimize services to passengers. In addition, the right base used is the button land from the Ngayogyakarta Hadinigrat Palace. Therefore, the complicated bureaucratic process and the involvement of many parties make this emptying roses a little heavy.

Rohman, A. (2019) also explained that the role of the village government in relocation is related to Data Collection and Socialization, Training Facilitation and Economic Empowerment, Social and Psychological Assistance, Coordination with Related Parties.

- **Data Collection and Socialization.**

Conducting data collection on commercial sex workers (PSK), pimps, and other parties involved in localization. From the results of data collection, we found that there are a total of 74 heads of families with 168 people who live in Bong Suwung every day. They work as scavengers, small traders and 74 people are Commercial Sex Workers (PSK). Of the 168 people, some are NIK DIY, some are immigrants. In addition, the first socialization in 2010 and the second in May 2013 based on the letter No.042/YK/OP/IV/2013 contained PT KAI's request to vacate and dismantle the stalls in

the area due to policy reasons, as well as its positive impact on the affected communities and individuals. And the third socialization will be carried out in 2024 which states that the emptying will be carried out on October 3, 2024.

At this stage the results of the interview show that:

"Pringgokusuman Village related to the relocation of the Bong Suwung localization has collected data and socialized to prostitutes and several residents living in the Bong Suwung area long after Palilah descended. From the results of data collection, we found that there are a total of 74 heads of families with 168 people who live in Bong Suwung every day. They work as scavengers, small traders and 74 people are Commercial Sex Workers (PSK). Of the 168 people, some are NIK Yogyakarta and some are immigrants" (Pimer data, September 19, 2024)



Figure 1

Localization Conditions before Discharge
Source : Researcher Documentation, 2024

Based on this, it was explained that the village had participated in collecting data on commercial sex workers (PSK), pimps, and other parties involved in localization. Provide socialization related to the relocation program, policy reasons, and its positive impact on the affected communities and individuals. This finding is in line with the results of the study Widiastuti, A. (2023) and Sari, R. (2020) stating that local governments, including urban villages, collect data and socialize commercial sex workers and related parties in the relocation program. In addition, research conducted by Prasetyo, E. (2021) states that the impact of relocation on commercial sex workers and the socialization process carried out by local governments contributes to public understanding

- Training Facilitation and Economic Empowerment

The process of emptying Bong Suwung, Yogyakarta City in this case did not cooperate with social services, training institutions, and MSMEs to provide skills training for ex-prostitutes. So that in its implementation there is no assistance and training as well as economic empowerment for eviction victims. This happens because basically the existing rights base is the use rights of PT KAI.

In the Training Facilitation and Economic Empowerment section, the village provides the following jawaban:

"For training and economic empowerment, we do not carry out these activities because of government programs and we only facilitate PT KAI along with instructions from superiors to secure, socialize and collect data." (Data pimer, September 19, 2024)

Based on this answer, it can be seen that the village government does not carry out training and economic empowerment because the relocation of the localization is not part of the activities of the Yogyakarta City Government.

So that they do not cooperate with training institutions, and MSMEs to provide skills training for ex-prostitutes. As well as not providing access to business capital or helping them get alternative jobs.

- Social and Psychological Assistance

Provide social and psychological guidance services to help ex-prostitutes adapt to a new life. Ensure that they receive support so that they do not return to the world of prostitution due to economic or social pressure. In the case of Bong Suwung's emptying, there was no social and psychological assistance initiated by the government. But social and psychological assistance is carried out by several private institutions involving the

government. The organization from the Bong Suwung Alliance once invited the Health Office during an audience with the Yogyakarta City Government but the person concerned did not come.

In the assignment in Social and Psychological Assistance to the victims of the Bong Suwung Localization relocation, it was explained that

"We provide social and psychological guidance services to help prostitutes adapt to a new life. Ensure they get support so that they do not return to the world of prostitution due to economic or social pressures." (Data pimer, September 19, 2024)

This shows that the village has facilitated in providing social and psychological guidance services to help ex-prostitutes adapt to a new life. Ensure that they receive support so that they do not return to the world of prostitution due to economic or social pressure.

- Coordination with Related Parties

Collaborate with the police, community leaders, and religious organizations to create a conducive environment post-relocation. Ensure that there is supervision of the relocated areas so that covert prostitution practices do not occur. The party that most often coordinates is from PT KAI's internal and the police. This was done to minimize the occurrence of conflict during the emptying of Bong Suwung. The frequency of coordination has been carried out many times since the issuance of the evacuation order in September 2024.

In relation to Coordination with Related Parties in the relocation of localization, it is explained according to the results of the interview:

"We in this case are obliged to collaborate with the police, community leaders, to create a conducive environment before relocation, during relocation and after relocation. Ensure that there is supervision of the area that has been relocated so that the relocation runs smoothly without any commotion and hopefully there will be no covert prostitution practices." (Data pimer, September 21, 2024)"



Figure 2

The Unloading Process of Bong Suwung Localization

Source : Researcher Documentation, 2024

This shows that the village has also coordinated with Related Parties in the relocation of localization to anticipate preventive actions in the event of riots during the relocation of the Bong Suwung localization.

With the active role of the village and the support of various parties, localization relocation can be carried out in a more humane and effective manner without causing a negative impact on the surrounding community.

In addition, based on the area in the City of Yogyakarta, related to the role and obligations of the village is contained in the Regulation of the Mayor of Yogyakarta Number 121 of 2020 concerning the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties, Functions, and Work Procedures of the Ministry of Tourism and Urban Villages in article 24 explains that the Village has the duty to assist the Ministry of Tourism in coordinating the implementation of government, public order and order, services, information and complaints, economy, development, and community empowerment at the sub-district level. In addition, article 25 explains in carrying out the duties as referred to in letter (a) that the Village has the function of assisting the Ministry of Tourism in carrying out the implementation of government planning, peace, public order, services, information, complaints, economy, development, and community empowerment at the Village level. In addition, letter (b) explains that the implementation of government, peace, and public order activities at the Village level.

4. Conclusions and Suggestions

Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the role of Pringgokusuman Village in the relocation of the Bong Suwung localization, it can be concluded that the implementation of Perwal Number 121 of 2020 concerning the duties and functions of the Village has not been fully optimal. Although the Village has successfully carried out data collection, socialization, and coordination with related parties in order to create conducive conditions during the relocation process, the aspect of economic empowerment for ex-prostitutes is still very minimal. The reluctance of the Village to be involved in training and economic empowerment on the grounds that the program is not part of the activities of the Yogyakarta City Government shows a gap in coordination between institutions and a lack of proactivity in supporting the socio-economic recovery of the affected communities. This has the potential to create long-term negative impacts, such as the return of ex-prostitutes to the world of prostitution due to economic pressure.

Suggestion

There is a need for evaluation and improvement in coordination between government agencies as well as increasing the capacity of Urban Villages in formulating and implementing economic empowerment programs, so that the holistic goal of relocation, namely providing a better life for ex-prostitutes, can be achieved. Closer cooperation between the Kelurahan, the Yogyakarta City Government, and related institutions is essential to ensure the success of the relocation program as a whole.

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