

POLICY ANALYSIS OF STREET CHILDREN, HOMELESS PEOPLE AND BEGGARS IN BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY

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ABSTRACT. This research is motivated by the enactment of Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2010 concerning the Guidance of Street Children, Homeless people and Beggars. in the city of Bandar Lampung. The regulation has been in effect since 2010 but until now there are still many street children, homeless people and buskers in Bandar Lampung City. The purpose of this research is to analyze how the implementation of the Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2010. This type of research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. This research was conducted using the method of collecting through interviews, documentation and observation. The data analysis technique used in this research is data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. The results showed that the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2010 concerning the development of street children, homeless people and buskers has not gone well because of the large number of street children and the lack of socialization and counseling carried out by the Social Service regarding the prohibition of giving money on the streets to street children, homeless people. and buskers so that people still carry out these activities. As well as the lack of ability of the Bandar Lampung City Social Service in fostering street children, homeless people and buskers who have been caught in raids.

Keywords: Street Children; Socialization; Coaching.

ANALISIS KEBIJAKAN PEMBINAAN ANAK JALANAN, GELANDANGAN DAN PENGEMIS. DI KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG

ABSTRACT. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh diberlakukannya Perda No 03 Tahun 2010 tentang Pembinaan Anak Jalanan, Gelandangan Dan Pengemis. Di Kota Bandar Lampung. Perda tersebut telah berlaku sejak tahun 2010 namun hingga saat ini masih banyak ditemukan anak jalanan, gelandangan dan pengamen di Kota Bandar Lampung. Tujuan dilakukannya penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis bagaimana penerapan kebijakan Perda No 03 Tahun 2010. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode pengumpulan melalui wawancara, dokumentasi dan observasi. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah reduksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan Perda No 03 Tahun 2010 tentang pembinaan anak jalanan, gelandangan dan pengamen belum berjalan dengan baik karena jumlah anak jalanan yang masih banyak dan kurangnya sosialisasi dan penyuluhan yang dilakukan oleh Dinas Sosial mengenai larangan pemberian uang di jalanan kepada anak jalanan, gelandangan dan pengamen sehingga masyarakat masih melakukan aktivitas tersebut. Serta kurangnya kemampuan Dinas Sosial Kota Bandar Lampung dalam membina anak jalanan, gelandangan dan pengamen yang telah terjaring razia.

Kata kunci: Anak Jalanan; Sosialisasi; Pembinaan.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia faces large enough a poverty condition. Many people who experience an economic crisis followed by a lack of knowledge and work experience ultimately lead them to work on the streets. A low economic level will have a negative impact on children who are forced to participate in helping in fulfilling their daily lives (Sinabutar, 2017). Apart from not requiring special requirements and abilities, the income of being a beggar, busker, hawker and other jobs on the streets is considered quite productive. The sad thing is, not

only people of productive age, many of them are minors who work on the streets. Most of them work as beggars, buskers, or newspaper sellers, besides that they also often spend their time on the streets so they are often referred to as street children (Vivi Roudlotus Syarifah, 2021).The increasing number of street children in the middle of big cities indicates the increasing level of poverty in the city, causing children to end up begging and become homeless. But in essence their problem is not only poverty, but also exploitation. Exploitation of children is a form of coercion and violence against children and leads to forced labor and modern slavery(Hidayat, 2015).

Research conducted by Abu Huraera and quoted by Hamdani states that there are several causes for the emergence of street children, namely: Parents who encourage their children to work with reasons to help the family economy; Cases of violence and mistreatment of children by parents are increasing so that children run to the streets; Children who are threatened with dropping out of school because their parents are unable to pay school fees; More and more children are living on the streets because of the high cost of housing contracts; The emergence of competition with adult workers on the streets, so that children fall and do work that poses a high risk to their safety and exploitation of children by adults on the streets; Children spend more time on the streets so new problems arise; and Street children who are victims of extortion, and sexual exploitation of street girls (Hamdani & Kurniansyah, 2021).

Deawinardy in 2017 conducted a study entitled Application of the Regional Regulation of the City of Kediri Number 4 of 2013 concerning the Guidance of Street Children, Homeless and Beggars on the Protection of Street Children. He revealed that the factors that cause children to become street children are: 1) Family factors. The family has a fundamental position in shaping the character of a child, by providing the attention, affection and needs that they needs. The family environment has great potential to shape children’s personalities so that they can live independently and responsibly in society. 2) Environmental factors. The surrounding environment has an influence on the formation of a child’s character after the family. In addition to interacting with family, of course a child will have friends the same age as his age. The role of parents here is to provide supervision to children so that they are not affected by the environment associating with their peers. 3) The social influence factor, they join the punk community because they are still unstable and are looking for their identity in the stages towards maturity. Lack of self-preparedness makes them confused in finding their identity. Street children who are members of the punk community are children who have high creativity. Because creativity is not accommodated and gets special attention from the government, of course they are very prone to falling into criminal acts and drugs (Deawinadry, 2017).

Another research conducted by Nasirin stated that generally there are several causes for the proliferation of neglected children, namely economic problems and the lack of public awareness, because generally abandoned children are immigrants from the Regency. They are economically disadvantaged children, most of whom come from poor families

and do not have the ability to empower themselves (Nasirin, 2013). Street children or often abbreviated as Anjal are children aged 5-18 years who spend most of their time earning a living or roaming the streets or in public places. Street children are boys and girls who spend most of their time working or living on the streets and public places, such as markets, malls, bus terminals, train stations, and city parks. (Engkus, 2019). In another study, it was stated that the age limit for working children refers to the rules of BPS & ILO (2009), namely children aged 5-17 years. Families who are getting poorer will cause more children to work (Indrasari, 2019). With an economic condition that is classified as poor, children are required to work, but do not yet have the skills and proper education so that children are abandoned on the streets as street children, homeless people and beggars.

The large number of street children, homeless people and buskers also occurs in the city of Bandar Lampung. The weak economy of the community is one of the driving factors for children to roam the streets and most of them are still in school but choose to work to earn money by busking, selling newspapers, scavenging and shining shoes. The following table shows the number of street children, homeless people and beggars in Bandar Lampung City:

Table 1. Number of street children, homeless people, and beggars in 2016-2021

No	Years	Total
1	2016	38
2	2017	68
3	2018	113
4	2019	176
5	2020	227
6	2021	202

Source: Department of Social Affairs of Bandar Lampung City

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the number of street children, homeless people, and buskers in Bandar Lampung City always increases every year. In 2016 the number of children with social problems reached 38 people. In 2017 it increased to 68 people, an increase of almost 100% from the previous year. Then in 2018 the number continued to increase to 113 people, and in 2019 there were 176 people. In 2020, when the COVID-19 pandemic began to spread in Indonesia, including in Bandar Lampung City, the number of street children, homeless people and beggars continued to increase to 227 people. This number will decrease in 2021 to 202 people. Within 6 years the number of street children, homeless people and buskers has only decreased in 2021.

As an effort to deal with the problems of street children, homeless people, and buskers, the government of Bandar Lampung city passed Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2010 concerning fostering street children, homeless people and beggars. The purpose of this regional regulation is to reduce the number of street children, homeless people and buskers in Bandar Lampung City through prevention, control and social rehabilitation efforts. The prohibitions and sanctions contained in the regional regulation number 03 of 2010 are that every person or street child, homeless person and beggar are prohibited from begging, singing or being homeless in public places and streets. Then, every person or group of people is prohibited from carrying out begging activities on behalf of social institutions or orphanages and beggars who use assistive devices in public places and streets that can threaten their safety, security and smooth use of public facilities. It is not permissible for any person or group of people to give money and or goods to street children, homeless people and beggars and beggars on behalf of social institutions or orphanages and beggars who use assistive devices in public places and streets. While the sanctions in the regional regulations, namely, the perpetrators will be subject to sanctions in the form of guidance by means of interrogation, identification and making binding agreements so that they do not carry out begging activities in public places and or the streets witnessed by the authorities and or authorized officers and the agreement can be used as a as evidence in court. For homeless people and beggars who have received guidance, it turns out that they are still doing begging activities, will be threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months, or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 5,000,000.00 (Five million rupiahs). And for those who give something, they are threatened with a sanction in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) month or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000.00 (One million rupiah).

The stipulation of Regional Regulation No. 03 2010 concerning fostering street children, homeless people and beggars is expected to reduce the growth in the number of street children in the city of Bandar Lampung, but in fact street children who are active on the streets with various kinds of activities are still rife and often encountered. In addition, the contribution of the community who still provides incentives to them has made the proliferation of street children. On the other hand, the presence of street children, homeless people and buskers also has an unfavorable impact on the view of the city and has a negative impact on people's social life (Immanuel Jaya, 2021)

beggars, prostitutes and street children is a joint task that must be immediately addressed by the Central Government and the Regional Government. In particular, the City Government of Palangka Raya has issued a policy contained in Regional Regulation No. 09 of 2012 concerning Handling of Bums, Beggars, Prostitutes and Street Children. Where this policy aims to provide understanding and skills for actors to be able to live normally in society. The theory used is George Edward III about policy implementation which consists of four indicators, namely, Communication, Resources, Disposition and Structure of the Bureaucracy. This study uses a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach that is obtained based on the researchers' reasoning ability in connecting facts, data, and information obtained during the research. The study was conducted in the City of Palangka Raya, the Office of Social Services of the City of Palangka Raya. Data collection methods used in the form of observation, interviews, and documents. Analysis of the data used is data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. Based on the results of the study, related to the Implementation of the Homeless Handling Policy of Beggars and Street Children in Palangka Raya City, the results have been implemented for 6 years but have not had a significant impact. Lack of communication between related parties, inadequate human resources, Disposition (attitude).

Policy Analysis

According to Duncan MacRae (1976) policy analysis is an applied social science discipline that uses rational argumentation by using facts to explain, evaluate, and generate ideas in an effort to solve public problems (Sari et al., 2020)

Furthermore, according to Winarno, policy analysis relates to the investigation and description of the causes and consequences of public policies. In policy analysis, we can analyze the formation, substance, and impact of certain policies, who are the actors involved in policy formulation and what are the impacts of these policies. This analysis is also carried out without the pretense of agreeing or rejecting a policy. There are main things that need to be considered in public policy analysis (Suharno, 2013).

Policy analysis is the use of reason and evidence to choose the best policy among a number of alternatives. Policy analysis is a method of using rational argumentation and facts to explain, evaluate, and generate ideas in an effort to solve public problems. Or a procedure that uses the method of inquiry and multiple argumentation to generate and

utilize appropriate policy information in a political decision-making process in order to solve policy problems (Maulana, 2020).

Fostering Street Children, Homeless and Beggars

Fostering is an effort that is carried out with awareness, planning, direction, and regularity in order to increase one's knowledge and skills with the action of guidance, direction, supervision to achieve the expected goals. In overcoming the problems faced by these children, it is a task as developed by the government regarding the development and welfare of children in ensuring their growth and development properly physically, spiritually and socially (Daniel et al., 2013).

Based on Article 5 of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2010 in realizing the goal of empowering, a planned program is held, namely prevention efforts, prevention efforts and social rehabilitation. First, prevention efforts are carried out by the government and/or the community to prevent the development and expansion of the number and complexity of problems that cause children on the streets, homeless people and beggars. Prevention efforts that can be carried out include: 1) data collection; 2) monitoring, controlling and supervising; 3) socialization; 4) counseling. Countermeasures are efforts to minimize or free public places from street children, homeless people and beggars aimed at individuals or groups. Second, countermeasures include: raids, protection, control at any time, temporary shelter, initial approach, disclosure and understanding of the problem (assessment), social assistance and referrals based on selection. Third, social rehabilitation efforts are a process of re-functioning in social life and increasing the level of social welfare for street children, homeless people and beggars carried out through the orphanage system and/or outside the orphanage.

Article 1 states that street children are children aged 0 to 18 years who are active on the streets between 4-8 hours per day. Then children who have problems on the streets are children who have no parents and are neglected, neglected children, underprivileged children, exploited children and children who roam in public places. A number of residents of Bandar Lampung City regret that the local government has not been effective in implementing Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 03 of 2010 concerning the Guidance of Street Children, Homeless and Beggars, the proof is that there are still many children who are looking for a fortune on the streets.

Khoirin in his research states that the characteristics of street children are divided into

two categories, namely physical and psychological characteristics. The physical characteristics of street children are street children who have dull skin color, reddish hair, mostly thin bodies, and dirty clothes. While the psychological characteristics are that they have high mobility, especially to have a sense of suspicion, are very sensitive, do not think long (dare to take risks) and are independent (Khoirin et al., 2020).

Apart from street children, people with other social welfare problems that arise in Bandar Lampung City are homeless people and beggars. In terms, the homeless comes from the word homeless which means always wandering or never having a permanent residence, in big cities, these homeless people survive by scavenging for the remains of other people, begging at crossroads and sleeping on the side of the overhang shops with cardboard and a few sheets of cloth on which they sleep. Homelessness is a classic problem faced by the government to maintain order, peace, comfort, cleanliness and the beauty of public order. Homeless people are people who do not have a permanent place to live and do not have a steady income to meet their daily needs (Sirait, 2018).

Referring to another definition, homeless people are people who live improperly whose conditions are contrary to the rules of the local community, and do not have a permanent place to live and work and their lives move from one place to another. While beggars are people who get money by begging in public in various ways and reasons in order to get the mercy of others. In addition, another definition of homeless and beggar (sprawl) is, a homeless person is someone who wanders from one place to another without a home, without a job or steady income. While a beggar is someone who needs money, food, shelter or other things by begging and begging with full of hope. Generally, in big cities, beggars are often seen asking for money, food or other things (Fitri, 2019). Various programs are provided to provide services in dealing with homeless people in various countries, some of which provide goods services in the form of housing. There is also the provision of services in the form of services, namely training so that social roles can function again (Fuadah et al., 2018).

METHOD

The research method used in this study is a qualitative research method. According to Sugiyono, a qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to examine the condition of a natural object, (as

opposed to an experiment) where the researcher is the key instrument, the data collection technique is done by triangulation (combined), the data analysis is inductive/ qualitative research, and the results of qualitative research emphasize the meaning of generalization (Sugiyono, 2018). Research results that are considered relevant to the problem under study are analyzed qualitatively through data reduction that is in accordance with the main points of the research focus and focuses on the main problems to be answered in this study. The informants in this study were the Chairman of Commission D of DPRD (Regional house of Representative) Bandar Lampung City, Head of Social Services and Rehabilitation of the Social Service of Bandar Lampung City, KASI Investigation police and Investigation of the Civil Service Police Unit of Bandar Lampung City, Coordinator of Child Welfare Problems at Sinar Jati Foundation Bandar Lampung, and the community of Bandar Lampung.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of a search on the policy of Regional Regulation Number 03 of 2010 concerning the Guidance of Street Children, Homeless and Beggars. In the city of Bandar Lampung, there are various problems, namely:

Policy Problem Definition

Defining a policy problem basically refers to exploring various social issues or problems, and then defining a social problem that will be the focus of policy analysis. The selection of social problems is based on several considerations, among others, these problems are actual, important and urgent, relevant to the needs and aspirations of the public, having a broad and positive impact, and in accordance with the vision and agenda of social change (Suharto, 2010).

First, the researcher will discuss the identified factors that cause the large number of street children in Bandar Lampung City. Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it was found that the cause of the rise of street children in Bandar Lampung City is due to several main factors, namely poverty, lack of expertise of the homeless, scavengers and buskers and there are still many people who are "generous" so they voluntarily give some money to buskers or homeless people roaming the streets. Therefore, it will be discussed first the factors that cause the rise of street children in Bandar Lampung City.

The first factor is poverty which is a very complex problem not only in Bandar Lampung City

but also in Indonesia. The level of per capita income is a measure of the welfare of the people of a city, therefore the category of poor people emerges. Those who are classified as poor are those who do not have a steady income and find it difficult to meet their basic needs, namely clothing, food and shelter. According to Mugianti, the factor that causes children to be on the streets is poverty with the excuse of getting money for themselves and helping their family, as well as to get a place to live (Mugianti et al., 2018). In the city of Bandar Lampung, the number of people belonging to the category of poor people is quite large, resulting in a large number of odd odd workers. Some of them choose to become scavengers, buskers to meet their daily needs. In the 1945 law, article 34 paragraph 1, the right to live for the poor, homeless and abandoned children has been regulated in such a way. However, in its implementation, it has not shown good results because there are still many people who live below the poverty line, causing a large number of abandoned children on the streets, homeless people and the poor.

The second factor concerns the lack of expertise possessed by the poor, forcing them to work odd jobs as scavengers, buskers and homeless people. In previous research, it was found that poor households are trapped in the Poverty Trap, that poverty has an impact where children born to poor families have a low level of education, because they prefer to work than school, so their productivity is low and tend to work in low-income sectors. Furthermore, children from poor families will survive and develop into poor adults, then will transfer poverty to their children in the future when they become parents (N.S. Isnaini, 2020).

The third factor is the number of people who still give some money to buskers, beggars, homeless people and street children at red lights and on the roadside. This number will increase when there is a certain moment, a moment when the people of the city flock to give alms to multiply their reward, for example on Friday or the month of Ramadan. This moment is their trick in begging, as well as determining the right strategy by choosing the right time to beg and from there they can get a lot of money. (Fitriyah, 2020). The public does not understand the existence of local regulations governing the development of street children, homeless people and beggars in Bandar Lampung City. The regulation is contained in regional regulation number 03 of 2010, which in article 14 explains that "every person or group of people is not allowed to give money or goods to street children, homeless people and beggars on behalf of social institutions or orphanages and beggars who use assistive devices who are in

public places". In the article it is very clear that the government actually prohibits the giving of goods or money to buskers, beggars, street children and homeless people, but due to lack of public knowledge about the regulation, there are still many people who still give some money or goods. Another thing that makes people often give money or goods to buskers, beggars, homeless people and street children is the sense of compassion that each individual has who is willing to set aside a little money to be given to homeless people, buskers and beggars. Furthermore, in Article 17 paragraph 3 it is stated that "the sanction of a fine and or the threat of imprisonment as referred to in paragraph 1 is a maximum imprisonment of one month or a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah). However, it seems that the sanctions contained in the regional regulation number 03 of 2010 are not implemented properly so that people who are caught giving compensation are not given sanctions so that there is no deterrent effect for people who provide compensation.

Investigating the Cause of the Problem

Analysts and policy makers can identify causes or contributing factors to social problems. They can develop public policies to eliminate or reduce these causes or factors. Poverty continues to be a very complex problem and requires immediate treatment so that it does not have many negative impacts on society. The government, with its various programs aimed at improving the living standards of the poor, has not yet been able to completely solve the problem of poverty. Groups categorized as poor families are usually directly proportional to the low level of education and the possession of special skills so that in the end they choose to carry out activities on the streets because they find it difficult to get a decent job because of the limited number of jobs and the low quality of themselves.

For those who choose to take to the streets and live a "profession" as street children, homeless people, scavengers, and buskers are considered normal. But not for road users, they feel disturbed by the number of street children, homeless people, scavengers and buskers on the streets, not to mention the comfort of the city which is increasingly disturbed because of their presence. Their presence on the streets sometimes often causes traffic jams because sometimes they sell or beg and sing at red lights, but when the traffic lights show green again, which means the vehicles can continue their journey back, but the buskers and hawkers still on the sidelines of the vehicle that stopped because of the traffic light. So that their behavior that is often like that is

considered very disturbing for road users. Therefore, the government, especially the city government of Bandar Lampung, should be able to immediately eradicate the problems of street children, homeless people and buskers through the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 02 Year 2010 well.

In Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2010 examining the causes of the problems of street children, homeless people and buskers, it has been included in the discussion regarding prevention efforts, namely when data collection is carried out. In Article 7 paragraph (1) of Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2010 explained that "(1) data collection is carried out to obtain correct data regarding the classification between street children, homeless people and beggars whose implementation is carried out by the Social Service and/or in collaboration with relevant agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) by responding to data collection instruments. which contains the name, address, family list, condition of residence, background of socio-economic life, regional origin, occupation, family status and the main problems faced". This article explains the data collection process which covers all aspects of the causes of the problem of the rise of street children. So that if the data collection is done correctly, the real cause of the problem can be drawn. Then the social service and related parties can take care to get to the root of the problem, not just controlling the streets. For example, if they are singing because of the economic squeeze, what the government should do is raise the standard of living of the people, open up job opportunities so that they have other activities that are more useful and more productive than being on the streets.

Policies for Handling Street Children in Bandar Lampung City

Discusses the policy on handling street children in Bandar Lampung City regarding how to evaluate the regional regulation number 03 of 2010 concerning the development of street children, homeless people and beggars, then raises policy options that can help improve existing policies, and the extent to which people feel the benefits of there is a policy regarding the handling of street children in the city of Bandar Lampung, namely regional regulation number 03 of 2010.

Evaluating Existing Policies

Evaluating current policies related to tackling social problems is an important step in the public policy analysis process. Analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of the social policy that is being

implemented can lead to recommendations on which parts of the current policy should be maintained, strengthened or changed. If the existing policy is deemed ineffective as a whole, then the policy needs to be completely replaced as well.

The handling of policies for handling street children, homeless people and buskers in Bandar Lampung City has been regulated in Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2010 in that regional regulation there are articles that regulate how to control street children, homeless people and buskers and how to handle them after the raids were carried out. The local regulation stipulates that homeless people, street children, buskers and beggars who are caught in raids will be given guidance either directly by the Social Service of Bandar Lampung City as the party in charge and NGOs that have collaborated with the agency.

The regional regulation also regulates sanctions for homeless people, street children, buskers and beggars who have been caught in raids but are still determined to return to the streets. For the homeless and beggars who have received guidance but are still carrying out begging activities, the threat of imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months, or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 5,000,000.00 (Five million rupiahs). This is stated in Article 16 paragraph 2. And for those who give something, they are threatened with a sanction in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) month or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000.00 (One million rupiah). This is stated in article 17 paragraph 3 “.

In this article, it is very clear that it is prohibited to give a sum of money to street children, homeless people, buskers and beggars on the streets. However, it seems that there are still a lot of road users who still give them some money. As a result, they increasingly feel that their presence on the streets is made into a lucrative “profession” because of the large number of generous people. The number of people who still give some money to street children, buskers and beggars is due to a lack of public knowledge that giving some money to them is an offense and can be subject to penalties in the form of fines or imprisonment. The lack of public knowledge regarding the prohibition of giving some money to street children, homeless people and buskers is caused by the lack of socialization carried out by the service and related parties regarding the prohibition. In addition, the culture of the people who still have good manners by giving some money to street children, homeless people and buskers also causes their number on the streets to not decrease (Imanuel Jaya, 2021) beggars, prostitutes and street children is

a joint task that must be immediately addressed by the Central Government and the Regional Government. In particular, the City Government of Palangka Raya has issued a policy contained in Regional Regulation No. 09 of 2012 concerning Handling of Bums, Beggars, Prostitutes and Street Children. Where this policy aims to provide understanding and skills for actors to be able to live normally in society. The theory used is George Edward III about policy implementation which consists of four indicators, namely, Communication, Resources, Disposition and Structure of the Bureaucracy. This study uses a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach that is obtained based on the researchers’ reasoning ability in connecting facts, data, and information obtained during the research. The study was conducted in the City of Palangka Raya, the Office of Social Services of the City of Palangka Raya. Data collection methods used in the form of observation, interviews, and documents. Analysis of the data used is data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. Based on the results of the study, related to the Implementation of the Homeless Handling Policy of Beggars and Street Children in Palangka Raya City, the results have been implemented for 6 years but have not had a significant impact. Lack of communication between related parties, inadequate human resources, Disposition (attitude. In fact, in this current era, socialization should be done easily because it does not have to use a one-door system from one community’s house to another. The department and related parties should be able to take advantage of technological developments that are currently increasingly rapid, namely socializing with radio media, placing advertisements and billboards, or creating a fan page on social media accounts. If only the government did this, many people would know that there is a ban on giving money to buskers, street children and beggars. So that with the reduction of people who give a certain amount of money it will have an impact on decreasing the income of buskers, street children and beggars which is then expected to have an impact on reducing their number on the streets.

In addition, the implementation of handling buskers, street children and beggars in Bandar Lampung City, especially in terms of handling raids and mentoring is still considered very inadequate considering the large number of buskers, street children and beggars. The Department of Social Affairs and the Civil Service Police Unit admit that there is no routine schedule for conducting raids, but raids are still carried out three times a week. This happens because of the lack of official vehicles owned

by them so that the vehicles they have must be used interchangeably with other tasks. If the government is serious in handling the problems of buskers, street children and beggars, the government should be able to increase the number of official vehicles.

With the many shortcomings that still occur in terms of handling buskers, street children and beggars as well as the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2010 led to the conclusion that the implementation of handling buskers, street children and beggars in Bandar Lampung City has not gone according to what is expected and stated in Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2010 is.

Developing Policy Alternatives or Policy Options

Alternative policies or policy options can be made if the implementation of the existing policies is deemed to have less significant impact on the policy target groups. If there is no significant change for the target group of policies, it means that the existing policies are not yet good, or their implementation is not yet good. The policy referred to in this case is the Regional Regulation of Bandar Lampung City Number 03 of 2010 concerning the development of street children, homeless people and beggars. The implementation of this program is considered to have less positive impact because street children, homeless people and buskers in Bandar Lampung City are still very easy to find in Bandar Lampung City.

Based on the discussions that have been carried out previously, three policy options have emerged that can be used to improve the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2010 namely:

1. The government must be able to provide guidance and rehabilitation facilities for homeless people, buskers and street children who have been caught in raids. In the 1945 Constitution article 34 paragraph 1, it reads "the poor and neglected children are cared for by the state" which means that trash, buskers, street children, and the poor, their right to live should be maintained by the state. The state should be able to provide more appropriate facilities for the maintenance of their lives, in this case the central government is assisted by the municipal government in each autonomous region.
2. The Government of Bandar Lampung City should be more assertive in resolving the problem of homeless shipments. If this is true, the government should be able to investigate thoroughly and if there are homeless people, street children and buskers who are caught and it is proven that they are homeless from the capital city, the government should take firm action by repatriating these homeless people.

3. The government should be able to provide more adequate soft skills training and cooperate with MSMEs in Bnadar Lampung City. Considering the growth of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung City is getting better day by day, the government should be able to cooperate with these MSMEs to provide soft skills to those caught in raids so that later they have the expertise and can assist the development of the MSMEs they occupy.

Selecting the Best Policy Alternative

There are two criteria that can help determine the best policy alternative, namely feasibility and effectiveness. Feasibility is the likelihood of whether a proposed policy will be accepted by a policy audience (eg by a government or government agency). Feasibility is influenced by factors such as cultural acceptance and anticipated costs compared to the benefits to be gained. While effectiveness refers to the possibility that our policies will produce benefits that can reduce social problems.

The best alternative policy chosen so that it can be used as a recommendation for improving policies for handling street children in Bandar Lampung City is the government, namely the Social Service of Bandar Lampung City, in collaboration with MSMEs as a place of guidance for homeless people, street children, and beggars who were caught in raids. Considering the number of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung City itself is quite large, so that if the government succeeds in making an agreement for the development of street children, homeless people and buskers caught in raids, it will have a good impact on their skills. The existence of MSMEs is expected to be able to share their knowledge with the homeless, buskers and beggars who are entrusted with these MSMEs, so that when the coaching period has ended they can start a new life by opening their own business with the knowledge they already have or at least they can get a job with the knowledge they have already owned.

Identifying Policy Benefits

Benefits are the consequences of policies that are good for society or a large part of society. Some benefits are tangible and easily quantifiable in select spaces or quantities. Some benefits are intangible and difficult to measure. Three sources of benefits include:

- a. The act itself

Based on the results of the research, the action of handling street children has not gone well because there are still many street children, homeless people and buskers who roam the streets. The

social service and civil service police units also appear not to be serious in handling through raids because they do not have a specific schedule for raids.

b. Expected consequences of the policy

The expected consequence of the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2010 is a reduction in the number of street children, homeless people and buskers in Bandar Lampung City, thereby making the city atmosphere look comfortable. In addition, the community is no longer restless and disturbed by the presence of street children, homeless people and buskers on the streets.

c. Unexpected consequences of the policy

An unexpected consequence of the implementation of the Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2010 is the return of those who have been caught in street raids and carry out activities of begging, busking and selling hawkers at the red lights of the streets of Bandar Lampung City.

Then regarding the benefits felt by the community after the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 03 of 2010 regarding the development and handling of street children, homeless people and beggars in Bandar Lampung City, the community feels that there has been no significant change. Some sources even said that they did not know that the City of Bandar Lampung had a regional regulation that regulates homeless street children and buskers. This happened because of the lack of socialization to the public about regional regulations number 03 of 2010 the city of Bandar Lampung regarding the prohibition of giving compensation to street children and the absence of firm action for violations of these regulations.

CONCLUSION

Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 03 of 2010 concerning the Guidance of Street Children, Homeless and Beggars. In the city of Bandar Lampung, it is not maximized. The results of the study indicate that there are still some basic problems in the efforts to enforce the regional regulation. First, there is no training program that focuses on providing skills education in the form of making handicrafts from used goods or for men, knowledge in the form of expertise in the automotive field can be provided for homeless people, street children and buskers who are caught in raids. Second, the handling of street children is not adjusted to the characteristics of the problems faced by street children so that the existing programs are not well targeted. Third, there is still a

lack of available facilities, causing the program not to run according to its objectives, the social service does not have experts and adequate facilities such as a coaching center. Fourth, the Department of Social Affairs does not directly handle the development of street children, but is handed over to orphanages or foundations, this causes the Social Service to be not serious in providing guidance; Fifth, there is no monitoring of street children who have been fostered, so that street children go back to the streets.

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