

ARTICLE

Implementation of Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 Year 2015 About Handling of Homeless People, Beggars, and Street Children

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Abstract: Implementation is an implementation or an application where there is already a regional regulation in the City of Pangkalpinang Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, the problem that occurs in Pangkalpinang City is that there are still homeless people, beggars, and street children who are in public places, highways, and red lights. themselves on the streets. The purpose of this study is to determine whether or not the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children has been implemented and the next goal is to find out what are the supporting and inhibiting factors of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 Hold 2015.

The theory used in this study is the theory of Edward III's Policy Implementation which in Edward III's theory has four variables indicating that a policy has been implemented or has not been implemented, the variables are communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method whose primary source is interviews with 9 informants. The informants were from 1 Pangkalpinang City Social Service agency, 1 Pangkalpinang City Satpol PP agency, 1 agency from the Women's Empowerment Service for Child Protection and Family Planning, 2 community red light intersections seven, 2 red light communities at the Ramayana intersection, 2 red light communities at the intersection of semabung.

The results of this study indicate that the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children has been implemented, the supporting factor of this research is the completeness of facilities such as buildings, vehicles and human resources in handling the Pangkalpinang City Regulation Number 7 of 2015, the inhibiting factor is financially, namely funds because the distribution of these funds is for handling Covid-19.

Keywords: Implementation, Handling, Homeless, Beggars, Street Children.

1. Preliminary

Each region in big and small cities has its own regional development where there are many problems encountered in each region and one of the problems is the existence of a crisis, which has a lot of impact on people experiencing economic difficulties, which are caused by various things such as disconnection of relations. employment, the number of jobs in the area is inadequate, limited capital and others. This has resulted in an increasing number of homeless people, beggars, and street children in big cities as well as in small towns such as in Pangkalpinang City itself, of course.

Homeless, beggars, and street children have now become an inseparable part of life in various cities, both in big cities and small towns in Indonesia. Homeless, beggars, and street children are inseparable from social diseases whose lives depend on the results of begging from the community, where there are already regional regulations that are not allowed to sing at red lights, beg in public places but are still not obeyed by homeless people, beggars and street children. Children are a mandate as well as a gift that must always be guarded, in the life of the nation and state, children are the future of the nation (Amin Suprihatini, 2018:1).

Vulnerable children themselves are basically a term to describe groups of children who because of situations and conditions and cultural and structural pressures that cause their rights have not been fulfilled (Bagong Suyanto. 2010: 4) where the community in Pangkalpinang City very worried about the vagrants, beggars, and street children in the middle of Pangkalpinang City, both on the road and in other public places. They are active in disrupting the activities of the community, such as in a restaurant where beggars beg while some people are waiting for food and some who have already eaten are faced with beggars begging at the restaurant, as is the case in other places. a red light street where the homeless, beggars,

The homeless, beggars, and street children mostly come from outside Pangkalpinang City, although there are also those from within Pangkalpinang City, this is known from the Pangkalpinang City Social Service itself. Many of them admit that they are begging or singing to meet the needs of daily life, there are also those who claim to make their own lives because their parents have died or their parents have separated. Therefore they choose to beg and sing in the streets because they are no longer in school with the excuse that there is no money to continue their schooling.

The criteria for homeless people, beggars, and street children are contained in the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children in articles 5, 6, and 7, namely, Homeless people are people with criteria without a clear identity, without a definite or permanent place to live, without a steady income, and without plans for the future of his children or himself. Beggars are people whose livelihood criteria depend on the mercy of others, dress shabby, tattered and inappropriate, are in public places, and use others to stimulate the compassion of others. Street children are those who are active on the streets with the criteria

of children (boys or girls) aged 5 to 18 years, doing erratic activities,

The contents of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children are contained in Chapter I Article 1 where Handling is a process or method as well as actions taken through prevention efforts, prevention efforts, social rehabilitation efforts, and social reintegration efforts in order to protect and empower the homeless, beggars, and street children. In the Pangkalpinang City Regulation Number 7 of 2015 in Chapter IV article 8, it is stated that prevention efforts are intended to prevent the emergence of homeless people, beggars, and street children in the community, which are aimed at both individuals and community groups who are estimated to be the source of the emergence of homeless people, beggars, and street children.

There is also an understanding of vagrants, beggars, and street children, among others, homeless people are people who live in conditions that are not in accordance with the norms of a decent life in the local community and do not have a permanent place to live and work in certain areas and live wandering in certain places. such as in front of shops, shop fronts and even in front of people's fences. While beggars are people who earn income by begging in public in various ways and reasons to expect mercy from others to get money from people who pass or walk in public. Street Children are children aged 0-18 years who make most of their time to earn a living to eat or roam the streets, red lights or public places.

Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling of Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children Article 3 Where the handling of homeless, beggars and street children aims to:

- a) Prevent and anticipate the increasing number of homeless people, beggars, and street children.
- b) Remove the homeless, beggars, and street children from life on the streets and other public places.
- c) Provide guarantees to the homeless, beggars, and street children so that they can live in accordance with the dignity and worth as citizens.
- d) Provide protection from discrimination, physical or mental violence including sexual violence, neglect, exploitation and ill-treatment.
- e) Creating public order, peace and a dignified life
- f) Increasing the participation and awareness of local governments, businesses and other elements of society to participate in dealing with homeless people, beggars, and street children.

The Social Service as one of the agencies that has the authority and is responsible for providing guidance to prevent the development of the number of street children, beggars, homeless people and buskers. Pangkalpinang City Social Service as it is known that the Pangkalpinang City Social Service has carried out several program activities to launch Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children which have carried out routine patrol activities, coaching for homeless beggars and children netted streets.

This research will focus on the implementation of Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, where it can be seen that homeless, beggars, and street children still operate around Pangkalpinang City. While the Regional Regulation has been running since 2015 in Pangkalpinang City. As it can be seen that in the Pangkalpinang City Regulation Number 7 of 2015 in chapter IV article 9 there are prevention efforts which contain social counseling and guidance, providing information in public places, social assistance, skills training, internships and expansion of job opportunities, Facilitation of housing, improvement of health status, and improvement of education. Researchers are interested in studying this research because we already know that in the regional regulation there are efforts to be made, but we can see that there are still many homeless people, beggars, and street children around Pangkalpinang City. Here will also examine what are the inhibiting and supporting factors of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 so that it can be seen whether the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation runs smoothly or not.

Therefore, this study aims to find out how the implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children and what are the supporting and inhibiting factors for the implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning the Handling of Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

The researcher uses the theory of public policy implementation to examine the research entitled Implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children. The theory used is from George C. Edwards III (1980). Policy implementation is the decision-making stage between

the formation of a policy such as articles of a legislative law, the issuance of an executive regulation, the passage of a court decision, or the issuance of regulatory standards and the consequences of policies for the community that affect several aspects of their lives. (Hessel Nogi S, Tangkilisan.2003:1) In Edwards III's view, policy implementation is influenced by four variables, namely the first iscommunication, second resource, third disposition, and fourth bureaucratic structure. The four variables are related to each other.

Four factors which are important requirements in order to examine and examine the success or failure of the implementation of these factors will be examined in this study, where this research is entitled Implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

2. Research Methods

According to Jary and Jary (1991), qualitative research is research whose research devotes the ability as an empathetic observer or interviewer to collect data about the problems studied (Roikan and Aminah S, 2019: 125).

Qualitative researchers are researchers who emphasize the quality or the most important thing of a product or service. The most important thing for a product or service in the form of events, phenomena, and social phenomena is the meaning behind these events which can be used as valuable lessons for the development of theoretical concepts (M. Djunaidi Ghony & Fausan Almanshur, 2016: 25). Meanwhile, according to Creswell, Qualitative research is an inquiry process for understanding based on methodological inquiry traditions that clearly explore human and social problems (Rulam Ahmadi. 2014:15)

In completing this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach by collecting data and analyzing the data obtained from interviews, observations and documents, where these data were associated with local regulations in Pangkalpinang City. Researchers will examine how the policy process of the government and related agencies.

In this study, the types of data required include primary and secondary data. Where the secondary data of this research comes from direct interviews with informants in the field, and secondary data comes from important documents from related agencies. There are two sources of data, namely secondary data and primary data. Primary sources are the most important sources (Rahman and Ibrahim, 2009: 42), such as

direct respondents, objects that are observed directly, the main book which is used as a reference and so on. As explained above, the primary data in this study refers to the results of interviews and direct observations of researchers related to the implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

Informant determination technique which aims to find out who the subject can be an informant. The technique of determining this informant in the study was carried out by means of purposive sampling technique. Where this purposive sampling technique is a technique for determining informants who are chosen intentionally based on predetermined criteria.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Implementation of Pangkalpinang City Regulation No. 7 of 2015 Concerning Handling of Homeless, Beggars and Street Children

In policy implementation there are four variables in implementing public policy, because these four variables are operating stimulants and interact with each other to help or hinder policy implementation, the ideal approach would have to reflect on its complexity by discussing it at once, to understand the need for simplification, and to simplify it, it is necessary to divide the implementation explanation into its main components. However, it should be remembered that the implementation of any policy is a dynamic process, which includes the interaction of various variables (Hessel Nogi S. Tangkilisan. 2003).

3.1.1. Communication

Communication here is that those who are responsible for implementing a decision must know what they should be doing, so implementation will be effective. Inadequate communication also provides implementers with authority when they try to turn general policies into specific actions. Here, if the policy must be implemented correctly and correctly, then the measures of implementation must not only be accepted, but they must also be clear if it is not clear then the implementers will be confused with what they should do and do. Another aspect of the communication variable is its consistency.

Not only agencies but the people in Pangkalpinang City are also the same that the people in Pangkalpinang City already know about the ban from social media and there are already banners made to appeal to the public where in the banner it is mentioned for people who give

money to homeless people, beggars and children the streets will be fined, and there has been an appeal on social media related to the fine for every community to obey the rules from the government which has been carried out by the Pangkalpinang City Social Service agency installing appeals such as banners for people in Pangkalpinang City so they don't easily give to Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children so that they are not addicted to be loved with compassion from the people in Pangkalpinang City.

The Satpol PP agency also said that the communication with the agencies went well and was really smooth because the agencies inform each other if something happened so that the agencies can quickly find out anything, so if they are called to accompany the agencies they will always ready to carry out their duties for handling Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2019 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars and Street Children.

It's the same with the Office of Women's Empowerment for Child Protection and Family Planning, communication is well established to inform each other, especially with regard to street children who are part of the Office for the Empowerment of Women's Protection and Family Planning, so it's part of them to find out whatever happens if it's related. with children and women in order to implement the Handling of Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children

Likewise with vagabonds, beggars and street children, where the vagrants, beggars, and street children who are caught in social raids will be arrested, brought to the Social Service and will be fostered and made a statement so as not to repeat their actions again and are urged to do not wander in public places and at red light intersections which can be dangerous for them if they are on the highway.

The statements of the informants, as a whole, show that the communication developed by the Pangkalpinang City Social Service, the Civil Service Police Unit and the Pangkalpinang City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service has so far been in the context of handling the implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2015 concerning Handling the Homeless. Beggar and Street Children in effective communication because the agencies coordinate well and maintain communication between agencies where smooth communication between agencies will facilitate each other in dealing with Pangkalpinang City Regional

Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children. Of course, as well as agencies which communicate well with the community also give an appeal to comply with Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children so that Pangkalpinang City is clean from Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children. Smooth communication both within the field of each agency and outside the field of each agency.

3.1.2. Resource

Resources here are important including the right size staff with the necessary skills relevant and sufficient information on how to implement the policy and in other adjustments involved in implementing the authority to ensure that the policy is carried out all as intended and various facilities, these resources come from human resources and financial resources.

Resources are also critical for the effective implementation of policies, without them the policies that are on paper are not the same policies that are carried out in the practice of storage, one consequence of the lack of personnel is ineffectiveness in indirectly carrying out a policy. An even bigger problem is that formidable limitations often exist in monitoring other implementation activities or in regulating behaviour, insufficient staff is especially critical for implementation when the policy involved is one that appears or arises in a society that does not accept the constraints. this. Lack of effective authority leads officials to adopt services rather than a regulatory orientation towards those involved with the regulation, Essential shortages of buildings, equipment, supplies, and land may delay policy implementation as much as insufficient in other resources where there is often a clear shortage of these facilities, budgetary limits, complex acquisition regulations, and citizen opposition limit the acquisition of appropriate facilities. enough. (Hessel Nogi S. Tangkilisan.2003)

In the discussion of the resource variable from Edward III's theory, the ability for human resources itself is seen from the adequacy of employees from the Pangkalpinang City Social Service Agency, from the Pangkalpinang City Satpol PP Agency and from the Pangkalpinang City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, and The understanding of the human resources of each agency is quite broad because it is in accordance with their respective fields, so that the implementers of each agency have work in their respective fields in handling the Pangkalpinang

City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

So in every client, namely Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, each has its own role, such as in the Partoli section of group A and the Handling section of clients who are caught in group B, each has its own role so that they know what to do accordingly. with existing fields. Similar to the field that records data, making a statement for clients who contact the client's parents or guardians so as to facilitate the human resources of each agency in handling the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars and Street Children.

Financial resources are also said to have decreased slightly because there was a distribution of funds for handling Covid-19, which we already know that a pandemic has occurred in the past year which has caused some funds from the center to be divided for handling Covid-19.

In terms of buildings, equipment, and vehicles are complete from each agency, such as existing buildings Social Protection Houses (RPS) are places of service and Social Rehabilitation for PMKS (People with Social Welfare Problems) in the form of temporary protection and shelters before getting further services through referral based on identification and understanding of the problem

The Social Protection House (RPS) has the first main task of providing protection to PMKS (People with Social Welfare Problems) from various situations that can directly or indirectly pose threats, pressure, and endanger the physical, social, and mental health of clients or employees. The second PMKS (Persons with Social Welfare Problems) provides guidance on social rehabilitation, service advocacy and fulfillment of clients' basic rights or PMKS (Persons with Social Welfare Problems) according to the problems they face.

In handling the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, other resources are also vehicles where vehicles as a means of transportation to carry out patrol activities are carried out in order to facilitate the selection of clients or homeless people, beggars, and children. The road makes it easy to take clients to the RPS (Social Protection House) or to the Social Service directly.

It can be said that the resources from the research on the implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children are

running effectively although they are a little disturbed by the financial resources.

3.1.3. Disposition

Disposition here is the attitude of the implementor is the third critical factor in the approach variable to the study of public policy implementation, Disposition is the character and characteristics possessed by the implementor, such as commitment, honesty, democratic nature. If the implementor has a good disposition, then he or she will be able to carry out policies properly as desired by policy makers. When the implementor has a different attitude or perspective from the policy maker, the policy implementation process also becomes ineffective.

In addition, implementers may avoid the full impact of a policy by selectively accepting its terms and ignoring at least some of those who are at odds with their views, this allows them to appear to be in compliance with the law while avoiding its full consequences. The disposition of implementers prevents various obstacles to policy implementation, but top officials are limited in their ability to replace middle personnel because there are people who are more responsive to their policies.

Only a very small percentage of a particular bureaucratic unit is appointed by the chief executive of a governmental jurisdiction, and many of these appointments are made without a systematic and comprehensive talent search. Different bureaucratic units make it possible to have different views on policy, intra-agency resistance which hinders their cooperation and hinders implementation. Within a single policy, each relevant agency may have different priorities, different commitments, and different handling of issues. Similar differences may arise between differences with different program responsibilities within a Dinas, these differences are not conducive to creating mutual trust and close working relationships which are often necessary for effective implementation (Hessel Nogi S).

For research on the theoretical disposition variable from Edward III from various sources from the Pangkalpinang City Social Service, the Pangkalpinang City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service, and the Pangkalpinang City Satpol PP revealed that there is good cooperation or coordination between agencies making it easier for them. in communicating in the handling of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

The researcher saw from the various questions put forward by the researcher to the resource person, namely the Implementer himself that the attitude of the Implementers was the same because every discussion answered in the question was seen by the researcher, there was no different discussion from each agency concerned in the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation. Number 7 of 2015 Regarding the Handling of Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, the agencies as much as possible carry out good cooperation with fellow Implementers where it can be seen that the handling carried out by agencies is the same for each agency, there is no difference according to the fields of other agencies, which we know that the agencies that handle the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling, Homeless, Beggars, and these Street Children have their respective fields where each field has its own job.

So in the disposition variables related to agencies in Handling Homeless Beggars and Street Children, they work together to achieve the goal of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Policy Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, there is no difference in the answers given. given to each agency related to the questions asked by researchers to the tips of the relevant agencies in the research of researchers entitled Implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

3.1.4. Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure in charge of implementing policies has a significant influence on policy implementation. One of the most important structural aspects of any organization is the existence of standard operating procedures (SOPs). SOP is a guideline for every implementer in taking action. Organizational structures that are too long will tend to weaken supervision and lead to red tape, namely complicated and complex bureaucratic procedures. This in turn causes the organization's activities to be inflexible. In this fourth variable, the Bureaucratic Structure in Handling Homeless, Beggars and Street Children at the Pangkalpinang City Social Service Agency, Pangkalpinang City Satpol PP.

So the results of this fourth variable run effectively because the two agencies have SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) related to the Handling of Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of

2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

3.2. Supporting factors and Inhibiting Factors for The Implementation of Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children

Supporting factors and inhibiting factors in the implementation of policies from the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, which so far in the handling of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 the Social Service as the implementer coordinated for Handling Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 also exists, such as the Satpol PP of Pangkalpinang City, and the Office of Women's Empowerment for Child Protection and Family Planning where the supporting factor for the implementation of the Regional Regulation of the City of Pangkalpinang Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children is human resources.

Human resources are the agencies involved in handling this Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 which when conducting a Patrol Raid from the Pangkalpinang City Social Service the relevant agencies participated in the patrol, such as coordinating with the Satpol PP and the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning. . Supporting factors are also such as facilities, such as vehicles when raids are carried out, existing vehicles can make it easier for agencies handling this regulation in carrying out raids on clients or homeless people, beggars, and street children who are caught, because clients who have been raided will be brought to the Department of Social Affairs.

The inhibiting factor of Handling Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children is the first budget problem which is known for the current handling budget divided by the handling of Covid-19 during this pandemic, the next inhibiting factor is known when the agencies are conducting raids where the agencies feel anxious about arresting clients, where some of the clients are running away, some are rebelling, and some even carry knives or sharp weapons.

The agencies have reminded their parents several times to forbid their children to roam the streets but they still do the same thing, the same as vagrants, beggars, and buskers, who have been trained and given

statements that they still repeat, even a lot of people clients who came from outside Bangka were sent back but still came to Bangka again.

3.3. Innovation in The Implementation of Pangkalpinang City Regulation Number 7 of 2015

Innovation in the implementation of Pangkalpinang City Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars and Street Children here is what we, the people of Pangkalpinang City, should obey the existing regulations made by the Regional Government so that Pangkalpinang City is clean from Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

It is known where we have the Pangkalpinang City Perda Number 7 of 2015 we should listen to the directions from the Pangkalpinang City Regional Government as well as people who don't know about the regulation, we should be more aware of the existence of these regulations so that we ordinary people can better understand the rules -the existing rules in Pangkalpinang City.

The government has appealed to us both on social media and banners on the streets and red lights urging us not to give goods or money to homeless people, beggars, and street children so that we as the people of Pangkalpinang City can be innovated by getting the Adipura Award which where the city is clean, both free from garbage and clean from homeless people, beggars, and street children. It is known that the government is trying to get us to get the Adipura Award.

The Pangkalpinang City Government asks for cooperation with the community so that we get the Adipura award by giving the community advice and innovations so that we are more enthusiastic about working together to realize the opinion of the Adipura award for a clean and clean environment for the city of Pangkalpinang.

The government of Pangkalpinang City really strives for this award because in 2012 the City of Pangkalpinang received the Adipura award, so the Government continues to strive for the City of Pangkalpinang to get the award again so that the government does not stop innovating the community to jointly maintain the cleanliness of the environment in Pangkalpinang City. this is both clean from garbage and clean from the Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

4. Conclusion

From the results of the research "Implementation of the Regional Regulation of the City of Pangkalpinang

Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children" it can be concluded that as a whole the Social Service as the agency that handles this regulation has worked as much and as hard as possible for the Regional Regulation of the City of Pangkalpinang No. 7 of 2015 concerning the Handling of Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children as well as related agencies such as the Satpol PP of Pangkalpinang City and the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning, have handled this regulation as much as possible, as well as the Social Service agency provides full support to Street Children. who have been netted to participate in activities held by the Social Service in the field of Social Rehabilitation, namely "Independence Training in Making Iron Racks and Flower Pots" in 2020, and also the agencies are very good at communicating and coordinating well, as well as coordinating with the people of Pangkalpinang City not to give money to homeless people, beggars, and street children.

It's the same with researchers using the Policy Implementation Theory from Edward III which has four very important variables in policy implementation, namely Communication, Resources, Disposition, and Bureaucratic Structure. Researchers have conducted observations and interviews with resource persons to obtain data related to the research title of the researcher which shows that the four variables are effective in the Research Implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children I in variables communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure have been implemented, it's just that there are factors that cause homeless, beggars, and street children in Pangkalpinang City, namely the economic factor of homeless families, beggars and street children who are still doing what they have been doing. violated in the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2015. This causes the existence of homeless people.

Besides the implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regulation Number 7 of 2015 it can be seen that the desire of the Government on the policy of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children has not been achieved because there are still economic factors that make people in Pangkalpinang City violates the rules of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015, where we know that the 1945 Constitution states that then to form an Indonesian State Government that protects the entire

Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed and to promote public welfare, educate the nation's life. , and participate in carrying out world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice, then the Indonesian National Independence was drawn up in a Constitution of the Indonesian State, which was formed in an arrangement of the Republic of Indonesia which was sovereign by the people based on the One Supreme Godhead, just and civilized humanity, Unity of Indonesia and Democracy led by wisdom in Deliberation/Representation, as well as by realizing a social justice for all Indonesian people

Economic problems cause homeless, beggars, and street children to continue to be around the highway, both at red lights and in public places, their families and even their parents on average do not work and there are also street children who claim that they are no longer living with them. their parents or broken home so they live with their old grandmother or grandfather who can no longer earn a living.

So in the research on the implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning the Handling of Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, it has been implemented.

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