

## ABSTRAK

Permasalahan gelandangan dan pengemis masih menjadi isu sosial yang cukup signifikan di Kota Lhokseumawe. Keberadaan gelandangan dan pengemis yang terus ditemukan di berbagai ruang publik menunjukkan bahwa upaya penanganan yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah daerah belum sepenuhnya memberikan hasil yang maksimal. Kondisi tersebut mendorong Dinas Sosial untuk melaksanakan program rehabilitasi sosial sebagai upaya penanggulangan gelandangan dan pengemis agar mampu kembali menjalankan fungsi sosial secara mandiri. Penelitian ini menggunakan perspektif teori implementasi kebijakan dari George C. Edward III yang menekankan empat variabel utama, yaitu komunikasi, sumber daya, disposisi, dan struktur birokrasi. Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Data diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi yang bersumber dari Dinas Sosial, instansi terkait, serta pihak lembaga rehabilitasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi program rehabilitasi sosial telah dilaksanakan melalui kegiatan penertiban, pembinaan sosial, dan penyaluran ke lembaga rehabilitasi. Namun, pelaksanaan program belum berjalan secara maksimal karena keterbatasan sumber daya, belum tersedianya balai rehabilitasi milik pemerintah daerah, serta rendahnya motivasi sebagian penerima manfaat dalam mengikuti pembinaan. Selain itu, faktor eksternal seperti kebiasaan masyarakat memberikan uang kepada pengemis turut mempengaruhi keberhasilan program. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa implementasi program rehabilitasi sosial dalam penanggulangan gelandangan dan pengemis di Kota Lhokseumawe telah berjalan, namun efektivitasnya masih perlu ditingkatkan. Upaya yang diperlukan meliputi peningkatan koordinasi lintas instansi, penyediaan fasilitas rehabilitasi yang memadai, serta penguatan sosialisasi kepada masyarakat agar program rehabilitasi sosial dapat berjalan lebih efektif dan berkelanjutan.

**Kata Kunci:** implementasi kebijakan, rehabilitasi sosial, gelandangan dan pengemis.

## **ABSTRACT**

*The issue of homelessness and begging remains a significant social problem in the City of Lhokseumawe. The continued presence of homeless people and beggars in various public spaces indicates that the handling efforts carried out by the local government have not yet produced optimal results. This condition has encouraged the Social Service Office to implement a social rehabilitation program as an effort to address homelessness and begging so that affected individuals are able to return to functioning independently in society. This study uses the policy implementation theory proposed by George C. Edward III, which emphasizes four main variables: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The research employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation involving the Social Service Office, related agencies, and rehabilitation institutions. The results of the study show that the implementation of the social rehabilitation program has been carried out through outreach activities, social guidance, and referrals to rehabilitation institutions. However, the implementation of the program has not yet run optimally due to limited resources, the absence of a government-owned rehabilitation center at the local level, and the low motivation of some beneficiaries in participating in the guidance programs. In addition, external factors such as the public's habit of giving money to beggars also affect the success of the program. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the implementation of the social rehabilitation program in addressing homelessness and begging in the City of Lhokseumawe has been carried out, but its effectiveness still needs to be improved. Necessary efforts include strengthening inter-agency coordination, providing adequate rehabilitation facilities, and enhancing public awareness so that the social rehabilitation program can run more effectively and sustainably.*

**Keywords:** *policy implementation, social rehabilitation, homeless people and beggars.*