Abstract

This study aimed to identify the obstacles to the implementation of Gorontalo City Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning Public Order, particularly Article 23, which regulates beggars, street musicians, and street children. The research employed a descriptive qualitative method using the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model. Data were collected through interviews with the Civil Service Police (Satpol PP), the Social Service, and street performers, supported by observations and documentation.The findings indicated that the Perda was formulated based on the community's real needs (Context), yet support for resources, socialization, and empowerment remained limited (Input). The coordination process among agencies was operational but inconsistent, and it lacked scheduling (Process). The final policy product did not demonstrate a significant impact, as enforcement was only temporary and lacked long-term solutions through rehabilitation and social empowerment (Product). In conclusion, the implementation of Gorontalo City Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2018 on Public Order remained suboptimal, tending to emphasize enforcement rather than empowerment. Strengthening strategies through institutional capacity building, budget optimization, the implementation of sustainable rehabilitative programs, and more integrative cross-sector coordination are necessary to ensure that this policy not only maintains order but also equitably and sustainably empowers vulnerable groups.

Keywords: *Policy Evaluation; CIPP; Public Order; Regional Regulation; Gorontalo City*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Kendala dari penerapan Perda Kota Gorontalo Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 tentang Ketertiban Umum Khususnya pada Pasal 23 tentang penertiban pengemis, pengamen, dan anak jalanan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan model evaluasi CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product). Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dengan Satpol PP, Dinas Sosial, serta para pelaku jalanan, didukung observasi dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Perda ini disusun berdasarkan kebutuhan riil masyarakat (Context), namun dukungan sumber daya, sosialisasi, dan pemberdayaan masih terbatas (Input). Proses koordinasi antarinstansi sudah berjalan tetapi belum konsisten dan kurang terjadwal (Process). Produk akhir kebijakan belum menunjukkan dampak signifikan karena penertiban hanya bersifat sementara, tanpa solusi jangka panjang melalui rehabilitasi dan pemberdayaan sosial (Product). Kesimpulannya, penerapan Perda Kota Gorontalo Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 tentang Ketertiban Umum masih belum optimal dan cenderung menekankan pada aspek penertiban dibandingkan pemberdayaan. Perlu adanya penguatan strategi melalui peningkatan kapasitas kelembagaan, optimalisasi anggaran, pelaksanaan program rehabilitatif yang berkelanjutan, serta koordinasi lintas sektor yang lebih integratif agar kebijakan ini tidak hanya menertibkan, tetapi juga mampu memberdayakan kelompok rentan secara berkeadilan dan berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: Evaluasi Kebijakan; CIPP; Ketertiban Umum; Peraturan Daerah; Kota Gorontalo.