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# Implementation Of Policy Regulation And Empowerment Of Street Vendors: What Are The Benefits For Street Vendors?

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## ABSTRACT

The Municipal Government of Padang has changed its policy towards street vendors through city government regulations by placing street vendors as part of the urban economic system that needs to be organized and empowered. So far, the government of Padang City has considered street vendors to be the cause of disorder, so it needs to be organized. This paper will explain what benefits can be obtained by street vendors from changes in the structuring and empowerment of street vendors policies implemented by the Padang city government. The study used a quantitative method with a sample of 100 street vendors. Data was collected using a questionnaire. The research was conducted in the city of Padang. The results of the study concluded that most street vendors still have not benefited from the implementation of the policy of structuring and empowering street vendors by the Padang City government, even though the street vendors see several opportunities that will arise and can be exploited to gain profits from the implementation of the policy. The Municipal Government of Padang needs to revise this policy so that street vendors will benefit more from this policy.

**Keywords:** *Impact; Arrangement; Profits; Street Vendors; Implementation*

## INTRODUCTION

Problem street vendors basically more many in the field economy from the aspect socially, because that handling against street vendors should be more emphasis on aspects the economy from the aspect social (Octaviani & Puspitasari, 2022). Resistance street vendors against policy street vendors arrangement basically because more emphasize aspects emerging social problems rather than problem economy faced by street vendors. Control and eviction becomes more dominant instead of giving opportunity for develop to street vendors. Condition this is always cause tension between street vendors and government city when conducted arrangement (Nova Retnowati, 2022).

Condition tension between street vendors and Padang City government started reduce the tension with set policy arrangement of street vendors through regulation Padang City Government No. 3 of 2014 concerning Structuring and Empowerment Street Vendor. Previously Padang City government put street vendors setting in Padang City Regional Regulation number 11 of 2005 concerning Public Order and Community Peace (Awiah et al., 2022).

Range government time Padang city for realize existence method less view appropriate saw street vendors long enough so cause many tension between street vendors and government city. For 10 year the time required by the Padang City government to realize existence inaccuracy method the

government 's view inner city of Padang occupy street vendors in system economy city (Bakhri, 2021).

Basically there is difference method look Padang City government against street vendors when government city placing street vendors in two rules different that (Marwah et al., 2019). Placement of street vendors on regulations number 11 year 2015 shows government Padang city more see street vendors as source disorder so that be one necessary activities set into these regulations. While the placement of street vendors in the Padang City government regulation number 3 of 2014 shows that the Padang City government emphasizes the economic aspects of street vendors more of a concern in structuring and empowering. Street vendors don't again seen as source chaos and disorder city, but already considered as part economy city (Rohaetin, 2019).

Based on background behind problem that, question research that will answered in paper this is what impact implementation policy structuring and empowerment to street vendors in the city of Padang. Advantages and forms profit what do you get street vendor from implementation policy that (Pambudi, 2020).

Policy implemented or practiced in form action. Policy formulated with good will could practiced with good so that could produce action in accordance with destination policies that have been set (Suneth & Ismanto, 2014). Though thereby policies can also cause actions that are not in accordance with goals that have been set in policy that. Practice in the field often not unidirectional with policies made. There is various related factors with implementation policy (Ansorullah, 2020).

The results of the research by (Pramono & Hanandini, 2021) concluded that practice good structuring and empowering street vendors begins with change policy the municipal government that places street vendors as part from source disorder city (Padang City Regional Regulation number 11 of 2005 concerning Public Order and Public Peace ) become part from system economy city ( Regulation area no. 3 of 2014 concerning arrangement and empowerment of street vendors).

Implementation policy assessed as street vendors still more emphasis on arrangement than empowerment of street vendors. Purpose of side create atmosphere the place clean, orderly, beautiful street vendors comfortable, safe, realize cohesiveness arrangement of street vendors harmonious, harmonious and balanced with setting room by sustainable, and improve participation public in arrangement and development of street vendors rated already achieved by street vendors while destination from policy structuring and empowering street vendors in terms of increase well-being through development activity trading community informal sector assessed by street vendors yet achieved (Haeruddin, 2020);(Pramono & Hanandini, 2021).

Development economy democracy in the city of Padang is one of them conducted through structuring and empowerment street vendors poured in form policy in the form of regulation area about structuring and empowerment street vendor. Policy is series actions are defined and implemented or no implemented by a goal - oriented government certain for the whole interest society (Abdul, 2019). Policy could conducted by common, but in fact more frequently and regularly large used in actions or behavior government as well as state behavior. Policy in context this more known with designation state policy or policy public (Setiono, 2018).

Policy public no only what declared and done or no carried out by the government, the country 's policy in the form of target or goals of government programs. Policy public mean that policy public that only can made by the government, isn't it? organization private and policy public the concerning choice made or no carried out by the government (al Fayyadl & Nefianto, 2022);(Sujatna, 2018). In terms of, the choice taken by the government is an intentional for to do or no to do something. One for example when government no raise considered tax as a policy public too (Pristika & Kurniawan, 2021).

Policy set for reach destination certain. Anderson (Suneth & Ismanto, 2014) says that policy is series action that has destination that is followed and carried out by someone perpetrator or group perpetrator

To use solve problem certain . Policy objectives in principle is to do intervention because of that, implementation policy actually is action (*action* ) intervention that alone .

Street vendors are one of the form from activities in the informal sector (Handam & Tahir, 2016). By the government of the City of Padang its existence set in Padang City Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2014 concerning Structuring and Empowerment Street Vendor. The next Street Vendor called street vendors are perpetrator business that does effort trading with use means effort move nor no move, use infrastructure city , facilities social , facilities public, land and buildings owned by government and or private temporary no settle down (Bastiar et al., 2022).

Five times merchants have different characteristics with traders in the formal sector first, the pattern of distribution of street vendors is generally close to the center of the crowd and without permission to occupy zones that should be public property (*depriving public zoning*). Second, street vendors in general have power resistance very flexible social to various pressure and activity control , Third , as a activity business , street vendors in general have mechanism involutive absorption power very loose work . Fourth part big street vendors are people migrants, and the adaptation process as well as existence they supported by forms connection patronage based on ties \_ factor similarity area origin (*locality sentiment*). Fifth, the average street vendor is not have skills and expertise alternative for develop activity effort new outside urban informal sector (Sujatna, 2018).

An explanation based on the characteristics inherent in street vendors seems to be an alternative that can be used to understand the existence of street vendors in an effort to carry out coaching and arrangement. An explanation of the characteristics of street vendors can be useful in assisting the development and arrangement of these street vendors (Ramadhan, 2015). Street vendors have diversity in terms of places of trade, business scale, capital, number of workers, types of merchandise, and business locations.

Street vendors are subsistence traders, they trade only to fulfill their daily needs. What is earned today is used as today's consumption for all members of his family, thus the ability to save is also low. This condition causes street vendors to become very worried about various actions by the authorities that can interfere with their subsistence life (Djua et al., 2021).

Muttakin (2020) describes street vendors as a marginal and powerless group of people. They are generally excluded from the flow of city life and even trapped by the progress of the city itself and are not reached and protected by law, have a low bargaining position, and become objects of repressive city control and equipment (Guntur et al., 2019).

The characteristics of street vendors described above mean that street vendors basically have a weak bargaining position against various actions that discriminate against them (Haliim-Pradama & Herawati, 2022). One of the government's actions which is often counterproductive for street vendors is the coaching action taken by the government for street vendors. The guidance carried out by the city government is often carried out in the perceptions and interests of the government elites and the people who are economically benefited by these actions.

The development policies carried out by the city government are often perceived by street vendors as evictions without providing solutions that can increase the income of street vendors. Therefore, it is not surprising that the government's policies in the context of coaching are always responded negatively by the street vendors, causing the failure of the program even though the program is actually very profitable for the street vendors.

The results of show that the implementation of the street vendor arrangement policy at Batu Tourism Center was not successful, most of the street vendors chose to return to their original place. Meanwhile, the results of Muttakin's research (2020) also concluded that policy implementation against street vendors was not successful (Muttakin, 2020). Likewise, the results of research conducted by Ahkam (2015) in the Urban Area, Bondowoso

Regency show that placing street vendors in a strategic place so that street vendors do not use public facilities is good, but not optimal (Aripin et al., 2021).

The research results of the three researchers show that the implementation of street vendor management policies is not always successful and profitable for street vendors (Nugroho, 2006). The Municipal Government of Padang has changed its policy towards street vendors through city government regulations by placing street vendors as part of the urban economic system that needs to be organized and empowered. So far, the government of Padang City has considered street vendors to be the cause of disorder, so it needs to be organized. This paper will explain what benefits can be obtained by street vendors from changes in the structuring and empowerment of street vendors policies implemented by the Padang city government.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research use method study quantitative. Population study this is street vendor. Based on the data obtained big sample get 100 street vendors. Sample taken with use technique taking sample by on purpose. Respondent study this is a street vendor. Research carried out with use method survey.

Data retrieved with use questionnaire with question closed. Data that has been collected analyzed with method analysis descriptive with use table frequency and cross. For make it easy calculation and data analysis process used computer program Statistical Packed for Social Sciences (SPSS) data processor. The results of data analysis are interpreted with use theory and results research ever done.

The research was conducted in the city of Padang with consideration is city region where the number of street vendors highest between cities in the province of West Sumatra.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Result

The policies set by the city government are expected to have a beneficial impact on street vendors. Determination of

zoning, improvement of facilities and infrastructure, determination of trade schedules, access to capital and expansion of zoning are policies that are expected by the city government to be profitable for most street vendors.

Zoning by the city government has not been seen as a profitable policy by street vendors. Most (49%) street vendors consider this policy unprofitable. Even so, there are 29% of street vendors who remain optimistic about the zoning, they still think that one day it will be profitable. While those who consider it unprofitable are 22%.

Trading schedule is an important issue for street vendors in trading. Determination of trading schedules by the city government is the main focus in responding to this policy. The trading schedule is a determining factor for street vendors to get more profits. the majority (58%) of street vendors said that the schedule set was unprofitable, only 19% considered the schedule profitable, while 23% of street vendors said it was not profitable.

The policy of moving street vendors is expected to provide benefits for both the street vendors and the city government. Most (59%) of street vendors consider moving street vendors to be unprofitable, 40% say it is not yet profitable, only 1% consider moving street vendors to be profitable.

The policy of closing street vendors is the most objectionable, therefore the majority (83%) of street vendors consider this policy unprofitable. None of the street vendors saw a profit from closing the street vendors, however there were 17% of street vendors who said closing was still unprofitable. Expansion of the location of street vendors can encourage community members to trade, but the expansion of trading locations is not always profitable for the majority (47%) of street vendors, while as many as 39% consider it profitable.

The location reduction policy is an issue that needs to be reconsidered by the city government because the majority (62%) of street vendors consider this policy to be unprofitable for street vendors. Even though it is currently not profitable, 33% of street vendors still hope that this policy will be



profitable in the future. While only 5% consider it profitable. Street vendors.

Improvement of facilities and infrastructure by the city government is expected to be an added value for street vendors in increasing their sales circulation. Street vendors who feel benefited by the improvement of facilities and infrastructure are as much as 20%. This number is less when compared to the number of street vendors who feel disadvantaged (44%). Meanwhile, there are quite a lot of street vendors who hope to benefit from the improvement of facilities and infrastructure (36%) even though currently they feel they have not benefited.

The policy of increasing the ability of street vendors has not yielded beneficial results for street vendors because the majority (44%) of street vendors think that increasing the ability of street vendors through training is not profitable for them. Even so, the street vendors who benefited from the training were also quite high, namely 33%, while those who considered that they were not profitable were 23%.

Access to capital provided by the city government through the People's Business Credit scheme can be a source of capital for street vendors. Even though the capital provided is in the form of a loan but with relatively low interest. However, the majority (49%) of street vendors consider access to capital to be unprofitable, only 19% feel they benefit from access to capital. Meanwhile, 32% of street vendors still feel they have not benefited from access to capital opened by the city government.

The establishment of a street vendor organization is a policy made by the city government to strengthen street vendors. An important organization for street vendors as representatives in channeling aspirations to the city government. Through the organization of street vendors can provide suggestions for improving the implementation of policies that have been set. The existence of a street vendor organization is still considered unprofitable, the impact is for the majority (50%) of street vendors, although those who benefit from the organization of street vendors are also sufficient, namely 30%. While 33% of street

vendors said the provision of cooperatives was still not profitable, this meant that in the future cooperatives were expected to provide benefits for street vendors.

Communication between the city government and street vendors often becomes a complicated issue because there is no forum they use. The city government forms a communication forum with the aim that problems that arise as a result of policies implemented by the city government can be solved through this forum. The formation of a street vendor forum is considered unprofitable by 46% of street vendors while 17% consider it profitable, meanwhile 37% of street vendors think it is still unprofitable.

Important technical guidance is given to street vendors in order to improve the quality and quantity of their merchandise, even so the technical guidance carried out must be right on target according to the needs of street vendors. The policy of carrying out technical guidance still does not have much impact on street vendors, 48% of street vendors say the policy is not profitable, although 28% of street vendors say it is profitable, and 24% say it is not yet profitable.

Zoning changes can cause both advantages and disadvantages for street vendors. The zoning that provides benefits can be responded well by street vendors, but conversely, zoning that is not profitable will be challenged. The zoning made by the city government is considered by the majority of street vendors (53%) to be unprofitable, while those who say it is profitable are only 25%. Meanwhile (32%) street vendors said they had not benefited from the policy

The policy of setting a trading schedule has not satisfied the street vendors. The schedule set by the city government is considered unprofitable by the majority (78%) of street vendors. Only 3% said setting the schedule was profitable while the other 19% said it was not yet profitable.

The policy of controlling trading places is expected to make the area more neat and beautiful, even though there are street vendors selling goods at that location. The control carried out by the city government seems to be seen by the majority (60%) of street vendors as unprofitable,

while as many as 5% consider it profitable. There are 35% of street vendors who hope that controlling street vendors will provide benefits in the future.

### Discussion

Various study about arrangement of street vendors as a policy public government city no always welcome with either by street vendors or give satisfactory result in accordance destination policy that made. That's what happened based on results research in the city of Padang. Street vendors in Padang City it seems still not yet could see opportunities that arise from application policy structuring and empowerment to street vendors implemented by the Padang City government. Though thereby no means the policies implemented by the Padang City government failed same once. A number of policies implemented by the government the city of Padang got enough response good by street vendors.

Failure in implementation policy no things that are not possible happen . The results of Evita's research (2013) also show that that implementation policy setting street vendors at Batu Tourism Center is an unsuccessful implementation successful. This thing caused because a number of problems and obstacles so that part big street vendors choose back .

Implementation policy to effectiveness the arrangement of street vendors also seems to be very low based on results research (2020). Implementation Regulation Mayor of Tasikmalaya City Number 60 of 2015 affects effectiveness arrangement of street vendors in some segment Street Cihideung city Tasikmalaya of 0.336. This means 33.6% effectiveness arrangement of street vendors in some segment Street Cihideung city Tasikmalaya affected by Implementation Regulation Mayor of Tasikmalaya City Number 60 of 2015 and the rest that is 66.4% influenced by other variables .

Pressure on policy more street vendors arrangement dominant than empowerment appear from results research conducted by Ahkam (2015) in the Urban Area, Kabupaten Bondowoso show that effort management carried out Local Government with placing street vendors in a strategic

place aim for discipline and organize so that it does not use facility general. Street vendors structuring program in the district Bondowoso already fine , but not yet maximum . In the structuring program carried out still there is various obstacles good from internal and external, so that desire government for realize neat , clean, comfortable and safe city not yet could achieved .

Local Government Regency Gowa in implementation setting street vendors at Minasamaupa Market already enough play a role . Based on Regional Regulation Number 5 Year 2009 Regional Government Regency Gowa to do setting with give the place effort for Street vendors in the form of stalls that have been set based on type sale merchant . Beside it also does construction to trader for interest development effort and improvement well-being street vendors and do supervision because see a lot street vendors who are still occupy the place they before relocated (Handam & Tahir, 2016).

Research results Sujatna (2018) shows that success in implement policy setting street vendors in the Old City area of Jakarta involving relevant stakeholders such as the Cooperatives, MSMEs and Trade Offices, the Tourism and Culture Office, the Transportation Service, the Parks and Cemeteries, the Sanitation Service, the Industry and Energy Service , the West Jakarta Mayor, the Camat, the Lurah, the Sector Police. Though thereby no means no there is obstacles faced in implement it policy that. Control amount persistent traffickers increased, the discipline of the traders member cooperatives, as well as lack of facilities and infrastructure adequate is the obstacles found in implementation policy the arrangement of the Old City of Jakarta .

### Benefits Earned from Policy Street Vendors Regulation and Empowerment

Policy relocation of street vendors is expected could give profit good for street vendors and government city. For the government city the transfer of street vendors can make the area that crowded with street vendors set back and chaos then cross could parsed. Awareness of street vendors for want to move is initial capital for

government for to do coaching and empowerment of street vendors in new places moved that . Whereas policy the closing of street vendors becomes something the thing that street vendors are most opposed to, because street vendors evaluate policy the no profitable. For that government need be careful in doing policy so that it doesn't Becomes source conflict with street vendors.

Addition large the location of street vendors can be push inhabitant Public for trade, with expansion official location make street vendors more comfortable to do activity. Though enough many think \_ addition large the location of street vendors is not profitable will but who think not yet profitable could becomes consideration in expand the location of street vendors because means hope to profit existence expansion the location of street vendors is still could obtained by the street vendors. Meanwhile, the policy subtraction the location of street vendors seems becomes necessary problem thought again by the government city because policy the no profitable for street vendors, though so street vendors still hope policy the will could profitable although moment this not yet benefit street vendors.

Repair facilities and infrastructure by the government city expected becomes score plus for street vendors in increase circulation sell it . Through well - organized facilities and infrastructure with good then the area where the street vendors are located will be could attract visitors. This is seen by street vendors as opportunities that can profitable. Whereas policy enhancement the ability of street vendors seems not yet give results profitable for street vendors. though there is some of the street vendors who benefit with training that . Access to capital provided government city Through the People's Business Credit scheme, becomes source of capital for street vendors with relative interest low. Though Thus the street vendors think access to street vendors' capital is not profitable. Government appear still must waiting for street vendors who are still feel not yet benefited from the open access to capital government city that.

Formation street vendors organization is policy made government for

strengthen street vendors. Organization important for street vendors for becomes representative of street vendors in channel aspirations to government city. Through street vendors organizations can give proposals for repair implementation policies that have been set. Impact existence organization still considered no profitable for street vendors, though thereby no means street vendors don't get profit from organization. The picture give meaning that formation street vendors organization still must keep going disseminated to street vendors so that street vendors can utilise formation street vendors organization in develop effort and become receptacle for channel street vendors' aspirations.

Cooperative is set from member for strengthen street vendors in fulfill various needs good in in form of money and goods with using a cooperative system. Through cooperative weak member could helped with capital loans and goods with low interest and earn profit remainder results effort if becomes member. Preparation cooperative it seems still not yet many give profit for street vendors. Street vendors feel that cooperative no profitable, though thereby still many hope many to provision cooperative that, thing this means that in the future cooperative expected could give profit for street vendors.

Communication Among government city with street vendors often Becomes complicated problem because no there is a forum to use. Government city establish a communication forum with the goal is that the problems that arise consequence existence applied policies government city could solved through the forum that was formed that. The establishment of the street vendors forum is considered no profitable. Though thereby still there is hope that the formation of a cooperative forum if conducted by routine will could benefit street vendors.

Guidance technique important given to street vendors so that they can increase quality and quantity merchandise, though thereby confusion technically carried out must appropriate the goals and needs of street vendors. Guidance technically not appropriate goals and needs will no useful for development of street vendors. Street



vendors don't will use results guidance technical the for increase quality and quantity his trade.

Zoning is something a location that has something function certain based on place and time in skeleton arrangement of street vendors Street vendors who trade in zones that have been set get guarantee for get facility trade and security. Change zoning could cause profit nor loss for street vendors. Zoning that gives profit could responded good by street vendors but on the contrary zoning that is not profitable will get challenge from street vendors.

Zoning created government Padang city rated no give profit for street vendors. This thing give meaning that what already carried out by the government inner city of Padang apply policy need repaired so that give maximum profit for street vendors who are still hope get profit from policy that . Different with Zoning Model Implementation Setup Street Vendors in Bandung City studied by Ramadhan (2015) with conclusion that existence distribution to in three very zone impact to the welfare of street vendors where street vendors can selling with safe and comfortable without there is pressure from government city no that only the street vendors also feel that income earner they increase because inhabitant community more interested for buy goods organized merchandise neat.

Policy zoning actually is general policy carried out by the government cities in various Indonesian city, government Medan city for example in skeleton empowerment and arrangement of street vendors divide zoning for location trade the street vendors to become three that is red, yellow and green. red zone is free location from street vendors, yellow zone is locations that are permitted by street vendors to do activity with condition certain, and green zone is allowable location for street vendors to do activity with setting grouping type goods merchandise.

Whereas Bandung city government through regulation area number 4 of 2011 About Arrangement and Coaching Street Vendors also share location of street vendors to in three zones as following : a. red zone that is location that is not can there are street vendors; b. yellow zone that is possible

location closed open based on time and place ; c. green zone that is allowed locations trade for street vendors.

Policy determination timetable trade it seems still not yet satisfy the street vendors. Set schedule government city considered no benefit street vendors. The picture Becomes warning for government city that timetable trade is the most important thing for street vendors. Duration time short trade make street vendors difficult for maximizing ability in sell his trade. The results of research by regarding implementation policy setting street vendors in the area Malioboro showing that still there is a number of very basic weakness including supporting instruments rules that don't complete, problem about determination location effort street vendors, a lot street vendors who do violation related width and height merchandise, gifts letter permission street vendors who have stop for 2 years last , offense street vendors in Malioboro rated still enough high .

Policy order expected could make the area more orderly, neat and beautiful, though There are street vendors selling. Beauty and order becomes obsession government city in arrange city. In the implementation create beautiful and orderly city often opposite with street vendors ' desire for get strategic place. Control carried out by the government city it seems not seen as street vendors profitable.

Desire government city in arrange beautiful and orderly city must aligned with needs the economy of street vendors. Implementation policy structuring and empowering street vendors does not always produce positive impact for street vendors. Research results (Suneth & Ismanto, 2014) in Sidoarjo conclude that street vendors still not enough responsive deal with implementation policy government Sidoarjo about structuring and empowerment street vendor. A number of impact negativity that arises from implementation policy the include: often take advantage of it facility common on the street highway and disturbing order, peace, and comfort public general specifically Public Subdistrict Sidoarjo.

### **Form Benefit from Implementation Policy Arrangement and Coaching Street Vendor**

Policy the arrangement and development of street vendors is expected give impact in the form of the advantages that can be increase welfare of street vendors. Profits that can be obtained no always in the form of increased income but also in form convenience in access to capital, conducive environment for trade, busy buyers, so that through thing the street vendors income can increase.

Policy zoning expected could give profit in form easy access, condition conducive environment, guaranteed security or comfortable trade, end increase and buyers crowded. Although in general, street vendors think that policy zoning no profitable, but some street vendors get profit existence zoning in the form of busy visitors. Condition this though must conducted evaluation but at least street vendors get visit more buyers crowded with existence zoning that.

Likewise with policy determination the place official set by the government give to some street vendors in form then busy traffic. The place officially appointed street vendors government city is crowded place visited by residents public so that potency buyer becomes more a lot. Beside that access place official the location of street vendors is also considered by street vendors to make visitors easy look for location that.

Determination timetable trade for street vendors by the government, although according to street vendors no profitable same once, but some of the other street vendors saw profitable opportunity existence schedule set by the government that . Form The benefits obtained by street vendors are in the form of schedule, time trade in accordance with time shopping, long time trade adequate, there certainty time trade.

Policy closing the location of street vendors seems considered no give profit same very for street vendors, because the number of street vendors basically always increase, interest inhabitant Public in trade enough tall, moreover in condition pandemic moment this. Amount inhabitant dismissed community from his job then move become street vendors. Expansion large location is

one that can becomes solution for accommodate increasing the number of street vendors. There is an expansion location, will could add number of street vendors. Likewise the amount merchandise can also upgraded becomes more many because increased area, visitors becomes more crowds and buyers increase.

On the contrary policy subtraction large location is policy unpopular because no profitable to most street vendors. Though thereby policy the could give profit for other street vendors because the number of street vendors can so reduce with subtraction large location of street vendors, rivals between street vendors in selling becomes low.

Access to capital is very difficult opportunity obtained by street vendors, because required requirements often difficult fulfilled. Required guarantee for get loan to the bank to be constraint main in borrow at the bank. Street vendors yet see form profit what can obtained with existence access to the capital. The picture could becomes consideration government city for give lightening in requirements loan or capital assistance so that street vendors can use opportunity for use access existing capital opened the for borrow (Siraj & Rizki, 2018).

Coaching cooperative seen the advantage in connection with development cooperative as receptacle gather street vendors. Through coachin, cooperative will could growing, beside that existence construction cooperative will make street vendors easy for access capital and can affordable without through tough requirements fulfilled.

Communication between government with important street vendors built so that both each other could understand one each other. Policy communication forum improvement it seems understood in context the that is build understanding between street vendors and government city. Profits that can be obtained from enhancement communication is government city could more understand street vendors, besides that through improvement of the communication forum for street vendors can easy convey his aspirations.

Change zoning becomes hope for street vendors for get profit from change that.

Possibility get location strategic consequence from change that and new zoning will easy reachable. Change zoning will also make street vendors not anxious in trade as well as visitors will increase crowded becomes form expected profit obtained for street vendors.

Change timetable trade it seems seen as something that can profitable for street vendors. Change timetable trade will give advantage on upgrade income and street vendors become don't worry about trading. So far, street vendors always start trade before timetable trade set and close the trade overdo it set schedule government city. Form change timetable trade in street vendors view is in the form of addition duration trade, opening hours advanced and closing hours postponed.

Control carried out by the government city it seems not yet could seen form the advantages obtained by street vendors, although so some street vendors can see form the advantages that can be obtained by street vendors, namely environment trade Becomes more orderly so that buyer Becomes more comfortable. Beside that the street vendors also become more orderly trade. Control against street vendors who violate rule could dampen the jealousy of the orderly street vendors follow rules.

## CONCLUSION

By general description results study showing that street vendors are still not yet could feel by clear what impact obtained from implementation policy structuring and empowerment street vendors by the Padang City government. Implementation policy more focus on arrangement than empowerment of street vendors, so that activity setting in form control, reduction large the location of street vendors, the zoning of street vendors is lacking get good response from street vendors and feel no get profit from activity that .

Whereas activity empowerment in form guidance tennis, upgrade skills, access to capital, coaching organizations, cooperatives, and communication forums are still not yet many feel impact for street vendors. Though thereby no means street vendors don't could see profit from implementation policy arrangement and

construction street vendors by the Padang City government. Street vendors look a number of opportunity that will could appear and get utilized for reach profit from implementation policy the among in get access to capital for develop business, take advantage of communication forums with government for channel aspirations and build understanding in empowering street vendors, negotiating through organization street vendors for change timetable trade street vendors whose duration is too short, build means transportation and infrastructure that can interesting on site buyer where street vendors trade .

Padang City Government needs more vigorous to do socialization policy structuring and empowering street vendors more intense to street vendors so that could understood and street vendors can interesting benefit from implementation policy that. Emphasis on styling in form order replaced with dialogue with use existing communication forums formed.

Limitations study quantitative lies at depth in explain phenomenon under study, because that study with approach qualitative with to do observation and interview deep for understand street vendors need done.

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