

Factors Affecting The Resistance of Street Vendors (PKL) toward The Restructuring Undertaken by the City Government and Solving Problems of Street Vendors (PKL) In Sidodadi Market Kleco Surakarta

Sri Hartono,
Economic Faculty, Universitas Islam Batik Surakarta

Eny kustiyah,
Economic Faculty, Universitas Islam Batik Surakarta

Fithri Setya Marwati
Economic Faculty, Universitas Islam Batik Surakarta

Abstract: Factors Affecting the resistance of street vendors (PKL) toward the restructuring conducted by the City Government and problem solving of street vendors (PKL) in the Sidodadi Market Kleco Surakarta.

The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that cause the resistance to the arrangement of street vendors by the Government of Surakarta and solutions to overcome the problems in Sidodadi Market Kleco Surakarta.

This research applied descriptive analysis, which is a study that aims to describe social phenomena, practices and customs of the people while the approach in this study was a normative juridical approach based on the Regulation on Management of Street Vendors. According to the analysis carried out, it can be concluded that the occurrence of resistance of PKL on the settlement of Surakarta City Government was due to the process of disobedience of PKL which basically triggered by two great aspects namely physical factors of buildings

and facilities that are implicated in non factor of physical particularly the income level of traders which were small if they open their wares inside the market location.

Keywords: Resistance, Physical of Buildings and Non Physical of Buildings

Factores que afectan la resistencia de los vendedores ambulantes (PKL) hacia la reestructuración realizada por el gobierno de la ciudad y la resolución de problemas de los vendedores ambulantes (PKL) en el mercado de Sidodadi Kleco Surakarta

Resumen: Factores que afectan la resistencia de los vendedores ambulantes (PKL) hacia la reestructuración llevada a cabo por el Gobierno de la ciudad y la resolución de problemas de los vendedores ambulantes (PKL) en el mercado de Sidodadi Kleco Surakarta.

El propósito de este estudio fue determinar los factores que causan la resistencia a la distribución de vendedores ambulantes por parte del Gobierno de Surakarta y las soluciones para superar los problemas en Sidodadi Market Kleco Surakarta.

Esta investigación aplicó el análisis descriptivo, que es un estudio que tiene como objetivo describir los fenómenos sociales, las prácticas y las costumbres de las personas, mientras que el enfoque en este estudio fue un enfoque jurídico normativo basado en el Reglamento sobre la gestión de los vendedores ambulantes. De acuerdo con el análisis realizado, se puede concluir que la existencia de resistencia de PKL en el asentamiento del gobierno de la ciudad de Surakarta se debió al proceso de desobediencia de PKL que básicamente se desencadenó por dos grandes aspectos, a saber, los factores físicos de los edificios e instalaciones que son implicado en el factor no físico, particularmente el nivel de ingresos de los comerciantes, que eran pequeños si abrían sus productos dentro de la ubicación del mercado.

Palabras clave: Resistencia, física de edificios y no física de edificios.

A. Introduction

In the economic activity of the city, street vendors (PKL) is part of the economic actors in the informal sector. The difficulty experienced by the community's economy make them choose an alternative business in the informal sector with a relatively small capital to support its needs. One attempt in the informal sector with a relatively small capital is becoming street vendors. The role of the informal sector.

According to Prasad (2014), the existence of street vendors was basically ambiguous, that in one aspect of the presence of street vendors is to be recognized as a livelihood that can accommodate the workforce in large quantity without demanding certain qualifications. It means to work as street vendors do not require formal requirements including education, so that citizens are not in school until college graduation even be able to enter this job field. Being viewed from another aspect, the existence of street vendors who increasingly are often regarded as the cause of social problems. This is because in addition to the number of street traders who continue to increase as well as places of business generally have the street vendors is a busy street skipped one, they have to hold merchandise using makeshift table and makeshift tents so often takes the road or the shoulder of the road. Therefore the road is not easy to find free street vendors by the street vendors, resulting in the streets tend to be seedy, disrupting traffic or traffic jams, spoil the beauty and order in the city. Thus, this region occurred near the region of Protocol Jl. Slamet Riyadi, namely Kleco Sidodadi Market area of Surakarta. Thus, this region occurred near the region of Protocol Jl. Slamet Riyadi, which is the area of Sidodadi Market Kleco Surakarta.

Literature review

Street vendors

Street vendors (PKL) is an informal enterprise engaged in the distribution of goods and services. PKL, on the one hand is one of the drivers of the economy in rural communities, Firdausy (1995). Karafir (1997 in Miradalina, 2016), suggests the characteristics of street vendors (PKL) who between another is the goods services traded limited to a particular type. The following may be classed 6 (six) group Street Vendor in Sidodadi Market Surakarta:

- a. Greengrocers and spices
- b. Groceries traders
- c. Traders of food and beverage
- d. Meat and fish traders
- e. Traders of Clothing/ Textiles
- f. Fruit seller

The Understanding of Resistance

Resistance (resistance) is in fact an act carried out by weak people who are at the bottom of the structure of a strong party that is on top of the structure/ authorities. Resistance is showing the position of an attitude to behave survive, tried to resist, oppose or attempt opposition, in general, this attitude is not based on or refer to a clear understanding (Wikipedia). Resistance can also be seen as a materialization or the most actual manifestation of the desire to reject the domination of knowledge or power (Hujanikajenong, 2006).

Overview on Structuring Street Vendors

Arrangement in an area is needed as an attempt to create neatness, orderliness, cleanliness, beauty and kenyamanan. Such as occurring in the roadside of Sidodadi Market Surakarta which should be as pavement and roadsides which are used as facilities for pedestrians, eventually developing into neighborhood street vendors. This is not only annoying for users of walkers, but also interfere with other road users, be in the road with bicycles, motorcycles and cars. Because there is congestion, disorder and discomfort in traffic. The government issued of Presidential Decree No. 125 of 2012 on Planning Coordination and Empowerment of Street Vendors, many aspects are regulated in the regulation and assignment Regional Head makes regulation more detailed implementation. Previous Government of Surakarta had already issued Regulation No. 3 of 2008 on the Management of Street Vendors, which says, "That the existence of street vendors need to be managed, organized and empowered in such a way that its presence provides added value or benefits for economic growth

in urban communities, and created the good and healthy environment ". In addition to the 2008 Regulation 3 Chapter III of the Arrangement Business Premises, Article 4 as stated below:

1. PKL business activities conducted at the location specified by the regulation of the City Government.
2. The Mayor is authorized to establish, move and delete the location of street vendors with regard to the interests of social, economic, environmental cleanliness and order around.

For the arrangement of street vendors or relocation of a neighborhood and effort required a wise approach to give understanding to the owner of the street vendors, so that a relocation will run well and without problem or without causing social conflict. And also must pay attention to the location, layout, and a comfortable place to sell to the traders and buyers.

B. Research methods

1. Primary data

The data in this study was obtained from the results of field research that was done by conducting interview with the Department of Trade and Markets, municipal police and street vendors.

2. Secondary Data

This data was obtained from the research literature in the form of material law, ie government regulations, such as laws and regulation related to the role of the Department of Trade and Market.

3. Data collection technique

In this study, the data collection techniques used by researchers to obtain the data were by: Interview, Observation and Documentation

4. Research Data Description

Description of research data serves to describe the market conditions in terms of indicators developed in this study are: the condition of the market's main building, building facilities, market management, and economic and civic engagement around the market. Here is a description of each of these indicators:

- a. Market Indicators Main Building

Indicators of market's main building is composed of seven sub-indicators which are divided into 22 questions. Seventh sub indicators are: 1) building market; 2) spacious stall; 3) the alley between the stalls; 4) The main street market; 5) information boards; 6) or spatial layout market; and 7) the capacity of the market.

b. Indicators Building Facilities

Indicators of building facilities composed of 8 sub- indicators which are divided into 8 questions. Eighth sub indicators are: 1) the availability of electricity; 2) toilet; 3) mosque; 4) water; 5) drainage; 6) parking; 7) pemadambakaran; and 8) landfills.

c. Management indicators

Management indicator is composed of two sub-indicators are divided into five questions. The second sub-indicators are: 1) the levy; and 2) Assertiveness Market Enforcement.

d. Economic Indicators and Citizen Engagement

e. Economic indicators and the involvement of citizens is sutau measure used in this study to measure three factors: 1) move to move, 2) find a strategic place, and 3) trying to sell. The following are the results of the research data summary:

C. Discussion of the Results

The problems in this study consisted of two questions: 1) how is the process defiance of the street vendors was triggered, so that it appears as a social form of social action; and 2) what are the solutions to overcome the problrm of street vendors (PKL) in Sidodadi Market Surakarta.

1. Process defiance of the street vendors was ttriggered, so that it appears as a form of social action

The process of disobedience because aspects of the main building on the market more done herbs block, block grabahan and plastic block. While aspects of the facility because the market almost the entire block complained of building facilities provided still bad. Similarly, the management of the market perceived by traders still bad, this strengthened the fact that traders are economically disadvantaged if he opened his wares in the market because of their earnings outside the building trades is felt more profitable markets. Such

attitude of traders who get the welcome of people around the market that provides the opportunity to be able to use the land as a place to trade. Based on these problems, the researcher noticed that the process of disobedience of PKL was basically driven by two major aspects, namely physical factors of buildings and facilities that are implicated in non-physical factors, particularly the level of income which is considered small by the traders if opening their wares inside the market area.

2. What are the solution to overcome the problem of street vendors (PKL) in Sidodadi Market Surakarta Based on the process of disobedience committed by the traders then the solution can solve the problems of insubordination by the traders in the Sidodadi Market can be divided into two categories, physical and non-physical.

a. Physical Category to improve building facilities

1) Waste management is separated from the stall traders and thus add comfort traders and visitors to the market.

2) There was extinguishers to function properly

3) The drainage system which is neatly placed and functioning properly so that it will not tarnish.

4) Handling and good parking arrangement so that it can facilitate the flow of transport and convenience for the visitor of market.

b. Non-physical categories:

1) Publishing merchant membership cards. This case to limit the number of traders from getting to the availability of the number of stalls can accommodate traders. Since this is proved on the physical aspects of capacity building inadequate market

2) Imposed enforcement of rules for traders who break the rules.

3) Determining market levy in accordance with PERDA, and no illegal towing.

4) Any withdrawal of charges is always accompanied by a valid ticket from the official market

D. Conclusion And Suggestion

Street Vendors (PKL) disobedience process is basically driven by two major aspects, namely physical factors buildings and facilities that are implicated in non-physical factors, particularly the level of income which is considered

small for traders if opening their wares inside the market area.

Based on the process of disobedience committed by the traders then the solution can solve the problems of insubordination by the traders in the Sidodadi Market can be divided into two categories, physical and non-physical.

Based on the conclusion of the study, the researcher proposes some suggestions as follow:

1. Waste management is separated from the stall traders and thus add comfort traders and visitors to the market;
2. Availability of fire-wag to function properly;
3. The drainage system is well organized and functioning properly so that it does not tarnish;
4. Handling and good parking arrangement so that it can facilitate the flow of transport and convenience for visitors to the market.
5. Publishing merchant membership cards, this case is to limit the number of traders from getting to the availability of the number of stalls can accommodate traders. Since this was proved on the physical aspects of capacity building inadequate market;
6. Imposed enforcement of rules for traders who break the rules;
7. Determining market levy in accordance with PERDA, and no illegal towing;
8. Any withdrawal of charges is always accompanied by a valid ticket from the official market

REFERENCE

- Amelia, Naila. S., 2013, "Tinjauan Hukum Islam terhadap Implementasi Peraturan DIY No. 26 tahun 2002 Tentang Penataan PKL di Yogyakarta", UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.
- Firdausy, C. M., 1995, "Model dan Kebijakan Pengembangan Sektor Informal Pedagang Kaki Lima", Jakarta, LIPI.
- Hujanikajeong, Agung, 2006, "Resistensi Gaya Hidup: Teori dan Realitas, Yogyakarta, Jala Sutra.
- Mirdalina, 2016, "Resistensi PKL terhadap Penertiban Satpol PP", Universitas Lampung.
- Permadi, Gilang, 2007, "Pedagang kaki Lima, Riwayatmu dulu, Nasibmu kini", Jakarta, Yudistira.

Kompasiana, 2 Prasetyo, DanarWahyu, 2014, “Implementasi Kebijakan Penertiban PKL”, Jurnal Jurusan Ilmu Pemerintahan Universitas Diponegoro Semarang.

013, “Persoalan Pedagang Kaki Lima”.

Peraturan Daerah No. 3 Tahun 2008 Tentang Pengelolaan Pedagang Kaki Lima

Undang-UndangDasar 1945 Wikipedia