

Implementing Policies Local Government Planning In The Informal Sector (Case Of Street Vendors In The Town Of Merauke)

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Abstract: In the local government policy implementation arrangement informal sector. This study aims to describe and analyze the implementation of planning policies street vendor in the town of Merauke, as well as the obstacles encountered in the implementation of policy. This study used a descriptive study with a qualitative approach. Interview data collection techniques, documentation and observation studies. Data were analyzed with data reduction techniques, presentation of data, conclusions and verification. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of planning policies street vendor in the town of Merauke is unsuccessful implementation (implementation fails). This is due faced with several problems and obstacles, such as lack of communication and coordination between the implementing organization, the lack of infrastructure support, the vendors do not support government policy Merauke.

Keywords: Implementation, structuring the informal sector

1 INTRODUCTION

The emergence of the informal sector as a consequence of the implementation of national development, which brought about changes in the economic development sector. where it was noted that the rapid economic growth that began in the reign of the new order, which until now have not been able to build a strong economic base of the people. It should also be known to accelerate the development process is too focused on high economic growth rate being offset by redistributing income to build the people's economy, the development mission to improve the lives of people, the development goals to improve the lives and welfare of the community level be neglected, so that the economic base people (nationally) suffered shock and fragile. Fragility of the economic base of the people began to appear at the time of the Indonesian nation entered the era of take-off or long-term development of the second (PJP II) which is characterized by the emergence of a multidimensional crisis storm, starting with the economic and financial crisis in early 1987 also marks the end of the New Order regime and began by entering the reform era that continues to this day. Actually, the conception of the informal economy appearance since 1969, when the International Labor Organization (ILO) to develop a program World Employment Programme (WEP).

The program aims to find the right economic development strategy, which is able to overcome the problem of employment in developing countries, despite economic development has been driven but the unemployment rate remains high in developing countries. Of the program has done research on employment in Colombia, Sri Lanka and Kenya (Moser, 1978, in Chandrakirana and Sadoko, 1995)[1]. In 1972, the ILO published a research report on employment in Kenya, concluded that the core problems faced in economic development in Kenya is not unemployment alone, but also due to the many jobs that do not generate sufficient income, and a low level of labor productivity. Along with the development of urban development and socio-economic development, the town became an attraction to complain luck finding a job just to make ends meet. Activities vendors arising from the inability of the government to provide jobs to people. The existence of Street vendors are often regarded as the cause of many problems for local governments. Because often disturbing public order, traffic congestion, loss of public space, environmental pollution, destructive view of the city and security vulnerabilities. In conducting its activities vendors often choose crowded places, lane-road verges on the sidewalk, on the water channel, in front of the offices and other public facilities. From the research that has been done that a lot of public space should be reserved for community social converted into the trading area. It is seen by many vendors occupy public open space for their activities. In the meantime-Dieter Evers quoted from Hamid and Rahbini (1994)[2] identifies as the informal sector as a shadow economy in the country. Shadow economy is described as economic activities that do not follow the rules set by the government. Shadow economic activity is a form of economic activity engaged in small units that can be viewed efficient in providing services. In terms of production, this activity is a subsystem that have economic value in meeting daily needs, especially for the people in the circle of the informal sector. In Presidential Decree No. 125 of 2012 on Structuring Coordination and Empowerment of Street Vendors of Article 1 number 1 explained that the street vendors hereinafter abbreviated as street vendors are businesses that do business trade by means of movable or immovable effort, using urban infrastructure, social facilities, public facilities, land and buildings owned by the government and / or private

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temporary / not settled. According to McGee and Yeung (1977)[3] Explaining that the vendors have the same meaning as "hawkers", which is defined as people who peddle goods and services for sale at a place which is a space for the public interest, especially the side of the road and pavement, which is increasingly growing along with the population of the city. The informal sector is often used to indicate a small-scale economic activity, sometimes have problems to establish official relations. General overview of the informal sector identified the culprit with less educated, less skill and less capital, do not understand the law and generally newcomers. As in other cities in Indonesia, that the arrangement vendors always cause problems that never ends and resolved completely. In Merauke is also the case has always been a problem for local governments. To the local government in Merauke has made a rule that is contained in the Regulations area to organize and discipline the vendors. Local regulations concerning the arrangement of vendors is contained in the regulation No. 21 of 2011 on public order in the town of Merauke. Principles of planning policies vendors include:

Article 20 paragraph 1 and 2.

- 1) Any person or agency that conducts its business activities have an impact on the environment are required to have a business license under the provisions of law.
- 2) The granting of licenses as specified in paragraph (1) shall be conducted by a competent authority.

Article 21 paragraph 1.2 and 3

- 1) Regents appoint / assign this part / section of road / pavement and place / places other public interest as a street vendor business;
- 2) Every person or Entity prohibited trade, trying to part the road / pavement, bus stops, pedestrian bridges or other public places outside of the provisions referred to in paragraph (1);
- 3) It is forbidden to buy merchandise vendors referred to in paragraph (2).

Article 22 paragraph 1 and 2

- 1) Each vendors who use the trade as referred to in Article 21 paragraph (1) shall be responsible for order, order, and maintain the health of the environment and the beauty around the place to trade concerned.
- 2) Further provisions on procedures and placement procedures any particular business premises referred to in paragraph 21, paragraph (1) The rules set by the regents.

Article 23 paragraph 1.2 and 3

- 1) Every person or Entity is prohibited to place objects with intent to do business on the road, green lanes, parks and public places, except in places that have been permitted by the competent authority.
- 2) Every person or Agency banned the selling of merchandise, distributing leaflets or conduct certain business with the expectation of reward on the road, and public places except in places that have been set by the Regent.
- 3) It is forbidden to buy merchandise and receive a leaflet referred to in paragraph (2).

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a qualitative approach. intends to focus and get a picture that is both descriptive and nature of policy implementation arrangement of the informal sector in the town of Merauke. Selection of a qualitative approach in this study is based on suitability epistemology construction of theoretical models used. Source of data used are primary data and secondary data. The technique of collecting data through observation, interviews and documentation. Analysis of the data used in this study is the interactive model of Miles and Huberman (in Sugiono, 2008)[4], suggests that activity in qualitative data analysis is done interactively and continues over time to complete, so the data is already saturated. Activity in the analysis of data, namely data reduction, the data display, and conclusion drawing / verification. The researchers took the study site in the municipality of Merauke. The focus of this study, namely; first, planning policies hawkers, second, the implementation of planning policies vendors, and third, the obstacles encountered in the implementation of the policy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Planning Policy Street Vendors

The existence of street vendors, by most societies often, often regarded as the source of traffic congestion, chaos, disturbing beauty of the city, and city environmental pollution. Most vendors do not have to sell a fixed, usually they just peddling and offers to every passerby and partly using carts, selling in any place, so that disrupt public order and cleanliness and beauty of the city. Theoretically, the policy is a taken or not taken, which is done or not done by the government has the purpose and effect and not merely an expression of interest the government, (Dye, Thomas R, 1978) [5] and according to Easton (Islamy, 1978)[6] that state policies (government is allocating forcibly values (legitimate) and involving all members of the community. Based on the definitions described by Thomas R. Dye and Islamy, it can be understood, that the policies or actions taken or formulated by the government in order to organize and regulate street vendors to realize and create the town of Merauke as a city that is clean, beautiful, orderly and safe .

B. The Role Of Actors In Planning Policy Street Vendors Five

In the policy process at least four classes or types of actors (actors) involved. The fourth factor is that; rationalist group, class technicians, inkrementalis class, and class reformers, Charles O. Jones in Abdul Wahab, Solichin,(2001) [7]. In the process of policy formulation arrangement of street vendors in the town of Merauke involving actors from rationalist groups and groups of technicians. rationalistic class in this case the Regional Government of Merauke, which acts as a planner in the formulation of planning policies vendors. In the formulation of policies carefully analyze all problems related to street vendors, as well as finding the best alternative. While the actor of the group of technicians is the Department of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, Trade and Industry who has the authority and responsibility in coaching for five traders. While in the process of controlling street vendors and the authorities responsible are Civil Service Police Unit (municipal police). Strategy place of business for the vendors plays a fairly important. The success of a

business to benefit greatly depends on the business location. The vendors always trying to locate in places that on the population, such as the city center, offices, public places and centers of the crowd, hoping to find a buyer who lot, Associated with planning policies street vendors there are sites that have been designated and determined by the government, which can be occupied by the vendors to conduct trading activities, such as along roads Parakomando, Aru road. Then relocated to New Market, located not far from downtown. But according to the location of street vendors was not worth it. Because when the rainy season muddy and waterlogged and dusty during the dry season and minimal infrastructure. while the corresponding spatial planning (Spatial) Merauke District 2015 will be built the business location of the vendors and culinary center around Bundara UB. In coaching vendors, Department of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, Trade and Industry has provided capital support to the vendors who already have a place of business or selling fixed, the revolving fund. Venture capital assistance to the vendors varies according to the type of merchandise. Besides giving capital assistance is also given training in business management. As a thriving town of Merauke, has appeal to trade, because this city is a stopover town to go to another district in southern Papua. Supporting facilities and infrastructure that facilitate the distribution of goods and basic needs for community purposes, as supported by air and sea transport are very smooth. This is the cause of the emergence of street vendors, which is increasingly growing. But of the many new vendors, these are usually the selling activity in places not intended for trading. Department of Industry and Trade Cooperative while still perform data collection and monitoring of the activity of vendors. While the raid conducted by the municipal police often have difficulty in curb street vendors. In the implementation of planning policies vendors. always opens the possibility of a difference between what is expected (planned) by policymakers with what is realistic to achieve. These symptoms are by Andrew Dunsire named as the implementation gap, (in Abdul Wahab, Solichin,2001)[7]. The difference in size, more or less depending on what Walter William (1975) referred to as the implementation capacity of the organization / actor or group of organizations / actors that are believed to carry out the task implement the policy. In connection with the implementation of the arrangement of street vendors in the town of Merauke faced various problems, so it can be said the policy is not implemented in the sense that a policy is not implemented as planned, due to shoddy implementation. The failure to implement this policy can be analyzed with reference to the implementation model that was developed by Van Meter and Van Horn, who is referred to as "A Model of the Policy Implementation Process" (policy implementation process model). there are six variables model of Van Meter and Van Horn, namely:

1. Standards and Policy Objectives

Every standards and policies should have a clear policy objectives and measurable. With the provisions of the goal can be realized. standards and objectives of planning policies vendors Regulation No. 21 of 2011 article 22, paragraph 1. It is in order to realize the order, cleanliness, environmental health and beauty of the city. Based on the above it can be understood that the policy objective is the creation of order, cleanliness, environmental health and beauty of the city.

In the implementation of the raid carried out by the municipal police, never succeed, because, street vendors are reluctant to move to trade because the location is not feasible and less buyers, they finally returned to the cage initially to trade.

2. Resource

In a policy implementation need support resources, both human and material resources, and resource methods. Of the three of these resources, the most important is human resources, as well as a subject of policy implementation also includes the policy object. Regulation and control of street vendors in the town of Merauke, associated with a place or location is not allowed to sell the vendors are set in the local regulation No. 21, 2011. Article 21, paragraph 2, which reads any person or entity shall seek to trade, trying on the roads / sidewalks, bus stops, pedestrian bridges and other public places outside the provisions. Besides, the city government also Merauke to form an integrated team to support the smooth and order in the process of relocating hawkers.

3. Communication Between The Organization And Strengthening Activity

In many programs the implementation of the policy, as the reality of policy programs need good relations between relevant agencies, namely personal communication and coordination support, because it is the lifeblood of an organization so that programs can be realized with the goals and objectives. Communications planning policies hawkers, conducted by socializing before the policy was implemented. Socialization conducted by the government to involve relevant institutions, District, The Village, municipal police and the Department of Industry and Trade Cooperative Once the policy is implemented and enforced, to organize and regulate street vendors, they returned to the same place to trade. Seeing this, the authorities have not taken action, and still allow trade in the first place. From the description above it can be concluded that communication and coordination between agencies as implementing the policy has not been effective.

4. Characteristics Of The Implementing Agency

The success of a maximum of policy implementation, should be identified and known characteristics of the implementing agencies which include structure bureaucracy, norms, and patterns of relationships that occur in the bureaucracy, all of it will influence the implementation of programs and policies that have been determined. Associated with planning policies street vendors in the city of Merauke, the implementation process conducted by the local government agencies, district, village, municipal police, Department of Industry and Trade Cooperative. Therefore the relevant agencies as implementation of the policy implementation is expected to maximize the performance of the implementation, and improve the quality of service to the community. Implementation of planning policies street traders in the city of Merauke is not maximized, implementing agencies seem very sectoral and not coherent. Such as coordinating policy implementers district, municipal police as field staff that regulate and execute, Department of Industry and Trade Cooperative as Trustees and I noticed vendors.

5. Disposition Implementor

In the implementation of an attitude or disposition policy implementor is divided into three terms; a) the implementor of

the policy response, which is associated with the implementor willingness to implement public policy; b) the conditions, namely the understanding of the policies that have been set; c) the intensity of the disposition of the implementor, which owned the value preferences, Van Meter and Van Horn (in the Nawawi, 2009)[8]. At the stage of policy implementation arrangement involving vendors related agencies are faced with many obstacles, first, the development of new vendors who are still in place activities that are not intended for street vendors. After the demolition carried out by the local government of Merauke along with his team to the street vendors. But traders every few days they returned to the place of the original. Given this reality, that vendors accept the policies set by the local government of Merauke, but because there are many vendors who sell the forbidden place, part road / street sidewalks, public places, and above the water line, so the traders five feet reject relocation policy.

6. The Environmental Conditions Of Social, Political And Economic

Environment of economic resources that can support the implementation of the policy, the extent of the interest groups provide support for the implementation of the policy; characteristics of the participants, namely support or reject; how the nature of public opinion in the environment and whether the political elite supports the implementation of the policy. Performance assessment of policy implementation can be seen from the extent of the external environment in driving the success of the policy. Implementation of planning policies vendors fail. This is due to external environmental conditions are unfavorable. After the control of the vendors, many emerging new traders who sell in an area that is not allowed to sell. If the vendors can be regulated, then the implementation of planning policies vendors will be effective.

D. Factors Affecting The Success And Failure Of Policy Implementation Arrangement Street Vendors.

In the implementation of planning policies street vendors in the city of Merauke still faces some obstacles. According Kurniawan (2009)[9] that: factors that affect the success and failure of the implementation of a policy, namely:

a) Fill or content policy

In Merauke District Regulation, it is clear the contents of the policy regarding the arrangement of street vendors in Merauke. However, in the control implementation is plagued with feelings of pity and compassion for the vendors. Because the vendors have the right to conduct business activity economics in an effort to meet the needs of everyday life.

b) Implementer and Target Groups

As a policy target group of street vendors, government policy responds well, although initially there was resistance and ultimately willing to be relocated. However, in practice, local authority and relevant agencies are less supportive of government policy. So vendors boycott government policy.

c) Environmental policy

One of the obstacles in controlling street vendors, experiencing rapid growth, so that the authorities difficulties in policing. Another obstacle relates to facilities and infrastructure, and the lack of awareness of street vendors in the town of Merauke to comply with applicable regulations.

CONCLUSION

1. Policy arrangement of street vendors in the town of Merauke, in an effort to realize the town of Merauke as the city orderly, clean, beautiful and environmental health.
2. The implementation of planning policies street vendors in the city involving Merauke District, Village, Department of Industry and Trade Cooperative, municipal police. Faced with a variety of issues, with a number of emerging new vendors. So it can be said that the implementation of planning policies street vendor in the town of Merauke categorized failed. The failure to implement due to the lack of communication and coordination among organizations implementing policies in solving the existing problems have not been effective.
3. In the implementation, planning policies street vendors in the town of Merauke, faced with several obstacles, including the emergence of street vendors are not unstoppable, making it difficult to regulate the conduct of the street vendors. Lack of facilities and supporting infrastructure such as a parking lot. Besides, it is also a lack of awareness of the vendors to support government policy.

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