

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY ON THE MANAGEMENT OF INFORMAL SECTOR STREET VENDORS (STUDY ON STREET VENDORS IN THE CITY OF MAKASSAR)

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the role of bureaucracy against the efforts of the management of informal sector especially for street vendors in the city of Makassar, the reality is still experiencing a dilemma. It can be known because of the commitment and the Government policy is not implemented Local Regulations as No. 10 of 1990 on the construction of Street Vendors in the city of Makassar.

The results of this research focused on the structuring and arrangement of construction of street vendors, namely by involving various parties. Among other things, the Government, the community and the street itself. Implementation of the Government policy of Makassar city can be seen from the dimension of social, economic, and political (the role of the bureaucracy).

The policy model is the model of the application of good government, or better known as a model of effective communication between the Government and the public.

Keywords: *Implementation of the policy of the informal sector may be determined by two factors, namely the Government and community participation as well as street vendors.*

INTRODUCTION

The History of Street Vendors

Street vendors or often called PKL is a community of mostly selling by utilizing a roadside area Kingdom to scavenge sustenance by deploying the companionship on the edge-the edge of crossing the highway. When you look at the history of the beginning of the presence of street vendors, street vendors, also known as the Five Merchants Walk has been around since colonial times Netherlands.

During Colonial rule, the colonial Government of the time it is established that each of the highway to be built should provide a means for the pedestrian or pedestrian is now called sidewalk. The width of the roads to the means for pedestrians that this is now 5 feet or 5 feet (feet = unit of length that is commonly used in the United Kingdom and the United States). 1 foot is about one-third meter or exactly 0.3048 m Then 5 feet or 5 feet is about one and a half meters. In addition, the Government also appealed at that time so that the sidewalk outside of a somewhat given the space width or a little short of settlement for the garden as greening and water sink in.

The existence of a place or a rather wide spaces then traders began placing wagon to simply take a rest while waiting for the presence of buyers who purchased the companionship. Over the course of time many merchants who utilize the site as a place to sell so that invited the journey legs who happened to pass by to buy food, drinks at once rested. Starting from Netherlands colonial rule there, then call them five feet fruit Traders' minds of traders selling in the area between the edge of the sidewalk or pedestrian who has a width of five feet. A. Gani (2014).

Over the course of time the traders five feet which present known street vendors still exists today, but ironically this has traders considered disturbing users road because the traders have taken this road in rolling out the companionship. But when we look back on the past, the Netherlands colonial rule between sections of roadways, sidewalks with distance from always gives a rather wide spaces as parks or for sink in water. This could have a look at the area that is still surviving and groomed since colonial rule until now in Poor areas especially in the area of The Ijen, etc. Saenal (2013).

This is very different from the present, where between the sidewalk with the settlement there is no distance at all, making the gardens that are on the side of the curb was impressed potluck so can't afford to sink in the water when it rains. This fact is not a phenomenon, it's a fact and not fiction. Thus not completely fault it on street vendors (street vendors) that in fact indeed felt very disturbing user's road. It is ironic indeed, on one hand they make a living, one side they also interfere with the convenience of the users of the road. In this case the Government has to be more observant in taking action and also enforce the rules. The difficult jobs also supported the rise of the street vendors (PKL) which is over the profession due to layoffs and more.

The origin of the term "street vendors"

The term "five feet" has long been known in Indonesia. The term comes from the period between the years 1811 until 1816, when Napoleon conquered continental Europe, and the Netherlands Colonies in Asia under the administration of the United Kingdom. By that time Governor General in Indonesia, Sir Thomas Stanford Raffles instructed the traffic system in the left side of the highway at once issued a rule that in the edges of the roads to be made the sidewalk for pedestrian height should be 31 cm and the width is approximately 150 cm or "five feet". From the "five feet" then traders doing business above the sidewalk got the nickname of "five feet". Thoha m. (2009).

Left traffic system is still valid until now. While the sidewalks for pedestrians are not so much increased. For example, which occurs in some big cities in Indonesia, among others in Makassar, the pedestrian should be with a pedestrian friendly sidewalks/environment and healthy should be disenfranchised get such facilities and must compete with user's vehicles and traders "five feet".

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Policy analysis of William n. Dunn (2000), policy analysis is activities creates knowledge about and in the process of policy making. In creating knowledge about the process of making policy policy analyst researching the causes, consequences, and the performance of public policies and programs. Regardless of how the knowledge remains incomplete unless it is provided to policy makers and the public to whom the analyst is obliged to serve him. Only if the knowledge of policy is associated with knowledge in the process of policy, members of the Agency members of the Executive, legislative and judicial branches, along with citizens who have a role in public decisions, although the use of the results of policy analysis to improve the process of policy making and performance. Because the available knowledge, communication and use of policy analysis become important once in practice and theory of the creation of a public policy.

The process of Assessment Policy Malcolm I. Goggin (1990), this paper presents a methodology for the analysis of policies. Methodology, as used here, is a system of standards, rules, and procedures for creating, critically assess, and the knowledge that is relevant to policy. The methodology, in this sense, closely related to the intellectual and practical activity by John Dewey described as logic of inquiry, i.e. the activity of human understanding about problem solving. Problem solving is a key element in policy analysis methodology. As important as it is, the analysis of the policy is to formulate the problem as part of a search solution. By asking the questions "right", the original problem unsolved looks can sometimes be formulated so that the back can be found a solution that is not detected before. When this happens, the phrase "there are no solutions, no problem" can be replaced with the phrase instead: "a problem well defined is a problem half solved."

Policy Analysis methodology of David Beethem (1990) and Martin Albrow (1996). Policy analysis methodology taken from and combines elements from a variety of disciplines: political science, sociology, psychology, economics, and philosophy. Analysis of the policies most are descriptive, taken from the discipline-traditional discipline (for example, political science) who seek knowledge about the causes and effects of public policies. But an analysis of the normative nature of the policy; Another goal is to create and perform a critique of knowledge claims about the value of public policy to generations past, present, and future. The normative aspect, or criticism of the analysis, the value of this policy look when we realize that the knowledge that is relevant to policy include the dynamics between variables subject to (destination) and variable and is free (how to) valuatif.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research includes the kind of qualitative research because the researcher intends to examine the phenomenon behind the facts that occurred on the informal sector management policies in the perspective of sustainable development in this case study on street vendors in the city of Makassar with more methods of administering the definition (understand) against the

phenomena examined. In addition, to obtain a clearer picture of the implementation. The primary data source that is the source of the data obtained through interviews and observations based on the situation and conditions during the process of research. Secondary data source i.e. the source of the data obtained based on the data in the report and documentation associated with the policy of the management of street vendors in Makassar, South Sulawesi. Analysis of data obtained using the approach of Milles and Hubberman, (1992).

THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH AND THE DISCUSSION

Analysis of social policy in the city of Makassar Based Legal Engineering Testing

Our social policy review is the applicable local Government city of Makassar on the existence of street vendors (street vendors) are assessed in addition to less specific focus/too because it's not According again with the development of the city with all the progress and changes that have occurred, it is seen on a legal basis which is a reference to the activities of street vendors in the city of Makassar, such as:

Local regulations No. 10 of 1990 on the construction of street vendors in the city of Makassar, Makassar Mayor Decision Number 44 in 2002 of some areas of the Court who can and who cannot be used by street vendors in the city of Makassar, local regulations No. 12 of 2004 about the management of the Market in the city of Makassar, Makassar Mayor's Decree Number 20 in 2004 about the procedure fixed (Protap) Sweeping buildings and the construction of the Traders the Informal sector (street vendors) in the city of Makassar Regional Regulations, Makassar city number 6 in 2006 about the Spatial Plan of the city of Makassar in 2005-2015 and the decision of the Mayor of Makassar Number 651 in 2007 about the area of a rectangle Path as a Model of cleanliness and enforcement Regulations of the regional city of Makassar.

From the umpteenth regulation related to the presence of street vendors in the city of Makassar, there hasn't been a single one that focused talks about street vendors individually. By him that, regulations concerning street vendors need to be held specifically and individually, including a requirement that sellers have to and not have to pay a levy to the The Government city of Makassar, likewise on sanctions as well as other specific things about street vendors.

Arrangement of street vendors is part of system settings as well as action, outlined in the applicable local number 10 in 1990 on the construction of street vendors in the city of Makassar. By the City Government, in the follow-up on the decisions of the Mayor is there, then the area of the City of Makassar area that can be defined and should not be occupied in trade or attempt by the street vendors.

In the decision letter Number 44 in 2002 on article 2 paragraph (1) and (2) explained, sellers should not occupy a sidewalk or road. Then in this Local Regulations also set a number of major highways at all should not be unluk trade by street vendors or clean or region free of street vendors, namely: Bawakaraeng Mountain along the way; along the way R.A.Kartini; jendral Sudirman along the way; along the way Sam Ratulangi; along the Haji Bau; along the way the entertainers; Along the way the fish market; along the way Hertasning; along the way Andi Pangeran Pettarani; Urip Sumohardjo and along the way;

And in paragraph (2) article 2 of Local Regulations No. 44 of 2002, concerning a number of the Court cannot be used at the time between the hours of 05:00 until 17:00:00, among them the following: all the way Riburane; along the way the archipelago; along the streets of Ujung Pandang; Ahmad Yani all the way; along the way g. Bulusaraung; along the way the Mosque; along the way, Dr. Wahidien Sudirohusodo; and along the way of Sulawesi. From the second paragraph in such regulations, to date this has not been running effectively, due to a variety of factor, of whom consist of two: external aspects comprise issues related to regulatory factors, and other facilities or Infrastructure; as well as human resources and management, and the external aspect consists of socio-cultural factors, economic factors.

In the process of reform is based on data from Police units of teachers ' Party Praja Makassar city, technically steps through a warning letter; then approach persuasive alternative measures, and most recently was the forced action. Operationally in the sub district level at least according to their recognition is generally just do the following steps:

1. At any time giving guidance directly to the street vendors especially in the issue of cleanliness.
2. Every step taken by the Sub in order the construction of street vendors distributed to Villages, so that they are required to constantly coordinate this issue to the level of districts, especially if there are street vendors who do not want to set.
3. Authority given to the Sub district level only as giving settings.
4. The results of the work accomplished in terms of construction only as street vendors can build awareness on trade street vendors to dismantle his business when their location is required for the public interest, this is related to the sound of the article 6 of the Act the staples of Agrarian (BAL) No. 5 of 1960 reads that "all land rights of social functioning".

One of the results of the interview which is the principle of life the street vendors in the city of Makassar, which means that it actually meant " good die than dying of hunger" is "will fight until the very end of" blood points, this is truly contrary to the basic principle of the Bugis-Makassar culture culture "Series" (shame), which means "the value of shame and self-worth/dignity", if the associated , then its meaning "... up to a point the blood move" is going to work hard to meet the needs of his life.

CONCLUSION

The mechanism of the presence of the policy that is used in the management of the Informal sector in particular the street vendors in a perspective of sustainable development in the city of Makassar

The presence of street vendors as part of the economic weak entrepreneur is one of the potential of the social economy in a society in the city of Makassar and supporting regional

development. street vendors in Makassar with the places of crowd, such as shopping markets and high school campuses and universities there are in the city of Makassar.

Street vendors in the city of Makassar in its activities has not been set properly, causing disruption to traffic, the beauty and cleanliness of the environment, therefore needs to be built on the basis of these considerations and was made a legal umbrella i.e. Local Regulation No. 10 of 1990 on the construction of the street vendors.

Local government in carrying out the construction of the street vendors provide guidance and counselling as well as organizing efforts of the Traders five feet in the process of conducting its business. The core of the Government's policy of Makassar city that is doing the construction to every street vendors and must be registered and received permission from the City Government of Makassar.

The role of the actor in coordinating the demands and aspirations of the citizens with regard to the management of the City for the Informal sector in the city of Makassar

The role of the actor in coordinating the demands and aspirations of the citizens with regard to the management of the city for the informal sector in the city of Makassar is the first regional government bureaucracy by way of providing service in setting utilization spaces of the city, and the second is to maximize the role of the bureaucracy in setting guidelines for the establishment of public spaces in order to maximize the function and role of the city area.

Of service bureaucracy of local governance in determining the utilization of city space has to be done, because with more rapid development and high value added development of inhabitants in the city of Makassar, in addition because the work force, thus existing street vendors in the city of Makassar needs to be nurtured in order five feet it can act as the provision of effective labor field.

This is done because the presence of street vendors in the city of Makassar was as part of a weak economy, the entrepreneur who is one of the potential of the social economy in the street vendors in the city of Makassar and as supporting regional development.

Street vendors in the city of Makassar in its activities has not been arranged well, causing disruption to traffic, the beauty and cleanliness of the environment, thus the role of the bureaucracy in Makassar city in setting guidelines for the establishment of Public Spaces in order to maximize the function and role of the city should be optimized. A move made Bureaucracy Makassar city was made a legal umbrella i.e. Local Regulation No. 10 of 1990, concerning the construction of street vendors.

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