

PEDAGANG KAKI LIMA" AND IPMLENTATION OF NO 8 REGULATION IN PROBOLINGGO CITY

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Abstract

This paper uses pick-title Implementation Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendors: Study on the Civil Service Unit Kota Probolinggo. There are two questions in this paper, first, How Probolinggo Implementation Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendors in Kota Probolinggo? Secondly, What are the factors that support and implementation menghambatdalam Probolinggo Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendors in Kota Probolinggo?. This paper menggunakan qualitative research method using descriptive approach of this paper is the first aim of this paper, to describe and analyze the implementation of Probolinggo City Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendors. Secondly, to describe and analyze the factors that support and implementation menghambatdalam Probolinggo Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendors in Kota Probolinggo.

Keywords: Pedagang Kaki Lima, Ipmlentation of No 8 Regulation

I. INTRODUCTION

Cities are places of interest for the village people are looking for work. The villagers who were generally poor, flocked to the city to get a job (Pariartha, 2011). They assume that in urban areas more opportunities to work from the village. Anyone trying to find a job by applying to companies and seeks its own by selling goods or services which are often referred to as street vendors. In this study, street vendors known as street vendors. Basically, the majority of Indonesia's population works in the informal sector, the data resident in Indonesia who work according to the employment status of formal / informal in August 2016 and August 2017 can be seen in Table 1.1 below:

table 1.1

Working Population by Employment Status Formal / Informal (August 2017)

Information	2016	2017
formal	50.2 million	52 million

¹ Istitut Government in the State of Jatinagor, West Java

informal	68.2 million	69 million
amount	118.4 million	121 million

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2018

Based on table 1.1 above it can be concluded that, as many as 52 million people (42.97 percent) of the population working in the formal sector in August 2017. That number increased to 1.79 million compared to the position in August 2016. While the population working in the informal sector in August 2017 reached 69.02 million (57.03 percent), the number increased 820 thousand inhabitants compared to the position in August 2016. the formal event is the state trying to be assisted by permanent workers and workers / employees / employee. Existing activities in urban communities based on socio-economic divided into two, namely, activities that are formal and informal activities (Widjajanti, 2012). Formal activities are classified as activities carried out by groups that have a strong economy, whereas informal activities that are classified as activities carried out by groups who have a weak economy (Widjajanti, 2012). So not only villagers, but also there are people belonging to the city of economically weak or incapable of being street vendors to survive. Street vendors often use a strategic and crowded places such as downtown as a place to sell (Hidayati & Wahyono, 2013). No wonder we see a lot of vendors on the roadside near schools, universities, offices, shopping centers, and also in the recreation area. PKL like mushrooms, will always grow in places that are close to many consumers, even if they are an area that is prohibited by the Government (Siswadi, 2014) .There were put on carts so they can move easily,

Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, the population of Jakarta in 2015 reached 10.18 million. Then increased to 10.28 million in 2016, and increased to 10.37 million in 2017. That is, during the last two years the number of residents in the capital increased 269 lives every day or 11 per hour (CBS, 2018). The assumption to be able to get jobs more easily be one of the causes why many local people flocked to the capital. The result is congestion and high rates of unemployment, because of the limited jobs. Competition live in Jakarta tighter to fight legal livelihoods. This resulted in a lot of illegal street vendors have sprung up in crowded places even though the place is a place that is prohibited by the government. One example in Jakarta are now crowded in question is the existence of street vendors selling on the sidewalk in the area of Melawai, Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta. Street vendors in Jalan Aditiawarman I and Jalan Sunan Ampel lined up on the sidewalk using tents made mostly

pedestrian crossing on the road (news.detik.com, 2018). This is contrary Jakarta Regional dengan Peraturan No. 8 of 2007 on Public Order expressly stating that the prohibition of selling on the sidewalk. In Article 25 states that "Any person or entity shall seek to trade, trying on the road / pavement, bus stops, pedestrian bridges, and public areas outside the established provisions". PKL stubborn can also be seen in other major cities, such as Surabaya. For example, in the District of Demak Hamlet wall is still visible using pedestrian facilities to sell. Not only in the region, some vendors also seen still use the roadside as a regional ban on selling to trade. Municipal police officers who patrol will immediately crack down on street vendors are desperate to sell in the forbidden area. The action was a step that road users can comfortably use the pavement (jawapos.com, 2018). The proliferation of street vendors who filled the streets and other public spaces as a place to sell is not in accordance with the city planning system (Fatnawati, 2013) .Pemerintah already set which areas are allowed and which are not allowed to sell. All it aims to bring the area into an orderly, safe, and orderly. PKL impress their own wishes to make a place to sell, on the grounds was the only way to keep them alive (Hidayati & Wahyono, 2013). They also argued the space provided by the government are not strategic, so that their sales reduced or even sell at all if still selling in the space provided by the Government.

Street vendors do not always have a negative impact, but also have a positive impact. The existence of street vendors near the location of consumers, allows consumers to get the product / service is needed, the price of goods / services sold by street vendors also more affordable compared to the prices of goods / services in the formal sector (Widjajanti, 2012) .Konsumen can be helped by the presence of street vendors because the price of goods / services sold by street vendors yan relatively cheaper. Equipment and the roughing used by vendors to make them able to compete with the informal sector. Reasonable price, good quality, and also a strategic location to facilitate the consumers to meet their needs. One source of problems PKL is an incompatibility between the interests of vendors and government interests (Tualeka, 2013). PKL wants the goods / services that are owned can be sold, while the city government wants an orderly and organized. Their award-Verse, forcing the Regional Government of cleaning and tidying the town, so that street vendors are considered to pollute the city dismantled and marginalized (Handoyo, 2013). Street vendors are often not considered as one group in the community of the city, so that the regional government is constantly

making policies that can suppress PKL (Hayat, 2012). Actually made policy aims to provide the best way for the Government as well as street vendors. This is according to research conducted by Fatnawati (2013) which indicates that the relocation of street vendors in accordance with the policy to provide benefits for PKL itself, the surrounding community as well as for the Local Government.

Kota Probolinggo is a city in East Java which has a rapid economic development and has a large potential labor force. According to the report Kota Probolinggo in figures released by the Central Statistics Agency Kota Probolinggo known that the total population of the town of Probolinggo until the end of 2012 as many as 219 139 people. The number of workers who work in the formal sector are: Small Industries as much as 2,754 workers, while the category Perusahaan Besar and Medium employs 10 599 workers. Based on information collected from BPS Kota Probolinggo, we can conclude that the total workforce employed in the formal sector in Kota Probolinggo many as 13 353 workers. Inequality between deals with the demand for labor in the city of Probolinggo in late 2012 by 5 to 1, meaning that every one work request is contested by five candidates for employment. Imbalances between the supply of labor with the number of jobs provided by the formal sector became one of the main cause of the informal sector in Kota Probolinggo namely PKL. The amount of data Probolinggo City Street Vendor 2015 can be seen in the table below:

table 1.2

Data street vendors (PKL) Kota Probolinggo 2018

No.	Business location	amount
1.	Powder GOR A. Yani	40
2.	Alun - alun	78
3.	Jl. Brantas	11
4.	Jl. Cut Nyak Dien	9
5.	Jl. Dr. Soetomo	75
6.	Jl. Panglima Sudirman	133
7.	Jl. Hero	12
8.	Jl. Tjokroaminoto	56
9.	Jl. Brigadier General Katamso	11
10.	Plaza	5
11.	Jl. Abdul Aziz	3
12.	Jl. KH. Wahid Hasyim	3

13.	Jl. KH. Abdul Hamid	3
14.	Mouthfeel	4
15.	Jl. WR. Suresh	6
16.	Jl. cut Mutiah	3
17.	Jl. Letjend Suprpto	7
18.	Jl. Gatot Subroto	25
19.	Jl. A. Yani	8
20.	The Mutual Cooperation market	1
21.	Jl. Basuki Rahmat	2
22.	Home SDN Mangunharjo I	1
23.	Jl. Soekarno Hatta	25
24.	Jl. Arif Rahman Hakim	2
25.	Jl. Raya Bromo	25
26.	Jl. Argopuro (Ketapang)	9
27.	Jl. Mastrip	30
28.	Jl. Bengawan Solo	3

No.	Business location	amount
29.	Jl. Slamet Riyadi	5
30.	Housing Asabri	3
31.	Jl. Ais Nasution	4
32.	Sunday market square - square	249
33.	Jl. Lumajang	8
34.	Hospital	13
35.	TWSL	20
36.	Maramis	15
Amount		907

*Source: Data of Cooperatives, Energy, Industry and Trade
Kota Probolinggo, 2018*

From table 1.2 above can be seen that there are 907 street vendors in the city of Probolinggo, which need to be developed. Probolinggo Municipality itself has issued the Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors which means that the City of Probolinggo acknowledge the existence of street vendors and has a strong

desire to realize the beauty and order in the city without regard to the interests and the economic, social, cultural and the PKL actors sendiri. Dalam these regulations are described in detail what is meant hawkers, what is forbidden, like where do I get permission to become street vendors, and any penalties imposed for violators. PKL in Probolinggo city as well as street vendors in other areas, they not only come from within the city but also come from outside the town of Probolinggo. Some are using wheelbarrows, pickup, motorcycle modified, until the baskets that can be taken anywhere. They also adayang have permission and there is also an unlicensed. Where they sell also in accordance with perturan and also not in accordance with regulations. The problems they are also similar to the problems of street vendors in other areas. Jams because they use the road in its purchasing and selling activities. Dirty because sellers and buyers often throw garbage at will. Disturb road users including pedestrians because not a few of them use the pavement as a place to sell so that not a few also those who violate the demolition by municipal police exposed Kota Probolinggo. In addition to enforcement by municipal police, Probolinggo Municipal Government has also been doing the relocation-related vendors. For example, make-Jelenan Len area which is a special area of street vendors in the afternoon until the early hours. Vendors with food and beverage products that were on the roadside made one in the area, thus becoming a culinary point of street vendors in the city of Probolinggo. Then relocation of street vendors who sell outside the Commercial Market to Market on the second floor of the Mutual Cooperation. This is done with the hope of reducing congestion on the roads around the Market Trading in the morning until noon. Vendors with food and beverage products that were on the roadside made one in the area, thus becoming a culinary point of street vendors in the city of Probolinggo. Then relocation of street vendors who sell outside the Commercial Market to Market on the second floor of the Mutual Cooperation. This is done with the hope of reducing congestion on the roads around the Market Trading in the morning until noon. Vendors with food and beverage products that were on the roadside made one in the area, thus becoming a culinary point of street vendors in the city of Probolinggo. Then relocation of street vendors who sell outside the Commercial Market to Market on the second floor of the Mutual Cooperation. This is done with the hope of reducing congestion on the roads around the Market Trading in the morning until noon.

Len-Jelenan relocation policy and the Mutual Cooperation Market was not run in accordance with its objectives. Len-Jelenan, initially many street vendors who meet those places. But one by one the vendors leave, and now only a few vendors that still survive. The place smelled bad, flooded when it rained, and the locations are in the city streets lead Buyers kapok to go back there. Relocation of street vendors to market the second floor of the Mutual Cooperation could also be said to be successful, because there are several vendors that still remains returned to sell outside the Commercial Market. Place on the second floor, resulting in the buyer must struggle up the stairs just to buy basic necessities. While the market itself is within walking distance of the Mutual Cooperation Commerce Market so that the buyer majority of mothers prefer to buy in the Commercial Market than in the second floor of the Mutual Cooperation Market. Another reason is also because of the goods sold on the second floor of the Mutual Cooperation Market is not complete at the Commercial Market. The second reason that makes shoppers are still buying in Commercial Markets of the second floor of the Mutual Cooperation Market.

Seasonal fruit vendors are also frequently seen on the outskirts of the town of Probolinggo, they usually come from outside the town of Probolinggo. They use a pickup truck or motorcycle modified to sell his wares. Price and quality that can compete with the formal sector, did not rule out the surrounding communities will buy the merchandise. The more buyers then the more seasonal fruit vendors are popping up on the roadside. Not only interfere with road users causing congestion, street vendors also often contaminate their commodity place without cleaning. So that not a few people around feel disturbed by their presence. Efforts Probolinggo Municipal Government in addressing the problem of street vendors is very important especially in this motto as the city of a thousand gardens clean, orderly, and orderly. Policies that there is expected to solve these problems, so as to grow the economy at the same time people can explore the potential of trade if the street vendors are managed properly. With the Local Regulation of Probolinggo City No. 8 Year 2011 Guidance and Planning On Street Vendors, is expected to provide solutions to minimize the negative impact on the existence of street vendors during this time. Based on the above, the researcher is interested to take the title "Street Vendors and implementation of Local regulations No. 8 of 2011 in Probolinggo". Policies that there is expected to solve these problems, so as to grow the economy at the same time people can explore the potential of

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II. THEORETICAL STUDIES

DISCUSSION: "PEDAGANG KAKI LIMA" OF STUDY IPLEMNTATION OF PERDA NO 8 IN PROBOLINGGO CITY

Basically, the policy is the direction of the actions committed by a person to address specific issues. Lasswelldan Kaplan (in Suyatna, 2009: 3) defines the policy as a program to achieve the goals, values and actions that terarah.Kebijakan a course of action proposed by a person, group or government in a given environment are on the barriers and opportunities for the policy proposed to use and overcome in order to achieve a goal, or the realization of a goal or a purpose tertentu.Anderson in Winarno (2012: 21) defines the policy is a course of action that has the meaning assigned by an actor or a number of actors in overcoming a problem or an issue ". Ealau and Prewitt (in Suharno, 2013: Wahab argued that the term itself is

still happening policy disagreement and debate is an event experts. So to understand the policy term, Wahab (2008: 40-50) provides some guidance as follows: first, Policies must be distinguished from the decision, Second, Policy is actually not necessarily be distinguished from the administration, Third, Policies include behavior and expectations, Fourth, Policies include the absence of action or lack of action, Fifth, Policies usually have the final result to be achieved, Sixth, Each policy has specific goals or objectives explicitly or implicitly, Seventh, Policies emerge from a process that goes on all the time, Eighth, Policies include relationships that are inter-organizational and intra-organizational nature, Ninth, Public policy, though not exclusively concerns the key role Government agencies, Tenth, The policy was formulated or subjectively defined.

According to Winarno (2012: 15), the term policy (policy term) may be used widely as the "Indonesia's foreign policy", "economic policy of Japan", or may also be used to be something more specific, such as for example if we say Government policy of debirokartisasi and deregulation. However, both Wahab and Winarno agree that this policy term use is often used interchangeably with other terms such as objectives (goals) program, decisions, laws, regulations, standards, proposals and grand design (Suharno, 2009: 11). Irfan Islamy as dikutip Suandi (2010: 12) policies must be distinguished by wisdom. Policy translated to different policies tantamount to wisdom yang means wisdom.

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policy has specific goals or objectives explicitly or implicitly, Policies emerge from a process that goes on all the time, Policies include relationships that are inter-organizational and intra-organizational nature, Public policy, though not exclusively concerns the key role Government agencies, The policy was formulated or subjectively defined.

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In contrast to Dunn (in Winarno, 2012: 36-37) that divides the stage in the form of a policy into five, namely: first, Drafting stage agenda. Para elected and appointed officials put the issue on the public agenda. Some issues into the policy agenda of policy makers. At this stage, a problem might not be touched at all, while the other issues are set to be the focus of discussion, or there is a problem for some reason delayed for a long time. Second, Kebijakan.Masalah formulation phase has been entered into the policy agenda are then discussed by policy makers. The problems are defined and subsequently look for the best problem solving. Solving these problems come from a variety of alternative or selection policy. At this stage, the policy makers will offer each other's best problem solving. Third, Phase adoption kebijakan.Dari many policy alternatives offered by the policy makers, in the end one of the alternative policy is adopted with the support of a majority of the legislature, the consensus between the director of the institution or judicial decision. Fourth, Kebijakan.Suatu implementation phase of policy programs will only be the records of the elite, if the program is not implemented. Therefore, the policy program decisions that have been taken as an alternative solution must be implemented, which is implemented by administrative agencies or

government agencies at lower levels. In the implementation phase the various interests compete against each other. Some of the implementation of the policy has the support of the implementers, but others may be opposed by the executor. Fifth, This phase evaluation stage kebijakan. Pada policies that have been implemented will be assessed or evaluated, to see the extent to which policies are made has been able to solve the problem. Implementation of the policy in principle a way so that a policy can achieve its objectives. Ripley and Franklin (in Winarno, 2012:

148) explains that "Implementation is what happens after the law stipulated that gives authority programs, policies, profit (benefit), or a type of real output (tangible output)". Whereas in Webster's Dictionary (in Wahab, 2015: 64) are:

"The concept of implementation is derived from the English language, namely to implement. In a large dictionary webster, to implement (implements) means to provide the means for carrying out (providing the means to carry something); and to give practical effect to (for impacts / consequences of something) ".

According to Grindle (in Winarno, 2012: 148) the general implementation tasks adalahmembentuk an association (linkage) which facilitates policy objectives can be realized as a result of a government activity. Lester and Stewart cited by Winarno, explained that the implementation of the policy are:

"Implementation of policies is seen in a broad sense is a legal administration tool where various actors, *organization*, Procedures and techniques that work together to implement policies in order to achieve the desired effect or purpose "(Lester and Stewart in Winarno, 2012: 101-102).

So the implementation of the actions carried out olehPemerintah to achieve the goal that has been set in a keputusankebijakan. But the government in making policies must also be mengkajiterlebih first whether these policies may impact burukatau not for the community. It is intended that a policy tidakbertentangan with much less harm public policy masyarakat. Implementasi according Nugroho untuk mengimplementasikannya there are two options, namely direct dalam bentuk implement programs and through policy formulation derivatives or turunan dari policy (Nugroho, 2012: 158). Therefore, implementasi kebijakan described by Nugroho are two options,

Performance can be measured policy implementation success rate if-and-only-if the size and purpose of the policy is realistic with the socio-cultural fabricated at the level of policy implementation. Second, Resource The success of the policy implementation process is highly dependent on the ability to utilize the available resources. Humans are the most important resource in defining the success of the implementation process. But beyond the human resources, other resources that need to be taken into account also the financial resources and the resource is time. Third, Characteristics of Implementing Agencies The focus on implementing agencies include formal organizations and informal organizations that will be involved in the implementation of public kebijakann. This is very important because the performance of policy implementation (public) will be very much influenced by the characteristics of the right and fit in with the executing agency. Fourth, Attitude / tendency (Disposition) The Executor Acceptance or rejection of the (agent) implementers will very much influence the success or failure of public policy implementation performance. It is very likely to occur because of the policies implemented is not the result formulations local residents who know very well the problems and issues that they feel. But the implementation of policies that will implementor is the policy "from above" (top-down), which is very likely the decision maker never knows (not even able to touch) needs, desires, or wants to solve the problems of citizens. Fifth, Inter-Organizational Communication and Implementation Activities Coordination is a powerful mechanism in the implementation of public policy. The better the coordination of communication between the parties involved in a process of implementation, the assumption errors will be very small to happen. And vice versa. Sixth, Environmental Economic, Social, and Political, Social, economic, political and not conducive to a ringleader of the failure of policy implementation performance. Therefore, efforts to implement the policy should also pay attention kekondufikan external environmental conditions.

According to Edward (in Agustino, 2016: 137-141), the following are variables that can affect public policy implementation: The first variable that affects the success of the implementation of a policy, according to George C. Edward III, is communication. Communication, he said further, determine the success of the objectives of the effective implementation happens if the decision makers already know what they will do. There are three indicators that can be used (or used) in measuring the success of the communication variables, namely: first, Transmission;

distribution of good communication can lead to a good implementation anyway. Often what happens in the distribution of communications is misconception (miscommunication), it disebabkan because communication has been through several levels of bureaucracy, so that what is expected is distorted in the street. Second, Clarity; communications received by the policy implementers (street-level-bureuacrats) must be clear and unambiguous (not ambiguous / unambiguous). Ambiguity message does not necessarily preclude the implementation of policies, at some level, the implementers need flexibility in implementing the policy. But on another level it will actually distorts the goals to be achieved by policies that have been set. Third, Consistency; commands given in the implementation of a communication must be consistent and clear (to be implemented or executed). Because if the command is given frequent changes, it can cause confusion for implementers in the field.

Variable or second factor affecting the success of the implementation of a policy is a resource. Resources are more important things, according to Edward III, in implementing the policy. Indicators of resource consists of several elements: first, Staff; The main resources for policy implementation is the staff. Failure is often the case in policy implementation one of them due to stafyang insufficient, inadequate or incompetent in their field. Increasing the number of staff and implementor only insufficient, but also the adequacy of staff with the necessary skills and abilities that need (incompetent and incapable) in implementing the policy or carry out the desired task by the policy itself. Second, Information; in implementing the policy, information has two forms: first information related to how to implement the policy. Implementer should know what should they run when they are given an order to take action. Both information regarding compliance data from the executor of the laws and regulations that have been established. Implementor must know whether the other people involved in the implementation of the policy comply with the law. Third, Authority; in general should be formal authority so that commands can be executed. The authority is the authority or legitimacy for the executive in carrying out the policies set by politics. When the authority was nil, then the strength of the implementor eyes of the public is not legitimate, so as to frustrate the process of policy implementation. But in another context, when the formal authority exists, it often goes wrong in seeing the effectiveness of the authority. On the one hand, the authority is required in pelaksanaan effectiveness of policy

implementation; but on the other hand, the effectiveness will recede menakala distorted by the executive authority for its own sake or for the sake of the group. Fourth, Amenities; physical facilities is also an important factor in policy implementation. Implementor may have sufficient staff, know what to do, and have the authority to carry out its duties, but without the support facilities (infrastructure), the implementation of the policy will not succeed.

The third variable affecting the level of success of the implementation of public policies, for George C. Edward III was disposition. Disposition or attitude of policy implementation is the third important factor in the approach regarding the implementation of a public policy. If the implementation of a policy to be effective, the policy implementers not only to know what will be done, but must have the ability to carry it out, so in practice it does not happen bias. The important things that need to be observed in the variable disposition by George C. Edward III is first, Disposition effect; disposition or attitude of the implementers will pose real obstacles to the implementation of the policy when there is no implementing personnel policies desired by top officials. Therefore, the selection and appointment of executive personnel policy should be people who have a dedication to policies that have been established; more specifically to the interests of the citizens. Second, Make arrangements bureaucracy (Staffing the bureaucracy); policy implementation should be seen in terms of bureaucratic regulation. This refers to the appointment and removal of bureaucratic staff in accordance with the capacity, capability and competence. In addition bureaucratic arrangement also leads to the formation of an optimal system of public service, personnel assessment work, to methods of bypassing personnel. Third, Incentive; Edward stated that one of the suggested techniques to overcome the problem of the tendency of the executive is to manipulate incentives. By adding a profit or a particular fee probably will be the driving factor that makes the policy implementers carry out orders well. This is done in an effort to satisfy personal interests (self-interest) or organization. The fourth variable, according to Edward III, which affect the success rate of public policy implementation is a bureaucratic structure. There are two characteristics that can boost the performance of a bureaucratic structure / organization towards the better is: Creating Standard Operating Prosedures (SOPs) are more flexible. SOPs are a routine activity which allows the employee (or implementing policies / bureaucrats) to carry out activities on a daily basis in accordance with the

standards established (or minimum standards required for citizens). Fragmentation implement, in order to spread the responsibility of different events, activities or programs on several units that correspond to their respective fields.

Street Vendors or abbreviated PKL is the work of the most obvious and important in most cities in developing countries. But its existence has always questioned the Government for several reasons, namely: the use of public space by street vendors not to function, PKL make layout becomes chaotic, where street vendors are not in accordance with the vision of the area that the aspects of cleanliness, beauty and neatness of the city. PKL can be called as a safety valve to cover part of the unemployment problem, but on the other hand many people are complaining about them for disturbing public order. According to Suyanto (2013), conceptually, Street Vendor in question is actually the traders running their business within a certain time period by using the means or equipment which easily mangled or moved, and often use public facilities land as a place of business. Meanwhile, according to Suripto (2017), PKL is defined as an individual or a group of people who sell place undue trotoar- most prevalent in large road pavement or in jalurhijau that should not have intended to sell. Mc Gee and Yeung (in Marshush and Kurniawati, 2013) said bahwaaktivitas vendors will not be separated from the two actors that street vendors and consumers themselves.

As quoted dariSoetandyo (2008: 91) that: "the street vendors (PKL) who peddle their wares in various angles kotasesungguhnya are groups of people who belong to marginalized and powerless. Said to be marginal, because they are excluded from the average flow of city life and even corrupted by the progress of the city itself. While said to be helpless, because they usually are not affordable and not protected by law, the bargaining position (bargaining) was weak, and often become the object of control and regulation of the city that often repressive. Street Vendors or abbreviated PKL is the term given to the hawkers who use carts. This term is often interpreted as such because there jumlahkakedagangannya five. Five feet are two feet merchants plus three " cheaper than buying in the store. Capital and costs are small, so often invite traders who want to start a business with little capital or economically disadvantaged people are usually set up businesses around their homes. Of these terms referred to above so that street vendors are business activities conducted traders placed the empty space in the roadside such as sidewalks, parks and other businesses that do not belong.

Management and Development street vendors (PKL) According Probolinggo Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendors, every street vendors are prohibited: first, conducting activities within Town Square. second, conducts its business activities in the street, sidewalk, street median, median and / or public facilities. third, carries on business in the area of traffic rules. fourth, conducting business by establishing a place of business that are semi-permanent or permanent. fifth, conduct business activities that cause harm others regarding cleanliness, beauty, order, tranquility, security and comfort Sixth, using the land exceeds the provisions permitted by the Mayor. Seventh, move and / or move a license without knowledge and permission of the mayor. According Probolinggo Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendor, any Street Vendors must have a permit. Here is the explanation: Every street vendors who will conduct business activities must obtain permission dari Walikota. Mayor or officials who ditunjuk berwenang give license to permohonan yang filed by Street Vendors, To obtain the permit referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, Street Vendors Limawajib meet the following requirements: first, Every street vendors prior to conducting its business in a location that telah ditentukan must apply in writing to the Mayor or Pejabat yang appointed. Second, Attach a photocopy of identity card (KTP) by 2 (two): Mention the types of businesses that are traded / sold, and Signed statement could comply with applicable regulations. Permit referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be valid for one year and dapat diperpanjang back, Extension permit referred to in paragraph (4) shall be 1 (one) month before the period of validity of the license expires.

According Probolinggo Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendors, every street vendors who violate will get penalized. Here is the explanation: first, Administrative sanctions, Administrative sanctions for violations of the Regulation can be penangguhan perpanjangan permits and street vendors license revocation, suspension of the extension referred to in paragraph (1) shall be imposed if yang bersangkutan violates the provisions of Article 5, and has been given a written warning three (3) consecutive kaliberturut, Subject to revocation if the person concerned did not heed the warning tertulis sebagaimana referred to in paragraph (2); If the sanction of revocation of permit referred to in paragraph (3) has been imposed then, the Head of the Civil Service reserves the right to carry out the forced

demolition against pedagang yang keep doing business. Penal provisions Any person who violates the provisions of Article 5 threatened with imprisonment of 3 (three) months or a maximum fine of Rp. 5.000.000, - (five million rupiah). Crime referred to in paragraph (1) is an offense.

The population of the town of Probolinggo end of 2017 the registration of the population, according to the Department of Population and Civil Registration amounted to 235 440 inhabitants. In terms of citizenship, only 0.03 percent or 73 souls were foreign nationals (foreigners) of the total population of the town of Probolinggo. Population density is the number of inhabitants per square kilometer. In 2017, the population density of Probolinggo City of 4155.31 people per square km. Mayangan sub-district is a district that has the largest population density compared to four other districts in the amount of 7376.07 people per square km. Conversely, District Kedopak a district that with the lowest population density of only 2533.55 people per square km. The gender, the number of female citizen in 2017 more than the male population as many as 118 553 people (50.35%). As for the number of resident foreigners, the number of males as many as 45 people (61.64%) and the female population as many as 28 people (38.36%). Based on the age group, the number of people at most were in the age range 15-19 years as many as 20 057 people (8.52%) and the least is located in the age range of 70-74 years as many as 3,920 people (1.66%) , The entire facility infrastructure is both physical and non-physical purposely built by governments or individuals to support the implementation of community activities. Infrastructure development is an important thing that procurement should be expedited because they relate to the basic needs of everyday people in the social and economic sphere. The road is one of the facilities / primary means in supporting any community activities. According to the government authorities are divided into 3 groups of state roads, provincial roads and city roads. The length of roads in the town of Probolinggo reached 222.15 km paved road that consists of 22.04 km (9.92%) and the country roads 199.11 km (89.63%) urban roads. When viewed under the circumstances, the entire country roads in good condition. As for the condition of city roads, along 161.82 km (81.27%) in good condition to moderate and 37.29 km (18.73%) is damaged to badly damaged. When viewed by the class, a country road in the town of Probolinggo is a Class I roads and city streets is a third class road. From interviews conducted by researchers, Head of Interior Department of Cooperatives, Micro, Trade and Industry said that:

"..... Ukurun herein may be defined as any action undertaken by DKUPP in building and managing street vendors in the city of Probolinggo. While the goal here is to provide a solution to the illegal street vendors or street vendors who violate the regional regulation. These regulations do gradually, starting from reviewing the site, apply for a permit to the local SKPD, then we can further melakukan PKL arrangement. We very difficult if we have to directly provide socialization of this law to the vendors themselves. So we're looking duluh respected figures in these locations, and request the assistance figures to accompany socialization

"(Interview with Mr. Rindra Hermawan ST, Head of Interior in DKUPP Office, Tuesday, December 11, 2018, at 10:00 am in Kota Probolinggo).

From interviews conducted by researchers, Head of Market UPTD Department of Cooperatives, Micro, Trade and Industry, the city of Probolinggo states that:

"The size ya how Probolinggo Municipal Government by way of implementing this legislation can help to increase the prosperity of the street vendors. For the purpose ya later Probolinggo Municipality can provide a clean, safe, and nyaman for street vendors are still selling in places that are not allowed to sell. We are a technical implementation, so in practice yes will help socialize the law is that where these laws have also been set by DKUPP. Barriers yes on time at the location, there are many street vendors who do not want to be disciplined and removed. PKL it most wants to win themselves, and can not be invited to cooperate

"(Interview with Mr. Abdullah, S.Sos.MM, Head of Market UPTD DKUPP Office, Tuesday, December 11, 2018, at 10:00 am in Kota Probolinggo).

From interviews conducted by researchers, Head of Operations and Control of Civil Service Police Unit Kota Probolinggo states that:

"..... The size of these policies is how businesses of all SKPD involved in carrying out their duties, such as municipal police Kota Probolinggo as enforcement of regulations. The purpose of this policy is clear, namely

to provide a location for the illegal street vendors in the city of Probolinggo so that it no longer violates the rules that have been created. Implementation guidance and arrangement for this policy is not easy. Because of this law directly related to the public interest such as public convenience and security vendors. The most difficult was if giving directions to street vendors, so we siasati to ask for help on the street vendors around the existing character location "(Interview with Mr. Hendra Kusuma, SH, Head of Operations and Control in the Office of Civil Service Police Unit, on Thursday, December 13th, 2018, 11:00 am in Kota Probolinggo).

From interviews conducted by researchers, Street Vendor states that:

"..... I as traders sell ya wants everything here can be safely, because we find sustenance only from selling. The hope is this place so much the better, officers also arbitrarily evicted dak "(Interview with Mr. Hanan, street vendors on Jl. Dr. Soetomo, Saturday, December 15, 2018, at 16:00 pm in Kota Probolinggo).

From interviews conducted by researchers, the Society of Creative Merchants Square (PPKL) states that:

". We as an organization that houses PKL, so we hope that the purpose of the implementation of this regulation is creating economic opportunities for vendors with how to organize and build street vendors and provide a strategic place at the same time that does not break the rules. The size of the implementation of this law the Government could provide an example for vendors in addition to the location in the town of Probolinggo, how to create the correct location "(Interview with Mr. Alif, Chairman of the Society PPKL at Home Chairman PPKL, Friday, December 14, 2018, 19:00 pm in Kota Probolinggo).

From interviews conducted by researchers, users Highways states that:

"..... In my opinion yes size of this policy of the Government of the capital is able to do something for the betterment of the street vendors, especially for the

location of street vendors. At least can fix the location of street vendors that already exist today. The goal is to beautify the location of street vendors, especially in the area of the town of Probolinggo, because I think the citizens of the town of Probolinggo also hope really if there is a market or merchant location regulated and orderly "(Interview with Mr. Rosikin, User Highway Road, Sunday, December 16, 2018, at 17:00 pm in Kota Probolinggo).

From interview above can be concluded that, Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors actually quite realistic to be implemented in the city of Probolinggo. Kota Probolinggo require regulations relating to the formation and structuring of street vendors, so that the presence of these vendors will not interfere with everyday activities of people. The size of this law can be the value of how big a role as well as the related SKPD in the implementation of development and control of street vendors in the city of Probolinggo. While the goal is to overcome the negative effects caused by the presence of illegal vendors (violate the law). The solution contained in this legislation is in the form of guidance to the illegal street vendors (ie providing socialization of this Regulation) and the arrangement of the location for the illegal street vendors (ie provide a new location for the illegal street vendors). For its implementation, each SKPD related, namely Jakarta Cooperative, Micro, Trade and Industry, Civil Service Police Unit, and the District of Kota Probolinggo participate actively in accordance with their respective duties. As for the obstacles encountered in the implementation of which the majority of the illegal street vendors is very difficult to work with, especially when you want to move to a new location. The vendors argued that the new location is not profitable for them, so occasionally related SKPD mangajak influential figures in the area to help disseminate this law.

From interviews conducted by researchers, Head of Interior Department of Cooperatives, Micro, Trade and Industry said that:

"..... If we heck is appropriate, because in many areas that take care DKUPP market, levies etc. related to street vendors Probolinggo city. For DKUPP personnel serving in the field to review the location is enough, we use the personnel of the previous policy, so baseball is a problem in

the number of personnel. That we can budget for this from Probolinggo City budget, and I think personally the existing budget for the implementation of this policy is sufficient. DKUPP Probolinggo City kok operational vehicles, we have a car to go to the location of street vendors, all for the transport of goods - goods that dibutuhkan. By the time, we've been trying to optimally match the specified time. I think enough "(Interview with Mr. Rindra Hermawan ST, Head of Interior in DKUPP Office, Tuesday, December 11, 2018,

From interviews conducted by researchers, Head of Market UPTD Department of Cooperatives, Micro, Trade and Industry, the city of Probolinggo states that:

".... Yes, it is appropriate. DKUPP indeed this task, helping to improve the economy of the informal sector. I think of the number of officials already enough, there is already their share in DKUPP. Budgetary resources from the budget. I think it is enough, yet we are with the budget amount obtained can give a new tent and the other - the other street vendors. If the facility does UPTD this market there are two motors, the usefulness yes to review the market each day, two motors also enough really. DKUPP very utilize the time available yes in my opinion, so far there have been several locations also street vendors who are empowered "(Interview with Mr. Abdullah, S.Sos.MM, Head of Market UPTD DKUPP DKUPP Office, Tuesday, December 11 2018, at 10:00 am in Kota Probolinggo).

From interviews conducted by researchers, Head of Operations and Control of Civil Service Police Unit Kota Probolinggo states that:

".... It is appropriate that the municipal police in the town of Probolinggo yes, my team can already specialized training in handling of PKL. If for employees is enough here, but for the

executive on the field is still lacking, we can only turunin 10 personnel from the first team, at most two team ya 20. Although street vendors can even be more and more violent than we are but I think It is enough. Budget we can from the budget, and I think that is enough to curb yes. Facilities and infrastructure enough for us, would have asked for much less. Truck there is one, there are three members of the operational cars, motorcycles No 5. If the municipal police to stay execution anyway, we are not ever given a certain time limit of DKUPP as the department is coordinating with us, but we certainly finish as soon as possible "(Interview with Mr. Hendra Kusuma, SH,

From interviews conducted by researchers, the Society of Creative Merchants Square (PPKL) states that:

"..... If for officers ready to help from PPKL Probolinggo, no. The numbers there are about 9 people were ready. 9 people enough to help municipal police Kota Probolinggo, because then there is also a relief officers from the District. PPKL not cooperate with the government, so the budget obtained yes of cash collected. But if the budget in may for instance, that of the budget in my opinion "(Interview with Mr. Alif, Chairman of the Society PPKL at Home Chairman PPKL, Friday, December 14, 2018, 19:00 pm in Kota Probolinggo).

From interviews conducted by researchers, users Highways states that:

"..... I've seen there are some local residents who took part in curbing it. What I saw was enough anyway, although not many people who helped ya "(Interview with Mr. Rosikin, User Highway Road, Sunday, December 16, 2018, at 17:00 pm in Kota Probolinggo).

From the interview above can be concluded that the human resources involved in the implementation of the Regional Regulation No. 8 Year

2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors was appropriate and sufficient. This is evidenced from the results of interviews, all the informants agree that HR is in conformity with their respective fields and they have had enough with the amount of available human resources. Department of Cooperatives, Micro, Trade and Industry, in which there is the field of Technical Services Unit in charge of the field of management, service and maintenance market in an efficient, effective and accountable in order to create an orderly market, orderly, safe, clean, healthy and empowered. Civil Service Police Unit serving as enforcement legislation in order to create conditions conducive Probolinggo City area, to support the smooth development of the region. Traders Society of Creative Fields assists the Department of Cooperatives, Micro, Trade and Industry as well as the Civil Service Police Unit to disseminate laws to street vendors and assist in the implementation of Regulation (policing PKL). Local residents also exist that help the process of controlling the street vendors. Budgetary resources used in the implementation of this regulation is sufficient and the budget comes from Probolinggo City budget. This is evidenced from the results of interviews, all informants agreed that the budgetary resources used by the relevant SKPD that DKUPP and municipal police originated from APBD Kota Probolinggo. As with the PPKL, for not including the SKPD budget resources derived from cash each.

Sumber power facilities and infrastructure used in expediting the process of the implementation of this regulation is sufficient. This is evidenced from the results of the interview, the informants agree that the facilities and infrastructure resources that are owned by the relevant SKPD is enough. DKUPP have an operational car and two motorcycles. Municipal police has one truck and one car operations. The resources allotted time in the process deploy this regulation is sufficient. This is evidenced from the results of the interview, the informant agreed that that resource is enough time given for the implementation of the regulation. If it is associated with the relocation, the time available is not enough. Relocation means providing a new location for the illegal street vendors, while providing new location took longer because they have to conduct site surveys, permission to local SKPD, and coaching to vendors themselves. the characteristics of the implementing agencies involved in the Regional Regulation No. deploy 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors are appropriate. This is evidenced from the results of interviews, all the good informant of the relevant SKPD and society (PPKL, street vendors, and the road users) agreed that the

implementing agency ie SKPD characteristics associated with this legislation is in conformity with their respective fields. Characteristics of appropriate implementing agencies, making the implementation process went smoothly and orderly regulation. This is necessary in order to avoid a clash between street vendors by implementing, considering this legislation with regard to the general public. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors are appropriate. This is evidenced from the results of interviews, all the good informant of the relevant SKPD and society (PPKL, street vendors, and the road users) agreed that the implementing agency ie SKPD characteristics associated with this legislation is in conformity with their respective fields. Characteristics of appropriate implementing agencies, making the implementation process went smoothly and orderly regulation. This is necessary in order to avoid a clash between street vendors by implementing, considering this legislation with regard to the general public. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors are appropriate. This is evidenced from the results of interviews, all the good informant of the relevant SKPD and society (PPKL, street vendors, and the road users) agreed that the implementing agency ie SKPD characteristics associated with this legislation is in conformity with their respective fields. Characteristics of appropriate implementing agencies, making the implementation process went smoothly and orderly regulation. This is necessary in order to avoid a clash between street vendors by implementing, considering this legislation with regard to the general public. and the road users) agreed that the implementing agency ie SKPD characteristics associated with this legislation is in conformity with their respective fields. Characteristics of appropriate implementing agencies, making the implementation process went smoothly and orderly regulation. This is necessary in order to avoid a clash between street vendors by implementing, considering this legislation with regard to the general public. and the road users) agreed that the implementing agency ie SKPD characteristics associated with this legislation is in conformity with their respective fields. Characteristics of appropriate implementing agencies, making the implementation process went smoothly and orderly regulation. This is necessary in order to avoid a clash between street vendors by implementing, considering this legislation with regard to the general public. and the road users) agreed that the implementing agency ie SKPD characteristics associated with this legislation is in conformity with their respective fields. Characteristics of appropriate implementing agencies, making the implementation process went smoothly and orderly regulation. This is necessary in order to avoid a clash between street vendors by implementing, considering this legislation with regard to the general public.

From interviews conducted by researchers, Head of Interior Department of Cooperatives, Micro, Trade and Industry said that:

"Yeah is appropriate, in this policy all relevant authorities PKL contribute. Bylaw enforcement as the municipal police, the local sub-district as an institution. So yes it is appropriate. If the DKUPP itself has a team in the organization of street vendors, none of which help the market UPTD instituted policies to street vendors and local leaders to "(Interview with Mr. Hermawan ST Rindra, Head of Interior in DKUPP Office, Tuesday, December 11, 2018 , at 10:00 am in Kota Probolinggo).

From interviews conducted by researchers, Head of Market UPTD Department of Cooperatives, Micro, Trade and Industry, the city of Probolinggo states that:

". With an existing agency in regulation, I think it appropriate "(Interview with Mr. Abdullah, S.Sos.MM, Head of Market UPTD DKUPP DKUPP Office, Tuesday, December 11, 2018, at 10:00 am in Kota Probolinggo).

From interviews conducted by researchers, Head of Operations and Control of Civil Service Police Unit Kota Probolinggo states that:

"..... From SKPD relevant in this legislation, I think it appropriate. On my team also is appropriate, our members are already competent in the field "(Interview with Mr. Hendra Kusuma, SH, Head of Operations and Control in the Office of Civil Service Police Unit, Thursday, December 13, 2018, at 11.00 pm in the City Probolinggo).

From interviews conducted by researchers, Street Vendor states that:

"..... When executing the heck is appropriate, there are the usual municipal police here " (Interview with Mr. Hanan, street vendors on Jl. Dr. Soetomo, Saturday, December 15, 2018, at 16:00 pm in Kota Probolinggo).

From interviews conducted by researchers, the Society of Creative Merchants Square (PPKL) states that:

".... I think it is appropriate. We also used to be coordination with DKUPP Kota Probolinggo

Probolinggo city and municipal police

"(Interview with Mr. Alif, Chairman of the Society PPKL at Home Chairman PPKL, Friday, December 14, 2018, 19:00 pm in Kota Probolinggo).

From interviews conducted by researchers, users Highways states that:

"Municipal police certainly, DKUPP too. Local Government regulatory decision-maker must also "(Interview with Mr. Rosikin, User Highway Road, Sunday, December 16, 2018, at 17:00 pm in Kota Probolinggo).

implementers Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors own initiative to care for the environment in selecting the location for street vendors. They will assess and analyze first the old location does disturb road users and violates the Local Regulation, if it bothers then that will be controlled. They also looked at whether the new location has a bigger business opportunities than the old location. And the last they see the environment at the location of street vendors, whether the future can harm the environment or not. This is necessary for the relocation of illegal street vendors do not necessarily forcibly, but also provide the right solution and benefit both parties, namely the Government and the vendors themselves. The authors of both internal and external parties already participate actively in the process of implementation of the Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors was appropriate and sufficient. This is evidenced from the results of interviews, all informants agreed that internal party consisting of DKUPP and municipal police as well as external parties consisting of street vendors, PPKL, and residents in surrounding locations work together in implementing this Regulation. Internal party tupoksinya in charge in accordance with this law, while PPKL, community, and the vendors themselves help the process of implementing this law well-socialized socialization, restructuring and relocation.

Communication and coordination in the implementation of the Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors is good. This is evidenced from the results of interviews, all informants agreed that communications made between SKPD related, namely DKUPP and municipal police are good. As well as coordination between SKPD related, already well underway. In addition to inter SKPD,

communications made by SKPD related to PPKL and related PKL dissemination and implementation schedule notifications This regulation has been running smoothly. Despite the occasional street vendors feel the time notification of the implementation process a lot less. economic, social, and political influence in the implementation of the Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors. This is evidenced from the results of interviews, all the informants agree that the economic, social, and political influence because it is directly related to the implementation of this law. The condition is also used as a reference for related SKPD in deciding what things to do and do not need to be done. Especially in the choice of location is not solely based on beauty alone but there are other factors which PKL own economic and social residents around the site.

Factors supporting the implementation of the Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors is good communication patterns. This is because the pattern of communication between SKPD SKPD related and linked to PKL the success of this regulation can be realized. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factors deploy Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring street vendors are implementing the policy stance. This is due to the attitude of the implementing less assertive and feel wary of street vendors who reasoned been given permission by one of Parliament. So some vendors were clearly violated, do not get penalized. PKL like mushrooms, will always grow in places that are close to many consumers, even if they are an area that is prohibited by the Government (Siswadi, 2014). No wonder we see a lot of vendors on the roadside near schools, universities, offices, shopping centers, and also in the recreation area. PKL in Probolinggo not only from the city but also come from outside the town of Probolinggo. Some are using wheelbarrows, pickup, motorcycle modified, until the baskets that can be taken anywhere. They are also licensed and some are unlicensed. Where they sell also in accordance with the rules and not according to regulations. With the Local Regulation of Probolinggo City No. 8 Year 2011 Guidance and Planning On Street Vendors, is expected to provide solutions to minimize the negative impact on the existence of street vendors during this time. Based on the results of the implementation of the law is considered to be quite optimal. Although there are still some problems in the implementation of the control and regulation of street vendors. The following is a discussion based on the indicators and variables that influence. The performance of a policy can be

said to be successful if the size and purpose of the policy can actually be implemented as appropriate to the situation and conditions. Policies that do not have the size and purpose of the circumstances that exist, it will be difficult to realize in the field so that the implementation of the policy will not succeed. From the results, it can be concluded that the size of this law can be the value of how big a role as well as the related SKPD in the implementation of development and control of street vendors in the city of Probolinggo. While the goal is to overcome the negative effects caused by the presence of illegal vendors (violate the law). The solution contained in this legislation is in the form of guidance to the illegal street vendors (ie providing socialization of this Regulation) and the arrangement of the location for the illegal street vendors (ie provide a new location for the illegal street vendors).

Resources one of the most important indicators in the implementation of a policy. Resources in this study consisted of Human Resources, Resources Articles, and Resources Time. The success of the policy depends on the ability of the human resources involved in understanding and implementing these policies. If menginginkan a success then it shall involve the people who are competent in their fields. They must understand the content of the regulation, so that when it falls in the field they already know what they should do and what they should not do. Budgetary resources is an indicator that is vital for the implementation of a policy. This is because the more smoothly a budget it is expected more smoothly, implementation of the policy. Lack of budget funds in the implementation of a policy is one of the biggest factors causing the failure of the policy. Infrastructure resource is no longer merely an indicator of the success of the implementation of Government policy, but rather a need for the Department in the implementation and the need for society as a receiver and user of the facilities and infrastructure of existing infrastructure, particularly in the city of Probolinggo. Time resources are indicators related to the implementation of a policy schedule. The function of planning schedule for the implementation of a policy which does not coincide or overlap with other policy implementation, sehingga can be implemented to the fullest. From the results, it can be concluded that human resources, budgetary resources, and deploy the resources of time in Probolinggo City Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors was appropriate and sufficient. This is evidenced from the results of interviews, all the informants agree that HR is in conformity with their respective fields and they have had enough

with the amount of available human resources. From interviews for budgetary resources used by the related local government offices in the implementation of this regulation comes from the budget of the city of Probolinggo, informants also agreed that budget resources given are sufficient. From interviews for facilities and infrastructure resources used in expediting the process of implementation of this law, the informant also agree that the facilities and infrastructure resources that are owned by the relevant SKPD is enough.

The implementing agency in the implementation of policies involving formal and informal organizations. Characteristics of the implementing agency and appropriately can affect the successful implementation of a policy. In the implementation of the Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors in Kota Probolinggo required strict enforcement agencies, disciplines, and also good at communicating. Decisive in terms curb illegal street vendors, disciplined in carrying out the tasks, and good at communicating in terms of socialization laws to street vendors. From the results, it can be concluded that the characteristics of the implementing agencies involved in the implementation of this regulation is appropriate. This is evidenced from the results of interviews, all the good informant of the relevant SKPD and society (PPKL, street vendors, and the road users) agreed that the implementing agency ie SKPD characteristics associated with this legislation is in conformity with their respective fields. The initiative is an indicator which is owned by the executive when it was directly at the site of implementation of a policy. Initiatives in the implementation of the Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendor is an executive in charge of the initiative immediately and look at the situation and conditions in the locations of the problems of development and structuring of illegal street vendors. As for participatory executing an attitude indicator that should be owned by implementing a policy. Participation in the implementation of the Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors not only from internal parties but also from external parties. Participatory internal parties in question are related SKPD active role in the implementation of the regulation. While participatory external parties in question is the active role of the parties is not included as PPKL related local government offices and residents around the site. From the results, it can be concluded that the executor of Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring

Street Vendors own initiative to care for the environment in selecting the location for street vendors and also take an active role in the implementation. This is evidenced from the results of the interview, that SKPD concerned will assess and analyze first the old location does disturb road users and violates the Provincial Regulations if it bothers then that will be controlled and will look for a new location so that the illegal street vendors are no longer violating this regulation. From interviews for implementing participatory, all informants agreed that internal party consisting of DKUPP and municipal police as well as external parties consisting of street vendors, PPKL, and residents in surrounding locations work together in implementing this Regulation.

Communication and coordination are the indicators required in the implementation of a policy to be able to run properly and effectively. Communication done by implementing those policies must be consistent and uniform. As well as the coordination, the better coordination between the parties involved in the errors that occur in the process of implementation of the policy is getting smaller, and vice versa. Communication and coordination in the implementation of the Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors indispensable. Communication of information between internal and external parties consistent and uniform, making all related parties will understand what exactly is the purpose and objective of this regulation. A good coordination between all parties concerned, The law resulted in the implementation process goes well, smoothly and on time. Likewise, if the communication and coordination between all relevant parties was not good, then the success in the implementation of this regulation will not be achieved. From the results, it can be concluded that communication and coordination in the implementation of the Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors is good. This is evidenced from the results of interviews, all informants agreed that communication and coordination between SKPD related conducted simultaneously with external parties, namely PKL and PPKL is good and running well. then the success in the implementation of this regulation will not be achieved. From the results, it can be concluded that communication and coordination in the implementation of the Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors is good. This is evidenced from the results of interviews, all informants agreed that communication and coordination between SKPD related conducted simultaneously with external parties, namely PKL and

PPKL is good and running well. then the success in the implementation of this regulation will not be achieved. From the results, it can be concluded that communication and coordination in the implementation of the Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors is good. This is evidenced from the results of interviews, all informants agreed that communication and coordination between SKPD related conducted simultaneously with external parties, namely PKL and PPKL is good and running well.

Environmental Economic, Social and Political is the last indicator to consider in the implementation of a policy. Surrounding environment is not conducive cause the failure of a policy. So also with the economic, social, political and locations of the Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors must be conducive. Good economy, social life of mutual tolerance and peaceful political circumstances can make the atmosphere at the site of the implementation of this regulation to be safe, peaceful, and orderly. Favorable location can also make all parties involved were thinking clearly, can accept gracefully, so that the goals and success of the law can tercapai. Dari results, it can be concluded that the economic, social, and politically very influential in the implementation of the Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors. This is evidenced from the results of interviews, all the informants agree that the economic, social, and political influence because it is directly related to the implementation of this law.

III. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the implementation of Probolinggo City Regional Regulation No. 8 Year 2011 on Development and Structuring Street Vendors in Kota Probolinggo, it can be concluded that: Implementation of Probolinggo City Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendors in Kota Probolinggo considered to be optimal. It can be seen from the following indicators: Size and Objectives, implementation of the Regulation is in accordance with its objectives, resources, both human, budgetary and time constraints strongly supports the implementation of this policy, Characteristics of Implementing Agencies, implementers are very disciplined and resolute in supporting implementation of this policy, attitude / tendency (Disposition) the executor, implementers have the initiative in supporting the implementation of the Regulation,

Communication between the Organization and Implementation Activities, the pattern already established good communication and good coordination between implementing this policy, Environment Economic, Social, and Political, have been effective in supporting this policy. Factors that support the implementation of Probolinggo City Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendors is Resources Competent and Good Communication Patterns. While the factors that hinder the implementation of Probolinggo City Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendors is the attitude of the Implementing Policies. and politics, has been effective in supporting this policy. Factors that support the implementation of Probolinggo City Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendors is Resources Competent and Good Communication Patterns. While the factors that hinder the implementation of Probolinggo City Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendors is the attitude of the Implementing Policies. and politics, has been effective in supporting this policy. Factors that support the implementation of Probolinggo City Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendors is Resources Competent and Good Communication Patterns. While the factors that hinder the implementation of Probolinggo City Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendors is the attitude of the Implementing Policies. and politics, has been effective in supporting this policy. Factors that support the implementation of Probolinggo City Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendors is Resources Competent and Good Communication Patterns. While the factors that hinder the implementation of Probolinggo City Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2011 Concerning the Development and Structuring Street Vendors is the attitude of the Implementing Policies.

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