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THE EFFECT OF ENFORCEMENT OF MAYOR REGULATION NO. 888 OF 2012 ON STREET VENDORS' COMPLIANCE (PKL) IN BANDUNG KULON DISTRICT

[1*]Yunita Fourina Dewi, [2]Susilawati, [3]Ginanjar Wira Saputra
[1,2]Universitas Nurtanio Bandung, Jawa Barat, Indonesia
[3]Universitas Galuh, Ciamis, Jawa Barat, Indonesia
fourina.dewi@gmail.com, susilawati.s.sos.m.si@gmail.com, ginanjarwira@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the Effect of Enforcement of Major Regulation No. 888 of 2012 on Compliance with Street Vendors (PKL). The research method used a descriptive method with a quantitative approach, while the data collection technique was carried out by distributing questionnaires to several samples. The sample used was 85 people. From the results of the respondent's response variable (X) obtained a score of 3272 while variable (Y) obtained a score of 4608 from the results of the hypothesis test t_count 7.347 and t_table 1.988 then t_count> t_table so that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means the Enforcement of Major Regulation No. 888 of 2012 has an effect Against the Compliance of Street Vendors (PKL). Based on the coefficient of determination (KD), it is known that the achievement of the ability of the X variable affects the Y variable, namely 39.44%, while the remaining 60.56% is influenced by other variables that are not included. Suggestions in this study, especially Satpol PP personnel who apply regulations can be friendly and not arrogant in terms of taking action or imposing sanctions for street vendors who violate and are stubborn but be cooperative and it is also hoped that street vendors can follow the rules applied so that the beauty of the city of Bandung is maintained.

Keywords: Enforcement, Compliance, Street Vendors.

INTRODUCTION

Street vendors or street vendors are actors in the informal sector and are needed by the government indirectly.(Nurchana, 2018). According toThe Married (2020)There are organized groups in this sector (such as street vendors) who tend to have an entrepreneurial spirit, but in general the informal sector is always seen as a business with little capital which rarely makes a profit, with limited market access and also a low standard of living for its workers.

Apart from Indonesia, abroad, for example in America and Europe, street vendors or hawkers are also often found on shop verandas and busy public places.(Ariningsih, 2018). PKL according toMardiani et al., (2018)become a profession choice that is much sought after by most lower middle class people and urban/immigrant communities. Street vendors are growing and developing nowadays with only a small amount of capital needed without having to rent a shop and added to the factor of few jobs, making entrepreneurship and becoming a street vendor a choice that is mostly sought after(Marhaeni, 2020). Street Vendor Growth According toNurchana, (2018)While employment in big cities is growing, employment is dominated by

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the formal sector, namely fields that require skills and/or higher education. People who are not placed in the formal sector move to the informal sector.

This can also create inequality, especially regionally, because the formal sector is organized and basically uncontrolled/emergent compared to the informal sector. Therefore, street vendors often cause problems in each region/city.(Mardiani et al., 2018). In line with the opinionAriningsih, (2018)The implementation of the formal sector is also regulated by more detailed regulations, starting from business law, licensing and regional planning. On the other hand, the informal sector seems to be a common phenomenon that cannot be avoided. The location of the informal sector is often visible and not far from the formal sector(Juanita, 2019).

According toPranasatrya (2019)The problem of street vendors is often interesting to study. Street vendors are often controversial in various circles, both in society and government. The existence of street vendors is always associated with order and eviction. Various efforts to order by state authorities often end in disputes between traders. Not infrequently, entrepreneurs hold demonstrations with other elements of society, which always end in chaos and violence. So it is very difficult to create order ((Nurchana, 2018).

The phenomenon of street vendors is a social phenomenon. In general, several characteristics can be associated with street vendors, although in some areas these characteristics may not apply.(Prasetyo, 2019). Relevant characteristics are doing business in a place that does not match its name, no official business permit issued by an authorized agency, high mobility (easy movement following consumer aggregation), direct service to end consumers, low discipline towards the law, very pragmatic tendency in considering the law.(Marhaeni, 2020).

PKL according toSon & Fun (2021)is a social phenomenon with contradictory social implications. The activities of street vendors always change the function of public spaces, for example changing or even damaging the function of sidewalks, especially for pedestrians. In additionAugusta (2021)explains Street vendors also often cause negative impacts on environmental sanitation and public health, for example the emergence and accumulation of liquid and solid waste. Street vendors who sell food and drinks actually throw their trash anywhere, another example is that traders open their stalls near green areas, both trees and parks, which of course can interfere with the growth of plants and trees around them.(Nurchana, 2018).

On the other hand, street vendors are informal economic activists and should not be stopped. On the other hand, street vendors must be defeated because they can help reduce unemployment, meet the needs of the lower middle class, and even help increase local revenue (PAD), although not too significant.(Juanita, 2019). The problems associated with the existence of illegal street vendors are a latent social symptom considering the need to do business for people who do not have access to the formal sector and/or for urban migrants who need income.(Katili & Kaluku, 2020). Thus, it can be said that street vendors are an alternative to overcome the problem of lack of formal employment opportunities.

Obtaining decent work and a decent living, including informal economic activities involving street vendors, is a constitutional right of citizens guaranteed by Article 27(2) of the 1945 Constitution. The formal sector is used to accommodate the workforce.(Abdussamad et al., 2022). In this case, the state has a role to play and participate, because the state as the rule of law that defends the welfare state is essentially responsible for the welfare of its

citizens.(Wibowo, 2018). The existence of street vendors on the roads throughout the Bandung Kulon District area is worthy of being organized because in addition to the increasing number, the concern of street vendors about organizing a clean environment is also still very minimal. The following is a recapitulation of street vendors in the Bandung Kulon District:

Table 1 Street Vendors (PKL) in West Bandung District

No.	Trading Area	Number of street vendors
1	Caringin	53
2	Cibuntu	43
3	The Cijerah	170
4	Cigondewah Kaler	67
5	South Cigondewah	76
6	The Grace of Cigondewah	45
7	Gempol Sari	5
8	Muncang Food Stall	42
Amount		501

Source: West Bandung District 2021

Based on Table 1 above, it shows that the number of street vendors in Bandung Kulon District has a high growth rate and has occupied locations throughout the Bandung Kulon District. Therefore, it is necessary to organize and empower street vendors, so that the existence of street vendors does not disturb the beauty and public order.

The Bandung City Government has issued Mayor Regulation No. 888 of 2012 on Implementation Guidelines for Bandung City Regional Regulation No. 04 of 2011 on Arrangement and Development of Street Vendors, which means that the Bandung City Government acknowledges the existence of street vendors and has a strong desire to realize the beauty and order of the city without ignoring the interests and economic, social, and cultural rights of the street vendors themselves. In Bandung City, especially in the Bandung Kulon area, the local police have taken action against violations of laws and regulations on street vendors. In addition, the Bandung City Government has also demonstrated the regulation and leadership of street vendors in this decade. As stipulated in the Land Use of Bandung City, where the characteristics and classification of street vendors are the characteristics and classification of street vendors in Part 2 of Street Vendors.

Street vendors working in Bandung City have not experienced significant changes. While some potholes can be cleaned by street vendors, street vendors can be found in other places on the street. Such as in the areas of Jl. Ahmad Yani, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman and on the main roads around the city where many street vendors still use the sidewalks that are used as pedestrian paths. The Bandung City Government, especially the West Bandung Regency, supervises street vendors operating on these roads. This check is mandatory because street vendors sell in prohibited areas.

Handling of street vendors requires a firm attitude from the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in taking action against street vendors who violate the rules. In enforcing these regional regulations, Satpol PP officers really need to be equipped with complete facilities and infrastructure, especially special transportation vehicles to transport all equipment and

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merchandise for violators of the rules. Thus, it is hoped that street vendors can comply with existing regulations and have a deterrent effect.

Regional Regulation (Perda) is a type of legislation and part of the national legal system based on Pancasila. Its mission is very strategic, namely as a political tool to implement regional autonomy and assistance tasks based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the Regional Government Law. Because of its very important function, it is important to ensure that all levels of society follow and obey it.

The concept of enforcing regional regulations on street vendors is explored in the Law based on three approaches, namely: (1) Law enforcement must implement laws that can be fully implemented (full implementation concept) so that all underlying legal norms are fully complied with; (2) Law enforcement must implement laws that can be fully enforced (fully-enforceable concept), therefore the general concept must be limited by formal law to protect individual interests; and (3) law enforcers must understand the law that can actually be enforced (actual enforcement concept), as a result of which formal law enforcement requires discretion that includes the limits of legal provisions.

According toSoekanto (2011), rule enforcement must pay attention to 5 aspects, namely: Certainty of rules. Rules must be enforced and enforced, everyone wants rules to be enforced against concrete events, which rules must be applied to every event that occurs. So basically there is no deviation. Benefits When implementing and enforcing rules, one must also consider the benefits and benefits for society. Because the rules are actually made for the benefit of society (the people). Therefore, the implementation and enforcement of rules must be beneficial to society. Do not let the implementation and enforcement of rules that are detrimental to society, which ultimately cause unrest. Justice Justice is essentially based on two things, namely: a) the principle of equality, where everyone gets the same share; b) the principle of necessity when rules are applied to achieve comparable results. Reconciliation between the values of order and peace. The value of order is based on love while the value of tranquility is based on freedom. The matching pair of values is still abstract, it still has to be instantiated in the form of a method, in this case the rule method contains commands, abilities or prohibitions. The decision between the value of justice and the value of the certainty of the rules. There are three elements that need to be considered in the implementation of regulations, namely the purpose, suitability and fairness of the regulations. Justice is one of the objectives of the rules, and justice is relative because it often obscures other elements that are also important, namely the certainty of the rules. Based on the opinion above in Bandung Kulon District, Bandung City, the indicator of Regulation Enforcement is measured based on the Certainty of the rules, Benefit, Justice, Harmony and Factual conditions that result in quality regulation enforcement for street vendors in the Bandung Kulon District, Bandung City.

Obedience means being willing to obey orders, obey orders or rules, and discipline. Obedience means being obedient, obedient, submitting to teachings and rules. Obedience is a positive patient behavior to achieve therapeutic goals. Conformity is a form of human behavior that obeys previously established rules, provisions, procedures, and disciplines. According toPranasatrya (2019)There are six basic principles of compliance. These issues are involvement, social relationships, scarcity, repetition, social approval and authority. According to the principle of commitment and persistence, when we are committed to a position or action, it is

easier for us to comply with requests for something that is consistent with the previous position or action.(Daulima & Katili, 2019).

Based on research conducted byDavid G (2014), there are several dimensions or indicators of compliance, namely: Location status, where the more important the place given, the higher the fulfillment. This shows that prestige increases compliance. Personal responsibility, where the greater the personal responsibility, the greater the compliance. Legitimacy of the authority figure in this case, legitimacy can be interpreted as the extent to which society is willing to accept and acknowledge the authority, decisions and policies of the leader. The status of the authority figure can affect compliance. Support from colleagues, where compliance can be reduced if someone receives social support from friends who are not obedient. Proximity to the authority figure: The closer the distance of command to authority, the higher the level of compliance.

Based on the above opinion in Bandung Kulon District, Bandung City, the Compliance indicator is measured based on Location Status, Personal Responsibility, Legitimacy of the authority figure, Status of the authority figure, Support from other parties and Closeness to the authority figure which results in good compliance of street vendors in Bandung Kulon District, Bandung City.

Conceptual Framework

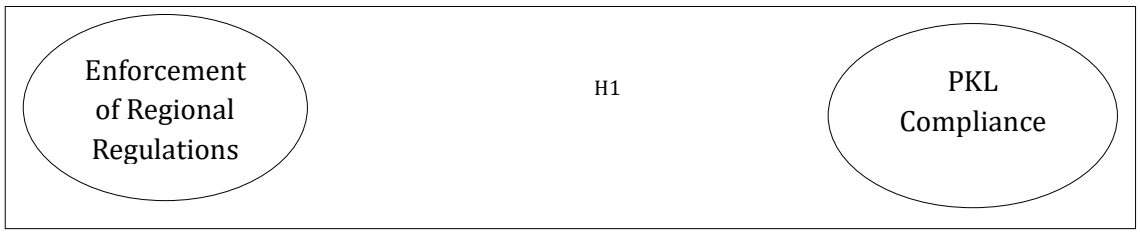


Figure 1. FrameworkConceptual

H1: There is an Influence of the Enforcement of Mayor Regulation No. 888 of 2012 on the Compliance of Street Vendors (PKL) in Bandung Kulon District, Bandung City.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study was conducted with a quantitative approach that aims to determine the causal relationship of variables. The sampling technique used in this study is Random Sampling. The reason for using this technique is the number of populations that are not known for certain(Kurniawati & Saputra, 2022).WithThis method only street vendors in the Bandung Kulon area of Bandung City and members of the Bandung Kulon Satpol PP can be used as samples. So not all populations have the same opportunity to be used as samples in this study. The sample used was 85 people. The measurement scale used in the questionnaire was a Likert scale with five answer options, ranging from 1: strongly disagree, to 5: strongly agree. The data obtained were then processed using multiple linear regression, with SPSS 20 software(Saputra et al., 2022). The measurement items for each of the research variables are as follows:

1. Enforcement of Regional Regulations is measured by a scale adapted from Soekanto (2011) which consists of 9 items.
2. PKL compliance is measured by a scale developed by David G (2014) which has 13 items.

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Table 2. Respondent Characteristics

Respondent characteristics	Percentage
Gender	
Man	64%
Woman	36%
Age	
21-30 years	27%
31-40 years	42%
Over 40 years	31%
Status	
Marry	82%
Single	18%
Education	
S2	0%
S1	0%
D1	1%
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	38%
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	46%
SD	15%

Source: Questionnaire Data, 2022

Data from 85 respondents showed that 54 were male and 31 were female.Thenbased on the age of the majority of respondents aged 31-40 years and had junior high school education with the largest number of respondents being 39 people.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Analysis

Resultsdescriptive analysis test of respondents' responses to the variables of Enforcement of Regulations and Compliance of Street Vendors are in the very good and good categories.

Table 3. Descriptive analysis

No	Variable	Average Score	Interpretation
1	*Enforcement of Regulations*	4.28	Very good
2	*PKL Compliance*	4.17	Good

Source: Data Processing, 2022

Validity and Reliability Test

Based on the survey of enforcement of regulations and PKL Compliance, the average validity test is above 1.988. If the validity standard value obtained is greater than 1.988 then the indicator can be declared valid. The reliability test is as follows:

Table 4. Reliability test

Variable	Reliability value	r-critical	Information
Enforcement of Regulations	0.906	0.6	Reliable
PKL Compliance	0.913	0.6	Reliable

Source:Data Processing, 2022

Simple Linear Regression Test

Table 5. Regr Test Results Simple Linear Essay

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	18,922	4.827		3.920	.000
	Enforcement of Regulations	.917	.125	.628	7,347	.000

a. Dependent Variable: PKL Compliance

Source: Processed Data, 2022

Decision-making :

OutputThe SPSS above provides a standardized beta value of Regulatory Enforcement in the Simple Linear Regression Test of 0.628 and is significant at 0.000, which means that Regulatory Enforcement affects PKL Compliance. The standardized beta coefficient value of 0.628 is the hypothesis value or path H1.

The results show that the t_count is 7.347 while looking at the t-table the degree of freedom is n-2 (85-2=83). So the t_table value is 1.988. Because the t_count value is greater than the t_table, Ho can be decided to be rejected. This means that by 0.628 there is a real and positive relationship (strong relationship) between Regulation Enforcement and Street Vendor Compliance.

The relationship between Regulation Enforcement and Street Vendor Compliance in Bandung Kulon District, Bandung City has been tested and is true at 0.628. So to find out the value of the influence of Regulation Enforcement on Street Vendor Compliance in Bandung Kulon District, Bandung City by using the coefficient of determination formula.

Influence ValueEnforcement of regulations with PKL Compliance in Bandung Kulon District, Bandung City is 39.44%. This influence value can be classified as sufficient influence while 60.56% is another variable that influences but is not studied.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study that have been described above produce several conclusions that the Enforcement of regulations has 5 dimensions with a score of 3272 for all dimensions in the very high category. This illustrates that Enforcement of regulations can be used as a tool to improve Street Vendor Compliance. Street Vendor Compliance in Bandung Kulon District, Bandung City has 6 dimensions with a score of 4608 for all dimensions in the high category. This illustrates that Street Vendor Compliance in Bandung Kulon District, Bandung City needs to be improved again. The Effect of Enforcement of Mayor Regulation No. 888 of 2012 on Street Vendor Compliance (PKL) in Bandung Kulon District, Bandung City is 0.628, so it can be categorized as a strong relationship with a positive direction, and Enforcement of Regulations is influenced by Street Vendor Compliance by 39.44% while 60.56% is another

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variable that influences but is not studied. The number of respondents is a deficiency in this study so it is recommended for further research to increase the number of respondents. Another thing that must be done is to add demographic data of respondents so that the research results can be grouped based on the demographics of respondents. This research should be conducted periodically every year.

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