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## Controlling Street Vendors in Minahasa Regency (Study on the Minahasa District Civil Service Police Unit)

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**Abstract:** *The purpose of this research is to describe the performance of the Civil Service Police Unit in Minahasa Regency in controlling street vendors in Minahasa Regency. The method used in this research is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The results showed that: 1). The socialization carried out by the government has not been carried out thoroughly, this can be seen from the community and traders who do not know the existing regulations and have never even participated in the socialization of this rule, then the location or area for selling the government has provided a location for street vendors to sell but that is an obstacle for traders, namely traders do not want to move because of lack of income to rent the space provided and also government action is still lacking, only to give warnings or reprimands to traders but no further action is taken. 2). There is no strict punishment for violating regulations by street vendors who continue to sell on the side of the road even though they have repeatedly received warnings from the SATPOL PP. So it can be concluded that the performance of Satpol PP has not been carried out properly or completely where street vendors still violate existing rules.*

**Keywords:** *performance, Civil Service Police, Control, Street vendors.*

### I. INTRODUCTION

The civil service police unit (SATPOL PP) is a supporting element for the tasks of the government, both district and city, in carrying out security and implementing district or city government policies that are specified in the fields of peace and protection of society and public orders.

Based on Government Regulation number 32 of 2004 concerning SATPOL PP Guidelines Article 148 that the position of the Civil Service Police as a regional apparatus has the task of assisting regional heads in maintaining peace and public order as well as enforcing regional regulations and regional head decisions.[1]. This regulation was later changed to government regulation number 6 of 2010 concerning the Guidelines for SATPOL PP which in this regulation explains that the task of protecting the community is part of the function of administering public order and public peace so that the function of protecting the community so far is in the work unit of the regional unit in the field of unity. nation and community protection have become the function of the PP SATPOL, per the principles of good governance and clean government[2].

The duties and functions of the SATPOL PP are as an organizer of public peace and order in the Minahasa Regency such as handling the problem of waste, crime, prostitution, illegal buildings, structuring and controlling street vendors, and so on. Other functions, namely carrying out the guidance and control of public orders, will experience development in line with the breadth of the scope of duties and authorities of regional heads in the administration of the government sector. Concerning public order, of course, the role of the SATPOL PP cannot be ignored; there is an expectation that the professionalism of the SATPOL PP will increase and synergize with the police and can cooperate with the community, which can be realized from various actions, for example, counseling and coaching activities.

In the Minahasa Regency Regulation Number 47 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Peace, Public Order, and Community Protection, it is explained that public order and public peace are dynamic conditions that allow the government, regional government, and the community to carry out their activities in a peaceful, orderly and orderly manner[3].

To realize an advanced Minahasa in a cultural, sovereign, just, and prosperous economy, it is necessary to regulate the implementation of peace, public order, and community protection. The implementation of peace, public order, and community protection is a mandatory affair under the authority of the district government which in its implementation must be carried out per the provisions of laws and regulations, where this is intended to provide direction, foundation, and legal certainty for all parties in the implementation of peace, order. In general, and protection of the community in Minahasa Regency, it is necessary to regulate peace, public order, and protection, of the community per regional conditions and the provisions of laws and regulations.

One of the efforts that can be done to survive during difficulties, especially during the pandemic, is to open a business in the informal sector as a Street Vendor (PKL). Businesses in this sector are widely chosen by the community, because one of the factors is that it does not require a lot of capital. Street vendors are also part of the state and are citizens who have the right to a decent living. Whatever business they have in the informal sector proves that under any circumstances, even in a crisis, they are still trying and surviving to try to fulfill their needs. According to Perpes No. 125 of 2012 concerning the coordination of the arrangement and empowerment of street vendors, strenuous (PKL) are actors who carry out trading businesses using movable or immovable business facilities, using city infrastructure, social facilities,[4]. Therefore, the location is very important for street vendors so that it is necessary to arrange the location for street vendor's activities. The provisions based on Permendagri No. 41 of 2012 concerning guidelines for structuring and empowering street vendors which states that the arrangement is carried out to provide legal protection and recognition of the existence of street vendors and also in carrying out business activities the street vendors feel safe, peaceful and comfortable while maintaining beauty, cleanliness, neatness, security and the orderliness of the surrounding environment in accordance with the predetermined location[5].

So far, the existence of street vendors is considered a source of slums, disorder and is considered to damage the beauty of the city. For this reason, the role or performance of the Government in this case the Civil Service Police Unit is very important in controlling street vendors. With regards to performance. Therefore, the SATPOL PP as an apparatus for enforcing the existing regulations in the region, the performance of the government apparatus, in this case the SATPOL PP is seen from the implementation of a policy whether its implementation is in accordance with what is regulated or notes.

In the Minahasa Regency Regulation Number 47 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Peace, Public Order and Community Protection Article 12 it is explained that every person or entity is prohibited from selling or trading, storing or hoarding goods on the road[3]. However, the reality on the ground in this case in Kelurahan Tataaran 2 is the opposite where more and more street vendors / street vendors and

people who sell on the highway using road bodies and sidewalks of course have disrupted public order and the comfort of other people, and disrupted the function of roads and sidewalks due to the accumulation of merchandise and the number of buyers causing this road or lane to be jammed or interfere with traffic activities in the area which is certainly against the existing rules.

In connection with the above problems, of course, this is the performance of the Minahasa District Civil Service Police Unit which is very necessary in enforcing the rules, especially specifically controlling street vendors (PKL) in Tataaran 2 Village.

Therefore, related to the problems that have been identified in the description of the background above, the researchers are very interested in conducting research with the title "Performance of the Civil Service Police Unit of Minahasa Regency in Controlling Street Vendors (PKL) in Tataaran 2 Villages".

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted with a qualitative approach, because qualitative research emphasizes the process of finding meaning, revealing meaning, behind the phenomena that arise in research, with the aim that the problems to be studied are more comprehensive, in-depth, natural and as they are and without much interference. the hands of the researcher to the facts that emerge. Thus, this research is at describing and knowing about the performance of the Minahasa Regency SATPOL PP in controlling street vendors.

Based on the background of the problem above, this research focuses on the performance of the Minahasa Regency SATPOL PP in controlling street vendors in Tataaran 2 Village which refers to Regional Regulation No. 47 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Peace, Public Order and Community Protection[3]. Which is then related to this problem to examine more deeply in this research, the Research Sub-Focus or indicators of this research are: Coaching, Responsibility, and Public Order

What is meant by data sources in research are subjects from which data can be obtained. In this study the authors used two data sources, namely:

1. Observation, at the Research Location in Tataaran 2 Village with observations about the phenomena that occur in the object of research
2. Interviews, with the community in the research location in order to collect data
3. Documentation, which is a record of events that have passed. Documents can be in the form of writing, pictures, or works. The results of research from observations or interviews will be maximized if it is supported by the results of the relevant documentation

The data collection techniques used in this study are:

1. Observation

Researchers conducted observations and collected data directly about the Street Vendor Management Program in Kelurahan 2, Minahasa Regency.

2. Interview

Interview is a data collection technique that uses questions, carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer (interviewer) who asks the question and the interviewee (interviewed) who provides answers to the question.

1. Documentation

Documentation aims to find and collect written and recorded data related to research, in relation to completing and supporting information and facts related to the Street Vendor Arrangement Program in Tataaran 2 Village, Minahasa Regency.

The data analysis techniques used in this research are:

1. Data Reduction

The research data was collected and then sorted and categorized according to the research focus, then reduced according to the meaning of the appropriate data group.

2. Data Presentation

The presentation of the data describes the overall research data, the data presented in the study is adjusted to the data in the field and the information obtained through informants.

3. Data Verification/Withdrawal of Conclusions

Conclusions were drawn from the beginning of the study to the end. Conclusions are drawn by looking for patterns and data relationships that are relevant to the research focus, which are then outlined in the final conclusion.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The welfare of the community is one of the goals of the State which is written in the Constitution of The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia 4th paragraph, which is to promote public welfare so that the government seeks to present regulations or policies that have a good impact on people's welfare and even have an impact on Indonesia's development. In relation to this problem, the government, namely Street Vendors (PKL), has established Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2012 concerning Coordination of Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors. This is intended to organize and empower street vendors in order to create an order and order[4]. Then other things are also vendors stipulated in the regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 41 of 2012 concerning guidelines for structuring and empowering Street Vendors (PKL) this is intended to provide legal protection for street vendors and recognition of the existence of street vendors so that they are safe, comfortable, and peaceful. intended to maintain the cleanliness, beauty, security, neatness, and order in the surrounding environment[5].

In overcoming this problem, especially the Order and structuring of Street Vendors in Minahasa Regency, the Minahasa Regency government issued Regional Regulation Number 47 of 2019 concerning the implementation of Peace, Public Order and Community Protection[3]. This is intended, of course, to provide direction, foundation, and legal certainty for all parties in the implementation of peace, public order, and community protection in Minahasa Regency where this is also in the context of realizing Maju Minahasa in a cultural economy, sovereign, just and prosperous, it is necessary to regulate The administration of peace, public order, and community protection is a mandatory business under the authority of the regional government, in this case the government for the administration of peace, public order, and community protection in Minahasa Regency.

Minahasa Regency which in its implementation must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations to provide direction, foundation and legal certainty for all parties in the implementation of peace, public order, and community protection in Minahasa Regency.

Street vendors (PKL) are generally actors or people who carry out trading business using movable or immovable business facilities, using city infrastructure, social facilities, public facilities, government and private land and buildings that are temporary or not permanent. As long as the existence of street vendors is considered a source of slums, disorder and is considered to damage the beauty of the city, therefore the

SATPOL PP as an enforcement officer for existing regulations in the area, the performance of government officials in this case the Civil Service Police Unit can be seen from the implementation of a policy whether its implementation is in accordance with with regulated or not.

To see further about this problem, the researcher uses a normative basis in the form of Regional Regulation Number 47 of 2019 concerning the implementation of Peace, Public Order, and Community Protection related to this problem seen from the research indicators, namely: 1) Guidance, 2) Responsibilities, 3) Orders. General[3]. Therefore, to find out the implementation of a SATPOL PP policy, there are several questions that are asked to street vendors in Tataaran 2 Village.

### 1) Coaching

Organizational performance is the totality of the work achieved by an organization. The performance action itself consists of many components and is not an employee's ability to carry out their duties to achieve success at work Sri indastuti[6]. Basically, performance is an individual thing, because each employee has a different level of ability in doing their job.

According to Poewadarmita, coaching is a process, regulation, method of fostering and so on or efforts, actions and activities that are carried out efficiently and effectively to obtain better results[7]. According to Yurudik Yahya, coaching is "a guidance or direction that is carried out consciously from adults to children who need to be mature in order to become mature, independent and have a complete and mature personality, the intended personality is to achieve the aspects of creativity, taste, and intention[8]. According to Masdar Helmi, coaching is all business, endeavors and activities related to planning and organizing and controlling everything in an orderly and directed manner[7]

Based on the results of research, interviews, and documentation conducted on the development, it has not been carried out optimally because there is still a lack of firmness from the Civil Service Police Unit and there are no clear legal rules, therefore street vendors still carry out their wares in places they think are right. Based on this, it can be concluded that the performance of Satpol PP has not been implemented properly.

Regarding the prohibition on selling, the government has socialized the Regional Regulation No. 47 of 2019 concerning the implementation of Peace, Public Order, and the interests of the community[3]. The socialization activity was carried out through direct appeals and directing in the form of coaching to street vendors related to this rule, but some people and traders had never or never even heard of any socialization from the government. From the results of research in the field, it can be seen from the attitude shown or the response given by the street vendors not as expected. Related to this problem, it is also due to the economic factor of the community, in this case street vendors, which is one of the reasons the traders continue to carry out their selling activities in places that are not intended to sell.

### 2) Responsibility

Performance as a result of the work functions / activities of a person or group in an organization that is influenced by various factors to achieve organizational goals within a certain period of time. The job function or activity referred to here is the implementation of the work or activities of a person or group that is the authority and responsibility in an organization. According to the Field of Accountability, the performance of government agencies is the embodiment of the obligation of a government agency to account for the success and failure of implementing the organization's mission in achieving the goals and objectives that have been set through a periodic accountability system[9].

Responsibility is closely related to obligations, obligations are something that is imposed on someone. According to Schiller & Bryan, responsibility is behavior that determines how to react to situations on a



daily basis, which requires some kind of moral decision[10]. According to Mudjiono, responsibility is an attitude related to promises or guidelines for rights, duties, obligations in accordance with the rules, values, norms, customs adopted by the community[10]. According to Sitorus Mandagi and Mantiri, productive work, the provision of adequate technology and working conditions, as well as communication flows that do not support quantity and quality, decision-making practices that are not in line with organizational levels, and the value of labor welfare have not been considered properly will lead to low satisfaction. work[11].

According to Tarore, Dilapanga and Djamin Supervision is a management activity related to the inspection to determine whether the implementation has been carried out in accordance with the plan, how far has progress been achieved and the planning has not made progress and make corrections for the implementation that has not been completed according to the plan[12].

Based on the responsibilities of the Civil Service Police Unit, it can be seen from the explanation of one of the informants who said that SATPOL PP gave an understanding to street vendors to sell at the places provided by the government. Satpol PP is also a government apparatus that is engaged in nurturing and protecting the community and must have a disciplined attitude so that it can be imitated and not do work arbitrarily so that during the execution of tasks they must be responsible and not take additional movements that can harm other.

## 2) Public Order

Public order in question is the orderliness of all public facilities, such as roads in any form and their accessories (sewers, sidewalks, and so on). The officers of public order are officers of the Civil Service Police Unit. Public order is a condition that is safe, calm, and free from disturbances or chaos that causes busy work to achieve the welfare of the whole community which runs regularly in accordance with existing laws and norms.

Public order in a broad interpretation does not limit the scope and meaning of public order to the provisions of positive law, but includes all legal values and principles that live and grow in public awareness. Developing legal principles are not only stipulated by the current law, but also with the laws that develop in society. So people who conflict with public order according to the laws and regulations as well as legal principles that live in public awareness are also entitled to receive sanctions from the community itself.

From the results obtained from interviews that have been carried out, it shows that the presence of street vendors in the Tataaran 2 village has caused various problems, namely being disorganized and causing a lot of garbage scattered on the streets so it looks very dirty. Street vendors do not seem to care about the impact caused, it can be concluded that Regional Regulation Number 47 of 2019 concerning the implementation of peace, public order and the interests of the community[3]. still not going well because it is not as expected or set. From the results of field research, it appears that the attitude shown or the response given by the street vendors are not as expected where the existing street vendors do not care about the existing prohibitions or rules. Related to this problem, it is also due to the economic factor of the community, in this case street vendors, which is one of the reasons why traders continue to carry out their activities selling in places that are not intended to sell.

## IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results that have been analyzed and discussed previously, some conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. Guidance, related to the guidance that has been carried out has not been carried out optimally because there is still a lack of firmness from the SATPOL PP and there are no clear legal rules, therefore street vendors still carry out their wares in places they think are right
2. Responsibility, SATPOL PP is also a government apparatus that is engaged in nurturing and protecting the community and must have a disciplined attitude so that it can be imitated and does not do work at will so that during the implementation of duties it must be responsible and not take additional movements that harm others.
3. Public order, related to public order, it can be concluded that Regional Regulation Number 47 of 2019 concerning peace, public order, and the interests of the community is still not going well because it is not as expected or regulated. The problem is that it is not orderly and causes a lot of garbage scattered along the road.

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