

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. General Overview of the Study Site

1. General Overview of Mojokerto

a. The History of Mojokerto and the Government of Mojokerto

Mojokerto was founded on June 20. The name Mojokerto itself comes from the previous name *Japan*; this is in accordance with the formal name change in 1838, as stated in the Decree of the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies Number 4 dated September 12, 1838 (Stb.HB 1838 No. 30) about the name change, from *Japan* become Mojokerto. Meanwhile, during the reign of the British Governor General, Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, a successor of Daendels of the Netherlands, in 1816, the Wirosoboland (including Mojoagung and Jombang) of Sunan Surakarta was taken over from Sunan Surakarta. The land was then included in the Japan Regency.

On September 12, 1838 the name of the Japan Regency was changed into Mojokerto Regency; and Wirosobo stood by itself into a new regency i.e. Jombang Regency. Mojokerto Kot refers to the administrative region of Mojokerto Regency, while Mojokerto itself is located in an area called as Kuto Bedah (in the border of Mijiand Sookovillage) west of the Regency and is 1 kilometer far from Mojokerto Regency, but further studies are needed to reveal the truth.

b. The Vision and Mission of Mojokerto

In short, vision is a general formulation of the desired state, in addition to providing desired challenges in the future state of Mojokerto. With the strategic values and all the potentials of Mojokerto and considering the opportunities and challenges that exists in current and future time, a comprehensive vision and mission of Mojokerto is formulated. The vision of Mojokerto is as follows:

"To Realize Mojokerto as a Healthy, Smart, Wealthy, and High-Moral Standard Town"

To realize the vision, the Government of Mojokerto has established the following missions:

- a. To realize clean and good governance
- b. To improve community and private participation in the development process
- c. To improve health status of the community
- d. To improve quality of education and human resources
- e. To improve social and economy wealth
- f. To increase poverty alleviation
- g. To realize a conducive, professional, and highly competitive business climate
- h. To improve quality of environmental and spatial management
- i. To increase social faith, devotion, and piety
- j. To uphold the values of democracy, transparency, accountability and gender equality
- k. To strengthen the stability, politics, and government

The vision and missions are expected to be materialized into programs in the effort to grow and develop many development sectors in Mojokerto, under the support of the community and stakeholders to realize even a better government and Mojokerto City in the future.

Figure 3

GOVERNMENT EMBLEM DAN THE MEANING



Source : www.mojokertoKota.go.id

The emblem of Mojokerto was set based on PERDA Mojokerto No. 3 of 1971, dated April 26, 1971 by the members of DPRGR Mojokerto.

The Emblem

1. The emblem takes a shape of a five-angle shield.
2. The color is green with golden borderline decorated with rice and cotton picture
3. At the center of the shield, the followings can be see:
 - a. A *Maja* tree of twelve roots, nine fruit, and three branches
 - b. A wavelike blue line

4. Under the shield, there is a ribbon-like shape, and the words Mojokerto are written there

The Meaning of the Emblem

1. The shield means defense
2. The five angles represents the Foundation of the Republic of Indonesia, Pancasila
3. The golden borderline decorated with rice and cotton picture represents wealth
4. The wavelike blue line represents Brantas River flowing at the borderline of the town and symbolizing wealth
5. The green color represents wealth
6. The *Maja* tree of twelve roots, nine fruit, and three branches represents the year of 1239 of the founding of Majapahit Kingdom

c. The Administrative of Mojokerto

Generally, Mojokerto is divided into two sub-districts, 18 villages, 70 sub-villages, 177 *RukunWarga* (RW) and 661 *RukunTetangga* (RT).Mojokerto is the only town in East Java, and even in Indonesia, which has the smallest with such high population density

Table 1

Demographic data based on Sub-District/ Villages inMojokerto 2013

Sub-Districts/ Villages	Number		
	Area	RW	RT
010. PrajuritKulon	33	71	285
01. Surodinawan	5	9	37
02. Kranggan	5	13	54
03. Miji	4	11	49
04. PrajuritKulon	4	10	30
05. Blooto	3	8	32
06. Mentikan	4	9	33
07. Kauman	3	3	16
08. Pulorejo	5	8	34



020. Magersari	37	106	376
01. Meri	3	11	40
02. GunungGedangan	6	9	30
03. Kedundung	4	15	63
04. Balongsari	4	14	46
05. Jagalan	2	6	18
06. Sentanan	2	6	14
07. Purwotengah	3	5	18
08. Gedongan	2	4	14
09. Magersari	4	10	35
10. Wates	7	26	98
Total number	70	117	661

Source: BPS Mojokerto

d. Demography

The population in Mojokerto is approximately 135,024 people with an area of 16.45 km² and the population density is 8,208 / km². Based on the population data and BPS Criteria, then Mojokerto can be classified into a Medium Town, which is the city with a population between 100,000 and 500,000

Sub-District/ Villages	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
010. PrajuritKulon	48 463	53 516	53 777	60 819	61 284
01. Surodinawan	4 819	5 440	5 664	6 972	7 202
02. Kranggan	11 258	11 747	11 744	13 149	13 171
03. Miji	8 270	8 363	8 299	9 268	9 266
04. PrajuritKulon	5 338	6 331	6 365	7 549	7 665
05. Blooto	4 542	5 102	5 187	5 816	5 896
06. Mentikan	4 498	6 859	6 791	7 528	7 530
07. Kauman	4 024	3 064	3 022	3 258	3 257
08. Pulorejo	5 714	6 610	6 705	7 234	7 297
020. Magersari	67 892	65 984	66 287	73 403	73 740
01. Meri	7 003	6 958	7 103	8 022	8 171
02. GunungGedangan	5 223	6 141	6 257	6 718	6 788

03. Kedundung	12 546	12 280	12 419	14 443	14651
04. Balongsari	8 489	7 289	7 332	7 965	7 906
05. Jagalan	2 930	2 813	2 772	3 341	3 326
06. Sentanan	3 011	1 503	1 454	1 768	1 736
07. Purwotengah	2 179	1 503	1 454	1 768	1 736
08. Gedongan	2 316	2 475	2 455	2 389	2 410
09. Magersari	6 681	5 575	5 591	5 846	5 898
10. Wates	17 514	18 630	18 600	20 409	20 371

Table 2
The Number of Townspeople based on Sub-District/ Villages in
Mojokerto in 2013

Source: BPS Mojokerto

Based on the data, the number of townspeople in Mojokerto has always increased from 2009 to 2013. From the increasing number, then it can be predicted that this will continue to increase which in turn will increase the density as well.

2. General Overview of Pamong Praja Police Force in Mojokerto
a. The organizational structure of Pamong Praja Police Force in Mojokerto

Based on the Indonesian Government Regulation No. 6 of 2010 on Pamong Praja Police Force, on general provision, it is mentioned that Pamong Praja Police Force (PPPF) is part of the government in the enforcement of regional regulations and to manage public order and peace. The number of employees in PPPF in Mojokerto is approximately 84 people, 81 men and 3 women (source: employee data unit of PPPF Mojokerto).

The organizational Structure of PPPF is as follows:

- a. The Chief;
- b. The Administration Division;
- c. The Regional Legislation Enforcement Division;
- d. The Public Order Division ;
- e. The Skills Development Division;
- f. The Infrastructure Division; and
- g. The Community Protection Division.

The Administration Division referred to in the organizational structure of PPPF is headed by a Chief of Administration Division and is responsible to the Chief of the Unit. In accordance to the Mayor Regulation No. 30 of 2013, the Chief of PPPF Unit is responsible of carrying out the human resources development in the Unit, of maintaining peace and orderly conditions, as well as maintaining the security and protection of communities in Mojokerto. The Chief of PPPF Unit also performs other tasks given by the Mayor of Mojokerto. In the execution of tasks, the Chief of PPPF Unit is assisted by the Chief of Administration Division, as well as the chiefs of other divisions and functional staff.

b. The main duties and function of PPPF

Based on Chapter 28 of the Regional Regulation of Mojokerto Number 6 Year 2012 on PPPF, the main duties and function of PPPF shall be made clear, as written on the Regulation of the Mayor of Mojokerto 2013. Here are the main duties of PPPF:

- a. To develop programs and to enforce regulations, public order, as well as community and public protection
- b. To carry out the enforcement of regulations and regional policies
- c. To implement the policy on administration of public order and public tranquility in the region
- d. To implement community protection policy
- e. To enforce the regulations and regional policies as well as to keep public order and peace in coordination with the Indonesian National Police, Civil Servants in the region, and / or other government apparatus
- f. To supervise the public, apparatus, or legal entities in order to adhere to and comply with the regulations and regional policies
- g. To carry out other tasks given by the Mayor

Pamong Praja Police Force has the following authority:

- a. To guide community members as to not do any actions that could disrupt public peace and order
- b. To take necessary actions against community members who violate the provisions of regulations and regional policies which result in disruption of peace and order in the society

As to carry out the above tasks and duties, PPPF has the following functions:

- a. To develop programs and necessary actions as to enforce the regulations and local policies as well as to keep public order and peace

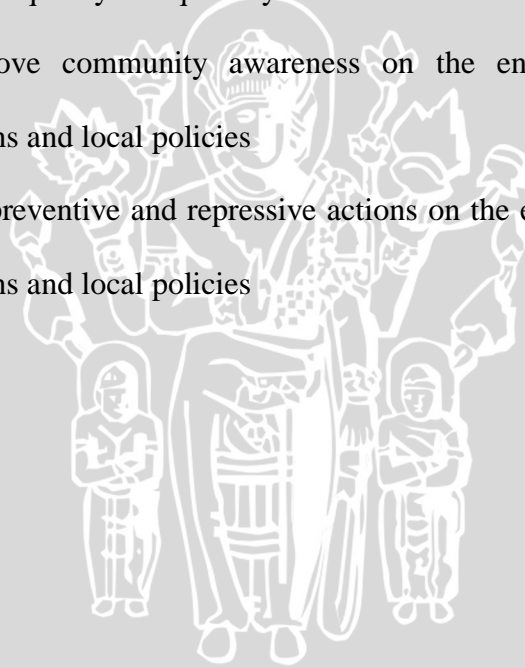
- b. To implement policies to keep public order and peace
- c. To implement policies on to enforce the regulations and local policies
- d. To supervise the community members to adhere to and comply with the regulations and local policies

VISION: To realize peace, public order, healthy and well-arranged environment of Mojokerto

MISSION: To improve quality and quantity of human resources of PPPF

To improve community awareness on the enforcement of the regulations and local policies

To take preventive and repressive actions on the enforcement of the regulations and local policies



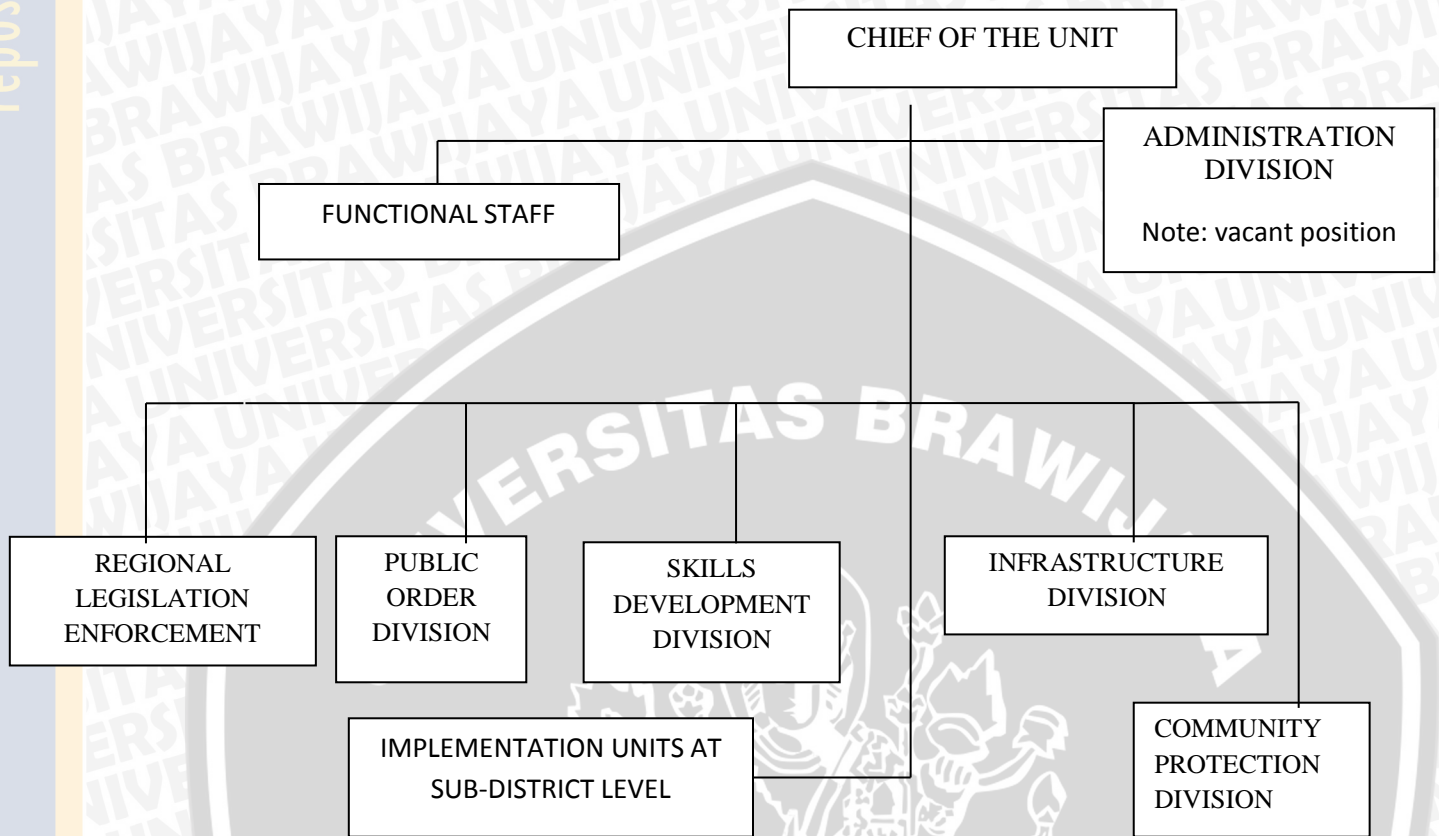


Figure 4: Organizational Structure of PPPF of Mojokerto in 2013

Source: The profile of PPPF

B. Data Display

1. The Efforts of PPPF in the Management and Supervision of Street Vendors

Vendors

a. The problems related to street vendors faced by PPPF

There are many problems related to street vendors inflicting loss to the community, local government, and PPPF in Mojokerto. Many of them gather in JalanJaksaAgungSuprpto, JalanNiaga, JalanKaryawan, Jalan KH.Nawawi,



JalanJokoSambang, and many other main roads such as the town square of Mojokerto.

The problems are due to the increasing number of street vendors, the activities of street vendors that cause traffic congestion, the time of the street vendors' activities, as well as the selling tools used by street vendors which are often left in the place where the street vendors do their activities after they finish the selling activities for that day. Many of the street vendors have open trash cans, and food is left open attracting many insects to come. This does not meet the hygiene and healthy requirement. Besides, street vendors produce garbage every day, and accumulated with their number and their selling time, then the garbage produced is certainly so much. This is certainly very far from being clean, and of course, raises bad smell in the surrounding areas. Street vendors often forget to clean their garbage and throw it in the trash; they often just pile the garbage up near their food stall. In addition, there are vendors who use the nearby rivers and drains to dispose garbage.

The existence of street vendors in almost all areas of Mojokerto has brought to some problems, as stated by the Chief of the House of Representatives of Mojokerto, Mulyadi:

“The condition of our town square is so much left behind compared to other town squares in East Java. Other town squares have such beautiful garden for the people to enjoy. Our town square is so much left behind in terms of beauty, due to the existence of street vendors. VCD sellers in front of the House of Representatives office use loudspeakers causing noise pollution. This also disturb the nearby worship place.”([http//](http://)

www.mojokerto.web.id /2010/04) accessed on November 12, 2013.

The problems related to street vendors challenge PPPF to solve. PPPF is expected to manage and supervise street vendors as to realize public order.

1. The Number of Street Vendors

Based on the data available in the office of PPPF, it is known that the number of street vendors in two sub-districts of Mojokerto is 1,134. The number can increase as time goes, as explained by the Chief of Administration Division of PPPF, Mr. Imam:

“The number of street vendors in two sub-districts of Mojokerto is 1,134. The number may change as new street vendors emerge and move from one place to another.” (Interview result on December 8, at 10.25)

Table 3
The Number of Street Vendors in Mojokerto

No	Places of Selling	Number
1	Ahmad Dahlan Street	23
2	Karyawan Street	29
3	Karyawan Baru Street	43
4	Niaga Street	35
5	Cokro Aminoto Street	34
6	Kh Nawawi Street	8
7	Jaksa Agung Suprpto Street	125
8	Town Square	220
9	Respamuji Street	35
10	Joko Sambang Street	143
11	Areas around Prajuritkulon Market	17
12	Areas around Tanjung Market	422
	Total	1134

Source: PPPF Mojokerto Year 2013

2. The place occupied by street vendors

In any towns and cities, the most crowded places visited by many people are centers of the towns or cities, thus we will find more street vendors in such those places compared to other places. However, as more facilities are built up in suburban areas, many street vendors are now found in these areas. The favorite places of street vendors are:

- a. Roads, sidewalks, parks, fields, and other places, by which many people passing
- b. Areas around hospitals, office buildings, urban areas / markets, and places of entertainment
- c. Areas around construction sites

Most of the street vendors are not concerned with the fact that the locations already have certain functions and definitely not as a place for them to sell.

Criteria for the location of street vendors according to local regulation No. 5 of 2005 on the structuring and supervision of street vendors:

- a. To maintain order, beauty, security, tranquility, and cleanliness in Mojokerto, street vendors are prohibited from using public places, public roads, sidewalks, and above the public drainage as a place of business, except areas designated and authorized by the government of Mojokerto.
- b. Areas of orderly traffic systems shall not be used for activities of street vendors

- c. Street vendors shall have a license and meet the specified requirements

3. The time for street vendors to do their activities

The time for street vendors to do their activities is the time when people or citizens perform daily activities. Thus, when people are going to their workplaces; walking on the sidewalks around the offices, shops, markets, and hospitals; and when Mojokerto is very busy, at the same time the street vendors are carrying out their activities, so that the state becomes increasingly crowded and congested. The busiest time is of course during the day. However, in reality the activities of street vendors are 24 hours. In an effort to limit or reduce the crowdedness of the locations mentioned above, the activities of street vendors in those areas are limited to such time. The solution given is that the maximum time for activities of street vendors is between of 10 to 11 PM.

Although street vendors have been given certain time to do their business, the reality is that many street vendors break the rule, as they can do their business for almost 24 hours a day. PPPF has the authority to give punishment to street vendors that violate these rules. This is consistent with the results of interviews with the Chief of the Administration Division, Mr. Imam:

“The maximum time for activities of street vendors is between of 10 to 11 PM, but in reality there are many street vendors who violate the rule. This is the duty of PPPF to solve this problem.”
(The interview result on December 18, at 10:25)

4. The tools for street vendors to do their business

The tools refer to any kinds and shapes of materials used in their business.

The tools are varied in types and forms, yet they can be classified into two major categories:

1. Permanent (cannot be moved) such as tables with or without chairs (or sort of that), usually completed with shade (roof) (example can be seen in the following figure); this kind of tool is prohibited from being used

Figure 5

Semi-permanent stall of street vendors



Source: Document Researches

The picture above is one example of a fruit vendor selling fruits in Jalan Benteng Pancasila. The government of Mojokerto does not allow the use of such semi-permanent stall because this kind of stall is fixed meaning that when street vendors finish their activity in a

day, the stall will still be there disturbing road users and the beauty of the city.

2. Stroller-like shape (it has wheels), which can be easily moved or driven at any time; it is a kind of stroller modified into a food stall. This is the stall recommended for use. However, as a result of limited funds, simple ways of thinking and of conducting business, street vendors use a very simple and badly built stall. Some street vendors even make their selling tools carelessly.

Figure 6

Stroller-like food stalls



Source: Document Researches

The above picture is one of the street vendors selling snacks and beverages on Jalan Ahmad Yani. The stroller-like food stalls are so much recommended by the government of Mojokerto, since that kind of food stall is mobile or easily moved, thus making it easy to be moved after selling.

b. Management of street vendors by PPPF in Mojokerto

Increasing population leads to increasing number of street vendors in Mojokerto. Meanwhile, Mojokerto is also increasingly crowded with various types of vehicles and pedestrians, sacrificing the beauty of Mojokerto, as stated by the Chief of the Public Order Division, Munawam, as follows:

“Street vendors actually keep great potential, but their existence is also problematic. Moreover, vendors use sidewalks for pedestrians. Our duty is to restore the function of sidewalks that have been taken over by street vendors; therefore, street vendors need to be managed and supervised as not to violate the rules of Kota Mojokerto.” (The interview result on December 19, at 11:00)

From the interview, it can be seen that street vendors possess potential and problems at the same time. Therefore, to solve the problems caused by the existence of street vendors, the government of Mojokerto has established the Local Regulation No. 5 of 2005 as a regulation that manages the business run by street vendors which regulates their business activities, the places for them to do their business, the tools used in their business, and supervision by Pamong Praja Police Force.

One of the ways done by PPPF and the government of Mojokerto is by managing the street vendors. The street vendors belong to the informal business sector and they need to be well-managed and empowered as to support the growth of the economy of the community and as one of the alternatives in providing goods and services needed by the community with such affordable price.

In carrying out the task of organizing street vendors towards beauty and orderliness of Mojokerto City, Pamong Praja Police Force does not run on its own.

There are institutions or bodies that participated in the structuring of street vendors. Mojokerto City Government has done a variety of ways and efforts in carrying out the Setup program street vendors. The City Government gave the task to the PPPF in doing the Setup for street vendors. In doing its job, PPPF on request by the City Government to use socio-cultural approach in order to balance the creation of street vendors and the community. In addition to using socio-cultural approach in structuring Street, Mojokerto City also employ economic approach. Help from the Government in the form of venture capital, removal, hauling. Permission like SIUP, KТПP, SHP all given from the Government to the street vendors. Establishments that slighted by the City Government in providing relief and infrastructure in the form of relocation, tents, shelter is Department of cooperatives, industry and trade (Disperindag).

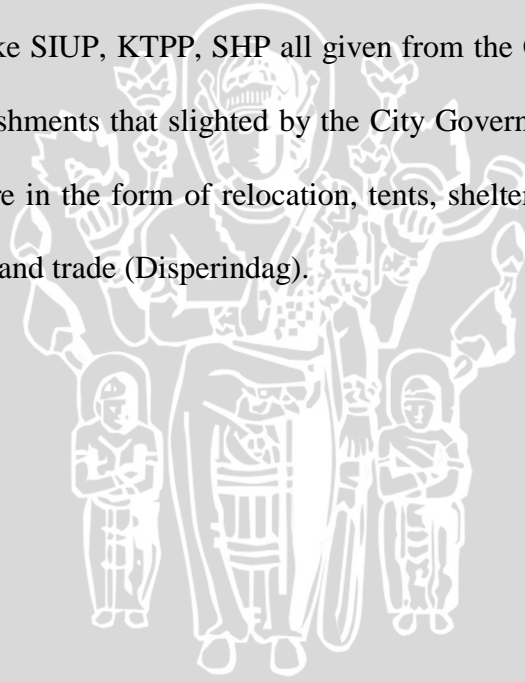
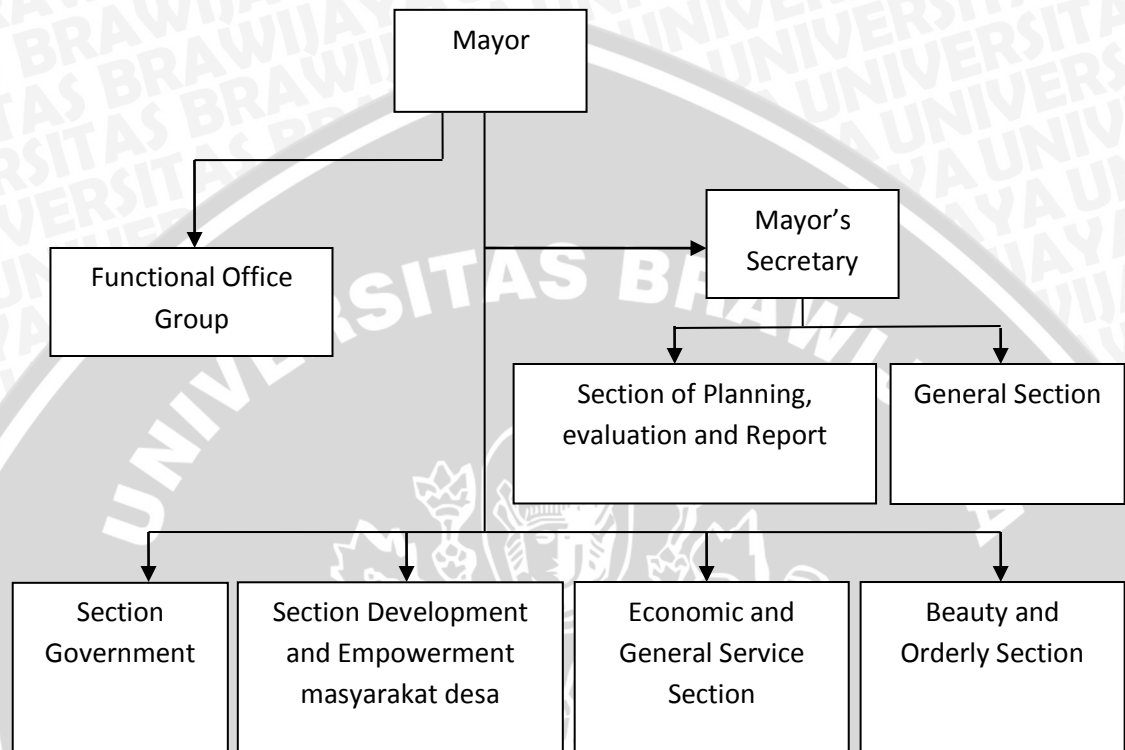


Figure 7
Stakeholder mapping whose Organizing Street Vendors



Source: The profile of PPPF

1. Controlling the street vendors

The control toward street vendors by PPPF is done in a democratic way.

Strict control is done to street vendors doing their business by taking over public facilities causing public disorder. These street vendors are moved to places provided by the government of Mojokerto, such as stated by Mr. Imam, the Chief of Administration Division:

“The PPPF has never been instructed to stop these street vendors from doing their business. PPPF, however, will give sanction to the street vendors violating the regulations; and shall they still violate



the regulations as much as three times after being sent reprimand letters, they have to pay fine.” (The interview result on December 18, at 10:25)

From the interview, we can see that when it comes to street vendors, PPPF never means to stop these street vendors from doing their business. PPPF supervises and guides these street vendors. Those violating the rules will receive more intensive guidance; and shall they still violate the regulations as much as three times after being sent reprimand letters, they will be given sanction. Proof will be taken by PPPF. The proof will become the property of PPPF if the concerned street vendors do not take it back and keep on violating the existing regulations.

Figure 8

An Example of Control Done by PPPF



Source: Documentat Researches

The picture above shows PPPF conducting control over a vegetable street vendor as her stall occupies public facilities, i.e. the road and sidewalks for vehicles and pedestrians, on JalanPasarTanjung.

Figure 9
Confiscated Goods Collected by PPPF



Source: Document Researches

From the picture above, we can see that PPPF is collecting confiscated goods by demolishing stalls on JalanBentengPancasila. PPPF does demolition and foreclosure because the street vendors are disturbing public order by building semi-permanent wooden stalls for them to do their business. These semi-permanent stalls are left there when the street vendors finish their business, and this disturbs both the road users and the beauty of Mojokerto. Demolition and foreclosure are done after the street vendors being sent reprimand letters and yet they ignore the letters. In conducting control and management, including demolition and foreclosure, PPPF does not need any legal permission from the government as the street vendors themselves have no legal permission to do their business.

2. Relocation of street vendors

Relocation is the action of removing street vendors to places provided by the government. Relocation is the final act done if street vendors do not comply with the regulations. An example is the relocation of street vendors on JalanSambangkeBentengPancasila area; this is done as it was the cause for Mojokerto to fail achieving Adipura Award, as stated by Mrs. Yuni, a staff of the Administration Division:

“The relocation done by the government of Mojokerto is now focusing on two main points: the town square and JalanJokoSambang, as these two places have failed Mojokerto to achieve Adipura Award.” (The interview result on December 18, at 09:00)

Figure 10

**Relocation from Joko Sambang
Street Vendors on Joko Sambang Street Vendors on Benteng Pancasila**



Before

After

Source: Document Researches

The picture on the left shows the relocation in Mojokerto. Relocation was done as the street vendors doing their business on JalanJokoSambang had been often reported to disturb public order and peace, as an example by building semi-

permanent stalls in front of someone's houses causing the owner of the house to feel uncomfortable in getting good access to their own house. Relocation was also done as Mojokerto failed to achieve Adipura Award due to this area located at the town center giving such bad impression to Mojokerto.

The picture on the right is the new place provided by the government of Mojokerto on BentengPancasila for the street vendors previously running their business on JokoSambang. The street vendors are facilitated with tents and parking lots as to not disturb public order or to occupy public places. The facilities provided are so much beneficial for street vendors and buyers as well, as stated by one of the vendors on JalanBentengPancasila, Mr. Soleh, who sells clothes:

“I am happy with the facility and the place. Previously, I sell clothes in front of shops, and rain has always been a problem for me. Now, I am so relieved to be here.”(The interview result on December 24, at 15:00)

Ms. Retno, one of the customers says:

“I am happy to shop here as there is a parking lot. Previously, on JalanJokoSambang, we find parking lots a problem, as we have to use the roads or sidewalks, and this disturbs the movement of people and vehicles.” (The interview result on December 6, at 16:30)

Another customer, Mr. Aulia, states:

“The new place does not cause any disturbance to the public, especially in terms of access to roads. I think, yet, the government has to plant more trees here; you can see it is very hot during the day.” (The interview result on December 24, at 16:30)

From the interviews, we can conclude that vendors and customers are happier and more comfortable with the new place as it does not disturb the public and has

better facilities; yet, some improvement must still be made as to make the place to be even more comfortable.

c. Supervision and guidance by PPPF toward street vendors in Mojokerto

Supervision and guidance by PPPF toward street vendors in Mojokerto has the main purpose of maintaining beauty and good order of Mojokerto, as well as protecting and developing street vendors in such well-managed and harmonious ways. Supervision and guidance by PPPF toward street vendors in Mojokerto is to realize street vendors as a small-scale business deserving legal protection and empowerment, so they can do their business on the designated places as stated in city planning, and developing informal economy sectors, and harmonizing the existence of street vendors with the environment. Here is a picture of street vendors being given guidance in the office of PPPF:



Figure 11

Guidance toward Street Vendors in 2013

Source: Document Researches

The goals of PPPFin supervising and guiding street vendors are to realize public order and beauty of Mojokerto:

- a. The realization of public order
- b. The realization of the rule of law
- c. The creation of harmony between street vendors and the surrounding environment
- d. To support the realization of space for street vendors and other business activities
- e. The realization of legal places to do the business for street vendors

To achieve the goals of realizing public order and beauty of Mojokerto, PPPF has done some supervision and guidance activities. Here are the activities:

1. Socialization toward street vendors by PPPF

The socialization toward street vendors by PPPF aims at helping the street vendors to manage their business as to increase their income. Environmental awareness, that is to keep the environment beautiful and healthy, is also one of the main reasons for the socialization. The street vendors are also taught on how to do their business while still maintaining public order, meaning that their business activities do not disturb the public, as stated by the Chief of Public Order Division, Mr. Munawan:

“PPPF guides the street vendors so they can manage their business well. With such regulations, they can increase their income. The final goal of this activity is to improve the status of street vendors from informal to formal business.” (The interview result on December 19, at 11:30)



Figure 12
Socialization to street vendors in 2013

Source: Document Researches

Based on the picture above, the socialization program is followed by many street vendors in Mojokerto. The target is for all street vendors to get the right information on how to conduct their business in such ethical ways. The program gives much benefit for street vendors as stated by one of the street vendors in the town square of Mojokerto, Mr. Arif, who sells snacks, food, and beverages:

“The socialization program by PPPF and the government of Mojokerto helps me in a way or another. I now have more customers than before. The program gives much benefit for street vendors as stated by one of the street vendors in the town square of Mojokerto” (The interview result on December 24, at 17:30)

2. Management and arrangement of tools used by street vendors by PPPF

This refers to tools or equipment used by street vendors to put the goods they sell which are easily moved and dismantled, for example carts equipped with

wheels. Therefore, the tools used by street vendors in selling are those that can be easily moved and dismantled (not permanent / fixed). If these tools are permanent / fixed, then PPPF will dismantle the tools because it is not complying with the existing regulations. Management of the quality of facilities and tools used by street vendors can be done by building uniform tents, which are more beautiful in shape and make the environment look to be in a good arrangement, as shown in the picture below:

Figure 13

Quality tools used by street vendors – a cart or stroller-like stall



Source: Document Researches

The picture above is an example on improvement of tools used by street vendors on Jalan Hayam Wuruk. The use of carts or stroller-like stalls becomes an alternative as well as solution for street vendors on that street, as previously they used semi-permanent building-like stalls, a form of stall violating the regulation. The new carts or stroller-like stalls is a form of guidance given by PPPF toward street vendors in Mojokerto. Many street vendors are found here, as this street is one of the favorite places for the citizens to hang out.

The other effort of PPPF and the government of Mojokerto arrange and manage the street vendors is by providing permanent market building, as shown in the following picture:

Figure 14

Permanent market building for relocated street vendors



Source: Document Researches

The above picture is the place provided by the government of Mojokerto for street vendors in the town square, planned to be relocated last August. However, due to delays in the construction of the area, street vendors in the town square have not been relocated to the new place on Jalan Benteng Pancasila that is also adjacent to the other relocation area of street vendors on Jalan Joko Sambang.

The number of street vendors who are already listed in the Office PPPF in 2012 on Jalan Benteng Pancasila was 125 street vendors who previously were on Jalan Joko Sambang. The street vendors consist of various sellers of clothing, bags, food, drinks, and other. Street vendors on Jalan Benteng Pancasila are suggested to create or establish an organization or cooperative for vendors to accommodate the aspirations of street vendors in the area of Benteng Pancasila.

The guidance for street vendors is done by PPPF and the government of Mojokertoto realize beautiful and well-arranged town. Not only by relocating street vendors, but also by providing a new place for their business without disturbing public order and violating government regulations. These regulations are a form of government responsibility to securing public facilities as well as to guarantee the safe and smooth development of the town. If it can be realized properly, all regulations can be beneficial in creating a balance in the lives and social interaction of the citizens of Mojokerto, as every citizen has the right for good quality of life.

The matter to take into account by both the government and the public is that the street vendors have such great potential for the growth and development of the town as they help creating employment, growing self-independence of the citizens, creating entrepreneurship spirit, and creating such source of income for the middle to low classes.

2. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors for PPPF in Mojokerto

In implementing a policy, in particular the policy related to management of street vendors, there are supporting and inhibiting factors that can affect the implementation of the policy effectively. Some supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of the management of street vendors to realize a beautiful town and public order are as follows:

a. Supporting Factors

a) Internal supporting factor for PPPF

Internal supporting factor from PPPF is the location or place and new infrastructure or tools for street vendors provided by the government of Mojokerto. The government of Mojokerto has enough areas to accommodate the street vendors who want to do their business. The maximum areas provided by the government of Mojokerto also facilitate the performance of PPPF in the management of street vendors.



Figure 15
Betterment in the form of stalls

Source: Document Researches

The use of the tent-like stalls makes the environment look cleaner and tidier. Many street vendors state that they like the new stall provided by the government of Mojokerto, as said by one of the street vendors in Benteng Pancasila, Mrs. Wiwik:

“I am happy to have this tent. I used to use plastic sheet and wooden material, now I have this. I do not have to dismantle this tent when I finish selling, because the stall does not disturb the public. I am so happy with this” (The interview result on December 24, at 16:45)

In addition to tents, the government also provides public toilets, dumps, and parking lots to support business in this place and to avoid disturbance to the public. These days, the government is focusing on two areas to relocate, JalanJokoSambang and the town square. The street vendors in the town square have to wait for the new place to be built by the government of Mojokerto, as reflected by the Chief of Administration Division, Mr. Imam:

“We have not yet relocated street vendors in the town square, as that should wait for the new place to finish; the target is to finish it in December 2013. The street vendors in the town square have to wait for the new place to be built by the government of Mojokerto” (The interview result on December 18, at 11:20)

Figure 16

The new place for street vendors relocated from the town square of Mojokerto



Source: Document Researches

The picture above is the location that will be used by street vendors relocated from the town square. The new place is in BentengPancasila. The construction had to be completed in December 2013.

b) External supporting factor for PPPF

In the management of street vendors, the external supporting factor for PPPF is the characteristic of each street vendor and community awareness on the importance of regulations. The feeling of togetherness among street vendors facilitates the efforts of PPPF in the management of street vendors. These days, the street vendors are more concerned with cooperation among them in doing their activities, so PPPF can easily organize and direct street vendors towards the goals of management.

Community awareness is an external supporting factor for PPPF in the management and supervision of street vendors. Most people in Mojokerto participate in the enforcement of local regulations. If the street vendors sell their goods in places that will disrupt public activities, people are aware and are not willing to buy goods from the street vendors in the area. Street vendors should also have the awareness. If they are aware about this, PPPF and the government of Mojokerto will find it easier to manage street vendors to become better by giving guidance through socialization in places where they can be found. This is reflected by the interview with the Head of the Administration Division, Mr. Imam:

“The street vendors tend to be selfish. They do not care about the problems they cause. Luckily, the community is aware of regulation enforcement. If they are aware about this, PPPF and the government of Mojokerto will find it easier to manage street vendors to become better by giving guidance through socialization in places where they can be found” (The interview result on December 18, at 10:30)

b. Inhibiting Factors

a) Internal inhibiting factor for PPPF

Capital assistance given by the government of Mojokerto through designated department that is the Industry and Trade Cooperative in helping street vendors is too small in amount and becomes an inhibiting factor for PPPF. Funding in the form of business capitalis only given to about 200 street vendors. The capital given only to some of the street vendors may lead to such social gap that will cause new problems, as stated by Mr. Budi, one of the street vendors:

“The government of Mojokerto does not inform us thoroughly about this capital and the amount is so much limited. I do not get that although I so much need it to develop my business. The capital given only to some of the street vendors may lead to such social gap that will cause new problems” (The interview result on December 27, at 16:00)

Sanctions for vendors who violate the regulations aren't strictly applied. It becomes another internal inhibiting factor, as the control is only limited in form of foreclosure and demolition of tools and goods. In reality, many of the street vendors keep breaking the regulations even when PPPF has confiscated their goods. Based on the existing regulations, street vendors who have ever violated the regulations and keep violating the regulations shall be imprisonment and be given normative sanctions in the form of paying fine.

Sanction in the form of imprisonment is rarely or never been applied under the name of humanity. It is as stated by the Chief of Public Order Division, Mr. Munawam:

“Many of the street vendors keep violating the rules and regulations even after we confiscate their goods. This far, we only try to get them comply with the rules, by foreclosure or demolition. We have never imprisoned them or had them pay fine under the name of humanity.” (The interview result on December 19, at 11:30)

b) External inhibiting factor for PPPF

The external inhibiting factor for PPPF in the management and empowerment of street vendors is the level of education of the street vendors. The street vendors mostly have low education level. Many vendors only finished elementary school education so they lack the knowledge on the Regulation No. 5 of 2005 that they do not understand the problem of supervision and control done by the government of Mojokerto.

C. DATA ANALYSIS

In accordance with the sequence data analysis by Spradley, the previous step uses domain analysis and taxonomic analysis in the collection and presentation of data. Analysis and interpretation of data in this study is done through two steps, namely componential analysis and thematic cultural analysis. Componential analysis is used to contrast the analysis of each component obtained at each domain. All components within each domain are obtained from the taxonomic analysis. By contrasting each component, we can evaluate the differences and similarities between the components that create relationships between components in each domain.

Further data analysis is the thematic cultural analysis that aims to determine the relationship between domains. Thorough understanding of the core issues being studied, the efforts of PPPF in the management and empowerment of street vendors, will be gained. In addition, through the thematic cultural analysis, we will find a culture contained in the management and empowerment of street vendors in Mojokerto City, as presented in the followings:

1. The efforts done by PPPF in the management and empowerment of street vendors in Mojokerto

Public policies are the things that the government decided to do and not to do (Nugroho, 2003: 55). Anderson, cited by Islamy (2001: 19), states that public policies are those developed by agencies and government officials.

Of the meaning of public policy cited by Islamy, then Islamy (2001: 20) concludes that the public policy is defined as any actions set and implemented or not implemented by the government that are goal-oriented and based on the interest of the public. In essence, public policy must serve the interests of society.

The efforts of PPPF in the management and empowerment of street vendors in Mojokerto represent a form of government policies or program. The management and empowerment of street vendors in Mojokerto is done by a government agency namely PPPF Mojokerto City.

The management and empowerment program of street vendors in Mojokerto is a program or policy that contains setting and guidance by the government of Mojokerto to street vendors that is local regulations No. 5 of 2005. In an effort to

management and empowerment program of street vendors in Mojokerto, there are three aspects included, namely (a) the problems of the street vendors; (b) the management by PPPFon street vendors in Mojokerto; and(c) the empowerment and supervisin by PPPFon street vendors in Mojokerto.

a. The problems of the street vendors in Mojokerto City

The street vendors come from the lower level; they sell daily needs or food, with a relatively small capital, owned by them or borrowed from other person, selling goods in places with or without permission(Alma, 2004: 64). The definition of street vendors according to Bromley in Manning (1991: 228) is the most real and important job in most cities in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, or Latin America; yet, despite its importance, street vendors just get a little academic attention as compared to other major profession groups.

Looking at the notion of street vendors above, there are 2 kinds of street vendors, seen from their location, selling in designated places (legal) and selling in undesignated places (illegal). Linked to conditions we face, street vendors which selling in undesignated places (illegal) do not have permission to do their business; this is a problem faced by Mojokerto. Many street vendors in Mojokerto occupy sidewalks, roads, or any public facilities in Mojokerto. Here is the condition of street vendors in Mojokerto:

1. The number of street vendors

Based on data available in 2012 in the Office of PPPF Mojokerto, street vendors in Mojokerto can be found in two sub-districts as many as 1134 street vendors. The number of street vendors is growing due to aging, unwillingness of

the population to seek work provided by the government, and educational factors.

The stages of improving intellectual abilities and skills are needed thus forming the initiative and innovative capabilities. The stages are necessary so that they can develop self-reliance.

Empowerment stages as mentioned by Sulistiyani (2004:83) consist of the followings:

1. The stage of awareness and behavior development. The stage aims towards the formation of conscious behavior and care that require increased self-capacity. This is a preparatory stage in the process of empowerment to create preconditions in order to facilitate the process of effective empowerment. Awareness of the current condition can stimulate their next awareness of the need to improve the conditions to create a better future.
2. The stage of transformation of capabilities. This stage is in the form of knowledge, competence, and skills in order to open the mind and provide basic skills so that they can support the development process. Community will undergo a process of learning about the knowledge and the skills that have relevance to the demands.
3. The stage of improvement of intellectual abilities and skills, thus forming an initiative and innovative ability to finally come to independence. Independence is marked by the ability of community in shaping initiatives, giving birth to creations and innovations.

2. Street vendor business location

In a city or town, the busiest places visited by many people are the ones in the center, and street vendors generally prefer these places to do their business activities; very few choose the suburban areas. Street vendors offer goods or services at the public places, especially on the roads as well as in sidewalks, and this may disrupt traffic, reduce the beauty of the places, and make the town look dirty; therefore, the government relocates the street vendors to cleaner and better places.

The government of Mojokerto has prepared places for street vendors. However, the designated places cannot take all street vendors because the government only prepares two places. The government should also consider the interests of street vendors in other locations, as to avoid gaps among street vendors—many of the street vendors coming to Benteng Pancasila can not find any more space to sell their goods. The high number of street vendors coming may make the area overload and yet creates new problem in the area, similar to the old problems.

3. Time for street vendors to do their business

The time for street vendors to do their activities is the time when people or citizens perform daily activities. Thus, when people are going to their workplaces; walking on the sidewalks around the offices, shops, markets, and hospitals; and when Mojokerto is very busy, at the same time the street vendors are carrying out their activities, so that the state becomes increasingly crowded and congested. The busiest time is off course during the day. However, in reality the activities of

street vendors are 24 hours. In an effort to limit or reduce the crowdedness of the locations mentioned above, the activities of street vendors in those areas are limited to such time. The solution given is that the maximum time for activities of street vendors is between of 10 to 11 PM.

There is socialization related to management and empowerment of street vendors and sanctions for street vendors who violate the existing regulations. Therefore, street vendors understand the arrangement and regulation of the government. Reprimand letters will be sent shall street vendors violate any regulations, and demolition may take place in accordance with the local regulation No. 5 of 2005; a six-month confinement and a fine of IDR 500,000 shall be done by those who keep violating the regulations.

4. The tools for street vendors to do their business

The tools refer to any kinds and shapes of materials used in their business. The tools are varied in types and forms, yet they can be classified into two major categories:

- a. Permanent (cannot be moved) such as tables with or without chairs (or sort of that), usually completed with shade (roof) (example can be seen in the following figure); this kind of tool is prohibited from being used
- b. Stroller-like shape (it has wheels), which can be easily moved or driven at any time; it is a kind of stroller modified into a food stall.

This is the stall recommended for use. However, as a result of limited funds, simple ways of thinking and of conducting business, street

vendors use a very simple and badly built stall. Some street vendors even make their selling tools carelessly.

The majority of street vendors in Mojokerto get along well; they sell different stuff, as stated by Firdaus (1995: 145), as follows:

- a. This is the main livelihood for street vendors
- b. They belong to productive workforce
- c. Low education level
- d. They come from villages or other parts of the town or city, and they are not registered as the citizens of the town or city
- e. They previously work as blue-collar workers
- f. They have low entrepreneurial skills and low capital
- g. They usually sell clothes or grocery and other daily needs

The government has to increase the amount of fund for street vendors so that it includes all the vendors from small to medium. This far, it has been considered difficult of obtain capital from the government to develop a business because the fund is limited to about 200 street vendors.

b. The management of street vendors by PPPF in Mojokerto

Sulistiyani (2004: 80) explains that “empowerment” etymologically is derived from the word “power” which means strength or ability. Based on this definition, empowerment can be defined as a process to gain power, strength, or ability, and or processes for those who have less power or helpless. Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that empowerment is the effort

made to improve the ability of an individual or individuals and groups to gain independence in improving their standard of living.

In relation to the implementation of management of street vendors, the program is a community development program in particular for street vendors conducted by PPPF and the government of Mojokerto to provide business certainty and protection, and to develop the business of street vendors in an orderly, safe, and harmonious with the environment. In the implementation of the management of street vendors, some things to consider are:

1. Controlling the street vendors

Winardi (2000: 76) explains that the democratic leadership style is human-oriented and efficient and provides guidance to the followers. Democratic leadership is an active, dynamic, and purposeful leadership. Job description, delegation of authority, and responsibilities are clear, allowing each member to participate actively. Based on such understanding, control conducted by the Office of PPPF is not only in the form of physical control, but also in the form of democratic approach.

Demolition is done as the last stage when control has been done. Control is mainly done on street vendors who take over public facilities in doing their business that their existence disturb public convenience and order. Control is done by moving the street vendors to places that have been provided by the government.

2. Relocation of street vendors

Relocation is the final action to move the street vendors to the area that has been designated by the government. Relocation is the final act when control over the street vendors cannot be done anymore.

c. Guidance by PPPF toward street vendors in Mojokerto

Suharno (2010: 31) in the framework of public policy states that a strategy is used to achieve the goals. A strategy in the implementation of a policy will affect the performance of that policy. The strategy used can be a top-down approach or a bottom-up approach, authoritarian or democratic. From the definition, the aims in the development and empowerment of street vendors are to realize street vendors as small businesses eligible for protection and guidance, so that they can carry out their business in the designated location. They are also expected to help to develop the informal economy through harmonization with the environment. There are some things in to consider in the management and empowerment of street vendors:

1. Socialization toward street vendors by PPPF

The socialization toward street vendors by PPPF aims at helping the street vendors to manage their business as to increase their income. Environmental awareness, that is to keep the environment beautiful and healthy, is also one of the main reasons for the socialization.

2. Management and arrangement of tools used by street vendors by PPPF

This refers to tools or equipment used by street vendors to put the goods they sell which are easily moved and dismantled, for example carts equipped with wheels. Therefore, the tools used by street vendors in selling are those that can be easily moved and dismantled (not permanent/fixed).

In the implementation management and empowerment policies, PPPF and the government has sought to empower street vendors by creating a conducive atmosphere that allows the citizens of Mojokerto who work as street vendors to develop themselves through the program implemented. The government provides the location for street vendors to develop their business without disturbing the peace and comfort of the townspeople. Places for street vendors also help them to be able to develop their business in order to compete with greater formal business.

The management and empowerment of street vendors in Mojokerto is a community empowerment carried out through a targeted and continuous process in order to create community independence. The process is carried out in stages, as stated by Sulistiyani (2004: 83)

1. The stage of awareness and behavior development. The stage aims towards the formation of conscious behavior and care that require increased self-capacity. This is a preparatory stage in the process of empowerment to create preconditions in order to facilitate the process of effective empowerment. Awareness of the current condition can stimulate their next awareness of the need to improve the conditions to create a better future.

2. The stage of transformation of capabilities. This stage is in the form of knowledge, competence, and skills in order to open the mind and provide basic skills so that they can support the development process. Community will undergo a process of learning about the knowledge and the skills that have relevance to the demands.
3. The stage of improving intellectual abilities and skills, thus forming an initiative and innovative ability to finally come to independence. Independence is marked by the ability of community in shaping initiatives, giving birth to creations and innovations.

Stages revealed by Sulistiyani above are in line with the stages of policy implementation in Mojokerto. The first stage is developing awareness of street vendors selling in forbidden areas; they are guided to sell in the designated areas. The second stage is transformation of capabilities in the form of assistance from the government through the Industry and Trade Cooperative in the provision of capital so vendors can develop their business and can plan smart business strategy to increase their income. PPPF provides education and training in the management of business.

To help street vendors with small capital, the government provides business loan. The third stage of improving intellectual abilities and skills is actually similar with business guidance, but more emphasis is paid on the skills of street vendors to create innovations. However, it has not been found during the study. In reality, there are a lot of demolition in Mojokerto carried out without providing solutions and certainty of new locations because the locations provided

by the government are quite limited and only accommodate very few street vendors.

2. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors for PPPFin Mojokerto:

Each policy implementation is usually accompanied with problems.

Hence, we need to determine whether the policy has been implemented in accordance with the desired effect or not, as stated by Islamy (2001: 20) that:

- a. The structure of the drafts and basic considerations of government programs related to specific issues faced by the community;
- b. The programs chosen to be or not to be executed;
- c. The complex issues expressed and implemented by the government.

From this, we can determine the causes for a policy to run well or not. here are the problems in the management and empowerment of street vendors in Mojokerto:

a. Supporting Factors

1. Internal supporting factor for PPPF

The government of Mojokerto has enough areas to accommodate the street vendors who want to do their business. The maximum areas provided by the government of Mojokerto also facilitate the performance of PPPF in the management of street vendors.

2. External supporting factor for PPPF

In the management of street vendors, the external supporting factor for PPPF is the characteristic of each street vendor and community awareness on the importance of regulations. The feeling of togetherness among street vendors facilitates the efforts of PPPF in the management of street vendors. Community awareness is an external supporting factor for PPPF in the management and supervision of street vendors. Most people in Mojokerto participate in the enforcement of local regulations.

b. Inhibiting Factors

1. Internal inhibiting factor for PPPF

Capital assistance given by the government of Mojokerto through designated department that is the Industry and Trade Cooperative in helping street vendors is too small in amount and becomes an inhibiting factor for PPPF. Funding in the form of business capital is only given to about 200 street vendors. The capital given only to some of the street vendors may lead to such social gap that will cause new problems.

Sanctions for vendors who violate the regulations are not strictly applied. It becomes another internal inhibiting factor, as the control is only limited in form of foreclosure and demolition of tools and goods. In reality, many of the street vendors keep breaking the regulations even when PPPF has confiscated their goods. Based on the existing regulations, street vendors who have ever violated the regulations and keep violating the regulations shall be imprisonment and be

given normative sanctions in the form of paying fine. Sanction in the form of imprisonment is rarely or never been applied under the name of humanity.

2. External inhibiting factor for PPPF

The external inhibiting factor for PPPF in the management and empowerment of street vendors is the level of education of the street vendors. The street vendors mostly have low education level. Many vendors only finished elementary school education so they lack the knowledge on the Regulation No. 5 of 2005 that they do not understand the problem of supervision and control done by the government of Mojokerto.

Based on the afore-mentioned explanation of the efforts of PPPF in managing and empowering street vendors to finally realize the goals of beautiful and well-managed Mojokerto, it can be concluded that the effort have not been so successful. There are still many problems occurring. The problems come from the government itself and from street vendors. The supporting factors for the efforts are wide areas owned by the government to be used for relocation and togetherness among street vendors. Those factors support the efforts done by PPPF and the government of Mojokerto in the in managing and empowering street vendors to finally realize the goals of beautiful and well-managed Mojokerto. Problems, however, arise from the lack of financial aid given to street vendors and low education level of street vendors, which hinder the program.

Therefore, it can be concluded that in the government has made enough contribution in managing and empowering street vendors to finally realize the

goals of beautiful and well-managed Mojokerto. Therefore, what is needed is a lot more hard work by PPPF Unit to implement the policy or program.

