
Implementation of Policy for Controlling and Licensing of Street Vendors in the City of Palembang

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Abstract

This study aimed to determine how to implement controlling and licensing street vendors at Musi 6 Bridge, Seberang Ulu I District, Palembang City. The research method used in this research is qualitative. The analysis results and findings in the field are (1) optimal Standards and Policy Targets. (2) Policy Performance. This indicator has been running well, as seen from the performance of policy implementers who work optimally. (3) Resources, this indicator is optimal, as seen from the budget, human resources, facilities and infrastructure. (4) Inter-Agency Communication The implementation of this indicator has been going well. This can be seen from the coordination meetings held regularly. (5) The characteristics of the Implementing Agency for this indicator have been running well. The division of tasks and authorities is in accordance with the SOP and conducting evaluations at the end of each month. (6) Social, Economic and Political Environment, these indicators have been running well. (7) Attitude of the Implementer This indicator of the attitude of the implementer has gone well because the attitude of the implementer is firm. So it can be concluded that the implementation of the Policy on Control and Licensing of Street Vendors at Musi 6 Bridge has been running well and optimally. The researcher's suggestions for this research are expected to the Government to always make appeals and outreach to the public about government regulations prohibiting selling on the side of the road or the sidewalk.

Keywords: *Policy Implementation, Street Vendor Licensing, Palembang City*

Introduction

Palembang City is one of the cities in South Sumatra Province and is the province's capital. It has an area of approximately 400.61 km² and administratively has 18 sub-districts and 107 sub-districts (Antoni, 2021). The city of Palembang is one of the cities that has a lot of bridge construction, one of which is the Musi VI Bridge which has a length of 925 meters connecting the upstream and downstream parts of Palembang, which was inaugurated by the Governor of South Sumatra on December 30, 2020. This bridge has become a tourist attraction for the people of Palembang city. Many from out of town are interested in taking pictures there because the lighting display is magnificent at night. Moreover, with the gathering of local and long-distance tourists, business people or street vendors (PKL) see this as an opportunity for their location to sell on the pedestrian sidewalks above and around the area, even on paved roads on the Musi VI bridge.

Street vendors are an expression of the vendors who use carts (Duh, 2017). It then becomes the informal sector, a source of income and economic growth for people who live in cities (Lucky & Ardiansa, 2021). Their presence and the crowds of visitors who come or

motorists who step aside for a moment to take selfies with the new Palembang City icon make the production of the waste consumed by visitors and the surrounding community increase so that it pollutes the river water under the Musi 6 bridge, besides this, other problems also arise because of the large number of street vendors taking advantage of the crowd of visitors to sell which then narrows the sections on the road, from the busy street vendors selling on and around the bridge using road sections and sidewalks, resulting in traffic on and around the Musi VI bridge experience very complex traffic jams that make the two and four-wheeled drivers who pass by very disturbed by these conditions. If you stick to the classification in a study of the causes of congestion, he breaks down the reasons into two categories, namely technical and non-technical. Therefore, street vendors here can be classified as non-technical factors that cause congestion at the Musi VI bridge. The potential for congestion on the Musi VI bridge, apart from the occurrence of a Bottle Neck is exacerbated by the large number of street vendors selling on and off the shoulder of the road at the Musi VI bridge (RMOLSUMSEL, 2021).

Trade activities can create employment opportunities in two ways: First, directly, namely, with the correct capacity to absorb labour. Second, indirectly, namely by expanding the market created by trading activities on the one hand and the other hand by facilitating the distribution and procurement of raw materials. Kurniadi and Tangkilisan (Sukma. 2018). Due to the limited job opportunities, especially for the informal sector, many then turn to the informal sector such as street vendors, where this field is quite promising (Hamidjoyo. 2005).

Automatically its spread spreads everywhere, to places that are exhibited. This causes Street Vendors (PKL) to be considered to be disturbing the beauty and order of the city. In reality, there are many problems related to violations that occur by street vendors, for example, street vendors who sell in the prohibited zone to sell and do not comply with the rules for structuring and empowering street vendors who are required to have a business license (Dwipasari.2021). The existence and growth of street vendors is a problem that presents a dilemma which relates to the cost of living for middle and lower-middle-class people. On the other hand, the existence of street vendors themselves is not regulated and disturbs the comfort and order of the layout of an advanced city.

The district used Regional Regulation No. 44 of 2002 concerning peace and order, which was amended to become Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2007 concerning peace and order, which was then narrowed down again by Mayor Regulation No. 37 of 2017 concerning structuring and empowering street vendors. Based on these regulations, it later became a guideline for the primary function of Seberang Ulu I Subdistrict in implementing the PKL relocation policy at the Musi 6 Bridge, the implementation of the policy was carried out based on existing standard operating procedures (SOPs) in accordance with the subdistrict's main functions in assisting the city government in disciplining street vendors. Selling on the Musi 6 bridge also aims to maintain public order, cleanliness, and beauty, reduce congestion, and provide guidance and arrangement for street vendors (PKL). Because of that, the researchers will analyze the policy implementation and licensing of street vendors at the Musi 6 Bridge, Seberang Ulu I District, Palembang City.

Control activities can be carried out in the form of direct control and indirect control. Direct control is carried out through law enforcement mechanisms organised according to the applicable laws and regulations. Meanwhile, indirect control is carried out as disincentive sanctions, including through the imposition of progressive fees or limiting the provision of environmental facilities and infrastructure. The forms of imposition of sanctions relating to discipline include first, administrative sanctions, second, civil sanctions and third, and criminal sanctions.

Implementation is a stage in a public policy program that is one of the processes by which a policy occurs. In general, implementation is carried out after a policy has been compiled, formed and legalized as a policy with clear objectives (Maharani, 2019). Thomas R. Dye defines public policy as whatever is chosen to be implemented or not selected by the government not to be executed (Febriyanti, 2016). Quoted from Wahab (2012) in Dye (1978) revealed that Implementation is everything that is done or not done by the government. A policy must be carried out and beneficial to everyday life. This is a consideration so that the policies carried out contain great benefits for its citizens and do not cause harm. Therefore, the government must be wise in establishing a policy.

According to Tachjan, the definition of policy implementation is as follows. Etymologically, implementation can be an activity related to completing a job using means (tools) to obtain results (Febriyanti, 2019). Then, in understanding public policy, there are two types of flow or understanding. First, Continentalists, who tend to see public policy as a derivative of law, sometimes even equate public policy and regulation, especially public law or constitutional law, so they see it as a process of interaction between state institutions (Nugroho, 2014). Second, Anglo-Saxonists tend to understand that public policy is a derivative of political democracy, so they see it as a product of interaction between the state and the public.

Using the Van Meter and Van Horn analysis models, this study shows that implementing the policies proposed by Van Metter and Van Horn is very complex, where one variable can affect other variables. This model relies on the fact that policy implementation runs linearly from public policy, implementers, and public policy performance. Policy implementation is an action carried out by individuals or officials, or government or private groups who have the goal of achieving the goals set in a policy decision. (Megawati, 2022). Variables from this model are, first, Policy standards and targets. Second, Policy Performance. Third Resources, fourth, Communication between implementing agencies, fifth, Characteristics of implementing agencies. Sixth, Social, economic, and political environment. And seven Executor Attitudes (Fels, 2009).

The problem of street vendors exacerbates traffic jams. It disrupts access and mobility of people who pass the Musi VI bridge. This research was conducted to analyze the implementation of the policy of controlling and licensing street vendors on the Musi VI bridge in Palembang City. In conducting direct observations, many findings were found in the field where the Implementation of Controlling and Licensing of Street Vendors on the Musi 6 Bridge, Seberang Ulu I District, Palembang City, used reasonable procedures from the sub-district for dealing with Street Vendors who often sell on the sidewalks and the shoulder of the Musi Bridge Road. 6, but many street vendors (PKL) are still stubborn, so traffic jams still occur.

Methods

The approach used in this research is to employ descriptive research, namely the research that seeks to describe phenomena/events as they are. Then the approach in this research is qualitative research. According to Masyuri and Zainuddin (2008), qualitative research solves problems using empirical data. In contrast, qualitative research is rooted in natural backgrounds as wholes, relying on humans as research tools, utilizing qualitative methods, conducting inductive data analysis, directing research objectives in trying to find fundamental theories, descriptive in nature, more concerned with process than results, limiting studies with a focus, having a set of criteria to check the validity of the data, the research design

was agreed upon by both parties, namely the researcher and the research subject. Sugiyono also defines qualitative research as research rooted in philosophy and used in researching natural objects where researchers are key instruments (Rifani, 2022). Because of this, researchers chose qualitative methods in carrying out this research.

In connection with the formulation of the problem raised in this study, the unit of analysis consisted of 18 informants, namely the District of Seberang Ulu I Palembang City, the Trantib Section of the District of Sebrang Ulu I, as well as the local community and especially the street vendors in the Musi Bridge area. The 6 City of Palembang. The informants are the sub-district head, the secretary of the sub-district head, the Department of Cooperatives in the field of licensing for street vendors, the local community, the village head, RT and street vendors.

The data collection technique is a strategic step in research because it aims to obtain data. In accordance with the form of a qualitative descriptive research approach, the data collection techniques used were document analysis, observation and interviews (Sugiyono, 2008). Data collection methods used to collect data in qualitative research generally use observation techniques, interviews, and documentation studies. Based on this concept, the three data collection techniques above were used in this study.

Table 1

Research Informants

No	Nama	Identitas
1.	Mukhtia Hijrun	Subdistrict Head of Seberang Ulu I
2.	M. Azli Febriansyah	Subdistrict Secretary of Seberang Ulu I
3.	Hairul Efendi S.H	Section Head of Peace & Order Seberang Ulu I
4.	Caroline Sorta, A.md	Management of Peace & Order
5.	M. Fikri Hardiansyah	Management of Peace & Order
6.	Abdul Rahman	The compiler of Violation Prevention & Enforcement Plans
7.	Muhammad Faruq	The compiler of Violation Prevention & Enforcement Plans
8.	Roby Zaldifa A.md	The compiler of Violation Prevention & Enforcement Plans
9.	Asniwati	Street Vendors
10.	Norma	Street Vendors
11.	Ari	Street Vendors
12.	Nurlela	Street Vendors
13.	Mus	Street Vendors
14.	Sutarmin	Head of Neighbourhood
15.	Aris Varizal S.Kom	Urban Village Head
16.	Mina	Community
17.	Yustiwa	Community
18.	Santi	Community

Source: Processed by Authors, 2022

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Miles and Huberman stated that qualitative data analysis is carried out interactively and continues continuously until complete so that the data is saturated (Afrizal, 2019). After obtaining the data obtained in this study, the next step is to process the collected data by analyzing and describing the data, and drawing conclusions. This study used qualitative data analysis techniques because the data obtained were statements. The data analysis process begins by examining all available data from various sources, which are interviews, observations written down in field notes, official documents, drawings, photographs.

Results and Discussion

In this research, the researcher refers to the Van Horn and Van Meter theoretical models, which have seven indicators which the researcher then uses as a reference in asking questions at the interview stage to the informants that the researcher has previously determined. The indicators, Standards and Policy Targets are government programs or policies, both tangible and intangible, short, medium and long-term. Clarity of policy objectives must be explicitly seen so that at the end of the program, you can know the success or failure of the implemented policy or program. Where measuring the performance of policy implementation emphasizes these standards and targets. This means assessing the extent to which basic measures and policy objectives have been realized in achieving these policy objectives. The following is data from sources who became informants in this study.

Furthermore, the results of interviews were taken from the answers of informants who were considered to represent the answers of other informants through the researcher's analysis, as the standard of the policy of Controlling and Licensing Street Vendors at the Musi 6 Bridge, Seberang Ulu I District, Palembang City which is regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 13 of 2007 concerning peace and order on the amendment to Regional Regulation No. 44 of 2002 concerning Peace and Order in article 22 regarding business order. Based on the description above, it can be seen that the policy measure for the arrangement of street vendors is creating an area around the bridge that is clean, beautiful, orderly and free from traffic jams caused by street vendors.

"The purpose and objective of implementing a program of controlling and permitting street vendors that exist both on the Musi 6 bridge and around the market near the Musi 6 bridge are the main factors to reduce congestion caused by street vendors who sell anywhere, starting from those selling above the sidewalk to the shoulder of the road." (interview with Mr. Mukhtiar Hijrun, S.STP. 16/05/2022).

Figure 1
Cyclists And Street Vendors On The Road



Source: Processed by Authors, 2022

In this figure, it can be seen that a large number of cyclists stopping on the road and the presence of street vendors make the community extend their time on the Musi VI bridge, thus narrowing the access for motorists who pass through that route. The results of the interview with the informant Mr Mukhtiar Hijrun. As the District Head of Seberang Ulu I Palembang City stated, implementing this control and licensing program aims to reduce traffic jams. Then to complete the previous statement, the researcher interviewed the next informant.

"Besides that, if the street vendors do not heed the advice we give, we will ask for help from Public Orders Enforcers, Public Security and Order Supervising Officer, and and Sub-district Police k to join forces in controlling the street vendors" (interview with Mrs Caroline Sorta, 25 /04/2022).

The results of the interview with the informant, Mrs Caroline Sorta, as the Manager of Security & Order Trantib for the SU I Sub-District, stated that if street vendors do not heed the warnings regarding the prohibition of selling on the sidewalks and roadside given previously, then a joint control will be carried out with Public Orders Enforcers, Public Security and Order Supervising Officer, and Sub-district Police with the District SU 1.

The researcher concludes that the sub-district, as the implementer of the policy, has been going well, as seen in the assertiveness of the sub-district in giving an appeal to joint enforcement action assisted by Public Orders Enforcers, Public Security and Order Supervising Officer, and Sub-district Police to control street vendors based on applicable standards. However, the results of observations on Street vendors still haven't fully heeded this policy from the point of view of traders who are recalcitrant to continue trading along the roads and sidewalks of the Musi 6 Bridge. Policy performance assesses the achievement of policy standards and targets set at the beginning. Has policy performance been in accordance with policy standards and targets?

"So far, the performance that we have given optimally has produced results. Street vendors who sell on the shoulder of the road or the sidewalk have decreased. Yes, we still have to monitor it." (interview with Mr Hairul Effendi, 16/05/2022).

"Yes, sis, as executors of the program, we run according to the standards that serve as guidelines. As for our performance results, we have reduced street vendors who sell inappropriately. But we can't be satisfied with this. We still have to carry out patrols so that the enforcement continues." (interview with Rahman 16/05/2022).

The performance indicators of the policy have been going well. For example, as can be seen in the performance of the policy-implementing parties who work optimally and in accordance with the regulatory basis in controlling efforts made to street vendors at the Musi 6 Bridge, the sub-district Trantib makes a work program which will carry out managing street vendors at night even though it's outside their working hours.

Regarding resource indicators, researchers divided them into three scopes: financial, human resources, and infrastructure. In terms of financial resources, in the implementation of controlling street vendors, the Financial Resources indicator plays an essential role in becoming the legal basis for implementing this regulation. Is a budget used to support the implementation of controlling and permitting street vendors, both at the time of managing the street vendors? Field as well as at the time of the coordination meeting held by the district. Researchers want to determine how the Financial Resources indicator can affect the Implementation of Controlling and Licensing of Street Vendors on the Musi 6 Bridge.

"There is a budget every year, surely every agency has a fake budget. If there is an agency that doesn't have a budget, how can we as bureaucrats allocate these funds" (interview with Mr Mukhtiar Hijrun S.STP on 03/06/2022).

"As for the issue of whether there is budget support in implementing this program, there is a controlling and licensing program for street vendors. They get budgetary resources from the APBD, but we are reallocating or distributing the funds to revamping and building new places for these street vendors to sell." (interview with Mr Khairul Effendi, S.H 03/06/2022).

Then, the facilities and infrastructure supporting the smooth running of the tasks and operations of the Sembangan Ulu 1 sub-district of Palembang City are stated in the table below.

Table 2

District Facilities and Infrastructures

No	Items	Number
1.	Office Building	1 Unit
2.	Computer	14 Units
3.	Printer	10 Units
4.	Meeting Table	1 Unit
5.	Desks and Chairs	15 Units
6.	Stainless Chairs	50 Units
7.	Meeting Chairs	8 Units
8.	Waiting Chairs	4 Units
9.	Motorcycles	18 Units
10.	Laptop	3 Units
11.	Cars	6 Units
12.	Projector	1 Unit
13.	Typewriter	1 Unit
14.	Filing Cabinets	20 Units
15.	AC	13 Units
16.	PABX Telephone	1 Unit
17.	Local Telephones	10 Units
18.	Connection of Internet	1 Set
19.	Safe	1 Unit
20.	Generator	1 Unit

Source: Processed by Authors, 2022

From the statements that the researchers gave to the informants and the data tables for facilities and infrastructure, it can be concluded that the source of the budget as well as facilities and infrastructure in supporting the regulatory policy regarding the policy of Controlling Street Vendors on the Musi 6 Bridge comes from the APBD of Palembang City and is deemed sufficient for the implementation of the policy.

Then in human resources, when qualified or competent human resources in their fields implement this policy, it will affect the success of the policy in question.

Table 3

Data Penertiban Pedagang Kaki Lima di Kecamatan Seberang Ulu I

Tanggal	Keterangan
March 13 2021/ Evening	Subdistrict Head, Subdistrict Secretary, Section Head of Peace & Order, Staff of Peace & Order, Public Security and Order Supervising Officer
March 22 2021/ Morning	Subdistrict Head, Public Orders Enforcers, Section Head of Peace & Order
April 3 2021/ Evening	Section Head of Peace & Order, Peace & Order staff, Public Security and Order Supervising Officer
June 9 2021/ Morning	Section Head of Peace & Order, Indonesia National Army, Police, Department of Transportation, Public Orders Enforcers
June 14 2021/Morning	Section Head of Peace & Order, Indonesia National Army, Police, Department of Transportation, Public Orders Enforcers
June 26 2021/Evening	Section Head of Peace & Order, Indonesia National Army, Police, Department of Transportation, Public Orders Enforcers
September 17 2021/ Evening	Section Head of Peace & Order, Peace & Order Staff Public Security and Order Supervising Officer, Head of Village

Source: Processed by Authors, 2022

In this table are some data on the history of policing carried out by the Palembang City government, in this case, carried out by the Sub-district Police, Indonesian National Army, and the Palembang City Public Orders Enforcers itself. An analysis of the data in the table above shows that government policies for controlling and licensing street vendors in the Musi VI bridge are carried out properly by dividing the execution pattern starting from the perfect day and time. That is divided into three times, namely morning, evening and night. With a period that is not too close and too far away to minimize that, street vendors are accustomed to the control pattern, so they cannot outsmart the exact way by remembering when the control took place. Then the interview was continued by digging deeper into the number of personnel or human resources in controlling street vendors in the Musi VI bridge area.

"The number of personnel or members deployed starting from giving out appeals to carrying out joint control of street vendors is approximately 100 personnel, and we do this control more often in the morning" (interview with Mr Muhammad Faruq 19/05/2022).

"Yes, sis, the number of our human resources is approximately 100 personnel, consisting of members of the Transcript of the Sub-district

of Ulu I, the Trantib of Viilage of 2 Ulu, the National Police, Public Security and Order Supervising Officer, and Public Orders Enforcers. As for the control time itself, indeed, we often carry out the policing at around 10 am, but it is possible that we also carry out the policing at night, especially on Saturday nights. Because on Saturday nights, there are still many street vendors selling on the shoulder of the road or the sidewalk at the Musi 6 Bridge." (interview with Mrs Caroline Sorta, 19/05/2022).

On this indicator, the researcher interviewed the Staff for the Plan for the Prevention & Enforcement of Trantib Violations, the Security & Order Manager, the Head of Trantib and the Sub-District Head of Seberang Ulu I. From the researcher's interviews, the researcher concluded that as the implementer of the Trantib sub-district, they had carried out their duties according to their respective portions respectively, although not optimal. However, the facilities and infrastructure are also adequate because access is not difficult to reach the place where the policy is enforced.

Figure 2

Prevention & Enforcement of Trantib Violations



Source: Processed by Authors, 2022

So, the researchers concluded from the indicators that the resources had been sufficient and carried out the task in accordance with their respective portions, although it was not optimal. It was seen from the lack of social awareness of the people selling on the Musi 6 Bridge, which was still low, so the local authorities could not fully obey the understanding of regional regulations. The street vendors. The source of funds or budget is considered appropriate for the problem of controlling street vendors at the Musi 6 Bridge in Palembang City. The resources for facilities and infrastructure are sufficient for daily activities to regulate activities in the field.

Figure 3

Inter-organizational Engagement



Source: Processed

by Authors, 2022

Then the indicators of communication between implementing agencies point to the mechanism of procedures that have been planned to achieve the goals and objectives of a program. This communication must be set as a reference, for example, how often regular meetings will be held, place and time. Inter-organizational communication also refers to demands for mutual support between institutions related to Programs/Policies (Subarsono, 2005). After conducting interviews with the number of staff in the sub-district, the researchers concluded that this indicator has been going well in supporting the implementation of the policy of controlling and licensing street vendors at the Musi 6 Bridge in Palembang City. It can be seen from the coordination meetings that are held routinely by the district, which are divided into 2, namely joint meetings, which are held once every two weeks in the Meeting Hall of Seberang Ulu Satu District and Sectional Meetings which are held once a week in the sub-district head's room, this meeting is held to monitor the progress of the enforcement of street vendors around the Musi 6 Bridge.

Then the Characteristics of the Executing Agency show how much the carrying capacity of the organizational structure, the values that develop, and the relationships and communication that occur in the internal bureaucracy. From this indicator, the researcher wanted to find out how the Characteristics of the Executing Agency can influence the Implementation of the Controlling and Licensing of Street Vendors at the Musi 6 Bridge—guided by the Function and Function of Seberang Ulu I Sub-District and the Handbook for Controlling and Licensing of Street Vendors as well as coordinating with Village Officers, Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers, Public Security and Order Supervising Officer, and Public Orders Enforcers.

As for the duties and authorities in implementing the Control and Licensing of Street Vendors at the Musi 6 Bridge, Mr Mukhtiar Hijrun, and Mr Khairul Effendi, has been divided according to their respective duties in accordance with the provisions set by the District of Seberang Ulu I, and at the end of each month, an evaluation will be carried out to determine the level of competence and commitment of the implementer himself.

Then for indicators of the social, economic and political environment. the researcher wants to know how the indicators of the Social, Economic and Political Environment can affect the Implementation of Controlling and Licensing of Street Vendors on the Musi 6 Bridge. The researchers can conclude that it has been going well in supporting the implementation of the

policy of controlling and licensing street vendors on the Musi 6 bridge in Palembang. From a social perspective, the community's response to the running of this program makes the community very happy because this program can reduce street vendors who trade anywhere. This program gets full support from the government, which can be seen from the government's efforts to provide solutions so that these traders sell at the places or stalls provided to ensure safety for traders and also create prosperity for the people who live around there.

Figure 4
Leader's Attitude



Source: Processed by Authors, 2022

In the last indicator, namely the attitude of the executor, the researcher wants to know how the indicator of the Executor's Attitude can affect the Implementation of Controlling and Licensing of Street Vendors on the Musi 6 Bridge—showing promising results by giving responsibility from the leadership for these tasks so that there is no overlap with other sectors and parties. However, the attitude of the executors in implementing this policy program is also unyielding, as can be seen in the series of mechanisms they employ in implementing this policy program, starting from field checks to joint control without committing acts of violence.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion conducted, the researcher can conclude regarding the Implementation of Ordering and Licensing of Street Vendors at the Musi 6 Bridge, Seberang Ulu I District, Palembang City. Controlling and permitting is an important thing that must be carried out—seeing the conditions around the Musi 6 Bridge, which are very disorderly, dirty and jammed caused by the accumulation of street vendors on the shoulder of the road up to the sidewalk. The program for controlling and licensing street vendors at the Musi 6 Bridge aims to change traders' mindsets and behaviour paths that conform to society's values and norms. The researcher uses the theory from Van Meter Van Horn in which there are several indicators, namely Policy Standards and Targets, Resources, Communication between Implementing Agencies, Characteristics of Executing Agencies, Social Environment, and Executor Attitudes. After the researchers conducted research by collecting primary and secondary data on the Implementation of Ordering and Licensing of Street Vendors at the Musi 6 Bridge, Seberang Ulu I District, Palembang City, it has gone Even though after controlling, there are still street vendors who are stubborn to sell on the Musi VI

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bridge, this needs to be looked at again to find a solution that can overcome this problem effectively.

With the conclusions above, the researcher will provide suggestions so that the implementation of controlling and licensing of street vendors at the Musi Bridge 6 across the Ulu I sub-district of Palembang City can run more optimally. Second, it is necessary to have a group or association within each street vendor so that it is easier to carry out monitoring and supervision. Third, the community must further increase awareness to comply with applicable regulations.

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