

IMPLEMENTASI PENATAAN DAN PENERTIBAN PEDAGANG KAKI LIMA DI KOTA SINGARAJA

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini diarahkan untuk mencapai tujuan (1) memahami dan mengulas penerapan kebijakan dalam pengelolaan serta pengawasan aktivitas pedagang kaki lima di wilayah Kota Singaraja. Serta (2) mengidentifikasi serta mengkaji berbagai kendala yang dihadapi oleh Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja dalam menjalankan penertiban terhadap pedagang kaki lima di wilayah Kota Singaraja. Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan dalam studi ini adalah metode hukum empiris dengan sifat deskriptif. Sumber data terdiri dari data primer dan sekunder, yang mencakup bahan hukum utama, bahan hukum pendukung, serta bahan hukum pelengkap. Proses pengumpulan informasi dilakukan melalui telaah dokumen, pengamatan langsung di lapangan, serta wawancara dengan pihak-pihak terkait. Penentuan informan dilakukan menggunakan teknik non-probability sampling dengan pendekatan purposive sampling. Seluruh data yang terkumpul dianalisis secara kualitatif melalui beberapa tahapan, yaitu pengumpulan informasi, penyederhanaan atau reduksi data, penyajian hasil, dan penarikan simpulan akhir. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) Implementasi penataan dan penertiban pedagang kaki lima di Kota Singaraja belum maksimal. Meski Satpol PP mengedepankan pendekatan humanis, pelanggaran tetap terjadi. Faktor ekonomi, lemahnya efek sosialisasi, dan kurangnya solusi strategis membuat penataan belum sepenuhnya berjalan efektif di lapangan. (2) berbagai kendala yang dialami oleh Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja dalam melaksanakan penindakan terhadap pedagang kaki lima di wilayah Kota Singaraja mencakup kurangnya pemahaman hukum PKL, sarana terbatas, personel minim, serta mobilitas PKL tinggi. Pendekatan persuasif dinilai lemah, sementara relokasi belum efektif karena lokasi baru dianggap tidak menguntungkan secara ekonomi bagi pedagang.

Kata Kunci: Peran Satpol Pp, Menata dan Memberdayakan, Pedagang Sektor Informal.

IMPLEMENTATION OF STREET VENDOR REGULATION AND REGULATION IN SINGARAJA CITY

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ABSTRACT

This study is directed toward achieving the following objectives: (1) to understand and examine the implementation of policies related to the management and supervision of street vendor activities in the Singaraja City area, and (2) to identify and analyze the various obstacles encountered by the Civil Service Police Unit in carrying out enforcement against street vendors in Singaraja City. The research approach applied in this study is empirical legal research with a descriptive character. The data sources consist of primary and secondary data, including primary legal materials, supporting legal materials, and supplementary legal materials. Data collection was conducted through document analysis, direct field observations, and interviews with relevant stakeholders. The selection of informants was carried out using a non-probability sampling technique with a purposive sampling approach. All collected data were analyzed qualitatively through several stages: information gathering, data reduction, presentation of findings, and conclusion drawing. The findings of the study reveal that (1) the implementation of the arrangement and control of street vendors in Singaraja City has not been optimal. Although the Civil Service Police Unit prioritizes a humanistic approach, violations still occur. Economic factors, the weak impact of socialization efforts, and the absence of strategic solutions contribute to the ineffectiveness of the regulation on the ground. (2) The various challenges faced by the Civil Service Police Unit in enforcing rules against street vendors in the Singaraja City area include a lack of legal understanding among vendors, limited facilities, insufficient personnel, and the high mobility of the vendors. The persuasive approach is considered ineffective, while relocation efforts have not been successful as the new sites are viewed as economically unviable by the vendors.

Keywords: The Role of the Civil Service Police Unit in Structuring and Empowering Informal Sector Vendors.