

Evaluation of The Organization and Empowerment of Street Vendors Based on Cilegon Mayor Regulation Number 16 of 2018

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ABSTRACT

Street vendors (PKL) are an informal sector that is now often found in various corners of urban areas. The Cilegon City Government has made Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2003 concerning Control of Street Vendors which aims to control and regulate street vendors who sell and set up their businesses so that they comply with the rules determined by the regional government. This Regional Regulation was updated through Cilegon Mayor Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Management and Empowerment of Street Vendors which focuses more on managing street vendors based on their business permits. This research aims to analyze the evaluation of street vendor control policies in the Pagebangan area of Cilegon City which are reviewed based on Cilegon Mayor Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors. The research uses qualitative descriptive methods. The results of the research show that in material terms the Cilegon Mayor's Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors has met the policy evaluation criteria, so that the regulations relating to the arrangement of street vendors must be maintained in terms of material and objectives. In achieving its objectives, the PKL structuring policy can only meet the criteria of accuracy and requires the activeness of officers to maintain this achievement. Follow-up from the government is in the form of firmness in supervising street vendors to increase the achievement of effectiveness criteria, maturity in planning the physical facilities of street vendors to increase the achievement of efficiency criteria, government openness in conducting guidance for street vendors to increase the achievement of adequacy criteria, data collection and supervision of street vendors to increase achievement of equality criteria, and strengthening cooperation between government agencies to increase the achievement of responsiveness criteria.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Public Policy, and Street Vendors*

Background

The development of the urban population in developing countries not only reflects the natural increase in the urban population but also a significant increase in population flows from villages to cities (Nday, 2020). On the other hand, the development of a city also makes the problems it faces become increasingly complex. Classic problems that are generally faced by a city such as poverty and unemployment can trigger other problems such as crime and

thuggery which then become opportunities for the emergence of the informal sector in the trade sector such as street vendors (PKL) (Prakoso et al., 2022).

PKL is an informal sector that is often found in various corners of urban areas because its implementation does not require too much capital and can be done by anyone (Puruhita, 2015). The development of street vendors over time has been very rapid in number, because they are easier for consumers to find than official traders, most of whom are permanently located. Places and crowds can be used to earn halal income as street vendors, for example, food by utilizing the skills you have can be used as capital to earn or increase income (Julianto et al., 2021). The rapid development of street vendors also allows this type of business to become an alternative in opening large-scale employment opportunities because it can absorb workers who have relatively minimal skills. In fact, many of those who have been laid off and switched professions as street vendors have succeeded in developing their businesses by opening branches in various places (Kristian & Ghifari, 2021).

In various corners of the city, it is easy to see street vendors' activities, although in general they are neatly arranged, some still pay little attention to the beauty of the city. Some street vendors still use sidewalks and road shoulders to carry out their activities and sell their goods, even though the sidewalks are made for pedestrian facilities (Aqmarina et al., 2021). By using sidewalks for selling, pedestrians will use part of the road shoulder to walk, this can endanger pedestrian safety and potentially cause traffic jams (Fachrunissa et al., 2021). This condition reflects that the existence of street vendors is also a serious problem that never ends and requires careful attention by the government, both at the central and regional government levels (Tualeka, 2013). Several reasons that make the existence of street vendors a problem include: (1) use of public space by street vendors that does not match their function; (2) The chaotic city layout is caused by the presence of street vendors along urban protocol roads, (3) environmental pollution occurs due to the accumulation of waste from street vendors' merchandise (4) Street vendors can trigger social unrest such as snatching and pickpocketing due to lack of security at the place where street vendors sell. . This is the reason why street vendors are considered out of place, better known as dissociated elements (Murtanti & Widyastuti, 2021).

To prevent street vendors from becoming more sporadic and disruptive, management efforts are needed through government policy intervention that regulates the characteristics of their activities and location characteristics. Solving street vendor problems must pay attention to other social problems because errors in handling street vendors will give rise to problems that may be even more complex (Wahab, 2018). The street vendor phenomenon in this research focuses on what occurs in the Cilegon City area, especially street vendors along the Cilegon City protocol road, specifically in the Pagebangan area and along the Matahari Lama Building, Cilegon. The Cilegon City Government is handling it. The problem of street vendors has created Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2003 concerning Control of Street Vendors which aims to control and regulate street vendors who sell and set up their businesses so that they comply with the rules determined by the regional government. In line with developments in time and community needs, the Regional Regulation was updated

through Cilegon Mayor Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Management and Empowerment of Street Vendors which focuses more on managing street vendors based on their business permits. By making this Cilegon Mayor Regulation, it is hoped that street vendors selling along the Cilegon City protocol route can be managed well through business empowerment and controlling business permits. This can certainly be one solution to maintain the order and beauty of the city, by maximizing the community's business capacity, without having to disband the street vendors, many of whom also come from native residents of Cilegon City.

However, the facts on the ground are that these two regulations have not been fully implemented as expected, and in fact tend to be very minimal in terms of compliance. The Cilegon City Government, with reference to Cilegon Mayor Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors, always organizes and provides guidance to street vendors so that in carrying out their activities they do not disturb the beauty and comfort of the city and maintain a balance between street vendors' activities and the public interest. In an effort to organize street vendors in the Pagebangan area, a major step has been taken by the Cilegon City Government to relocate them to the Coconut Market (Block F) which is located not far from the Pagebangan area.

As a result of observations made by researchers regarding street vendors in the Pagebangan area, there are still many street vendors who ignore their obligations to neatly organize their merchandise and maintain order and environmental security. Street vendors, especially those selling wet fish in the Pagebangan area, often cause traffic jams because their location is very close to the shoulder of the road, so that if there are buyers, this hampers vehicle traffic which ultimately causes long traffic jams. Not to mention that in the Pagebangan area there is a railroad crossing, which of course can endanger road users if conditions are often congested, because there is a possibility that vehicles will get stuck right in the middle of the railroad crossing.

The large number of pools of water used by street vendors' wet fish waste and piles of rubbish also make the beauty and orderliness of the roads slum and dirty, which over time can be seen as triggering damage to the road structure. Based on this presentation, researchers are interested in evaluating the suitability of regulations regarding controlling street vendors in the Pagebangan area of Cilegon City as well as the management and empowerment of street vendors in Cilegon City. The selection of the Pagebangan area as the research location was based on the history of Pagebangan as a place of business (buying and selling transactions) for the community which unfortunately was not further regulated to be categorized as a market in the administration of the Cilegon City government.

Literature Review

As one of the various types of informal businesses, it cannot be denied that street vendors are able to be a solution for the unemployed and make a significant contribution to the movement of the nation's economy. However, their existence remains a dilemma for the government. On the one hand, the existence of street vendors has a positive impact as a lifeline for opening up

employment opportunities and on the other hand, street vendors also have a negative impact, because they cause chaos in the city and disrupt city order.

Research journal by Dengah et al., (2017) which is motivated by the problem of street vendors in the city of Manado, shows that the supporting resources (input) of the policy for controlling street vendors are adequate, however, in its implementation (process) in the field, the attitude of the Satpol PP officers is not in accordance with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 54 2011 Concerning Standard Operating Procedures for Civil Service Police Units and officers often ask for retribution from street vendors so they can sell in the city center. The results of this policy to control street vendors make street vendors feel that they are not benefiting from the city government and the public does not feel the positive impact of this policy to control street vendors. In a research journal by Sukri (2018) which explains that the Regional Government is responsible for organizing and fostering street vendors so that they do not disturb public order because of the large number of street vendors with the Civil Service Police Unit in Pekanbaru as the controlling apparatus, indicating that there is a need to evaluate the implementation of policies for structuring and coaching street vendors in accordance with Pekanbaru City Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2001 regarding the Management and Development of Street Vendors, they are not yet effective and responsive in managing and developing street vendors so that they are efficient. Ideally, Pekanbaru City should be supported by the availability of Pekanbaru City Civil Service Police Unit personnel. The Department of Industry and Trade is not well coordinated so that the arrangement and guidance of street vendors outside the government market is not carried out properly.

Pasciana et al., (2019) explaining the formation of a policy regarding the street vendor relocation program in Garut City as an effort to bring order to street vendors, creating a safe, comfortable and beautiful Garut lifestyle, showing that the evaluation of the policy for the street vendor relocation program in Garut City has not achieved optimal results. The large number of street vendors who returned to the red zone and did not want to be relocated resulted in the street vendors' buildings being abandoned. Based on the research results, the Garut Regency Government is expected to carry out regular coaching and empowerment, hold discussion forums between street vendors and the Garut Regency Government to find joint solutions, and the relocation building should be immediately taken over by the Regent so that it can be utilized and managed better. Further research by Pristika & Kurniawan (2021) This is based on the policy of structuring street vendors as an effort made by the government by determining the target locations for street vendors with the aim of creating the beauty of the city in accordance with Presidential Regulation no. 125 of 2012 concerning Coordination of the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors states that the evaluation of policies for the arrangement of street vendors in East Java is not yet effective because not all traders want to be moved to safer, cleaner and more comfortable places. Not yet efficient due to lack of facilities and infrastructure. Adequacy is less than optimal because the performance of the structuring team in carrying out the structuring has not been intensive. It is not evenly distributed because the government has not provided rights fairly. Not yet responsive due to lack of high responsiveness regarding structuring policies. Accuracy has an

impact on traders, society and the government. Suggestions for implementing the policy for managing street vendors are increasing the sample number of cities to provide more information, involving traders at meetings, the government providing facilities and infrastructure such as providing representative land.

Controlling street vendors around Jalan Pasar Pagebangan, Cilegon City has often been carried out by the local government, considering that street vendor irregularities continue to occur. For most residents, street vendors at the Pagebangan market are considered helpful because they can provide for their various needs, but on the other hand, they are also annoying because they often trigger traffic jams and even make the environment dirty and smelly. In this research, the focus of the research is the evaluation of the policy for structuring and empowering street vendors in the Pagebangan area which is reviewed based on Cilegon Mayor Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Arranging and Empowering of Street Vendors. This policy aims to create order, beauty and comfort for traders in their business, so that it is hoped that it can solve very complex street vendor problems.

Methods

This research method uses a qualitative descriptive approach to obtain in-depth data and understand the meaning ascribed to social problems (Bungin, 2019; Moleong, 2019; Suryabrata, 2018). The focus of this research is the evaluation of the policy for structuring and empowering street vendors in the Pagebangan area of Cilegon City as regulated in Cilegon Mayor Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the structuring and empowering of street vendors with the concept of public policy evaluation theory. Dunn in (Nugroho, 2018) put forward six indicators of public policy evaluation as follows: Effectiveness, relates to whether an alternative achieves the expected results (consequences), or achieves the goal of the action. In this research, effectiveness is the level of achievement, aim or target of the street vendor structuring policy that has been carried out in the Pagebangan area, including the implementation of PKL structuring arrangements by government officials, the authorities' efforts to regulate and organize PKL, and outreach and information from the authorities to Street vendors.

Efficiency, regarding the amount of effort required to produce a certain level of effectiveness. Efficiency is a synonym of economic rationality, which is the relationship between effectiveness and effort, and is generally measured in terms of monetary costs; Adequacy, relates to how far a level of effectiveness satisfies the needs, values, or opportunities that give rise to the problem. Adequacy criteria emphasize the strength of the relationship between policy alternatives and the expected results. In this research, adequacy is the extent to which the policy for structuring street vendors in the Pagebangan area made by government officials can overcome various street vendor problems in that place. Equity is closely related to legal and social rationality and refers to the distribution of consequences and efforts between different groups in society. The leveling referred to in this research is to create balanced justice for related parties, such as protecting street vendors in carrying out business activities and creating comfort and security for people who use public facilities.

Responsiveness concerns the extent to which a policy can satisfy the needs, preferences or values of certain groups of society. Responsiveness in this research is related to the extent to which policies can resolve or overcome various problems of structuring and empowering street vendors in the Pagebangan area, including the impact and response of the arrangement for the government, community and street vendors themselves. Appropriateness, which is related to substantive rationality, because the question of policy accuracy is not concerned with individual units but two or more criteria together. Appropriateness refers to the value or value of the program objectives and to the strength of the assumptions underlying those objectives.

Results and Discussion

Cilegon City is an administrative region located in Banten Province. The location is at the northwestern tip of the island of Java and on the edge of the Sunda Strait. Cilegon City is the city with the least population in Banten Province. In 2020, the population is known to be 434,896 people with a population growth rate of 1.18 percent. Pagebangan is one of the markets in Cilegon City. This traditional market sells various basic necessities and basic food products at people's prices. At Pagebangan Market, sellers/traders and buyers can bargain with each other to get a price agreement that is profitable for both parties. Ordinary traders also provide discounts/promos or discounts to their customers. However, due to its chaotic condition, Pagebangan on Jalan DI Panjaitan was declared no longer suitable for use as a market. The Cilegon City Government has even prepared the Block F Plot Market to accommodate traders who want to move from Pagebangan Market.

Policy for the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors in the Pagebangan Area of Cilegon City

Street vendors are a problem for developing cities. In the Pagebangan area of Cilegon City, basically these street vendors do not have business permits to carry out their business activities in that area. They choose to sell on the shoulder of the road or sidewalk along Jalan DI Panjaitan because they cannot pay the rent for the stall or space that has been prepared by the Cilegon City government in Block F because it is considered too expensive and not commensurate with their daily income.

Street vendors have often been disciplined by the Cilegon City Civil Service Police Unit, but within a day or several days after being disciplined, the street vendors are still stubborn and return to selling in parking areas and roadsides, creating traffic jams and clutter. Moreover, because the location of Pagebangan is crossed by a railway line, this is very dangerous when there is traffic jam due to disorderly stalls of street vendors. Not to mention the large amount of rubbish that has piled up along the roads in the Pagebangan area, which has also been complained about by road users and the consumer community.

This research aims to evaluate the policy for structuring and empowering street vendors in the Pagebangan area of Cilegon City which is reviewed based on Cilegon Mayor

Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning Structuring and Empowering Street Vendors. This evaluation can be a channel and reference for the people of Cilegon City and street vendors so they can see and assess the extent to which the policies set by the government can be implemented and implemented correctly. Based on the results of the review of Cilegon Mayor Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Street Vendors, several things can be explained as follows:

Table 1. Analysis of Policy Evaluation Indicators Based on Cilegon Mayor Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Management and Empowerment of Street Vendors

Dimensions	Indicator	Description of Cilegon Mayor's Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors
Effectiveness	Purpose and objectives	<p>Article 1 number 10, the arrangement of street vendors is:</p> <p>Efforts made by the Cilegon City government through determining target locations are to determine, move, control and eliminate street vendor locations by taking into account public, social, aesthetic, health, economic, security, order, environmental cleanliness interests, and in accordance with statutory regulations.</p> <p>Article 1 number 11, empowerment of street vendors is:</p> <p>Efforts are being made by the city government, the business world and the community synergistically in the form of improving the business climate and business development for street vendors so that they are able to grow and develop both the quality and quantity of their business</p> <p>Article 4, the objectives of structuring and empowering street vendors are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Providing business opportunities for street vendors by determining locations according to their designation; Growing and developing street vendors' business capabilities to become independent microeconomic businesses; Creating a clean, beautiful, orderly and safe city with urban facilities and infrastructure that are adequate and environmentally friendly; And

		d. Able to become a tourism attraction for Cilegon City so that it can increase PAD and community welfare.
	Stakeholders involved	Based on Article 1, the stakeholders involved in the policy for structuring and empowering street vendors include the Cilegon City Trade and Industry Service (Disperin), the Cilegon City Cooperatives and Micro and Small Enterprises Service (Diskop UMK), the Cilegon City Transportation Service and the Cilegon City Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP)
Efficiency	Program Type	<p>Article 6, the mayor, through the head of the department, organizes street vendors by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Data collection on street vendors b. Street Vendor Registration c. Determining the location of street vendors d. Relocation of street vendors and elimination of street vendor locations e. Rejuvenation of street vendor locations <p>Article 32, Disperin empowers street vendors through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increased business ability; b. Facilitate access to capital c. Facilitate trade assistance; d. Institutional strengthening; e. Facilitate increased production; f. Processing, network development and promotion; g. Technical coaching and guidance <p>Article 33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Empowering street vendors through partnerships with the business world can be done, among other things, through CSR programs (2) Forms of partnership with the business world as intended in paragraph (1) include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Arrangement of rejuvenation of street vendors' business premises; b. Increasing entrepreneurial abilities through guidance, training and capital assistance;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Promotion of businesses and events at target locations; d. Play an active role in arranging street vendors in urban areas to make them more orderly, clean, beautiful and comfortable
Sufficiency	Budget	<p>Article 38,</p> <p>The costs for implementing the arrangement and empowerment of street vendors come from the regional income and expenditure budget (APBD) as well as other legal and non-binding sources of income.</p>
Equalization	Strengthening street vendors	<p>Article 25, street vendors have the rights, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Get street vendor business registration services; b. Carrying out business activities at designated locations; c. Obtain information and outreach or notifications related to business activities in the location concerned; d. Obtain regulation, structuring, coaching supervision and assistance in developing their business; e. Obtain capital facilitation from bank partners; f. Obtain capital facilities from the Cilegon City revolving fund management unit (UPDB).
Responsiveness	Ease of following policies	<p>Article 18, business registration procedures for street vendors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. TDU Application b. TDU Publishing c. TDU extension d. Revocation and invalidity of TDU <p>The mechanism is then further regulated in Articles 19 to 24</p>
Accuracy	Supervision	<p>Article 34</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Disperin carries out monitoring and evaluation of the arrangement and empowerment of street vendors (2) Monitoring and evaluation is carried out at least 2 (two) times a year and/or at any time

(3) The results of monitoring and evaluation as intended in paragraph (1) are reported to the mayor

Penalty	Article 39, administrative sanctions for street vendors who do not have TDU through verbal warnings, written warnings, or closure and demolition of business premises
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Article 40, street vendors who do not have TDUs and carry out their business activities in public places, will be controlled by Satpol PP according to the SOP.

This research uses W. Dunn's public policy evaluation indicator theory, which consists of 6 policy evaluation criteria indicators, including Effectiveness, Efficiency, Adequacy, Equity, Responsiveness, and Accuracy. Effectiveness is one of William N. Dunn's theoretical policy evaluation criteria whose aim is related to whether an alternative or policy that has been created has achieved appropriate results. The effectiveness referring to Cilegon Mayor Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors which has been made by the Cilegon City Government is not yet fully effective. Because there are still many traders who complain about reduced income after this arrangement was implemented. Then other complaints were also found from road users and local residents who complained that street vendors were returning to sell on the road, causing traffic jams and the accumulation of rubbish on the road, causing unreasonable odors to emerge which was very annoying for motorists when crossing Pagebangan. It is felt that the supervision carried out by the Cilegon City Government and Satpol PP is not good enough because there are still street vendors who return to selling on the roadside and sidewalks when there are no officers patrolling.

A policy will be efficient if the government can provide policies whose input and output are in accordance with what is expected. The efficiency measure in evaluating policies for structuring and controlling street vendors refers more to the cost budget, which includes the facilities and infrastructure that have been met, and also refers to the efforts made to achieve the desired goals. In its implementation, if we look at the efficiency indicators of the policies or programs that are running, it is quite efficient, even though it is not optimal, this can be seen from the facilities of the Cilegon City government, which has indeed prepared a location for the relocation of street vendors in Pagebangan to sell, namely by asking the street vendors first. fill empty stalls. However, street vendors have to pay stall rent. Even though the Cilegon City government has coordinated with the stall owner to provide relief regarding the issue of rent payments, because the location is considered by the street vendors to be not a strategic location for selling because it is located behind Pagebangan, this could be a problem for the street vendors because it is thought to reduce their income. if they move to sell. The efforts made by the government and Cilegon City Satpol PP officers to maintain order for

street vendors so that they no longer return to selling in prohibited places such as selling on the streets and sidewalks of Pagebangan are not efficient enough even though the Satpol PP has given sanctions in the form of trials for minor crimes, these street vendors are not deterred. because there are still street vendors who are still vying on the roads and sidewalks even if there are no officers to patrol.

Adequacy emphasizes the strength of the relationship between policy alternatives and expected results. In this research, adequacy is the extent to which the structuring and controlling policies in Pagebangan, Cilegon City made by the government can overcome the various problems of street vendors in Pagebangan. Adequacy in the implementation of policies for structuring and controlling street vendors in Pagebangan is not good enough, namely that it includes achieving the desired results to solve problems and policies that are implemented in accordance with the wishes of the community. Because the government and officers related to street vendors are still not united in making the policies that have been made a success. There are still many street vendors who are stubborn with various reasons for returning to selling in prohibited areas, causing traffic jam problems which many people who use the road complain about and the market looks dirty again.

Equity, according to Dunn, is closely related to legal and social rationality and refers to the distribution of consequences and efforts between different groups in society. The measure of equality is seen from how the government provides rights fairly to the entire community, especially to street vendors. In its implementation, the distribution of the policy program for structuring and controlling street vendors in Pagebangan is carried out evenly and in accordance with its scope. This can be seen from the fact that street vendors in Pagebangan have the same rights and obligations. In the policy for structuring and controlling street vendors in Pagebangan, all street vendors in Pagebangan have the same rights, namely to receive protection from the Cilegon City Government and related officers in implementing the policy program for structuring and controlling street vendors. The protection of street vendors in carrying out business activities and serving consumers can also be seen from the planned bureaucratic structure so that employees, officials and officers can work according to their respective duties and responsibilities so that there is no overlap in carrying out their duties. This will have an impact on the smooth process of structuring and controlling street vendors in Pagebangan, which will take place in an orderly, safe manner and will not cause casualties between officers and street vendors.

Responsiveness is a response in the form of responsibility given to those who receive services. In the implementation of the arrangement of street vendors in Pagebangan, seen from the responsiveness criteria, it has not gone well enough because seen from the response of street vendors regarding the relocation, many street vendors do not want to occupy the kiosks provided by the Cilegon City Government because the relocation location is considered not strategic by the street vendors, which can result in a decrease in the number. their income. Then the response from the community who also felt the impact of this policy was the implementation of structuring street vendors, who were quite happy with the implementation of this PKL structuring policy, although many people still complained because they thought

that the Cilegon City Government was not responsive enough in handling the PKL problem. The lack of public complaint services to the local government also means that this policy has not been implemented effectively.

According to William N. Dunn, appropriateness is the criterion used to select the number of recommended alternatives, which is related to whether a policy can provide benefits to society. In terms of the accuracy of evaluating the policy for structuring and controlling street vendors in Pagebangan, this has an impact on the parties related to the policy which will later become material for consideration in evaluating the policy. The first impact is directly related to the policy for structuring and controlling street vendors and will be felt by the parties related to the policy. The accuracy of policy evaluation is seen from the impact it has on all parties. There is awareness that the arrangement and control of street vendors needs to be carried out and adhered to by those involved in implementing the PKL arrangement in Pagebangan, both the government, related officers and street vendors. If traders are willing to comply with what has been determined, business continuity will be guaranteed and can eliminate the negative impacts usually caused by street vendors, such as creating traffic jams, areas becoming slums, and chaos that reduces the beauty of the city. This will have a good impact on the government, but there is a lack of communication between the government and street vendors in terms of structuring and controlling street vendors. All parties must be willing to listen to each other's complaints and interests in order to create solidarity between the Cilegon City Government and the street vendors. So that the policies made later will be more effective in solving the problem of street vendors in Pagebangan.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis carried out by researchers, it can be concluded that in material terms the Cilegon Mayor's Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors has met the policy evaluation criteria, so that the regulations relating to the arrangement of street vendors must be maintained in terms of material and objectives. In achieving its objectives, the PKL structuring policy can only meet the criteria of accuracy and requires the activeness of officers to maintain this achievement. Achieving other policy goals requires follow-up from the government and traders. Follow-up from the government is in the form of firmness in supervising street vendors to increase the achievement of effectiveness criteria, maturity in planning the physical facilities of street vendors to increase the achievement of efficiency criteria, government openness in conducting guidance for street vendors to increase the achievement of adequacy criteria, data collection and supervision of street vendors to increase achievement of equality criteria, and strengthening cooperation between government agencies to increase the achievement of responsiveness criteria. Furthermore, the actions of the traders are in the form of active participation in providing input to the government and awareness in protecting the Pagebangan area. So that togetherness between the government and traders in determining

alternative street vendor structuring activities will be able to help determine the appropriate steps to support the sustainability of the PKL structuring policy.

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