



IMPLEMENTATION OF HULU SUNGAI UTARA REGENCY REGIONAL REGULATION NO. 9/2018 ON PUBLIC ORDER AND COMMUNITY PEACE (STUDY OF STREET VENDOR CURBING IN PASAR ARBA, SUNGAI PANDAN DISTRICT)

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the problems that occur in Pasar Arba, Sungai Pandan District, where the implementation of the Regional Regulation of Hulu Sungai Utara Regency No. 9 of 2018 concerning Public Order and Community Peace has not been fully implemented optimally. In its implementation, there are still violations by street vendors which result in disruption of road activities and the function of the road shoulder for pedestrians. The purpose of this study is to determine the extent to which the implementation of the North Hulu River Regency Regional Regulation No. 9 of 2018 concerning Public Order and Community Peace in Arba Market, Sungai Pandan District. This research is a field research with a qualitative approach and the research method uses the case study method. Data collection techniques are interviews and documentation. Data processing techniques through editing, classification and interpretation. Data analysis using descriptive qualitative analysis. Based on the results of the research, the Implementation of Hulu Sungai Utara Regional Regulation No.9 of 2018 concerning Public Order and Community Peace towards controlling street vendors in Arba Market, Sungai Pandan District has not been able to be implemented optimally, because on the one hand there are more and more street vendors and on the other hand the limited location to accommodate traders cannot be developed anymore. This can be seen from along the road to Arba Market in Sungai Pandan Subdistrict, which is increasingly filled with street vendors. The inhibiting factors from law enforcers, street vendors or the community itself so that the implementation is not carried out optimally.

Keywords: Implementation, Control, Street Vendors

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh permasalahan yang terjadi di Pasar Arba Kecamatan Sungai Pandan, dimana implementasi Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara No. 9 Tahun 2018 tentang Ketertiban Umum dan Ketentraman Masyarakat belum sepenuhnya terlaksana dengan

optimal. Dalam pelaksanaannya, masih terdapat pelanggaran yang dilakukan oleh PKL yang mengakibatkan terganggunya aktivitas jalan dan fungsi bahu jalan untuk pejalan kaki. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui sejauh mana implementasi Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 tentang Ketertiban Umum dan Ketentraman Masyarakat di Pasar Arba Kecamatan Sungai Pandan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian lapangan (field research) dengan pendekatan kualitatif dan metode penelitian menggunakan metode studi kasus. Teknik pengumpulan data yaitu wawancara dan dokumentasi. Teknik pengolahan data melalui editing, klasifikasi dan interpretasi. Analisis data menggunakan analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, Implementasi Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 tentang Ketertiban Umum dan Ketentraman Masyarakat terhadap penertiban pedagang kaki lima di Pasar Arba Kecamatan Sungai Pandan belum dapat dilaksanakan secara maksimal, karena di satu sisi jumlah pedagang kaki lima yang semakin banyak dan di sisi lain lokasi yang terbatas untuk menampung para pedagang sudah tidak dapat dikembangkan lagi. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari sepanjang jalan menuju Pasar Arba di Kecamatan Sungai Pandan yang semakin hari semakin dipenuhi oleh pedagang kaki lima. Faktor penghambat dari penegak hukum, pedagang kaki lima ataupun masyarakat itu sendiri sehingga pelaksanaannya tidak terlaksana secara maksimal.

Kata Kunci : Implementasi, Penertiban, Pedagang Kaki Lima

1. INTRODUCTION

Government is an institution that regulates the rules that exist in society and these rules aim to bring order to society. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government in Article 1 paragraph (2) states that Regional Government is the administration of government affairs by the Regional Government and DPRD according to autonomy and assistance tasks with the principle of the widest possible autonomy within the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Law No. 32/2004 on Regional Government, explains that to assist the Regional Government in enforcing regional regulations and organizing public order and community tranquility, a Pamong Praja Police Unit was established. The scope of duties and authority of the Pamong Praja Police Unit in the element of Government includes law enforcement against Regional Government regulations (Perda) not the Law. Satpol PP enforces local regulations by taking action against those who are deemed to have violated the applicable local regulations.

In social life, humans will interact with other humans, with this interaction, it can be seen that there are various kinds of needs that each person has. To fulfill these needs, a form of work is needed that can produce goods or services. Regarding the rapid development of the times, there are very basic demands that must be faced by the community, namely survival and meeting all their needs. Because it only requires a small capital and without having to take care of a trading license, in Indonesia, street vendors are a profession that is quite popular with the middle to lower class people. Street vendors are a group of traders who sell their goods on the edges of public roads, sidewalks, which are far from clean. Trade activities that can create employment opportunities in two ways,

namely the first directly or with the correct labor absorption capacity and second, indirectly or with the expansion of the market created by trade activities on the one hand and the other by facilitating the distribution and procurement of raw materials.

In the explanation of Law Number 9 of 1945 concerning Small Businesses, it is stated that small businesses are business activities that are able to expand employment and provide broad economic services to the community, are able to play a role in the process of equalizing and increasing people's income and encouraging economic growth and also generally play a role in realizing national stability and economic stability in particular. Street vendors can actually provide services to the needs of low-income communities so as to create conditions for equitable distribution of development results. In addition, street vendors have considerable potential to contribute to local revenue in the sector of local retribution along with the needs of the region in the context of implementing regional autonomy. Thus, the existence of an economic crisis and the narrowness of employment opportunities are the drivers of the increasing number of street vendors in various cities in Indonesia, including in the Sungai Pandan sub-district of Hulu Sungai Utara Regency.

The existence of these street vendors, on the one hand, has a positive impact, namely the growth of the economy and opening up employment opportunities. But on the other hand, the existence of street vendors also creates its own problems, namely disturbing public order, traffic congestion and so on. Street vendors take up space everywhere, not only empty or neglected space but also space that is clearly formally designated on the grounds that because of its high accessibility, it has great potential to bring in consumers. Like the street vendors in the Arba market in Sungai Pandan sub-district, even though they are organized, they still interfere with traffic. where street vendors use the roadside to sell, which should be used for pedestrians. So that by changing the function of the roadside, pedestrians have to use the highway to walk, which ultimately creates congestion every Wednesday at the Arba market in Sungai Pandan sub-district.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW.

Policy Implementation Concept

Implementation is a translation of the word "*implementation*", which comes from the word "*to implement*". According to Webster's Dictionary, the word *to implement* comes from the Latin "*implementation*" from the origin of the words "*impere*" and "*plere*". The word "*impere*" means "*to fill up*"; "*to fill in*", which means to *fill* up completely; complete, while "*plere*" means "*to fill*", which is to fill. Implementation is in principle a way for a policy to achieve its objectives, no more and no less. To implement public policy, there are two choices of steps available, namely directly implementing in the form of programs or derivative policy phenomena. Implementation is a dynamic process, where policy implementers carry out an activity or activity, so that in the end they will get a result that is in accordance with the goals or objectives of the policy itself.

Policy is a series of program plans, activities, actions, decisions, attitudes to act or not act carried out by the parties (actors), as a stage for solving the problem at hand. Policy setting is an important factor for organizations to achieve their goals.

According to George C Edward III, there are four factors that determine the success of implementing a policy, namely communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure.

a. Communication

Effective implementation occurs when decision-makers already know what they will be doing. Knowledge of what they will do can work if communication goes well so that every policy decision and implementation regulation must be communicated to the right personnel. In addition, the communicated policies must also be precise, accurate and consistent. Communication is needed so that decision makers and implementers will be more consistent in implementing every policy that will be implemented in the community.

b. Resources

In policy implementation, resource indicators consist of several elements, namely:

- 1) Staff or human resources. Failures that often occur in implementing a policy are caused by a lack of human resources that are insufficient or incompetent in their fields. So that in addition to sufficient human resources or implementors, human resources with the necessary expertise and abilities are also needed in implementing policies.
 - 2) Facilities, physical facilities are also important factors in policy implementation. Implementors may have sufficient staff, understand what to do and have the authority to carry out their duties, but without supporting facilities (facilities and infrastructure), the policy implementation will not be successful.
- c. The disposition or attitude of policy implementers is an important factor in implementing a public policy. If the implementation of a policy is to be effective, then policy implementers must not only know what to do but also have the ability to carry it out, so that in practice it may not happen. According to Edward III, the important things that must be observed in disposition are:
- 1) The disposition effect, disposition or attitude of the implementers will create real obstacles to policy implementation if the existing personnel do not implement the policies desired by high-ranking officials.
 - 2) Organizing the bureaucracy in this context, Edward III requires that policy implementation must also be seen in terms of bureaucratic arrangements. This refers to the appointment and appointment of staff in the bureaucracy in accordance with their abilities, capabilities and competencies. In addition, bureaucratic arrangements also boil down to the 'formation' of an optimal public service system, assessment of personnel at work.
 - 3) Incentives, one technique suggested to overcome the problem of implementers' tendencies is to manipulate incentives. In general, people act according to their own interests, so manipulating incentives by policy makers affects the actions of policy implementers. By adding certain benefits or costs, it may be a motivating

factor that makes policy implementers carry out orders properly. This is done in an effort to fulfill personal or organizational interests.

d. Bureaucratic Structure

A concise and flexible bureaucratic structure will contribute to making it easier to cooperate and coordinate in the process of implementing a policy. This is divided into two indicators, namely:

- 1) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP); a routine activity that allows employees (policy implementers/administrative bureaucrats) to carry out their activities on a daily basis in accordance with established standards (minimum standards required).
- 2) Fragmentation, an effort to spread the responsibility for activities or employee activities among several work units.

Concept of Law Enforcement

Law enforcement is the process of making efforts to uphold or function legal norms in reality as a guide to behavior in traffic or legal relations in the life of society and the state. According to Satjipto Rahardjo, law enforcement is essentially the enforcement of abstract ideas or concepts. So that this law enforcement is interpreted more narrowly as an effort to realize these ideas into reality.

In the introduction to his book Prof. Dr. Soerjono Soekanto, SH, MA, it is said that the law is a set of rules commonly called norms or rules that govern every human person so that peace is achieved in social life. With norms or rules, the community is regulated to obey the law or norms or rules in order to create an orderly and safe society. This is in accordance with the purpose of the law itself, which is to create peace and order in society itself.

The essence of law enforcement lies in the factors that influence it so that it will have various impacts, both positive and negative. The factors are as follows:

1. Statutory factors

According to Soerjono Soekanto, interference with law enforcement originating from the law may be caused, because:

- a. Non-observance of the principles of statutory enactment
- b. absence of implementing regulations that are needed in implementing the law
- c. Ambiguity in the meaning of words in the law which results in confusion in interpretation and application.

2. Law enforcement factors

Namely the parties that form and apply the law or the parties directly related in the field of law enforcement. There are three elements that can affect the work process of law enforcement, namely:

- a. Law enforcement institutions along with supporting facilities and infrastructure and their institutional working mechanisms;
- b. Work culture related to its apparatus, including the welfare of its apparatus, and
- c. Regulatory tools that support both institutional performance and those that regulate legal material that is used as a standard of work, both material law and procedural law.

3. Facility factors that support law enforcement

In the context of law enforcement, facilities that can support law enforcement efforts are needed considering that law enforcers cannot walk alone and it is impossible for law enforcement to succeed if the facilities and facilities are inadequate. These facilities and infrastructure include educated and skilled human resources, good organization, adequate equipment, sufficient finance, and so on. If these things are not fulfilled, it is certain that law enforcement efforts will be in vain. But if on the contrary the things described above can be fulfilled then the law enforcement efforts echoed by the government will be achieved as effectively and efficiently as possible.

In terms of facilities and amenities, the following way of thinking should be followed:

- a. What doesn't exist - a new one does
- b. What is broken or wrong - repaired or corrected
- c. What's missing - plus
- d. What's stuck - is smoothed out
- e. That which retreats or degenerates - advances or improves

4. Community factors

Society is the environment in which the law applies or is applied. Society is one of the benchmarks for the success or failure of an existing law because society can affect law enforcement. This is because law enforcement comes from society and aims for the peace of society itself. Society can be divided into two different levels of depth. First, a direct and spontaneous society while the second is an organized and reflected society. Communities with spontaneous patterns are considered more creative both in thought and behavior patterns while organized societies have a standardized mindset and a lot of deliberate planning.

5. Cultural factors

Culture is the result of work, creation, and taste based on human spirit in the association of life. Culture, basically includes the values that underlie the laws that apply, which are abstract conceptions of what is considered good (so followed) and what is considered bad (so avoided). These values are usually pairs of values that reflect two

extremes that must be harmonized. every culture has a common nature. The nature of culture is as follows:

- a. Culture is manifested and channeled through human behavior.
- b. Culture has preceded the birth of a particular generation and will not die with the end of the age of the generation concerned.
- c. Culture is needed by humans and is manifested in their behavior

So culture plays a role in terms of legal development because of the understanding that law works to make changes and create new things.

The five factors are interrelated with each other because they are the essence of law enforcement and are also a measure of the effectiveness of law enforcement.

Concept of Public Order and Tranquility

According to Kollwijjn, public order has several meanings. First, public order in the law of ties is a limitation of the principle of freedom of contract. Second, as a basic element in "order and welfare, security. Third, as the counterpart of good morality. Fourth, as a synonym for legal order. Fifth, as a notion in criminal procedure law for the fair administration of justice and finally the obligation of judges to use certain articles of legislation.

The Anglo-Saxon legal system states that public order is a customary practice, where a state has the right to reject foreign legal concepts that enter into the basic values and norms of the country and contradict them. This is known as the confluence of law, where two legal systems meet and adjust to each other. In the Anglo-Saxon system, this is known as *conflict of law*.

Public order and community tranquility is a dynamic situation that allows the Government, Regional Government and the community to carry out their activities in peace, order and smoothness. The definition in Hulu Sungai Utara Regional Regulation No. 9/2018 on Public Order and Community Tranquility shows that the conditions of public order and community tranquility are not born from the conditions of society in authoritarian rule. The conditions of public order and tranquility occur in dynamic conditions. This means that the community actively runs social life without pressure. In addition to the community, the Government and local governments can also carry out government work properly.

Public order and community peace are interrelated, where with a sense of security, the community feels calm so that a law-abiding society emerges with all applicable regulations and vice versa with an orderly attitude and mutual respect for existing regulations, understanding each other's position, then the community can feel that in the conditions faced can feel physically and psychologically safe, peaceful and calm without any disturbance and that is what is called the creation of a peaceful atmosphere. A peaceful atmosphere can be realized if the community itself can maintain and develop the norms, social and religious values that exist in society. As the implementer of order and tranquility, Satpol PP in its daily life is always dealing with people with different characters

and different needs. With the existence of public order and tranquility, all activities will run according to their corridors, so that development can be carried out properly. Security, order and peace must be maintained by both the government and the community.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

The type of research used is empirical legal research, which is a research method that uses empirical facts taken from human behavior, both verbal behavior obtained from interviews and real behavior carried out through direct observation. The event or incident referred to in this study is to observe the implementation of Hulu Sungai Utara Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 on the control of street vendors in the Arba market, Sungai Pandan District.

The approach used is Sociological Law. Research taken from facts that exist in a society, legal entity or government body. The approach used in this research is qualitative, namely methods for exploring and understanding the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people ascribe to social or humanitarian problems. This qualitative research process involves important ways, such as asking questions and procedures, then to the process of collecting specific data from participants, analyzing data inductively from specific themes to general themes, and interpreting the meaning of the data. The final report in this qualitative research has a flexible structure and framework. In this study, researchers tried to describe problem solving, trying to describe a symptom, an event about the facts obtained based on data from interviews with respondents and analyzing the data.

3.2. Participants of the Study

The subject of research is something that must be investigated, both people, creatures and institutions (organizations). The subject of this research is behavior carried out by real humans and which is considered in accordance with applicable rules. The subjects in this research are Satpol PP, the Peace and Order Section (Trantib) of Sungai Pandan Subdistrict, street vendors and road users.

The object of research is the problem to be studied. The object of research examines how the law works in society, how people behave towards the application of the law, how effective the law is, how people obey the law and how the law is applied in society.¹ The object of this research is the implementation of Hulu Sungai Utara Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 concerning Public Order and Community Peace in relation to activities on market days in the arba market, Sungai Pandan District.

3.3. Instruments

The data collection techniques that researchers use are:

- a Interview

¹ Muhaimin, *Legal Research Methods*, (Mataram: Mataram University Press), pp. 87

Interview is a data collection technique carried out through conversation and direct question and answer from respondents to obtain information. This technique is carried out by a dialog conducted by the interviewer to obtain information from the respondent, namely the researcher with Satpol PP, the Peace and Order Section of Sungai Pandan Subdistrict, street vendors and road users using local language (Indonesian) to obtain data about the extent of the implementation of regional regulation Number 9 of 2018 in Arba Market, Sungai Pandan Subdistrict. Then with the sub-district government to find out the profile of the Arba market, Sungai Pandan sub-district, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency, the condition of the market, the community, the facilities and facilities of the market.

b Documentation

Documentation is a way of collecting data by looking, reading, studying which produces important records related to the problem under study so that complete, real and not based on estimates are obtained. Regarding the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 concerning Public Order and Community Peace in Arba Market, Sungai Pandan District.

3.4. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and communicating by organizing data into categories, describing it into units, synthesizing it, compiling it into patterns, sorting out what is important and what is not, which will be studied and which will not, and making conclusions so that later it is easily understood by oneself and others. The data collected, then researchers used qualitative descriptive analysis, which provides an overview of the implementation of Hulu Sungai Utara Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 concerning public order and community tranquility. Researchers use inductive techniques to draw conclusions, namely collecting specific data and drawing a general conclusion relating to the implementation of Hulu Sungai Utara Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 concerning public order and community tranquility.

4. RESULTS

There are four factors that influence the success of policy implementation according to Edward III: communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure.

- a. Communication, with indicators:
 - 1) Satpol PP conducts direct socialization to street vendors in implementing policies on public order and public tranquility.
- b. Resources, with indicators:
 - 1) The availability of Satpol PP resources as a policy enforcement tool is inadequate.
 - 2) Unavailability of adequate facilities and infrastructure to implement the policy.
- c. Disposition or attitude of implementers, with indicators:
 - 1) Be humane in implementing policies.
 - 2) The commitment, discipline and responsibility of Satpol PP in controlling street vendors are quite optimal.

- d. Bureaucratic structure, with indicators:
- 1) There is a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) as a reference in implementing the policy.
 - 2) There is a clear division of tasks and responsibilities in implementing the policy.

The inhibiting factors in the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 9/2018 are the lack of knowledge of street vendors and the community about the Regional Regulation that has been made, people's habits and lack of awareness in obeying the regulations, lack of Satpol PP personnel, lack of land for relocation or accommodating street vendors and the social conditions of the community that require street vendors to become street vendors because of the economy and the difficulty of finding work.

5. DISCUSSION

In Hulu Sungai Utara Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 concerning Public Order and Community Order, it is stated that in order to realize a good, orderly, peaceful, comfortable, conducive, clean, beautiful, and radiant, and environmentally sound society, it is necessary to regulate in the field of public order and community order that is able to protect the citizens of Hulu Sungai Utara Regency and the infrastructure of Hulu Sungai Utara Regency and its completeness as a mirror of intelligent, modern, and religious community life.

Public order and community peace are basically interrelated, where with a sense of security, people feel calm so that there is a law-abiding society with all applicable regulations and with an orderly attitude and mutual respect for existing regulations, the community can feel physically and psychologically safe, peaceful and calm without any disturbance and that is what is called the creation of a peaceful atmosphere.

The task of maintaining public order and peace is the responsibility of all levels of society. In accordance with Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, the regulation explains that to assist the Regional Head in enforcing regional regulations and organizing public order and public peace, Satpol PP is formed. Based on the results of interviews with Satpol PP, in order to enforce Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 concerning Public Order and Peace, the order carried out by Satpol PP is a direct order in the form of a warning to the street vendors to sell not too to the road body. The PKL also said that the order carried out by Satpol PP was in the form of verbal, which was so that the PKL merchandise stalls did not go too far into the road.

The disobedience and lack of legal awareness of street vendors and the community towards existing regulations, make the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 concerning Public Order and Community Peace difficult to realize and enforce. The efforts made by Satpol PP to enforce the Regulation also mean nothing if public awareness is still lacking in implementing the Regulations set by the Regional Government.

The enforcement of regulations carried out by Satpol PP is not always in accordance with what is expected, in its implementation it is sometimes also influenced by several factors that cause the enforcement of the regulations to not go as expected. According to Edward III, there are four factors that can be used as a reference in determining the

success of policy implementation, namely: communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure.

Communication is an important factor affecting policy implementation. Communication determines the success of achieving the objectives of policy implementation. Effective implementation will take place if decision makers know what they are doing. Information known by decision makers can be seen from good decisions. In addition, the communicated policy must also be precise, accurate and consistent.

Communication carried out by Satpol PP in the form of direct socialization to street vendors around Arba Market, Sungai Pandan Subdistrict through patrols carried out every Wednesday in the form of direct warnings at the location. Based on the results of the research, the communication built between law enforcers, street vendors and the surrounding community has not been optimal. The enforcement of a regulation aims to achieve order, tranquility and peace in the community. Therefore, in addition to Satpol PP, the community must also play an active role in the law enforcement process against street vendors in Arba Market, Sungai Pandan Subdistrict. Most people, including street vendors, are not even aware of the existence of Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 concerning Public Order and Peace. This illustrates that the communication has not been carried out properly. Communication and socialization are things that need to be done in order to increase knowledge and understanding to street vendors of the regulations that have been made so that later it is hoped that it will raise awareness to street vendors to comply with these rules.

Another important factor in the success of policy implementation is resources which include human resources and facility resources. Human resources are the most important part of implementing a policy, because without human resources, a policy will not be able to run. In the implementation of a policy, failures often occur due to inadequate implementers or human resources who are not experts in their fields.

Based on the results of interviews with the Head of the Operational Section of Control, Cooperation and Potential Development and also the Head of the Regional Law Enforcement Division of Satpol PP Hulu Sungai Utara said that the availability of the number of human resources by Satpol PP as a device for enforcing local regulations is not adequate and the number is still lacking. When compared to the number of street vendors who sell with the number of Regional Regulations that must be enforced by Satpol PP, it is not balanced, so that the application of the law is not optimal. Human resources from the quality aspect require improvement so that the objectives of the policy can be achieved. So that adequate human resources are needed both in terms of quantity and quality.

Facility resources such as the provision of land/land facilities, buildings and auxiliary equipment will support the success of policy implementation. Based on the results of the interview, it is known that facility resources are not sufficient to support the successful implementation of the policy. This is because there is no provision of adequate and strategic relocation places for street vendors, thus making street vendors utilize the shoulder of the road to sell their goods. Satpol PP as a law enforcement officer should be able to act firmly in carrying out its duties and obligations without having to discriminate,

but because there is no more place to accommodate or relocate the PKL, it is not possible for Satpol PP to act firmly to PKL.

The disposition or attitude of policy implementers is also an important factor in implementing a public policy. In policy implementation, there should be no gap between policy makers and implementers, there should be a mutually supportive relationship between the two. If the implementation of a policy is to be effective, then policy implementers must not only know what to do but also have the ability to carry it out, so that in practice it can be successful.

The disposition referred to in this case is how the performance of the local regulation enforcement apparatus or Satpol PP. Regarding the commitment, discipline and responsibility of Satpol PP towards controlling street vendors, it is quite maximum. Satpol PP carries out its duties to curb street vendors but due to the lack of facilities, so that the curbing carried out by Satpol PP is in the form of direct curbing or reprimands to street vendors who hold their merchandise too much to the road body. Satpol PP also acts with a communist and family attitude which is still thinking about how the street vendors can still trade and the traffic flow remains smooth so as not to disturb the surrounding community.

The last factor is Bureaucratic Structure, which is a component that explains the division of labor and clarity for implementing a policy. Bureaucratic Structure is divided into two, namely Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) is a routine activity that allows employees (policy implementers / bureaucratic administrators) to carry out their activities every day in accordance with established standards (minimum standards required) and Fragmentation is an effort to spread the responsibility for employee activities or activities between several work units. With the SOP, it is expected that the Local Regulation enforcement apparatus is able to carry out its duties in accordance with predetermined standards, so that it can lead to performance efficiency and effectiveness.

Satpol PP already has SOPs and a bureaucratic structure listed in Hulu Sungai Utara Regent Regulation Number 24 of 2018 concerning Position, Main Duties, Functions and Job Descriptions of the Civil Service Police and Fire Fighters Unit of Hulu Sungai Utara Regency, to facilitate the division of tasks and to serve as a reference and implementation guidelines in enforcing Regional Regulations.

Edward III's theory above is also in line with Soerjono Soekanto's opinion which explains that the factors that influence law enforcement are statutory factors, which are limited to the law, law enforcement factors, namely the parties who form and apply the law or the parties directly related in the field of law enforcement, facilities or facilities that support law enforcement, community factors, namely the environment in which the law applies or is applied and cultural factors, namely as a result of work, creation, and taste based on human nature in the association of life.

Based on the data obtained, there are several factors inhibiting the implementation of the Hulu Sungai Utara Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 concerning Public Order and Community Peace in terms of controlling street vendors in the Arba Market, Sungai Pandan District, namely the lack of socialization and communication to street vendors and the community, so that the knowledge of street vendors and the community about the

Regional Regulations that have been made is still lacking and the lack of awareness and legal obedience by street vendors and the community, so that law violations still occur.

The lack of Satpol PP personnel, so that in terms of monitoring and disciplining it is still not optimal and the unavailability of relocation places for street vendors, thus making street vendors utilize the shoulder of the road to sell which continues to grow and is not conditioned. This is an obstacle faced by the government to implement Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 in Arba Market, Sungai Pandan Subdistrict. Another obstacle is cultural factors, the mindset of people who are only concerned with convenience without thinking about the impact of these actions which makes it difficult to enforce regional regulations in Sungai Pandan Subdistrict, so it will be difficult to change the habits that have been accustomed to being done in Sungai Pandan Subdistrict. The habit of the community is buying goods without parking their vehicles first. The habits of people who park their vehicles using the road body are what causes road activities to become congested and disrupted.

Another factor is education and the social conditions of the community that require someone to become a street vendor, from the results of the research most street vendors only have elementary and junior high school education, so they do not have skills and find it difficult to find work and require them to become street vendors in order to make ends meet. Apart from the economic difficulties and the absence of jobs, it is also because being a street vendor does not require large capital and does not need to rent a place.

6. CONCLUSION

The implementation of Hulu Sungai Utara Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 concerning Public Order and Community Peace towards the control of street vendors in Arba Market, Sungai Pandan District has not been able to be implemented optimally, because on the one hand there are more and more street vendors and on the other hand the limited location to accommodate traders that can no longer be developed. This can be seen from along the road to Arba Market in Sungai Pandan Subdistrict on Wednesdays, which is increasingly filled with street vendors. In the Implementation of the Policy on controlling street vendors, there are inhibiting factors both from law enforcers, street vendors or the community itself so that the implementation is not carried out optimally. These inhibiting factors are communication factors in terms of socialization so that the knowledge of street vendors and the public about the Regional Regulations that have been made is still lacking, community habits and lack of awareness in obeying the rules, human resource factors, namely the lack of Satpol PP personnel, facility resource factors, namely the lack of land for relocation or accommodating street vendors and the social conditions of the community that require street vendors to become street vendors because of the economy and the difficulty of finding work.

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