

ABSTRAK

MIRSHANDA AMIRAH, NPM : 20.22.137, Judul “IMPLEMENTASI PERDA NOMOR 9 TAHUN 2018 PASAL 24 DALAM PENERTIBAN PEDAGANG KAKI LIMA DI JALAN EMPU JATMIKA KELURAHAN SUNGAI MALANG KECAMATAN AMUNTAI TENGAH KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI UTARA”. Dibawah bimbingan Bapak Drs. H. Arpandi, M.AP sebagai Pembimbing I dan Bapak Dr. Agus Surya Dharma, S.Sos., M.AP sebagai Pembimbing II.

Penelitian ini dilandasi oleh permasalahan bahwa: Penyampaian informasi mengenai penertiban PKL belum dilakukan secara konsisten dan berkelanjutan, kurangnya sumber daya dalam mendukung pelaksanaan penertiban PKL dan tidak adanya tempat relokasi, rendahnya komitmen aparat dalam pelaksanaan penertiban, koordinasi dan pembagian tugas antar instansi yang belum sepenuhnya terintegrasi. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui bagaimana Implementasi Peraturan Daerah Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 Pasal 24 Dalam Penertiban Pedagang Kaki Lima Di Jalan Empu Jatmika Kelurahan Sungai Malang Kecamatan Amuntai Tengah Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Data diperoleh melalui *purposive sampling* terhadap 13 informan, dengan teknik wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Setelah data terkumpul kemudian dianalisis dengan teknik meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, pengambilan kesimpulan Uji kredibilitas data adalah perpanjangan pengamatan, meningkatkan ketekunan, triangulasi, analisis kasus negatif, menggunakan bahan referensi, mengadakan membercheck.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Implementasi Perda Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 Pasal 24 dalam penertiban pedagang kaki lima tergolong kurang optimal. Berdasarkan *indikator*, transmisi informasi cukup optimal, karena dilakukan melalui sosialisasi, dan himbauan kepada PKL. *Indikator* kejelasan informasi kurang optimal, karena masih terdapat perbedaan pemahaman mengenai batas wilayah larangan berjualan. *Indikator* konsistensi kurang optimal, karena penyampaian informasi belum berkelanjutan. *Indikator* staf kurang optimal, karena jumlah personel masih terbatas. *Indikator* anggaran cukup optimal, karena mendukung pelaksanaan penertiban. *Indikator* sarana dan prasarana tidak optimal, karena belum tersedia lahan relokasi PKL. *Indikator* komitmen implementor kurang optimal, karena karena penertiban belum konsisten. *Indikator* ketegasan aparat cukup optimal, karena penertiban sesuai ketentuan. *Indikator* fragmentasi kurang optimal, karena koordinasi belum terlaksana sepenuhnya. *Indikator* SOP cukup optimal, karena menjadi pedoman pelaksanaan. Faktor penghambat yaitu: masih adanya perbedaan pemahaman masyarakat mengenai batas larangan berjualan, pembagian tugas aparat yang terbagi di berbagai lokasi, belum adanya lahan untuk relokasi khusus, jumlah personel aparat terbatas, belum optimalnya pelaksanaan penertiban, dan belum teraturnya koordinasi dan jadwal antar instansi. Faktor pendukung yaitu: adanya pendekatan persuasif, adanya dukungan pembiayaan dalam pelaksanaan, adanya pedoman kerja yang menjadi acuan pelaksanaan tugas, dan penegakan aturan berdasarkan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Kepada Pemerintah segera menyediakan lahan relokasi bagi PKL dan mendukung pemenuhan sumber daya, Satpol PP dan instansi lainnya juga diminta untuk meningkatkan koordinasi dan pengawasan PKL, adapun PKL dan masyarakat diminta mematuhi Peraturan Daerah, serta peneliti selanjutnya mengembangkan penelitian dengan teori atau lokasi yang berbeda mengenai implementasi kebijakan penertiban PKL.

ABSTRACT

MIRSHANDA AMIRAH, STUDENT ID : 20.22.137, "IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL REGULATION NUMBER 9 OF 2018 ARTICLE 24 IN THE REGULATION OF STREET VENDORS ON EMPU JATMIKA STREET, SUNGAI MALANG VILLAGE, CENTRAL AMUNTAI SUB-DISTRICT, HULU SUNGAI UTARA REGENCY". Under the guidance of Mr. Drs. H. Arpandi, M.AP as Supervisor I and Mr. Dr. Agus Surya Dharma, S.Sos, M.AP as Supervisor II.

This research is based on the problem that: The delivery of information regarding the regulation of street vendors has not been carried out consistently and sustainably, lack of resources in supporting the implementation of PKL regulation and lack of relocation, low commitment of apparatus in the implementation of coordination regulation and division of tasks between agencies that have not been fully integrated. The purpose of this research is to find out how to implement Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 Article 24 in the Regulation of Street Vendors on Empu Jatmika Street, Sungai Malang Village, Central Amuntai District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Data was obtained through purposive sampling of 13 informants, with interview, observation, and documentation techniques. After the data is collected then analyzed with techniques including data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions. Data credibility test is an extension of observation, increasing perseverance, triangulation, negative case analysis using reference materials, holding a membercheck.

The results show that the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 Article 24 in the regulation of PKL is classified as less optimal. Based on *the indicators*, the information of transmission is quite optimal, because it is done through socialization, and appeals to PKL. *The indicator* of information clarity is not optimal, because there is still a difference in understanding regarding the boundaries of the prohibition of selling areas. *The consistency indicator* is not optimal, because the delivery of information is not sustainable. *Staff indicators* are not optimal, because the number of personnel is still limited. *The budget indicator* is quite optimal, because it supports the implementation of regulation. *Indicators* of facilities and infrastructure is not optimal, because there is no PKL relocation land available. *The indicators of implementer commitment* is not optimal, because the regulation is not consistent. *The indicator* of the firmness of the apparatus is quite optimal, because the regulation is in accordance with the provisions. *The fragmentation indicator* is not optimal, because coordination has not been fully implemented. *The SOP indicator* is quite optimal, because it becomes a guideline for implementation. The inhibiting factors are: there are still differences in public understanding regarding the prohibition limits, the division of apparatus task that are divided into various locations, there is no land for special relocation, the number of apparatus personnel is limited, the implementation regulation is not optimal, and there is not regular coordination and schedule between agencies. Supporting factors are: the existence of a persuasive approach, the existence of financing support in implementation, the existence of work guidelines that become the reference for the implementation of tasks, and the enforcement of rules based on applicable provisions.

The Government is expected to provide relocation land for PKL and support the fulfillment of resources, Satpol PP and other agencies improve coordination and supervision, PKL and the community comply with the Regional Regulation, and further researchers develop research with different theories or locations regarding the implementation of PKL regulation policies.