

**Arrangement Model of Street Foot Vendors Culinary to Realize the Function of Spatial in Bengkayang Regency****Veneranda Rini Hapsari<sup>1</sup>, Benedhikta Kikky Vuspitasari<sup>2</sup>, Deffrinica<sup>3</sup>**STIM Shanti Bhuana<sup>1,2,3</sup>

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**ABSTRACT**

This research aims to know the model of the arrangement for street vendors in culinary field with the aim to realize spatial function in Bengkayang district. So, it can increase the compatibility of doing activities among street vendors, so it is more directed and orderly. The research method used is a qualitative descriptive method. The research site is located in Bengkayang Regency. The research object is the street vendors. The information obtained comes from through the results of observations, interviews and documentation. The results of this study are the effectiveness of structuring and fostering street vendors in Bengkayang Regency, Bengkayang Subdistrict highly dependent on four main elements namely, location of trading, trading time, trading physical facilities and types of merchandise, and patterns of distribution of street vendors and street vendors service patterns. This will make it easier for local governments to organize and regulate street vendors who are scattered in Bengkayang regency.

Keywords: Arrangement, model, street vendors, spatial.

**BACKGROUND**

The development of these dualistic conditions often causes problems for a city. One of the problems that most often arises in the dualistic conditions of the city is the problem of informal activities in the trade sector, namely the activities of street vendors. These street vendors usually occupy public spaces (sidewalks, parks, road sides, river banks, drainage canals) which result in these public spaces not being properly utilized by their users according to their functions (Soetomo, 1996) in Widjajanti 2009. Problems with street vendors are common problems that must be resolved. Thus, the need for interference from the Bengkayang Regency local government. Coordination can be done through dialogue to discuss the arrangement of street vendors, so that it is more directed. Bengkayang Regency is one of the 3T regions (Behind, Outermost, and Foremost). Bengkayang Regency itself is one of the regencies that has a very wide area in the province of West Kalimantan, with a population density in Bengkayang district of more than 30,000 people, this district is a district that is crossed by many people who will travel from the surrounding districts be it Hedgehog or Sambas who will visit, from Pontianak or to Malaysia. In other words, Bengkayang sub-district is a transit area for people passing by who will travel. As a transit area, in Bengkayang sub-district, many transit places are found, both restaurants and rest areas. So, the opportunities for street vendors and entrepreneurs are huge. With the provisions of Bengkayang Regency Regional Regulation Number 5 Year 2010, chapter I article 1 paragraph 14, and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 2012-chapter II Article 5. The existence of this street vendor, requires regular arrangement, so there is an orderly street vendor. As the employment opportunities are narrow so as to result in increased unemployment, which spurs many people to choose to open a business as a street vendor, the average street vendor wants to occupy a business in a strategic location, so that he does not pay attention to regulations, such as placing business locations that seem haphazard, pay less attention to aspects of beauty and comfort. So that the application is not in accordance with the layout of the street vendor's location layout. The purpose of this study was to obtain a model or design of the arrangement of street vendors in the border area and to see the impact of the existing arrangement whether there was an increase in entrepreneurship, especially in the border area. There are many reasons behind why people choose the informal sector (PKL) as work activities to make a living, including (Alisjahbana: 2-9; Fatnawati, 2013):

1. Forced to have no other work;
2. The impact of termination of employment (FLE);
3. Looking for a halal fortune;
4. Independent and not dependent on others;
5. Support the family;
6. Low education and small capital as well;
7. Difficulties working in the village.

The street hawker's business becomes an alternative work which is deemed able to support the livelihood of the community that is not absorbed by available job openings. However, with the increasingly widespread street vendors in these urban centers, it is not not cause significant problems. Many cases that show these conditions often cause conflicts of interest between street vendors, the community and the government. On the one hand the government wants to realize an orderly and beautiful city planning concept, but on the other hand the street vendors see their work as a source of livelihood that must be maintained even though it must conflict with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research is very specific in analytical descriptive nature, which is describing the phenomena that exist by describing the facts that exist through an interpretation, evaluation and general knowledge. Therefore, the research conducted not only provides descriptive writing of facts but also must be able to understand them in order to provide meaningful explanations of the object of research. According to Bogdan and Tailor (in Moleong, 2000: 3), defining qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words or writings about people and observed behavior. According to Maryadi et al (2010: 14), data collection techniques used in qualitative research are techniques that enable detailed data to be obtained in a relatively long time.

## **DISCUSSION**

The profession or occupation as a street vendor is indeed very a dilemma. On the one hand, being a street vendor is an effort to make ends meet. But on the other hand, as a business activity that uses public space, street vendors often have to deal with local regulations that generally prohibit people from selling in places that should be used by the general public, such as sidewalks and road bodies. So that the seizure of policing operations carried out by officers is something that is very feared but cannot be avoided by street vendors. Meanwhile, the efforts of the city government in managing the existence of street vendors often lead to reactions from street vendors who will be put in order, even long before the implementation of control is carried out. For street vendors, policing, eviction, and raiding operations are actually not entirely new so as not to obey, instead they tend to put up resistance or try to get around the situation and even they are not infrequently "cat-mouse" with security and order officers (Trantib). Although it is undeniable that work as a street vendor can also reduce the unemployment rate in an area, because street vendors are informal jobs that can be done by anyone both men and women regardless of their level of education and special expertise. Even informal economic activities of this kind are considered as pockets of salvation during the 1997/1998 economic crisis (Priyono 2002; Handayani, forthcoming).

According to Mc Gee and Yeung (1977: 76) the space pattern of street vendors' activities is strongly influenced by formal sector activities in capturing their consumers. The location of street vendors is strongly influenced by direct and indirect relationships with various formal and informal activities or the relationship of street vendors with their consumers. To be able

to recognize the spatial arrangement of street vendors' activities, one must know the activities of street vendors through their distribution patterns, space utilization based on trading time and types of merchandise and means of trading.

Components of spatial planning in the informal sector, among others, include:

## 1. Location

Based on the results of studies by Ir. Goenadi Malang Joedo (1997: 6-3), determining the location of interest by the informal sector or street vendors is as follows:

- There is an accumulation of people doing activities together at relatively the same time, throughout the day.
- Located in certain areas which are centers of urban economic activity and urban non-economic centers, but are often visited in large numbers
- Having the ease to occur a relationship between street vendors with prospective buyers, although done in a relatively narrow space
- Does not require the availability of facilities and public service utilities

Mc.Gee and Yeung (1977: 108) state that street vendors agglomerate at nodes in wide pedestrian paths and places frequented by large numbers of people close to public markets, terminals, commercial areas.

## 2. Time to trade

According to McGee and Yeung (1977: 76) from research in cities in Southeast Asia show that street vendors' activity patterns adjust to the rhythm of the characteristics of everyday people's lives. The determination of the period of PKL activities is also based on or in accordance with the behavior of formal activities. Where the behavior of the two activities tend to be in line, even though in certain relations the activity of the two is weak or there is no direct relationship between the two.

## 3. Physical facilities of trade and types of merchandise

Physical means of trade and type of merchandise according to Mc Gee and Yeung (1977: 82-83) are strongly influenced by the nature of PKL services.

### a. Types of merchandise (McGee and Yeung; 1977: 69).

- Food and drink, consisting of traders who sell food and drinks that have been cooked and immediately served on the spot or brought home. Analysis results in several cities in Southeast Asia show that the physical distribution of street vendors usually groups and homogeneous with their groups. Location of distribution in strategic places such as in trade, offices, recreation / entertainment, schools, open spaces / parks, crossing the main road to housing / at the end of the road where the crowd.
- Clothing / textiles / children's toys / grocery, these commodity grouping patterns tend to blend in diversity with other commodities. The pattern of distribution is the same as the pattern of distribution in food and beverages.
- Fruits, the types of fruit traded are fresh fruits. Commodity trades tend to vary according to fruit season. Commodity grouping tends to blend with other types of commodities. The distribution pattern is located at the center of the crowd.

- Cigarettes / drugs, usually traders who sell cigarettes also sell snacks, drugs, sweets. This type of commodity tends to settle. Distribution locations are in centers or close to formal sector activities.

- Printed matter, type of merchandise are magazines, newspapers and reading books. The pattern of classification is mixed with other types of commodities. The pattern of its spread in strategic locations in crowded centers. The types of commodities traded are relatively fixed.

- Individual services, consisting of locksmiths, watch repairs, tukanggravier / stamps / stamps, frame makers. Distribution pattern at the central location of shops. The grouping patterns blend in with other commodities.

#### b. Physical facilities of street vendors

- Based on the results of research by Waworoentoe (1973: 24) the physical means of trading street vendors can be grouped as follows:

- Pikulan / Basket, this form of facility is used by mobile traders (mobile hawkers) or semi-permanent (semi static). This form is intended to make merchandise easy to carry around.

- Mataran / pedestal, traders peddle their wares on cloth, mats, and others. The form of this facility is categorized as semi-permanent (semistatic) street vendors.

- Jongko / table, a form of trading facilities that uses a table / jongko and is roofed or non-roofed. This facility is categorized as permanent street vendors.

- Wagon / stroller, there are two types of facilities, roofed and non-roofed. This facility is categorized as permanent and non-permanent street vendors. Usually to peddle food and drinks, cigarettes.

- Semi-permanent stall, consisting of several carts arranged in a row equipped with tables and long benches. The shape of this facility is made of tarpaulin or plastic which is impermeable to water. Street vendors in the form of this facility are categorized as permanent street vendors and usually sell food and drinks.

- Kiosk, traders who use this form of facility are categorized as permanent traders, because physically this type cannot be moved. Usually a semi-permanent building made of boards

Each type of trading facility has a different size, so that different sizes of space are needed. The amount of space affects the arrangement and arrangement of space for street vendors.

#### 4. Distribution patterns of street vendors and patterns of street vendor service

##### a. Spread pattern

- According to Mc Gee and Yeung (1977: 76) the pattern of the spread of street vendors is influenced by agglomeration and accessibility.

- Agglomeration, street vendors activities will always take advantage of activities in the formal sector and usually shopping centers become one of the attractions of the informal sector to attract consumers. The way street vendors attract consumers by way of group sales (agglomeration). The street vendors tend to do cooperation with other street vendors who are the same type of merchandise or support one another as food and beverage vendors.

- Accessibility, street vendors prefer to be located along the main roadside and places that are often passed by pedestrians.

According to Mc.Gee and Yeung (1977: 37-38), the pattern of the spread of PKL activities, there are two categories, viz:

- The pattern of the spread of street vendors in groups (focus agglomeration), usually occurs at the mouth of the road, around the edge of the public market or open space. This grouping occurs is a concentration or grouping of traders who have the same / related nature. The grouping of similar and interrelated traders will benefit the trader, because it has a great appeal towards potential buyers. Trader activities with this pattern are found in open spaces (parks, fields, etc.). Usually found in food and beverage traders.
- Longitudinal distribution pattern (linear agglomeration), this distribution pattern is influenced by the pattern of the road network. This longitudinal distribution pattern occurs along the main road or connecting road. This pattern occurs based on consideration of the ease of achieving, so it has a great opportunity to get consumers. Commonly traded commodities are clothing / clothing, grocery, repair services, fruits, cigarettes / medicines, etc.

#### b. Pattern of PKL Service

According to Mc Gee and Yeung (1977: 82-83) the characteristics of street vendors are classified into:

- PKL unit is not settled, this unit is shown by the physical means of trade that is easy to carry, or in other words the main characteristic of this unit is street vendors who sell moving from one place to another. Usually the physical means of trading take the form of a stroller, a basket / basket.
- Semi-permanent street vendor unit the main characteristic of this unit is street vendors who at a certain period settle at a location and then move after the selling time is over (in the afternoon or evening). Physical facilities for trading include wheeled kiosks, sideboards or roofed wheels / trains.
- Unit of street vendors settling the main feature of this unit is street vendors who sell settled in a certain place with physical means of trading in the form of stalls or stall / wheels / roofed trains.

### CONCLUSION

The effectiveness of structuring and fostering street vendors in Bengkayang Regency, Bengkayang sub-district is highly dependent on four main elements namely, location of trading, trading time, trading physical facilities and types of merchandise, and patterns of distribution of street vendors and street vendors service patterns. This will make it easier for local governments to organize and regulate street vendors spread across Bengkayang sub-district. So that if the effectiveness in structuring and coaching is done to street vendors with good coordination, then an organized and orderly model will be realized.

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