
FIVE FEET TRADERS IN THE CROSS OF ECONOMIC HISTORY

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Abstract

Street vendors (PKL) is a form of business that has a high entrepreneurial spirit and is able to compete amid economic competition. The existence of street vendors tends to be motivated by the problem of lack of employment provided by the government, survival efforts, lack of business capital in the formal sector, complicated rules and bureaucracy, temporary work and heredity and profession, making PKL business as an alternative that can be done by the community. Street vendors or in English also called street traders are always included in the informal sector. PKL is a person who trades using a cart or holds his wares on roadside or sidewalks of city streets around shopping centers / shops, markets, recreation / entertainment centers, office centers and education centers, either permanently or half-settled, unofficial status or semi-official and carried out both morning, afternoon, evening and night in order to meet the needs of life by not involving other parties in a binding manner. The term street vendor was first known in the era of the Dutch East Indies, precisely when Governor-General Stanford Raffles came to power. The development of street vendors in the economic history of humankind experienced progress and modernity. Dissatisfaction with government policies related to the allocation of street vendors, gave birth to traders who went to the community directly, which was called the shockmarket.

Keywords: Traders, Street Vendors, Cross, History, Economy

A. Introduction

The high population growth in the big cities of third world countries occurs at a very high speed, but the growth of these cities is not followed by a comparable speed by the growth of industrialization, this phenomenon is badly called as excessive urbanization or over urbanization. This term illustrates that the level of urbanization that occurs too high exceeds the level of industrialization achieved by evacuation of a society. Rural and urban migration flows, due to the limitations of the modern industrial sector and

not all migration have the skills or expertise to enter the modern industrial sector.¹

One of the problems faced by developing countries including Indonesia is the problem of unemployment.² Indonesia is one of the developing countries in grouping countries based on the level of welfare of their people. Unemployment is a problem that is very complaining because it affects and is influenced by many factors that interact with each other following a pattern that is not always easy to understand, if the unemployment is not immediately overcome, it can cause social vulnerability and potentially lead to poverty.³

Urbanization or movement of population from villages to cities is increasing rapidly from year to year. Indonesia is one of the countries with the highest rates of victimization in Southeast Asia, where 32 percent of the poor live in urban areas.⁴ Some have the same main goal, namely, to improve the economy of their families by trying their luck in the city. To meet the needs of their lives in the city, they need to work to make a living. Job vacancies are opened widely in urban areas but not all urbanized residents can meet the job requirements in the city. So one other alternative way is to trade small-scale in other words to enter the informal sector.⁵

The emergence of the informal sector phenomenon is a phenomenon that is very common in developing countries. The percentage of the informal sector in Third World countries such as Latin America, Sub Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia ranges from 30-70 percent of the total workforce. The limitations of education and skills possessed by migrants cause them to prefer the type of business activities that do not

¹ Islahuddin, *The Role of Street Vendors in Overcoming Unemployment in the Perspective of Islamic Economics in the City of Makassar* (Research Department of Islamic Economics, Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar, 2017), p. 1

² Sri Deti, *Empowering the People's Economy through Sharia Microfinance* (El Jizya Journal (Journal of Islamic Economics) Vol 5. No 1, January-June 2017), p. 142

³ Islahuddin, *Role of Street Vendors*, p. 1

⁴ Eko Handoyo, *Existence of Street Vendors* (Salatiga: Tisara grafika, 2012), p. 1

⁵ Adam Ramadhan, *Implementation of the Street Vendor Zoning Management Model in the City of Bandung* (Pandecta Journal Volume 10. Number 1. June 2015), p. 92

require too much education and high skills. Their choice falls in the informal sector, namely street vendors or as hawkers.⁶

Street vendors are a global phenomenon of informal economic activities in urban areas. Various major cities in the world face similar issues without exception the Cities in the ASEAN region.⁷ Agenda on street vendors and informal economic activities are also important discussions in the formulation of ASEAN Vision 2020. In the Hanoi Plan of Action (HPA) little discussion of an action plan initiative in the development of the informal sector is under the section on human resource development.⁸ Therefore, the agenda of the discussion on the informal sector is part of the attention of ASEAN countries in the big ideals of building the ASEAN Economic Community. Therefore, efforts to recognize the role and importance of the informal sector, which includes the activities of street vendors, Street vendors, Hawker Street or other naming, is an agenda for stakeholders to think about.⁹

The fact proves that the existence of the informal sector is a reflection of the inability of the formal sector to open wider employment opportunities. The informal sector has been recognized as the biggest income earner for the country's economy. Understanding the own informal sector according to Keirt Hard as quoted by Nurvina, is part of the workforce in the city that is outside the organized labor market. In a different context and perspective, the informal sector is known by several names. This sector is often referred to as the informal economy, unregulated economics, unorganized sectors, or unobserved employment.¹⁰

⁶ Maria Sri Rahayu, *Street Vendor Strategy Against Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2000 (Case Study in Puputan Margarana Field Denpasar)* (Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences Lecturer Department of History of IKIP PGRI Denpasar), p. 2-3

⁷ Bani Pamungkas, *Street Vendors and City Development: Analysis of Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur PKL City Night Market Management Policies* (Proceedings of the Indocompac National Seminar at Bakrie University, Jakarta. May 2-3, 2016), p. 632

⁸ Hassan, N., *Accommodating the Street Hawkers into Modern Urban Management in Kuala Lumpur. In accommodating the Street Hawkers in Kuala Lumpur.* (Kuala Lumpur, 2003), pp. 1-10.

⁹ Maneepong, C. & Walsh, J.C., *A new generation of Bangkok Street vendors: Economic crisis opportunity and threat.* (Cities, 34, 2013), p. 3-43; see also Bani Pamungkas, *Street Vendors*, p. 633

¹⁰ Nurvina Prasdika, *Portrait of the Life Phenomenon of Street Vendors in Bambu Kuning Market Bandar Lampung* (Research Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Lampung University Bandar Lampung, 2017), p. 1

According to Suharto, as quoted by Nurvina, in the context of the city the informal sector includes small business operators who sell food and goods or offer services and in turn involve money economics and market transactions, this is called the urban informal sector.¹¹ Urban informal sector activities are particularly evident in the case of trafficking on the streets and sidewalks known as street vendors or abbreviated street vendors. Street vendors are a group of people who offer goods and services for sale on sidewalks or on the edge of a roadside, around shopping centers, shops, recreation or entertainment centers, office centers and education centers, either permanently or not permanently. Unofficial or semi-official status and is carried out in the morning, afternoon, evening or night.¹²

Cities in Indonesia in general have problems related to the use of open space (public), namely the problem of excessive parking, street vendors (PKL), traffic congestion, billboards and the use of uncontrolled public space and dirty (dirty).¹³

The term street vendor (PKL) is a merchant or food vendor who uses a cart. The term is often used because there are five traders' legs. These five legs are two legs of the merchant plus three "legs" of the cart (which are actually three wheels or two wheels and one foot). Currently the term PKL is also used for street traders in general. The traders used pedestrian streets as a place to sell. Because of this, in some places PKLs are often perceived as disturbing the traffic of road users including vehicle users. And there are also many street vendors who throw garbage carelessly which can create dirty and unhealthy environments. But PKL has been able to show its identity as an independent business that is able to create jobs and income fields for both the perpetrators and others. However, there are also many people who consider PKL to be one of the city's problems that must be resolved immediately.¹⁴

Economic activities in urban communities, Street Vendors (PKL) are one of the alternative livelihoods for the informal sector which belongs to the small business class. Small businesses in the Elucidation of Law No. 9 of

¹¹ Nurvina Prasdika, *Portrait of Phenomena*, p. 1

¹² Nurvina Prasdika, *Portrait of Phenomena*, p. 2; see also Sudjana, *Method of Statistics* (Bandung: Tarsito, 2000), p. 21

¹³ Dodi Hermanto, et al, *Street Traders Social Movement* (Humanus Journal Vol. X No. 1 Year 2011), p. 46

¹⁴ Adam Ramadan, *Model Implementation*, p. 92

1995 is a business activity that is able to expand employment and provide broad economic services to the community, can play a role in the process of equity and increase community income and encourage economic growth and play a role in realizing national stability in general and economic stability in particular. PKL is often a problem for developing cities especially for big cities that already have metropolitan predicates.¹⁵

The pace and strength of business magnets in these big cities is able to move residents from urbanizing villages to cities in order to switch professions from farmers to small traders. To become a street vendor does not require higher education, does not require large capital, but can generate income that sometimes exceeds the formal sector. PKL tends to cluster with similar jobs. The types of business that are most in demand are food and drinks. For this reason, many street vendors are utilizing rumaja (road benefit space) as their location.¹⁶

Quite a lot of cases, that the absorption of migrant communities in the formal sector is as large as that absorbed in the informal sector. From various studies shows that the informal sector such as being a street vendor seems to be the most real and "promising" choice for migrant communities. In addition to not requiring complicated requirements, it is also considered more profitable and free to work. So it is not surprising that then in various corners of Surabaya and Sidoarjo, street vendors have sprung up which carry out their wares. The logical implication is the accumulation of street vendors in these pockets.¹⁷

B. Understanding Street Vendors

Street vendors or in English also called street traders are always included in the informal sector.¹⁸ In the past his name was a street vendor, now a street vendor, but now the term PKL has a broader meaning, street vendors are also used to refer to street vendors in general.¹⁹

¹⁵ Nurul Azizah Syam, *Implementation of Local Government Policy in Fostering Street Vendors (Case Study on Street Vendors in Paropo Village, Panakukang District, Makassar City)* (Research on Political Science and Government Sciences, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hasanuddin University, 2016), p. 1

¹⁶ Nurul Azizah Syam, *Policy Implementation*, p. 2

¹⁷ Udji Asiyah, *Stubborn Street Vendors in East Java* (Journal of Political Society and Culture in 2012, Volume 25), p. 1

¹⁸ Nurul Azizah Syam, *Policy Implementation*, p. 35

¹⁹ Dikri, devi, et al, *Street vendors* (Bandung, October 12, 2014), p. 4

Street vendors or abbreviated PKL is a term to refer to merchant traders who carry out commercial activities over the area owned by the road (DMJ/sidewalk) which (supposedly) is intended for pedestrians (pedestrian).²⁰ There is an opinion that uses the term PKL for traders who use carts. The term is often interpreted as such because there are five traders' legs. The five legs are two traders' legs plus three "legs" (which are actually three wheels, or two wheels and one foot of wood). Linking the number of legs and wheels with the term sidewalk is a fictitious opinion that is not in accordance with history.²¹ Cart vendors who "statically" stand on the sidewalk are a fairly new phenomenon (around the 1980s), before PKL was dominated by pikulan traders (cendol sellers, egg crust traders) and mat (like street drug dealers).²²

According to W.J.S Poerwadarminta, the term sidewalk is a floor that is given a roof as a link between a house and a house, the second meaning is the floor (stairs) on the door or on the roadside.²³ This second meaning is more likely to be reserved for the front of the store house building, where in the past there was an agreement between city planners that the front (porch) of the store had to be about five feet wide and was obliged to be made into a lane where pedestrians could pass. But the space of about five feet wide is no longer functioning as a crossroad for pedestrians, but has changed its function into an area where small merchants sell goods, so that's where the term street vendor is popularized.²⁴

Street Vendors (PKL) are informal sector businesses in the form of trading businesses that are sometimes also producers. Some are settled in certain locations, some move from one place to another (using piculans, push carts) peddling food, drinks and other consumer goods in retail. PKL

²⁰ Ali Achan Mustafa, *Informal Sector Social Transformation Model, History, Theory and Praxis of Street Vendors* (Malang: Trans Publishing, 1996), p. 37

²¹ Shvoong, *Definition of Street Vendors*, see on the website online <http://id.shvoong.com/social-sciences/sociology/2205244-defenisi-pedagang-kaki-lima>. Accessed 21 October 2018 at 1:00 p.m.

²² Wikipedia, *Street Vendors*, see the statement on Wikipedia on Wikipedia in https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pedagang_kaki_lima. accessed Tuesday 21 October 2018 at 12.00 WIB.

²³ Islahuddin, *Role of Street Vendors*, p. 31

²⁴ Dikri, devi, et al, *Street vendors*, p. 4

Generally small capital is sometimes only a tool for capital owners by getting just a commission in return or hard work.²⁵

According to Rachbini, street vendors (PKL) who peddle their merchandise in various corners of the city are actually marginal and powerless groups of people.²⁶ It is said to be marginal because they are on average excluded from the flow of city life and are even cornered by the progress of the city itself. It is said to be helpless, because they are usually unreachable and not protected by law, their bargaining position is weak and often becomes the object of curbing and structuring the city which is often repressive.²⁷

According to Karafir, he pointed out that street vendors are traders who sell in public places such as roadsides, parks, shops and markets without or the existence of a business permit from the government.²⁸

A street vendor, according to An-nat, as quoted by Ali Sahsjahbana, said that the term street vendor was a legacy from the British colonial era. This term is taken from the size of the width of the sidewalk which is calculated by foot which is approximately 31 cm less, while the width of the sidewalk at that time is five feet or about 1.5 m less. So people selling on the sidewalk are then called five rigid traders (PKL).²⁹

In Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2012 concerning the Coordination of Structuring and Empowerment of Street Vendors Article 1 paragraph (1), it is explained that Street Vendors hereinafter abbreviated as PKL are business actors who conduct trading business using movable or immovable business facilities, using city infrastructure, temporary social facilities, public facilities, land and buildings owned by the government and private sector.³⁰

²⁵ Henny Purwanti and Misnarti, *Controlling and Guiding Street Vendors in Lumajang District*. (Journal of the College of Law (STIH) General Sudirman Lumajang, 2012), p. 1; see also Nurul Azizah Syam, Policy Implementation, p. 32

²⁶ D.J. Rachbini, *Economic Development & Human Resources* (Jakarta: Publisher: Grasindo, 2002), p. 11

²⁷ Alisjahbana, *the Dark Side of City Development* (Yogyakarta: Laksbang Pressindo, 2006), p. 1-2

²⁸ Karafir Pieter Yan, *Fertilizer Capital Trader Kakilima: Research Case Study in Tanah Abang Area, Jakarta Market*. (Jakarta: Center for Social Sciences Training, 1998), p. 11

²⁹ Nurvina Prasdika, *Portrait of Phenomena*, p. 21

³⁰ Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2012 concerning Structuring Coordination and Empowerment of Street Vendors

According to Mc Gee and Yeung, PKL has the same meaning as 'hawkers', which are defined as people who offer goods and services for sale in public, especially on the side of the road and sidewalks.³¹

According to Soedjana,³² in Syamsul Hilal's quote,³³ define street vendors as a group of people who offer goods and services for sale on sidewalks or on the edge / on the roadside, around shopping centers / shops, markets, recreation / entertainment centers, office centers and education centers, either permanently or half-settled, unofficial or semi-official status and is carried out both morning, afternoon, evening and night.³⁴

According to Jan Breman (1988), street vendors are small businesses carried out by low-income people (daily salaries) and have limited capital in the economic field, these small traders are included in the informal sector, which is a temporary and unskilled job and groups that are not bound by the rule of law.³⁵

From the definition above, it can be concluded that street vendors are those who try in public places without or with permission from the government. PKL is a person who trades using a cart or displays his wares on roadside or city sidewalks.

C. History of Street Vendors

The term street vendor was first known in the era of the Dutch East Indies, precisely when Governor-General Stanford Raffles came to power. He issued a regulation requiring informal traders to make a distance of 5 feet or about 1.2 meters from formal buildings in the city center.³⁶ This regulation is applied to expedite pedestrian routes while still providing opportunities for informal traders to trade.³⁷ It is this informal merchant place which is 5 feet from the formal building in the center of the city which

³¹ McGee, T.G. & Yeung, Y.M, *Hawkers in Southeast Asian Cities: planning for the Economy Bazaar*. (Ottawa: International Development Research Center, 1978), p. 66

³² Sudjana, *Method of Statistics* (Bandung: Tarsito, 2000), p. 21-22

³³ Syamsul Hilal, *Efforts to Arrange and Build Street Vendors in Indonesia*, see website online in <http://syamsuhilal.blogspot.com/2013/04/efforts-structuring-and-coaching-traders.html> accessed 20 October 2018 pukul 12.30 Bro.

³⁴ Nurul Azizah Syam, *Policy Implementation*, p. 33

³⁵ Jan Breman, *The Shattered Image: Construction and Deconstruction of the Village in Colonial Asia*, (Holland / USA: Foris Publication, 1998), p. 13

³⁶ Nurul Azizah Syam, *Policy Implementation*, p. 33

³⁷ See "Said", City of Street. PU-Net Public Works Department; see also Islahuddin, Role of Street Vendors, p. 37

is later known as the "sidewalk" and the merchant who sells it is known as the "street vendor" or street vendor.³⁸

Until now the term PKL is also used for all traders who work on sidewalks, including restaurant owners who use tents by co-opting pedestrian lanes and motorized vehicle lanes. Actually the term street vendor originated from the Dutch colonial era. The government regulation at that time stipulated that every highway built should provide facilities for walking. The width of the segment for pedestrians is five feet or about one and a half meters. Thirty years after that, when Indonesia was independent, pedestrian roads were mostly used by traders to sell. Formerly his name was a street vendor, now a street vendor. Whereas if we trace its history, its name should be a five-foot trader.³⁹

Starting from there, the Dutch Colonial Government referred to them as Five Leg Traders from the traders who were selling in the pedestrian crossing area or sidewalks which had a width of Five Feet.⁴⁰

Street vendors or abbreviated as street vendors are a community that mostly sells by utilizing roadside areas to make a living by holding their wares or carts on the side of the road. If you look at history from the beginning of the existence of street vendors, it has existed since the Dutch colonial era.⁴¹

During the colonial occupation, the request regulation at that time stipulated that every highway that was built should provide facilities for pedestrians who are now called sidewalks.⁴² The government at that time also called for the outer side of the sidewalk to be given a rather wide space or a distance from the settlement to be used as a park as a reforestation and water catchment.⁴³

With the presence of a rather wide space or space, the street vendors started to place their carts to rest while waiting for buyers to buy their wares. With the passage of time many traders who use the location as a place to

³⁸ Wikipedia, *Street Vendors*, https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pedagang_kaki_lima. accessed Tuesday 21 October 2018 at 12.00 WIB.

³⁹ Wikipedia, *Street Vendors*, https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pedagang_kaki_lima. accessed Tuesday 21 October 2018 at 12.00 WIB.

⁴⁰ Wikipedia, *Street Vendors*, https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pedagang_kaki_lima. accessed Tuesday 21 October 2018 at 12.00 WIB.

⁴¹ Nurvina Prasdika, *Portrait of Phenomena*, p. 22

⁴² Dikri, devi, et al, *Street vendors*, p. 5

⁴³ Nurvina Prasdika, *Portrait of Phenomena*, p. 22-23

sell, so inviting passersby who happen to pass by to buy food, drink and rest.⁴⁴

After decades of independent Indonesia, many pedestrians used the street for pedestrians to sell, the name used to be the merchant over the road who is now a street vendor, in some places street vendors were disputed because it disturbed motorcyclists. street vendors using nearby rivers and waterways to dispose of trash, laundry water and soapy water which can damage the existing river by turning off fish and causing eutrophication, but street vendors often provide food or other goods at lower prices, even very cheap compared to buying in stores, capital and small costs needed, so often invite traders who want to start a business with small capital or weak economics who usually set up their businesses around their homes.⁴⁵

In connection with socialization is very necessary to foster a positive perception of a program so that awareness will arise and from the community to implement the program without being forced, but in reality the field is far different, the traders affected by the location program occupy the location provided by the government in a short time only, and many returned to the old places where they used to sell, they protested the government because the location provided was inadequate especially in terms of facilities and infrastructure in the new location.⁴⁶

The government responded to requests from street vendors by making promises, but in reality it was different, if the city government did not immediately realize the demands made by street vendors, it was raised to create new, more complicated problems and possibly even conflicts, until now the arrangement of street vendors impressed only to move traders from one place to another without any follow-up to prepare all facilities and infrastructure.⁴⁷

Generally, economic activities in the informal sector are often considered more able to survive survive than other business sectors. This can happen because the informal sector is relatively more independent or does

⁴⁴ Nurvina Prasdika, *Portrait of Phenomena*, p. 23

⁴⁵ Ramadhani Bondan, *Implementation of Regulatory Policy*, see WWESITE online at the address <http://ramadhanibondan.blogspot.com/2015/01/implementasi-keb-policy-pengaturan-dan.html>. accessed 20 October 2018 at 13.30 WIB.

⁴⁶ Ramadhani Bondan, *Implementation of Regulatory Policy*, accessed October 20, 2018 at 13.30 WIB.

⁴⁷ Islahuddin, *Role of Street Vendors*, p. 38

not depend on other parties, especially regarding capital and is better able to adapt to the business environment. The evidence illustrates that employment as a street vendor is one of the jobs that is relatively unaffected by the economic crisis because the impact of the economic crisis is not significantly felt by street vendors. In this case the PKL is able to survive in a variety of conditions, despite the economic crisis.⁴⁸

D. Development of street vendors

The development of street vendors in the economic history of humankind experienced progress and modernity. According to Karafir, the characteristics of the development of street vendors, among which are goods of traded services are very limited to certain types, based on the characteristics stated above, Karafir⁴⁹ as quoted by Nurul Azizah, classifying street vendors into 10 groups, namely:⁵⁰

1. Traders of vegetables and herbs.
2. Grocery traders.\Food and beverage traders.
3. Textile traders.
4. Traders of large letters.
5. Meat and fish traders.
6. Flea traders.
7. Cigarette traders
8. A rice trader
9. Fruit traders

Sediki is different from the opinion of Kartini Kartono who expressed her opinion about street vendors, namely a weak economic group that sells daily necessities with relatively small capital, own capital or other people, and sells in forbidden or not forbidden places, then put forward about the characteristics of street vendors, as follows:⁵¹

1. Is a group of traders which sometimes also means producers.
2. Peddling merchandise on the turret on a strategic roadside or sitting in front of the store
3. Exploring ingredients for food, drinks, and other necessities in retail.

⁴⁸ Nurul Azizah Syam, *Policy Implementation*, p. 36

⁴⁹ Karafir Pieter Yan, *Fertilizer Capital Trader Kakilima*, p. 13

⁵⁰ Nurul Azizah Syam, *Policy Implementation*, p. 37

⁵¹ Kartono Kartini, *Leader and Leadership*. (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2006), p. 29

4. Small capital.
5. It is a marginal group, some are even sub-marginal groups.
6. Quality of goods is relatively low.
7. Turnover volume is not large.
8. Buyers generally have low purchasing power.
9. Economically rising stairs in a successful trade hierarchy is rather rare.
10. Is a family business.
11. Bargaining between sellers and buyers is characteristic of a typical relationship.
12. Is a principal or side job.
13. Being in an uneasy atmosphere, fearing that their efforts will be stopped by tibus.
14. Working time and hours are not fixed patterns.
15. There are those who do seasonally and the types of wares change.
16. Items offered are usually not standard.
17. Communities generally assume that they are a group that occupies a low social status in the community ladder.⁵²

However, according to the applicable provisions PKL is the party that most feels the impact of various policies issued by the government, especially the policy on order and the beauty of the city. The most significant impact felt by PKL was the frequent PKL being the victims of eviction by the Satpol PP and the many losses suffered by the PKL, both material losses and non-material losses. The City Government issues a policy which includes, among others:⁵³

1. Street vendors are moved to the place that has been provided in the form of kiosks.
 2. These kiosks are provided free of charge.
 3. Every kiosk is levied every month
 4. For traders who do not move within 90 days after this decision is issued, sanctions will be imposed in accordance with the applicable regulations.
- Thus, the city government considers the relocation policy to be the best action for

⁵² Repository, *Characteristics of Street Vendors*, blame the online view in the <http://repository.usu.ac.id/bitstream/123456789/15826/1/sim-des2004-%20%281%29.pdf> address. Access 20 October 2018 at 2:00 p.m.

⁵³ Dikri, devi, et al, *Street vendors*, p. 7-8

5. PKL and facilitate street vendors. Because with the kiosks provided by the government, traders do not need to unload their wares.

In fact the conceptual is not infrequently limited to discourse without realization. If realized, instead it would reduce the level of economic growth of the community. Whereas street vendors are one of the most effective economic activities in maintaining the stability of the people's economy. Dissatisfaction with government policies related to the allocation of street vendors, gave birth to traders who went down to the community directly, which was called the shock market (shock market traders). Working as a market player is shocked and PKL is a pleasant job in accordance with the characteristics above. Work as a street vendor is one of the jobs that is relatively unaffected by the economic crisis because the impact of the economic crisis is not significantly felt by street vendors, both the impact of national and international economies. As proof, that PKL is very capable of surviving various economic crisis conditions, despite the conditions of the monetary economic crisis.⁵⁴

E. Conclusion

PKL is a form of business that has a high entrepreneurial spirit and is able to compete in the midst of urban economic competition. The existence of street vendors tends to be motivated by the problem of lack of employment provided by the government, survival efforts, lack of business capital in the formal sector, complicated rules and bureaucracy, temporary work and heredity and profession, making PKL business as an alternative that can be done by the community. Street vendors or in English also called street traders are always included in the informal sector. PKL is a person who trades using a cart or holds his wares on roadside or sidewalks of city streets around shopping centers / shops, markets, recreation / entertainment centers, office centers and education centers, either permanently or half-settled, unofficial status or semi-official and carried out both morning, afternoon, evening and night in order to meet the needs of life by not involving other parties in a binding manner. The term street vendor was first known in the era of the Dutch East Indies, precisely when Governor-General Stanford Raffles came to power. The development of street vendors in the

⁵⁴ Nurul Azizah Syam, *Policy Implementation*, p. 36-37

economic history of humankind experienced progress and modernity. Dissatisfaction with government policies related to the allocation of street vendors, gave birth to traders who went down to the community directly, which was called the shock market (shock market traders). In fact, not infrequently the emergence of traditional and modern markets began due to the presence of street vendors who took to the field as if they were shocked.

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