

Analysis and Policy Design of Street Vendors Management in Bandar Lampung

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Abstract. Street vendors (PKL) are common phenomena in urban areas all around the world, including in Indonesia. Bandar Lampung, as one of big cities in Indonesia, also has street vendor phenomenon. Some consider PKL illegal, yet some others perceive its existence as a way to overcome unemployment and poverty. Despite the different views, PKL is often considered as a source of urban problems by some regional governments in Indonesia, including Bandar Lampung Municipal Government. The research aims to analyze PKL phenomenon in Bandar Lampung and alternative policy issued to overcome PKL problems. The research result shows that the emergence of PKL in Bandar Lampung is caused by several factors, such as survival factor, lack of capital for running formal-sector business, reason of fulfilling educational needs, lack of employment, difficult bureaucracy, temporary job, lineages, and as a true profession. Based on the arguments and facts proposed, Bandar Lampung government must design a better policy to better accommodate PKL.

Keywords: Street vendors (PKL), policy analysis, bandar lampung

Abstrak. Pedagang Kaki Lima (PKL) merupakan sebuah fenomena umum di perkotaan yang berada di seluruh dunia, seperti halnya di Indonesia. Bandar Lampung merupakan salah satu kota besar di Indonesia yang tidak lepas dari fenomena ini. Keberadaan PKL dianggap ilegal di beberapa kota di Indonesia. Namun disisi lain, PKL dianggap dapat mengurangi pengangguran dan kemiskinan seperti keinginan pemerintah. Nyatanya, PKL dianggap sebagai masalah oleh beberapa pemerintah kota di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa fenomena PKL di kota Bandar Lampung dan alternatif kebijakan yang digunakan untuk mengatasi masalah PKL ini. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa fenomena PKL di kota Bandar Lampung disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor seperti semangat juang untuk hidup, faktor pendidikan, sebagai pekerjaan sementara, birokrasi pemerintahan yang rumit, warisan dari generasi ke generasi, minimnya modal, minimnya lapangan pekerjaan, dan sebagai profesi. Berdasarkan argumentasi dan fakta-fakta, Pemerintah Kota Bandar Lampung harus merancang kebijakan untuk lebih mengakomodasi PKL.

Kata kunci: pedagang kaki lima (PKL), analisis kebijakan, bandar lampung

INTRODUCTION

The economic crisis gripping Indonesia in the mid 1998 gave a significant impact on the increasing number of poor people up to 35 million people (Institut Leimena, 2009). From the data obtained, the number of workers laid off is 27,578 people, while 24,817 people have been included into layoff waiting list, 11,993 workers are dismissed, other 11,191 are in the process of being dismissed, and 600,000 Indonesian workers abroad are threatened to be sent home (Source: Information Center of KOMPAS daily, 22nd February 2009). The data show that many people in Indonesia will still encounter difficult economic problem in a few year ahead.

The government has done some efforts to overcome the economic crisis, i.e. by making programs of people empowerment, giving direct subsidy as a compensation of fuel price increase, giving educational aids, providing health insurance, etc. However, such programs have not been able to reduce the number of poor people significantly. This is due to many emerging problems,

such as corruption, that obstruct the running well of the programs. Eventually the condition encourages people to find a way out by becoming street vendors or commonly known as PKL.

Having a profession as street vendors is of course not the wish of many people; nevertheless it becomes the least possible thing to do, considering the difficulty of finding a job or earning at that moment. The absence and the lack of capital often become a major reason why they choose to be street vendors. Based on observations, the number of PKL is increasing, particularly in urban areas, such as Bandar Lampung. We cannot deny that the existence of many street vendors in big cities is due to the cities' position as the center of economic activity. Cities become a fertile ground for the street vendors to sell their commodity.

Up to the present there are at least a thousand street vendors in Bandar Lampung, recorded by the Office of Market Management in Bandar Lampung. However the number is still debated between the Municipal government and the Association of Street Vendors. This is

Table 1 The Data of Traders and Street Vendors in Bandar Lampung in 2009

No	The Name of the Market	The Number of Traders	The Number of Street Vendors
1	Panjang	430	151
2	Pasir Gintung	313	150
3	Cimeng	251	53
4	Tamin	185	25
5	Smep/Baru	211	40
6	Bambu Kuning	270	400
7	Tugu	306	198
8	Bawah	164	0
9	Way Halim	242	0
10	Way Kandis	67	0
11	Gudang Lelang	331	0
12	Kangkung	257	0
13	Tani (Beringin Raya)	298	0
	Total	3333	1059

also the reason why it is difficult to overcome the problem of street vendors in Bandar Lampung.

The existence of PKL can be perceived from different angles of interests. For the public, especially for lower middle class, the existence of PKL can help them fulfill their daily needs. They can get their daily necessities in a relatively cheaper price from street vendors. Yet, for the government, particularly the local government, PKL is commonly considered to obstruct development, break the urban order and contaminate the urban landscape. Within such perspective, local governments frequently do many attempts to handle the street vendors in their area both persuasively and repressively.

PKL commonly makes use of strategic locations, especially crowded locations where people pass by, such as markets, sidewalks (road pavements), tourism sites and objects, educational area, etc. PKL utilizes the strategic locations to sell their commodity; however the existence of PKL in those places, such as sidewalks, is considered to be one of the sources of traffic jam, disturb the by-passers, and contaminate the landscape and break the order of the city.

Some local governments have designed and implemented certain policies and strategies to cope with street vendors in their regions. Some strictly oppose the existence of PKL by doing eviction; some others, facilitate PKL in order to improve the prosperity of the people and increase the Regional Owned Revenue through official tax and retribution that contribute to local budget.

Bandar Lampung is one of big cities in Indonesia that also encounter problems of street vendor management. The government of Bandar Lampung has done some efforts to overcome the problem. Since 1989 to 2000 the government has issued policies to regulate PKL. However up to the present, the PKL problem has not been overcome well through a concept of win-win solution between the government and street vendors. The PKL in

this area appears and disappears according to the situation and policy issued by the government. The management and empowerment of PKL through the Association of Street Vendors need to be made. By regulating the PKL management, the area of the city where PKL commonly found can be arranged orderly, keeping the city beautiful. The government can regulate the PKL by providing places for them to trade so any eviction is not necessary. By providing special place for PKL, the management will be easier to do, as well as the controlling and monitoring. To create such condition, cooperation among street vendors is required through Associations of PKLs.

In the perspective of public policy theory, the phenomenon of PKL is a problem of policy. It can only be well overcome through appropriate formulation of public policy. To determine the appropriateness, an analysis on PKL policy is required. Policy analysis is an effort to search and study some alternative solutions of policy problems encountered by the government. Policy problem starts from public problem that forces people to respond to it. Dunn (1999) defines policy problem as unaccomplished needs, values, or chances that can be achieved through public actions. Policy analysis is done to help find logical solution on problems identified by clients; this is so for analytical work asked or funded by an organization or governmental as well as private institutions. Interests, preferences, and values of different parties—such as policy maker, institution that finance the analysis, and parties influenced by the policy—will nonetheless become the input and significant consideration for the policy formulator or analyst (Agustino, 2006). Based on such thinking, the research is done to analyze and design a policy of PKL Problem Management in Bandar Lampung.

The problems studied in this research are; (1) what factors cause the emergence of street vendors in Bandar Lampung?; (2) who are policy actors involved in PKL

management in Bandar Lampung?; and (3) how can proper policy be implemented to handle problems caused by the existence of PKL in Bandar Lampung?

RESEARCH METHODS

The research is descriptive, aims to describe the phenomenon of street vendors (PKL) in Bandar Lampung, particularly related to the causing factor of the emergence of PKL, including the actors involved and the policy in managing PKL in Bandar Lampung. To study the phenomenon thoroughly, the research uses a qualitative approach, to examine inductively and thoroughly a phenomenon (*verstehen* method). By using the approach, the main instrument is the researchers themselves; while the data collection technique used is in-depth interviews with informants who understand PKL problems in Bandar Lampung, participatory observation on the PKL phenomenon, and literary study consisting of available documents on PKL related-policy. The data collected are then analyzed by using the method of interactive analysis as proposed by Miles and Huberman (1992) i.e. a data analysis technique done interactively from one stage to another, consisting of data reduction, display data, and verification/conclusion- drawing. The examination of data validity is done by credibility test through triangulation, dependability test, transferability test, and conformability test.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Street vendors (PKL) have become part and parcel of social life in Bandar Lampung. The existence of PKL is often considered as disturbing the urban order, as the source of disorderliness, source of impurity; nevertheless the existence of PKL also help people of low class economy to fulfill their daily necessities. The condition of course must get attention from Bandar Lampung government so that the policy taken will not impair both PKL and people of low class economy. The simple logic is if PKL is strictly prohibited by the government, clearly unemployment will increase; the increase number of unemployment will complicate the problem of poverty in Bandar Lampung, making it more difficult to solve. Therefore Bandar Lampung government needs to find the right solution to best overcome the problems of PKL management.

Becoming a street vendor is not a bad choice; people of low class economy are supported by the existence of PKL. However a disorganized existence of PKL may contaminate the urban landscape and sanitation. Vendors who have permanent business place are easier to regulate,

while street vendors are not. Even so, in reality PKL insists of doing its trading activity. Several reasons why people choose or are forced to earn a living by becoming street vendors in Bandar Lampung are explained in the following paragraphs.

The causing factors of the emergence of PKL in a region and other regions are not always similar, depending on the social, cultural, and economic situation and condition of each region. From the research done, we can identify several causing factors, i.e.: survival, the absence and lack of capital to run a formal-sector business, fulfillment of the family's educational need, lack of employment, difficult bureaucracy, non-permanent job, lineages, and profession. The background why one chooses to be a street vendor is various. If such factors are not understood comprehensively, it will cause prolonged problems related to PKL management.

In the theory of Needs, affirmed by Maslow (Hierarchy of Needs), human needs are classified in the hierarchy of needs, from the lowest to the top needs. The Hierarchy of Human Needs according to Maslow consists of: Physical Needs, Safety and security Needs, Social Needs, Esteem Needs, and Self Actualization Needs (Robbins, 1996). Physical needs are focused on three major needs, i.e. food, clothing, and shelter. To fulfill these needs one would do anything, be it legal or illegal. One would bear any risk to fulfill those basic needs.

Becoming or having a profession as a street vendor is a "situation of compulsion" for certain PKL in Bandar Lampung. They said that becoming PKL is the only way that they and their family can survive. "To keep the fire on" they often said, meaning that they are willing to do any job, including becoming a street vendor, as long as they can feed themselves and their family and live a proper life. They always keep in mind "what's important is today we can eat", the problem whether tomorrow or the day after tomorrow they can eat or not is to be thought later on. Therefore the commodity (goods or service) they sell is not the expensive one. They commonly sell easily-salable or low-priced goods/service, so they can rotate their capital for tomorrow. According to research informants who are themselves PKL, their daily profit is not much; it is only enough for one or two day consumption. Within such condition, PKL will eventually take defensive position to any "obstruction" that impedes their survival, even if it comes from Bandar Lampung government. This is why even though government has repeatedly evicted street vendors, they always reappear and metamorphose in new forms.

The subsequent causing factor of PKL emergence is the absence of business capital. Business capital is not always in the form of cash, but also skills and chances to access

banking system. Many of the PKL in Bandar Lampung become PKL not only for survival but also because they do not have capital to run formal-sector business. The trading skills owned by such people are co-modified by becoming PKL since they do not have capital to build formal business. The formal business here is defined as a legal business that fulfills the business requirements stipulated by Bandar Lampung government. Becoming PKL is a rational choice since they have trading skills and motivations but not balanced by the support of capital (cash, skills and access).

Today, education has become a basic need of most people in Bandar Lampung. Even though the government has provided educational facilities to enable people to access basic education, many PKL claim that today's education is relatively more expensive than the previous period's. Many of them have difficulty to fulfill the educational needs for their family. One way to fulfill it is by becoming PKL. PKL is an alternative choice to fulfill the educational needs of the member of the family.

The lack of employment is also one of causing factors why people choose to become PKL. Some interviewed PKL stated that they are victims of companies' layoffs. Due to certain reasons they got laid off by the company where they used to work. The sudden dismissal made enforces them to become PKL since they do not have sufficient preparation to run formal business. In addition, the severance pay from the company is not enough for a business capital. Such phenomenon is a common one in post-reform Indonesia (1998), where Indonesia encountered situations detrimental for employment for employment rate since many companies went bankrupt.

Difficult public bureaucracy is also one of the reasons why people choose to be PKL. Some PKL affirmed that they choose the profession because they do not want to deal with apparatuses of Bandar Lampung government which apply difficult bureaucracy related to procedures of business documents and licensing. Apart from the lack of capital, Indonesian bureaucracy is still very complicated, making most people unwilling to deal with bureaucracy. Bureaucracy, according to Hegel (in Sulistio, 2009:7) is an institution that has a neutral organic position in social structure and functions as the mediator between the state that manifests public interest and civil society that manifests particular interest. Such definition, according to Hegel further, is supposed to make bureaucracy neutral in giving service to the public. However in reality, today's bureaucracy tends to side on certain individuals' or groups' interests. As a consequence, people prefer to create a working atmosphere that tends to be unattached and have no strict rules, one of which is to become PKL. This profession (street vendors) requires neither a large

area, educational qualification, nor considerable capital. So far Bandar Lampung government has built a new system of business licensing, i.e. through the Investment and Licensing Agency (BPMP). However, up to now, not many PKL make use of the institution due to the past awful experience. Some PKL in Bandar Lampung choose to be PKL since they do not have to fulfill unnecessary requirements that consume their time, energy, and payment, that otherwise may become their main capital to run their business as street vendors.

Another causing factor of the emergence of PKL is its characteristic as temporary profession. Some PKL informant asserted that becoming PKL is a temporary job while waiting for other job that they consider more proper. Vending on the street is chosen as a stepping stone to spare their time before they get a better job. Getting a good job is everybody's wish. As asserted by the PKL, becoming PKL is only the means to acquire more established job. As long as the government is not capable of providing employment for the available work-force, the reason of having PKL as temporary job will always exist.

Continuing the business of the parents is another reason why people become PKL. Some PKL feel reluctant to leave the business that has been long run by their parents, since it is what made them survive so far. So even though they may have other businesses, they prefer to continue the business initiated by their parents. Some of them have been even involved in the PKL business since their childhood.

Among the factors, the last factor is the most surprising one, i.e. PKL as a profession. The major reason why some of them choose PKL as their profession is because they can sufficiently fulfill their family's necessities. Some even affirmed that they can live a notably proper life only by becoming PKL. Another reason is they can have business freedom without any command or instruction from other parties, like when they work for other people. Such reason must be paid attention to by Bandar Lampung government since it may make PKL management difficult.

The problem of PKL is not new Bandar Lampung government. This has last for a long period and up to now there has not been an effective solution. This problem cannot be overcome only by considering the opinion of the government and PKL Association, making a policy of PKL management, or conducting PKL eviction. The Municipal Government has spent many energy, time, and expense to overcome the problem. PKL management must continually be done no matter how hard it is, since it is not something that will turn out by itself. A more regulating action and policy are required to organize PKL. Sometimes one policy creates another problem. For example when the government provides a special place or

area where PKL can run their business, and successfully re-allocates the entire PKL, then new PKL will emerge in the previous location, occupying the empty space left by the previous PKL. Such problem is of course difficult to overcome.

In order to manage the existence of PKL, Bandar Lampung government has designed and implemented certain local policies. Those are; (1) Regional Regulation No. 10/1989 on PKL Regulating and Supervision in Bandar Lampung; (2) Regional Regulation No. 10/1998 on PKL Controlling and Management in Bandar Lampung; (3) Regional Regulation No. 8/2000 on the General Supervision, Order, Security, Cleanliness, Health, and Neatness in Bandar Lampung Region; and (4) Mayor Regulation No. 19/2008 on the Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of Bandar Lampung Office of Market Management.

As one way to organize PKL in Bandar Lampung, the local government has built semi modern market to accommodate the whole PKL that have hitherto done business in prohibited areas. Even so, up to the present PKL problem is still a crucial problem encountered by Bandar Lampung government, despite the construction project of several markets, such as the renovation of Pasir Gintung traditional market into semi-modern market and the building of semi-modern Pasar Induk Kemiling. Up to the present, however, PKL management is not optimum. The Municipal Government and PKL should listen to each other and try to comprehend each other's wishes so that eventually the principle of fair and rational can be achieved for both sides in PKL management.

From the acquired data and facts, it can be concluded that PKL management cannot be done unilaterally by Bandar Lampung government. Many parties should be involved in the process, stages, formulation, and implementation of the PKL management policy. According to Grinddle (in Abdul Wahab, 1997), policy implementation must consider various policy actors who have direct or indirect interests on the policy. From the field observation, the research identifies certain parties involved in and related to PKL management, i.e.: Municipal Government, Regional House of Representatives, Street Vendors Association, Common People, and Academicians.

Based on Law No.32/2004 on Regional Government, Article 1, Regional Governance is the administering of regional governing affairs by Regional Government and Regional People's House of Representatives according to the principle of autonomy and duty of assistance within the system and principle of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as mandated in the 1945 Constitution. The definition regulates that Municipal Government has the upmost right to govern PKL, but without neglecting the

rights of PKL to earn a living. Furthermore, based on Mayor of Bandar Lampung's Regulation No. 19/2008 on the Duties, Functions, and Work Procedures of the Bandar Lampung Office of Market Management, Article 2, Market Management Office is the executor element of regional autonomy that organizes regional governance affairs, led by an office head, positioned under and responsible to the Mayor through Regional Secretary. Article 5 further regulates that the organizational structure of the Market Management Office consists of: Office Head, the Secretariat, Peace and Order Unit, and Trader Trainings, Market Development and Maintenance Unit, Revenue Management Unit, Market Sanitary and Beautification Unit, Technical Implementation Unit, and Functional Position Group. From the organizational structure we can see that the Market Management Office is an extension of the Municipal Government that has various roles, such as conducting operation of market order; while Revenue Management Unit is responsible to collect retribution.

According to the Mayor of Bandar Lampung Regulation No. 14/2008 on the Duties, Functions, and Work Procedures of Bandar Lampung Office of Sanitation and Landscaping, Article 3, the Office of Sanitation and Landscaping has main duties to execute regional governance affairs on the aspect of sanitation, landscaping, reforestation, street lighting, urban decoration, and public funeral, based on the principle of autonomy and the duty to provide assistance. According to Article 5 on the organizational structure of Bandar Lampung Office of Sanitation and Landscaping, the Office is in charge of Waste Management Section that functions to manage the entire solid waste in Bandar Lampung. The policy regulates that the Office has a significant role in assisting the Municipal Government in PKL management, especially since PKL is considered to contaminate the sanitation and landscape of Bandar Lampung.

Another Office that equally has significant role in PKL management is the Office of Transportation. This is in line with the Regional Regulation of Bandar Lampung No. 3/2008 on the Organization and Work Procedures of Bandar Lampung Regional Office, Article 12 Paragraph (2) states that one fundamental duty of the Office of Transportation is to implement governance affairs and public services on transportation sector. This means everything related to smooth traffic, often obstructed by PKL, is the responsibility of the Office with the coordination with other elements.

Apart from the Municipal Government, the Offices of Market, Transportation, and Sanitation, as well as the Civil Service Police Unit (*SatPol PP*) also have substantial role in PKL management. The Regional Regulation No. 3/2008 on the Organization and Work Procedures of

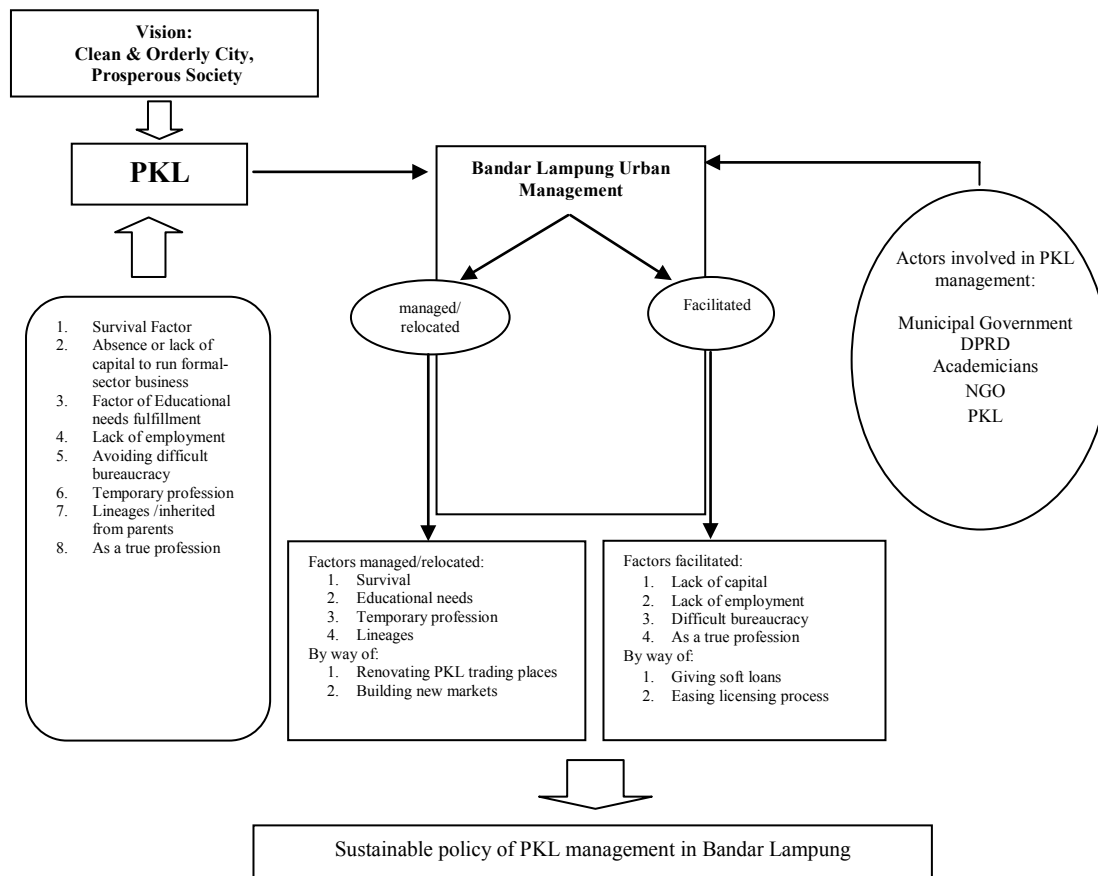


Figure 2. Proposition of the Model of PKL Management Policy Design in Bandar Lampung

Bandar Lampung Regional Office, Article 24 and 25, the Civil Service Police Unit is a, led by a Unit Head, positioned under and responsible for the Mayor through the Regional Secretariat, has the duties to maintain and guard public peace and order, as well as enforce Regional Legal Product. Based on the article, Satpol PP is the unit that plays the most part of regulating the orderliness of PKL management. Nevertheless, on the field, Satpol PP often uses enforcing and inhuman mode in regulating PKL.

Another authoritative unit of PKL management is Regional People's House of Representatives (DPRD). As aforementioned, in Law No. 32/2004 on Regional Governance, Article 43 and 41 regulates that DPRD has an initiative right to propose a Regional Regulation, and has a budgeting function. The proposed Regional Regulation to manage PKL will be jointly discussed with the Municipal Government and its Offices, so that it can be socialized and implemented to overcome the PKL problems. This is in line with the budgeting function owned by DPRD that is used to plan how much funding is required and shall be allocated for PKL management programs. However, sometimes both the regulation and the budgeting are ineffective. For

example the implementation of the Regional Regulation is not coherent with the budget allocation; or the policy is inappropriate with the condition of PKL. Sometimes the budget allocated by the government is futile or results on insignificant change in PKL management.

One of the non-governmental parties that has an important role in PKL management is academicians. They can mediate PKL and the Municipal Government, since they are more neutral, siding neither to PKL nor the government. Academicians observe social phenomena such as PKL; eventually they offer impartial solution to the government that does not harm both parties. Besides being observer, academicians also do researches on PKL to help the government solve problems caused by the existence of PKL.

Similar to the academicians, another stakeholder involved in PKL management is PKL Association. While academicians are more neutral, however, PKL Association sides more on PKL interests, since the human resources in the association are all PKL. The role of the Street Vendors Association (PPKL) is voicing their wishes to the government.

Based on the above explanation, the policy of PKL management in Bandar Lampung must be well designed

in order to hit the target and benefit the entire parties involved. The policy of PKL management should be a win-win solution. Therefore, this writing offers a model of PKL management policy design in Bandar Lampung as follows:

The above model proposes two policy designs of PKL management in Bandar Lampung, i.e. PKL management and PKL facilitation. The management can be implemented to the PKL with the following reasons; (1) Being PKL for survival reason; (2) Being PKL to support the family's economy to finance their education; (3) Being PKL as a temporary job while waiting for a better job; and (4) Being PKL to continue family's business (factor of lineage).

The policy recommendation to handle PKL problems with the aforementioned backgrounds are; (1) To renovate the places where PKL run their trading to be more representative, beautiful, proper, and hygienic; and (2) To build new traditional markets to accommodate PKL where PKL are capable to pay for the renting fee or to buy the kiosks provided for them.

Other policies the government should take to manage PKL are facilitating their business and make their business process easy. Such policy can be taken for PKL with the following backgrounds. First, being PKL for the reason of lacking business capital. Second, being PKL for the lack of employment. Third, being PKL due to difficult public bureaucracy. Fourth, being PKL as a profession.

For PKL with such backgrounds the policy recommendations for Bandar Lampung government are to assist PKL to access capital from banks without difficult requirements and to ease procedures of legal business licensing for PKL.

From the recommendations, we can conclude that basically there is no appropriate policy for the whole PKL. Each PKL must get different policy treatment from Bandar Lampung government. Therefore to overcome PKL problems, we need some policies that support each other.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above discussions it can be concluded that PKL problems in Bandar Lampung are endless. Up to the present, the problems of PKL existence still become the source of government program that attempt to find solution for them. The research differentiate several reasons that cause people to become PKL, among others: survival factor, lack of capital for running formal-sector business, reason of fulfilling educational needs, lack of employment, difficult bureaucracy, temporary job, lineages, and as a profession. Such factors, if not clearly

understood, will cause prolonged problems on PKL management. Actors like the Municipal Government, assisted by several units such as: Market Management Unit and Market Technical Implementation Unit, Office of Sanitation, Office of Transportation, Satpol PP, DPRD, academicians, as well as Street Vendors Association, play significant part in PKL management. Each of them has their own role, according to their fundamental duties and functions in PKL management. Despite the clear duties and functions, PKL management in Bandar Lampung is still not optimum. Therefore each actor must have similar perceptions and goals on PKL management in Bandar Lampung. To manage PKL in Bandar Lampung, there have been several policies implemented by the government, among others: Regional Regulation (RR) No. 10/1989 on the PKL Regulating and Supervision; RR No. 10/1998 on the PKL Controlling and Management; RR No. 8/2000 on the General Supervision, Order, Security, Cleanliness, Health, and Neatness in the region of Bandar Lampung; and Mayor of Bandar Lampung's Regulation No. 19/2008 on the Duties, Functions, and Work Procedures of Bandar Lampung Market Management Office. From among those policies, none is capable to handle PKL problems effectively. The reason is because the policy is obsolete, need to be revised and appropriated with the growing condition of the PKL in Bandar Lampung. The policy so far implemented to manage PKL in Bandar Lampung can be revised by making an appropriate policy design. The design must consider the causing factors of the PKL emergence, the actors involved in PKL management, and appropriate ways of solving the causing factors. Eventually the design must provide alternative solution to manage PKL in Bandar Lampung.

From the research we learn that it is not sufficient to manage PKL in Bandar Lampung only by organizing and relocating them. The programs must be well planned so that they will not be futile. Before relocating or organizing PKL, the government should conduct a hearing that really accommodates aspirations related to PKL management. The causing factors of PKL emergence must be considered in designing various appropriate policies on PKL management. The solution of policy design should be based on researches on PKL management in Bandar Lampung. Even though actors involved in PKL management have different roles and interests, in its entire implementation, they must have similar vision; thus the management is effective, beneficial for both sides (PKL and Bandar Lampung government). The present government must pay more careful attention to policies related to PKL management in Bandar Lampung. Obsolete policies that are no longer suitable with the present condition must be revised with more effective

policies. Here, the role of legislative institution is required. PKL must obey Bandar Lampung government in terms of urban management, since government is responsible to organize the city. However, in the implementation of PKL management, the government should aim not only to organize and make the landscape beautiful, but also to accommodate and provide facilities for PKL so that they, in return, support the accomplishment of Bandar Lampung's vision as the biggest trading city in the Southern part of Sumatera in 2025.

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