
EFFECTIVENESS OF PAMONGPRAJA POLICE UNITS IN ENFORCEMENT OF REGIONAL REGULATIONS IN WEST JAKARTA BARAT MUNICIPALITY

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon that is the object of research is the effectiveness of the Pamog Praja Police Unit in enforcing Regional Regulations in the West Jakarta Municipality. The objectives of the study are (1) To discuss the effectiveness of the Pamog Praja Police Unit in enforcing Regional Regulations; and (2) Develop a new concept from the results of the effectiveness of the Pamog Praja Police Unit in the enforcement of Regional Regulations. Research uses a qualitative research approach. Research informants as many as 21 people were determined by the snow ball technique. Secondary data collection using library research; Primary data collection using interview and observation techniques. Data analysis using descriptive analysis developed with observer triangulation analysis. The results of the research analysis as follows: The effectiveness of Sat Pol PP in enforcing Regional Regulations on Street Vendors in West Jakarta Municipality has not been optimal to realize the humanitarian normative policing performance. The humanitarian normative policing performance referred to is the implementation of the regulation of street vendor control which is carried out with a friendly approach, does not commit violence and seizure of goods and shows the existence of a collaboration of social service and economic empowerment of street vendors. The new concept that is composed of the results of the discussion of the effectiveness of Satpol PP in enforcing regional regulations on street vendors in the West Jakarta Municipality is a New Concept of Policing Normative Humanist Patterned Street Vendor Policy with the definition: Policing Normative Humanist Patterned Street Vendor Policy is the management of policing performance street vendors carried out with environmental control, social services and economic empowerment of street vendors as businesses in the economic system of society that is organized in order to realize the Social Friendly City and Social Justice.

INTRODUCTION

Issues of public order in the West Jakarta Municipality, especially environmental issues related to the existence of street vendors (PKL), appear more prominent when compared to other administrative cities. The presence of

disorderly street vendors who violated the rules certainly had a wide impact on the environment. For example, congestion that occurs at traffic nodes is one of the effects of the presence of street vendors in locations that are forbidden for all trading

activities. The impact of the presence of street vendors is that in certain locations cause the cleanliness and beauty of these locations are not maintained properly. Another impact of the presence of street vendors who violate public order at certain locations is the emergence of illegal parking lots, which can actually increase traffic congestion. Handling public order disturbances in the West Jakarta area, especially those arising from the presence of street vendors, is certainly not easy, and requires the integration of resources and the direction of effective PP Pol Sat operations. Therefore, the effectiveness of the implementation of Satpol PP's tasks and functions has always been a demand and performance challenge that cannot be ignored. That is, Satpol PP is demanded to be able to address, overcome and simultaneously anticipate disruption to public order effectively.

The effectiveness of the implementation of Satpol PP's duties and functions in enforcing regional regulations still needs to be improved. Why is that, because from direct observation it is known that the effectiveness of the enforcement of Regional Regulations in the West Jakarta Municipality area is still not optimal when compared to the dynamics of social problems and environmental problems arising from street vendor activities. Not yet the maximum effectiveness of the enforcement of Regional Regulations, among others, is known from the fact that there are still PKL groups appearing at certain crossroads and strategic locations that are the center of the crowd. Therefore, efforts to increase the effectiveness of regional regulation enforcement by Satpol PP need to be carried out so that it is more optimal in handling public order issues.

Not yet maximum enforcement of Regional Regulation by Satpol PP seems to be a phenomenon of regional organizational behavior that indicates certain organizational conditions. With regard to this phenomenon, an interesting

question to be answered conceptually and factually is "How is the effectiveness of the Satpol PP in enforcing regional regulations in the West Jakarta Municipality?" To answer the question, a research approach is deemed necessary. For this reason, the authors chose the following research title:

"The Effectiveness of the Civil Service Police Unit in Enforcing Regional Regulations in West Jakarta Municipality"

The title of the research was chosen on the grounds that the phenomenon of the effectiveness of local regulation enforcement by Satpol PP is the object of the form of Government Science. This form object is included in the dimensions of the implementation of law enforcement functions. The West Jakarta Municipality was chosen as the locus of research on the grounds that the problems of public order in the West Jakarta Municipality are more prominent when compared to the problems of public order in other City of Administration. The issue of public order in question is mainly arising from the presence of street vendors at certain locations, which are considered disturbing public order.

LITERATURE STUDY

Satpol PP is one of the regional apparatus organizations that has the task of maintaining and implementing public order and order and enforcing regional and governor regulations. To carry out this task, Satpol PP has functions including the implementation of peace and public order and enforcement of regional and governor regulations; implementation of the coordination of maintenance and implementation of peace and public order as well as enforcement of regional and governor regulations with state police officers, Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) and / or other apparatuses; supervision of the community so that they

comply with and obey the regional and governor regulations.

With the description of tasks and institutional functions like that, the effectiveness of the implementation of the tasks and functions of Satpol PP in enforcing regional regulations on street vendors still needs to be improved. Why is that, because from direct observation it is known that the effectiveness of the enforcement of Regional Regulations on street vendors in the West Jakarta Administrative City area is still not optimal when compared to the dynamics of problems arising from the presence of street vendors. Not yet the maximum effectiveness of Satpol PP in controlling street vendors certainly has a broad impact on public order. Not yet the maximum effectiveness of Satpol PP seems to be a phenomenon of regional organizational behavior that indicates certain organizational conditions. With regard to this phenomenon, an interesting question to be answered conceptually and factually is "How is the effectiveness of Satpol PP in enforcing local regulations on street vendors?" Related to the issue of the effectiveness of this organization, Tyson & Jackson (2000: 233) said the criteria for effectiveness of organizations include briefing, delegation, control, accountability, efficiency, coordination, adaptation, social systems and personal expectations.

Based on the theory of Effectiveness of Tyson & Jackson (2000: 233), a conceptual definition was prepared that the effectiveness of Satpol PP in enforcing regional regulations on street vendors is the achievement of Satpol PP's success in controlling the existence of street vendors in West Jakarta Municipality, which was reviewed according to Directive, Delegation, Control, responsibility, efficiency, coordination, adaptation, social

systems and personal expectations. From the conceptual definition 8 dimensions of analysis are derived: (1) Dimension Dimensions, (2) Dimensions of Delegation, (3) Dimensions of Control, (4) Dimensions of Accountability, (5) Dimensions of Efficiency, (6) Coordination Dimensions, (7) Adaptation Dimensions, (8) Dimensions of the social system and individual expectations.

METHODOLOGY

Research uses a qualitative research approach. Research informants as many as 21 people were determined by the snow ball technique. Secondary data collection from various books and documents using literature studies; primary data collection from pre-informants research using interview and observation techniques. Data analysis uses descriptive analysis which was developed with the analysis of the triangulation of observers.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of interviews with research informants and discussions were arranged according to the Tyson & Jackson organizational effectiveness theory construct which covers eight dimensions of analysis. The discussion is directed to get practical implications from each dimension of analysis. The results of the discussion of each dimension of analysis as follows:

From the descriptive analysis of the operational **direction** of the Satpol PP in enforcing regional regulations, the following Practical Implications are obtained: The operational direction given by the leadership to the SatPol PP is based on the description of the duties and functions of the SatPol PP in the regional administration and is directed by the SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) SatPol PP which is normative juridical. However, the implementation of these operational directives is confronted with conditional

and situational obstacles arising from the human rights issues inherent in street vendors and the awareness of Sat Pol PP members to be humanistic towards street vendors. With these obstacles and obstacles the effectiveness of the implementation of the tasks and functions of the Sat Pol PP in the enforcement of local regulations is not optimal. Therefore, it is necessary to harmonize the concept of understanding normative juridical directives with the concept of humanist directives so that Sat Pol PP members are accustomed to humanitarian normative task behavior. That is, the implementation of street vendors controlling regulations needs to be done with a friendly approach, do not commit violence and confiscation of goods.

From the descriptive analysis of the Satpol PP operational **delegation** in the enforcement of regional regulations the following Practical Implications are obtained: Delegation of the authority of the Sat Pol PP in enforcing regional regulations applies according to the organizational structure of the Sat Pol PP from the provincial to the Kelurahan level. Delegation of the authority of Sat Pol PP in carrying out policies and controlling activities of street vendors in West Jakarta Municipality is not only very hierarchical but also very procedural. The implementation of operational controls is faced with conditional constraints related to the economic needs of street vendors and situational obstacles arising from social problems of street vendors. With the view that it is justified the exercise of authority that is forced to violate human rights because in certain situations is the only way to deal with a situation, it is difficult for the PP Sat Pol to carry out its public service functions optimally to support the realization of a Social Friendly City of Jakarta. With these obstacles and

obstacles, the effectiveness of the implementation of the tasks and functions of the PP Sat Pol in enforcing regional regulations is not optimal. Therefore, a more decentralized pattern of authority delegation is needed so that the Sat Pol PP can carry out public service functions optimally. This means that a more practical and decentralized pattern of authority delegation is needed so that the Sat Pol PP can optimally carry out public service functions to support the realization of the Jakarta Social Friendly City.

From the descriptive analysis of the Satpol PP operational **control** in enforcing regional regulations the following Practical Implications are obtained: The operational control of the Sat Pol PP in enforcing regional regulations applies according to the Satpol PP organizing pattern. The operational control of the Sat Pol PP in carrying out policies and policing activities of street vendors in West Jakarta Municipality is faced with internal and external technical obstacles related to the weak implementation of the coordination function, and conditional barriers that stem from social and economic problems of street vendors. With the pattern of controlling street vendors who are not always based on surveys, often carried out suddenly, faced with the challenge of providing a way out to street vendors, and required cooperation with street vendors, Sat Pol PP is difficult to carry out operational control functions of controlling street vendors to the maximum extent in carrying out regional regulation enforcement activities. With such patterns and obstacles, the effectiveness of the implementation of Sat Pol PP's tasks and functions in enforcing regional and regional head regulations is not conceptual. Therefore, a more conceptual operational control pattern for controlling street vendors is needed by

developing functional cooperation with institutions and institutions that concentrate on social services and economic empowerment of street vendors. That is, operational control of the conceptual control of street vendors requires the development of functional cooperation between Sat Pol PP with agencies and institutions that concentrate on social services and economic empowerment of street vendors.

From the descriptive analysis of the Satpol PP operational **responsibility** in enforcing regional regulations, the following Practical Implications are obtained: The operational responsibility of the Sat Pol PP in enforcing regional regulations is performance accountability that applies according to the functions of the office and the scope of activities carried out. The operational responsibility of the Sat Pol PP in carrying out policies and controlling activities of street vendors in West Jakarta Municipality is limited to the scope of structural performance accountability according to the legal provisions governing the performance of government bureaucracy. With the fact that what is done by the Sat Pol PP takes place in public and is related to the public interest, and the Sat Pol PP uses public funds from the APBD; then the performance accountability of Sat Pol PP is not limited to performance accountability. Accountability of Sat Pol PP's performance in implementing various policies and policing activities includes social accountability which refers to the role of NGOs and the function of the mass media and political accountability that refers to the function of the legislative body. But Sat Pol PP is not used to social accountability and political accountability. Thus, the effectiveness of the implementation of the tasks and functions of the PP Sat Pol in enforcing regional and

regional head regulations is not transparent and is limited only to the structural interests of the bureaucracy. Therefore, we need a transparent pattern of operational responsibility for controlling street vendors in accordance with the principles of public accountability. This public accountability needs to be shown by the PP Sat Pol at the end of the implementation of street vendors controlling operations, such as holding a press conference to explain the reasons for controlling and following up on street vendors. That is, the operational accountability of controlling street vendors conducted by the PP Sat Pol needs to be expanded by enforcing public accountability in accordance with the principles of good governance.

From the descriptive analysis of the operational **efficiency** of Satpol PP in enforcing regional regulations, the following Practical Implications are obtained: The operational efficiency of Sat Pol PP in enforcing regional regulations is the process of maximizing the function of limited administrative resources, because Sat Pol PP is not a producing agency such as the Revenue Service or like agencies other producers. Therefore, the measurement of efficiency in carrying out the tasks and functions of Sat Pol PP is not on value added or budget savings; but on maximizing the function of the budget as measured by the effectiveness of the implementation of activities. This means that in terms of the implementation of tasks and functions, it is possible to use large budget allocations outside the predetermined budget plan, because the Sat Pol PP has to overcome order problems that are already very urgent. In this dimension, the efficiency parameter in the perspective of Sat Pol PP's performance in controlling street vendors can be turned into an effectiveness

parameter namely how the goals and objectives of carrying out the tasks and functions of controlling street vendors are achieved. Therefore, Pol PP Sa must be good at managing organizational performance with limited budget allocation support. This means that the operational efficiency of controlling street vendors conducted by the PP Sat Pol is an effort to maximize the function of a limited budget allocation so that the implementation of various policies and activities to control street vendors run effectively.

From the descriptive analysis of the Satpol PP operational **coordination** in enforcing regional regulations the following Practical Implications are obtained: The operational coordination of the Sat Pol PP in enforcing regional regulations is the process of aligning and balancing the performance of PKL control administrative resources. Coordination of resource performance in question includes human resource performance, budget performance, policy performance and facility performance, including information technology performance. The implementation of the coordination function in controlling street vendors is mostly done to meet the technical operational needs of the structural work units between Sat Pol PP and Sat Pol PP with related agencies / institutions. But the implementation of the coordination function to meet the social needs associated with the existence of street vendors is not much done. Therefore, the implementation of a variety of policies and activities to control street vendors less touches on all dimensions of the problem, especially the dimensions of the problems that cause the handling of street vendors to be not optimal. This means that the operational coordination of controlling street vendors conducted by Sat Pol PP is

not optimal because it has not touched all interested parties with the presence of street vendors as one of the informal business actors who have certain potentials and positions in the economic system of the Jakarta community.

From the descriptive analysis of the technical **adaptation** of the Satpol PP Operations in the enforcement of regional regulations, the following Practical Implications are obtained: The technical adaptations of the Pol Sat Sat operational in the enforcement of regional regulations are the technical preparation of the operational control of Street Vendors that arises from the demands of formal legality and the challenges of realizing Jakarta Socially Friendly City Social. The operational technical adaptation has been carried out by the DKI Jakarta Regional Government but it has not been optimal in meeting the demands of formal legality and the challenges of realizing a Socially Friendly and Socially Equitable City of Jakarta. Therefore, the implementation of various policies and policing of street vendors is not optimal in addressing, overcoming and anticipating all dimensions of street vendors problems. It means that the operational technical adaptation of controlling street vendors conducted by the Pol PP Sat was not optimal in responding to, overcoming and anticipating all dimensions of street vendors problems to support the realization of Jakarta City Friendly Social and Social Justice.

From the descriptive analysis of the **social system and individual expectations** related to the operation of the Satpol PP in enforcing regional regulations, the following Practical Implications are obtained: The social system and individual expectations that formally emerge through the operational activities of the Sat Pol PP in enforcing

regional regulations are social systems and individual expectations that are built up based on the Pancasila philosophy and the 1945 Constitution. However, the social system and individual expectations in the implementation of various policies and policing activities of the Pol Sat PP are still limited to the social system and individual expectations within the Sat Pol PP internal environment. Social systems and personal expectations in the broadest sense, especially social systems and personal expectations related to street vendors, have not been actualized optimally. Therefore, the implementation of various policies and policing of street vendors is not optimal in supporting the realization of Jakarta City Friendly Social and Social Justice. This means that the social system and individual expectations that formally emerge through Sat Pol PP operational activities in the enforcement of regional regulations are not yet optimal to support the realization of a Socially and Equitable City of Jakarta.

The new concept obtained from the discussion of the effectiveness of Sat Pol in enforcing Local Regulations on Street Vendors in West Jakarta Municipality as follows:

Theoretical Basis: Tyson & Jackson (2000: 233) said that organizational effectiveness criteria include Direction, Delegation, Control, Accountability, Efficiency, Coordination, Adaptation, Social Systems and Individual Expectations. Based on the theory of Effectiveness of Tyson & Jackson (2000: 233), a conceptual definition was prepared that the effectiveness of Satpol PP in enforcing regional regulations on street vendors is the achievement of Satpol PP's success in controlling the existence of street vendors in West Jakarta Administrative City, which was reviewed according to Directive, Delegation,

Control, responsibility, efficiency, coordination, adaptation, social systems and personal expectations. From the conceptual definition 8 dimensions of analysis are derived: (1) Dimension Dimensions, (2) Dimensions of Delegation, (3) Dimensions of Control, (4) Dimensions of Accountability, (5) Dimensions of Efficiency, (6) Coordination Dimensions, (7) Adaptation Dimensions, (8) Dimensions of the social system and individual expectations.

Empirical Basis: From the process of discussing the results of interviews with 21 research informants, the following empirical findings were found:

- Due to the large number of public protests at the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM), Komnas HAM also conducted a study with the following conclusions;
- The Perum Tibum is procedurally flawed because the drafting of the Perda does not go through a harmonization process involving the National Human Rights Action Plan Committee (RANHAM);
- There are a number of articles in the Tibum Perda that contradict human rights principles that are recognized by Indonesia and also the international community;
- The Tibum Regional Regulation does not include respect for human rights;
- The Tibum regional regulation does not fulfill the principles of necessity required in the limitation of rights as stipulated in agreed international standards that can violate the right to housing, the right to work, and the right to freedom of movement;
- Tibum's Perda has many conflicts with higher laws, namely the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Law

No. 11 of 2005 concerning Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Law no. 12 of 2005 concerning Civil and Political Rights;

- The Tibum regional regulation has the potential to endanger the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of citizens, which should be guaranteed by the state as an obligation holder for its fulfillment.

In addition, Komnas HAM issued a recommendation to the Minister of Home Affairs to immediately cancel the enactment of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2007 concerning Public Order and all regional regulations that contradict higher laws and regulations. In addition Komnas HAM issued a recommendation to the Minister of Justice and Human Rights to immediately carry out education and counseling on human rights to the ranks of the regional government apparatus, especially the ranks of the local law firm so that there would no longer be a product that conflicts with the principles of human rights, and Satpol PP as an apparatus that is often complained by the community. (Yosep Prasetyo et al, 2009: 63-67)

From the description of the problem above clearly revealed that there were many problems arising from the application of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Regulation Number 8 of 2007 concerning Public Order. Therefore, in order to realize a Socially Friendly and Socially Equitable City of Jakarta, inevitably the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government must make adjustments to the Tibum Regional Regulation and with the adjustment of the Tibum Regional Regulation the technical operational adjustments of the Sat Pol PP in controlling street vendors. The technical adjustments to the PP Pol Sat operations referred to among others are carried out by

compiling a Policing Street Pedestrian Policy that has a normative humanist pattern which includes environmental control, social services and PKL economic empowerment as one of the business actors in the community economic system that is implemented in order to create a Friendly City Social and Social Justice.

New Concept: Based on the theoretical foundation and findings of the emirate mentioned above, a New Concept on the Policy of Ordering Street Vendors with Human Normative Patterns with the definition: **Policy Control on Street Vendors with Normative Humanist Patterns** is the management of street vendor control performance which is carried out with environmental control, social services and PKL economic empowerment as a business actor in the community's economic system which is organized in order to realize a Social Friendly City and Social Justice. This definition includes three approaches: (1) Environmental Control; (2) Social Services; and (3) Economic Empowerment.

The description of the new concept constructed according to the stated definition is as follows:

Environmental Control: Environmental control is the regulation and arrangement of public facilities, social facilities and certain places in the terminal area, ports, airports, business centers, tourism zones, etc. in order to realize and maintain an orderly, safe, clean environment system. and beautiful for people to do transactions, social activities, and social interaction. Reality shows that public facilities, social facilities and certain places tend to be used as places of business by street vendors (PKL) consisting of several types of merchandise. Because transactions, social activities, and social interactions between community

members and street vendors are one of the manifestations of human rights in meeting the needs of daily life and expression, the curbing of street vendors in the environment should be done in a friendly, non-violent approach and not confiscating goods belonging to street vendors; and also does not impose certain fines on community warha conducting transactions, social activities, and social interactions. Such an approach should be carried out by officers with task behavior that is firm, consistent and consistent. Promotion, communication and direct dialogue with street vendors until a certain agreement is reached is an ideal initial step in implementing the Humanitarian Normative Pattern of Street Vendor Policy. Implementation of public policies like this is very important to support the realization of Social Friendly Cities and Social Justice. For this reason, environmental policing needs to be continued with an evaluation of policing performance. Based on the results of the evaluation, street vendors who experience certain impacts that require special attention, especially street vendors from outside the region, are given integrated social services to various parties concerned.

Social Services: Social services are a type of public service that is the duty of the state administrator and the right of every citizen. The social services are carried out by government agencies and institutions to street vendors in the context of addressing, overcoming and or anticipating social risks arising as a result of implementing policies and operational activities of controlling street vendors. The social services are carried out by government agencies and institutions concerned and related to social welfare efforts by providing counseling, guidance and social assistance to street vendors affected by control. Social services are

carried out by conducting a Problem Perspective Analysis (APM) on street vendors who need special attention, and are considered to need to be helped to find solutions to the social risks they face. APM approaches include Analysis of Background Problems; Fact Analysis of the Problem; Impact Impact Analysis; Meta Analysis of Problems; Problem Philosophy Analysis; and Analysis of Problem Solutions to determine follow-up of social services.

Economic Empowerment:

Economic empowerment is the provision of business skills, financial capital strengthening and / or PKL productive economic business development which is organized in a patterned, directed and integrated manner by government agencies and institutions that are concerned and related to the development of Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises. Before giving business skills, strengthening financial capital and / or developing productive economic businesses of street vendors, APM is first done to street vendors who need special attention, and are considered to need help to continue their business. APM approaches include Analysis of Background Problems; Fact Analysis of the Problem; Impact Impact Analysis; Meta Analysis of Problems; Problem Philosophy Analysis; and Analysis of Problem Solutions to determine the economic empowerment model that is suitable for each street vendor. PKL economic empowerment is carried out in order to increase the legality, capacity and professionalism of PKL in managing businesses, and is directed so that they are then able to become formal entrepreneurs.

Proposition: From the description of the new concept the following Propositions can be prepared:

Environment control, social services and economic empowerment of street vendors as businesses in the economic system of the community determine the effectiveness of Sat Pol PP in the enforcement of regional regulations.

CLOSING

To answer the research questions and achievements through the discussion of the results of the interview, in accordance with the research design, conclusions can be put as follows:

1. The effectiveness of Sat Pol PP in enforcing Regional Regulations on Street Vendors in West Jakarta Municipality has not been optimal to realize the humanitarian normative control pattern. The humanitarian normative policing performance referred to is the implementation of the regulation of street vendor control which is carried out with a friendly approach, does not commit violence and seizure of goods and shows the existence of a collaboration of social service and economic empowerment of street vendors. With Tyson & Jackson's organizational effectiveness analysis approach it can be revealed that the street vendor control performance is as follows: First, the operational **direction** given by the leadership to the PP Sat Pol according to the normative juridical standard Operating Procedure. However, the implementation of these operational directives is confronted with conditional and situational obstacles arising from the human rights issues inherent in street vendors and the awareness of Sat Pol PP members to be humanistic towards street vendors. With these obstacles and obstacles, the effectiveness of the implementation of the tasks and functions of the Sat Pol PP in enforcing Regional Regulations and Regional Head Regulations is not

optimal to support the realization of a Social Friendly City of Jakarta. Secondly, the **delegation** of the authority of the Sat Pol PP that applies according to the organizational structure from the Provincial to the Kelurahan level is not only very hierarchical but also very procedural. The implementation of operational controls is faced with conditional constraints related to the economic needs of street vendors and situational obstacles arising from social problems of street vendors. With the view that the justification of the exercise of authority that was forced to violate human rights because in certain situations is the only way to deal with a situation, it is difficult for the Satpol PP to perform an optimal function of public services to support conducive conditions for social welfare. Third, the operational **control** of the Sat Pol PP in carrying out policies and policing activities of street vendors is faced with the weak implementation of the coordination function; and obstacles that stem from social and economic problems of street vendors. With policing patterns that are not always based on surveys, are often carried out suddenly, and are faced with social and economic problems of street vendors, the effectiveness of the implementation of the tasks and functions of the Pol Sat PP in enforcing Regional Regulations and Regional Head Regulations is not conceptual to develop functional cooperation among Sat Pol PP with agencies and institutions that concentrate on social services and PKL economic empowerment. Fourth, the operational **responsibility** of Sat Pol PP in carrying out policies and activities controlling street vendors is limited to the scope of structural performance accountability according to legal provisions governing the performance of government

bureaucracy. With the fact that what is done by Sat Pol PP takes place in public and is related to the public interest, and Sat Pol PP uses public funds; the Sat Pol PP performance accountability includes social accountability which refers to the role of NGOs and the function of the mass media and political accountability which refers to the function of the legislative body. But Sat Pol PP is not used to social accountability and political accountability. Thus, the effectiveness of the implementation of the tasks and functions of the PP Sat Pol in enforcing regional and regional head regulations is not transparent and is limited only to the structural interests of the bureaucracy. Fifth, the operational **efficiency** of Sat Pol PP in enforcing regional regulations is an effort to maximize the function of limited budget allocation. Therefore, the measurement of efficiency in carrying out the tasks and functions of Sat Pol PP is not on value added or budget savings; but on maximizing the function of the budget as measured by the effectiveness of the implementation of activities. The efficiency parameter in the perspective of Sat Pol PP's performance in controlling street vendors can be turned into an effectiveness parameter namely how the goals and objectives of carrying out the tasks and functions of controlling street vendors are achieved. Sixth, the operational coordination of Sat Pol PP in the enforcement of regional regulations is the process of aligning and balancing the performance of PKL control administrative resources. The implementation of the coordination function in controlling street vendors is mostly done to meet the technical operational needs of the structural work units between Sat Pol PP and Sat Pol PP with related agencies /

institutions. But the implementation of the coordination function to meet the social needs associated with the existence of street vendors is not much done. Therefore, the implementation of a variety of policies and activities to control street vendors less touches on all dimensions of the problem, especially the dimensions of the problems that cause the handling of street vendors to be not optimal. Seventh, the operational technical **adaptation** of the Sat Pol PP in the enforcement of regional regulations is the technical preparation of street vendor control operations arising from the demands of formal legality and the challenges of realizing Jakarta a Social Friendly City and Social Independence. The operational technical adaptation has been carried out by the DKI Jakarta Regional Government but it has not been optimal in meeting the demands of formal legality and the challenges of realizing a Socially Friendly and Socially Equitable City of Jakarta. Therefore, the implementation of various policies and policing of street vendors is not optimal in addressing, overcoming and anticipating all dimensions of street vendors problems. Eighth, the **social system and individual expectations** that formally emerged through the Sat Pol PP operational activities in the enforcement of Regional Regulations are social systems and individual expectations that are built based on the Pancasila philosophy and the 1945 Constitution. However, the social system and individual expectations are involved in the implementation of various policies and the Pol Sat Sat PP policing activities are still limited to the social system and personal expectations within the Sat Pol PP internal environment. Social systems and personal expectations in the broadest sense, especially social

systems and personal expectations related to street vendors, have not been actualized optimally. Therefore, the implementation of various policies and policing of street vendors is not optimal in supporting the realization of Jakarta City Friendly Social and Social Justice.

2. **The new concept** which is composed of the results of the discussion of the effectiveness of the Satpol PP in enforcing regional regulations on street vendors in the West Jakarta Municipality is a New Concept of the Policy of Ordering Humanist Street Vendors with a Normative Humanist Pattern with the definition: the performance of controlling street vendors carried out by controlling the environment, social services and economic empowerment of street vendors as businesses in the economic system of the community which is organized in order to create a Social Friendly City and Social Justice. This definition includes three approaches: (1) Environmental Control; (2) Social Services; and (3) Economic Empowerment.

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