

Social Protection for Street Vendors in Semarang

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Abstract: The problems discussed in this study are how a given form of social protection to street vendors in Semarang is organized, how unauthorized street vendors respond to the treatment given by the government and how the welfare of unauthorized street vendors are. This study employed a qualitative approach and case study. The study took place in Semarang, Indonesia which focused on some streets placed by street vendors, especially in Kokrosono street. The unit of analysis is the study of street vendors and the market office. Samples were taken purposively. The data was taken with the observation and interviews. The things that cannot be taken with these two techniques were conducted with literature. To measure the validity of the data, this study used triangulation technique. The results were analyzed with an interactive qualitative analysis techniques. From the research and findings of the field, it can be summarized that the form of social protection in the form of social assistance, social welfare and social insurance are not provided to the unauthorized street vendors in Kokrosono. Their responses to the treatment given by local government are receptive and adaptive, including when they are issued by the municipal police officers. In general, prosperous street vendors, especially could afford meeting their daily needs. Based on the results of the study, it is suggested that the government empowers the unauthorized street vendors and do not discriminate them so that they can maintain their survival.

Key words: Street vendor, social protection, authorized, unauthorized, government

INTRODUCTION

In economy, there are two sectors-formal and informal sectors. Formal sectors can only be penetrated by educated employees with particular skills. It is different from the informal one. Economic informality arises due to very stiff rules of labor market related to protection for employee and working condition of formal-sector employee (Nazara, 2010). As a result, most of the businessmen avoid permanent recruitment and this encourages the growth of informal economy. Informal sector is an economic sector having significant roles in solving employment problems. These roles raise to the surface when economic crisis happens. Since the monetary crisis in 1997, the growth of informal sector, especially street vendors has significantly raised. In 1998, informal-sector employee was 65.40 %. In the following ten years (2008), the number of informal-sector employee has reached 73.53 million and it sharply increased by 104.49 million in 2009 even though, it dropped by 72.4 million in 2010 (Handoyo, 2012). Data from ILO (2013, 2014) displayed that trend of informal-sector employee decreased by 53.6%. This simply means that formal sector could only accommodate 46.4% which showed that

informal sector still became the employee's target. It is predicted that the number of informal sector decreases gradually every year. However, uncertainty in employment sector and impacts of world-economic stagnancy can become factors supporting the growth of informal sector like the one happening during the economic crisis in 1998.

In big cities, street vendors generally settle in such locations as office affairs, hospitals, business, banks, education, tourism places as well as traditional and modern markets. In Semarang, street vendors are concentrated in Barito, Kartini street, Kalisari, dr. Kariyadi hospital, Sultan Agung hospital, Tugu hospital, Panti Wilosol hospital in Citarum, Semarang hospital, Diponegoro University, Semarang State University, Islamic State University of Walisongo Semarang, Unissula, University of PGRI, Udinus, USM, Unika, BRI office, BNI office, Bank of Indonesia, Java Mall, Sri Ratu supermall, Paragon City, Ada market, Johar market, Simpang Lima, Diponegoro stadium, Sampangan market, Karangayu market, Dargo market and the other public places. Along with the rapid development of Semarang in the past 15 years, street vendors can be easily found in the urban and rural areas. The existence of street vendors

is just like fungi in the rainy season. They grow and develop with various selling models and goods. In such crowded places as Menteri Supeno street and around Diponegoro stadium in every Sunday morning, there is flood of vendors with kinds of goods. Both organized and disorganized street vendors settle in public places in all sub-districts of Semarang.

According to the data released by Market Department of Semarang (2008), the number of street vendors in 2009 was 11.414 with those 7.419 based on Regional Regulation No. 11 year 2000 and Mayor Certificate of Semarang No. 130.2/339 year 2000 and No. 511.3/16 Year 2001 and 3.995 of the street vendors were not registered in Regional Regulation and Major Certificates. In 2012, the number of street vendors in Semarang increased by 11.981 (based on interview with Mr. Aziz-an officer of Market Department of Semarang in February 29th 2012). The number is predicted to increase along with development of Semarang as a metropolitan city.

In order to realize the program of Semarang as a prosperous city (SETARA or Semarang Kota Sejahtera) and to create Semarang as trading and service city, the government of Semarang has carried out physical arrangement by neatening Simpang Lima, Pahlawan street, Ahmad Yani street, Gadjahmada street, Pemuda street, dr. Sutomo street, Imam Bonjol street, Sugiyopranoto street, Tugu Muda and Kartini street. In addition, the government of Semarang has made and renovated city parks such as Sampangan park, Pandanaran park, Tabanas park, Cultural Park of Raden Saleh (TBRs), Lele park, Madukuro park, Gajah Mungkur park and the other parks.

To beautify the display of the city, Semarang government has relocated street vendors settling in Pahlawan street to the center of street vendors in Menteri Supeno street since December 2010. The policy was declined by the street vendors but after giving socialization and approach from the government, they were disposed to move into the center of street vendors in Menteri Supeno street. The well-organized street vendors are those facilitated by the government to settle in allowed public places such as those who are in Simpang Lima, Menteri Supeno street, Paragon City, Imam Bardjo UNDIP, first floor of Sri Ratu Supermarket, etc. They do not find any serious problems, especially the ones related to the comfort.

Such condition is not felt by disorganized street vendors settling in restricted public places such as the ones which are in Kokrosono and Kartini street, those who are around BNI Sayangan, Ksatrian High School, Kariyadi Hospital and some street-vendor communities in

various public places in Semarang. The street vendors located in Kartini street and Kariyadi hospital have been organized. Some of those were moved to Karimata, especially those selling birds and the rest were unknown. It was considered to be any different treatment from the government to the organized and disorganized street vendors. The disorganized ones always feel anxious and worried as they can be evicted any time. Their future is not certain but since they have to fulfil their needs, they settle in the place where they trade. Such problems are interesting to be studied.

The problem of social protection for underdeveloped society, especially street vendors consists of sufficient supports from various research results, studies and reports conducted in many countries. Street vendors are generally not well-protected. In the study, conducted in Asia and Latin America, ILO showed that in general street vendors do not have any access to clean water, electricity and financial service. They are mobile, moving from a place to another, so it is hard to arrange and organize them. Street vendors take place in front of markets which causes them to be forced and treated as villains and considered to obstruct the development of the city. Njaya in a research conducted in Harare, Zimbabwe, found similar results that 98% of the street vendors were disorganized and not registered. Hence, they often experienced harassment from the local authority and they were evicted as well as confiscated. Protection from the government was considered low. Thus, ILO suggested that street vendors are organized based on law in order to make them have license and bright future.

As suggested by Lund (2009) in his article recommends that street vendors in informal sectors need to get social protection since they live in poor environment with low access to city's facilities and they do not afford to buy insurance service from private company.

Njaya (2014) in a study conducted in Latin America explains that Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program has proved to be able to improve people's wealth receiving social assistance from CCT. This is similar with direct assistance (BLT) from the president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

The government of India in 2014 has released a rule to protect street vendors by giving certificates for them and providing place called vending zone to protect them from eviction and relocation (the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, No. 7 of 2014).

Report from ILO (2014) in their studies in Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Turkey, Nicaragua, Malawi and South Africa portrays that scheme

of social protection, especially cash assistance not only decreases poverty but also specifically increases children's participation in school, decreases dropped out students and improves opportunity for youth and women to get jobs.

Many results of the researches, studies and reports above show the same concern with the researcher in conducting study about social protection for the street vendors. Generally, previous researches show that street vendors do not have any access to the scheme of social protection. This research has relevance with the previous studies since both concern on social protection. The problem is whether the government of Semarang which is being studied has scheme of social protection for the street vendors. This becomes what is studied in this paper.

Main problem of this study is how the social protection given by government of Semarang for the street vendors is organized and disorganized in Semarang. The problem can be solved by proposing following questions: how the form of social protection given by the government of Semarang for the street vendors is organized and disorganized? how do street vendors respond to the treatment given by the government of Semarang? and how the street vendor's wealth is organized and disorganized?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research employed qualitative and case-study approaches. Qualitative approach was chosen because this research not only provides understanding, explanation and theories of social attitude but also understand attitude complexity, needs, systems and cultures of street vendors. This research is expected to be able to assess a theory (Neuman, 2013). This research took place in Semarang-Menteri Supeno street, Simpang Lima, Kokroso street in which under the government of Soemarmo, they caused problems. Unit of analysis of this research was street vendors and market department. Life of street vendors did not become unit of this analysis but it discussed things related to social protection given by the government and society to the street vendors. More importantly, the forms of social protection as well as treatments given to both organized and disorganized street vendors were investigated. It was discussed whether street vendor's wealth was result of intervention of government's social policies.

Samples of the research were taken purposively (Mishra, 2010) based on these criteria: they have been working as street vendors for at least 1 year; they have got married or they are still single but fund the life needs; they are (not) registered in organizations or groups of street vendor. The data was taken by observation and interview. Observation was conducted to get experience

directly about research problems that still could not be revealed through interview, especially to understand the context of social situation to obtain accurate data about the wealth of street vendors and daily life in trading. In relation to the method of another data collection, this observation was also required as the principle for the researcher to carry out directed interview. Interview was conducted with the informers which consisted of: market department officers to reveal data of social-protection forms given to the street vendors and the street vendors to know their responses about the policies of social protection as well as the wealth of street vendors. Things which could not be taken using those two techniques were obtained by using literature review, especially to know policy patterns of the government in controlling the street vendors.

To measure data validity, it was employed triangulation technique. The use of these triangulations aimed to solve potential problems about construct validity (Yin, 1997). For this purpose, kind of triangulations utilized in this research were: data triangulation in which the researcher collected data for about 3 month and checked the data from different informers in the research location; researcher triangulation, by which the researcher asked for the other researchers who have ever investigated similar research to check the results of the analysis; and method triangulation, by which the researcher employed different methods for data collection. In this case, observation and interview methods were compared in terms of their relation to the unit of analysis or focus of the similar researches.

According to the methods used, data collected was proceeded and analyzed by using technique of interactive qualitative analysis in which the analysis process followed the cycle which meant that the researchers moved back and forth during collecting the data in reduction, presentation, drawing conclusion and verification. This analysis of quantitative data was continuous process that needed constant reflections to the data, raised analytical questions as and wrote short notices during the research (Creswell, 2010).

RESULTS

This is qualitative research. The informers interviewed and observed were the street vendors who have been working in Menteri Supeno street, Simpang Lima and Kokroso street. The age of the street vendors was over than 40 years and had educational background higher than elementary school. Most of them came from Semarang. They have got married and have children. The goods they sell varied from secondhand things such as hand phone, fan and etc. more detailed data is provided in Table 1 as follows.

Table 1: Profiles of the informers based on ages, educational background, hometown, location, type of goods and family members

| Name | Age | Educational background | Hometown | Location | Type of goods | Family members |
|----------------|-----|---|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Sutrisno | 61 | Elementary school | Boyolali | Menteri soepeno street | Drinks (Ice) | 1 wife, 3 children |
| Edi | 54 | Elementary school | Boyolali | Menteri soepeno street | Foods | 1 wife, 4 children |
| Wuwuh | 48 | Junior high school | Boyolali | Menteri soepeno street | Foods | 1 husband, 3 children |
| Sugeng Saryoko | 18 | Junior high School | Kebumen | Menteri soepeno street | Drinks | Unmarried |
| Narqi | 22 | Elementary school | Cirebon | Menteri soepeno street | Foods | Unmarried |
| Suwarto | 48 | Elementary school | Semarang | Menteri soepeno street | Foods | 1 wife, 3 children |
| Warsini | 53 | Elementary school | Salatiga | Simpang lima | Cigarette and drinks | 1 child |
| Hasan | 45 | Junior high school | Boyolali | Simpang lima | Foods | 1 wife and 1 child |
| Jumiah | 53 | Not graduated from Elementary school | Demak | Simpang lima | Foods | 1 husband and 2 children |
| Wandi | 50 | Junior high school | Semarang | Simpang lima | Foods | 1 wife, 2 children |
| Sulhan | 40 | Not graduated from Elementary school | Semarang | Simpang lima | Foods | 1 wife, 2 children |
| Satir | 65 | Elementary school | Cirebon | Simpang lima | Foods | 1 wife and 7 children and grandchildren |
| Junaedi | 52 | Vocational school | Semarang | Kokroso street | Secondhand Hand phone | 1 wife, 1 child |
| Pendi | 44 | Vocational school | Semarang | Kokroso street | Secondary things | 1 wife, 1 child |
| Yakub | 70 | Junior high school | Pati | Kokroso street | Secondary things | 1 wife, 1 child |
| Maryono | 55 | Elementary school | Semarang | Kokroso street | Secondary things | 1 wife, 1 child |

As explained in the literature review, social protection is directed to prevent and solve risks of social shocks and susceptibility. In general definition, social protection is every initiative determined by the government, private sectors or the society that intends to provide income transfer or consumption on the poor, protect the susceptible class from life risks and improve the status as well as social rights of marginalized groups. This social protection is the important element from public-policy strategy in overcoming poverty and reducing multidimensional misery of marginalized groups. Social protection is one of the types of social policy referring to kinds of services or programs developed by the government to protect the society, particularly susceptible, poor and unlucky classes from economic, social and political risks. This is formal public policy. On the other side, saving clubs, mutual cooperation, supports from family and friends and the scheme of social protection network based on society are types of informal social protection.

In this research, it was captured social protection provided by the central government, private sectors and society intended to both organized and disorganized street vendors in Menteri Supeno Street, Simpang Lima and Kokroso Street, Semarang.

Social protection provided by the government and private sectors are minimally given to the organized street vendors such as those settled in Menteri Supeno Street and Simpang Lima. The forms of social protection given to organized street vendors are social assistance and social-welfare security. Providing stalls with electricity and water as well as carts given by the government is real form of social protection. In fact, disorganized street vendors in Kokroso are given places to settle in but since those places are still being built, many street vendors in Kokroso Street are not interested in moving

into the building located in the north of railway. They prefer selling in the sidewalks since they are close to the buyers. Moreover, they do not need to provide places that require a lot of money to build stalls in the provided places.

Social protection in the form of insurance is not provided by the government and private sector for both organized and disorganized street vendors. In fact, insurance is really needed by the employees whose job does not give any future security. Moreover, they are not government employees who receive annuity when they are retired. Whenever the street vendors get an accident, sick, or there is someone who passes away, there is no insurance that secures them. Thus, they have to use their own money to pay health cost if someone gets sick. It has the same extent whenever they get an accident or even pass away. Such condition causes no guarantee for their work continuance. Some of them are even not be able to work anymore. Their conditions are unknown and they do not know where they should live.

The organized and disorganized street workers do not receive social-welfare security such as Jamkesos provided for the poor. The organized street vendors who get good income to fulfil their life needs do not receive direct cash (BLT). They who get steady income such those settling in Kokroso are also ignored in terms of social security from the government such as direct cash (BLT) or social temporary assistance (BLSM). To survive, some of the street vendors need to loan from moneylenders. In fact, they have rights to get Jamkesos or social security. This is caused by the fact that the government considers that they have good income to fulfil their life needs. Unfulfilled administrative requirements which show that there is no identity card for Semarang residence, also become the reason why the street vendors in Kokroso do not get any social

security. Non-substantial administrative requirements often come as problem for the poor to get social security. The government seems not to have broad knowledge about such thing. As we know that disorganized street vendors are fluctuating. Sometimes there are many buyers and usually the buyers go by. If there is no buyers, they do not get income and by all means they have to lend some money to fulfil their needs.

So far, the government has given more attention to the organized street vendors such as those working at Kalisari, Barito, Simpang Lima and Menteri Supeno Street. This can be understood because they are registered in market department of Semarang. Attentions of the social policy consist of preparing for representative places, providing stalls, giving some facilities including water and electricity and giving security by guaranteeing that there will not be any eviction. On the other hand, disorganized street vendors, in terms of social policy, do not receive full social protection, or it can be said that they do not get protection at all. Many of disorganized street vendors depend on another sectors such as moneylender to make sure that their needs are fulfilled. Mr. Maryono, selling secondhand things stated that he had ever lent 2 million rupiahs from a moneylender. When the researcher asked him why he lent from a moneylender, he answered that there is no other ways.

Mr. Pendi had also ever lent from moneylender for five times. He did so to buy daily needs since there is fluctuating buyers every day. He preferred lending from a moneylender since it did not require complicated steps to lending from banks due to the fact that he had no allowance as required by the banks.

Lending some money from moneylenders has also been tried by the street vendors in Simpang Lima as said by Mrs. Warsini (53 years old) selling cigarette and drinks. She said, "I have even lent from a moneylender two times and I did so to buy goods. Every day I have to pay for it". (Based on the interview with Mrs. Warsini on November 2nd 2013).

Even though the disorganized street vendors are ignored by the government, they do not complain about their condition. The most important thing for them is that they are still allowed to trade in the sidewalk of Kokrosono. If they are evicted, they expect to be given places which are close to the buyers. They in fact do not mind moving to the street-vendors center in Kokrosono if they are given stalls to sell their goods.

What they have done shows that they do not violate the policy which changes their comfort zones they have been enjoying so far-working comfortably, no disturbance and keeping life up. Their willingness to be relocated or arranged by the government is kind of acceptance and

adaptive attitudes corresponding to changes. They follow the treatment given by the government since they realized that the places they settle in belong to the government, so if one day they are asked to move, they will be always ready. Moreover, the street vendors are able to adapt to the policies or treatments given by the government. This is caused since they get used to life in the street, so whatever happens they will be easily adapt to the new condition. This is the benefit of the people having hard life-getting accustomed to poverty.

Wealth is defined as being able to fulfil basic needs of a person or social group. Those needs particularly consist of foods, clothes and house. However, wealth can also be defined as a condition in which there are no troubles for a person or social group in fulfilling their needs. They can comfortably and safely work and there is no disturbance such as exploitation from the villains or eviction from the government. That also becomes kind of wealth.

Wealth, based on the street vendor's view, is different from perception of the rich. If the rich ones define wealth as fulfilment of primary, secondary and tertiary needs such as cars, houses, jewelry and savings, the street vendors think that wealth is a condition in which they are able to eat every day, pay tuition fee for their children and become free from any debt. It also includes the condition in which they are able to comfortably work without any disturbance and problems, so they can fulfil their life needs.

However, it is realized that the wealth received by the organized street vendors is different from the one got by the disorganized street vendors. In fulfilling daily needs, both organized and disorganized street vendors can fulfil their needs to buy foods, drinks, clothes and the other needs. Some of the organized street vendors can even buy motorcycle, television, refrigerator, etc. In addition, organized street vendors also have saving for the future. The saving varies from cash and gold (necklace and bracelet).

The street vendors are generally able to pay for the tuition fee of their children. In average, they afford paying the tuition until senior high school grade. Some of them are even able to make their children attend college. Mr. Yakub, selling at Kokrosono, have two children. The first child is attending college and the second one is still junior-high-school student. Mr. Pendi who also sells in Kokrosono, has children attending senior and junior high school. People living prosperously generally have good, safe and comfortable life. Money and goods owned become one of the factors. However, the condition in which they can work comfortably to achieve what they want becomes another factor, as well. In trading, what the

vendors need is the condition in which they can trade safely. The observed street vendors generally have ever experienced troubles coming from outside party, particularly the one coming from Satpol PP-type of police in Indonesia organizing street vendors, beggar and tramp. It is actually weird in which Satpol PP following the instruction from the government based on the constitution is considered trouble for some of the street vendors. It is related to what Mr. Junaidi, vendor of secondhand hand phone in Kokrosoho said as follow: it is not safe. Our goods were sometimes stolen and Satpol PP evicted most of us. That makes us work uncomfortably. If they are coming, we have to close the stall, then. If they have gone, we start selling again. (Interview with Mr. Junaidim October, 9th 2013).

Generally, the street vendors in Kokrosoho consider Satpol PP a party who make them work uncomfortably. On the other hand, the street vendors selling at Menteri Supeno Street and Simpang Lima feel safe and comfortable. If there is any trouble, it is just unserious one such as burglary. As experienced by Mr. Satir, selling foods in front of Baiturrahman Mosque of Semarang, when the stall was left because he had to pray, the food was taken by someone. Mr. Satir is one of the people having good spirituality. His stall is left to God when he has to pray or someone steals the foods. At Menteri Supeno Street, other than the problems casued by burglars, there were another troubles coming from madmen. It could be easily solved after they are given some money and foods.

The organized street vendors such as those settling in Menteri Supeno Street and Simpang Lima feel safe from eviction because they have trading license and there is authorized organization protecting them. The organization keep going by the funds from the members. The street vendors pay about 14.000 rupiahs every day. The money is used for contribution of market department by 8.000 rupiahs, saving club, cleanliness as much as 2000 rupiahs, electricity and water as much as 2000 rupiahs for each. The other social activities including visiting the member who gets sick or giving assistance for those who get accident or pass away as well as saving clubs require another contribution.

Safety and comfort are not experienced by disorganized street vendors, such as living in Kokrosoho Street. Disorganized street vendors are not registered in the street-vendor organization, so they have to survive by themselves. They can be evicted, so they sometimes feel anxious. However, since they have to continue their life, they still keep working. Spare time can also function as one of the welfare indicators. They use spare time for taking rest or visiting tourism places. In general, the street vendors do not have time for visiting tourism places

because they spend most of their time for trading. There are some street vendors observed who were able to spend their time for going to tourism places. For instance, Mr. Sutrisno went to Matahari Mall and Mr. Wandu went to Marina Beach. Mrs. Warsini have ever been to Parangtritis Beach as well.

Generally, the street vendors live independently and they are able to fulfil daily needs. Some of them get supports from their family, or there are some other sources of income. Some of them have branches developed by their wife. One instance of this is Mr. Satir whose wife becomes farmer in their hometown and Mr. Yakub whose wife is tailor. The other, such as Mr. Pendi was a former of bank officer and he got severance for developing his work.

DISCUSSION

Up to now, government's attention to the street vendors is not as big as their interest in another sectors, especially those working on formal sectors who give enormous contribution to urban economy. In Semarang, interest in formal sectors can be seen by looking at the number of permissions given to the real estate and hotel sectors. For >20 year, there have been one-star to five-star hotels in the both downtown and uptown. Super markets and malls can also be found not only in town center but also in rural area such as Tugu, Gunungpati, Mijen, Genuk, Banyumanik and the other places. Traditional markets or private shops start to be left when monopolistic business such as Indomaret and Alfamart stands. These two kinds of markets can be found in every area in Semarang. Even they stands across the other <100 m and some of them are just separated by 20 m.

The attention given by the government is also high to the real-estate sector. It can be seen from the number of settlements and corner shops that not only stand in town center but also spread in almost every sub-district in Semarang. In Semarang, there have been approximately more than 100 settlements area offering their products to the consumers. In Gunungpati itself, there are about 20 settlements (developer) located in Kradenan Asri, Puri Sartika, Bukit Sukorejo, Trangkil Sejahtera, Bukit Manyaran Permai, Griya Sekar Gading, Graha Mandiri, Agora Resort and the other settlements areas. Significant number of real-estate business is caused by increasing number of society's demands on ready settlements. Interesting advertisements such as "comfortable house", "free-flooded, secure and comfortable areas", "comfortable, green and strategic settlements in educational area" and the other kinds of interesting advertisements have caught consumers to buy houses in Gunungpati.

Gunungpati in the past was fresh. However, nowadays it becomes little bit hotter since many farmland, field and highland that have been changed into massive settlement areas. Water-infiltration areas that should be function of Gunungpati loss their function due to function changes.

Responsive government's policy to the real-estate and hotel sectors causes some areas in Semarang full of houses, hotels, apartment, mall and modern markets that not only indirectly minimize the chances of little business and street vendors to develop, but also decrease number of farmland as well as lack of environment quality.

In relation to informal sectors, especially street vendors, the government do not have as strict policy as the one which was under the governor of Soekawi Soetarip in which there were so many eviction of street vendors. Under the government of Soemarmo, Followed by Herdar Prihadi, there were little chances on the street-vendor's condition. However, the policies established by Herdar Pribadi were little bit better than the ones made by Soekawi Sutarip where there were so many evictions. Herdar, who becomes definitive mayor has built stalls and shelters for the street vendors, particularly for the organized street vendors. The shelter built for the street vendors in Simpang Lima, Menteri Supeno Street and Kokrosono were the realization of how the government under Herdar is more accommodative in terms of street vendors than Soekawi Sutarip although some evictions have ever been carried out such as the one conducted in Barito.

Government's attention to the street vendors as stated does not mean that the government has high interest in the street vendors. The government organize the street vendors not only to improve their welfare but also to make Semarang as a trading and service-based city (Handoyo, 2012) that is signed by great interest from the investors to invest stock in order to develop kinds of business in Semarang. Pro-investor policy seems more dominant rather than the policy supporting the poor. It can be seen from the development of real-estate, hotel, apartment and mall and culinary business in Semarang. The policy supporting the poor, on the other hand, seems to develop. This can be observed by looking at the license for supermarkets given by the industrial and trading ministry which can be easily taken. Retail business in Indonesia is controlled by Matahari, Carrefour, Giant and Alfa groups. The existence of supermarkets and minimarkets standing in big cities has obstructed traditional markets. Research of litbang SMERU conducted in Depok presented that the existence of Giant supermarket decrease vendor's income. This was caused that the products sold were not quite different from the ones sold in traditional markets but they have same or

even lower price. However, there were modern-retail business in Semarang that could not develop compared to the traditional market such as Matahari Mall beside Johar market.

Regardless of market conditions whether it is traditional or modern, including organized and disorganized street-vendor conditions, the government have to realize that without any protection to little business such as street vendors and traditional-market workers, they will be still unprosperous and do not have both access and asset. They are also unable to deal with life pressure or government pressure. This poor condition and inability should not cause social exclusion that makes them ignored by the government since it is worried that they will come to illegal business that causes problems for the society.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, discussion and direct survey, it can be concluded as follows. Firstly, social protection-social assistance, social security and social insurance, are not given to disorganized street vendors trading in Kokrosono. Secondly, street vendor's responses to the discriminative treatments given by the government are acceptance and adaptive when they are evicted by Satpol PP. They are willing to be evicted since they realize that the places they settle in do not belong to them, so whenever they are asked to move, they will be ready. The street vendors are also able to adapt to the policy or treatments given by the government. This is caused since they get used to have hard life in the street, so whatever happens to them, they will adapt to the available condition. This becomes benefit of the poor or those having hard life and poverty. Thirdly, in general, disorganized street vendors are able to fulfil their needs for foods, drinks, clothes and another needs. Some of them are even able to buy motorcycle, television, refrigerator and so on. They are also be able to pay tuition fee for their children until senior-high-school. In trading, they can safely trade even though there are some little troubles such as beggars, madmen and Satpol PP. Disorganized street vendors feel uncomfortable since they are not registered in the organization of street vendor. In terms of recreation, not all street vendors can afford doing such thing since they have little time to visit tourism places.

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