

Indonesian Labor Marginalization: A Case Study on Street Vendors in Simpang Dago Market

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Abstract: *Construction in Indonesia, indirectly, influences the pattern of survival of medium to lower community by taking various kinds of jobs. Based on the data of Poverty Line in Provinces (rupiah/capita/month), BPS of West Java in cities is 325.017 while in villages is 324.937. Besides, the Index of Poverty Severity (PS) According to Province in 2016, West Java is 0.37. From those data, the poverty in West Java Province is massive enough to cause problem to the local government in increasing the province's income per capita. While the focus of the study is how marginalization of the Indonesian labor takes place in Dago Market, especially the marginalization of street vendors (SVs). Sometimes, SVs are considered having poor trading system so the existence in the society remains marginalized. Street Vendor is a part of process system where it is personally owned and taking space without legal permit. In order to elaborate about it, the researcher employs qualitative analysis method with data presentation in descriptive way, library study.*

Keywords: marginalization, street vendor, government, poverty

1. Background

Development is a must in every country especially in developing country in order to elevate public welfare. Consequently, the equitable growth is required in each aspect of community life, especially medium-lower society. Developments in any field desires the balance and be reflected in the concept of equitably development. In order to realize ideal and equitable development in each region, the Regulation Number 22 in the year of 1999 about local government and Regulation Number 25 in the year of 1999 about Financial Equilibrium of Central and Local Government was formulated. Characteristic which is important enough in development is the existence of progress/repair (progress), growth, and diversifikas, all important in development is how society can exploit and enjoy result of development. But most that happened is on the contrary society especially owning limited knowledge is oppositely pulled over so that development in urban which ought to be secure and prosperous all faction become marginal a group of society.

Problem of difference and poorness always walk concurrently with limitation of limitation and activity access to good resources of resource of agraria, education, information, monetary etcetera, and this matter will enable people to strive. Later then this limitation will generate assorted effect of indirect and also direct goodness, and sometimes policy of development of and economics of nonekonomi taken by government in capitalism framework of neoliberal, with situation of capitalism always generate social lameness, exploitation, marginalization and grief of clan of poor (Tjandraningsih, 2012), given policy sometimes people pros do not or bottom up but just for profiting owner of capital. So that ever greater social lameness between clan of elite impecunious and society.

Development is one of some ways to improve society's prosperity and life quality in the field of social, culture, politic and economy. These four fields are crucially important to take care of in the national development. In the sense of development, the social policy which is in the sense of social prosperity which involves the society is inevitable. So, the social policy is usually identified as public policy (Suharto, 2010). The development, of course, is inseparable with the good changes both materially and non-materially. Development is not echoed in the era of 20s, but has existed since the era of 70s, 80s, and 90s. In those era, The United Nations (UN) categorized some of those development in those different era. So The UN wishes in the following era is the era of development, but in development, there are a lot of problems in various countries, especially Asian countries (Siagian, 1985). Some of Asian countries experience slow rate of development. This is not only caused by external factor but also internal factor which holds substantial role.

Development process happened in all aspect life of society, both for taking place at national storey; level and also region / area. Characteristic which is important enough in development is the existence of progress / repair (progress), growth, and diversifikas, all important in development is how society can exploit and enjoy result of development. But most that happened is on the contrary society especially owning limited knowledge is oppositely pulled over so that development in urban which ought to be secure and prosperous all faction become marginal a group of society. Social Pathology of Durkheim (Ritzer, 2013), People become impecunious because failing to follow or fail to adapt with condition of which always change, so that bothering its it, like accessing information will be limited, unable to follow education, his limited social relation. This matter make people remain to be impecunious because failing to compete (disfungsii).

In this case, it is about the ignored street vendors in Dago market. Consequently, there will be street vendors who are not continuously empowered. SV in cities are part of the medium-lower society who take a job as a street vendor. Cities are full of formal activities where high value of economy is involved, while the informal sector is included to the marginalized activity (Tamba, 20016). Any three uppermost characteristic of poorness in Indonesia is. First, many household residing in around national gariskemiskinan, equivalent with PPP 1.55 dollar AS per day, so that many resident which though pertained is not impecunious but rentan to poorness. Both, poorness size measure relied on earnings, so that do not depict poorness boundary which in fact. Many people which might not pertained 'is impecunious the than earnings facet' can be categorized as impecunious on the basis of lack of accessing to service of base and also rendahnya indikator-indikator development of human being. As more Jobs relocate to outlying areas, economic opportunities for inner-city residents decrease (Macionis, 2010). Existence of emulation of high life cause society live in poorness line (Elfindri, 2008:12-17). The researcher is interested to review labor marginalization worker in trading sector, in this case, as street vendors. Take place effort represent to continue productive business activity which run by society. With this matter hence taking place the effort family very paid attention because the effort is especial living of society which need to be defended to fulfill requirement. Effort perception society as status symbol to society, more than anything else small industry that is effort as street vendors which is often viewed as by urban source of difficulty. Society field reality owning self-supporting effort very difficulty to fill in result of its effort for saving because lack of network and more and more height mount requirement of family.

The phenomena of street vendors appear in Indonesia is one of the effects of poor supervision and less prevalent planning and other society migration to Town of Bandung.. On one hand, the existence of street vendor offers advantages for the consumer in getting goods they need quickly and practically like: buying soft drinks, snacks, then decreasing the number of unemployment. Besides, those street vendors also provide goods which are needed by the society around those street vendors (Jamaludin, 2015). Index Deepness of Poorness of urban (P1) According to Provinsi year 2016 in West Java equal to 1,17%.

2. Methods and Problem Statement

The study employs a qualitative approach. This study understands social reality. The required data in the study is condition data which is objective. The qualitative research utilizes survey method from two sources: data on field and documentary data. Data sources on field are primary data which is obtained. While the secondary data is in from of documents, archives, mails, and books which are related to the marginalization of Indonesian labor, especially street vendors. The data presentation is in the method of descriptive qualitative. In the data presentation, the data is presented as it is as the field reality shows. There are some problems which is street vendors that is as follows 1) Street vendors still considered to be source of difficulty at urban

planning; 2) Street vendors viewed as by impecunious society and assumed by government responsibility; 3) Street vendors are one who conduct migration to town, so that solid town progressively; 4) Growth of street vendors which do not organize and tendency conflict and is wild; 5) Street vendors are source contamination of environment in town, that is garbage like plastic beverage and bottle remains. In Indonesia pemberdayaan of society there are since, secure and prosperous as a mean to life of society, so that social justice creation for all people, is such as those which decanted in Five Principles. Later then enableness of middle small industry like law of No.09 year 1995 about execution of saving and loan business activity by cooperation, as for creation of UU this for the prosperity of small industry in Indonesia. Enableness of street vendors shall be conducted chronically with management economic resource of street vendors, management of effort street vendors, management of capital street vendors, management of development of network street vendors, and management of organization street vendors. During the time street vendors only free expand and without management well, so that become separate problem of government of Indonesia.

3. Theory, Novelty and Theoretical Framework

Rights each; every citizen in protecting in Human right that is Law No. 39 Year 1999 about Human right. The right to memepertahankan live like section 1 of article 1 that Human right is a set coherent rights at reality and existence of human being as Duty being Which Single The most and represent His godsend which is obliged to respect, hold high high and under the aegis of state of hukum, Governance, and each and everyone for the shake of honour and also protection of human being prestige and standing. So that discrimination inexistence to citizen specially Street vendors which its it is often considered to be society owning social status of weak economics and as source of problems. Like former research by Ir. Halomoan Tamba MBA and of Drs. Saudin Sijabat, Mm in its article [regarding/ hit] Street vendors: uncared entrepreneur, in Infokop Number 29 Year of XXII, 2006, highlighting collision between governmental government officer with Street Vendors (SVs) in Manado city, so that street vendors or discrimination. UU No. 39 year 1999 section 1 sentence 2.

"Diskriminasi adalah setiap pembatasan, pelecehan, atau pengucilan yang langsung ataupun tak langsung didasarkan pada pembedaan manusia atas dasar agama, suku, ras, etnik, kelompok, golongan, status sosial, status ekonomi, jenis kelamin, bahasa, keyakinan politik, yang berakibat pengurangan, penyimpangan atau penghapusan pengakuan, pelaksanaan atau penggunaan hak asasi manusia dan kebebasan dasar dalam kehidupan baik individu maupun kolektif dalam bidang politik, ekonomi, hukum, sosial, budaya, dan aspek kehidupan lainnya".

Differ from former research that in this article of writer wish to pull back marginalisasi Street vendors in dago market by massive, creating enableness of Street vendors which is humanize and with justice as according to Indonesian nation aspiration. Analyse with capitalism theory of Karl Marx that is beneficial capitalism system of owner of capital and

exploit labours or merchant of cloister. Street vendors which in exploitation that is with paying retribution to certain side, while products which they sell are big product in Indonesia. So that street vendors under always in depressing and feel getting disadvantage, is its his just for fulfilling requirement. In growth hereinafter BPS (2003) determining indicator to determine prosperity of people for example;

- 1) Resident, growth of resident which is excelsior otherwise managed better will become burden to State. But earn also become very important sumberdaya for the progress of his state. Growth of resident become state's responsibility if growth of this resident of its quality lower for example Indonesia with growth of people around according to data of bappenas.
- 2) and health of gizi, this matter seen from baby mortality and a spark of life number, can be seen by society effectiveness daimecinize to various existing health facilities and basic facilities anywhere efektifitas service of pregnant mother and ill family
- 3) education, education indicator also represent very important factor to see prosperity of society. How many old and illiterate number of school at resident especially urban society
- 4) Worker, condition of prosperity of society can be seen from work factor, how much/many laboring resident proportion with competent salary and how many amount of resident which do not work. Problem of fee also determine work storey;level.
- 5) consumption pattern and level, to know this matter we earn to see earnings storey;level and expenditure of food and non food
- 6) environment and housing, progressively facility goodness had by society can be assumed secure and prosperous progressively family
- 7) Social culture, why cultural social represent prosperity aspect which is its conception very wide of where this cultural social grow on at society and have become root life of society.

4. Discussion

4.1 Street Vendor

Street vendor is a job in informal sector whose existence is the effect of the formal sector existence which leaves no enough rooms sector out of formal sector appears which is not well organized. This informal sector is filled by the class of poor people which the number keeps improving in developing countries (Jamaludin, 2015). The lack of skill by the society is one of the cause why society took a job as a street vendor which is not officially acknowledged. Consequently, the street vendors are not are often get oppressed in a raid by POL PP in the name of orderliness. The informal sector in Indonesia is considered as Indonesian economic sector in shade. Economic in shade is described as economic activity which does not obey the regulations issued by the government (Jamaludin, 2015), so the reality shows that in the execution, street vending is often be less prioritized. SVs is informal sector which also often put as the scapegoat in big cities especially in Indonesia. They are blamed for the jam and the disorder in traffic of big cities. Besides, they are also blamed for the environment issue as

the cause dirt due to styrofoam, plastic, and rubber (Tamba, 20016).

Street vendor as an informal sector must have both advantages and disadvantages for the government. The informal sector in general can survive longer than the informal sector or the other sectors. This is caused by the informal sector which has no bond with the other parties, so it is easy to adapt to the business environment (Hariningsih, 2008). In the condition, he spread of street vendors in big cities of Indonesia is quite rapid so, problems are coming up such as trash, traffic jam, and the disorder of urban planning. This causes why street vendors are less considered in the sense of the spread.

Impecunious family resource in urban there is which in the form of physical resource and resource of non-physical. Physical resource can in the form of accessing health, access education, residence facilities and basic facilities, transportation medium, wide of residence region also the including the availability of clean water. But in the reality this physical resource incapable of exploited by urban society. This matter is proven from not yet can it him urban society to exploit available opportunity in urban, impecunious society in scanty urban once having and developing small industry like haberdasherry booth and others. Resource is non physical in impecunious society of urban is low consisting of communications him between family member, low of safeness him and interdependence between family member and also lower education him and knowledge to support to to take place the effort its family.

Table 1: Informal Characteristic Sector

Number	Characteristics	Informal Sectors
1.	Capital	Difficult to obtain
2.	Technology	Labor-intensive
3.	Organization	Like a family organization
4.	Capital resources	Unofficial financial institutions
5.	Labor Union	Does not act
6.	State aid	None
7.	Relationship to village	Mutually beneficial
8.	Entrepreneur characteristic	Independent
9.	Inventory of goods	small in number and inconsistent in quality
10.	Cooperation to the employer	Based on mutual trust

Source: Hidayat, 1978:10 in (Jamaludin, 2015) modified by the researcher

In the sense of capitalization, street vendor find it difficult to get capital, so the business they run do not experience significant and rapid improvement. The involved utilities are not so sophisticated because most of Indonesian street vendors use barrow to load their commodity and mobilize easily.

The goods to trade by the street vendors are varying and accustoming the need in the location of running business. Indonesian street vendor mostly sell snacks. According to Mc Gee and Yeung (1977) in (Jamaludin, 2015) there are for types of good to trade: unprocessed and semi processed food (unprocessed food including the raw one like fruits and vegetables, while the processed one is process); prepared

food, cooked foods and drinks; and nonfood items such as goods in wide scale from textile, medicines, service (including service of shoe sole repairing or shoe cobbler, haircutting, and steaming motorcycle) which tends to settle in a specific place.

4.2 Condition of Street Vendors in SimpangDago Market

Town is economic centre of activities, social, and human being culture, environmental of urban is form of interaction among social subsystem, natural subsystem, and subsystem made in a region (Jamaludin, 2015), growing of activity in urban especially town of Bandung hence will the growing of migration to town of Bandung, and finally poorness culture only a kind of is realistic of adaptation situational and at environment which is the full of narrow; tight opportunity and discrimination. Problem of poorness can be finished in political structure, money economics there are. There is trust of liberals strength, that sure pauper can overcome poorness of them come from they get opportunity try adequate. To overcome their poorness propose improve; repairing of services to impecunious clan, opening opportunities of new activity, developing housing and overspread education. Town of Bandung very cold will become separate fascination to society outside Bandung to come to town of Bandung. Many of street vendors are in dilemmatic conditions where they are faced the option to run their business in a strategic place to get more profit, while running business in that place ruins the function of city's spatial management and disturbs public space (Puspitasari, 2009).

Mrs. Emy, A Street Vendor who Sells Flowers

Like the observation result conducted by the researcher as follows: Mrs. Emy is a flower seller around Dago Street who is considered as senior in this field of selling flowers. Mrs. Emy is 58 years old. The interesting story found by the researcher is that Mrs. Emy have been in this job since 1989. In running her business, Mrs. Emy thinks that this job will fulfill her family's needs. She said that there is no other job except selling flowers on sidewalk, but the comfort of pedestrian is ruined as well as many other things in the society. Mrs. Emy said that there is no such prohibition for them to run their business activity in the sidewalk around Dago Street. To improve the flower selling, she does not only sell flowers around Dago Street but also to the outer city like Jakarta, Bogor, Tasik, Surakarta, and in places where graduation ceremonies take place in the City of Bandung. She added that this is only a side job because her children are mature enough to work by themselves.

The flowers she sells are from Bandung people like around Lembang. Lembang is a supplier of various flowers like rose, jasmine, orchids, hibiscus and other ornamental flowers. Flowers are accepted in separate cuts which later be arranged to be a bucket to congratulate and present of wedding, graduation, and other celebration. To get money in cheap price, she visits the flowers farmers by herself so she can choose the flower freely and get the fresh ones. The price offered by Mrs. Emy starts from Rp.10.000 to Rp.25.000. From the observation, the researcher found that the condition as a street vendor should be ready of rain, sun heat, dust, and deprivation by the POL PP in order to fulfill

the family needs. The local government does not provide specific place to sell flowers around Dago Street. In other words, there is no assertive attitude by the government toward the orderliness of flowers sellers.



Image 1: street vendor, image by researcher, is taken 26-11-2016

Mrs. Fatmawati, A Street Vendor who Sells Flowers

Mrs. Fatmawati is also a flower seller who runs her business around Dago Street, the fate experienced by Mrs. Fatmawati was that she had been given help by the government but then allocated to the other person. This condition made her to be a street vendor to fulfill her daily needs. Initially Mrs. Fatmawati very enthusiastic but in the reality the aid is not conducted free they have to return during which is determined while is adjacent the than government very its minim of society him find difficulties and delay payment to conduct the payment of loan. Almost most outside party conducting inability to impecunious society just conducting socialization without conducting adjacent on an ongoing basis. Special of power in inability is ability of family head in running powered activity of their self for example understanding of about activity of independence and inability in activity of inability.

The place where she is located is so close to the street so it is dangerous enough for her and the street user like cars drivers and motorcycles riders. Not only Mrs. Fatmawati, there are also many other people are trading on the sidewalk. To get the flowers commodity, she takes them directly from Lembang. Marginalization felt by Ms. Papat greeting, is the same as with felt by Ms. Emy, where there no giving of location by government to trade, so that Ms. Papat can trade with do not go about. To fulfill requirement of its family life Mrs. Papat work as seller of flower in public road cloister. Together with husband and his child, mother of fatmawati sell flower in roadside, moment asked by boldness about Mrs. fatmawati work as merchant of cloister, mother of fatmawati sell flower by offering flower walked

by when red light, dago cross-road is red light, so that street vendors make the place mentioned as place of selling flower.

Mr. Oman, A Street Vendor who Sells Flowers

The story is different for him, Mr. Oman is not only trading flowers but also dolls for graduation ceremony, knick knacks, jewelry, and plastic as flower wrapper. The same with Mrs. Emy, he runs his business by going around Bandung city as pursuing profits to campuses in Bandung. He is a semi-static vendor. Semi static vendor(Jamaludin, 2015)is described as a form of service conducted by Mr. Oman which is temporarily staying, or in other word in special occasions like graduation ceremony. The semi static street vendors choose location where the many buyers are possible to find and if in the location less profitable, they will go around and seek for a crowd.As street vendors which do not organiz better, making Mr. Oman strive to be able to look for bustle places or location so that sold goods a lot buy it. Earnings of Mr. oman per day only gyrating Rp. 60.000 up to Rp. 100.000, but sometimes do not fulfilled goals of Rp. 100.000. Mr. Oman sell its goodss with vending around dago road;street and near by market denga digress dago, but there is reason why Mr. Oman do not its merchandise selling in market, with reason will look for big advantage and consumer so that, with the advantage will fulfill requirement of his family.

Mr. oman sell its flower only alone differ mother denga of fafat which is Flower berjualan with its family, so that burden or risk in Mr. Oman do not too heavy, differing from Mrs. fafat which is emotion take care of its child. Mr. omanhave almost 10 year of trading flower in Bandung city, but not yet owned place to sell its flower, but selling it with semi static. Laboriously Mr. Oman hope can have balmy place for the trading of flower and do not have to circle Bandung city.

Mr. Dedek, A Street Vendor as well as A Shoe Cobbler

Mr. Dedek has been 20 years in Dago Market working as a shoe cobbler. He has been there for a quite long time and settle in front of a perfume shop. In taking space there, Mr. Dedek pays voluntarily to the shop owner. Mr. Dedek wants to have a shop of his own so badly so he can serve his customer by repairing their shoes. While the owner of the perfume shop pays tax to the local government of the municipal area. He is a static seller and offers service to fix shoes where the consumer coming to the location where he works.

During through years Mr. Dedek has never in paying attention well, or at least give place for berjualan. So that what felt by Mr. Dedek very far from is competent, with patch up place, with equipments of simple shoe cobber of he remain to give service to consumer requiring its energy. What felt by Mr. Dedek also disarasakan by most merchant multiply five around Dago market. Through years work with equipments which is place and modestly of trading which do not give freshment.

Mr. Sopian, A Street Vendor who Sells "MartabakTelur
[MartabakTelur is an Indonesian traditional snack which is made of eggs and filled with several vegetables and meat in small pieces]"

Mr. Sopian is a seller of Indonesian snack namely *martabaktelur* in Dago Market, in the roadside to be exact. The place he runs his business is potentially interfere the comfort of pedestrians. The street vending carried out by Mr. Sopian is well organized. Those vendors keep their own cleanliness around their area of business and obey the rule made by the government. Mr. Sopian regularly makes payment for electricity, water, and the tent. Mr. Sopian as a street vendor who is well coordinated is different from Mrs. Emy, Mrs. Fatmawati, and Mr. Oman who sell their products in semi static way where there is no specific regulation to obey. Street vendors as informal sector sometimes are receiving pressure from parties who has concerns to obtain profits of their existence. In running a business as a street vendor, pressure comes from the formal party and competition. This competition makes them to have strong mentality to face the competition. The pressure they get may come from the bureaucracy and sometimes from street criminal (*thugs*) and the landlord. The pressure the experience is in form of retribution which is considered as a burden for those street vendors, besides, there are also a "raid" from the POLPP which make those street vendors to be more marginalized mentally and economically.

Mr. Sopian feel is not marginal administrationly, this matter because of Mr. Sopian follow in association of streer vendor in Dago area. As street vendors which have old reside in Dago market, making Mr. Sopian know how process in management of letter of license trading in roadside. There are some to be paid by Mr. Sopian, start from water, lamp, place location and tent of trading. Mr. Sopian is chief of street vendors Dago market, belau deputize street vendors to follow discussion with government of government of Bandung.

4.3 Street Vendors Marginalization inSimpang Dago Market

Theoretical of modernization what is going on field is impact of capitalist from is in perspective of theory modernize Max Weber, if people strive, they possible can accumulate their properties save, and save to represent one of the capitalism base, it is of course street vendors wish continuous to properties so that conduct the work. Weber assume that society by univereal wish advantage. In theory modernize to reach development hence having to firstly infrastructure (Abdoellah, 2016). What conducted by Ms. Emy, Ms. Fatmawati, Mr. Oman, Mr. Dedek and Mr. Sopian is form of desire to get advantage, so that economical will fulfilled requirement of his family. But inversely proportional hotly capitalist street vendors do not too in supporting by local government. So that development in Indonesia very lame once, where development has the character of down top is not up bottom. So that many middle society downwards feel state diarginalkan. Dominasirided bycapitalis hands in management of natural energy umber to people very strong. Have interest local society in managing natural resources tend to to be disregarded (Abdoellah, 2016). So that what felt by street vendors this time very do not be paid attentionplacely.Various retribution praktik and informal collection it is true in short-range can be viewed as the source of inclusion of area and also to its government officer oknum, later then felt impact on a long term is the lack of

society enthusiasm for the investment of consumption and, by eliminating the thepraktik will improve earnings of area on a long term(Widyangrum, 2003), and give balmy location to trade, so that security Street vendor swill be well guaranted.

It is of course Street vendorsdo not only profiting economical, but affecting also to problem of environment. Problems started with amount of abundant resident, so that affect direct to urban environment. brittle environment, industrial disposal contaminating environment, air pollution, glasshouse gas remisi and other its represent problems sederet (Kuncoro, 2010). This matter ofofdiperparah again with less precise policy in handling problems of urban, so that situation memperkeruh. There no konsesus of governmental and political elite in handling this problem, so that proteksi to this problems progressively concern. Therefore, to be able to lessening and problem solve urban which so complex, needed by consensus with from all society component. Policy reform with stronger institute, and also political leader which have vision is to the fore needed as step early in handling this problem. With environmental management of urban with continual partner setrategi represent used solution handle this problem(Srinivas, 2003).

Marginalisasistreet vendors of informal sector or cloister take place continually. This matter happened because boundary clearly. Marginal street vendors because: 1) profession elaborated will not be permeated by formal sector 2) work as street vendors do not too is requiring of specialty, for no membership which difficult to conduct this work and everybody have is same opportunity to become street vendors, can be told there no acceptance of vacancy to become street vendors ; 3) street vendors do not under the aegis of law and not such a formal work. Situations like this make street vendors which externally and also internally become marginally(Asiyah, 2012).Obligation as citizen and as laboring worker as street vendors is to adhere rules and regulations which have been made by government of Indonesia, where target of than this regulation is to create orderliness in societal life, specially society around Dago market. As for the regulation is in the form of Human right. Beside that also there is civil rights to be able to live on and its life, that is by becoming street vendors. The extortion and expulsion which was taken frontally will violate the human rights, for sure. Everyone has the right to live properly and work as she/he wishes. It has long known as a human rights that every single human to get an assurance to run her his life well without any discrimination. This vulnerability of human rights violation in the world has led to several creation of new law about the protection of human rights. The first appearance of human rights protection law in the world came from *Magna Charta Libertatum* (1215) in England when King John from Great Britain was forced to admit several rights of somearistocrats as the reward for their support in funding the process of carrying out the government and war such as the right to be investigated in front of a judge (*Habeas Corpus*). While in England, the Bill of Rights was appeared in 1689 which means the rights of England's parliament. In French, there was Declaration of the Rights of Men and Citizens (*Déclaration des Droits des Hommeset de Citoyen*) which was effective since 1789

where the fundamental of *liberte, égalité, fraternité*(liberty, equality, and fraternity) was initially introduced(Budiardjo, 2009).In National Indonesianlaw, HAM under the aegis of constitution (UUD 1945). Rights arranged by constitution, among others shall be as follows Komnas HAM 2007:

- The right to live and also is entitled to live on and its life
- Rights form family and continue clan through valid marriage
- Every child is entitled to to the continuity of life, grow, and ber-kembang and also is entitled to of protection of discrimination and hardness
- Rights develop through accomplishment of requirement its elementary, is entitled to get education and obtain;get benefit of and science of tehnologi, cultural and artistic, for the shake of improving the quality of its life and for the shake of prosperity of mankind.
- Rights move forward in fighting for its rights collectively to develop;build society, nation, and its state
- Rights of confession, guarantee, protection, and fair rule of law and also is same treatment before law
- The right to work and also get competent and fair treatment and reward in activity relation
- Rights get the opportunity is same in governance
- Rights of civic status
- Free embrace religion and practice worship according to its religion, chosening teaching and education, chosening work, chosening state kewarga, chosening regional residence of state and leaving it, and also is entitled to return
- Rights of freedom believe trust, expressing attitude and mind, as according to its conscience
- Rights of freedom gather, and release opinion
- Rights to the communicating and obtaining information to develop its social environment and person, and also is entitled to look for, obtaining, owning, menyimpan, process, and submit information by using all available channel type
- Rights of personal selfprotection, family, honorary, prestige, and brought by good and chattel is its power, and also is entitled to of protection and security of fear threat to do or fail to do something representing basic rights
- The right to free from treatment or persecution which is me-rendahkan degree of human being prestige and is entitled to obtain;get politic asylum of other state.
- Secure and prosperous Life rights born and mind, residing, and getting healthy and good environment and also is entitled to obtain;get service of health
- Rights get special treatment and amenity for themem-peroleh of is same benefit and opportunity utilize to reach justice and equation
- Rights of conducive social security of development ofintactly as prestigious human being
- Rights have personal property and the property may not be taken over arbitrarily by whoever
- Rights free from treatment having the character of diskriminatif on the basis of any and is entitled to get protection to treatment having the character of that diskriminatif

The right to live and also is entitled to live on and its life, is form from the right to live on from Mrsemy, Mr. Oman, Ms. Fatmawati, Mr. sopian, Mr. Dedek. By owning the rights,

hence will protect by rights become street vendors it is of course, however rights as street vendors not yet been protected well by government and confessed validly by society, though by becoming street vendors will be able to fulfill requirement of family life, so that its life will still going on and improve economics of society around. So that as one of the problem of development having the character of multidimensi, hence overcoming of poorness naturally require immeasurable involvement of government officer of importance. Interaction of is among government officer of importance require to be conducted by sinergisso that used resource can give to give maximal positive impact. Government play role as development fasilitator, beside run function settlement of governance admnistrasi and service to society. Corporate world improve invesment to extend opportunity of activity and develop new partner. Financial institution Bank and of non-Bank provide defrayal schemes which relative is easy to accessed by perpetrator of small and micro effort. As for and academician of LSM [Of a kind organization social of Self-Supporting Institute of Society (LSM)] can conduct activity of advokasi, edukasi, and is adjacent. All the effort required resource which is exploited in spirit of pros of poor, pros of employment, and pros of growth.

Correction of bureaucracy of vital importance for the enableness of street vendors, so that expected enableness will improve earnings of street vendors and improve economics of area, role of administration of public require to be improved by public sector performance reform by eliminating "mal-administration public", bureaucracy pathology, inefektivitaskebijakan of public, invesment of public unproductive, and also management of public ugly, where reform of form will if government do not use administration concept being based on "Ideological roots of Weberian bureaucracy govern political" and use administration of public being based on "market oriented public administration" (Setiawan, 2012).

Bandung City is a creative city where the society has high level of creativity. This is proven by the growth of home industry in Bandung City. No wonder, people say that Bandung is *Paris van Java*. The creative attitude of the people is supported by the policies made by the government who is pro-people. These policies is not only development program but also the activity of policy analysis which can be informal which involves no more than just a thinking activity in punctilious way and carefully about the effects of policies toward the society's life (Suharto, 2010). Street vendors as the part of the society who are marginalized definitely need an accurate solution. Then there is many factor causing poorness of society that is small subsidy which in giving by government, condition of that way very concerning and will affect long-rangely. Politics policy of economics which do not maintain subsidy represent one of the elementary cause, subsidy given for the protection of sector becoming throng intention, assumed just getting burden (Prasetyo, 2005).

Beside the street vendor who are considered as problems for the society, the street vendor is in informal sector which help the economy of medium to lower community. Street vendor is an economic asset of Indonesia which holds massive role in the sense of employment, poverty alleviation, and

becoming the safety valve of populist economics (Jamaludin, 2015). Street vendors as worker in informal sector often considered as the source of problem in big cities in Indonesia. The lack of proper management and planning in the development causes those street vendors are wide spread in big cities in Indonesia.

In overcoming poorness especially poorness of Street Vendors in urban not merely giving charity (contribution, charitable and aid) or more to something give to how but rather to farm aid facilities and basic facilities and more important housing but also is the existence of pogramenableness of extant going concern impecunious family of the impecunious family empowering to how to befreing from ketidakberdayaan. So that prosperity of society will mount along with enableness given by government, involved in aspect enableness of society very complex, that is including social, cultural, politics, and economics. Its growth, globalization partake to colourenableness of society. Communications play very vital role in ascertaining enableness of society take place in an optimal fashion. So that will change environmental Human being of social in life of street vendors. good Environmental will bring good social impact when comprehended in an optimal fashion. Environment supporting in realizing secure and prosperous society require to become attention in urban. How that environment one of the for the resilience of social, tatanan life of society and provide the source of potency to be developed as society capital in reaching its prosperity. Later then as according to UU no 9 Year 1995 that government, private sector side give aid to society, so that can improve economics of society around.

5. Conclusion

From breakdown of above can be concluded that street vendors of termarginalakan socially economics, either through earnings, place trade, and its existence in society. This matter is determined from various factor that is, society stereotype about street vendors, by administrative still clear and irresolute, later; then existence of Street vendors going about to cause formal order regarding street vendors not yet given strong impact to its existence. Street vendors still marginal in economics of society, though if powered well will improve earnings of area and earnings of society. Ms. Emy, Ms. Fafat, Mr. Oman, and Mr. Dedekis some street vendors which have feel marginal while Mr. Sopian still in one commerce which organiz. From the case that enableness shall be conducted flattened and hold responsible do not only as socialization whereas without continue the programs. Poorness preventing can be conducted effectively, that is with approach of enableness.

This effort gone through to through mechanism which is structure and systematic which include; cover compilation of concept, socialization, adjacent, and also evaluation and monitoring by is adequate. Despitefully, sinergitas among absolute governmental institution needed, included in running activity and program consistently. Support from various governmental side, private sector and society very needed to to improve status merchant of cloister, by giving good synergy among government, private sector and society hence will improve prosperity of society especially street

vendors which a long way off attention, specially street vendors around dago market.

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