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Social Class Marginalization in Street Vendor Regulation Policies: a Case Study of Street Vendor Evictions in Cicadas, Bandung City

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Abstract: The policy of arranging street vendors in the Cicadas area of Bandung City has been ongoing for more than a decade and has repeatedly triggered tension between the city government and vendors, beginning with the stall arrangement in 2019 through to further enforcement in 2025-2026. Previous research on this area generally discusses forms of vendor resistance to enforcement and the effectiveness of policy implementation, but has not given much attention to how social class differences among the vendors themselves shape their experience of the same policy. This study aims to analyze how social class differences, seen through access to social networks, shape the experience and bargaining power of street vendors in facing the arrangement policy. The study uses a qualitative approach through literature review and document analysis, strengthened by primary interviews with an association leader and an individual vendor, which are then analyzed using content analysis. The findings confirm that vendors holding positions as association leaders tend to have greater access to the negotiation process with the government compared to individual vendors, including through a direct statement from the association leader that smaller-capital vendors tend to react more strongly to the arrangement policy than larger-capital vendors, so that a policy formally applied equally may still produce different experiences across vendor groups. This study offers a new perspective by positioning class differences among vendors as the main unit of analysis, rather than treating street vendors as a homogeneous group in facing urban policy.

Keywords: Social Class, Street Vendors, Urban Policy, Bargaining Power, Informal Economy

INTRODUCTION

Area Cicadas in City Bandung has long been a point problem between government city And trader foot five (street vendors), whereas area this including zone red which should free

from Street vendors. From results survey City Government Bandung, recorded There is around 602 street vendors Which selling at along the way Textiles until Road Cikutra, less more 500 meters, meet second side sidewalk (Republika, 2013). Regulations prohibiting street vendors from selling in the area This Actually Already there is, namely Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2011 Article 20(b) concerning order general, then explained more details past Regulation Guardian City Bandung Number 888 of 2012 concerning Guidance and Supervision of Street Vendors. In 2019, the government city try organize repeat street vendor stalls with shrink its size from 1.5 meters become around 1.25 meters per traders, and the cost originate from Work same as Telkomsel CSR, right? pure from the Regional Budget (Republika, 2019; ANTARA News, 2019). Response trader time that divided two: there are those who are happy because area so more neat and hope his merchandise increasingly selling, there are also those who complain because stall new too narrow for put goods merchandise (ANTARA News, 2019).

The arrangement of street vendors in Cicadas was not, in fact, completed in 2019; instead, the process has continued, with expectations that it will resurface on a larger scale between 2025 and 2026. In April 2025, Mayor Bandung M. Farhan emphasized that regulation PKL will done in all over city, not only Cicadas, and said There is other areas where the conditions are more severe (Kompas, 2025). Entering early 2026, Satpol PP began put things in order stall in a way gradually, starting from stalls that have been No used again, on April 8, then April 21, and May 4, 2026 (JabarPass, 2026). The peak happen 18–21 May 2026, moment Governor Java West Dedi Mulyadi steps down direct lead demolition massive, Which had time trigger protest trader Because part stall dismantled without announcement clear (Bisnis.com, 2026; Melansir.com, 2026). Government province have an opinion that sidewalk of course right pedestrian foot And No There is obligation For pay change make a loss, But still offer help in the form of directions selling online or move to the market and mall for traders who still active selling (Bisnis.com, 2026). Interestingly, the dismantling process This Finally walk without clash, the street vendors dismantle Alone the stall after dialogue long enough with City government, and approach This by Guardian City Farhan called as method Which ”humanist” (BETWEEN News, 2026; Pikiran Rakyat, 2026). This time the cleanup also did not off from interest Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) project on Jalan Ahmad Yani which is being worked on together Bandung City Government and West Java Provincial Government, as well as repair channel drainage Which during for years closed building And stall PKL (Pikiran Rakyat, 2026).

Research previously Most of the Cicadas PKL questions discuss two things: form resistance traders, and how much succeed policy executed. Nuraini (2017), in his thesis at UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, discussed forms and causes resistance street vendors Cicadas to Satpol PP with use theory Ralf's conflict Dahrendorf. There mentioned that lack of capital For buy stall become Wrong One trigger resistance trader, this become sign beginning that about capital or class social Actually Already influential since a long time ago, even though Not yet Once discussed in a way special. While that, there is also thesis from Catholic University Parahyangan (UNPAR) (Pancarwati, (2017) who researched implementation Mayoral Regulation No. 888 of 2012 in the same area, and the results show that the Cicadas PKL guidance and supervision program is general Not yet walk Good if measured use indicator implementation Ripley and Franklin 's policy. Planned relocation program the government also for years No find suitable location, until finally trigger action demo from traders. A similar pattern also emerged in other cities, for example resistance street vendors Market Pa'Baeng-baeng in Makassar (Linarsih, (2017) and resistance of street vendors in Alun-Alun Jember analyzed use theory hidden transcript of James C. Scott both show that arrangement or revitalization room city of course often trigger resistance collective from street vendors as One group.

Regardless from his contribution, the above research, including those discussing regulation latest in Cicadas year 2025–2026 tend see street vendors as One uniform group when face to face with policy. No one has discussed it yet How difference class social among trader Alone start from size of capital, type merchandise, until who has access more to government follow determine experience and Power bid they Which it turns out different. Fact that conflict Cicadas new”finished”in year 2026 past approach dialog Which related project BRT, No past settlement on capital inequality between traders, making corner view class social This increasingly important For dug up. Therefore, research This want to fill in gap the with analyze How difference class social economic capital, scale business and access to administrator association or government make experience and power bid Cicadas street vendors are different moment face policy arrangement that is rule valid The same For all trader.

For dissect difference experience between traders that, research this use draft class social from Pierre Bourdieu (1984). According to Bourdieu, class social No only the question of rich and poor in general economy, but question how much big access somebody to various types of capital, economic capital, social capital, cultural capital, and symbolic capital, are mutually exclusive related And Can each other replace in something arena social (field). Position somebody in structure class social determined by how much Lots And like what composition capital which he has, doesn't he only from ownership tool production like in Marx's view. Framework This Once used for researching street vendors in Indonesia by Wicaksono (2025), who studied attitude street vendors Malioboro faces relocation. The result show that habitus And capital, especially social capital in the form of networks and economic capital in the form of scale effort, determine how much easy trader adapt when the arena is they selling changed consequence policy arrangement city. Similar findings also emerged from study about perpetrator informal economy, including street vendors, in Merauke City, which shows that economic, social and cultural capital You're welcome form class in between informal traders, and determine Who is Have access more big to source Power as well as process negotiation with government (NeoRespublica: Journal Government Science, 2023). In the context of Cicadas, these four types of capital can be understood through their respective roles: economic capital is reflected in the scale of a business whether large or small and the nature of the merchandise a vendor sells; social capital is evident in the breadth of a vendor’s network, encompassing fellow street vendors, association officials, and government authorities; cultural capital is manifested in the length of one’s trading experience, skills in peddling goods, and proficiency in communication and negotiation attributes typically more developed among those who have traded in the area for a long time; and symbolic capital is seen in an individual’s reputation or status as a respected figure for instance, a vendor serving as an association official, who is consequently more frequently sought out by the media or acts as a representative for other vendors when engaging with the city government. Thus, vendors or association officials who possess a strong combination of social and symbolic capital tend to gain direct access to the negotiating table with the city government, whereas vendors with limited capital possessing only economic and cultural capital typically merely accept the outcomes of such negotiations without having been significantly involved in the process itself.

Apart from the matter class, research this also uses draft room city from Henri Lefebvre (1974/1991) to see side the space from policy arrangement of street vendors. According to Lefebvre, the space city No something neutral, but become an arena for struggle interest politics and economics, place various group each other scramble right For use And form room in accordance need each of them, the idea this is what happened then known as the concept of”rights”on city”or right to the city. Framework production room from Lefebvre This Once used For read case similar to the arrangement of street vendors in Palu City, and the results show that room public city always So event tug-of-war between street vendors and government city, and planning even a room that looks formal is actually No Once truly neutral in a way

political and economy (Takwim, 2023). Other research also confirms this, suggesting that the issue of street vendor locations within urban space must be examined from three simultaneous perspectives: the physical aspect of the space itself, its history, and its social dimension as articulated by Lefebvre (1998) and further developed through Soja's (2004) concept of a "trialectic" or "Thirdspace" (cited in Widjajanti, 2014). In Cicadas context, angle view This used For show that policies that seem fair above paper, for example equalize size stall For all traders, in practice Can impact No equally, because trader capitalized big more easy adapt method trading in a smaller space, compared to trader capitalized small power bargain to room city Far more limited.

By combining second framework above, research this see Cicadas PKL problem from two sides that are mutually complement. Bourdieu's framework is used For explain Why traders who are the same hit the same policy can have different experiences, the answer is There is on difference capital that they have, good That capital economic, social, and culture. Meanwhile that, Lefebvre's framework is used For explain side the space, namely How policy the arrangement that seems valid fair For all trader in a way written, apparently in room real city rather produce impacts that are not The same flat, Because access to room That Alone No Once neutral And always related with who has the power more big For negotiate. This combination of Bourdieu and Lefebvre is what is used study This For fill in gap research that has been done explained in the Background section, namely Not yet existence the study that looked at Cicadas PKL was not as a uniform group, but rather as gathering trader with class social different experiences and responses policy arrangement city with different ways too.

Based on description said, can formulated the problem as following:

1. How policy the arrangement and control of street vendors in Cicadas, Bandung City, is carried out by the government and carried out by street vendors, from period beginning policy (2011–2019) to regulation latest (2025–2026)?
2. How difference class social seen from capital scale and access to source power between street vendors form experience and power bid they in face policy based on available secondary data?
3. Why policy arrangements that are formally in force the same for all over trader potential produce different impacts between class traders?

METHODS

Study this use approach qualitative with studies literature and analysis documents. Secondary data become the initial base in analyze policy arrangement of street vendors in the Cicadas area, Bandung City, as well as condition trader in face policy The secondary data used originate from document policies, media coverage, study previous, and sources official related government with arrangement of street vendors in Cicadas. Several study previously become references main in study this. Nuraini's thesis (2017) from UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung discusses forms and causes resistance PKL Cicadas against Satpol PP wears theory Ralf's conflict Dahrendorf, meanwhile thesis Pancarwati (2017) from Catholic University Parahyangan research implementation Mayor Regulation Number 888 of 2012 in the same area use indicator implementation Ripley and Franklin's policies. Research this also refers to the study Wicaksono (2025) regarding Malioboro PKL's attitude towards relocation with Bourdieu's capital and habitus framework, research in Merauke City regarding class perpetrator the informal economy that is loaded NeoRespublica (2023), study Calendar (2023) regarding arrangement of street vendors in Palu City using framework production Lefebvre's space, as well as findings Pancarwati (2017) regarding the process of coaching and negotiating Cicadas PKL in implementation Mayor's Regulation Number 888 Year 2012. Use data secondary chosen for get description beginning regarding the arrangement process, conditions traders, as well as emerging dynamics in implementation policy.

Data used covering Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2011 and Regulation Guardian City Bandung Number 888 Year 2012 along with two the revision, namely Perwal 571/2014 and Perwal 32/2019, as base law policy street vendor management. In addition to regulations said, used nine article news in two periods. Period First consists of on article year 2013, 2017, And 2019 from Republic as well as BETWEEN News, chosen Because cover direct process negotiation size stall between representative trader with City Government, including Suherman's objection as Chairman PKL Association in 2017 and Rokajah and Lia's testimonies after the 2019 restructuring. Period second consists of on article 2025 and 2026 from Kompas, JabarPass, Bisnis.com, ANTARA News, Melansir.com, and Pikiran Rakyat, were selected Because cover stages regulation advanced in a way sequentially, starting from Mayor M. Farhan's statement regarding Bandung City-wide clean-up, demolition process gradually by Satpol PP in April-May 2026, until demolition big led West Java Governor Dedi Mulyadi. Research previously, namely Nuraini's thesis (2017), thesis Pancarwati (2017), study Wicaksono (2025), Takwim (2023), and findings Pancarwati (2017), used For complete data Which No available in news, like results interview trader and evaluation program coaching post-arrangement. As supplementary data context, data is also used Body Center Statistics City Bandung regarding sector informal For put Cicadas case in a clearer picture wide question scale PKL problems in Bandung City.

To strengthen the analysis based on secondary data, this study also conducted primary interviews on October 1, 2026, in the Cicadas area with two informants occupying different positions within the social structure of street vendors: Suherman (70) the head of the Cicadas Street Vendors Association, who has held the position since 1998 and an individual vendor using the pseudonym "Lisa" (50), who has been operating in the area since 2000. A pseudonym was used at the informant's request, as she had previously drawn public attention on social media following her participation in a protest during an enforcement operation in May 2026. The interviews were semi-structured and intended to facilitate source triangulation between the secondary and primary data.

The collected data were subsequently analyzed using a content analysis method. Information from various sources was categorized based on aspects relevant to the research focus such as economic capital, business scale, social capital, and access to communication and negotiation with the government to examine how differences in the resources possessed by traders relate to variations in their experiences and bargaining power when navigating policy regulations. The analysis involved comparing information across sources to identify patterns and differences in the traders' experiences (Krippendorff, 2018).

Analysis based on secondary data this furthermore will deepened and confirmed through interview with traders at the stage study next. Interview will used for get experience and views direct from trader about arrangement process, conditions business, as well as involvement they in face policy government. Thus, secondary data functioning as base for build analysis beginning, whereas data results interview later expected can enrich findings at a time confirm or give explanation more carry on to patterns found from sources secondary.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile Policy Arrangement Cicadas Street Vendors

Policy The arrangement of street vendors in the Cicadas area is based on two regulations Main: Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2011 Article 20(b) concerning order general, which then explained in a way details through Mayor Regulation Number 888 of 2012 concerning Guidance and Supervision of Street Vendors. Regulations This No is static rules. Since published, Perwal No. 888 of 2012 has experience change twice, namely through Regulation Guardian City No. 571 Year 2014 And Regulation Guardian City

No. 32 2019. This is show that government city Keep going adapt his approach to the problem of Cicadas street vendors who are not visit complete.

The most concrete implementation from policy this seen in the arrangement in 2019. As many as 602 trader foot five in throughout section Road Cicadas get arrangement from Bandung City Government, in the corridor that stretches from Textile Street to to Cikutra Street throughout 500 meters, with wide sidewalk narrowest 3 meters And widest around 5 meters. Initial design from stall is 1.5 meters wide per trader which then changed become draft two side each other face to face, so that room stall trader become shrink about 75 cm, even though size total still 1.5 meters due to have two face. Project arrangement this financed past cooperation with PT Telkomsel, with 301 kiosks provided for 602 traders, not from pure APBD.

The process towards agreement This No walk with smooth. Since 2017, Chairman the Cicadas PKL Association at that time, Suherman, questioned letter warning demolition because trader not yet once invited dialogue by the City Government. Just approaching 2019 implementation, Forum street vendors Cicadas through the coordinator state has agree with Bandung City Government about arrangement, after Representative Guardian City a number of time review direct location. Although so, in the process had time happen fight argument between representative traders and parties government city moment negotiation size table. From the side coaching in period beginning implementation policy, as concluded in findings study Pancarwati (2017) shows that coaching against street vendors Cicadas implemented by Special Task Force from Coordinating Cooperatives and SMEs Service with sub-district and PKL administrators, however time implementation coaching No scheduled routinely, only three times in two months, with activity in the form of training, counseling, facilities internship, until help management business.

Problem this it turns out No completed in 2019, but keep going continue until half new 2025-2026. Based on Suherman's statement, process This Actually Already started since 2023, when party BRT project invites representatives of 12 PKL points for talk about impact project. Had happen existence differences in total data trader affected between BRT (180 traders), Department (323 traders), and initial 2019 data (602 traders), which then completed past data collection repeated by Suherman during six month. From there, 572 traders get”humanitarian”aid from Governor Dedi Mulyadi, not compensation official based on rules, while 13 traders other Not yet get clarity (Suherman, interview) personal, October 1, 2026).

Media narratives claiming that the enforcement action in May 2026 took place without any clashes should be approached with caution. Lisa stated that the operation occurred on May 18, 2026, without any clear prior communication contrary to earlier promises of dialogue. The vendors initially obstructed the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), district officials, and relevant agencies, remarking: "If we hadn't resisted, everything would have been over that very same day" (Lisa, personal interview, October 1, 2026). Suherman also confirmed the existence of such tensions, including an incident where a group of armed youths threatened him, as well as a negotiation process that lasted approximately three hours before the vendors finally agreed to dismantle their stalls themselves. The labels "humane" and "without clashes" used in media reports are best understood as descriptions of the final outcome only, rather than a reflection of the full range of dynamics that unfolded on the ground.

Table 1. Chronology Policy Arrangement street vendors Cicadas (2011- 2026)

Year	Incident	Source
2011	Regional Regulation City Bandung No. 4/2011 Chapter 20(b) rise as base law order general & PKL arrangement.	Regional Regulation No. 4/2011
2012	Mayor's Regulation No. 888/2012 rise as instruction implementation Regional Regulation 4/2011, regulates guidance & supervision of street vendors.	Hendra et al. (2026)

2012-2017	Coaching by the Special Task Force /KUKM Service is underway since beginning implementation Mayor's Regulation 888/2012, But No scheduled routine (3x/2 month); some street vendors don't respond technical guidance.	Pancarwati (2017)
2014 & 2019	Mayor's Regulation 888/2012 revised two time (Mayoral Regulation 571/2014 & Mayor's Regulation 32/2019).	Hendra et al. (2026)
2017	street vendors reject discourse relocation to BTM; Chairman Unity Street vendor Suherman protests Not yet Once invited to dialogue with the city government	Republic (2017)
August 2019	Arrangement 602 stall started: size stall shrink from 1.5 m become ±1.25 m (75 cm x 2 side); funded by CSR Telkomsel (301 kiosk).	BETWEEN (2019)
2025	Guardian City M. Farhan confirm regulation street vendors continue throughout the city of Bandung, no only Cicadas.	Compass (2025)
April-May 2026	Order in stages by Satpol PP; peaking on May 18-21, 2026 led by Governor Java West Dedi Mulyadi, related BRT project Jl. A. Yani.	JabarPass; Bisnis.com (2026)
May 2026	Demolition finished without clash; street vendors dismantle stall Alone after the dialogue with City Government ("approach humanist").	BETWEEN (2026); Thought People (2026)

Confirmation Difference Class through Primary Interview

Previous pattern identified as indication beginning from secondary data get confirmation more strong through primary interview with Suherman and Lisa. Suherman explains that himself has take office as administrator of PKL Cicadas since 1998, which is where it started from his involvement in action street vendor demonstration to office provinces in the pre- reform era, which then make it get support wide from fellow traders and appointed as chairman. His position endure more from two decades even though had time challenged through mechanism election as much as three times by the parties who want to replaced him, who complied his narrative precisely won return by him Because trust from the traders. Record footsteps This strengthen argument that position leadership in street vendor association is not just position administrative, but also forms of accumulated social capital and symbolic capital from time to time and must Keep going maintained through legitimacy from fellow trader.

The most direct confirmation will argument study This appear when Suherman was asked with explicit about difference reaction between trader capitalized big with trader capitalized small to policy arrangement. He stated that"the noisiest That's small capital, because big capital also knows the rules like what and active in the area, maybe also often read rules"(Suherman, interview personal, October 1, 2026). Statement This in a way direct strengthen argument Bourdieusian built study This from secondary data, that cultural capital in the form of knowledge on rules and social capital in the form of activity in network participate determine readiness and power bid trader in face policy, outside just ownership of economic capital solely.

Interview with Lisa also participating confirm existence gap access information between administrator with individual traders. He said that before 2026 regulation, party subdistrict Actually has do socialization to administrator association, however information the No continued to individual trader:"from there, we No given you know, suddenly evicted"(Lisa, interview personal, October 1, 2026). This pattern confirm that access towards the negotiation process, also stratified based on position trader in structure social community and gaps This potential cause shock as well as resistance spontaneous at the level individual traders when policy executed in a way sudden.

Although Thus, primary interviews also show necessary nuances complete argument class social construction as far as this: access administrator to government city No fully automatic or guaranteed. Suherman revealed that during the leadership era of Mayor M. Farhan, access the must attempted with active by him, even with method tracing the guardian's

agenda city with independent so that they can meet directly. Findings This indicates that the social capital and symbolic capital owned administrator is not static capital, but must Keep going produced and maintained through effort active, in line with Bourdieu's view that capital is relational and contextual to the current arena (field) faced, in matter This openness of each head area participate determine how much the size of the capital can converted become access real.

Another interesting finding emerges from Lisa's case. Her act of protest during a cleanup event in May 2026 went viral on social media, even drawing direct attention from Governor Dedi Mulyadi. This phenomenon reveals an alternative pathway for acquiring symbolic capital outside of formal institutional associations namely through visibility in the digital space. It should be noted, however, that this path is contingent and risky; it relies heavily on specific momentum and the willingness of vendors to face the risk of direct confrontation with authorities a stark contrast to the social capital cultivated by organizational leaders through more structured and sustainable means.

Regarding the coaching program, Suherman participated justify findings from secondary data that implementation often nature ceremonial and less touch need real traders, in particular trader elderly people who are struggling in follow direction coaching going to digitalization due to limitations literacy technology. Inequality capacity this participate be one of form concrete from the cultural capital that differentiates readiness between traders in respond demands adjustment from policy government.

In a way overall, triangulation between secondary data and primary data in study This strengthen argument that policy arrangements that are formally in force uniform for traders, in in practice produce experience and power clear bargaining different, depending on the position of each trader in structure Cicadas informal PKL class. although thus, with amount primary informants who are still limited to two people, findings This still need read as studies deep case in position certain (administrator and one individual traders), not as a depiction that represents overall variation experience of 602 Cicadas street vendors.

Table 2. Comparison Position Trader Based on Access to Process Policy

Aspect	Manager / Representative Association (Suherman)	Trader Individual (Lisa)
Position in policy	Involved since stage negotiation; managing data collection 602 traders' reissue for 6 months	Only accept results decision which is final
Access to information	Socialization more beginning past subdistrict	Not given know before eviction sudden
Access to government	Meet direct Governor /Mayor, although must attempted active	n't any access institutional; voice heard past social media viral path
Form participation	Negotiating direct, manage claim compensation for 602 traders	Blocking officer as form protest spontaneous
Involvement coaching	Coordinate routine with Special Task Force / Cooperatives and SMEs Service	Part No present / absent responding to the technical guidance program (Pancarwati, 2017)
Indication Bourdieusian capital	Social & symbolic capital high (network, legitimacy, knowledge) rule)	Formal social capital is limited; symbolic capital alternative via media virality

Power Bid and Class Social in Policy Arrangement

The regulation of street vendors in Cicadas should not be viewed merely as an issue of public space management; rather, it must be framed within the context of protecting and empowering small-scale business operators. Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) positions the empowerment of MSMEs as an integral part of fostering a conducive business climate, while simultaneously providing

protection and development opportunities for business owners. In this light, an ideal policy for managing street vendors should not focus solely on spatial organization, but must also take into account the sustainability of the economic activities of the affected vendors. Temporary That, Constitution Number 23 Year 2014 about The Regional Government provides base for government area for operate authority in organization affairs government in area. Thus, the Bandung City Government possesses the authority to manage spatial planning and public order; however, the exercise of this authority often clashes with the economic interests and social standing of street vendors the group most directly affected.

In Cicadas case, policy arrangement the Then show that implementation rules that formally apply The same to all over trader No always produce experience Which same. Arrangement to 602 street vendors in throughout Road Cicadas in 2019 was carried out through development stall with the size that has been determined by the government. From a policy perspective, the existing provisions can be understood as an effort to establish order and create space for more organized commerce. For the traders, however, the size of a kiosk carries different implications, as it directly affects their capacity to store and display their merchandise. This seen from existence trader which convey object to size stall because considered too narrow for accommodate goods merchandise, while other traders instead evaluate condition new more organized and worthy. Difference experience the show that policy designed in a way uniform can produce different impacts when implemented to trader with conditions and needs that are not The same.

Difference the can analyzed through Pierre Bourdieu's concept of capital. Bourdieu explains that position somebody in room social No only determined by economic capital, but also by social capital and symbolic capital. As shown in the findings previously, position as administrator association put somebody as the actor who involved in delivery aspirations and process negotiation with government, let go from economic capital conditions his personal. This is important Because Power bid in policy No always appear from ability economy individual, but also can formed through network, legitimacy groups and positions as trusted party for convey interest trader. With thus, existence organization or association can become sources of social and symbolic capital that provide access more big to room communication with government (Pancarwati, 2017).

Condition the different with trader individual which more Lots appear in data as recipient impact policy. As shown on findings previously, complaints and satisfaction were conveyed post-restructuring individual traders nature reactive, emerge after design and size stall already decided, not as part from the formulation process. The difference response the show that impact policy No can released from need And condition each trader, at the same time confirm that position trader in process policy participate determine experience they to results arrangement. Traders who have access to organization, communication forum, or a greater opportunity for groups representing the actors themselves to voice their interests from the formulation or negotiation stage onwards. On the contrary, trader which no is at in position the ten face to face with policy after decisions ad designs arrangement has determined (Pancarwati, 2017).

Problem can also be understood through draft production Henri's room Lefebvre (1991). Public space No nature neutral, but rather produced through connection social, interests, and power. In Cicadas arrangement, space roads and sidewalks No only understood as room physique which must put in order, but also is room economy and space life for street vendors. When the government determine size kiosk, location trading, as well as pattern use space, government at the same time follow determine how the room can used by trader. By because that, difference impact policy appear because room which the same own meaning and function which different for actor Which occupy it. For the government, this reorganization

can be understood as an effort to create a more orderly space, while for the traders, this location serves as a venue for economic activity and a source of livelihood.

Findings about coaching after the arrangement also shows existence problem in capacity trader for following the policy process. Secondary data used in study This show that coaching to street vendors done through training, counseling, facilities internships and mentoring management effort, but implementation Not yet ongoing routinely (Pancarwati, 2017). Condition the show that arrangement physique just No Enough For ensure sustainability economy trader. Trader need capabilities and resources Power For adapt self with room business new. Because That, when policy give demands adjustment Which The same to all over trader, ability For fulfil demands the can different. This is need read as indication beginning about How difference position social and resources Power can influence experience trader in face policy.

Thus, the problem main in Cicadas PKL arrangement is not solely whether policy the valid in a way The same to all over trader, but How uniformity rule interact with inequality position social in between trader. Regulation area give base for government For do arrangement, temporary Law No. 20 The year 2008 confirmed importance empowerment and protection perpetrator business small. Among second framework the there is problem implementation: trader No have social capital, access to taker decisions, and capacity the same economy. Bourdieu 's perspective helps explain difference Power bid the through distribution of capital, while Lefebvre helps see that arrangement space is basically also a process of arrangement to who can use space, for interest what, and with provision like What.

Despite Thus, secondary data is available Not yet Enough For conclude in a way definitive about structure class social all over street vendors Cicadas. However, findings about involvement representative trader in the negotiation process as well as emergence different responses from trader after arrangement give indication that position social in group street vendors can influence access to the process policy And experience to results arrangement. Findings This furthermore need confirmed through interview with trader from different positions, including administrator associations and individual traders, to see in a way more deep how economic, social and symbolic capital influence Power bid they in policy arrangement of street vendors.

Bargaining power Cicadas street vendors in front the government basically No determined by the content policy arrangement that is indeed designed uniform for all over traders, but rather by economic capital and social capital that have been owned by each trader Far before policy That walking, so that formal policies in effect The same precisely potential reproduce inequality a class that has long existed among trader That alone. Point differentiator study This from study previously located here. Nuraini (2017) sees PKL Cicadas as opposing groups Satpol PP in general collective use theory conflict Dahrendorf, whereas thesis Pancarwati (2017) measured success implementation Perwal 888/2012 without dissect internal structure of the trader. By placing difference class social trader as a unit of analysis main, and confirm it through primary interview with administrator associations and individual traders, including statement explicit from Chairman The Cicadas PKL administrators themselves that trader capitalized small tend react more strong to policy arrangement compared to trader capitalized big, research This offer unfinished reading Lots worked on in previous Cicadas PKL study. Although thus, with coverage primary informants who are still limited to two people, pattern This still need read as studies case deep in position certain, not generalization on overall structure class 602 Cicadas street vendors.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on findings in the Results and Discussion section, research This show that policy arrangement and control of street vendors in Cicadas is underway through two rounds big mutual related, starting from publishing Regional Regulation No. 4/2011 and Mayor Regulation No. 888/2012 as base law, arrangement of 602 stalls in 2019 through Work The same with Telkomsel, up to regulation continuation in 2025–2026 led by Mayor M. Farhan and Governor of West Java Dedi Mulyadi related BRT project, with second half the You're welcome colored by the negotiation process between government and representatives trader before policy truly executed. In this process, the differences class social among trader, seen from the scales of economic capital, social capital, and cultural capital, are included form experience and power bargain that is not the same, as looks from Suherman's position as the administrators involved since stage negotiation, different with Lisa as trader new individual know policy after final decision taken. Findings This reinforced by the statement direct from Chairman Administrator Cicadas PKL Association that trader capitalized small tend react more strong to policy compared to trader capitalized bigger than understand rules. Thus, the policy arrangements that are formally in force The same for all over trader still just potential produce different impacts between class traders, because equality rule No ensure equality Power bid and equality access information between the trader who runs it.

Limitations

Study This own limitations on coverage objects that only carried out in the Cicadas area, Bandung City, so that the result Not yet can generalized to other street vendors areas with characteristics different. Although has strengthened with primary interview, number informants interviewed Still limited to one administrator association and one individual traders, so that findings about difference class social still nature studies case deep in position certain, not representation from A total of 602 Cicadas street vendors. Research this is also not yet involving informant from circles trader capitalized big in a way directly, so that comparison interclass trader Still based on narrative party third (Suherman) the regarding group.

Suggestion

Study furthermore recommended expand object studies on other street vendor areas in Bandung City that experienced this policy similar, and add amount primary informants, especially from circles trader capitalized big, for enrich variation experience interclass trader in a way directly. For the government city, it is suggested that the process of arranging street vendors involves mechanism more consultation inclusive to trader capitalized small, including ensure information policy delivered direct to individual traders, no only through representative potential associations No continue information in a way evenly.

Contribution Author

All over writer contribute in a way significant to study this. Contribution covering conceptualization research, preparation framework theory, data collection, data analysis, interpretation results, writing script, revision scientific, as well as agreement end to the script that will be published. All writer state has read and agree final version of the article.

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During compilation script this, the author using Claude AI to editing, checking repeat related error typing, and translator. Writer has inspect and editing return content the in a way comprehensive, as well as responsible answer full on all over this content publication.

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