

Reconstruction of regulation on roles of communities in the formation of regional regulation creation on street vendors in Purwokerto city of Indonesia based on justice value

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Abstract

The main objective of this research is to analyze the weaknesses of the regulation of the forms of community participation in the formation of the current Regional Regulation Creation and to find the Reconstruction of the forms of community participation in the formation of regional regulations creation based on the value of justice by using qualitative research methods that are analytical descriptive and using empirical juridical approach. The subjects of the study were street vendors in Purwokerto, Banyumas Market Service officers in Purwokerto, Banyumas Civil Service Police Unit and Banyumas DPRD Members in Purwokerto, while the research object was an authorized document on released by the district government on the arrangement of street vendors. Data were collected by interview technique and literature study, while data analysis was done by inductive qualitative analysis methods.

The results showed that the Reconstruction of forms of community participation in the formation of regional regulations creation is needed because there are still various weaknesses in terms of the community itself (psychological problems), statutory provisions (juridical problems) and government officials (bureaucratic problems). This reconstruction aims to realize the value of justice and prosperity therefore the article in need to be reconstructed is Article 354 paragraph (4) of Law No.23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, by adding existing forms of participation.

Keywords: reconstruction, community participation, *street vendors*, justice value

Introduction

One of the government's efforts to provide facilities to street vendors is implementing a policy on relocation or proper placement for street vendors, namely, by providing strategic land for marketing the merchants' street vendors. In this case the interests of street vendors can be fulfilled and of course the government can also consider that the land does not disturb the order and comfort of the city so that it is hoped that the interests of the government and street vendors can be fulfilled so as to create a policy settlement format that means cleanliness, beauty and tidiness of the city can materialized, the welfare of the people of street vendors can be realized. In principle, the informal sector is a safety valve for people who do not have the ability to enter the formal sector. The informal sector, such as street vendors, is a land for income generation for people who cannot enter the formal sector and also as a support for community life, but street vendors often use public space, which should not be used for selling. Road users are also disadvantaged by the narrowing of road sections, so that traffic becomes obstructed because they are not free to move and ultimately congestion cannot be avoided. As a form of commitment of the Banyumas Regency government, and applying the Banyumas Regency Regulation Number 4 of 2011 concerning the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors. A concrete step was made, namely the relocation of street vendors where one of the places was Pratistha Harsa^[1]. Relocation in an area always presents challenges for the government and street vendors who want to be

relocated both before and after the relocation.

As a manifestation of the commitment of the Banyumas Regency Government to develop and improve the welfare of unlicensed street vendors in Banyumas, especially in the City of Purwokerto, and to be more passionate in trying and increasing their production so that it will increase their income, the government makes a strategy of relocating street vendors. One of them is the relocation of unlicensed street vendors from several places such as the Purwokerto square, the sidewalks of *Pereng Street* and *Jenderal Soedirman Street* to Pratistha Harsa. Pratistha Harsa is located on the west side of the Purwokerto square, approximately 100 meters from the square. During the Regent's administration, Drs. Mardjoko, M.M. period 2008-2013^[2] Pratistha Harsa was established to temporarily replace food vendors in Purwokerto Square, because there was a long-term renovation of the square in 2009. But in the government of Ir. Achmad Husein, in 2013, Pratistha Harsa was further developed by adding new buildings for SME products. In 2014, the Banyumas Regent formally made a Banyumas Regent regulation regarding the Management of the Pratistha Harsa Small and Medium Enterprise Food and Culinary Center.

Relocation of street vendors to Pratistha Harsa has the goal of being able to improve the quality of street vendor services. In addition, it is expected to help traders at Pratistha Harsa to develop their business and improve the welfare of street vendors. Pratistha Harsa is also a very strategic place, because it is located in the city center. The

¹ <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-1215697/penertiban-pkl-di-purwokerto-diwarnai-bentrokan> Accessed on January 2020.

² <https://www.merdeka.com/dunia/penataan-pkl-berkaca-dari-pengalaman-bangkok-hingga-new-york.html> Accessed on Januar 2020.

street vendors who sell at these places can market their products more optimistically. However, there is competition between culinary centers in the City of Purwokerto. This has resulted in competition between culinary centers, and Pratistha Harsa needs a development strategy so that the people of Purwokerto and the surrounding area are increasingly known. Basically, relocation activities have positive and negative impacts both in terms of the social environment, namely the perception of security, cleanliness, lighting and convenience for street vendors in Pratistha Harsa and also for other economic actors (consumers and government). Uniquely, the regional regulation of Banyumas Regency Number 4 of 2011 concerning the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors is still valid while the object of the local regulation has been to occupy a new place without using a local regulation. Existing regulations are made without involving adequate community participation.

So far, the role of the community in the process of forming a Regional Regulation (*Perda*) is still partial and symbolic. Some mass communication is carried out only as a complementary procedure for the existence of basic research (basic research) which underlies the planning of the formation of a law. While in the design stage the discussion is carried out by the official work unit of the government or by a special committee of the Regional People's Representative Assembly (DPRD). There are 8 principles expressed by Rival G. Ahmad regarding the Reconstruction of community participation in the formation of *Perda*, namely:

1. There is an obligation to provide an effective publication.
2. There is a requirement for systematic, free and accessible information and documentation.
3. There must be a Guarantee for an open and effective procedures and forums for the community to be involved in overseeing the process since planning.
4. There is a Procedures that guarantee that the public can submit a bill other than members of the DPRD and the Government.
5. There are clear arrangements regarding basic documents that must be available and accessible such as academic texts and local regulations.
6. There is a guarantee of appeal to the public if the process of forming a *Perda* is not carried out in a participatory manner.
7. There is an adequate timeframe for the entire process of drafting, discussing the Regional Regulation and disseminating the *Perda* that has been carried out.
8. There is clear and adequate accountability for the formation of Regional Regulations that deliberately block community opportunities to participate.

Public participation is increasingly important urgency in the decision-making process after the campaigning of good governance by the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). One characteristic of good governance or good governance is good participation. Furthermore, UNDP defines participation as a characteristic of the implementation of good governance is the involvement of the community in making decisions both directly and indirectly through representative institutions that can channel their aspirations. Participation is built on the basis of freedom of socializing and speaking and

participating constructively. The form of efforts to solicit public participation that can be carried out by the formation of *Perda* is to conduct integrated research before the drafting of the *Perda*, to hold a public hearing on material to be submitted and to give citizens the opportunity to attend the hearing at the Regional Parliament (by opening information on the session schedule for the formation of the *Perda*). If the government has fulfilled its obligation to facilitate public participation, then the community must be able to actively and effectively use their rights to conduct surveillance and monitor the DPRD or political parties so that the community can become its own power of control. Problems as above make the writer to examine this matter more deeply in this paper with the following main issues :

1. What are the Weaknesses in the Regulation regarding Community Participation in the Formation of Regional Regulations Creation in Purwokerto District of Indonesia Currently?
2. How to Reconstruct the Role of Community Participation in the Regulation regarding Community Participation in the Formation of Regional Regulations Creation in Purwokerto District of Indonesia Based on Justice Value?

Method of Research

The paradigm that is used in the research this is the paradigm of constructivism which is the antithesis of the understanding that lay observation and objectivity in finding a reality or science knowledge ^[3]. Paradigm also looked at the science of social as an analysis of systematic against *Socially Meaningful Action* through observation directly and in detail to the problem analyzed.

The research in writing this dissertation is a qualitative research. Writing aims to provide a description of a society or a certain group of people or a description of a symptom or between two or more symptoms.

Approach (approach) the research is to use the approach of *Socio-Legal* ^[4], which is based on the norms of law and the theory of the existing legal enforceability of a sociological viewpoint as interpretation or interpretation.

As for the source of research used in this study are:

1. Primary Data, is data obtained from information and information from respondents directly obtained through interviews and literature studies.
2. Secondary Data, is an indirect source that is able to provide additional and reinforcement of research data. Sources of secondary data in the form of: Primary Legal Material and Secondary Legal Materials and Tertiary Legal Material.

In this study, researchers used data collection techniques, namely literature study, interviews and documentation. In this study, the researcher is a key instrument that is the researcher himself who plans, collects, and interprets the data ^[5]. Qualitative data analysis is the process of searching for, and systematically compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and documentation by organizing data into categories, describing it into units, synthesizing,

³ Faisal, (2010), *Menerobos Positivisme Hukum*, Rangkap Education, Yogyakarta.

⁴ Johnny Ibrahim, (2005), *Teori dan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif*, Bayumedia, Surabaya.

⁵ L. Moleong, (2002), *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, PT Remaja Rosdakarya, Bandung.

compiling into patterns, selecting important names and what will be studied and make conclusions.

Research Result and Discussion

1. Weaknesses in the Regulation regarding Community Participation in the Formation of Regional Regulations Creation in Purwokerto District of Indonesia Currently

In the period of the implementation of regional autonomy, the regional government is suspected to have made many deviations and misperceptions regarding regional autonomy. Most implementations of regional government law only prioritize financial orientation by creating various regional regulations (*perda*) that emphasize economic interests rather than public service interests.

Various cases of cancellation of local regulations by the central government finally emerged as a reality that must be accepted by local governments. Many local regulations have been canceled by the central government because they are considered to be in conflict with the laws and regulations and burdens the public. This reality is a factual reality of a tendency which is not in accordance with the spirit and philosophy of regional autonomy based on Law No. 23 of 2014 is to improve the welfare of its people. Strictly speaking, regional autonomy has been misunderstood and deviated from the original spirit that wanted to develop the region's potential to its fullest.

Various policies made by the Regional Government of Banyumas Regency in Purwokerto regarding the Control of Street Vendors (PKL) starting from Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2004 concerning Arrangement of Street Vendors, regent regulations Number 121 of 2008 concerning Implementation of Street Vendor Arrangement (PKL), to Regional Regulation Number 4 The year 2011 concerning Structuring and Empowering Street Vendors (PKL) has not provided encouraging results. The atmosphere of protest, demonstrations to clashes with street vendors always occur. It is strongly suspected that this happened because of the making of the various policies minus community participation, especially the street vendors themselves. Various problems related to the low or lack of community participation in realizing a government policy caused by factors of the community itself, the juridical conditions of the regulations to be made or produced until the bureaucracy created actually hinders not helping the smooth realization of the policy.

For the Central Government, the regional economy is carried out as a way to give full rights to the sustainability of the existing government in the region. Thus, the interaction that exists between the Central Government and the Regional Government, the Regional Government to the community, and the Central Government to the community becomes more effective and efficient, where the Central Government can also find out the state of the community in a particular region through its Regional Government, and the community can submit their aspirations to Central Government through Regional Government.

Community participation is one important element that must be considered in the formation of Regional Regulations (*Perda*). Public participation or community participation in the formulation of regional regulations is a community right, which can be done both in the preparation stage and the discussion stage. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 Year 2019 Concerning Amendments to Law Number 12

of 2011 concerning the establishment of laws and regulations, clearly regulates Community Participation in the Formation of Laws and Regulations including Regional Regulations. Even in Government Regulation Number 45 of 2017 concerning Community Participation in the Implementation of Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 225, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6133), it has been explicitly regulated about community involvement in producing regional legal products that involve public interests.

In this regard, the role of the community in structuring and empowering street vendors (PKL) is very important and needs to be considered in the process of structuring street vendors, both in the planning, utilization and control of space utilization to minimize conflicts. between interested parties. Therefore, the government needs to facilitate the delivery of people's aspirations in spatial planning to run effectively and efficiently. In the formation of local regulations, openness of government is very necessary, with the openness of government to the public, it is possible for community involvement to participate, both from the process of drafting regulations to the enactment of regulations.

Community participation in the formation of laws and Regional regulations can be seen in Article 96 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Laws and Regional Regulations that the public has the right to provide input orally or in writing in the formation of legislation. Verbal and / or written input as referred to can be done through public hearings, work visits, outreach and / or, seminars, workshops and / or discussions. In line with this, in Article 237 Paragraph (3) of Law No. 23 of 2014 there are also provisions that the public has the right to provide input verbally and / or in writing in the formation of a local regulation. Elucidation of Article 237 Paragraph (3) explains that the community's rights in this provision are implemented in accordance with the DPRD's Standing Order. From the sound of Article 96 of Law No. 12-2011 and Article 237 Paragraph (3) of Law No. 23 of 2014, and the explanation can be seen that:

1. The community has the right to provide input in the framework of preparing or discussing the Regional Regulation draft;
2. Input from the community can be done orally or written; and
3. The community's rights are implemented in accordance with the DPRD's Standing Order.

Thus, community participation in the preparation of local regulations is a community right, which can be done both in the preparation stage and the discussion stage. In the context of human rights, every right in society raises obligations to the government, so it must be clear that regulations regarding the obligations of regional governments to fulfill the right to community participation in the drafting of these regulations. From the explanation of the articles above it can be seen that the obligation lies with the DPRD. This is indicated by the explanation that "the community's rights in this provision are implemented in accordance with the DPRD's Standing Order".

The existence of street vendors is a reality now, along with the growth and development of the economic stretch in a city. Their rights to get a fortune in the midst of their

difficulties in getting jobs in accordance with expectations certainly cannot be ruled out. Their presence is beneficial to the wider community, especially for those who often use their services. But the existence of street vendors raises social and environmental problems related to the problems of cleanliness, beauty and order of a city. The public waiting room which is supposed to be the right for the community to get comfort both for sports, walking and driving is disturbed. It is undeniable that currently the quality of space is declining and still below the minimum standards of a comfortable city because there is no adequate open space.

Based on the description above, each local government issues or issues local regulations related to the arrangement of street vendors in their respective regions. However, the regional regulations that are made are always full of various interests, especially the interests of the public, economy, order and beauty of the region. Associated with the theory of the operation of the law, various implementations of Regional Regulations issued by the local government have broad dimensions which include legal, social, and economic aspects. This is consistent with what was stated by Robert Seidman ^[6] that the components of social and personal power will always work together in the process of working the law. So that multi-faceted law, is inadequate if only viewed from one perspective (perspective) only. Normative studies as well as sociological, anthropological, psychological, political, economic, and so on can be united into a unified and completely perfect legal face.

The arrangement of street vendors (PKL) shows the participation of street vendors in making policies that regulate their lives. Because they are the party affected by a policy.

2. Reconstruction of the Role of Community Participation in the Regulation regarding Community Participation in the Formation of Regional Regulations Creation in Purwokerto District of Indonesia Based on Justice Value

Community participation in the formation of laws and regional regulations can be interpreted as political participation, by Huntington and Nelson ^[7] political participation is defined as the activities of civil citizens (private citizens) whose aim is to influence decision making by the government. Public participation and involvement in the process of public policy-making plans, public policy programs, public decision-making processes and the reasons for public decision making are one of the characteristics of organizing a democratic state. In this connection Muhammad Aziz, quoting Bagir Manan's ^[8] opinion, said that political freedom was marked by a sense of peace, because everyone felt that his security or safety was guaranteed.

The form of community participation in government, especially in the formation of regional regulations varies greatly, depending on the situation and conditions in a place and time. In a democratic country with a representative

system, the power to form laws or regional regulations is only in the hands of groups of people who have been elected by general election. In this case, each representative will fight in parliament in the public interest and if they act in the opposite way, the seat they occupy will be lost in the coming general elections, replaced by others from the same party or from different parties. Herein lies the main control point from the people to their representatives in parliament. Another control device used by the public is demonstrations or other forms of mass mobilization, or it can also be done through legal procedures.

Thus, to achieve the objectives of the laws and regulations the first requirement that must be met is the people's involvement / active participation of the community in the process of forming Regional Regulations or other policies starting from the formation process, the implementation process in the field and finally the evaluation stage.

Juridical provisions regarding community participation in Law Number 12 of 2011, namely (1) the community has the right to provide input verbally and / or write in the formation of legislation. (2) oral and / or written entry as referred to in paragraph (1) can be done through a). Public hearing; b) Work visit; c) Socialization; and / or d) Seminars, Workshops, and / or discussions. Community participation in the process of drafting Regional Regulations is carried out with due regard to the principles of access to information and participation.

Regional governments are obliged to disseminate the draft or regulation at the regional level. Dissemination of Regional Regulations and Regulations according to Law No. 12 of 2011 Article 92 paragraph (1) that the dissemination of the Regional Regulation was carried out by the DPRD and the Regional Government since the preparation of the Regional Regulation, the preparation of the Regional Regulation Draft, the discussion of the regional regulation design to the enactment of the Regional Regulation. The purpose of this dissemination is to be able to provide information and / or obtain input from the community and stakeholders.

Participatory construction in the discussion of local regulations by actively involving the community can only exist if there are at least two reasons namely:

- a. If the community is the one who best knows the needs of development in their area.
- b. To Encourage the community to implement the regional regulation (effectiveness of the legislative function).

The involvement of the right people in the regional regulation is the first step to pursue further towards democracy. The purpose of the engagement is to find out the original information extracted from the people, so there is no refraction. In the practice of participation, it means the aspects that were born from the community to become the formulation of the making of local regulations.

The essence of aspiration is to know the community's problems in as much detail as possible, these problems should not be manipulated or engineered for any reason and purpose. The instrument to find out the problems of society is actually carried out by institutions such as political parties, non-governmental organizations or professional groups.

The mechanism of community participation is carried out in accordance with the stages of spatial planning activities. In general the mechanism can be in the form of delivery of

⁶ William J. Chambliss, Robert B. Seidman, (1982), Law, Order, and Power, Addison-Wesley Publishing Company

⁷ Huntington and Nelson, In Miriam Budiardjo, ed., (1981), *Partisipasi dan Partai Politik*, Jakarta: PT Gramedia, p. 2

⁸ Muhammad Aziz, (2010), Pengujian Peraturan Perundang-undangan dalam Sistem Peraturan Perundang-undangan Indonesia, Jurnal Konstitusi, Volume 7 Nomor 5, Oktober 2010, Mahkamah Konstitusi Republik Indonesia, Jakarta, p. 122

information, suggestions and oral and written suggestions through various media information in accordance with the development of existing technology (print and electronic media, seminars, workshops, public consultations, brochures, cultural activities, pages, exhibition activities, hearings public opinion with the public) to authorized institutions; and direct involvement in spatial planning activities, for example as one of the community representatives involved in drafting regulations.

Robert M. Unger^[9] said that there are two doctrines of thought in the social order namely the instrumentalist field of legality or consensus. First, Instrumentalism is a thought that explains that all social situations begin with personal interests, individuals in society have different interests, they clash with each other because of different needs indexes. The instrumentalism gives a social assessment based on the acquisition values which in the end this thinking colors many of the utilitarianism of the flow of liberalism.

Second, the doctrine of legalism or consensus, where this thinking explains that all social conditions that occur are due to a positive regulatory order that forces to be obeyed, orderly because it is regulated, where the law is present as a regulator of society as well as the government.

In urban communities such as Purwokerto which is part of Banyumas District, these two doctrines apply. The presence of local government runs the law in the construction of government law (bureaucratic law). In the name of the law the government carries out whatever it deems good as long as it preserves the permanence of local power. The current regulatory oversight system in Banyumas still inherits the Old Order style of government, which is based on the political plan of the Regional Head, is set to be obeyed, lacks aspirations and participation.

As a result, the Regional Regulation instrument is still far from the nature of people's needs, the regional government that has been running for five years only maintains power, but has not yet maximized changes in regional independence and people's welfare.

Based on field data, it shows that public participation is not optimal, the resulting regulation is not aspirational. so it is constrained in its application. Often the *Perda* fails to understand and fails to implement, because it starts because the Regional Government and DPRD do not have the right mechanism to capture public problems and analyze them at the same time^[10].

The essence of aspiration is to know the community's problems in as much detail as possible, these problems should not be manipulated or engineered for any reason and purpose. The instrument to find out the problems of society is actually carried out by institutions such as political parties, non-governmental organizations or professional groups.

In addition to individual efforts, participation mechanisms can be carried out by groups and community organizations and professional organizations that carry out advocacy planning to authorized institutions. The implementation of community participation can be done through workshops or public consultations to collect community aspirations that are carried out in stages. The first phase of the workshop

can be done more than once for each district / city. At this stage every street vendor can attend the workshop / consultation event organized by the Regional Government. The first workshop output is a series of issues related to street vendor (PKL). At this stage community representatives were also determined to be able to follow the second stage.

The second stage is a workshop or public consultation at the district scale which will further discuss the results of the discussion at the first stage. If in the first stage, the community raises the problem of spatial planning on a smaller scale, then in the second stage, the issues to be discussed will cover problems on a broader scale. In this second stage, participants can be divided into groups based on specific issues that have been generated in the first stage to sharpen the issue and obtain information and responses from the executive and legislative branches. Workshops can be held more than once depending on needs. The material produced at the two stages of the workshop provided important input for the executive and legislative branches in the preparation of regional regulations on spatial planning.

Apart from workshops, aspirations can be done in writing, verbally, and existing technology intermediaries (text messages, e-mails, pages, community social forums through the online realm) to the executive and legislative who have the authority to formulate and determine decisions.

Underlying the conditions of the development of street vendors in Purwokerto in terms of increasing numbers and insufficient space, it is necessary to change the existing street vendor regulations. For the preparation of the new regulation, it is necessary to have a mechanism that is in accordance with existing regulations, starting from the preparation of academic manuscripts which includes various components, both from the academics, the related community and related institutions. Information from the academic paper will be obtained, data describing the current conditions of street vendors in Purwokerto, especially around the Wage Market and along West *Jenderal Soedirman* street and along the HR Bunyamin Unsoed street.

Academic texts that have been compiled then held Public Hearing. The next process was drafted a draft local regulation concerning the arrangement and empowerment of Purwokerto street vendors. In drafting it must be in accordance with human rights parameters, namely the Joint Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2012 and Number 77 of 2012 concerning parameters of human rights in the formation of regional legal products.

The next process after the draft is made or finished is still needed to be public hearing to the public and the street vendors themselves. If it has been approved, there are no objections from the community and related parties, then it is submitted to the DPRD for approval to become a Regional Regulation or to make a revision of the Banyumas Regional Regulation Regarding the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors.

Based on the foregoing matters, the Regulatory Reconstruction of the forms of community participation in the formation of a Regional Regulation based on the value of justice that needs to be done is to reconstruct Article 354 paragraph (4) of Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Regional Government, so that it reads as follows :

⁹ Roberto M Unger. (1976), *Teori Hukum Kritis; Posisi Hukum dalam Masyarakat*. Nusa Studio. p.67

¹⁰ Abdullah, Alexander, (2010), "Desentralisasi dan Undang-undang Otonomi Daerah di Era Reformasi, Jurnal Hukum Vol. 3 No. 1 Januari 2010, UII Yogyakarta

"Community participation as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be carried out in the form of: public consultation; discussion; partnership; delivery of aspirations; supervision; and / or public hearing; socialization of draft law online and or offline. conduct a fit test of *Reperda* draft. community opinion polls and / or other involvement in accordance with statutory provisions. "

This addition is needed so that the forms of participation are defined so that they can be alternative for policy makers in accordance with the situation and conditions of each region. The Development of community participation as mentioned above can be done using the following way:

- a. conducting a public hearing through seminars, workshops or by inviting interested parties (stakeholders) in meetings for the preparation of regional regulations;
- b. conducting a validity tests with certain parties to get responses;
- c. holding deliberations on Regional Regulations before being officially discussed by competent institutions;
- d. publishing a draft of regional regulations in order to get public response.

Conclusion

1. Weaknesses in the form of community participation in the formation of Regional Regulations in Indonesia today are the substance of regional regulations that are not in accordance with the values of the community so that it provokes community reactions, while the participation procedures are not clear, Lack of socialization and low political awareness of the community because of the level of education or because of the priorities of life for the majority of people who are more absorbed to meet their basic daily needs, so that sensitivity to the formation of local regulations is very low.
2. Reconstruction of regulations on the forms of community participation in the formation of regional regulations based on justice as referred to by the author is carried out by reconstructing Article 354 paragraph (4) of Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Regional Government, so that it reads as follows: "Community participation as referred to in paragraph (3) is carried out in the form of: public consultation; discussion; partnership; delivery of aspirations; supervision; and / or public hearing; socialization of draft law online and or offline. conduct validity test of *Reperda* draft. community opinion polls and / or other involvement in accordance with statutory provisions. " This addition is needed so that the forms of participation are defined so that they can be alternative for policy makers in accordance with the situation and conditions of their respective regions.

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