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**Analysis of The Performance Policy of The Bukittinggi City Government Towards Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises And Empowerment of Street Vendors in Islamic Economic Perspective**

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**Abstract**

The main problem that is being studied by the authors in the research for this thesis is that street vendors (PKL) are informal sector entrepreneurs. There are those who sell at certain locations, there are also those who are mobile from one place to another (using a pickaxe, stroller or the like) lining up groceries, drinks and other consumer goods at retail. Street vendors generally have small capital, not infrequently if sometimes they are just a tool for capital owners to get modest commissions/rewards. This research is a qualitative approach using the Nvivo application using primary data and secondary data. The analytical method used is a descriptive approach, namely identifying various problems faced by street vendors and SMEs by using analysis using the Nvivo application. The results of the study found that the results of research that had been carried out on PKL Micro Business Actors in Bukittinggi City, that the Bukittinggi City MSME and Trade Cooperative Service was guided by IKU (Main Performance Indicators). determined by the Regional Government and IKU of the Bukittinggi City Cooperative, UKM and Trade Office.

**Keywords:** Performance, Empowerment of street vendors, local government, Islamic economics.

**Introduction**

The term street vendors is also called illegal traders or retail traders, namely traders who sell on the side of the road, shopfronts, in the yard of market buildings, open fields and other places that are temporary and have not received official permission from the government. Street vendors or commonly called PKL is a term to refer to merchants who use carts or similar objects that make it easier for them to move around. Usually street vendors use city infrastructure (sidewalks), social facilities, public facilities (parks), land and buildings owned by the government or private sector that are temporary or not settled. The starting point of the street vendor problem is the inequality between two interests, namely the interests of street vendors and the government and some public interests.

As with the problems of the informal sector in general, street vendors also face a number of internal and external problems. These problems arise not only as a result of the needs and demands of the convenience of the service or business user community, but also from the compulsion of the street vendor subject. The basic point of the problem of street vendors is the inequality between two interests, namely the interests of street vendors and the government and some public interests (Tualeka, 2013).

When street vendors were not as prevalent as they are today, perhaps the existence of street vendors was not yet a serious problem. But with the consideration of the city which is then followed by the flourishing of street vendor businesses, it becomes a problem and requires serious attention from all parties. Because street vendors contain problems that also have positive potential for the community's economy, the problems to be solved will stem from two poles that seem antagonistic at first glance, namely problems and aspects of economic development, aspects of public order and aspects of the interests of the Bukittinggi City Government.

As explained by the head of the coaching section of the UMK cooperative and trade office of Bukittinggi City, Bukittinggi City as a tourist city also has potential in the world of trade, this can be seen based on PP-No.07 of 2021 concerning MSME criteria, there are 90% of business types included in the Micro Business category in Bukittinggi City which has a turnover of 1 billion per year (Nurfityani, 2021). The government has the responsibility of carrying out a development in the fields of education, the economy and the provision of employment, because at this time the limited employment opportunities cause many Indonesian citizens who do not get a job and as a result cannot live properly, whereas in Article 27 Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution which reads: "Every citizen has the right to a job and a livelihood worthy of humanity". This means that every citizen has the right to work in any field as long as it does not conflict with the law in order to make ends meet.

The right to decent work is also regulated in Article 38 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights, namely: "every citizen, in accordance with his/her talents, skills and abilities, is entitled to decent work". In addition, it is determined that "every person has the right to freely choose the job he likes and is also entitled to fair labor conditions". In this case, such as street vendors who are one of the businesses in trade and one form of the informal sector, street vendors are people who with relatively little capital are trying to produce and sell goods (services) to fulfill and change their lives for the better. Efforts to save street vendors are part of the fulfillment of human rights in the field of work, one of which is by trading. For traders in Bukittinggi City, it has also been regulated through Regional Regulation Number 8 of the Fulfillment of Human Rights by the Bukittinggi City Government towards Street Vendors regarding the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors. This Regional Regulation sociologically has an impact on street vendors (Syukra, et al., 2022). The Commodity Results of Bukittinggi City Micro Business products can be grouped into several sectors. This can be seen from the table below.

Table 1  
 Total Data of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sector  
 Bukittinggi City Trade 2016-2020

No	Kriteria Usaha	Tahun				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Usaha Mikro	7.130	6.711	6.332	6.013	6.771
2	Usaha Kecil	1.264	1.220	652	652	652
3	Usaha Menengah	74	70	31	31	31
Jumlah		8.468	8.001	7.015	6.696	7.454

Source: Office of Cooperatives, Distribution and Trade of Bukittinggi City, 2023

It can be seen from table 1 above that the increase in MSME sales in the Bukittinggi trade sector from 2016-2020 in terms of annual growth is quite good, in the type of Micro Business which is dominant in the economy of Bukittinggi City. Thus this shows the potential of Bukittinggi as a tourist, culinary and trade center. Where this will affect the economy which is strongly felt by business people, especially in Micro Businesses.

The contribution of further elaborating develops other strategies faced by micro-enterprises in an area, namely to survive in times with the Bukittinggi City Regional Government policy. So thus, the authors are interested in researching this further with the research title "Analysis of the Performance Policy of the Bukittinggi City Government Towards Umkm and Pkl Empowerment Viewed from an Islamic Economic Perspective. Based on the main problems that have been formulated, the purpose of this study is to find out how the Bukittinggi Regional Government Policy Towards (UMKM) in Improving the economy of Bukittinggi City? and to explain how the Bukittinggi City Government Policy Towards Umkm and PKL Empowerment to find Solutions for the Community economy.

## Methods

The research approach used in this research is a qualitative approach using applications and the analysis method used is a descriptive approach. In this study, researchers collected primary data through interviews or questionnaires with the Bukittinggi City Community as a category of Micro Business actors in the Culinary and Clothing Sectors. Data obtained indirectly can be from the literature of library books, institutions, journals, other institutions and related to the problem to be studied.

Informants in this study were the Head of the MSME Empowerment Division of the Bukittinggi City Cooperative Office, 2 Bukittinggi City MSME players, and 1 employee of MSME players. The methods used in data collection so that the data obtained are relevant to the object under study are observation, interviews, and documentation. There are three paths of qualitative data analysis, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. In accordance with the NVivo program, there are at least two qualitative research experts who can guide us in using NVivo as a tool to help us analyze, namely Miles and Huberman. There are actually many other ways, but by learning these two theories, it has made it easier for us to run the NVivo program.

## Results and Discussion

One of the features of Nvivo12 Software to visually display text is Word Frequency Query. This feature helps researchers display the frequency of interesting and informative words. Based on the search results with this feature, a collection of words that appear most frequently in the data is obtained, which is shown in Figure 4.1 The word "Cooperative" dominates conversations and discussions with a frequency of 2.23% of all data, followed by the words "Bukittinggi, Satpol PP, With, Trader".

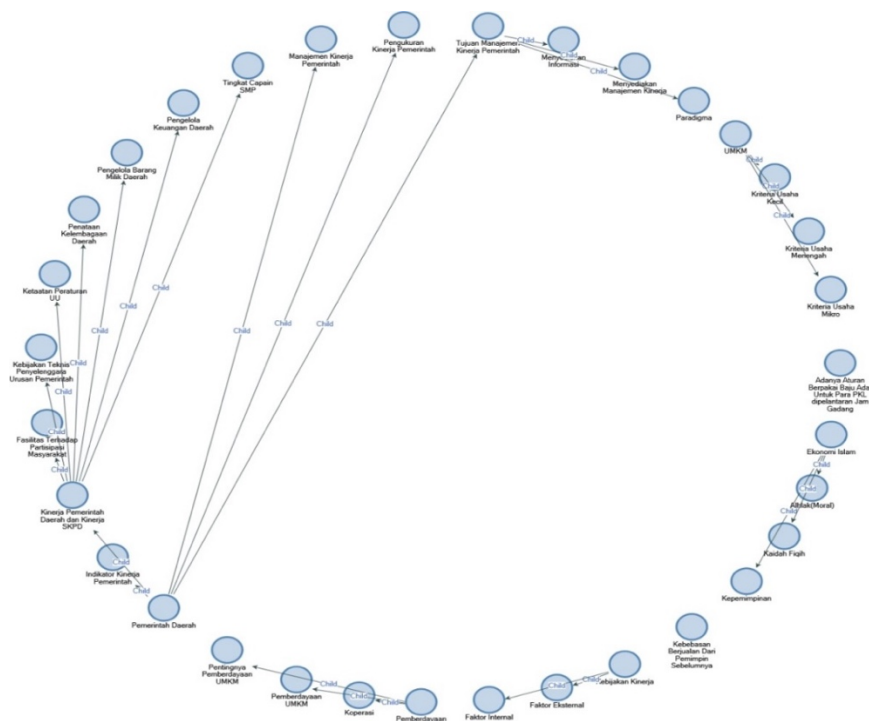
Figure 1  
 Most Frequent Words from the Data



Source: (Primary data processed), NVIVO 12 Plus, 2023

Furthermore, researchers present the Performance Policy of the Bukittinggi City Government towards MSMEs and PKL Empowerment in terms of Islamic Economic Perspective through a Project Map which can be seen from Figure 4.2 Project Map is made based on material from data coding which can be used in exploring and presenting data relationships or data synchronization. Based on the processed Project Map, 5 Indicators are obtained, namely Performance Policy, Local Government, MSMEs, Empowerment, Islamic Economics.

Figure 2  
 Project Map of Bukittinggi City Government Performance Policies towards MSMEs and PKL Empowerment from an Islamic Economic Perspective.



Source: (Primary data processed), NVIVO 12 Plus March 2023.

Based on Figure 2, there are 5 variables that explain the Bukittinggi City Government Performance Policy towards MSMEs and PKL Empowerment in terms of Islamic Economic Perspective. Based on these variables of performance policy, local government, MSMEs, empowerment and Islamic Economics, the local government variable can be seen in Figure 3 as follows:

Figure 3  
Hierarchy Diagram of Bukittinggi City Government Performance Policies Towards MSMEs and Street Vendor Empowerment in Review of Islamic Economic Perspectives

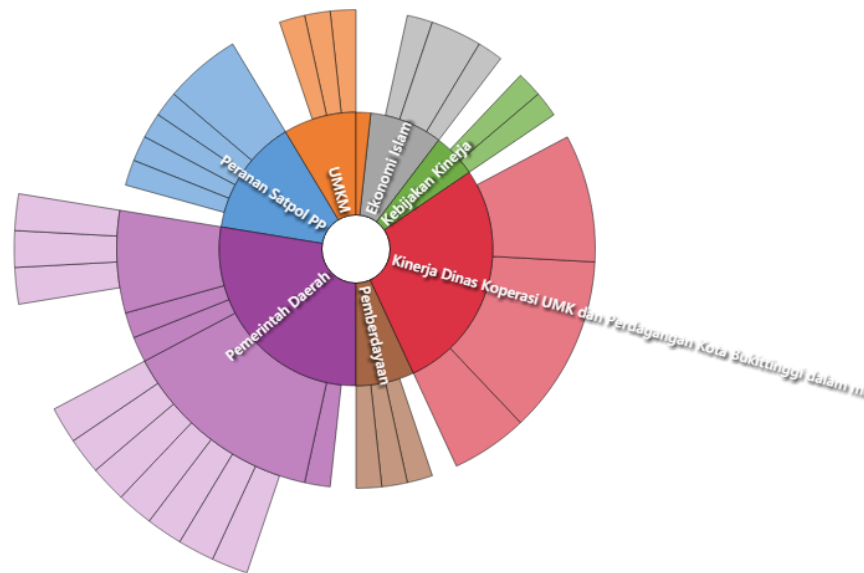


Source: (Processed primary data), NVIVO 12 Plus, 2023

Based on Figure 3 of the Bukittinggi City Local Government Performance Policy towards MSMEs and PKL Empowerment in terms of Islamic Economic Perspective. Comparison of Figure 3 shows that there are new findings in the field of 2 variables, namely where respondents explain where the current government or current leaders are more loyal and pro to MSMEs and street vendors in selling in the jam gadang area with the provisions to heed the City of Bukittinggi, MSME players and street vendors are recommended to wear traditional clothes where women wear basiba kurung clothes and men wear deta on their heads. 1.

**Performance of the Bukittinggi City MSME and Trade Cooperative Office in overseeing the development of street vendors in Bukittinggi City**

Figure 4  
Hierarchy Diagram of the Performance of the UMK Cooperative Office



Source: (Processed primary data), NVIVO 12 Plus, 2023.

Based on Figure 4, there are 7 coding items that have several references to each coding which can be seen from the results after conducting interviews with respondents from the Role of Satpol PP, MSMEs, Islamic Economics, Performance Policy, MSE Office Performance, Empowerment, and Local Government.

The Main Performance Indicators of the Bukittinggi City Cooperative, MSEs and Trade Office directly show the performance that will be achieved in five years.

Increase Economic Growth of Cooperative and Micro Business Sector

1) Percentage Increase in Healthy Cooperatives

Based on the results of interviews with employees of the Bukittinggi City Cooperative, UMK and Trade Office named Yetti Murni, SE with the position of Head of Cooperatives and UMKM in Bukittinggi City.

"In my opinion, the percentage of increase in healthy cooperatives is seen from the target indicators with a SAKIP A score. According to the regulation of the Mayor of Bukittinggi Number 60 of 2016 stated that the Office of Cooperatives, MSEs and trade has the main task of carrying out regional government affairs in the field of SME Cooperatives and Trade. It is set as many as 83 cooperative units in the local city classified as healthy cooperatives. The 83 cooperative units are classified as healthy cooperatives because they are considered capable of meeting the needs of their members. We want cooperatives to continue to grow because the existence of cooperatives can increase

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the economic growth of its members.

Regular monitoring has many benefits. For cooperatives that are in trouble, coaching will be carried out immediately so that they will still grow into healthy cooperatives, he said. Currently, Bukittinggi has 101 cooperatives spread across three sub-districts, namely Gurungpajang sub-district, Mandiangin Koto Selayan sub-district and Aur Birugo Tigo Baleh sub-district. However, he said, of the total, only 83 units are classified as healthy cooperatives and nine units are grouped as unhealthy or inactive cooperatives. "The nine cooperatives are grouped as unhealthy cooperatives due to several factors such as limited business capital, lack of human resource capabilities in management and others," he said. All cooperatives owned by Bukittinggi City are engaged in several sectors such as consumer cooperatives, savings and loan cooperatives, producer cooperatives and service cooperatives. According to him, cooperatives if managed properly will contribute to the community, especially around the cooperative is greater than banks in terms of savings and loans and others so as to drive the economy of the city community. He hopes that all elements of society and other related agencies can jointly advance healthy cooperatives to increase economic growth, especially in Bukittinggi City.

## 2) Increase Economic Growth in the Trade Sector

Based on the results of interviews with employees of the Bukittinggi City Cooperative, UKM and Trade Office named Yetti Murni, SE with the position of Head of Cooperatives and UMKM in Bukittinggi City.

"In my opinion, judging from the global economic recession, it is estimated that it will continue in 2023. In the midst of increasing economic uncertainty, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) can be a savior if their presence can be maximized. Experience has proven that during previous difficult times, such as the 1998 crisis and during the Covid19 pandemic yesterday. MSMEs are even considered to be a sector that is able to survive and even become a solution in facing economic problems. According to data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, in 2018."

According to data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, in 2018, the number of MSME players was recorded at 64.2 million or 99.99 percent of the total number of business actors in Indonesia. This means that Indonesia has the potential for a strong national economic base, because the number of MSMEs, especially micro businesses, is very large and the absorption of labor is very large. So is it enough just to have a lot of MSME players in Indonesia? Unfortunately, currently most MSME players in Indonesia are still limited to informal businesses. They have not registered their business as an official business entity.

The absence of a business entity must be recognized as one of the obstacles faced by MSMEs if they want to develop their business. For example, related to obtaining loans from financial institutions, including obtaining government assistance, participating in tenders and so on. For this reason, it is appropriate if the government continues to encourage MSME players to transform into formal businesses, by building a business ecosystem. One of them is by encouraging MSMEs to upgrade and become legal entities.

The government, through three ministries, namely the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, the Ministry of Investment / Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) and the Ministry of BUMN, has so far facilitated business licenses in the implementation of Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation. This is evidenced by the ease of issuing a Business

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Identification Number (NIB) in the Risk-Based OSS (Online Single Submission) system for business actors, including MSMEs. It is time for MSMEs to upgrade to the corporate level. Because this will open up business and employment opportunities, so that the target of creating 4.4 million jobs by 2024 will be achieved.

a. Empowerment of street vendors from the Bukittinggi City Government.

Based on the results of interviews with employees of the Bukittinggi City Cooperative, UKM and Trade Office named Jerry selling accessories in the Atas Market of Bukittinggi City.

"In my opinion, the implementation of local government authority in the arrangement of street vendors in the Jam Gadang area is regulated based on Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors. The Mayor has an obligation to carry out the arrangement of street vendors as referred to in Article 2 of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors. The Current Government also requires MSME Street Vendors in the Jam Gadang area to Use Traditional Clothes Kurung for Women and Dressed in Deta for Men."

Compared to the previous leader when the current leader prioritizes street vendors and we street vendors are allowed to trade in the jam gadang area. Street Vendors (PKL) who sell around Jam Gadang Bukittinggi City breathe a sigh of relief besides no longer being evicted and where Wako now provides beautiful carts for selling. And the current order is also confirmed by Wako Erman All street vendors in the Jam Gadang area are required to wear Black "TaluakBalango" Deta and Batik Pants, and Women wear Black Kurung or Gamis. Where Mr. Wako said it would add to the selling value of tourism.

To carry out the arrangement of street vendors in the Jam Gadang area, the Mayor involves the relevant Regional Work Units (SKPD) in this case the Office of Cooperatives, MSMEs, and Trade, the Office of Tourism, Youth and Sports, and the Pamong Praja Police Unit.

Based on the results of interviews with employees of the Bukittinggi City Cooperative, SMEs and Trade Office named Yanti selling clothes at the Bukittinggi City Market.

"I think street vendors are one of the most popular informal sectors. The existence of street vendors is able to provide new jobs. Many people make street vendors an alternative choice for those who are not accommodated in the formal sector. So involvement in the informal sector is due to compulsion rather than choice, this happens because of the pressure of an economic system that does not provide a place for those who do not have sufficient education and skills. This sector is an alternative choice, because it is easy to enter, so this can emphasize unemployment and poverty. In addition, the existence of street vendors is also beneficial for consumers from the middle to lower economic class because of the relatively cheap prices."

But the existence of street vendors is often considered a source of problems for convection traders. Market conditions become less orderly this happens because street vendors often use public spaces such as sidewalks, road shoulders, and so on, which are not actually for selling but are used for trading activities. As a result, in addition to disturbing order and beauty, road users are also disadvantaged by narrowing the road, traffic becomes obstructed because it



is not as free to move and in the end traffic jams cannot be avoided. PKL conditions like this are what makes Aur Kuning Market dirty, jammed, and creates an impression of disorder.

b. The role of the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in controlling Street Vendors (PKL)

Based on the results of interviews with the Bukittinggi City Satpol PP Officer named Debi who was assigned to the Bukittinggi City Market.

"We, the Bukittinggi City Pamong Praja Police Unit, are one of the Government officials who are always at the forefront in maintaining the mandate of Regional Regulations which are always in direct contact with the community. In addition, the Pamong Praja Police Unit has the task of carrying out the preparation and implementation of Regional Government administration policies which are the responsibility based on authority in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The Pamong Praja Police Unit has the main task for order and tranquility and community protection, so it has the right to conduct investigations into existing violations of Regional Regulations."

The Bukittinggi City Government in this case has been implemented. The phenomenon that develops is a repetitive clash that actually occurs such as an unavoidable argument between street vendors and officers, and it is not uncommon for street vendors to also rebel against officers because they do not want to be secured to the Satpol PP office. Opposition to the existence of street vendors and generally the informal sector occurs in all cities in Indonesia. As the main impact of urbanization, street vendors are recognized as a structural phenomenon that will continue to exist. Displacement seems to be the destiny and fate of street vendors (PKL). This creates a sense of fear and anxiety that their place of business will continue to be evicted.

Various cases show that there has been a problem regarding the position of the Civil Service Police Unit, namely the impression that the existence of Satpol PP is not appropriate and is considered negative by most people. This is because Satpol PP must carry out its duties and carry out activities starting from warning, controlling, taking action, and evicting street vendors who clearly violate the Bukittinggi City Regional Regulation.

Where we as Satpol PP officers work according to the directions issued by the Regional Government. The relocation of trading carried out by the Government through the involvement of Satpol PP is the right solution for street vendors, the provision of facilities and infrastructure monitored by Satpol PP has been implemented adequately for street vendors, the financing for the implementation of Satpol PP's duties in coaching street vendors is running well, the relocation of trading supervised by Satpol PP has been running according to applicable regulations, and with the alternative relocation of selling for street vendors who have been directed by Satpol PP, buying and selling activities are running well.

Based on the results of interviews with Bukittinggi City Satpol PP Officer named Andiny who is assigned to the Bukittinggi City Market.

"Satpol PP has several roles. Satpol PP officers are considered arrogant for violators of regional regulations even though they have worked according to the SOP. Satpol PP officers provide clear socialization about selling regulations, socialization has an impact on PKL discipline. Satpol PP officers carry out enforcement indiscriminately, Satpol PP officers take action against street vendors who have received frequent

warnings, Enforcement carried out by Satpol PP officers has created a deterrent effect for street vendors, Enforcement carried out by Satpol PP officers creates an arrogant impression for violators.

Based on the Main Performance Indicators of the Medium-Term Goals and Objectives of the Bukittinggi City Cooperative, SME and Trade Office and the Performance of Satpol PP against street vendors in accordance with the Strategic Plan of the Cooperative, SME and Trade Office with the successful achievement of the Vision and Mission of the Development of the Cooperative, SME and Trade sector of Bukittinggi City as outlined in the Next 5-Year Strategy Plan which will be largely determined by development strategies and priorities.

### **Street Vendors Against the Perspective of Islamic Economics**

Islamic teachings contain teachings about life and human problems, not only regulating human life with Allah SWT, but also regulating human relationships with others and the environment. This form of relationship cannot be separated from one another. The more intimate the human relationship with God, the stronger the relationship with others. Humans were created in the world in a state of mutual need and complementarity, it is impossible for anyone to fulfill all their needs alone without the help and contribution of others. Humans are creatures of Allah swt that have characters and traits that need each other, things like this are called muamalah. No one can have everything he wants without the help of others.

For this reason, Allah swt inspires them to carry out trade exchanges and all useful things, one of which is by buying and selling or trading. The high population growth in the big cities of third world countries occurs at a very high speed, but the growth of these cities is not followed by a comparable speed by the growth of industrialization, this phenomenon is referred to by severe experts as excessive urbanization or over urbanization. This term describes that the level of urbanization that occurs is too high to exceed the level of industrialization achieved by the evolution of a society. Rural and urban migration flows, due to the limitations of the modern industrial sector and not all migrants have the skills or ability to enter the modern industrial sector (Islahuddin, 2017).

Street Vendors (PKL) is a term used to describe peddlers of merchandise or food who use carts. The term is often used because there are five legs. The five legs are the two legs of the vendor plus the three "legs" of the cart (which are actually three wheels or two wheels and one leg). Today the term street vendor is also used for street vendors in general. These vendors use the pedestrian side of the road as their selling place. Therefore, in some places street vendors are often considered to interfere with the traffic of road users including vehicle users. And many street vendors also litter which can create a dirty and unhealthy environment. However, street vendors have been able to show their identity as an independent business that is able to create jobs and income fields both for the perpetrators and for others. However, there are also many citizens who consider street vendors as one of the city's problems that must be resolved immediately (Ramadhan, 2015).

The development of street vendors in the economic history of mankind has progressed and modernized. According to Karafir, the characteristics of the development of street vendors, including the goods and services traded are very limited to certain types, based on the characteristics put forward by Karafir, as he classifies street vendors into 10 groups, namely vegetable and spice traders, grocery traders, food and beverage vendors, meat and fish traders., flea market vendors, Rice traders, fruit traders.

There is little difference with the opinion of Kartini Kartono (2011) who expresses his

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opinion about street vendors, namely the weak economic class who sell daily necessities with relatively small capital, their own capital or other people, and sell in prohibited places, then found about the characteristics of street vendors, namely as follows; a group of traders who sometimes also mean producers; selling their merchandise on strategic roadside ticket booths or sitting in front of figures; selling foodstuffs, drinks, and other necessities at retail; Small capital; a marginalized group, some even a sub-marginalized group; The quality of goods is relatively low; the volume of turnover is not that large; the buyers generally have low purchasing power; economically successful ascension in the trade hierarchy is rather rare; a family business; bargaining between sellers and buyers is a typical feature of the relationship; it is a main or side job; being in an uneasy atmosphere, fearing that at any time their business might be stopped by the tibus; working time and hours are irregular; Some businesses are seasonal and the type of merchandise changes; goods offered are usually not standardized; people generally assume that they are a group that occupies a low social status on the social ladder.

The eight characteristics and 17 characteristics of street vendors show their suitability with the concept of Islamic economics. Working as a shock market and street vendor market actor is a pleasant job in accordance with the above characteristics. Working as a street vendor is one of the jobs that is relatively unaffected by the economic crisis because the impact of the economic crisis is not clearly felt by street vendors, both the impact of the national and international economy. As evidence, street vendors are very capable of surviving in various conditions of economic crisis, even though the conditions of the monetary economic crisis.

If the development of street vendors is viewed from the perspective of Islamic economics, then the assessment is only at the level of business ethics, apart from the goods being traded. So, as for the trade ethics of Islamic economics, among others. First, Shidiq. a trader must be honest in buying and selling business. Honest in the broad sense of not lying or cheating. Not making up facts, not betraying, and never breaking promises and so on. Dishonest actions besides being a clear sin, if commonly done in trading will also color and negatively affect the personal and family life of the trader himself. Even further, such attitudes and actions will color and affect the life of society. In the Qur'an the necessity of being honest in trading, trading and buying and selling, has been explained very clearly and firmly, among others, honesty is in several verses associated with the implementation of scales, as Allah Swt says in QS. Al-An'am (6) verse 152 as follows:

“And do not approach the property of orphans, except in a more useful way, until he comes of age. And perfect the measure and weigh justly. We do not burden anyone with anything but what he can bear. And when you speak, be just, even if he be your kinsman, and fulfill the covenant of Allah. That is what Allah has commanded you so that you may remember.”

Then in surah al- Shu'ara (26) verses 181- 183 as follows:

“Perfect the measure and do not be among those who harm; and weigh with straight scales; and do not harm people in their rights and do not run rampant on the earth by making damage;

Second, Amanah (Responsibility). Every trader must be responsible for the business and work and or position as a trader that he has chosen. Responsibility here means, willing and able to keep the trust (trust) thus, the obligations and responsibilities of traders include: providing goods or services needed by the community at a reasonable price, sufficient quantity and

adequate use and benefits. Therefore, the act that is strictly prohibited by Islam in connection with the duties, obligations and responsibilities of traders is hoarding merchandise. The community is automatically burdened on its shoulders. Third, Do not cheat. Rasullah Saw always warned the traders not to make promises or promote excessively that tend to make up solely so that the merchandise is sold, because if a trader dares to swear falsely, the consequences that will befall him. Fourth, keeping promises. A trader is also required to always keep his promises, both to buyers and among fellow traders, promises that must be kept by traders to buyers, for example: on time delivery of goods whose quality, quantity, color, size and / or specifications are in accordance with the original agreement, provide after-sales service, warranty and so on. Meanwhile, promises that must be kept to fellow traders, for example: payment in the right amount and time. So it can be concluded that the IKU of the Bukittinggi City Cooperative, UKM and Trade Office directly shows the performance that will be achieved in the next five years.

Policy direction guidelines that must be adhered to in taking action to implement the chosen strategy, in order to be more directed in achieving goals and objectives. The policies taken to achieve the goals and objectives of the Office of Cooperatives, SMEs and Trade are improving institutional arrangements and accountability of cooperative financial reports; motivating the development of Micro Businesses through socialization training activities for micro business development to broaden the insights of micro business actors and participate in exhibition events; improve trade supervision and security in an integrated and sustainable manner; increase the facilitation of domestic and foreign exhibitions for UMKM Bukittinggi City; improve the development of market facilities and infrastructure; improve the quality of SM of the Cooperative Office.

To achieve the goals and objectives that have been set, a strategy is needed that contains ways to realize goals that are conceptually, analytically, realistically, rationally and comprehensively designed which will be realized in Regional Apparatus policies. The Strategy of the SME Cooperative and Trade Office is as follows: improving the quality of cooperative institutions and management; improving the quality of human resources and business management of micro entrepreneurs; improving trade security and trade order; carrying out technical cooperation with stakeholders and related institutions; improving the monitoring of basic and other important goods; improving the supervision of SIUP, TDP and TDP; improving trade networks for Bukittinggi City MSMEs; improve the arrangement of street vendors; improve the function of trade centers; improving the quality of DKUMDP bureaucratic reform implementation.

To achieve the goals and objectives set as the implementation and elaboration of the Vision and Mission, as well as in accordance with the strategies and policies in achieving the goals and objectives as described above. As well as based on realistic calculations of the ability of the Cooperative and SME Service Office of West Sumatra Province, a selection of priority programs is determined to be implemented. The priority program is sought to have the power to encourage and drive other programs outlined in the Development Program of the Cooperative Office of SMEs and Trade of Bukittinggi City.

## Conclusion

Referring to the results of research that has been conducted on Micro PKL Business Actors in Bukittinggi City, that the Bukittinggi City SME and Trade Cooperative Office is guided by IKU (Main Performance Indicators). It directly shows the performance achieved

where it can be seen from the Regional Apparatus Performance Indicators in accordance with the Vision and Mission set by the Regional Government and the IKU of the Bukittinggi City Cooperative, SME and Trade Office. The Bukittinggi City SME and Trade Cooperative Office has a relationship between the RPJMD Goals and Objectives and the PD Goals and Objectives. Improving the economic system of shops in a more efficient manner, increasing quality urban economic development, increasing economic growth and equity, increasing economic growth in the cooperative sector and micro businesses, improving the quality of cooperatives, and improving the quality of micro businesses. The policies of the Bukittinggi City Government and the Bukittinggi City SME and Trade Cooperative Office have been implemented in accordance with the Mission in the Strategic Plan, improving the quality of tourism services, education, health, trade and services and social welfare of the community, increasing the added value of the trade and service sector, increasing the added value of the trade and service sector, increasing the economic growth of the trade sector, increasing conducive trade businesses and increasing the function of markets as trade centers.

Islam's view of street vendors is as a form of hard work, but in the implementation of street vendors, they must comply with the symbols of sharia, such as honesty, trustworthiness, not cheating and keeping promises. Regarding the leader or ruler, Islam views street vendors as justified if there is an agreement with the government and does not interfere with the public interest which is more *maslahat*. New findings can be found in the field where the current leader is lenient for MSME players and street vendors to sell in the Jam Gadang area. From the current Leaders and Policies of the Bukittinggi City Government where MSME players who sell in the Jam Gadang Area use *Basiba Kurung* Clothes for women and wear *Deta* for men.

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