



Implementation of Local Government Policies in the Sector of Structuring and Controlling Street Vendors Gading Fajar Sidoarjo

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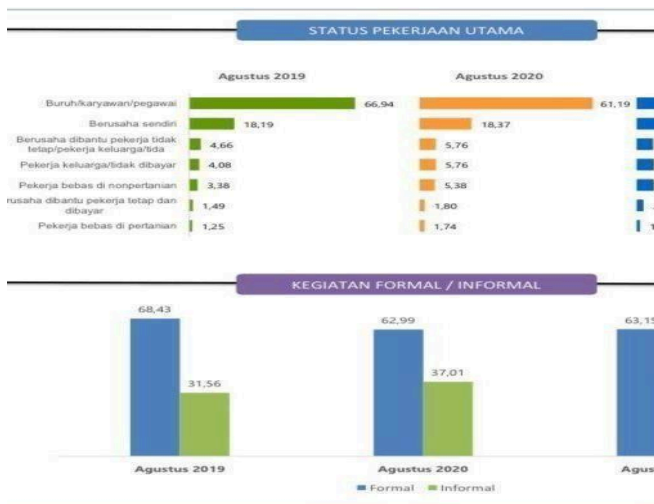
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Abstract. Gading Fajar, a bustling night market in Sidoarjo Regency, Indonesia, has become a popular destination for food, fashion, and entertainment. Despite its growing popularity, the area has faced challenges related to street vendor activity, including spatial planning issues and environmental concerns. To address these problems, the local government enacted Local Regulation No. 3/2016 on the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors. This research investigates the implementation of this policy in Gading Fajar using a qualitative approach. It analyzes the policy's effectiveness based on George C. Edwards III's criteria, which include communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Findings indicate that the policy has been hindered by factors such as inadequate communication, limited resources, lack of enforcement mechanisms, and inefficient bureaucratic procedures. The implementation of the policy involves multiple stakeholders, including the local government, Satpol PP, the village government, and the street vendors themselves. This research provides valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities associated with street vendor management in developing urban areas.

Keywords: Implementation, Policy, Street Vendor

1. Introduction

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in 2022, the manufacturing sector contributed 50.02% to Sidoarjo's GDP, making it one of the most economically significant districts in East Java. In addition, the informal sector, especially street vendors, is growing in the Sidoarjo region. Street vendors are a type of people's economy that offers goods and services to the public at low prices. The practice of selling goods and services on sidewalks or roadsides, especially near shopping centers, entertainment venues, schools, and offices (both permanent and semi-residential), both with official and unofficial status, and during working hours, day and night is known as street vendors, according to Sudjana (1981). Another way street vendors help the economy, alleviate poverty, and absorb labor is by selling their wares. Environmental issues are a problem in this regency, one of the largest in East Java, just like any other city or regency.



Source: *Sidoarjo Central Bureau of Statistics; Presentation of Working Population by Main Formal and Informal Employment Status 2019 – 2021*

Manufacturing, trade and transportation are where Sidoarjo's economy can thrive. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on the Sidoarjo economy, which contracted by -2.34% in 2021. This is due to the decline in social and economic activities due to health standards and restrictions. However, along with increased vaccinations, pandemic management, and government stimulus, Sidoarjo's economy began to show significant improvement and growth in 2022 and 2023. In 2022, the Sidoarjo economy grew by 7.53%, driven by positive growth in all business sectors, especially transportation, storage

and communication. In 2023, the Sidoarjo economy grew by 8.26%, influenced by increased demand, production and investment in various sectors, especially manufacturing, trade and construction. The following is data on the economic growth of the people of Sidoarjo:

YEAR	Sidoarjo GR DP (Trillion Rupiah)	Sidoarjo Economic Growth (%)	Largest Bussines Field (%)	Number ofstreet vendo rsin GadingFajar Sidoarjo
2021	239,62	-2,34	Processing Industry (50,02)	2.345
2022	257,86	7,53	Processing Industri (48,87)	2.789
2023	279,13	8,26	Processing Industry (49,72)	2.567

Source: Sidoarjo Central Bureau of Statistics 2023

From these data, the economic improvement of the Sidoarjo community has a positive impact on street vendors, namely increasing income and community welfare so that the level of purchasing power and demand for goods or services. The opportunity to create job opportunities and reduce unemployment because trading is an alternative livelihood that does not require special skills and capital. Not only that, the economic growth of the community also has an influence on the original source of revenue for the Sidoarjo local government if it is properly empowered. What drives all this is people's consumption habits. Consumptive behavior is behavior that tends to prioritize wants over needs, and squanders money to buy goods or services that are not important or excessive. Consumptive behavior can be influenced by various factors such as environmental influences, media, advertising, lifestyle, and others. Knowing this potential, support from the government is very important to do the right empowerment can be done by providing

general facilities for street vendors in Sidoarjo such as sanitation, electricity, water, and training that can improve the quality of street vendors. The spread of street vendors extends to crowded points in the Sidoarjo area such as mosques, parks, and Gor Sidoarjo to become a destination for profitable selling places for business actors. The prevalence of street vendors is increasing, especially in public spaces and city centers in Sidoarjo Regency, which are considered crowded or profitable for street vendors. However, the presence of street vendors also creates problems related to spatial planning, environmental cleanliness, and city aesthetics, making the government increase regulations and demands from the government to street vendors related to licensing, control, relocation, and operational restrictions that affect the income of street vendors. Thus, the government issued Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2016 and Regent Regulation Number 84 of 2017. Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2016 Article 2 concerning the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors is implemented based on the principles of: a) Humanity, b) Justice, c) Partnership, d) Legal Certainty, e) Environmental Sustainability, f) Business Honesty. The arrangement and empowerment of street vendors aims to: 1) Provide business opportunities for street vendors through the establishment of locations in accordance with their designation, 2) Growing and developing the ability of street vendors to become resilient and independent microeconomic businesses, and 3) Realizing a clean, beautiful, orderly, and safe area with adequate and environmentally sound regional facilities and infrastructure. Gading Fajar is one of the locations located along the Gading Fajar 2 residential road which coincides with the West Ring Road. This area is a night tourist spot that offers a variety of culinary, fashion and entertainment. Gading Fajar is also one of the interesting nighttime photo spots in Sidoarjo, with the view of colorful lights decorating the area. Many people come to Gading Fajar, either as sellers or buyers, to enjoy the atmosphere and facilities provided in the area. It is not a place where street vendors operate, but as word spreads about Gading Fajar as a popular gastronomic destination, it is likely that street vendors will continue to operate there. "Consumptive behavior is the study of how individuals, groups or organizations buy, choose, use and place goods, services, ideas or experiences to satisfy their wants and needs," according to Kotler and Keller (2012). Street vendors seek locations that work in their favor, such as busy streets, dense populations, and locations with little or no rental costs. The future success or failure of a business is largely determined by its strategic location. Over the years, the number of street vendors occupying Gading Fajar has increased, causing congestion during working hours and on weekends. Because Gading Fajar is entering a residential area and people who live in the Gading Fajar area, one of which is the Sepande village community. Sepande village is one of the villages whose area is occupied by street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo. This village has an important role in managing the area occupied by street vendors as a party that can give permission or not give permission for business actors who want to sell in accordance with the rules or regulations imposed in the Sepande village area. As a village whose area is occupied by many street vendors, it plays a role in supervising and controlling the activities of licensed and unlicensed business actors in its area so as not to disturb the peace and environment of the general public. However, Sepande Village has not been able to provide public facilities and assistance to street vendors who sell in their place because there are budget problems and regulations from the government that are considered less serious in overcoming the increase in traders in their area so that street vendors continue to arrive and sell freely without permission from

the area they occupy. Nevertheless, the Sepande village government is trying to find the best solution by planning to empower almost 1000 street vendors in the Sepande area into a "1000 UMKM Sepande Tourism Village". This effort was made to get the attention of the Sidoarjo district government to help this program so that empowerment can run and benefit business actors and increase village fund revenue and local revenue. However, the Sepande village program has not yet been implemented because there is no special budget and regulations related to empowerment programs made by Sepande village. Over the years, the problem of street vendors seems to be endless and getting bigger. Because of this, the government has been trying to find the best solution so that the problem of street vendors in Gading Fajar can be empowered so that it has a positive impact on the surrounding environment and community welfare. The Civil Service Police Unit (SATPOL PP) and related parties work together with the government to manage and organize street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo. Satpol PP is tasked with educating parties about the laws and regulations governing order and technical arrangements for trade operations that can be carried out by street vendors, as well as policies relating to the empowerment of street vendors. As part of the enforcement of local regulations governing public order and tranquility in Sidoarjo, Satpol PP complies with Local Regulation No. 10/2013 which gives them the authority to take action, supervise, and enforce the law against those who violate government regulations. In addition, Satpol PP also actively liaises between the local government and street vendors along Gading Fajar Street in Sidoarjo. To maintain public order, Satpol PP is also tasked with enforcing PERDA (Regional Regulation), PERBUP (Regent Regulation), and other

Regional Head Regulations. Sidoarjo Regent Regulation Number 84 of 2017 which regulates the protocol for the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2016 for Sidoarjo Regency has also been issued by the Sidoarjo Regency Government. This regulation regulates the provisions in the arrangement, registration, location determination, revocation of the business register (TDU PKL), as well as the monitoring and evaluation process, and administrative sanctions that apply to violators. Because previous studies have discussed issues related to street vendors in Sidoarjo Regency, this study is the main source of information for the author to conduct this research. The study "Implementation of Street Vendor Arrangement Policy in Sidoarjo Regency: Implementation of Street Vendor Arrangement Policy in Sidoarjo Regency" by Muhammad Abdur Rozaq and Isnaini Rodiyah (2020) describes how street vendors look for prime locations to develop their businesses. Street vendors set up shop on sidewalks and roadsides, causing a number of problems that disrupt the surrounding environment, including waste and traffic problems.

This study used a descriptive qualitative approach and the offices of Satpol PP and the Industry and Trade Agency as research locations. The results showed that in terms of budget, authority, human resources, and communication, the structure of street vendors in Gading Fajar, Sidoarjo Regency has been well implemented. The necessary facilities have been provided to support these institutions in implementing the policy of organizing street vendors in Gading Fajar. However, Gading Fajar street vendors are not given a fixed location. Satpol PP and Disperindag are dedicated to implementing this policy. The bureaucratic structure SOP has also been implemented by Sidoarjo District in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Supporting factors include the role of the Sidoarjo district government, budget resources, effective policy socialization and the active role of street vendors. The inhibiting factors are land availability and lack of awareness of street

vendors. The similarity of this research is that the supply of a permanent place for Gading Fajar street vendors to trade has not been provided by the government while the location of temporary street vendors is not strategic, causing many street vendors who do not want to move.

In this research, the author found that problems that arise in the field actually become obstacles when the PKL arrangement policy is implemented. These obstacles include the following, which cause additional problems when policies related to Fajar Sidoarjo street vendors are implemented: 1) Because the government budget allocated for this policy is very small, the policy is only implemented in the form of less intensive socialization by the Sidoarjo Regency government so that it requires an uncertain completion time. As a result, socialization becomes less intensive and productive. 2) The government, Satpol PP, and the village as the owner of the area all mobilize personnel, but the number of personnel is not proportional to the number of street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo, indicating a lack of human resources (HR) to do this. Slowing the growth of street vendors. Currently there are already 1000 street vendors due to rapid development. 3) Lack of coordination and consistency by the government towards the relevant agencies and OPDs which has led to areas that have been sterilized being re-occupied by illegal street vendors. 4) There are groups of people who take advantage of the situation that occurs on behalf of the government to legalize illegal street vendors in the Gading Fajar area so that there are many illegal fees and thuggery. Therefore, the author reveals a strong reason why this problem is very important and needs to be a special spotlight for the Sidoarjo district government with the research title "Implementation of Local Government Policies in the Sector of Structuring and Controlling Street Vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo".

2. Method

This research uses a descriptive approach in a qualitative way. Qualitative research methods are research methods used to analyze the state of scientific objects, as explained by (Sugiyono, 2018: 8). Purposive sampling is a methodology for selecting informants whose sampling procedures follow predetermined standards and are based on research objectives. The author of this study focuses on analyzing and describing the implementation of strategies for organizing and empowering street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo. This paper focuses on approaching relevant parties through direct interviews with Satpol PP, a regional apparatus organization, Sepande Village officials, owners of land occupied by street vendors, and business actors (street vendors). According to the implementation theory of George C. Edwards III and Edwards' perspective, there are four variables that influence how policies are implemented: bureaucratic structure, communication, resources, and disposition.

The research was conducted at the offices of the Sepande Village Head and the Sidoarjo Regency Satpol PP. Three methods were used to obtain data: documentation, interviews and observation. A qualitative descriptive method was used to analyze the data, which involved providing detailed explanations of the information collected throughout the research procedure. The researchers chose Gading Fajar, Sidoarjo, an area in East Java, Indonesia, as their research location. Given that Gading Fajar is a well-known center of local economic activity, this study focuses on the presence of street vendors. Street

vendors in Gading Fajar play an important role in the local economy by offering a wide range of products and services to the neighborhood. However, the city government often faces difficulties in regulating and managing street vendors. 7 The purpose of this study is to examine how local government policy is implemented in Gading Fajar, Sidoarjo in terms of organizing and managing street vendors.

The purpose of this study was to understand the dynamics and difficulties in implementing this policy through fieldwork and in-depth interviews with various stakeholders. Both primary and secondary data sources were used in this research. Typically, primary data is collected directly from the initial or primary source, including observations or interviews. While secondary data refers to information collected by other individuals and used in this research, including information from official documents or reports. Primary data according to Sugiyono (2016: 225) is a type of data source that provides direct access to data collectors to obtain data. Interviews with research participants and indirect or direct field observations were used to collect primary data sources. Meanwhile, the head of the department is the main data source informant who can support this research. Sugiyono (2016:225) defines secondary data as data sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors; examples of these sources include other documents or individuals, namely laws issued by the government, specifically Regional Regulation Number 03 of 2016 and Regent Regulation Number 84 of 2017, used as secondary data sources in this study.

We used documentation, interviews and observation as data collection methods. Using observation to see firsthand the situation and conditions in the area was very helpful. To gather comprehensive information from respondents, interviews were conducted. Data from archives or papers related to the research in the form of laws and regulations were collected through documentation. Data reduction, data visualization, and conclusion drawing are the methods used in data analysis. Simplifying and selecting data that is most relevant to the research topic is the data reduction process. Data must be arranged and organized for easy understanding in order to be presented. To answer the research questions, evaluation and interpretation of the data is necessary to draw conclusions. This research uses this methodology in an effort to provide a comprehensive understanding of how local regulations are implemented in the area of organizing and managing street vendors, Gading Fajar Sidoarjo

3. Result and Discussion

The research can be derived from a study of the PKL Structuring and Control Policy in Gading Fajar, Sidoarjo Regency using implementation criteria based on the theory of George C. Edwards III theory which explains how policies are implemented and influenced by four variables, namely: 1) Communication, 2) Resources, 3) Disposition, and 4) Bureaucratic Structure. Each aspect of this theory will be analyzed to determine the extent to which this policy is effective in structuring and controlling street vendors in Gading Fajar. The following is a description of these indicators:

3.1 Communication

In the theory of George C. Edward III theory explains that inadequate communication can provide flexibility for policy implementers who seek to change general policies into policies that are included in specific actions. Likewise, related to policies that have been made by local governments related to the arrangement and empowerment of street vendors in Sidoarjo, especially in Gading Fajar. Because the implementation process is 8 less effective and inefficient due to the lack of communication between policy makers and policy recipients, it creates new problems. There are 3 factors that influence communication according to George C. Edward III, namely transmission, clarity, and also consistency. In establishing communication, there are several dimensions that can facilitate the policy implementation process to run smoothly, including:

3.4.1 transmission

Communication is not carried out properly, it will lead to misunderstandings and lack of clarity between policy makers and policy implementers. Transmission communication aims to ensure that all parties can understand the intent, purpose, objectives, and substance of the policy. From this research, it shows that transmission communication is needed in the implementation of policies for structuring and empowering street vendors in sepande village. Transmission communication must be carried out quickly, precisely, accurately, and consistently to prevent distortion or deviation from the initial policy objectives. Poor transmission communication can lead to misunderstandings and lack of clarity between policy makers and implementers. Communication between the government to agencies and regional apparatus must be clear so that satpol pp has full support to implement the policy. However, in addition, it must also be conveyed to other parties who have an interest, namely the authority of the sepande village which has the right to manage its own territory with permission from the government, and conveyed to parties who are not directly or indirectly interested. This is necessary to prevent distortion or deviation from the original purpose of the policy. The distribution of information must be conveyed quickly, precisely, accurately, and consistently from the local government/central government to the implementers, namely satpol pp and the beneficiaries, namely street vendors and the surrounding community.

3.4.2 Clarity

Communication clarity is one of the dimensions of policy communication described by Edward III in his public policy implementation model. Communication clarity requires that public policies are compiled and written in language that is easy to understand, logical, consistent, and unambiguous. The purpose of effective communication is to ensure that all stakeholders, including those in charge of implementing policy implementation, have the same understanding of the expected results of the policy. From the results of our research, it is known that policies made by the government must have other parties such as agencies in the sector, namely the Sidoarjo Regency Industry and Trade Office (DISPERINDAG) which is responsible for data collection, structuring and mapping street vendors in Sidoarjo as well as providing FASUM (Public Facilities), the Cooperative and Micro Business Office which has the responsibility of providing guidance and assistance to street vendors including in terms of empowering street vendors, the Sidoarjo Environment and Hygiene Office and the Civil Service Police Unit which has the role of enforcing local regulations and Perbup which have technically regulated street

vendors. 9 In addition to the government communicating to implementers, Sepande Village also has the right to communicate openly to Satpol PP to coordinate any problems that occur due to street vendors that have mushroomed in their area. Sepande Village is also an implementer in providing information to the community about creative economic development planning, MSME development, and local wisdom. The clarity that the village government wants to convey is about determining the location and type of business allowed, the regulations that apply to regulate the rights and obligations of street vendors including the sanctions given if they violate, socialization and providing education to local street vendors and people who want to open a business to maintain cleanliness, order, and comfort of the Sepande village community.

3.4.3 Consistency

Consistency in communication is very important for policy success so that there are no misunderstandings and unclear information that will be received by policy implementers and other related parties. The consistency referred to in this problem is in the form of clarity and consistency of the government in providing directions and the best solution for Satpol PP so that the policies that have been implemented can be obeyed by PKL and the arrangement and control runs effectively so as not to waste excessive time and budget. Support from various parties is very important to give a deterrent effect to illegal street vendors who are reluctant to move from Gading Fajar, such as providing punishment for violators of established regulations. The following emphasis can be maintained through regular institutional outreach to street vendors, especially through the Office of Cooperatives and Micro Enterprises. The Sepande village government is also responsible for assisting local businesses in meeting regulatory requirements and outlining the steps illegal street vendors must take to apply for a business license. There is a consistent effort by the government to organize and empower street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo and this effort is one example. In addition, this study emphasizes the importance of regular government-Satpol PP-street trader contact in enforcing regulations to organize and regulate street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo. The research identified several issues related to street vendors' authority, limitations and dissatisfaction with the policies in place. This research also provides several suggestions to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of policies, such as socializing, providing punishment, and providing adequate and strategic facilities for street vendors.

3.2 Resources

Everything that is used or accessed by implementers in carrying out their work is considered a resource. The policy implementation process depends on resources. Resources, which include the things needed by implementers to perform their duties, have a major impact on the successful implementation of a policy. Human resources are defined as "work effort or services provided with the aim of carrying out production or 10 humans

who are able to work to produce a service or good from their work effort", according to Sonny Sumarsono (2003). In this study, we used several indicators to determine the resources used to analyze the policy, namely staff / employees, information / information, authority / authority, facilities owned by policy implementers in the sector of structuring and controlling street vendors in Gading

3.4.1 Staff

Staff is one of the important resources in public policy implementation. According to Edward III's theory, adequate and competent staff can influence the success of policy implementation. Adequate staff means having the number, qualifications, and skills appropriate to the tasks to be performed. Competent staff means having knowledge, experience, motivation, and high integrity in implementing policies. Therefore, staff is one of the key factors in public policy implementation. Without adequate and competent staff, public policy implementation will be difficult to succeed. From the results of our research, the limited number of personnel deployed by Satpol PP in the implementation of controlling street vendors in Gading Fajar with the number, quality, or competence of staff involved in policy implementation. Some policy implementers claimed to have difficulties in recruiting, training, or motivating the staff needed to implement the policy. This causes a decrease in performance or productivity in policy implementation. The personnel deployed in the arrangement and control of street vendors in Sidoarjo are differentiated based on per-session, namely the division of 3 (platoons) in the morning as many as 180 personnel, during the day 5 (platoons) are deployed as many as 25 personnel, and 1 (platoon) at night, namely 25 personnel. The limited personnel owned by the Sidoarjo Regency Satpol PP is an obstacle in the process of structuring and regulating the community, street vendors. Satpol PP also needs personnel assistance from the East Java Provincial Civil Service Police Unit to strengthen the defense and consistency of the orderly movement. Not only that, Satpol PP requires assistance from Sidoarjo Police personnel and the Sidoarjo City Transportation Office. From this it can be seen that staff also plays an important role in policy implementation because if there are enough staff available, then the implementation will run optimally and also efficiently because the human resources will not get excessive work pressure.

3.4.2 Information

Information is one of the important resources in public policy implementation. According to Edward III's theory, adequate and accurate information can influence the success of policy implementation. Adequate information means having quantity, quality, and relevance in accordance with the needs and interests of policy actors. Accurate information means having high validity, reliability and timeliness in supporting the decision-making process. In this case, the limited allocation or distribution of funds allocated for policy implementation. Some policy implementers 11 admitted that they did not get enough funds or according to their needs in implementing the policy. This causes an increase in costs or risks in policy implementation. Satpol PP as a policy implementer is limited in carrying out movements due to the limited funds provided. Therefore, follow-up actions against illegal street vendors cannot be carried out consistently and have not yet received deterrent punishments. Previously, street vendors who violated the regulations

were transported and given a deterrent effect based on Regional Regulation No. 10/2013 through Tipiring (illegal crime trial). The purpose of this session is to provide simple, quick, and low-cost punishment to the perpetrators. Usually the punishment can be in the form of confinement for a maximum of (three) months or can pay a fine according to the offense committed. However, this policy has received some criticism from academics, activists and observers because it is considered ineffective in solving the root of the problem and a waste of funds, resulting in corruption, bribery and collusion. Based on these results, it can be said that the Tipiring Court policy does not meet the expectations and interests of the street vendors and the community, as it does not provide a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the problem of illegal street vendors. This policy is also not in accordance with the values of democracy, participation, and social welfare upheld by the state. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate and revise the Tipiring Session policy. Evaluation and revision means conducting an in-depth and comprehensive study of the impact and effectiveness of the Tipiring Session policy, as well as accommodating the aspirations and needs of street vendors and the community. This evaluation and revision can be carried out by involving various related parties, such as the government, academics, activists, observers, and the street vendors themselves.

3.4.3 Authority

Authority is one of the important resources in public policy implementation. According to Edward III's theory, an adequate and effective authority can affect the success of policy implementation. Adequate authority means having sufficient authority to make their own decisions in accordance with policy goals and objectives. Effective authority means having the ability to control, supervise, and evaluate policy implementation. Based on the results of the research, there are several issues related to the authority in the implementation of policies for structuring and controlling street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo, namely: Sepande Village has the authority to manage its area occupied by street vendors, but due to the lack of consistency and coordination between the relevant agencies on empowerment and Satpol PP as the policy implementer in collecting data, controlling, and supervising traders in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo. This causes uncertainty and inequality in the treatment of street vendors there. The difference in treatment of street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo also has an impact on the attitude and behavior of street vendors towards authority itself. Some street vendors in Gading Fajar feel more free to trade and have no deterrent effect on the authority.¹² They tend to ignore the rules and orders given by the Industry and Trade Office and Satpol PP. They also feel that they do not receive adequate protection and services from the government. This shows that the authority in the implementation of policies for structuring and controlling street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo has not been effective and efficient.

3.4.4 Facilities

To realize public policy, facilities are a valuable asset. To influence the effectiveness of policy implementation, facilities must be appropriate and adequate. Especially for public facilities, what is meant by "adequate" is meeting the requirements of quantity, quality, and placement to facilitate the implementation of policies in accordance with their

designation. Unfortunately, land for relocation of street vendors is still limited, especially in Gading Fajar, Sidoarjo Regency, which does not have permanent commercial land for street vendors. Meanwhile, the empty land next to the Madrasah Aliyah (MA) at SMA Negeri 2 Sidoarjo is a temporary location allowed by Satpol PP and the Sidoarjo Regency Government for Gading Fajar street vendors. Unfortunately, this place is still too small to accommodate all the street vendors in Gading Fajar. There are more than 500 street vendors in Gading Fajar and the district government's budget to relocate them is still insufficient, according to the APBD budget. This finding is in line with previous research which shows that although Satpol PP officers who act as policy supervisors have adequate infrastructure, government facilities are still lacking. As shown in previous research, street vendors in Sidoarjo Regency also lack facilities provided by the government. On the other hand, the unavailability of street vendors' merchandise in Gading Fajar is because the temporary location provided by the government is not strategic enough. This is the main reason why many street vendors refuse to relocate. There are still many challenges such as limited land, funds and facilities. This research examines the relocation strategy of street vendors in Gading Fajar, Sidoarjo Regency. Based on this research, Satpol PP officers conduct good supervision, but the facilities provided by the government for the location of the company are not suitable and lack strategic thinking. Consistent with previous research, This study found that street vendors in Sidoarjo Regency were not satisfied with the relocation program conducted by the government.

3.3 Disposition

Disposition is the attitude, behavior, or motivation possessed by policy implementers towards the policies to be implemented. Disposition is influenced by various things such as motivation, commitment, attitudes, values, and orientation of policy actors. In the context of local government policies on structuring and empowering street vendors (PKL) in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo, the disposition of policy actors determines the effectiveness of these policies for the welfare of PKL and the community. Policy actors in this case include local government, related agencies, law enforcement officials, street vendors, and the surrounding community. Each policy actor has a different disposition towards the policy, which can affect the 13 implementation process and results. According to Edward III's theory, there are 3 variables that influence it, namely dispositional effects, bureaucratic arrangements, incentives. This can be seen from several things such as:

3.4.1 Dispositional Effects

Dispositional effects are one of the important resources in public policy implementation. According to Edward III's theory, positive disposition effects and commitment can influence the success of policy implementation. Positive disposition effects mean having a high attitude, motivation, and interest in a policy. Commitment means having loyalty, responsibility, and consistency in implementing policies. In this case, the arrangement and control of street vendors (PKL) in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo, the disposition effect is one of the key factors that determine the success of the policy. The dispositional effect needed in this case is the dispositional effect owned by the Sidoarjo Regency government, especially the Sidoarjo Regency Cooperative and Micro Business Office, and the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP). These dispositional effects relate to

the attitudes, motivation, interest, loyalty, responsibility and consistency involved in collecting data, mapping, relocating, controlling, monitoring and evaluating street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo. Based on the results of the research, there are several issues related to the disposition effect in the implementation of the policy of structuring and controlling street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo, among others:

- a. The low disposition effect and commitment of the Cooperatives and Micro Businesses office in providing socialization to street vendors in Gading Fajar, so that the village of Gading Fajar has a low level of socialization Sepande can only conduct limited socialization. Meanwhile, Satpol PP in collecting data, controlling, and supervising street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo has been consistent but there is no firm attitude and sanctions that provide a deterrent effect. This causes discrepancies, ineffectiveness, and unsustainability in policy implementation.
- b. Low levels of disposition and commitment from the Sidoarjo district government, East Java provincial government, central government and the private sector. provide public facilities (fasum) that can be used as relocation sites for street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo. This has led to limitations, delays and mismatches in the provision of strategic, safe and comfortable facilities for street vendors there.
- c. Low levels of disposition and commitment from Sidoarjo district government, street vendors, communities and other stakeholders in formulating and implementing the program. implementing the policy of structuring and controlling street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo. This causes discord, disharmony and dissatisfaction between the various parties involved. Referring to the research that the author has conducted, local government policies on structuring and empowering street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo are strongly influenced by the disposition of policy actors, namely local government, related agencies, law enforcement officials, street vendors, and the surrounding 14 community. A good disposition must fulfill three indicators, namely commitment, involvement, and cooperation. However, in reality, the positive disposition of all parties involved is still lacking, which has a negative impact on policy implementation. Therefore, there needs to be an effort to increase the positive disposition of all parties involved so that the policy can run effectively and provide benefits for the welfare of street vendors and the community.

3.4.2 Conducting Bureaucratic Arrangements

Regulating the bureaucracy is one of the important resources in implementing public policies. According to Edward III's theory, effective and accountable bureaucratic arrangements can influence the success of policy implementation. Effective bureaucratic arrangements mean having the ability to organize, coordinate, and control various activities and processes related to policy implementation. Accountable bureaucratic arrangements mean having the ability to be responsible, transparent and responsive to the various stakeholders involved in policy implementation. In this study the author found that there are several things that affect the implementation of this policy, namely the lack of coordination and control from the Sidoarjo Regency government with the East Java provincial government, the central government, and the private sector in providing public facilities (fasum) that can be used as a relocation site for street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo. This has led to limitations, delays and discrepancies in the provision of strategic,

safe and comfortable public facilities for street vendors. Lack of responsiveness and transparency from the Sidoarjo district government with street vendors, the community and other stakeholders in formulating and implementing policies to organize and control street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo. This has led to discord, disharmony and dissatisfaction between the various parties involved. The implementation of the PKL arrangement and control policy in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo is one of the public policies that requires adequate and effective resources, including bureaucratic regulatory resources. According to Edward III's theory, effective and accountable bureaucratic arrangements can affect the success of policy implementation. However, in reality, there are several issues related to bureaucratic arrangements in implementing the policy, such as the lack of effectiveness, accountability, coordination, control, responsiveness, and transparency of the Sidoarjo Regency government and the parties involved. Therefore, it is necessary to take several steps to improve and increase the bureaucratic arrangements owned by the Sidoarjo Regency government such as providing incentives, sanctions, supervision, socialization, education, negotiation, cooperation, participation, and accommodation. In accordance with the interests and expectations of various parties.

3.4.3 Incentives

Incentives are one of the important resources in public policy implementation. According to Edward III's theory, adequate and effective incentives can influence the success of policy implementation. Adequate incentives mean having the amount, type, and quality that meet the needs and expectations of policy actors. Effective incentives mean having the ability to motivate, direct, and control the behavior of policy actors. Based on the results of the research, there are several issues related to incentives in the implementation of policies for structuring and controlling street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo, among others:

- a. The lack of incentives provided by the Sidoarjo district government to the East Java provincial government, the central government and the private sector in the district. Provide public facilities (fasum) that can be used as relocation sites for street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo. This has led to limitations, delays and mismatches in the provision of strategic, safe and comfortable facilities for street vendors there.
- b. Lack of incentives provided by the Sidoarjo district government to street vendors, communities and other stakeholders in formulating and implementing the program. implementing the policy of structuring and controlling street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo. This causes discord, disharmony and dissatisfaction between the various parties involved.

One public policy that requires sufficient and efficient resources is the policy of controlling and structuring street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo, including resources in the form of incentives. Edward III's theory states that appropriate and effective incentives can have an impact on the success of policy implementation. However, in practice there are several problems related to incentives in implementing the policy such as the lack of incentives provided by the Sidoarjo Regency government and related parties. Therefore, some corrective actions are needed and additional incentives given by the Sidoarjo Regency government such as providing incentives in the form of awards, assistance,

facilities, relief, convenience, benefits, protection, recognition, participation, and others in accordance with the interests and expectations of various parties.

3.4 Bureaucratic Structure

Bureaucratic structure is the arrangement, function, or relationship between organizational units involved in policy implementation. Bureaucratic structure includes aspects such as division of authority, relationships between organizational units, work procedures, operational standards, and monitoring mechanisms. The bureaucratic structure is not efficient and effective in managing and supervising the implementation process. The government does not have a clear and unified organization in dealing with street vendor issues resulting in overlapping, shifting responsibilities, and lack of coordination between various related agencies such as the Industry and Trade Office, Satpol PP, Environment Office, Transportation Office, and so on.

In the context of local government policies on structuring and controlling street vendors (PKL) in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo. The bureaucratic structure of the policy actors determines the effectiveness of the policy for the welfare of street vendors and the community. Actors The policy actors in this case include the local government, related agencies, law enforcement officials, street vendors, and the surrounding community. Each policy actor has a different bureaucratic structure that can affect the implementation process and 16 results. A good bureaucratic structure must fulfill three indicators, namely integration, order, and openness. According to Edward III, there are 2 aspects contained in the bureaucratic structure, namely: standard operating procedures and fragmentation. In this research, the author found that the bureaucratic structure in the sector of structuring and controlling street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo is still inefficient. This can be seen from several things such as:

3.4.1 Standart Operating Procedure

SOPs or standard operating procedures are one of the important resources when implementing public policies. According to Edward III's theory, adequate and efficient SOPs can influence the success of policy implementation. Adequate SOPs mean having clear and firm criteria, steps, and mechanisms in implementing policies. An efficient SOP means that it has the ability to reduce time, costs, and errors in the policy implementation process.

From the results of the author's research, it can be seen that the SOP applied by Satpol PP in controlling street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo has not met the criteria of adequate and efficient according to Edward III's theory. The SOP implemented by Satpol PP still has several shortcomings such as:

- a. Lack of clear and firm criteria in determining the location, time, and target of PKL control. This has led to inconsistencies and inconsistencies in the implementation of their inequality in the implementation of PKL control.

- b. Lack of systematic and structured steps in controlling PKL. This causes chaos and conflict between Satpol PP, street vendors, and the surrounding community. As a result of these shortcomings, the SOP applied by Satpol PP cannot reduce time, costs, and errors in the policy implementation process. The SOP applied by Satpol PP also cannot increase the success of policy implementation. This can be seen from the fact that street vendors who should have been disciplined still return to sell in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo. PKL in the same place that has been previously issued. PKL also still put up resistance and rejection of the order carried out by Satpol PP. PKL also still feel dissatisfied and do not get a solution to the policies implemented by the local government.

3.4.2 Fragmentation

Fragmentation is one of the important resources in public policy implementation. According to Edward III's theory, low and coordinated fragmentation can affect the success of policy implementation. Low fragmentation means having little or no spread of responsibility for a policy to several different agencies. Coordinated fragmentation means having the ability to harmonize, unify, and integrate the various interests, powers, and resources involved in policy implementation.

There is a lack of clarity or order in the division, coordination, or integration of tasks and responsibilities between the organizational units involved in policy implementation. Some policy implementers experience confusion, overlap, or contradictions in carrying out their duties and responsibilities due to the absence of a clear division, coordination, or integration of duties and responsibilities between organizational units involved in policy implementation.

Clear and regular guidelines, mechanisms, or standards. There is a mismatch or inflexibility in adjusting, changing, or developing the organizational units involved in policy implementation. Some policy implementers experience difficulties, delays, or lags in adjusting, changing, or developing their organizational units due to the absence of appropriate and flexible authorities, policies, or resources.

So, from the results of this exposure it can be concluded that fragmentation causes several problems that arise in the implementation of public policies in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo. This can certainly result in confusion, overlap, contradictions, difficulties, delays and lags for existing policy implementers. Therefore, fragmentation is an obstacle that must be overcome so that public policy implementation can run effectively, efficiently and accountably.

4. Conclusion

4.1 Communication

Sidoarjo district, East Java, boasts a strong economy, particularly in the manufacturing sector. In addition to the formal sector, street vendors play an important role in the local economy, although they present environmental challenges in busy areas such as Gading Fajar. Gading Fajar, not originally a destination for street vendors, has become a popular nightspot with a variety of food and entertainment.

However, the presence of street vendors has created problems with spatial planning, cleanliness and a negative impact on the aesthetics of the city. The Sidoarjo district government has responded with various policies, including Local Regulation No. 10/2013 that regulates public order. Facing the problem of street vendors in Gading Fajar, Local Regulation No. 3 of 2013 on the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors was also issued, with the collaboration of the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP).

The research states that the implementation of the PKL arrangement policy in Gading Fajar has gone well in terms of communication, human resources, budget, and authority. However, constraints such as land availability and lack of awareness of PKL remain a challenge. Other constraints, such as the lack of socialization, limited human resources, lack of coordination, and groups of people who take advantage of the situation, become obstacles. The government is trying to find a solution by involving Satpol PP in the crackdown. Sidoarjo Regency has complex dynamics that require better coordination, adequate resource allocation and effective measures to address issues related to street vendors in Gading Fajar

4.2 Resources

Sidoarjo Regency has a strong economy, dominated by the manufacturing sector 18 which contributed 50.02% in 2022. In addition to the formal sector, the informal sector, such as street vendors, also plays a significant role in the local economy. Although street vendors contribute positively to the economy and absorb labor, their presence in areas such as Gading Fajar creates problems related to spatial planning, environmental cleanliness and the aesthetic impact of the city. The Sidoarjo district government responded to these problems by issuing policies, such as Local Regulation No. 10/2013, to organize street vendors in an orderly and proper manner.

Gading Fajar, originally not a destination for street vendors, has become a famous hotspot with various facilities. However, problems arise as more and more street vendors trade in the area, influenced by people's consumptive behavior. The government's efforts in dealing with the problem of street vendors involved the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) and issued Regional Regulation No. 3/2013 on the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors. Although policy implementation has been done well in terms of communication, human resources, budget, and authority, there are still obstacles, such as the lack of permanent places for street vendors in Gading Fajar and land availability issues.

It was found that policy socialization is less intensive due to the lack of budget, human resources that are not proportional to the number of street vendors, lack of coordination, and the existence of groups of people who take advantage of the situation. All of these become obstacles in the implementation of the PKL arrangement policy. Therefore, further efforts are needed to improve coordination, resource allocation, and the effectiveness of measures handling the growing problem of street vendors in Gading Fajar, Sidoarjo.

4.3 Disposition

The disposition or attitude of implementers towards the arrangement of street vendors in Sidoarjo Regency, especially in Gading Fajar, involves the government's commitment in responding to the problem. There are real efforts to overcome the negative impacts of street vendors, especially related to spatial planning, environmental cleanliness and city aesthetics. The Sidoarjo district government issued policies, such as Local Regulation No. 10 of 2013 and Local Regulation No. 3 of 2013, to organize and empower street vendors. Positive dispositions can be seen in collaborative efforts with the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) as part of the strategy to control and organize them.

Despite the commitment, there are several obstacles faced by implementers, including the lack of budget for policy socialization, limited human resources, lack of coordination, and the existence of groups of people who take advantage of the situation for personal gain. Although socialization has been carried out, the intensity and consistency in policy implementation are less than optimal, which can hinder its effectiveness. The influence of people's consumptive behavior is also a factor in the rampant presence of street vendors in locations such as Gading Fajar, even though it was not originally a destination for street vendor trade. In responding to the growing problems related to street vendors, improvements in resource management, increased intensity of socialization, and better coordination between related agencies are needed. The government also needs to consider adequate budget allocation to ensure the effectiveness of policy implementation and address any problems that arise in the long term.

4.4 Bureaucratic Structure

First, the Sidoarjo district government has a strong commitment to addressing the issue of street vendors. The issuance of local regulations, such as Local Regulation No. 10 of 2013 and Sidoarjo District Regulation No. 3 of 2013, provide a legal basis that shows the government's determination in formulating order related to street vendors.

Second, the role of the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) has a major impact on the efforts to control and organize street vendors in Gading Fajar. Satpol PP functions as a mediator between the government and the street vendors, while carrying out the task of enforcing local regulations and public order policies.

Third, the implementation of the PKL arrangement policy in Gading Fajar shows a number of successes, such as effective communication, availability of human resources, adequate budget allocation, and granting authority. However, obstacles, such as the absence of permanent places for street vendors, need further attention.

Fourth, obstacles in implementation include the lack of budget for socialization, lack of human resources, lack of coordination between agencies, and the existence of groups of people who take advantage of the situation for personal gain.

Fifth, the role of the community and consumptive behavior, especially related to the popularity of Gading Fajar as a culinary tourist spot, has a significant impact on the growth of the number of street vendors in the area, which can lead to congestion problems and other impacts.

Sixth, the bureaucratic approach in this study, using Edward's theory that considers variables such as communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure, shows the success of policy implementation so far, although there is still room for improvement.

From Communication between government and street vendors proved important in the implementation of this policy. However, there are communication barriers that are one of the problems in policy implementation. Resources are also an important factor, but limited resources such as land are an obstacle. The disposition or attitude of the government and street vendors towards this policy varies, and some street vendors still show a negative attitude by continuing to sell on the side of the road. The government's bureaucratic structure also affects the implementation of this policy, but there are still obstacles in the structure. Thus, although the local government has tried to implement a policy of structuring and controlling street vendors in Gading Fajar Sidoarjo, there are still several problems that need to be addressed to improve the effectiveness of the implementation of this policy. this also cannot be separated from the role of the community and also the street vendors who must understand and be literate about the regulations that apply in the area.

4.5 Suggestion

The Acknowledgement addresses appreciation to party/ program/ benefactor that funds or helps research and report writing. This part may also include data availability statement and author contribution statement. It should be typed in 9-point Times.

1. Intensification of Policy Socialization/Education:
 - a. Increase the intensity of policy socialization/education to street vendors in a more structured and consistent manner.
 - b. Adjust the timing of socialization/education to be more accessible to street vendors, and consider the use of various media to reach the audience which is broader.
2. Budget Increase:
 - a. Encourage an increase in the budget for socialization activities to ensure that policy messages are effectively conveyed.
 - b. Provide adequate budget allocation to resolve constraints, such as the construction of permanent places for street vendors.
3. Human Resource Management (HRM):
 - a. Increase the number of personnel involved in policy enforcement, especially the Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja (Satpol PP), to increase the effectiveness of the crackdown and structuring.
 - b. Conduct regular training for relevant human resources to ensure that the handling of street vendor cases can be carried out professionally and efficiently.
4. Improved Inter-Agency Coordination:

- a. Strengthen coordination between relevant agencies, such as the Industry and Trade Office, Satpol PP, and village authorities, to create better synergy.
 - b. Establish clear and consistent procedures in policy implementation, reducing the risk of sterilized areas being reoccupied by street vendors.
5. Handling of Unscrupulous Groups:
 - a. Identify and take firm action against groups of individuals who take advantage of the situation for personal gain, including taking legal action if necessary.
 - b. Establish a stricter monitoring system to prevent the harmful practices of illegal fees and thuggery.
6. Potential Trading Place Study:
 - a. Conduct a study of potential trading places for street vendors that can provide positive sustainability.
 - b. Seeking sustainable solutions, such as strategic and supportive locations growth of street vendors without harming public order.
7. Encourage them to join a forum or association of street vendors

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