

# **Innovative and Collaborative Governance in The Implementation of Regulation No. 84 of 2017 Sidoarjo**

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## **Abstract**

This research aims to analyze the implementation of Sidoarjo Regency Regent Regulation No. 84 of 2017 on Structuring and Empowerment of Street Vendors based on Innovative and Collaborative Governance theory. The method used in this research is a qualitative method using empirical studies from previous research and regulations related to the Structuring and Empowerment of Street Vendors. Collaborative governance has four stages in the process, namely assessment, initiation, deliberation and implementation. The results of this study show that the Cooperative and Micro Enterprises Office of Sidoarjo Regency has implemented Innovative and Collaborative governance. This is evidenced by the structuring and empowerment of street vendors through how to move Street Vendors to a more viable selling location is one of the breakthroughs of the Sidoarjo Regency Cooperative and SMEs Office. This breakthrough is considered very appropriate to solve the problem of street vendors who sell in the Kludan Sidoarjo tourist market area which in the buying and selling process interferes with the interests of pedestrians on the sidewalk. Then with the new selling place street vendors will be more centralized and can increase their sales.

## **Keywords:**

innovative; collaborative; SMEs

## **Introduction**

According to Law No. 20 of 2008 on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), it mentions that MSMEs are small companies owned and managed by a person or owned by a small group of people with a certain amount of wealth and income. Micro-business itself is defined as a household business because most of its activities are done at home, using traditional or simple technology, employing family members in the home and oriented to the local market. Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are one of the main supports of the economy, and the existence of MSMEs can help create new jobs and increase state foreign exchange through the taxation of business entities. Article 33 (4) of the 1945 Constitution affirms that small, medium, and micro businesses are part of the national economy, independent, and have great potential to improve the welfare of the community. Various efforts have been made by the government to increase the number of small, medium and micro businesses in each region. The government needs to play a role in providing incentives for business actors in accordance with applicable provisions.

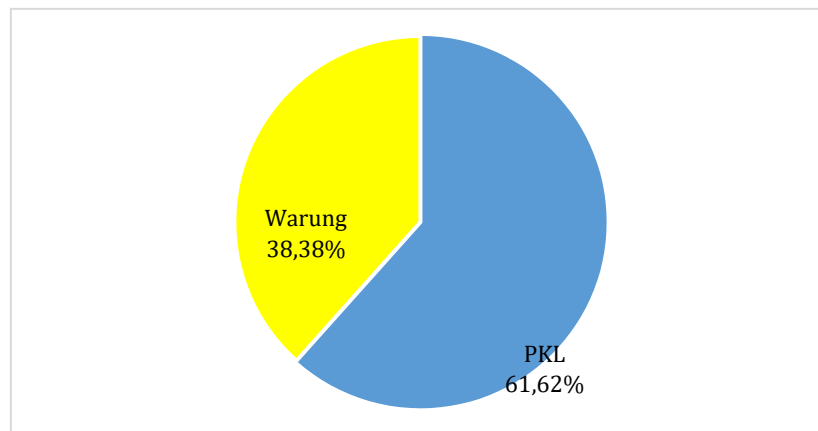
Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) play an important strategic role in national economic development. There are three main reasons for this: First, micro-businesses tend to perform better in generating productive labor. Second, they often increase productivity through investment and actively keep up with technological changes. Third, they are considered to have an advantage of flexibility over large companies. Bank Indonesia expects economic growth and inflation rate in 2020 of 4.2-4.6% (Departemen Kebijakan Ekonomi dan Moneter 2021). But in fact, the pace of economic growth and the rate of inflation in 2020 decreased. On the supply and demand side, one of the strategic sectors of the national economy, namely MSMEs, experienced obstacles in business activities. According to data from OECD (2020) and Febrantara (2020), in terms of supply, due to the implementation of large-scale social restrictions (PSBB), small, medium-sized businesses face employment problems. While on the demand side, the demand for goods and services is reduced, causing liquidity difficulties for business actors. Not to mention other problems such as the implementation of MSMEs experienced by Street Vendors.

Street Vendors are one of those included in Small and Medium Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) where the mention of Street Vendors is because the trader trades in a road-owned area (DMJ)/sidewalk intended for pedestrians (pedestrians). Most people choose to work as

Street Vendors because of their small capital. The existence of Street Vendors is a problem that often makes it difficult for the government because the area that should be used by pedestrians' switches functions into a place of trade. In addition, there are other problems such as lack of environmental hygiene, congestion on the road, and other problems.

Sidoarjo Regency is one of the regencies in East Java dubbed by the city of MSMEs, where the Cooperative and Micro Business Office of Sidoarjo Regency noted that Sidoarjo has 206,745 types of MSMEs spread across 18 sub-districts (Republika Jatim, 2020). Of course, Sidoarjo Regency also has many street vendors who trade on the roadside that there is a center of crowds, traditional markets, tourist markets, squares, and other places. One of them is in Tanggulangin District, Kludan tourist market area, this market is a crowded market visited by local people in Sidoarjo and outside the area because it sells local products such as bags, suitcases, and other crafts at affordable prices. No wonder many visit Kludan tourist market to hunt for bags and cheap suitcases. The existence of the market provides opportunities for the surrounding community to make a business along the road around Kludan tourist market. From some of the previous problems, the Sidoarjo Regency Cooperative Office conducted business area mapping activities for Street Vendors in Tanggulangin District of Sidoarjo Regency with the target of Street Vendors in Kludan tourist market area which includes two villages namely Kludan village and Kedensari to create a special area of Street Vendors so that street vendors in the area have new trading places and can reduce problems due to Street Vendors. This policy is based on the Regent's Regulation (PERBUP) of Sidoarjo Regency Number 84 of 2017 concerning the Structuring and Empowerment of Street Vendors. From the results of the mapping there are street vendors and warung whose numbers will be explained in the following diagram:

**Figure 1.**  
**Number of street vendor and warung**



Based on the picture above it is known that there are 61.62% or a number of 61 street vendor businesses and 38 other business units in the form of stalls with a percentage of 38.38%. A total of 37 street vendors and 30 of this trade around along JL. Raya Kludan – Jl. Raya Wates. While 24 street vendors and 8 other stalls are in the vicinity of the settlement. Based on the above problems, this research will discuss innovative government and collaborative governance in the implementation of Sidoarjo Regency Regent Regulation No. 84 of 2017 concerning the Structuring and Empowerment of Street Vendors (Study on Street Vendors in Kludan Sidoarjo Tourist Market).

## **Literature Review**

### **Collaborative Governance**

According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary, collaboration is a cooperative relationship between agencies or tools that were once unable to connect instantly. According to Marshal, (1995) in his book entitled *Transforming the Way We Work: The Power of The Collaborative Work Place* collaboration is a collaboration in achieving consensus, and breakthrough between actors who collaborate. According to Abdulsyani, (1994) collaboration is a social activity that helps each other and understands each other in order to achieve common goals. Collaboration is a social activity that helps each other in achieving consensus, ownership, and coherence that results in trust, integrity, and breakthroughs between actors in achieving common goals.

In the process of collaboration there is usually a division of tasks that can make it easier for the actors involved to work together. From this task-sharing process, there will be trust, and this trust value that leads to the success of a collaboration. Collaboration is used by the government in the framework of the implementation of public policy and public services in which there are governing activities that can optimize public problems with the presence of actors and interactions between actors involved. Furthermore, the term collaboration in the public sector is called collaborative governance. Ansell & Gash, (2007) defines collaborative governance as a form of government rules in order to create or implement public policies involving more than one actor and there are non-governmental stakeholders in regulating public programs or assets. Collaborative governance is a multi-organizational arrangement in the process of running and facilitating something that cannot be solved by one organization alone. Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh define collaborative governance as a process aimed at implementing public goals involving communities outside government actors, public bodies at every level of government, and the private sector in which there is a process of public management and public decision-making.

So, it can be drawn to the conclusion that collaborative governance is a process of public management and public policy making in order to implement public policy in which there is a multi-organizational arrangement, actors outside the government, public bodies at every level, and the private sector to regulate public programs or assets that cannot be solved alone by the government. Based on the above definition, Ansell & Gash, (2007) has 6 criteria in collaborative governance: (1) Initiator of collaboration forum is the government, (2) The existence of non-governmental factors as actors in collaborative governance, (3) Faithful participants can propose opinions that eventually become a joint decision, so that the decision does not only come from the government, (4) Forum in collaborative governance is formally implemented and collective decisions, (5) Decisions based on consensus are the purpose of collaborative governance forums, and (6) Collaboration focuses on public policy or public policy management.

### **Innovative Government**

The government (public sector) is currently facing a wide range of challenges. While the expectations and demands of citizens (public) to the government (public sector) always increase. On the other hand, if there is something new that can be implemented by others, it

will be the legitimacy of the citizens that their own government is also able to do even better. If such public expectations are not met, then the level of trust in public institutions will decrease. Whereas governments operating around the world are generally faced with several obstacles such as finance, politics, law etc. Rarely can a government easily solve or find a solution to a problem.

The government is required to be more effective and more productive in using the resources at their disposal. In order for effectiveness and productivity to increase, it takes a change in the way things are done/ done. Another challenge for governments is that they can't act alone. Many problems require active participation from citizens if there is to be progress in solving them. For some reason, the public sector is faced with the need to do things differently. That is, do new things and stop the old, think things in new ways and stop thinking in old ways, and organize and cooperate with others in different ways. This is called innovation.

## **Previous Research**

Based on the previous background there are several studies that discuss Innovative Government and Collaborative Governance in the Implementation of East Java Regional Regulation No. 84 of 2017 on Structuring and Empowerment of Street Vendors. Here's an explanation of some of these studies.

The research from Rosyadi et al., (2021) aims to analyze the barriers in public policy faced by SMEs in the creative economy at the local level. This research uses qualitative case study methods and informants are selected with purposive sampling techniques. The researchers collected data through interviews with 15 informants. The informants include local government officials, SMEs and economic activists. The data is analyzed using thematic analysis in qualitative methods. This research shows that the development of SMEs in the creative economy is constrained by the mindset and administrative behavior of local stakeholders who tend to be normative, routine-minded and inflexible. Thus, the administrative capacity of local governments in the creative economy sector has not shown significant support for efforts to improve the competitiveness of the creative economy at the regional level.

Furthermore, research from Pulka et al., (2021) that discusses the moderate influence of the external environment on the relationship between entrepreneurial competence, entrepreneurial orientation, entrepreneurial network, government business support, and MSME performance. The goal of this research is achieved using resource-based display and dynamic capability theory. The results of this study showed that Entrepreneurial Competencies (EC), Entrepreneurial Orientation (EO), and Government Business Support (GBS) directly affect the performance of MSMEs. Surprisingly, the performance of SMEs is not affected by the Entrepreneurial Network (EN). Similarly, the External Environment (EE) significantly moderates the relationship between EC, GBS, and SMEs performance. In contrast, EE has no moderate influence on the relationship between EO, EN and MSME performance.

Research from Gyamerah et al., (2021) discusses whether small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in East Africa benefit from the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), and how the latter affects internationalization first. This study uses qualitative methods by interviewing 26 respondents from SMEs managers / owners engaged in international activities in "Belt and Road" countries. Samples were selected from four East African countries across three industries. The theoretical framework emerges from the ground analysis of major data theories. The results of this study show that BRI as a formal institutional force produces direct or indirect influence on the

internationalization of SMEs. Three main driving forces, namely partnerships, special services and innovative support the internationalization of SMEs. In addition, sectoral analysis of similarities and differences in response revealed no remarkable differences in drivers and the impact of BRI on SMEs in all three industries investigated.

Research from Flynn & Davis, (2016) aims to examine the relationship between companies' experience of small and medium-sized business-friendly policies (SMEs and their participation and success in public procurement. The study used tender frequency variables, success rates in public contract competitions and commercial orientation towards the public sector. It provided survey data from 2,755 SME respondents. The results of this study show that this SME-friendly policy was found to be significant in explaining the success rate and commercial orientation towards the public sector marketplace. This is not significant in explaining the frequency of tenders.

Research from Nicholas & Fruhmann, (2014) will consider the reasons and effectiveness of SMEs support policies in the awarding of procurement contracts for goods and communities. One group of economic justifications for MSME policies stems from the idea that awarding procurement contracts to SMEs encourages innovation, entrepreneurship and so on contributes to job creation, economic growth and can support local and regional development for the benefit of the wider community. The relationship between SMEs, innovation and economic growth is often assumed in the policy making of contract procurement of goods and the community. While some studies show higher growth rates in smaller companies than larger ones, others show, conversely, that many micro and small businesses, and especially informal businesses, are not actively trying to grow. This research will assess how effective MSME policies are, and question the extent to which they are properly evaluated.

The research conducted by Natasya & Hardiningsih, (2021) aims to analyze the impact of social assistance, tax incentives and the expansion of working capital on the development of small, medium and micro businesses during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research was conducted on small and medium-sized businesses in West Semarang and Central Semarang. The population in this study were small, medium and micro business participants who used tax incentives and got bansos in West Semarang and Central Semarang. Purpose sampling is used to obtain a sample of 269 small and medium-sized businesses, in the period April to October 2020 using the library study method to obtain data on the waiting of 56 tasks every week. Analytical techniques use multi-matched linear regression to test research hypotheses. The results showed

that during the Covid-19 pandemic the distribution of social assistance, tax incentives and the expansion of working capital will affect the development of small and medium-sized businesses. This research is based on tests conducted through industry attraction theory methods. The results of this study can provide more information to the government to develop ambitious plans for economic protection and recovery plans for SMEs affected by Covid-19, as well as to evaluate modern MSME business models while maintaining health agreements. Small business strategy, medium and micro businesses.

Research from Dengah et al., (2017) discusses the evaluation of street vendors in Manado City. Street vendors in the city of Manado is an unresolved problem. In its application in the field of street vendors' policy, there are still many obstacles, namely the non-compliance of street vendors to the rules and their less effective implementation. This makes the limit of the policy of street vendors not in accordance with the expected and does not have a positive impact on the community. The study used Badjuri and Yuwono's theory on aspects of input, process, output and outcome. This research method uses qualitative descriptive by observing, interviewing and collecting data through documents and data analysis techniques using data reduction, data presentation and data verification. The results of this study show that the supporting resources (inputs) of the street vendor's policy are adequate but, in its application (process) in the field of attitude from Satpol PP officials not in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No 54 of 2011 concerning operational standards of procedures of the Pamong Praja Police Unit and often the officers ask for distribution to street vendors in order to sell in the city center. The results (output) of this street vendor control policy makes street vendors feel not benefited by the city government and the community does not feel the positive impact of this street vendor control policy. The effectiveness of this policy needs to be improved on the values contained in this policy.

Research from Sururi, (2016) aims to analyze public policy innovation in conceptual and empirical perspectives accompanied by various examples of innovative public policy-based implementation from various regions. Public policy innovation as an inevitability in principle and substantively will provide reinforcement in responding to and resolving the problems of public policy that take place in the community. The method used in this study is a qualitative approach. The technique conducted by researchers is a survey of academic literature in the field of public policy science to obtain concepts relevant to the study of public policy innovation. While data collection is done through the search of various sources both from government documents and

mass media coverage, print and electronic as data sekunder which is then processed and described in narrative form in accordance with data needs. The result of this research is the existence of public policy innovation efforts that have the dimensions of novelty and usefulness so that it is expected to have an impact on more concrete efforts and build sustainable community participation. Innovation is applied not only to the evaluation of public policy but is applied from the beginning of public policy planning, implementation and evaluation of public policy.

Research from Mirnasari, (2013) describes the innovation of public service UPTD terminal Purabaya-Bungurasih. The results of this study show that public service innovation of UPTD Purabaya-Bungurasih terminal has advantages and disadvantages. The first is leadership with a clear vision, where leadership support is change management, and only through strong leadership support can organizational and cultural issues be addressed. Organizational and cultural challenges are often harder to solve than technical challenges. Second, the preparation of human resources, where human resources are the main content of the sustainability of public service innovation. Because, currently human resources are still the main demands of the government in providing community service. Innovation of UPTD Terminal Purabaya is also inseparable from the existence of human resources. Innovations that are ongoing or that will be carried out must have considerations regarding the condition of available human resources.

Research from Endah, (2019) the implementation of street vendors by Satpol PP in Cihideung District of Tasikmalaya City. The motivation of this research is the existence of street vendors who do not understand the rules of a beautiful city, allowing street vendors to freely regulate their merchandise. This research is qualitative. Data collection technique is literature research. Conduct field research through observation and interviews. The data is from Satpol PP, Tasikmalaya City Police Chief and street vendor in Cihideung District.

The results of this study showed that overall, the regulation of street vendors by the *pamong praja* police apparatus was in line with expectations. This is seen from the low understanding of the community towards the implementation of street vendors in a friendly manner, because it aims to improve community partnership and order in accordance with the rules of transaction of the Kh Zaenal Mustofa Road Area. Obstacles that arise, such as the lack of socialization in the implementation of the order, the lack of foster places provided by the local government, and the vagueness of information provided to the government, which leads to the issue of regional peace and order in Tasikmalaya City, No. 11, 2007 regulations lack understanding of vendors. Data collection efforts to guide street vendors, cooperate and provide

information leaflets about sales regulations and rules, so that street vendors do not violate tasikmalaya city regional regulation no. 11 2007 on peace and public order.

## **Methods**

From the discussion that has been presented before, the method used in this study is a qualitative method whose findings are not obtained from statistical procedures. This research method was obtained because of a complex, dynamic, and meaningful social reality. This study describes a phenomenon that occurs fundamentally by adding several research procedures that contain descriptive data by reviewing a case that is at the core of the problem. This research also relies on human development as an important instrument in solving research cases (Abdullah and Saebani 2014).

This study emphasizes the results of data obtained from the field and written from observations and observations from oral or behavioral, people from phenomena that occur, in the form of words, images, and not in the form of numbers, where this phenomenon is also more analysis to the subjective aspects of the behavior it examines (Moleong 1989). Literary and empirical methods are classified as literature methods (Sukardi 2003). This research is descriptive, which according to Creswell & Creswell, (2018) is a research method that seeks to explore and understand the meaning that by a number of individuals or groups of people are considered to be derived from social or humanitarian problems. Neuman, (2014) further explained, explaining the purpose of descriptive research as follows:

1. Provide an accurate and detailed picture,
2. Find new data that contradicts old data that has been found before,
3. Create categorization or clarification of the type,
4. Describes a series of steps or stages,
5. Documenting the process or mechanism of causation, and
6. Provide a report on the background or context of the situation.

## **Results and Discussion**

The analysis of discussion in this study will explain about Innovative Government and Collaborative Governance in the Implementation of Sidoarjo Regency Regent Regulation No.84 of 2017 on Structuring and Empowerment of Street Vendors (Study on Street Vendors in Kludan Sidoarjo Tourist Market).

## **Innovative Government Cycle**

Innovative government has a cycle in realizing innovation in the public sector, namely as follows. The cycle phase of problem identification, idea discovery, and drafting proposals has laid the groundwork for the study of the project implementation of the "Realizing Innovation in the Public Sector". The government (public sector) has carried out a wide range of projects, including innovation projects over the centuries. But realizing innovation in the public sector is a job that is never easy.

The current economic and political conditions of the world are quite complicated and changing rapidly. Society is in the midst of an extraordinary transformation that tests existing systems and sees how the world works and is managed. Technology is evolving, globalism is accelerating, inequality is growing, demographics are shifting, and climate change is becoming increasingly uncertain, etc., not only disrupting the status quo, but also changing existing prejudices and creating an unknown future.

The government is under enormous pressure over all the problems: the scale of the massive change, the magnitude of the accompanying transformation, the uncertainty of the future, there is clearly no retreat. Complexity is the main picture of a policy's problems. Barriers tend not to be ready to handle the complexity of problems, so it takes a strong will between countries and individuals to overcome various problems by implementing projects that can make real change. The government needs to embed a new way by implementing innovation projects even with major challenges.

Empirically, policy innovation based on process emphasizes the quality of work processes both externally and internally to make it simpler and more efficient. Empowerment of micro, small and medium enterprises by moving Street Vendors to more viable sales locations is one of the breakthroughs of the Sidoarjo District Cooperative and Micro Enterprises Office. This breakthrough is considered very appropriate to solve the problem of street vendors who sell in the Kludan Sidoarjo tourist market area which in the buying and selling process interferes with the interests of pedestrians on the sidewalk. Then with the new selling place street vendors will be more centralized and can increase their sales.

## **Relatedness of Implementation with Collaborative Governance**

Collaborative governance according to Morse and Stephens (2012) has four stages in the process, namely assessment, initiation, deliberation and implementation. This theory combines several new collaborative governance theories. In the collaborative governance stage according

to Morse and Stephens (2012) there is an implementation stage as a stage to find out how the collaboration process can run well. In this study also used the policy implementation theory model according to Lipsky, (2010) who is a public policy expert engaged in the bottom-up implementation model. There are three stages in the implementation process: relative autonomy from organizational authority, the difference between street-level bureaucrats and managers, and resources for resistance. This research combines the two theories as an analysis knife to see collaborative governance in the implementation of Sidoarjo Regency Regent Regulation No. 84 of 2017 on Structuring and Empowerment of Street Vendors (Study on Street Vendors in Kludan Sidoarjo Tourist Market). To facilitate understanding, the table is presented as follows:

**Table 1.**  
**Relatedness of Implementation with Collaborative Governance**

No	Policy Implementation	Collaborative Governance	The Role of Collaborative Governance
1	Relative autonomy of the organization's authority	<p>Assessment: This activity is done to identify at the beginning of the collaboration process, whether this collaboration is needed or not. At this stage the assessment is carried out by identifying actors, Cooperation History, constraints during Cooperation, and institutional identification.</p> <p>Initiation: once it is known that cooperation is needed the next step is to meet between stakeholders, form a working group, and design a work process. In carrying out the work whether street-level bureaucrats ever conduct discretion or not.</p> <p>Deliberation: After succeeding in building cooperation and commitment between stakeholders the next stage is deliberation done by means of deliberation and dialogue between stakeholders to create and explore several alternatives.</p> <p>Implementation: At this stage the collaboration process can be determined whether to be continued or ended if there is a problem that cannot be solved by building a governance structure.</p>	<p>Government Role: To Idealize, Record and Socialize MSME Empowerment Program through Street Vendors to be placed in a better place.</p> <p>Community Role: Accepting government decisions and participating in the socialization of SMEs empowerment programs.</p> <p>Private Role: participating in supporting and evaluating every policy of the government.</p>

No	Policy Implementation	Collaborative Governance	The Role of Collaborative Governance
2	Difference between street- level bureaucrats and managers	<p>Assessment: at this stage the community can see the need in implementing the SMEs Empowerment program. What role does each actor play?</p> <p>Initiation: This stage looks at how street-level bureaucrats build effective work with managers.</p> <p>Deliberation: a type of policy and deliberation focuses on communication built between street-level bureaucrats and managers.</p> <p>Implementation: This stage looks at how the division of labor between street-level bureaucrats and street-level bureaucrat managers with managers</p>	<p>The role of the Government: helping the community in the empowerment of SMEs by means of street vendors, then moving to a new place of sale with assistance from the cooperative service.</p> <p>The role of the community: participate in socializing SMEs empowerment programs to street vendors.</p> <p>Private Role: after knowing the type of policy to be implemented, then private parties who have expertise in the field of SMEs Empowerment programs can participate and play a role in helping the government and the community.</p>
3	Resources for resistance	<p>Assessment: This stage looks at what resources the actors involved have.</p> <p>Initiation: This stage looks at the stages of implementation of the SMEs Empowerment program.</p> <p>Deliberation: this stage looks at conflicts or problems that occur when running SMEs empowerment programs and how to overcome these conflicts/problems.</p> <p>Implementation: This stage looks at how monitoring and evaluation is carried out.</p>	<p>Socialization and collection of SMEs that include street vendors to be moved to their place of sale</p> <p>Role of the community: participate in the successful SMEs empowerment program.</p> <p>Private role: doing the stages of CSR that can support the running of the program.</p>

In the table above it is explained that in the application of collaborative government there are 4 stages in the process. Assessment, initiation, deliberation and implementation. In the four stages, the Cooperative and Micro Enterprises Office involves many groups, namely the community, Street Vendors, related government agencies and community leaders.

### **Implementation of Street Vendor Structuring and Empowerment Program**

Before implementing the SMEs Empowerment Policy by moving the selling place of Street Vendors in the Kludan Sidoarjo Market area. The Cooperative and Micro Business Office of Sidoarjo Regency conducted a survey to find out the needs desired by street vendors. The results of the survey showed that street vendors want, suitable locations, facilities with affordable rental prices, can develop businesses, adequate parking, and there are street vendors. Here's the explanation: (1) Appropriate location, based on respondents' opinions regarding expectations if facilitated by new trading places some respondents argue that the expectation if memorized new trading places are suitable locations, including strategic locations, crowded, comfortable, neat, and clean. And there are also those who hope the location is close to home or still in Kludan village or Kendensari village so that transportation to the trading location does not cost a lot of money and a long time. In addition, the trading location is free from flooding, roofed, has a bulkhead or distance between stalls one and the other, and can be made like *pujasera* so that there are many traders with table and chair facilities for visitors that have been provided. (2) Facilities with affordable rental prices, in addition to the location aspect respondents hope that if facilitated a new trading place then it can be provided facilities at affordable rental prices or even free. So that street vendors and stalls can feel at home to trade in a new place because of the facility. (3) Can develop the business, based on the opinion of respondents Some hope that if facilitated a new trading place then it can develop its business so that it is more advanced than previously done mapping. According to respondents, business development can be done by coaching traders and providing capital assistance to traders. Respondents hope not only to be moved to a new location but also given other assistance that can help develop the business. (4) The location there is adequate parking space, respondents hope if facilitated by new trading places then what needs to be considered is the location of available and adequate parking for both two-wheeled and four-wheeled vehicles, so that the public or buyers can be calm in shopping. (5) Forming a *paguyuban*, then another hope of respondents if facilitated by new trading places is to form a new trading place, the hope is that this association can coordinate street vendors and stall traders so as to realize common goals in this new trading place.

Taking into account various aspects and expectations of street vendors (street

vendors and stalls in the Tanggulangin bag center tourist area, the Sidoarjo District Cooperative and MicroBusiness Office considered choosing a location for mapping micro business areas in Tanggulangin Tourist Market Complex, in Kadensari Village. This location is quite strategic close to the highway and is in the Tanggulangin tourist market complex. Precisely this mapping plan in the Indonesian Competition Industrial Development Hall building owned by the Ministry of Industry, but this building is an asset owned by the Sidoarjo Regency government that is on loan until 2023, so it is possible to be used as a mapping place for micro-business areas after 2023.

Some previous explanations explained that the policy of structuring and empowering Street Vendors has conducted Innovative government and Collaborative governance. This is evidenced by the innovation of the government of the Sidoarjo District Cooperative and MicroEnterprises Office to move street vendors' sales to a more viable place. More importantly, this policy overcomes the problems of street vendors and sidewalk cleanliness that was previously used to sell by street vendors. The Sidoarjo Regency Cooperative and Micro Enterprises Office also collaborated with street vendors to find out the appropriate place for them to resell. In addition, the Cooperative and Micro Business Office of Sidoarjo Regency also needs to cooperate with other agencies to succeed the Structuring and Empowerment program of Street Vendors.

## **Conclusion**

Based on previous discussions, it can be concluded that the Cooperative and Micro Enterprises Office of Sidoarjo Regency has conducted Innovative government and Collaborative governance. This is evidenced by the structuring and empowerment of Street Vendors through how to move Street Vendors to a more viable selling location is one of the breakthroughs of the Sidoarjo Regency Cooperative and Micro Business Office. This breakthrough is considered very appropriate to solve the problem of street vendors who sell in the Kludan Sidoarjo tourist market area which in the buying and selling process interferes with the interests of pedestrians on the sidewalk. Then with the new selling place street vendors will be more centralized and can increase their sales. In addition, collaborative governance has four stages in the process, namely assessment, initiation, deliberation and implementation. Where the Cooperative and Micro Enterprises Office has a role to record,

socialize and collaborate with street vendors to find out the appropriate place for them to resell. In addition, the Sidoarjo Regency Cooperative and Micro Enterprises Office in collaborative governance involves the community, Street Vendors, government agencies and community leaders.

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