EVALUATION OF SPATIAL POLICY FOR STREET VENDORS AT THE BULAK FISH CENTER SURABAYA

Hambali[1], Subianto[2], Chomariah[3]

[1,2,3] *Hang Tuah University, UHT Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia*

ABSTRACT

Arrangements for street vendors are very important, this is because their existence often violates regulations and is not in place. This research is a type of descriptive research using qualitative methods. The research location is at the Bulak Fish Center (SIB) in the city of Surabaya. This research is based on the phenomenon of the Bulak Fish Center which is empty of traders and visitors. The purpose of this research is to find answers on how the policy of providing space for street vendors at SIB Surabaya has succeeded as expected. Data collection techniques were carried out by observation, interviews, and analyzing data contained in the archives and documentation of activities at SIB. The results of the study indicate that the expected benefits of the SIB development in Surabaya are still not effective. Still less efficient and less productive as expected and sometimes traders feel at a loss because the results are not in line with what is expected. So that the policy of providing space for street vendors at SIB Surabaya according to traders is still not right. The inhibiting factors are the lack of participation of the traders to occupy the booth, the lack of socialization, guidance, control, and law enforcement. easy access for traders as well as for prospective buyers/tourists who will go to SIB.

Keywords: *Collaboration, beach tourism, ecotourism, local wisdom.*

1. INTRODUCTION.

Rapid urban growth and not accompanied by adequate growth in job opportunities have resulted in cities facing a variety of very complicated social problems. (Alisjahbana, 2006). The flourishing of the informal economy sector in the city is the answer to this condition. The sea area owned by Surabaya is quite wide, which is 190.39 km, of course, it has high marine products and must be managed properly. One of the main focuses of the Surabaya City Government in the management of marine products is in terms of marketing and developing fishery infrastructure. The real realization that has been done is by establishing the Bulak Fish Center(Princess, 2016).

The Surabaya City Government continues to make arrangements for Street Vendors (PKL), this is because their existence often violates regulations and is not in place. Therefore, the Surabaya City Government itself refers to the Surabaya City Regional Regulation No. 9 of 2014 concerning Provision of Space for Street Vendors in Shopping Centers and Office Centers in the City of Surabaya, this regional regulation was made to regulate and provide guidance for street vendors, so that street vendors no longer disturb the order and beauty of the city of Surabaya.

The establishment or construction of the Bulak Fish Center project in Kenjeran Surabaya, in general, is not only limited to wanting to improve the standard of living of the local community but the development project is also used as a means to organize the city so that the Surabaya city layout becomes more neat, beautiful and beautiful in the Kenjeran Beach area. by making it a trading space for street vendors.

As time goes on after the project development is completed, of course, various obstacles or problems will be encountered in implementing the policy. From various information obtained from the field, at first, the stalls in the Bulak Fish Center were not filled with much. Given that a total of 212 kiosks are provided free of charge, of course, if they are not managed properly, they will not benefit from the project development itself. There are several indications of problems behind the quiet condition of the Bulak Fish Center, including the fear of traders if their merchandise does not sell, so this has an impact on the income of traders who will decrease drastically if they still survive to sell at the Bulak Fish Center.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1 Public Policy

Definition of Public Policy according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary in(Tahir, 2015) Policy is explained as a series of concepts and principles that form the outline and basis of plans in implementing work, leadership, and ways of acting (about orders, organization, and so on).

And according to Mustopadidjaja (Tahir, 2015)explained that the term policy is commonly used concerning government levels or activities, as well as state behavior in general. And these policies are outlined in various forms of regulations. Public Policy is a legal product obtained through a process of administrative, scientific, and political activities or actions made by policymakers and related policymakers. A public policy has the aim of regulating, managing, and solving a particular public problem for the common good(Mulyadi, 2016).

Public Policy According to Dye (Tahir, 2015)is whatever the government chooses to do or not to do. Furthermore, Dye said, if the government chooses to do something, it must have a purpose and state policies must cover all government actions, not merely the wishes of the government or its officials.

According to Islam in(Islam, 2016)Public policy is "a series of actions that are determined and implemented or not carried out by the government that has a goal or is oriented towards certain goals for the benefit of the whole community". Policymaking is an action that is determined and implemented by the government and is oriented towards achieving goals for the benefit of the community.

WI Jenkins defines public policy as a series of interrelated decisions taken by a political actor or group of actors, regarding the goals that have been chosen and the ways to achieve them in a situation. Those decisions, in principle, are still within the limits of the powers of these actors (Wahab, 2017).

Therefore, as described by Hogwood and Gunn in (Wahab, 2017), that: "Public policy carries a risk of failure. Policy failures can be categorized into two, namely non-implementation and unsuccessful implementation. Policies that have a risk of failure are caused by several factors, including poor implementation (bad execution), the policies themselves are bad (bad policy), and policies that have bad luck (bad luck).

Policy Evaluation by William N. Dunn (Dunn, 2013), can be equated with appraisal, rating, and assessment. Evaluation is concerned with the production of information about the value or benefits of policy outcomes. Evaluation provides valid and reliable information about policy performance, namely how far needs, values, and opportunities have been achieved through public action; evaluation contributes to the application of other policy analysis methods, including problem formulation and recommendations.

2.2 Policy Analysis

According to William N. Dunn in (Dunn, 2013) Evaluation has several main functions in policy analysis, namely:
a. Evaluation provides valid and reliable information about policy performance, namely how far needs, values , and opportunities have been achieved through public action.
b. Evaluation contributes to the clarification and critique of the values that underlie the selection of goals and targets. Values are clarified by defining and operating goals and targets. Values are also criticized by systematically asking the appropriateness of goals and targets concerning the problem at hand. In asking the appropriateness of goals and objectives, the analyst can examine alternative sources of value (eg, interest groups and civil servants, client groups) as well as their basis in various forms of rationality (technical, economic, legal, social, substantive).
c. Evaluation contributes to the application of other policy analysis methods, including problem formulation and recommendations. Information about the inadequacy of policy performance can contribute to the reformulation of a policy problem, for example, by showing that goals and targets need to be redefined. Evaluation can also contribute to the definition of new policy alternatives or policy revisions by showing that previously superior policy alternatives need to be removed and replaced with others.

As Dunn points out in(Dunn, 2013), the policy evaluation criteria include 6 (six) types as follows:
a. Effectiveness, concerning whether an alternative achieves the expected result (effect) or achieves the goal of taking the action. Effectiveness, which is closely related to technical rationality, is always measured by the unit of product or service or its monetary value.
b. Efficiency, concerning the amount of effort required to increase a certain level of effectiveness. Efficiency, which is synonymous with economic rationality, is the relationship between effectiveness and effort, the latter generally being measured by monetary costs.
c. Adequacy, relates to the extent to which a level of effectiveness satisfies the needs, values , or opportunities that give rise to the problem. The adequacy criterion

emphasizes the strong relationship between policy alternatives and expected outcomes.

d.   Similarity (*equity*) is closely related to legal and social rationality and refers to the distribution of outcomes and efforts between different groups in society. Smoothing-oriented policies are policies in which the consequences (e.g., units of service or monetary benefits) or effort (e.g. monetary costs) are equitably distributed. Policies designed to distribute income, educational opportunities, or public services are sometimes recommended based on equality criteria. The criterion of equality is closely related to competing conceptions of justice or fairness and to ethical conflicts around an adequate basis for distributing in society.

e.   Responsiveness (*responsiveness*) concerning the extent to which a policy can satisfy the needs, preferences, or values of certain groups of people. The responsiveness criterion is important because an analysis that satisfies all other criteria – effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity – still fails if it does not address the actual needs of the groups that should benefit from a policy.

f.   Accuracy (*appropriateness*) is a criterion of appropriateness closely related to substantive rationality because the question of policy appropriateness is not concerned with an individual set of criteria but two or more criteria together. Accuracy refers to the value or value of program objectives and the strength of the assumptions underlying these goals.

2.3   Public Policy Evaluation

According to Indiahono (Indiahono, 2009), Public policy evaluation is to assess the success/failure of policies based on predetermined indicators. Indicators for evaluating policies usually point to two aspects: process and outcome aspects. The policy evaluation design is then developed to ensure that the policy results in outputs and outcomes.

Other functions of Policy Evaluation according to Samudra et al in (Nugroho, 2004), Public Policy Evaluation has four functions, namely:

a.   Expansion. Through evaluation, the reality of program implementation can be photographed and generalizations can be made about environmental patterns between the various dimensions of reality that he observes. From this evaluation, the evaluator can identify problems, conditions, and actors that support the success or failure of the program.

b.   Obedience. Through evaluation, it can be seen whether the actions taken by the actors, both bureaucrats and other actors, are following the standards and procedures established by the policy.

c.   Audits. Through the evaluation, it can be known whether the outputs reach the policy target groups, or whether there are leaks or deviations.

d.   Accounting. Through evaluation, it can be seen what the socio-economic consequences of the policy are.

Purpose and Importance of Policy Evaluation, evaluation has several objectives which can be detailed as follows:

a.   Determine the level of performance of a policy. Through evaluation, it can be seen the degree of achievement of goals and objectives.

b.   Measuring the level of efficiency of a policy. With the evaluation can also be known how much the costs and benefits of a policy.

c.   Measuring the level of output (Outcome) of a policy. One of the purposes of evaluation is to measure the amount and quality of expenditure or output of the policy.

d.   Measuring the impact of a policy. At a further stage, evaluation is aimed at seeing the impact of a policy, both positive and negative impacts.

e.   To find out if there are deviations.

f.   As input for future policies.

The ultimate goal of the evaluation is to provide input for a better future policy process.

2.4   Process of Public Policy Analysis

According to Wahyuni (2013), The process of public policy analysis is a series of intellectual activities carried out in the process of political activities. The political activity is described as a policy-making process and is visualized as a series of interdependent and chronological stages, which include agenda setting, policy formulation, policy adoption, policy implementation, and policy assessment. Meanwhile, intellectual activities include problem formulation, forecasting, policy recommendations, monitoring, and policy evaluation.

3.   RESEARCH METHOD

3.1   Research Approach

This study uses a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. Sources of data used are primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques by observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis using the interactive model of(Miles & Huberman, 2009) includes three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and concluding.

In the focus of this research, the researcher will explain how this policy works as expected, the evaluation of the ideal policy

according to (Dunn, 2013) describes the policy evaluation criteria consisting of 6 types, namely:
a.   Effectiveness, have the desired results been achieved.
b.   Efficiency, how much effort is required to achieve the desired result.
c.   Adequacy, how far the achievement of the desired results has solved the problem.
d.   Equity, are the costs and benefits distributed evenly among different groups.
e.   Responsiveness (responsive-ness), do the policy outcomes satisfy the needs, preferences, or values of certain groups.
6.   Appropriate-ness, is the desired result/goal useful or valuable.

Location and site This research are located at the Bulak Fish Center in Kenjeran Surabaya. The research was conducted from September to December 2019.

Information subjects in research are people who provide the necessary information during the research process. Information subjects are those who know and have the various basic information needed in research or informants who know in-depth the problems being studied, including:
a.   Street vendors selling at the Bulak Fish Center (SIB) Kenjeran.
b.   Organizations that accommodate street vendors
c.   Surabaya City Agriculture Service.

3.2   Data Collection
The data collection technique used in this research is to use interviews. An interview or interview is a dialogue conducted by the interviewer (interviewer) to obtain information from the interviewee. In addition to questionnaires and interviews, primary data collection is also done employing observation or observation. From this observation, besides being written descriptively about the activities that occur, it is also recorded with a photo camera about the description of the condition of street vendors at the Bulak Kenjeran Fish Center, Surabaya.

Secondary data in this study is data obtained from other sources, for example by copying or quoting data in a ready-made form. Secondary data is obtained from references and documented information by the relevant agencies/agencies.

Miles and Huberman (2009) suggest that there are steps in data analysis are data reduction, data display, and concluding. The description of each step is as follows:
a.   Data reduction. Data reduction is defined as the process of selecting, focusing on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming 'rough' data that emerges from written records in the field. Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, categorizes, directs, discards unnecessary, and organizes data in such a way that conclusions can be drawn and verified.
b.   Data presentation. The presentation can be done in various types such as matrices, graphs, networks, and charts. They are all designed to combine organized information in a coherent form so that an analyst can see what is going on and determine whether to draw the right conclusions or to move on with the analysis according to the suggestions that the presentation suggests might be useful.
c.   Conclude and verify. The next analysis activity is concluding. From the outset of data collection, a qualitative analyst begins to search for the 'meaning' of things noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal pathways, and propositions

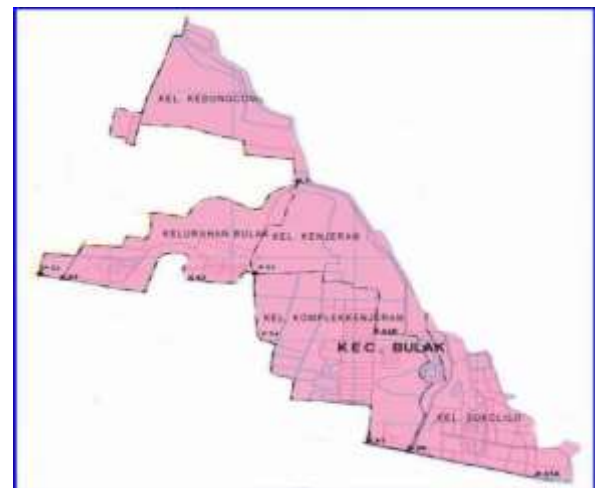## 4.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1   Population Data

Figure 1. Map of Bulak District Area

Based on the map above, it can be seen that the structure of the Bulak sub-district is the boundary of the east coast area in Surabaya, namely the Kenjeran coast. The east coast area (East Coast of Surabaya), is generally a muddy beach and is directly opposite the Madura Strait, the mainland area is mostly dominated by tourism activities, fishing settlements, fisheries, and mangrove forest ecosystems, while the waters are limited to capture fisheries activities and marine tourism activities. , sea mine and shooting practice zones. The population data in Bulak District, Surabaya City in terms of the number of men and women are as follows:

Table 1. Population Data of Bulak Subdistrict, Surabaya City by Gender

No.	Gender	Amount	Percent %
1	Man	22,154	49.70%
2	Woman	22,422	50.30%
Amount		**44,576**	**100%**

Source: Bulak District, Surabaya, 2019

Based on the data in table 1 above, it is known that the population in Bulak District is 44,576 residents with details as many as 49.70% of the population are male or male and 50.30% are female residents. The next data is population data in Bulak District based on Age, the data are as follows:

Table 2. Population Data of Bulak Subdistrict, Surabaya City Based on Population Age

No.	Population Age	Amount	Percent %
1	0 – 5 years	463	1.04%
2	6 – 10 years	2,785	6.25%
3	11 – 15 years	2,352	5.28%
4	16 – 20 years	5.438	12.20%
5	21 – 25 years	6.194	13.90%
6	old	4.471	10.03%
7	26 – 30 years	4,563	10.24%
8	31 – 35 years	4,436	9.95%
9	old	4.721	10.59%
10	36 – 40 years	4.321	9.69%
11	41 – 45 years	3.436	7.71%
12	46 – 50 years	1.396	3.13%
	51 – 55 years old		
	56 onwards		
Amount		**44,576**	**100%**

Source: Bulak District, Surabaya, 2019

Based on the data in table 2 above, some people are included in the age group between 0-5 years (1.04%) and the most are people aged between 21-25 years (13.90%).

Geographically, the Bulak Fish Center is located in Kedung Cowek Village, Bulak District, Jalan Cumpat No 1 Surabaya. Bulak Fish Center is located in the north of Surabaya City, at coordinates 7°13'54" South Latitude, 112°47'13" East Longitude. Bulak Fish Center is located at the end of a fishing village. It has a building that has a distinctive shape resembling a boat with a white sail. Bulak Fish Center stands on an area of 4573 m² and has a building area of 5428 m² (Putri, 2016).

The Bulak Fish Center was built to provide a modern, clean and healthy space for SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises) in the field of fisheries and marine affairs. Construction began in 2009 and was completed in December 2012. Then it was inaugurated by the Mayor of Surabaya on December 27, 2012. This fish center project spent Rp. 20,960,320,666 in APBD funds.

This fish center building has 212 kiosks divided into two floors and 24 additional kiosks on the 1st floor there are fish traders, cracker traders and on the 2nd floor, there are shellfish traders and food and beverage stalls. The fish stalls on the 1st floor are divided into 40 smoked fish traders, 96 cracker traders, and 20 fresh fish stalls.

Behind the fish traders, 12 stoves are containing 3 smoking places on each stove and 40 places for smoked fish traders to sell. To the south of the fish traders' kiosks, there are 96 cracker traders' kiosks with a size of 2m x 3m for each trader and are divided into 40 cracker traders' kiosks at the front, the remaining 56 cracker traders' kiosks are at the rear. Furthermore, on the 2nd floor, there are 20 stalls selling shellfish. Most of the handicrafts sold are handicrafts made of shells. In addition to the stalls selling shellfish, on the 2nd floor there are 40 stalls selling food and beverages.

The process of relocating fish traders in the Kenjeran area of Bulak District is a policy carried out by the Surabaya City government based on the Surabaya City Regulation Number 9 of 2014 concerning the Provision of Space for Street Vendors in Shopping Centers and Office Centers in the City of Surabaya.

In early September 2011, the relocation process began to be carried out in stages until it was completed in January 2012. The purpose of the implementation of this relocation policy is to create a cleaner, safer, more orderly, and orderly urban environment for every resident and community of the City of Surabaya. On the 1st floor of the Bulak Fish Center, there are 40 stalls for smoked fish traders. Each trader can use 1 blower furnace which can be used by 3 traders at once, 12 stoves are available for smoking.

The data of traders who sell at the Bulak Fish Center in Kenjeran Surabaya as researchers present in the following table:

Table 3. Kiosk Data at SIB Kenjeran Surabaya

No	Stall	Amount	percent %
1	1st floor Wet Fish Trader	56	26.41%
2	Crackers Trader	96	45.28%
3	2nd Floor Shell Craft	20	09.43%
4	Food & Drink	40	18.86%
Amount		**212**	**100%**

Source: Data processed based on interviews in November 2019.

Based on the data in table 3 above, there are quite a several kiosks that exist and are registered at SIB Kenjeran Surabaya, namely as many as 212 kiosks. Of the 212 kiosks as a place to sell wet fish as much as 26.41%, then 45.28% for selling crackers and processed fish, then for selling shellfish as much as 09.43%, and for selling food and drinks as much as 18.86%. Of the 212 kiosks on the 1st and 2nd floors when the researchers arrived at SIB on November 3, 2019, not all of them were selling. The data of traders who sell are as follows:

Table 4. Data of Traders who are Actively Selling at SIB Kenjeran Surabaya

No	Trader	Amount	percent %
1	1st floor Wet Fish Trader	13	6.13%
2	Crackers Trader	15	7.07%
3	2nd Floor Shell Craft	12	5.66%
4	Food & Drink	35	16.50%
	Amount	75	35.37%

Source: Data processed based on interviews in November 2019

Based on the data in table 4 above, of the 212 who were actively selling when the researchers arrived at SIB Kenjeran Surabaya on November 3, 2019, only 75 traders (35%). So there are as many as 137 traders (65%) who do not sell. So the high number of traders who are absent from selling at SIB is because the results are not sufficient for traders to meet their needs. So there are traders who do not sell and there are also those who move or stop trading at the SIB Kenjeran Surabaya.

Concerning such conditions, the development of the number of traders in the Bulak Fish Center (SIB) who sells is as follows:

Table 5. Bulak Fish Center Stand Capacity

Stand Capacity	Stands Available	Existing & Willing Merchants on First Registration		Merchant 27-12-2012	Merchants As of November 2019
Cracker/Dried fish booth	96	Heroine Mina	1	57	42
		Ex. Kedung Boy	24		
		Ex. Sukolilo	24		
		Amount	**49**		
Smoked Fish Stand	40	Ex. Kedung Boy	7	40	30
		Ex. Kenjeran	31		
		Amount	**38**		
Fresh Fish Stand	16	Kedung Boys Club	19	16	17
		Kenjeran Ex.	4		
		Amount	**22**		
Craft Stand	20	Ex. Female Embassy	19	20	10
		Amount	**19**		
Food Court / Food & Beverage Stand	40	Srikando Mina	1	40	37
		Ex. Kedung Boy	16		
		Ex. Sukolilo	10		
		Ex. Kenjeran	32		
		Amount	**59**		
Amount			**187**	**173**	**136**

Source: Food Security & Agriculture Office of Surabaya City, November 2019

Then for street vendors data related to opinions on the Bulak Fish Center in Surabaya City are as follows:

Table 10. PKL's Opinion on Bulak Fish Center in Surabaya City

Location	Reason		Amount
	More organized	Attracting Consumers	
Cracker/Dried fish booth	7	35	**42**
Smoked Fish Stand	3	27	**30**
Fresh Fish Stand	4	14	**17**
Craft Stand	2	8	**10**
Food Court / Food & Beverage Stand	2	35	**37**
Amount	18	119	136
Percentage	13.24%	87.50%	100%

Source: Food Security & Agriculture Department of Surabaya City, November 2019

Based on the data in table 10 above, it is known that those who chose the Yes reason were 100% with details for a more regular SIB area of 13.24%, and to attract consumers it was 87.50%. Then there is another reason that no one chooses it so that there is hope or there needs to be an arrangement aimed at making SIB more attractive or SIB able to attract consumers so that SIB in the city of Surabaya can develop and can be used as a place of business for the people around Kenjerani Surabaya.

Effectiveness is defined abstractly as the level of goal achievement, measured by the formula of results divided by (per) goals. Goals that begin with an abstract vision can be deduced to become concrete, namely targets (strategies). Goals are measurable goals, The concept of relative outcomes, depending on the question, at which link in the process and governance cycle, results are defined.

If a policy has been implemented but the impact is not able to solve the problems that exist in the community, it can be said that the policy is not successful. But there are also the results of a policy that is effective in the long term that takes a long time. Whereas effectiveness is the relationship between output and goals, the greater the contribution (contribution) of the output to the achievement of goals, the more effective the organization, program, or activity.

In this study, the researcher also interviewed several culinary and other snack sellers at the SIB. Related to this sub-point, the researcher asks questions which include: "Effectiveness, have the desired results been achieved?"

At first, traders hoped that the construction of this SIB could improve the standard of living of the traders in Kenjeran, so it was orderly and not chaotic as well as neat and controlled. Their quality of life can be improved and can support the Kenjeran area to become a tourist attraction that is a tourist destination. The following researchers present data on the average income of food sellers and others at the Bulak Fish Center in Kenjeran Surabaya.

Table 11. Average Merchant Income

Average Revenue (Rp)	Amount	Percentage
< 200 – 300	16	21.33%
300 – 500	38	50.67%
500 – 700	11	14.67%
700 – 1 million	6	8%
> 1 million	4	5.33%
Amount	**75**	**100**

The next result is regarding the level of efficiency as follows:

Table 12. Merchant Efficiency Level

Description	Amount
Very Efficient	-
Efficient	3
Quite Efficient	11
Less Efficient	46
Not efficient	15
Amount	**75**

Source: Data processed based on interviews in November 2019.

Adequacy policy is part of the scope of public policy evaluation which according to William N Dunn in (Dunn, 2013) stated: "Concerning the extent to which a level of effectiveness satisfies the needs, values or opportunities that give rise to the problem".

Sufficiency in public policy can be said that the goals that have been achieved have been felt to be sufficient in various ways. Adequacy relates to the extent to which a level of effectiveness satisfies a need, value, or opportunity that creates a problem. Adequacy is still related to effectiveness by measuring or predicting how far existing alternatives can satisfy needs, values , or opportunities in solving problems that occur.

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Table 14. Merchant Similarity Level

Description	Amount
Very Same	17
You're welcome	38
Same Enough	15
Less Same	5
Not the same	-
Amount	**75**

The results presented in table 14 above show that from 75 traders who were selling at the time the research was conducted, 38 traders (50.67%) felt they were the same in treatment, then 17 traders (22.67%) felt very similar. Furthermore, as many as 15 traders (20%) felt quite the same and as many as 5 traders (6.67%) felt less equal in the treatment carried out by the city government.

Responsiveness in public policy means the response of public policy targets to the implementation of a policy. Responsiveness is concerned with how far a policy can satisfy the needs, preferences, or values of certain community groups. The success of the policy can be seen through the public's response to its implementation after first predicting the effect that will occur if a policy is to be implemented.

To determine the level of responsiveness in the evaluation of this policy, the researchers obtained information from the traders who were the object of this study.

The efficiency level of the evaluation of the policy of providing space for Street Vendors (PKL) at the Bulak Fish Center (SIB) Kenjeran Surabaya is still not following what has been determined. Traders are still not able to achieve or determine optimal and maximum results.

The lack of income from these traders is unavoidable, this condition is experienced by all traders who sell at SIB when it is crowded on holidays, Saturdays, and Sundays. For a normal day, Monday to Friday is indeed quiet. The results obtained from selling at SIB are still minimal or still insufficient to meet daily needs. They have been selling since the SIB was opened at the end of 2012 and until now. The government's promise that was conveyed at the beginning of the opening of the SIB is currently not proven, it is still not able to improve the lives of the street vendors who dominate the SIB. Some traders still hope that later their life will improve, will experience changes, and also increase.

The similarities obtained from the traders at SIB Kenjeran Surabaya have been obtained the same as the others. The traders who inhabit the place, from 2012 until now have received good treatment from the Surabaya City government as the operational holder of the SIB. Kenjeran Surabaya The good treatment from the SIB manager from the Surabaya City Government was not able to provide the best way that must be enjoyed by traders and this made some traders not feel at home to continue selling in that place.

The traders who sell at SIB still feel that the policies of the Surabaya City Government are still not good, still not able to improve the

standard of living for traders. Such conditions make some traders who are still less active in opening their wares, they only dwell on Saturdays and Sundays but that's also not all traders sell. Although the food needs at SIB are already available, the existence of traders is still not fully reliable.

When viewed from the explanations given by the traders who were selected to be informants of this research, indeed the policies submitted to the public are related to the evaluation of the policy on providing space for Street Vendors (PKL) at the Bulak Fish Center (SIB) Kenjeran Surabaya, which has not been able to improve the economy. current traders. Even though it was only for two days, the merchants still felt that the merchandise they were selling had not been sold or it was still quiet. So the traders who moved were still unable to examine the current conditions at the Bulak Fish Center (SIB).

## 5.	CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the description of the results of the research and discussion, the conclusions regarding the Evaluation of Spatial Policy for Street Vendors at the Bulak Fish Center Surabaya can be concluded as follows:

a.	Effectiveness (effectiveness). The results of the study indicate that the expected benefits from the construction of the Bulak Fish Center in Kenjeran Surabaya are still not effective enough.

b.	Efficiency (efficiency). At the efficiency point, the conclusion obtained is that the preparatory activities carried out by traders in preparing their merchandise are not proportional to the income from selling. Still less efficient and less productive as expected and sometimes traders feel at a loss because the results are not in line with what is expected.

c.	Adequacy (adequacy). Based on the results of the study, the lack of income from these traders cannot be avoided, this condition is experienced by all traders. The results obtained from selling at SIB are still minimal or still lacking and not enough to meet daily needs.

d.	Equity. Based on the analysis of the previous data, that the traders who sell at the Bulak Fish Center, since 2012 until now have received good treatment from the SIB Manager as well as from the Surabaya City Government.

e. Responsiveness. Based on data analysis; the traders who sell at SIB still feel that the policies of the Surabaya City Government are still not good, still not able to improve the standard of living for traders. Such conditions make some traders still less active (less responsive) in opening their wares, they only dwell on

Saturdays and Sundays, and even then not all traders sell.

f.   Accuracy *(appropriateness)*. Based on data analysis, that the policy of providing space for Street Vendors (PKL) at the Bulak Fish Center (SIB) Kenjeran Surabaya according to traders is still not appropriate according to the conditions felt by all.

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