



Policy Conflict: A Conflict Analysis of the Relocation of Street Vendors Policy in Simpang Lima, Pati Regency

Bhakti Gusti Walinegoro¹, Junaidul Fitriyono²

Received: November 30th 2022 | **Accepted:** January 24th 2023 | **Published:** April 13th 2023

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyse the conflicts that stemmed from the relocation of street vendors in Simpang Lima, Pati Regency. This conflict is distinct because it is not only related to the refusal to relocate and improve facility quality, but also local government policies that failed to comprehensively address the problem, thereby wasting time and funds. This qualitative research adapts the Policy Conflict Framework (PCF) to analyse data collected through interviews and literature studies. It thus applies the latest and most appropriate framework for comprehensively analysing policy conflicts, particularly those related to the power relations between stakeholders. In so doing, it finds that relocation resulted from a regulatory mandate that was based on considerations made by the government when carrying out public governance. However, this policy created conflicts due to problems with its content and processes. The conflict in this study is evidence that involved actors' willingness to compromise is one important factor in reducing conflict intensity.

Keywords: Policy Conflict; Local Governance; Street Vendor; Public Space; Policy Conflict Framework

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- 1 Master Student at the Department of Public Policy and Management, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia. Email: bhaktigustiwalinegoro@mail.ugm.ac.id
 - 2 Master Student at the Department of Public Policy and Management, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia. Email: junaidulfitriyono@mail.ugm.ac.id



Introduction

The relocation of street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati (also known as Alun-Alun Pati/Pati Square) has become a major issue in the development of Pati Regency. This relocation has been conducted under Pati Regency Regional Regulation No. 13/2014 on Street Vendors, as implemented through Regulation of the Regent of Pati No. 1/2016, which provides a legal basis for the government to manage and relocate street vendors—including those in Simpang Lima Pati. Although street vendors had become icons of culinary tourism in Pati, their relocation was still undertaken due to various considerations, including the identification of Simpang Lima Pati as a red zone (wherein street vendor operations were prohibited); overcrowded conditions; renovation activities; and the need to improve public hygiene,

beauty, order, and safety (Aniq & Suryaningsih, 2019; Jatengprov.go.id, 2019). This relocation programme was conducted through a series of studies and discussions between executive and legislative actors, and was socialised to approximately four hundred street vendors (Newsmetro, 2019).

The street vendors of Simpang Lima Pati were displeased with the Pati Regency government's decision to relocate without first conducting dialogue with vendors (Dewa, 2019). They thus undertook various activities to express their dissatisfaction, including conducting speeches in front of the Pati Regency House of Representatives and seeking audiences with representatives. They demanded, among other things, that the Pati Regency government review its planned relocation site, which was on land owned by the State Forestry Company behind Pati Stadium



because they feared that they would receive no visitors (Naufal, 2019). Ultimately, however, the Pati Regency government relocated vendors to this site—the Pati Culinary Centre—in February 2019 at a cost of IDR 2.4 billion. These included not only street vendors from Simpang Lima, but also other red zones in the regency.

The concerns expressed by the former street vendors of Simpang Lima soon proved to have merit. Within a year of the move, they had suffered extensive financial losses due to a lack of visitors (Anwar, 2020). Although the Pati Regency government made efforts to enliven the culinary centre, such as by sponsoring various entertainment events, these have had little impact on public interest. Indeed, by the end of 2020, street vendors had begun to leave in search of greener pastures. This was only exacerbated by the COVID-19

pandemic, which had begun earlier that year. Initially, the Pati Culinary Centre hosted six hundred street vendors; by the end of 2020, less than one hundred remained (Mitrast, 2020).

Seeing these problems, in 2021, the government designed a programme to build a new square (*alun-alun*) to house street vendors. This square, located on Jalan Kembang Joyo near Kalidoro City Park, was built on 2.4 hectares of land at a budget of almost IDR 10 billion (Mitrast, 2021). Since its inauguration in February 2022, it has been occupied by 390 street vendors, consisting of 247 culinary traders, 32 small food traders, 49 accessory traders, 20 fashion traders, 11 toy traders, and 31 toy rental tenants. The street vendors who occupy this new square consist not only of former street



vendors from Simpang Lima, but also other vendors who have been recorded by the government (Mitrapost, 2022).

This discussion shows how the Pati Regency government's efforts to manage the street vendors of Simpang Lima Pati led to policy conflict. Conflict is defined as a state of antagonistic opposition, disagreement, or incompatibility between two or more parties who feel that their interests are incompatible or not accommodated, thereby causing a clash of values and interests (Conrad, 1991; Coser, 1956; Hocker & Wilmot, 2001; Hussein & Al-Mamary, 2019). Policy conflicts occur over major issues related to the process of establishing and enforcing policies, business plans, laws, and regulations. Policy conflicts are difficult to resolve because they involve many interested parties and related issues (Yoon, 2018). Policy conflicts are integral

parts of shaping the outcomes of governance and political society. Some degree of conflict is indeed considered normal and healthy in group dynamics at any level. However, a necessary task in studying governance, politics, and policy is measuring the sources, intensity, and impact of policy conflict. The question, then, is not whether conflict is good or bad, but under what settings do policy conflicts arise, persist, and subside, and what forms have what consequences? (Weible & Heikkila, 2017).

Several studies on similar topics have been conducted. Studies by Aniq and Suryaningsih (2019) and Vania (2021) focused on the implementation of street vendor policies, as well as the determinants of the process. Meanwhile, Yulianto (2017) compared the marketing of Simpang Lima Pati street vendors with that of street vendors elsewhere

in Pati Regency. Research on the Pati Culinary Centre has also been conducted by Putri et al. (2022) and Putri and Syamsiyah (2021) using an architectural approach. In addition, research into the new square for street vendors was conducted by Amalia (2022). A review of the literature finds that no research has discussed the relocation of street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati using a policy conflict perspective. This study has thus been initiated.

To facilitate the analysis and promote a comprehensive exploration of policy conflicts, this research uses a framework adapted from the Policy Conflict Framework (PCF). This framework was developed by the authors based on the understanding of policy conflicts offered by Weible and Heikkila (2017). PCF is designed to advance the local and general knowledge of policy conflicts. Local knowledge refers to specific insights into

the sources, levels, and effects of policy conflicts in one or more policy settings. The PCF describes policy conflict as being formed and shaped by policy settings; these are organised into four conceptual categories (see Figure 1).

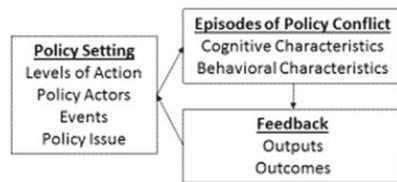


Figure 1. Policy Conflict Framework (PCF) flowchart

Source: Weible & Heikkila (2017)

The first category is the action level, which includes the political system, policy subsystems, and policy action situations. The political system relates to the broadest scope for governing a territory and exercising general authority across a range of policy issues; the policy subsystem relates to the part of the political system that focuses



on policy-related issues; while the policy action situation relates to the various arenas within the political system and policy subsystem. These include formal and informal policy venues where actors engage, debate, and attempt to address policy-related issues.

The second category consists of the policy actors involved in the conflict and their intrapersonal and interpersonal attributes. This category also relates to the characteristics of the policy conflict, namely the cognitive characteristics that influence the intensity of the conflict and the behavioural characteristics that relate to individual efforts directly (e.g., via lobbying, voting) or indirectly (e.g., via narrative debate, forming coalitions, organising protests) influence outputs and outcomes and how such efforts are made. The third category is policy issues, which include questions of morality

and complexity. In this research, the third category also focuses on the content and processes of policy. The fourth category is the setting or event—for example the aftermath of a disaster or an election. Policy conflict episodes produce outputs and outcomes that provide feedback and influence policy-setting.

This study refers to the categories of PCF to explain the output and outcome of the conflict that occurred. PCF was chosen because it offers an updated framework that complements other frameworks for assessing policy conflicts. In addition, as previously stated, it can comprehensively explain policy conflicts. This research was conducted qualitatively using data collected through interviews and a review of the literature (including journal articles, news, videos, and other documents related to the research topic). Data were processed and



analysed descriptively through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

Results

The conflict over the relocation of street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati was a lengthy one that differed significantly from similar policy conflicts. In other cases, such as the relocation of street vendors from Malioboro, Yogyakarta, or in Semarang City, the policy conflict revolved solely around whether relocation would be implemented, continued with a decision between options, and ended with the emergence of other policy alternatives—for instance, the decision to not implement the relocation plan or to amend it in response to street vendor concerns. In Simpang Lima Pati, meanwhile, street vendors were relocated twice in a fairly short period, even as project costs reached billions of rupiah.

To comprehensively explain the policy conflict, PCF was used in this study. The exploration here covers three categories. First, the level of action, i.e., how the political system, policy subsystems, and policy action situations affected the formation and implementation of the Simpang Pati street vendor relocation policy. Second, the policy issues, i.e., the morality and complexity evident from the content and processes of the policy. Here, policy issues are placed in the second order, thereby offering a more appropriate explanation of the policy conflict. Third, policy actors, i.e., the actors involved in the policy conflict and their influence on the intensity, output, and outcome of the conflict. The events category is not used in this discussion, as the relocation of street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati was not driven by specific events such as a natural disaster or general election.



We also explain the outputs and outcomes of policy conflict that occurred and its implications as a unit of analysis.

Levels of Action

Pati Regency, located in Central Java, Indonesia, covers an area of 150,368 ha and has a population of 1,349,172. Pati Regency is less known among people outside the area than neighbouring regencies such as Kudus and Jepara. This is, in part, because the region has relatively few tourist locations/attractions. Arguably the best known is the culinary tourism that was formerly offered at Simpang Lima Pati. Before the relocation policy was implemented, people could enjoy various food and snacks provided by street vendors; they were also able to purchase items such as shoes, slippers, bags, and worship equipment.

Historically, the placement of street vendors at Simpang Lima Pati was implemented in mid-1997 by H. Yusuf Muhammad, the regent at the time, to prevent illegal racing. This policy was also used to improve the income and welfare of people living near Simpang Lima Pati, as well as to attract people from Pati and elsewhere to enjoy the facilities.

The Pati Regency government has given particular attention to popular economic enterprises in the informal sector trade, including street vending (Newsmetro, 2019), arguing that every person has the right to trade. The Pati Regency government believes that communities must be allowed to fulfil their needs and do business, as their success will affect the surrounding environment (Pati Regency Regional Regulation No. 13/2014). At the same time, street vendors must also be managed, organised, and empowered



to provide added value, promote economic growth, and create a good and healthy environment. Based on these considerations, the Pati Regency government issued Pati Regency Bylaw No. 13 of 2014 on the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors, which was strengthened with Regulation of the Regent of Pati No. 1 of 2016.

In these regulations, Simpang Lima was no longer deemed a suitable location for street vendors, as it was identified as part of a “red zone” where such activities were prohibited. street vendors. There was thus no specific event (disaster, economic crisis, abnormal conditions, or even political interests) that encouraged street vendors to relocate. However, the relocation of street vendors can be considered a delayed activity, as the regulation identifying Simpang Lima Pati as a prohibited area for street vendors came into

effect in 2014 yet the regulation regarding its implementation was only passed in 2016. This means that it took more than two years to implement the regulation, a situation that may be attributed to the cost of relocation. Other considerations in the relocation of street vendors were capacity, cleanliness, beauty, order, and the security of Simpang Lima Pati. According to statements by Haryanto, the Regent of Pati, in various media, the Regency Government’s major interest in relocating the street vendor from Simpang Lima was revitalising the square as a public space, not only in its appearance but also its function. In other words, the relocation of street vendors was perceived by the government as the only way to manage the street vendors of Simpang Lima so that they could continue to operate in Pati (Jatengprov, 2019).



The relocation of street vendors in Pati was thus the result of a regulatory mandate, one based on considerations made by the government when conducting public governance. In the context of public management theory, the government—as an administrator—has the authority to make decisions that can benefit or harm certain groups (Appleby, 1949). The point here is who benefits and who is harmed. Does the community benefit from the revitalisation of the square and the relocation of street vendors from Simpang Lima? In the theory of the publicness of a place/space, there are five indicators, namely ownership, control, civility, physical configuration, and animation (Varna & Tiesdell, 2010). Based on the refined look and function of the square as a public (open green) space, these five indicators were achieved or made the space “more public”. From the ownership indicator,

the public is fully the owner of the square. From the control indicator, the public is free to use the facilities in the square. From the civility indicator, the public can participate in maintaining cleanliness and provide the government with input on the performance of the square. From the physical configuration indicator, the square—located in the city centre—has a very strategic location as a public space. Finally, from the animation indicator, the arrangement and appearance of the square have been realised effectively (see Figure 2). These results would be different if street vendors still used the square; it would contribute to congestion, limit the area available for public use, and make cleanliness more difficult to maintain.

Figure 2. (a) Pati Square before revitalisation, (b) Pati Square revitalisation process, (c) Pati Square after revitalisation



(a)



(b)



(c)

If the public is the beneficiary of the revitalisation of the square and the relocation of street vendors, are the losers the street vendors themselves? If the street vendors feel disadvantaged, has the government not already made a new place for them to earn a living? To answer this, the next section will explain the policy issue in terms of both policy content and processes.

Policy Issue

Policy Content

Policy content is an important issue that commonly causes policy conflicts. It is related to parties' acceptance of the issues and the extent to which the desired aspirations can be accommodated in policy. Content is the main focus of policy conflict studies as it is often a



major cause of conflict. This is because content cannot always accommodate the interests of affected parties, especially when the parties affected are numerous and the issues raised are very sensitive. In such cases, the conflict will be more violent and escalate more quickly. Therefore, it is important to see how policy content is outlined in regulations, understand the complexity of the issues, and accommodate the interests of all parties. In its discussion of policy content as a cause of conflict, this research elaborates on two sub-points, namely complexity and morality. This discussion also relates to the nature of the conflict that arises.

Complexity

The policy content related to the issue of relocating street vendors is identified as having low complexity. This is evidenced by the following points. Firstly, the policy only regulates one area,

namely the bringing of order to street vendors by relocating them. The focus of the policy is thus clearly on the relocation process, even though the implications are very broad—being related to structure planning, data collection, displacement processes, relocation incentives, preparation of land, and long-term sustainability. This policy must be carefully designed so that it does not negatively impact the parties involved, including the local government (as the possessor of authority), the Regional Technical Implementation Unit (responsible for administrative and technical matters), and the street vendors themselves.

Secondly, only the street vendors active at Simpang Lima Pati were directly affected by the policy. Nevertheless, data was still required on the number of street vendors in this category. It is hoped that this data collection process would be transparent



and comprehensive, so as not to cause any further uproar. Valid data on the number of street vendors being relocated was necessary for the local government to manage its relocation site and ensure representativeness. Collecting data on street vendors was not an easy task, as it could not solely rely on the data possessed by the Pati Regency government but also had to accommodate the aspirations of existing groups of street vendors.

Third, this policy was a long-term one. Relocation was a policy with a long-term impact on the management of street vendors in Pati Regency. The space provided by the local government to street vendors was considered more representative and expected to provide a permanent solution for all parties involved. The policy was not only temporary but also had long-term impacts and provide street vendors with benefits

and permanent solutions. This is important, as the relocation process had to be the best alternative for street vendors so that their wishes could be fulfilled while achieving the Regional Government's objectives. Fourth, this relocation had a public impact as the culinary centre was opened and the quality of public space improved. Fifth, the policy was expected to have an impact on street vendors and the community at large.

In this context, the policy content would be considered complex if it did not involve relocation but the straightforward eviction of street vendors. Relocation policies, therefore, have low complexity but must still consider the needs and aspirations of affected groups and anticipate other influences that may not have been predicted.



Morality

The content of the street vendor relocation policy was at the policy issue level, which means that it is situated between technical issues and political ideology. This is based on the different points of view of the involved actors, i.e., the Pati Regency government and the street vendors. The Pati Regency government, as mentioned above, argued that the relocation of street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati was necessary because, in addition to the policy mandate, the relocation of street vendors also considered various governance matters (Jatengprov.go.id, 2019). Meanwhile, street vendors believed that the steps taken by the Pati Regency government to relocate them were inappropriate because they would eradicate a local icon of culinary tourism (Naufal, 2019). In addition, from a technical aspect, the Pati Regency government

provided a relocation site that was believed to be sufficient to replace Simpang Lima Pati. Meanwhile, the street vendors considered this relocation site unfeasible because it was quite far from the city centre and road access was difficult for many vehicles. However, as the conflict was related to a policy issue, views could change easily due to the Pati Regency government's assurance that it would continue improving the quality of the relocation site for street vendors, such as by actively organising activities to attract the public. In the end, the street vendors surrendered and gradually occupied the relocation site that had been provided by the government.

Policy Process

The policy relocating street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati, Pati Regency Regional Regulation No. 13/2014, was an old one that was delayed in its

implementation. In the process, some street vendors stated that the regulatory process did not involve street vendors. However, some street vendors said that they would still comply with the regulation, so long as they had a place to sell their wares. The policy to relocate street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati to the Pati Culinary Centre was unilaterally decided. Transparency was only related to the implementation plan and realised through socialisation (see Figure 3). To accelerate the implementation, the Pati Regency government erected a perimeter fence around the square (see Figure 2b) and began erecting tents to sell at the relocation site.

Figure 3. Socialisation of the Simpang Lima Pati Street Vendor Policy



In the relocation of street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati, the actors consisted of the Pati Regency government, the Pati Regency House of Representatives, supportive street vendors, and non-supportive street vendors. Initially, the Pati Regency House of Representatives fully supported the relocation of street vendors to the Pati Culinary Centre. However, after the relocation site was in operation for several months and experienced problems, such as a dearth of customers, several

representatives expressed disappointment with the implementation of the relocation. The Pati Regency government was also said to have not held prior discussions with the Pati Regency House of Representatives when determining the relocation site.

Meanwhile, street vendors were divided. Some street vendors expressed their willingness to occupy the relocation site, without any demands, while others expressed objections and made several demands—such

as additional facilities to attract the public. There was also an incident during which the tents procured by the Pati Regency government were damaged. The Pati Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning, the party in charge of the work, suspected that unknown parties had deliberately damaged the tents (see Figure 4) (Info Jateng Pos, 2019). However, there have been no definitive results; the act has been deemed part of the dynamics of the policy process.

Figure 4: Damaged street-vendor tents





Policy Actors

Four actors were involved in the conflict over the relocation of street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati: the Pati Regency government, the Pati Regency House of Representatives, the street vendors, and general society. However, the main actors were the Pati Regency government and the street vendors. The Pati Regency House of Representatives had a role in mediating and finding common ground between the interests of the government and the needs of street vendors. Meanwhile, the community acted through social media to assess and provide input on the policy and quality of the relocation site. An explanation of how actors influence each other is provided in the next section, which further explains the relationship between three actors, i.e., the local government of Pati, the street vendors, and the Pati Regency House of

Representatives. Meanwhile, community assessments and input are discussed as part of the output and outcome of the conflict.

Conflict Intensity

Discussion of conflict intensity relates to cognitive and behavioural characteristics. Cognitive characteristics can be explained through divergence in policy positions, i.e., the extent to which actors express differences in the formation, adoption, or implementation of public policies. As stated earlier, the actors involved in this policy conflict had different expressions. The Pati Regency government, with its alignment and emphasis on public interest; the Pati Regency House of Representatives, as the party in the middle (supporting and supervising); and the street vendors, with some supporting and some objecting. The location was determined unilaterally

because it was assumed that, if the determination was carried out openly, it would delay the process and increase costs as meetings had to be held. Such issues had the potential to cause high-intensity conflict. However, in their willingness to compromise, the actors played their roles well. A compromise was possible, and this ultimately reduced the intensity of the conflict.

In this case, two major compromises were involved: after the socialisation of the relocation (compromise in process) and after the poor performance of the relocation site (see Figure 5). During the time after the relocation was socialised, street vendors attempted to influence the policy in several ways, such as by conducting demonstrations in front of the Pati Regency House of Representatives and holding hearings. The street vendors made several demands and threats, expressing hopes

that they would be able to sell their wares at Simpang Lima Pati after revitalisation, urging the revision of zoning regulations, reviewing the relocation site plan, and threatening to move to the yellow zone or even to Jakarta. The Pati Regency House of Representatives accepted these demands and said that they would be forwarded to the Pati Regency government. However, because these demands sought to change regulations, they could not be accommodated.

Later, after the street vendors had occupied the Culinary Centre, new demands were made by the street vendors. During this period, the street vendors complained about the lack of visitors; many left the Culinary Centre and decided to sell on the streets (Info Jateng, 2020). Therefore, the street vendors demanded new solutions for overcoming the problems that had occurred. Their demands



led to a new policy, namely the relocation of other street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati to a new site, Kembang Joyo East Square.

The square was built with a budget of almost IDR 10 billion and was inaugurated in February 2022.

Figure 5. (a) Simpang Lima street vendors' action in front of the Pati Regional Representative Council, (b) the first hearing between the street vendors and the Pati Regency House of Representatives, (c) the second hearing between the street vendors and the Pati Regency House of Representatives



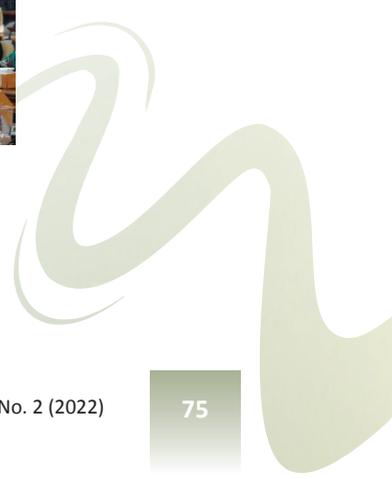
(a)



(b)



(c)





Policy Conflict Output and Outcome

The final output from the policy conflict, as previously stated, was the construction of Kembang Joyo East Square as a new place for street vendors to operate. The square was occupied by 390 street vendors, consisting of 247 culinary vendors, 32 small food vendors, 49 accessories vendors, 20 fashion vendors, 11 toy vendors, and 31 toy rental vendors. The street vendors occupying the new square previously operated not only at Simpang Lima but also elsewhere (Mitrapost, 2022). These activities had both good and bad impacts. With a more strategic location, the street vendors felt that the Pati Regency government had accommodated their interests. Although it may seem like a waste of budget, a weakness in policy analysis, and a lack of clarity

in the direction of development, this decision was better than focusing on the flagging Pati Culinary Centre.

Kembang Joyo East Square is not without its problems. Despite the significant expenditures used in its development, many complaints have been made by both street vendors and the visiting public. These can be seen on various public platforms, ranging from Google reviews to posts from major Pati-based social media accounts such as @Patisakpore and @Lingkupati. These platforms contain much information regarding the public's impression of Kembang Joyo East Square, including complaints about damaged roads, puddles, a lack of public facilities, etc. (see Figure 6). Meanwhile, street vendors have complained about the emptiness of the new square, which has led to several street vendors closing their stalls (Hanafi, 2022).

Figure 6. (a) Condition of the mosque and (b) road conditions in Kembang Joyo East Square



(a)



(b)

Other complaints relate to the lack of facilities and infrastructure such as prayer rooms, bathrooms, and traffic signs for visitor safety (Ahmad, 2022). This supports the findings of Amalia (2022), who found that Pati East Square was deemed “appropriate” for street vendor usage, with a conformity percentage of 73.71%. However, some factors have hindered operations, including suboptimal parking conditions, insufficient public toilet facilities, and the limited availability of landfills and pedestrian access.

Such problems have the potential to cause more intense conflict if not immediately addressed by the Pati Regency Government.

The Implication of the Conflict

The relocation of street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati shows that policies require external responses to strengthen the quality of the policy itself. These responses may not always be supportive; sometimes, rejection and conflict serve to improve the quality of the policy. In the context of policy evaluation, conflict is not always bad;



sometimes it is even expected so that policymakers can be more sensitive regarding the problems and issues that must be resolved. The relocation of street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati also provides an interesting lesson about policy content, which is an important point in resolving policy-related conflicts. The complexity of the problems faced and the morality of the parties involved are important to unravel, as this ensures that the solutions and alternatives help realise the desires of each party. The more complex a problem, the higher the friction of the conflict that occurs. Likewise, the more willing parties are to compromise and accommodate the interests of other parties, the easier it will be to handle the conflict. In the relocation of street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati, it can be seen that the government—in this case the Pati Regency government and Pati Regency

House of Representatives—tried to accommodate the interests of street vendors by providing various opportunities, including public demonstrations as well as constructive and communicative open dialogue, to find a mutually beneficial solution.

Policies are not always accepted, and differences are not always caused by issues with the policy design process. However, it is still necessary to evaluate the design of policy implementation. The relocation of street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati provides a concrete example of an unintended outcome with a major effect on the implementation of a policy. It can be seen that, after they were relocated to the Culinary Centre, street vendors still faced reduced income as visitors were scarce; consequently, many returned to the streets to sell their wares. The local government's efforts to provide incentives and



information related to the Culinary Centre were less than effective. Likewise, the relocation of street vendors to Kembang Joyo East Square did not solve the problem. Although it was predicted to become an economic movement due to the concentration of street vendors in the area, this was not balanced with the socialisation and preparation of adequate supporting facilities. Finally, the policy seems to have wasted funds, as the policy direction seems unclear.

If the increased potential for conflict is not immediately addressed by the Pati Regency government, the dissatisfaction of street vendors will increase. It should design a study to uncover the desires of the street vendors and formulate a policy that is more mature in its processes and appropriate in its objectives. The lessons learned from the relocation of street vendors to the Kembang Joyo East Square

should show the Pati Regency government that the problems of street vendors are not related only to the relocation. Good socialisation and a clear commitment to preparing supporting facilities must also be maintained. Street vendors' commitment must also be a concern. The local government must ensure that these street vendors can no longer operate their businesses in the previous place. Such commitment is important because the relocation of street vendors to Kembang Joyo East Square was carried out through various lengthy processes.

Conclusion

Based on the above discussion, several conclusions can be drawn. *First*, the relocation of street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati was the result of a regulatory mandate and based on the government's considerations

when carrying out public governance. However, it created conflict due to problems with the content and processes of policy. The policy conflict involved not only two main actors, i.e., the Pati Regency government and street vendors, but also involves the Pati Regency House of Representatives and the community.

Second, the conflict over the relocation policy of street vendors evidences that compromise is one factor that reduces the intensity of the conflict. The losers in this process were the street vendors of Simpang Lima Pati themselves. This place, where they had long operated and plied their livelihood, had to be abandoned. However, the regency government did not simply abandon the street vendors when revitalising the square. It provided a new location for street vendors, which it claimed to be more strategic.

However, the government's expectations were not realised. The Pati Culinary Centre was arguably a failed programme. Although the government "desperately" organised a variety of activities to enliven the culinary centre, visitors were still lacking. In the end, as losses compounded, street vendors gradually left the culinary centre. The Pati Regency government then relocated the vendors to another location, namely the Kembang Joyo East Square. On the bright side, Kembang Joyo East Square was the result of a compromise between the Pati Regency Government and the street vendors, thereby providing evidence of the government's concern for street vendors.

Third, the relocation was considered wasteful due to its vague direction and the government's inability to analyse policies. It is not wrong to try various alternatives



to achieve the desired goal. However, a decision can be problematic if it is not based on strong considerations and accurate data. Simon (1946), in his paper “The Proverbs of Administration”, argues that decision-making is the most important part of the administration process, even though the patterns and rationalities involved are commonly difficult to follow. It is rational to always collect data and information, and then process it to become a policy alternative. Simon also recognised that collecting data and information that reflects reality is difficult. However, “difficult” is not “impossible”. Alternatives are possible. If the government is unable to collect data/information, it can collaborate with other parties—such as researchers from research institutions/universities.

Decisions at the beginning play an important role because they can affect many things including the budget.

Fourth, a major project that must be undertaken by the Pati Regency government at this time is to improve the quality of the new square that many street vendors and the community complain about, so as not to cause new conflicts. In addition, because the new square is projected to become a tourist icon for Pati Regency, the local government must also periodically improve the facilities, alternatives, and available events, thereby attracting visitors from within and without Pati.

This research has revealed that policy decisions can cause conflicts that, if left unaddressed, will interfere with the purposes for which the policy was made. However, this study has not been able to reveal more details about why the relocation of

street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati was finally implemented several years after the legal basis was made, including the considerations behind the choice of the first relocation site. Likewise, this study cannot reveal the processes that ultimately caused the government to relocate street vendors from the Pati Culinary Centre to Kembang Joyo. Given the limitations of this study, further research may prove fruitful. In addition, many other potential issues can be studied, such as street vendors' satisfaction with the new square in Kembang Joyo, the condition of public spaces in Pati Regency, and the management/resolution of conflicts that occurred due to the relocation of street vendors from Simpang Lima Pati.



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