

Socio-Economic Violence Against the Post Revitalization Traders of New Dinoyo Market in Malang City

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Abstract-In this modernity era, the government does a lot of development revitalization as well as revitalizing the New Dinoyo Traditional Market in Malang City. This traditional market improvement is intended to improve the welfare of traditional market traders and beautify the urban layout. The improvement of the Dinoyo market has actually been carried out for a long time which made the traders relocated to Merjosari Market, Malang City. After years of the project are completed, the Merjosari market is destroyed and traders are relocated to various markets such as the New Dinoyo Market which has been completed. However, the transfer of the market causes various kinds of socio-economic problems. The purpose of this study is to find out how violence experienced by traders of the New Dinoyo Market, after being relocated to the New Dinoyo Market, Malang City. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative with observation, interview, and documentation techniques carried out directly in the field. The results show that the relocation of traders to the New Dinoyo Market has an impact on socio-economic violence on traders both structural and non-structural violence.

Keywords-*Socio-Economic Violence, Market, Traders, Revitalization*

I. INTRODUCTION

The community welfare is a benchmark for a country's success. Malang City is located in East Java Province, known as a tourist city where the local government continues to do development from various aspects. Development becomes a tool for realizing community welfare through prevailing public policies. In the policy, there are various stages that will determine the direction of policy or policy objectives so that it becomes an effective policy in development [1]. The purpose of the development itself is to prosper the economy of the community. One form of development carried out by the government is revitalizing traditional markets. Traditional markets are meeting places for sellers and buyers to make transactions. The characteristic of traditional markets is bargaining activity that results in an agreement between the seller and the buyer.

Dinoyo traditional market revitalization in Malang City is a form of implementation of development carried out by the government. Previously, the revitalization of the Dinoyo market development has been going on for a long time and has the effect of relocating traders to the Merjosari Temporary Market. Along with the completion of the Dinoyo Market revitalization project which is used as an integrated market, in connection with that, the Merjosari temporary market is destroyed.



Fig. 1 Former Merjosari Market
(Source: Personal Doc.)

Based on Figure 1, it is implied that at present the conditions of Merjosari Market have actually been destroyed by the government. This is done to improve the layout of Malang City, as well as improving the welfare of traders by being moved back to the Integrated Dinoyo Market or New Dinoyo which has experienced many physical changes. However, these changes just don't benefit much from the customer side.

The emergence of various social problems due to the policies carried out by the government became the irony experienced by traders. According to William Dunn [2], the impact of policy is that changes in physical and social conditions as a result of policy output and policy impacts can have an immediate (present) and long-term effects. In the end this policy actually caused losses experienced by traders. Sudharto P. Hadi [3] explains that social impact is a social consequence of the existence of a development activity or an application of policies or programs and is a

change that occurs in humans and society resulting from development activities. Traders selling in the Dinoyo market have experienced serious problems and injuries after revitalization. In addition, it is precisely the development of the Dinoyo market revitalization that was conceived with good goals and expectations, giving a new form of socio-economic violence to traders.

Based on the description of the problems, this article aims to discuss and analyze the problems regarding how socio-economic violence occurred to traders after the revitalization of the New Dinoyo Market in Malang City and the effects felt by traders due to the socio-economic violence.

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

This study uses descriptive method with a qualitative approach, which is carried out in order to find, develop, and prove certain knowledge so that in turn, it can be used to understand, solve, and anticipate problems [4]. The focus of this study is directed to find out about the conditions before and how to do the relocation of New Dinoyo Market and socio-economic violence against traders after the revitalization of the New Dinoyo Market in Malang City. The location of the study is in Dinoyo Market, Jl. MT Haryono No. 175 Dinoyo Village, Lowokwaru Subdistrict, Malang City. Primary data is obtained directly by the author using data collection techniques through observation in Dinoyo Market, interview with several traders, communities around the market, and documentation in the form of photos and archives [5].

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. *General description of dinoyo market before and after relocation*

Problems in traditional markets cannot be far away from problems that still revolve around the classic problems of less professional management and shopping inconvenience. Many markets then become victims of relocation, as in the Dinoyo Market. Dinoyo Traditional Market is a market that has been built since 1982. The location of Dinoyo Market is quite strategic because it is located in between the settlements in the middle of Malang City and close to a number of State Universities (PTN) and Private Universities (PTS). But with this strategic location it is not supported by the physical condition of the market which is now getting worse and looks shabby.

During this time the Dinoyo Market is deemed unfit for use. The market is deemed uninhabitable with various reasons and considerations such as, first, the physical building conditions of the Dinoyo traditional market that have looked shabby so that it feels uncomfortable again to conduct trading activities; second, the increasing number of illegal traders so that sterile areas such as road shoulders have been used as a place to sell, as a result the Dinoyo market has become a contributing factor to congestion; third, realignment of city planning as an effort to beautify Malang City as a tourist city [6]. These three reasons are also strengthened by economic reasons, where the

contribution of income to the regional treasure of Malang City is very little. Even though the market area can be seen that the Dinoyo Market no longer meets the market feasibility standard [7].

The Government has issued PP RI No. 112 of 2007 concerning the Arrangement and Guidance of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers and Modern Stores. One of the ways taken by the government is to manage and empower traditional markets, which aim to: (a) create an order, well-regulated, safe, clean and healthy traditional market; (b) increase service to the community; (c) make traditional markets as a driving force of the regional economy; and (d) create a traditional market that is competitive with shopping centers and modern stores. However, with the existence of regulations and various regulations issued by the government, in reality they have not been able to bring improvements to traditional markets. Various relocations continue to be carried out, one of the traditional markets undergoing renovation and the construction of a modern market is the Dinoyo Traditional Market which is located in Malang City.

Market relocation with all the pros and cons that occur takes the New Dinoyo market under different conditions, but conflicts cannot be avoided. After the relocation was carried out there were still conflicts from several parties, one example in a plenary meeting conducted by the DPRD Malang City, one of the faction spokespersons stated that "For the Dinoyo Market there is a problem that the payment problem is not in accordance with the cooperation agreement, is the investor already doing construction engineering as promised and whether the building already has a certificate of proper function. Until the view of the Golkar Party faction, I read (the market problem) still has the potential to fluctuate, making the situation not conducive." said Bambang at a meeting asking for an explanation of market developments (<http://suryamalang.tribunnews.com>).

In addition to the political parties (political parties) in Malang market traders also do various ways to deal with the Mayor of Malang. In a study conducted by Jainuri entitled "Resistance of Dinoyo Market Traders to the Malang City Government for the Change in the Policy of the Dinoyo Tradisional Market to Become a Modern Market", several attempts are done by traders include: (a) traders protests-demonstration; (b) press realease utilizes mass media; (c) dialogue-hearing with the city/legislative government; (d) requesting formal and informal support for the PC NU, PD Muhammadiyah; (e) advocacy and mentoring of MCW, Malang LBH PP Otoda and PKSP-FISP UMM; (f) reporting the Mayor to the Ombudsmen and the Governor of East Java; (g) requesting mediation of the National Commission on Human Rights; (h) Do'a-dhikr and Istigotsah. Various methods of fighting-involving many actors are intended to urge the city government to improve the Dinoyo Market Development Site Plan [8].



Fig. 2 Many empty shophouses due to high rental prices
(Source: Personal Doc.)

Based on the picture above, it can be explained that there are many empty shop houses from the beginning of the relocation of the Merjosari Market traders to Dinoyo Market. The market condition after being relocated has an atmosphere that is much cleaner and more comfortable compared to the Merjosari Market. Merjosari market stalls use a buying and selling system, while the New Dinoyo Market uses a rental system. Rent a booth in the New Dinoyo Market for Rp. 5,000,000 per year, with a land area of 1.5 meters. While for kiosk rental is Rp. 20,000,000 per year. This is different from when they were in Pasar Merjosari for Rp.5,000,000 to buy stalls, and Rp. 11,000,000 for kiosks. Revenue and high rental prices are apparently not comparable to income from traders in the market. So that causes many stores that are not inhabited or empty.

In the March, there were 2 sources, namely clothing traders and red onion traders. The study produced the same type of conclusion that there was a decrease in the amount of turnover generated from their hard work as traders. Decreased turnover as expressed by the following clothing traders:

“Ibu asli dari kabupaten ngalam (red: Malang) sendiri, adol klambi ngarep nasib mujur kangge mangan anak. Pas pasar Merjosari masih ana a lakune lumayan keras. Tapi pindah rene a sepi, opo maleh iki sebelah mall Dinoyo lewih komplit, adem, bersih, murah.” Ibu Asih pedagang pakaian. (Javanese accent).

(Meaning: That Mrs. Asih comes from Malang Regency who sells clothes expecting a fortune and high profits to feed the child and provide for the family's needs. When the Merjosari market is still there, the goods sell also experienced strong behavior. But once she moves to New Dinoyo Market, it becomes quiet place. Especially next to this market is Dinoyo Mall which provides clothes that are more complete, and cheaper with a clean and cold place).

The same thing is felt by a Red Onion trader, where he reveals that he experiences a 75% decrease in income, from Rp. 200,000 currently only Rp. 50,000 coupled with expensive shop rental prices, make the Red Onion traders feel their energy is not appreciated. Not to mention the

other problems faced by the average trader having a flower loan to meet the selling capital in the New Dinoyo Market.



Fig. 3 Market Conditions On 11 October 2018
(Source: Personal Doc.)

Based on the picture above, it is explained that the market atmosphere in the morning is fairly dense by morning market sellers. There are differences in market operating hours when it is first inaugurated and in October. During March 2018 from the start of its inauguration, the New Dinoyo market operated until the afternoon. However, it does not rule out the possibility that at night there will still be traders who stay in their stalls hoping that there will be buyers come. In October 2018, a similar study is carried out similar to the results that currently the New Dinoyo market operations are more to the morning market which operates from 3:00 p.m. until 12:00 p.m. However, until at 5:00 p.m. there are still some traders who sell in this Market. Those who are still selling until late in the afternoon included fruit traders, food stores and clothing. The security guards there also keep the security of the market well maintained.

2. Relocation process of Merjosari market traders to new Dinoyo market

The continuation of a development process begins with the actions of the authorities who want a development. The power possessed by the ruler (government) is a power to carry out his own will [9]. However, in the process of implementation, development has experienced much resistance from the community. This is based on the unpreparedness and distrust of the community towards the development decisions announced by the government. Merjosari merchant relocation is part of the government's decision.

The relocation of Merjosari market traders to the New Dinoyo market led to socio-economic violence. In this study, it was found that there were two patterns of socio-economic violence experienced by traders after the revitalization of the New Dinoyo market. The findings of the pattern of socio-economic violence are divided into two, namely structural and non-structural violence. Structural violence involves the government and traders who have inferior and superior structures. Various government behaviors as a ruler hurt the conscience of traders with the pretext of prospering traders and making

the city layout more beautiful. Traders' structural violence is opposed by traders as a form of resistance to demonstration efforts. As a result, this trader demonstration does not make the government cancel the dismantling plan of Merjosari market. Traders are still relocated to other markets such as the New Dinoyo market which was the traders' initial market before being transferred to Merjosari Market a few years ago.

In addition, added by non-structural violence related to institutions which are not clearly legalized but legitimize their existence. This legitimacy makes a feeling of distress from traders in their daily lives. One of the unclear institutions and entered in the form of non-structural violence to traders, namely market thugs under the pretext of maintaining market security. Traders inevitably have to submit to the second ruler after the government, namely market thugs. Submitting to market thugs is one of the traders' efforts to protect themselves and their merchandise in order to remain guarded by thugs. These two violations between structure and non-structural constitute one of the forms of socio-economic violence that must be faced by the New Dinoyo traders in defending their lives.

3. *Impact of Socio-Economic Violence on Traders*

Polemics in development that occur in various regions lead to various social phenomena. One part of the development is the process of market revitalization in various regions in order to realize a beautiful urban layout, and also realize an increase in the economy of the middle to lower class. Based on Isfadian (2016) states that after the market relocation has a social impact, namely in the form of loss of interaction between old traders, the inconvenience of traders to the development process that has not yet been completed. Meanwhile, in terms of economy, the turnover of traders experienced a deficit from income in the previous market. Unlike the case according to Rahman (2014) which states that the relocation of traders makes social interactions occur very closely between traders, traders are easier to develop business, and fair competition between traders. In economic terms, traders experience a surplus in their income.

This is similar to the results of a study by Purnomo that market relocation has an impact with guaranteed security, market cleanliness [10]. In addition, train traders to find out the growing interest of consumers. So that it is no less competitive with the modern market which is mushrooming as it is today. However, sometimes government policy as a ruler in determining policies is not in accordance with what is expected and the potential of the recipient of the policy [11].

Feelings of disappointment experienced by traders in the New Dinoyo Market can be seen from the feeling of dissatisfaction from traders to the government that does not side with the traders and tries to cover the traders' fortune. If explored more deeply, the policy regulations that intend to increase traders and provide a place for traders with a decent just make these traders become crushed by a form of violence that experienced itself.

Other forms of violence experienced by traders have not stopped enough in the conflict between the government and traders prior to relocation. In addition, there are many higher fees and are not comparable to the income of the traders.

As with what happened in the Dinoyo Market there were psychological and economic impacts experienced by traders. The psychological impact experienced by traders is the emergence of depressed souls with a burden of life that is not proportional to the income or input of their business. In addition, they must obey all the games in the market. The game cannot all be received so easily from the traders' heart. On the economic impact associated with market relocation, namely a decrease in turnover or income from traders as a result of the loss of customers and strategic places that are used as a place to sell at the Merjosari Market.

IV. CONCLUSION

Trader relocation in Dinoyo Market has a big impact on the traders. The impact that emerges creates a form of socio-economic violence. In the research conducted in the New Dinoyo Market, it is found that in socio-economic violence experienced by traders there were two different patterns, namely structural violence and non-structural violence. Structural violence is carried out between government and traders as superior and inferior structures. Non-structural violence is carried out between unclear or illegal institutions such as thugs against traders. Of course, socio-economic violence which consists of these two patterns has various effects, namely the economic impact with the decline in the income of the trader in order to make ends meet, and the psychological effects associated with the pressures experienced by traders as a result of structural and non-structural forms of violence. These various impacts are expected to the authorities to review every impact that will result from the relocation of the Dinoyo Traditional Market.

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