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## **Implementation Of Saumlaki Traditional Market Relocation Policy In Tanimbar Islands District**

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**Abstract.** The market is one of the important media that is widely used by the wider community in meeting their daily needs. A negative market image is often attached to the market because it creates many public problems in it. The existence of the market must be paid attention to in order to create a balanced regional and national economy. The market relocation program was initiated with the intention of answering existing problems by touching the physical condition of the market which was not feasible and increasing the income of traders for the welfare of the family economy and employment. The aim of this research was to determine the factors that influence the relocation policy of the traditional saumlaki market. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative analysis. Qualitative descriptive method is used with the aim of providing an explanation in answering the formulation of the problem, namely the determinant factor in carrying out the implementation of public policies that traders state that the policy to relocate this market is good, it's just that some traders also do not agree to be relocated because the location of the Omele Sifnana Market is far from the heart of Saumlaki City. And also the influence of the environmental conditions of the Tanimbar Islands District Government's policy on the relocation of Saumlaki Market to Omele Sifnana Market including public policy environmental conditions, economic environmental conditions, socio-cultural environmental conditions and regional original income so that from environmental conditions this policy is expected to answer the challenges of the people's economy, the government The area of the Tanimbar Islands Regency in formulating market relocation policies in order to create prosperity and employment for the people of the Tanimbar Islands Regency and outside communities.

**Keywords.** Implementation, Policy, Relocation, Market

### **A. Introduction**

Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government in the general provisions of article 1 point d and e that Regional Government is the implementation of autonomous Regional Government by the Regional Government and DPRD according to the principle of decentralization while in point e says that Decentralization is the transfer of Government authority by the Government to the Autonomous Region within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia[1].

West Southeast Maluku Regency which was split from Southeast Maluku Regency is a manifestation of the implementation of regional autonomy and the development of the dynamics of democratic life as a manifestation of the people's desire to improve the dignity and

degree of life to be independent in a Regency area within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Along with the development process, West Southeast Maluku Regency underwent a name nomenclature change to become Tanimbar Islands Regency in accordance with Government Regulation Number 2 of 2019 and ratified on January 28, 2019.

In planning the development of the Tanimbar Islands Regency according to Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System (SPPN). The Regional Government has the duties and functions of preparing long-term, medium-term and short-term development plans. The regional development planning aims to synergize the National, Provincial and Regency and City development plans. The preparation of the Tanimbar Islands District Medium Term Development Plan for a period of 5 (five) years is the elaboration of the vision and mission of the Tanimbar Islands District Head for 2012-2017, namely 1) Planning for infrastructure development in order to increase the community's economic growth. 2) Increasing people's purchasing power through empowering the people's economy. 3) Improving the quality of human resources through education and job training. 4) Preparing the quality of health services[2].

The Regional Government of the Tanimbar Islands Regency continues to boost the development of regional economic activities referring to Regional Regulation number 14 of 2012 concerning Spatial Planning and Detailed Regional Spatial Plans (RTRW) 2012 – 2032 designed so that supporting and adequate economic facilities are needed to stimulate growth the community's economy while increasing original local government revenue (PAD). In this regional regulation, the regional government plans growth centers, including a) Setting up office areas; b) Setting up a trading area; c) Prepare industrial area; d) Setting up a tourism area; e) Preparing sea and air port areas; f) Setting up educational areas; g) Setting up a health area; h) Setting up agricultural areas; i) Prepare fishery area[3].

In connection with the regional development planning area of the Tanimbar Islands Regency in order to prepare areas for economic growth with the aim of increasing Original Local Government Revenue (PAD) through regional planning - trade areas, namely preparing facilities and infrastructure for economic growth such as building markets, roads, electricity, water for convenience and the smooth accessibility of the community in the Tanimbar Islands Regency.

The policy of the Regional Government of the Tanimbar Islands Regency directing the trading center of Saumlaki City to the north of Sifnana Village to replace the existing Traditional Market is a very strategic public policy and has long-term power and benefits because it has been equipped with a new terminal and vehicle capacity. which is quite representative, and has access to the port wharf for fishing fishermen so that the City's economic activities can proceed towards integrated improvement steps. This area will provide space for the development of the trade, service sector, including warehousing and offices, so that it can contribute to overall economic development.

The basis for the policy of moving the Saumlaki Market was issued by the Decree of the West Southeast Maluku Regent number 641-827 of 2013 dated 22 July 2013 concerning the formation of an integrated team for the relocation of the Saumlaki market consisting of elements from the Regional Government, Legislative elements, TNI elements, POLRI elements and elements of the Saumlaki District Prosecutor's Office. Thus, based on the decision letter, the Saumlaki Market Relocation Integrated Team carried out activities, namely holding a series of meetings and socialization to the head of the market, traders, and the community of Olilit Raya Village, but the meeting did not produce results with the rejection of the relocation of the Saumlaki Market[4].

The rejection of the relocation of the Saumlaki market from the head of the market, the traders, and the people of Olilit Raya Village also varied from the status of land ownership, socio-cultural to promising income for the traders, so that the traders did not want to move because the income per day was IDR 500,000, so in 1 (one ) month there can be a change in the family's economic welfare to help school children's education, buy facilities and build houses. Based on Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Regulations regulated in Article 20 paragraph 1 that property rights are hereditary, strongest and fullest rights that people have over land. However, the demand for the development of the community's economic sector by the Regional Government aims to improve the welfare of all citizens. It is for this reason that traders do not want to move or be relocated to the representative Omele Sifnana Market provided by the Regional Government of the Tanimbar Islands Regency.

The main objective of the policy of the local government of the Tanimbar Islands Regency is to relocate the market to increase Original Local Government Revenue (PAD) which is revenue originating from regional income sources where the Tanimbar Islands Regency seeks sources of income through regional fees by providing a representative market. Therefore, in increasing local revenue, the Tanimbar Islands Regency is a benchmark for improving people's welfare through market economic activities.

The policy process of relocating the Saumlaki market to the Omele Sifnana new market did not get a good reception from the traders and the people in Saumlaki Market who found it difficult to accept the changes that had occurred, especially the process of creating a better and more organized market, because the traders who were around the market Saumlaki is classified as a transaction to gain profit from renting places or selling stalls. The community and traders around the Saumlaki market vehemently refuse to be relocated because the relocated market is far from the city center which is at the eastern end of Sifnana village.

## **B. Literature review**

### **Public Policy**

According to Dunn (2015), the process of public policy is inseparable from the needs, demands, interests and agenda setting of all parties in government. Public policies are made to answer problems that arise in people's lives with various aspects and provisions that apply therein. The life of the people in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. For this reason, the government must be able to take full responsibility for the lives of the people, just like the lives of the people in the Tanimbar Islands Regency[5].

Sadhana (2011: 47) quotes John Dewer's opinion, reveals that there are two ways to measure public policy, namely by how action plans must be selected from alternatives and how to observe the consequences that can be used as appropriate trials[6]. The Regional Government of the Tanimbar Islands Regency, in solving the problems faced, requires a policy formulation that becomes a compass in implementing policies. Theoretically, Poister (2010) suggests that the policy-making process should start from obtaining valid and reliable information about the problems and their objectives with the intention that appropriate parameter designs can be formulated based on objective logic and methodology so that problems can be solved effectively[7].

Thus the policy is a form of embodiment of a government action in responding to community problems not the wishes of the government or public officials. Therefore, the government's choice to do and not to do this is also a public policy, as is the policy of the Tanimbar Islands Regency government in relocating the Saumlaki market to the Omele Sifnana market, which is a public policy.

Based on the above opinion, it can be concluded that policies can be determined by government officials, namely the executive and legislative bodies, although public policies are often influenced by actors and external factors, so that in the context of making government policies, they still pay attention to community values which lead to democratic values and the values of empowering local communities. and the main goal is to create social welfare.

#### **Public Policy Framework**

According to Suharno (2010: 31) the public policy framework will be determined by the following variables, namely: a) The objectives to be achieved, this includes the complexity of the objectives to be achieved. The more complex the policy goals, the more difficult it is to achieve policy performance. On the other hand, if the policy goals are simpler, it will be easier to achieve them. b) What value preferences need to be considered. A policy that contains a variety of values will be much more difficult to achieve than a policy that only pursues one value. c) Resources that support the policy. The performance of a policy will be determined by financial, material and other infrastructure resources. d) The ability of the actors involved in policy making. The quality of a policy will be influenced by the quality of the policy actors involved in the process of establishing the policy. This quality is determined by the level of education, competence in the field, work experience and moral integrity. e) The environment which includes social, economic, political, and so on. The performance of a policy will be influenced by the social, economic, and political context in which the policy is implemented. f) The strategy used to achieve the goal. The strategy used to implement a policy will affect the performance of a policy[8].

The strategy used can be a top/down approach or a bottom approach, authoritarian or democratic. Policy implementation contributes to the attainment of value. In fact, there are rarely problems that can be solved completely, generally solving a problem can create problems that need to be re-solved or reformulated.

#### **Public Policy Implementation**

Santoso (2009: 43), argues that policy implementation is activities carried out to carry out a policy effectively. Policy implementation here emphasizes the proper operationalization of the stated policy objectives in the form of temporary measures[9]. While Nugroho (2011: 618) says that policy implementation is a way so that a policy can achieve its goals, which implements it in the form of a program or derivative of public policy. Public policies in the form of laws require general guidelines or implementation guidelines[10].

In his book *Public Policy*, Nugroho (2009: 494-495) defines policy implementation as "a way for a policy to achieve its goals. Therefore, in implementing the Saumlaki traditional market relocation policy, the Tanimbar Islands Regency Government took two steps, namely directly implementing public policies or in the form of programs through the formulation of derivative policies[11].

#### **C. Method**

The research method is a way to solve problems in research that is carried out in a planned and careful manner to obtain facts in the field and conclusions in order to understand, explain, predict and control conditions. The research method is a series of ways or activities of carrying out research which is based on basic assumptions, philosophical and ideological views, questions and issues faced.

The research approach used is qualitative research. According to Bogdan and Taylor (1975:5) defines qualitative methodology as a research procedure that produces descriptive data

in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. The qualitative approach is an important approach to understanding a social phenomenon and the perspective of the individual being studied. Qualitative research is an in-depth study using data collection techniques directly from subjects in the research environment so that researchers can interpret the phenomena studied[12].

Data collection techniques are the most important step in research, because the main purpose of research is to get data. Data collection can be done setting various sources. Catherine Marshall and Gretchen B. Rossman (2014), stated that the basic methods that qualitative researchers rely on to collect information are, participation in the setting, direct observation, in-depth interviews, document review[13].

#### **D. Result and discussion**

##### **Public Policy Implementation Analysis**

John (2013) states that in theory, public policy is an initial component of application or implementation. From the presentation of the data that has been submitted, we can understand that the stage of public policy which involves the Regional Government and the Legislature. Where public policies made by policy makers aim to prosper the community in the fields of education, economy, agriculture, trade and so on[14].

In every public policy taken by the Regional Government of the Tanimbar Islands Regency, it certainly allows policy analysts to focus more on the problems faced by the community. Where the Regional Government has also carried out forecasting, recommendations, monitoring and evaluation to be discussed with stakeholders which allows analysts to create, assess and communicate policies.

Judging from the policies of the Regional Government of the Tanimbar Islands Regency which cover the areas of spatial planning, increasing socio-economic welfare, the Regional Government has the right to relocate to sectors controlled by the Regional Government including public facilities such as markets. According to the Regional Government of the Tanimbar Islands Regency, the Saumlaki market conditions no longer meet market proper standards. The relocation of the Saumlaki Market was rejected by the people around the market, the traders because they felt that the relocation of the Saumlaki Traditional Market to the Omele Sifnana Traditional Market would only harm the traders.

In the case of market relocation this is a process of formulating a policy for the Regional Government of the Tanimbar Islands Regency to relocate the Saumlaki traditional market to the Omele Sifnana traditional market. However, the policies made by the Government as policy makers to achieve certain goals in society, however, various limitations factors make it possible to carry out development simultaneously with the same intensity so that in terms of the policy role of the Regional Government of the Tanimbar Islands Regency, it is very dominant in reducing resistance to market relocation policy.

In general, the community's hope for the Regional Government of the Tanimbar Islands Regency is that public policy requires clear communication from the Regional Government when formulating programs and making decisions that are in direct contact with the community so that nothing that is decided can harm both the government and the community. This shows that with the implementation of the relocation of the Saumlaki traditional market, the Regional Government has not carried out optimal socialization so that the government needs to prepare everything carefully for the relocation plan. And here it can be seen that the policy of relocating the Saumlaki market to the Omele Sifnana market has not

been properly planned but has already been implemented, thus it can be seen that this has become one of the causes of community resistance regarding market relocation.

Various kinds of reasons from elements of society who participated in influencing the policy of relocating the Saumlaki market, and also not left behind is the influence of consumers or buyers. The existence of the Saumlaki market is accepted by the community and it is proven that with the existence of the Saumlaki market which was built in 2002 it can create jobs for the people around the market both from outside the area and from within the Tanimbar Islands Regency. But along with the increasing number of traders, some people are starting to get restless because of the existence of the Saumlaki market. The most basic reason is the discomfort with the many places to sell that are made by traders on the sides of the road, and places where rain water stagnates during the rainy season. It is on this basis that the Regional Government of the Tanimbar Islands Regency formulates policies based on the 2012-2017 West Southeast Maluku Regent's Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) as contained in Regional Regulation number 14 of 2012 concerning Spatial Planning and Detailed Regional Spatial Plans (RTRW) 2012- 2032 to relocate the Saumlaki market to the Omele Sifnana market in order to stimulate the community's economy to meet the needs of individuals, families, groups or communities which they cannot fulfill individually but must through collective action so that every community has the same rights to improve economic welfare family[3].

This market relocation policy is a local government program to carry out the actions that have been formulated for the welfare of the family economy by making a policy of relocating the Saumlaki market to the Omele market which is more representative because the government policy is appropriate that there is top down and bottom up by implementing policies for the target group.

## **Determinant Factors of Public Policy Implementation**

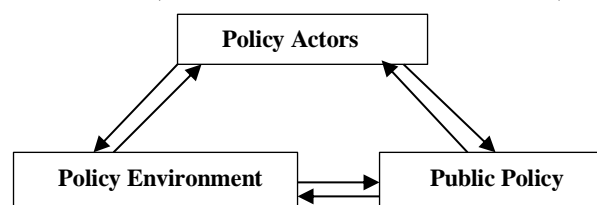
### **a. Policy Environmental Condition**

The standards and goals that must be achieved by policy implementers are in accordance with what has been set by the government to implement the Saumlaki market relocation program but implementation can be said to fail if the implementers do not fully know the standards and goals to be achieved from a policy.

Public policy is a decision to overcome a problem in society by taking certain actions to achieve certain goals. Public policy according to Thomas Dye in Subarsono (2005) is whatever the government's choice is to do something or not do something[15].

In the case of the relocation of the Saumlaki market, public policy makers cannot be separated from environmental influences because environmental influences can be transformed into a political system. The following is the relationship between the three elements of the policy system.

**Figure 1.** The relationship of the three elements of the policy system  
(source: Wiliam Dunn, 1994:71)[16]



From the theoretical study it can be illustrated that the Saumlaki market relocation policy requires resources to be used to facilitate program implementation so that it can influence the implementation of the Saumlaki market relocation policy. From the policy system, it explains that there are policy actors who influence and are influenced by policies, the policy system is said to be an institutional arrangement that has an important role in the implementation of public policies that accommodate technical aspects and interactions between policy elements.

#### **b. Economic Environmental Condition**

The condition of the economic environment is an economic condition that has a strong influence on changes and the level of social welfare which is considered appropriate if the economic capacity and level of social welfare meet these criteria and requirements. If a city has a good level of economy and welfare, it can be seen from the increasing needs of the community. On that side, the level of the economy began to develop, especially in the market sector. The existing market is one of the urban facilities so that the Regional Government of the Tanimbar Islands Regency is trying to make a policy by relocating the Saumlaki Market. Sumodiningrat (1999) explains that in order to build community economic strength, government support is needed in the form of strengthening the position of community economic business partnerships, so that opening up economic access for the community can be one of the efforts to achieve community economic independence, even though it is still on a small business scale[17].

As for the economic conditions felt by traders when the Saumlaki market was relocated, the things felt by traders include 1) Losses in Daily Sales; 2) Losing Regular Customers; 3) Lonely From Visitors.

#### **c. Socio-Cultural Environmental Condition**

The condition of the cultural environment is articulated as a cultural representation that is accepted in society, in which the entire way of life of the community and the social heritage obtained from the group. Every society has a different culture, this means the values and habits of life from one society to another. The sociocultural or sociocultural environment refers to trends and developments in changes in attitudes, behavior and values in society as a whole. This environment is closely related to population, lifestyle, culture, tastes, customs and traditions. Therefore, a strong culture is needed by every society as a whole. Rutherford (1990) states that Community culture also greatly influences social actions and community behavior which includes environmental factors, values, beliefs, heritage and attitudes that will be carried out to establish relationships between the community and its citizens[18].

However, in the case of the relocation of the Saumlaki Traditional Market, this is a very contradictory policy because of the cultural values in Olilit Raya Village that the market is a legacy of Olilit Raya Village's petuanan cannot be transferred to other parties without an agreement between Olilit Raya Village and the Regional Government.

#### **d. Original Local Government Revenue (PAD)**

In principle, the implementation of regional autonomy is focused on regional administration policies at the district and city levels with the transfer of a number of authorities from the center to the regions (Sukarno 2003)[19]. The statement above serves as a confirmation sentence that the authority in determining the allocation of resource management, the management of expenditure posts are all managed autonomously by the regional government with the principles of need, compliance and authority set out in the regional budget. In Law Number 33 of 2004 Article 1 point 18 explains that what is meant by Original Local

Government Revenue (PAD) is income earned by the region which is collected based on regional regulations in accordance with statutory regulations[20].

The government wants to continue to relocate Saumlaki Market so that the face of the Tanimbar Islands Regency becomes a comfortable home for everyone, this will affect the awareness of the community and traders so that the policy determined by the Regional Government is a reaction to the relocation problem whose results have not yet been reached. thus the Regional Government through related agencies continues to conduct socialization so that the market can be relocated and the government can collect fees.

### **E. Conclusion**

Based on the results of the research that has been described and the conclusion is drawn that the public towards the market relocation policy is a miserable government action and a form of the government's impartiality towards the common people. The government, in this case, is only acting as it pleases, regardless of the survival of its citizens, as a result, traders no longer get income from their business because there are not enough buyers. For this reason, the government needs to make improvements and evaluate the policies that have been made, whether the relocation policy really runs smoothly so that it does not cause harm to both parties. The market relocation policy arose because the government saw that the condition of the Saumlaki Market was inappropriate and was in the heart of Saumlaki City. Actually they realize that the existence of the Saumlaki Market is not feasible, but they also realize the advantages and existence of those who have been selling at the market location for a long time, so that is a reason to survive and ignore the Regional Government in relocating the Saumlaki Market. So that the policies carried out by the Regional Government of the Tanimbar Islands Regency, the people want to accept change or not accept change.

The determinant factors of public policy implementation are policy environmental condition, economic environmental condition, socio-cultural environmental condition and original local government revenue (PAD).

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