

THE CHANGES OF THE LAND MARKET KONGSI IN KAMPUNG PONDOK FROM 1976 UNTIL 2016

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ABSTRACT

The land market Kongsí was one of the markets which has quite long history. The market has approximately existed since the early 19th century because of the localization carried out by the Dutch government toward Chinese ethnic in Padang city. The purpose of this localization was to ease the interaction occurred between Chinese ethnic and local society particularly Minangkabau. The research aimed at describing the changes occurred in land market Kongsí from 1976 until 2016. How the condition of the market faces the changes happened in Padang city then still survive until now. The research was qualitative research, using the historical method which used four stages; heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiography. The result showed that the land market Kongsí met changes very slowly. There was not much renewal done by the government toward the market even though it has been taken since 1976.

Keywords: Change, Land Market, Chinese, Minangkabau.

INTRODUCTION

The land market Kongsí is one of the market which has existed since early 19th century. The existence of the market is due to the localization carried out by the Dutch government toward Chinese in some regions in Indonesia, including in Padang city. The segregation politics and domicile determination for Chinese immigrant are done in order the Chinese be separated from local residents so the interaction among them is also reduced. For the settlement of Chinese in Padang city, it is build and known as Kampung Pondok. In this area, Chinese Ethnic group begin to make their life facilities such as market, pagoda, and their social organization. Wherever the settlement of Chinese commonly always followed with the existence of market and pagoda.

In the middle-19th century, there were four market competing in Padang city, namely Gadang market, land market Kongsu, Belakang tangsi market dan Kampung Jawa market or Pasar Raya today. From the early four markets in Padang city, there are only two markets hold on until today, those are Kampung Jawa market (Pasar Raya) and land market Kongsu. However, Gadang market and Belakang Tangsi market have changed as warehouse..

METHOD

The types of the research was qualitative research by using historical method. Historical method was the investigation of a problem by applying the way of solving from historical perspective. The historical method was commonly completing the way of historical writings, by relying on four stages or main activities: (1) The heuristics was a stage which seeks and gathers the sources as much as possible about the land market Kongsu, both primary sources or secondary sources, (2) The criticism. After the whole data or sources needed has gathered, the next stage was criticism or verification of source by doing the testing of authenticity and validity of information, (3) Interpretation. This stage was also called as reinterpretation or historical analysis, and (4) Historiography was the process of historical writings. Historical writing must be written based on the rules and discipline in History. In historiography, it needed skill and ability of writer so the writer is able to arrange the changes occurred in land market Kongsu chronologically, objectively, and also systematically.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Market is an important center of economic activity in a city. When people establish settlement, the presence of market is very significant to support the fulfillment of life necessities. Land Market Kongsu is one of old markets which has existed since early 19th century. The existence of market in the middle of housing of Chinese ethnic society is an infrastructure that must be exist in Chinatown. Wherever Chinatown exist commonly followed with the existence of market, Chinese social ethnic community, and their pagoda.

Land market Kongsu is included as a market which meets slow growth. This earlier market is built only in the form of bamboo stalls made by Chinese sellers. When pagoda See Hin Kiong burned in 1861, this pagoda is rebuilt with the help of funds from the rent of bamboo stalls nowadays known as Land Market Kongsu. Thus, when the pagoda See Hin Kiong is built in 1841, it can be called that Land Market Kongsu has also exist in Kampung Pondok.

In 1976, this market was taken by the government, so that the leasing business was directly taken by the government too. The position of land market Kongsu was used as subsidiary market which was 3.000 M² wide with 45 stalls. The positions of other subsidiary markets which exist in control and management of city government are Alai market which having 35.000 M²wide with 202 stalls, Simpang Haru market which having 2.200 M² with 52 stalls. While the other subsidiary markets which are not under the control and management of city government such as Terendam market, Kampung Durian market, Teluk Bayur market, along Ulak karang street, along Gurun street, Gaung market, Bandar Buat market and Lubuk minturun marker and so forth.

Land market Kongsu and other subsidiary markets at that time were still in the form of emergency buildings, not in the form of permanent buildings yet. Due to the government of Padang city focuses on the development of Kampung Jawa market which is the center of marketing activities. Kampung Jawa market is not only being the center of trade activity but also being wholesale trade replacing the position of old trade center, namely Mudik market and Gadang market. That's why the establishment is focused in Kampung Jawa market gradually done. Until 1978 it was known that there were 565 stalls, 2796 emergency stalls and being established on during the establishment of permanent stalls are 164 stalls.

During the establishment of Kampung Jawa market, the subsidiary markets are not developing much physically. So, the markets are still in the form of emergency stalls, so is land market Kongsu. While the condition of Alai market, apart of the stalls have been domicile. Land market Kongsu nowadays has had permanent buildings of 72 stalls and 200 stone tables for trading. For the width of permanent stalls exist in the market, there are several size variation. Some have 21 M², 14 M² and 9 M² wide. The differences of width and positions of buildings in this market also affect the amount of

month retribution fees which should be paid by seller amounting to 126.000. While the stalls having 14 M² wide should pay the retribution amounting to 70.000. For stalls having 9 M² wide should pay the retribution amounting 45.000. The retribution of stall with 21 M² is more expensive not only because of the width it is, but also the position in front of market so the access of buyer is easier.

The types of goods which traded in the stalls of land market Kongsu are various accessories, clothing, glassware, fruits, P&D, BRI bank terrace, coconuts, cake flavoring, rice, warehouse, cake, chillies, and spices, beef, pork, shrimp, tahu, and coffee shop. Meanwhile, the sellers who sell on stone tables are more likely to sell kitchen needs like chillies, onion, fruits, tofu, tempe, fish, and so forth.

Land market Kongsu can be judged as a quite crowded market in the 19th and the early 20th centuries. The majority of buyers who trades in this market is Chinese ethnic and Minangkabau middle to upper class. It is because this market has slightly more expensive price than other traditional markets. From the result of interview conducted by the researcher toward some traders, the market sets the prices higher due this market is small, not too big. In addition, the trader who trades same goods just a little bit. This makes the traders set the prices slightly more expensive than the others market. Nevertheless, the traders always keep the quality of their goods. Despite it is expensive, buyers feel satisfied if shopping there.

From 72 permanent stalls found in Land Market Kongsu, there have some empty stalls since the earthquake 2009 that hit Padang city. The earthquake occurred on Wednesday, September 30th, 2009 with a magnitude of 7.9 SR made a lot of breakdown in Padang city. The earthquake with a depth of 71 KM in 57 Km in southwest of Pariaman lasted 30 seconds (Hermon, 2012; Hermon, 2015; Hermon, 2016; Hermon, 2017; Oktorie, 2017), but having a tremendous impact for the people in Padang city. Not only from the damage of building, but the earthquake also affect the society morally. Land market Kongsu has also gotten the impact of the earthquake. Even though Pondok area is included in the area of slight damage, but the impact is quite much for the income of traders in the market. From 72 permanent stalls, 6 stalls are closed until today. Some damaged buildings are still repaired by the government yet. The

establishment done is only the addition of roof poles where the sellers with stone table sell.

Another impact is the quiet of buyers who shopping in the market. This is because of the majority who shops in the market is Chinese descendants, while the impact of earthquake, most people in Kampung Pondok choose to move finding a new safe place from earthquake. The factor of move of Pondok society is also caused by economy factor that felt inadequate to earn a living in Padang city, so they choose to move to another city.

From the explanation above, it can be analyzed that land market Kongsu does not develop to the advance, but go down because the slighter of buyer shops in the market. In 2009 the market was still crowded until noon, but today at 11.00 the market is very quiet. Thus, the income of sellers also decreases, moreover the increasing of Pasar Kaget or shocked market that exists in every single place in Padang city. So, the society prefer shopping in the market which is closer from their house.

This is quite pitied considering that Land Market Kongsu should be able become one of traditional markets with its own attractiveness. Beside the old age of the market, this market also becomes a place for interaction between Chinese traders and Minangkabauese traders. The relationship exist in both ethnicities is very interesting to be researched further. If the government wants to give more attention to this market by doing revitalization, and changing this market more condensed with Chinese culture, then this market can also be used as a tourist place like China Town in other regions.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the research above, it can be concluded that land market Kongsu do not change to the advance, but go down because the slighter of buyer shops in the market. This made the less income gotten by the trader. This change is affected by the earthquake 2009 that hit Padang city, also there are many other markets exist in each region in Padang city so that the buyers were more interesting to shop the daily life necessary in closer market.

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