

Humanistic Relocation Model of Street Vendors (A Case Study on the Relocation of Street Vendors from Monument '45 of Banjarsari to *Klithikan* Market Notoharjo, Surakarta)

Agus Dwidoso Warsono

Academy of Foreign Languages RA Kartini
Surakarta, Indonesia

Sony Heru Priyanto

Satya Wacana Christian University
Salatiga, Indonesia

Guntur Riyanto

Sebelas Maret University
Surakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

This research deals with the relocation done by Surakarta Municipality as its effort to revitalize street vendors. Relocation is carried out by moving 989 street vendors from Monument '45 of Banjarsari to 'Klithikan' Market, Notoharjo, Surakarta. The interesting things in this relocation process are: the local leaders' approach to the vendors who will be relocated, the making use of cultural elements, the street vendors' participation, assistance program, and maintenance. Many people admit that this relocation is successful. The objective of this research is to arrange the model of relocation of street vendors by using the case study of street vendors' movement from Banjarsari to 'Klithikan' Market Notoharjo Surakarta. The method applied in this research is Phenomenological Paradigm with Qualitative Approach. Meanwhile, this research belongs to a Case Study. The important findings resulted from this research are: First, there are 8 main propositions, (1) Street vendors are municipality's assets, so their business is facilitated; Tents, carts, shelters, market are provided, in accordance with the number of the vendors (2) There are a lot of street vendors and the relocation solution is moving them to the market, so the preparation includes: analysis of operational needs, socialization, street vendors' participation, cultured communication, (3) Relocation program needs good planning, so it needs: Strategic Planning, Operational and Emergency Planning, (4) Relocation plan is arranged, so an organization is needed to handle the works in the location, (5) To realize the relocation phase, execution is carried out based on the scheduled steps, (6) The problems appear: the market is quiet, it is terrorized, some vendors run away, market building is complained, so monitoring and evaluation are necessary, (7) To follow up the problems, solution is needed: a. free retribution is imposed for one year, traffic and events are well managed; b. shelters are built for community; c. kiosks and debt are bleached; maintenance is given for physical buildings, business and trade, (8) After 3 to 4 years, the income increases 100% - 400%, so the vendors like to do business at the market, as they occupy legal location that is supported by legal regulation. Second, this study has been able to compose a relocation model of street vendors called "Humanistic Relocation Model."

Keywords: Leaders' approach, cultural element, participation, assistance program, maintenance.

Introduction

Street vendors' business is an answer or at least acts as an alternative solution to the growth of urban jobless. Some researches prove that informal economic growth of street vendors (SVs) gives income to millions of poor people who burden the government socially and economically, especially to the poor citizens living in the cities all over the world. (Shamsad, 2007). Therefore, the growth of their business related to job vacancies has positive impacts in the socio-economical development, especially in the developing countries. However, in many developing countries they are not handled seriously.

Several researches showed that the growth percentage of SVs indicated an extraordinary increase from year to year (Shamsad, 2007; Rukmana, 2007). Urban informalities widely dominated the “Global South” (Yiftachel, 2009). Nwaka (2004) stated that irregular settlements, “street companies” spread excessively, breaking the development regulation that was planned, and their social legitimacy was questionable. In some city areas their appearance often disturbed other people. The phenomenon of rapid growth of SVs had created negative impacts in the city’s arrangement. In many developing countries, there was reluctance to accept the SVs for they were regarded as obstacles of efficiency operation in the city, preventing development, and creating city untidiness. The city looked dirty, arranged disorderly and showed inconvenience (Rogerson, 1989; Jones dan Varley, 1999; Centeno dan Protes, 2003). That was why the SVs were sometimes regarded as elements that had to be cleared (Asiedu & Agyei-Mensah, 2008; Swanson, 2007).

Researches about SVs showed that relocation had been done without integrated planning and humanistic approaches. Several writer mentioned that there were conflicts between vendors and the government in a big scale (Donovan, 2002). Criticism was delivered on the order enforcement that was done rudely and repressively to Chinese SVs by *shirong* (Verchen, 2008). Starting from 1991, the government drove vendors out of the city center and its surroundings by using tear gas and police mobilization. This happened until 1997, and hostile between the government continued (Raredon, A.B., et.al., 2010). Improvement of “revanchism” in Equador had encouraged a forced relocation (Swanson, 2007). Relocation was more related to the activity of eviction accompanied with minimum amount of government’s aids in a new location (Agbola dan Jinadu, 1997).

Several articles mentioned that there were some improvement in relocation program that was accompanied with revitalization effort, but this had not showed satisfying result. The failure of relocation program called “Progama” in Mexico City. Mexico made the SVs vend back in the streets (Crossa, 2009). Relocation programs that were not done comprehensively would become ragged here and there. The relocation program which was actually hoped to be able to revitalize their business, might result the opposite effect, and even worsened the situation (URC, 2002: 7). Relocation in Vietnam showed that many relocated people returned to some spots of the city center, or to other areas with various reasons (Solon, 2003). Relocation programs were primarily done as an effort to empower the informal economic sector of SVs. However, relocation tended to create negative impacts for the livelihoods of poor urbans and this made the poverty increase (Scudder, T., et.al., 1981; UNCHS, 2001).

Many articles had debated and discussed about the definition of informal sector of SVs (Thomas, 1992; Rakowski, 1994). They described a case study on informal SVs, specifically viewed from the activity sector, (Peattie, 1981; Miles dan Norcliffe, 1984). Other researches on limited topic discussed informal concept (Bienefeld, dkk. 1975; Breman, 1976), documented the effects of informal sector in work and income contribution (Bienefeld, dkk., 1975), studied the relationship between informal sector and the city, specially its contribution to the urban poverty (Waldorf, 1983; Natrass, 1987). Informal job vacancy was suggested by academic (Ding, et.al, 2001; Song dan Wang, 2001) and the future policy was aimed at absorbing the unemployed labors since the end of 1990s. The development of informal job vacancy had become one of the principle mechanism to create job vacancy that was extremely needed by Chinese government since 1990, in which the job vacancy creation through the development of community service was a central part of working strategy (Zhu, 2001).

ILO (2000) concluded that it was possible to improve working condition gradually while increasing the productivity and income in informal sector of SVs. The chosen policy, in accordance with the problem of informal sector of SVs, was a relocation accompanied with empowerment program. The aim of relocation was to solve the problem of urban informalities. Ironically, however, the solution management of SVs through relocation that was usually performed by the government was not successful or in other world “failed” (Kamunyor, 2007; Soln, 2003; Swanson, 2007). The following article of research discussed a relocation performed by Surakarta Municipality, with a case study of the movement of Street Vendors (SVs) from Monument ’45 Banjarsari to *Klithikan* Market Notoharjo. The purpose of this research was to know the strategy of relocation by Surakarta Municipality, that had run humanistically. Then, based on this research a model of relocation will be composed.

2. Theoretical Review And Relevant Researches

2.1. Traditional Model

Traditional model of relocation is a model of relocation that limits government’s intervention. This is a form of social event which is planned and characterized by “self-help” and self-direction”. Relocation is done by community members themselves and led by their local leaders, or often done by traditional minority groups.

The leaders handle this through a social organization of traditional groups, in planning and executing relocation. They are generally supported by formal commitment and some human resources of governmental institution. Miller (1968) stated that traditional model needed a big strategy “*laizes-faire*”, in which the direct benefits for the “*relocatees*” and technical skills were applied to advise, not to direct them.

2.2. Development Model

Ideology underlying the “development model” of relocation is oriented to neo-capitalism system. An accurate statement of a premise for city modernization offered by Wallace (1968), stated “(think that) a modernization is a public activity, by using an intervention of competitive system that is justified, because the need to improve imperfection of market mechanism prevents the adaptation process, economically or socially”. Wallace mentioned that in contemporary urban modernization context, the city development model united a design approach focusing on beauty, zonation and structure, and it commonly was aimed at increasing the tax basis, and served as residents’ pride or to attract industries (Jacobs, 1961).

2.3. Welfare Model

Jacobs (1961) stated that welfare was “finding back” from a fight against poverty. The increase of pressure “from the bottom” in the development model by widening the definition of urban modernization, had caused the appearance of an approach oriented to liberal welfare. Like the development model, welfare model accentuated the technical skills and knowledge in the operation of administrative fund, and it was always started by public authorities. Welfare model was able to produce greater participation and flexibilities in administration. The main difference was that it was done mainly to benefit the relocatees directly. In this model, authorities were often regarded as “a foster” of the relocatees (Rossi, 1964), that was marked by the addition of social welfare programs for the housing policy meant to handle poverty and other problems. Ideologically, welfare model was far different from the development model, the welfare model tended to operate in the model of community consensus and with the existence of a basic congruence between the relocatees’ and the common people’ concerns.

2.4. Political Model

Welfare relocation model has been revised and developed, both as the response to criticism in ideological level and as the reaction to the lack of success in its operation. Residents’ participation has grown in all relocation steps: in their understanding and acceptance about the structure, the culture and the advocacy function of relocation authorities in coordinating relocation service and provision of resources. It is hard to judge how far this interest has been transferred into reality. It seems there is a shift, at least conceptually, to political relocation. Relocation is generally associated with conflict of interests. There is an effort to structure conflicts by providing resources that is equal to the governmental structure. Political perspective assumes that the relocatees receive advantages directly or indirectly; directly, such as housing and other welfare services, and indirectly, by participating in making basic decision and determining their living situation.

Political relocation model is based on a premise that social problem is political problem and emphasizes solution through political actions; relocation is approached mainly as a context in which this problem is solved not by applying skills but by resolution that is opposite to the public interest.

3. Research Method

Approach; Phenomenological Paradigm with Qualitative Approach. Sort of Research; A Case Study, Location of Research; Location of research was Solo, focuses of location were *Klithikan* Market Notoharjo, Semanggi Village; Monument ’45 Banjarsari; Surakarta Municipality, especially the Market Managers Agency, the Arrangement and Development of Street Vendors (SVs) and the Local House of Representatives of Surakarta. The number of Research Informants was 28 persons. Field research lasted for 2 years, from August 2012 to August 2014. Before field research, there was pre-research, in the form of interview and collection of preliminary data since July 2011 to Februari 2012. Method of Data Collection: Interview, Observation, Librarian Research. Primary Data: interview with triangulation method. Secondary Data: Journal, Publication, Internet, Regional Regulation.

4. The Result of the Research and Discussion

Comparing the Humanistic Model to the Previous Model in Various Levels

1. Ideological Premise

In the level of ideological premise the relocation of “traditional model” differs from “humanistic model”. “Humanistic Model” regards that people, either individually or in group, have the same right. City government has the concept of realizing the condition of the society that are educated, healthy (physically and spiritually), prosperous (getting sufficient food and clothes), employed (getting a job) and reside (getting a place to live in). In relocation case, City government fully supports the society members affected by relocation program. In the level of ideological premise, relocation of “development model” is regarded as a part of the whole system. However, in the case of relocation, the people are appreciated in such a way, and it is done as an effort to improve their living standard. In the relocation agenda, the people society are viewed as the central figures who have to be empowered.

In the level of ideological premise, “welfare model” of relocation is different from “humanistic model”. In the case of relocation, “humanistic model” helps fully the people relocated (the same as in “the welfare model”), but the helps run as fairly as possible, according to what are needed by the people, in the pre relocation period, when the relocation takes place and in the post relocation period. The main objective of relocation in “humanistic model” is in order to make people powerful enough so that they can be independent in their business, not being created to be a particular type of society. In the level of ideological premise, relocation of “political model” is different from “humanistic model”. In “the humanistic model”, relocation program is not an arena to develop political awareness. Instead, relocation is merely to help people of low economic groups to be stronger, through business empowerment. The point of the problem is around the economic problem, not the political one. Ideological premise in the relocation of “humanistic model” emphasizes the city government’s alignments to the poor people (the popular term is “defending the poor people”). It defends the powerless people, by empowering their business, arranging the business of the low economic groups/the street vendors, and providing various facilities, according to the size of their needs. Relocation is a part of empowering efforts of low income people/street vendors. The aim of the relocation is in order that the businesses that people have started by themselves can be well arranged, and do not disturb other groups of society, in accessing public facilities. Furthermore, the aim of “humanistic model” of relocation is to make their business improve, both dealing with the status and income.

2. Policy Formulation

Policy formulation in “humanistic model” is mainly done by the leaders of the city government, supported by politicians, in cooperation with public leaders/academics and mass media by growing the relocatees’ participation. The main difference of the policy formation between “development model” and “humanistic model” lies on the relocatees’ participation. Relocatees are invited to participate in realizing a dignified agenda of relocation. The main different formulation between “development” and “humanistic mode” lies on the policy that is applied equally to the whole community groups. The policy does not distinguish one to the other groups of relocatees. The main difference of the policy formulation between “political” and “humanistic model” lies on the cooperation done by the leaders of municipality, not only with the relocatees, but with all sides without enclosing certain political agenda. Although city government has a full authority to formulate the relocation policy, it will not recklessly do that program. It needs the support from Local House of Representatives, and also from public leaders/academics. Relocatees as the social groups who are directly affected by that program, should be invited and involved in giving consideration of the steps of relocation that must be realized. Mass media as balancing power in many policies are given roles to support and publish relocation discourse in positive news.

3. The Policy Implementation and Resources and Administration Control

In “humanistic model”, relocation is a part of social empowerment, and city development is a part of social development, both physically and mentally. “Humanistic model” highly respect people’s rights. People have right to enjoy all facilities provided by the city government, and the relocation program is done for this. In the case of relocation, people are given chance to give suggestion and proposal, and then facilitated in a framework of governmental programs which have been decided. Relocatees are part of society who have to be empowered. Relocation is realized by cooperation and negotiation with various groups. In performing relocation policy, the City Government applied politeness, by making use of local culture in approaching the SVs.

Relocates were invited to give full participation in realizing relocation program, including the participation of the whole city residents, although only in the form of moral support for the sustainability of it, City government provided all resources for the sustainability of the program, in the pre relocation, during the relocation and post relocation phases. The whole programmes of relocation were completely controlled by the Local House of Representatives.

4. The Benefit Receivers Intended

The benefit receivers intended in “humanistic model” are principally the low income people/street vendors in a big number. However, if it is analyzed further, the benefit of relocation activity of “humanistic model” will be enjoyed by the low income people/SVs, urban people in general, and the city government as well. By this relocation, the small businessmen/SVs can get more appropriate places that is legally admitted by the government. SVs whose businesses are appreciated now become legal market traders.

Besides, urban people will benefit from the city situation which is more comfortable and organized, in which the public services commonly provided by the city government can be fulfilled. A location that previously has low economic value (since it was occupied by SVs - it could not be sold), now it has high selling value. This will influence the increase of the tax. The places left by the SVs now can be utilized by city residents for exercising, playing, and recreation, and returns their function as a green open area. The other thing that is not less important is to return them as the city government’s assets. By the return of these assets, there is a duty of the Country to look after and take care of the assets owned by the city government. With this the General Allocation Fund (GAF) received by the city government will automatically increase. Relocation activity has made the city well arranged, so the city beauty will be radiated, and this causes an increase of the city competitiveness. This increase will influence the city’s attractiveness for the tourists to visit it. The implication is that the government will get a part of the taxes and retribution, and finally the GAF will increase, either.

5. The central Actors and Organization Unit

The Central Actors and the Organization Unit in “humanistic model” are principally the city government, supported by politicians, technocrats, birocracy and Local House of Representatives.

6. The Main Problem

The main problem that appears in “humanistic model” is: How far can the city government control the speed of the business acceleration done by the relocates in the new place. Including, how far can it control the liberalization phenomena for the owners of big assets in responding the business change in the new location.

5. Conclusion

The theory achieved from this research in realizing humanistic relocation: the steps taken are: (1) In realizing relocation program, the government has to involve the street vendors (SVs), (2) Socialization of the relocation should be done through humanistic approach, by means of communication based on the local cultures, emphasizing common understanding to reach a dignified objectives of relocation. The local cultures used in this socialization were: non violence (penetrating without troops), humanizing human beings, “A Javanese would die if he was on the lap” (obedient/surrender), a leader is a servant (being rich without wealth), not inconsistent (speaking and acting consistently), (3) relocation program should be accompanied with aids in pre relocation, during relocation and post relocation period as the empowerment of SVs, (3) City government has to provide an adequate location and buldings to accomodate the relocates, the placement of SVs in the new location is based on valid data, (4) To manage the heterogeneity of street vendors’ business, they are arranged in zones/zonation, while the placement in kiosks in a zone is held through a lottery, (5) After the traders occupy the market, monitoring and evaluation are done for all relocation agenda, and there should be maintenance program, that consists of physical maintenance, business training and merchant counseling.

References

- Agbola, T. and Jinadu, A.M. (1997). Forced Eviction and Forced Relocation in Nigeria: the Experience of Those Evicted from Maroko in 1990. *Journal Environment and Urbanization*, Vol 9, No 2.
- Asiedu, A. B., & Agyei-Mensah, S. (2008). Traders on the Run: Activities of Street Vendors in the Accra Metropolitan Area, Ghana. *Norwegian Journal of Geography*, 62(3), 191–202.
- Bienefeld, M. and Godfrey, E. (1975). "Measuring Unemployment and the Informal Sector: Some Conceptual and Statistical Problems," *International Development Studies Bulletin*, Vol. 7, pp. 4-10.
- Breman, J. (1976). "A Dualistic Labour System: A Critique of the 'Informal Sector' Concept" *Journal Economic Policy Weekly* (Bombay) 27.
- Centeno, M. A. and Portes, A. (2003). The Informal Economy in the Shadow of the State, The Center for Migration and Development, *Working Paper Series*, Princeton University.
- Crossa, Veronica. (2009). Resisting the Entrepreneurial City: Street Vendors' Struggle in Mexico City's Historic Center, *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, Vol. 33, 1 March 2009 43–63.
- Ding, J. S., Lung, X. L., Song, X. K., Hammer, B. and Xu, Y. H. (2001). 'The Transplant and Development of the Concept of Informal Employment in China', *Journal China Population Science*, 6, pp.8-15.
- Donovan, Michael G. (2002). Space Wars in Bogotá: The Recovery of Public Space and Its Impact on Street Vendors. *Master in City Planning* at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Ferchen, Matthew Glen. (2008). Regulating Market Order In China: Economic Ideas, Marginal Markets and The State, *A Dissertation*, Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Cornell University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
- International Labour Organization (ILO).(2000). *World Labour Report, 2000: Income Security and Social Protection in a Changing World*, Geneva: International Labour Organization. International Labour Organization.
- _____ (2002). "Decent Work and the Informal Economy", The International Labour Conference Report VI of 90th Session, pp. 1-9.
- Jacobs, Jane.(1961). *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, New York: Random House.
- Jones, G. and Varley, A.(1999). "Conservation and Gentrification in the Developing World: Recapturing the City Centre", *Journal Environment and Planning*, Vol. 31, No. 9, pp. 547- 1566.
- Kamunyor, Sheila Wanjiru.(2007). A Growing Space for Dialogue: the Case of Street Vending in Nairobi's Central Business District; *Master in City Planning* at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, June 2007.
- Miles, N. and Norcliffe, G.(1984). *An Economic Typology of Small Scale Rural Enterprises in Central Province, Kenya*. Inst. Br. Geogr. Trans. New Ser. 9, pp. 211-230.
- Miller, SM and Reissman, F.(1968). *Social Class and Social Policy* ; New York: Basic Books Inc.
- Natrass, N.(1987). "Street Trading in Transkei: A Struggle Against Poverty, Persecution and Prosecution", *World Development J.*, Vol. 15, No. 7, pp. 861-875.
- Nwaka, G.I.(2004). *The Urban Informal Sector in Nigeria: Towards Economic Development, Environmental Health, and Social Harmony*. Global Urban Development, The Prague Institute.
- Peattie, L. R.(1981). *What is to be Done With the Informal Sector? A Case Study of Shoe Manufacturers in Columbia*. Unpublished Paper, Department of City Planning, MIT.
- Rakowski, C. A.(1994). "Convergence and Divergence in the Informal Sector Debate: A Focus on Latin America, 1984-92", *World Development Journal*, Vol.22, No.4:501-16.
- Raredon, A.B; Bryson.A; Goodman.E; Salazar-Salame.H.(2010). *A New Beginning The Reform of the Historic Center and Central Market in Lima, Peru*. Jan 5, 2010.
- Rogerson, C. M.(1989). "The Under Development of the Informal Sector: Street Hawking in Johannesburg, South Africa", *Journal Urban Geography*, Vol. 9, pp. 549-567.
- Rossi, Peter. H. and Dentler, Robert A.(1963). *The Politics of Urban Renewal*, New York: Free Press.
- Rukmana, D.(2007). *Indonesia's Urban Studies: Urban Planning and the Informal Sector in Developing Countries*. studies.blogspot.com/2007/05/urban-planning-and-the-informal-sector.html, (4 May, 2008). Retrieved from: <http://indonesiaurban>.

- Scudder, T. and Colson, E.(1981). 'From Welfare to Development: A Conceptual Framework for the Analysis of Dislocated People.' *Involuntary Migration and Resettlement: The Problems of Dislocated People*, Westview Press, Colorado.
- Shamsad, Bushra. (2007). Accommodating Street Enterprises In The Urban Built Environment of Bangladesh: The Case of Khulna City; *Ph. D. Thesis*; The University of Hong Kong. 2007.
- Solon, Kelly Seshimo.(2003). *Relocations and Livelihoods: a Case Study from Phnom Penh, Cambodia*;The London School of Economics International Housing and Social Change; September 12, 2003.
- Song, X. K. and Wang, Y. F.(2001). 'Informal Economy and Informal Employment in Shanghai', *Journal of Urban Issues*, 2, pp.39-42.
- Swanson, Kate. (2007). Revanchist Urbanism Heads South:The Regulation of Indigenous Beggars and Street Vendors in Ecuador; Department of Geographical and Earth Sciences, University of Glasgow,Glasgow, UK; 2007 *The AuthorJournal compilation* ©2007 Editorial Board of Antipode.
- Tan, L., Li, J. F. and Liu, D.(2000). 'Employment Issues in the Informal Sector and Solutions', *South China Population Journal*. 2(1): 44-8.
- Thomas, J. J.(1992). *Informal Economic Activity*, London: Harvester Wheatsheaf, pp. 1-9.
- UNCHS (HABITAT).(2001). *The State of the World's Cities*.Printed in Canada.
- Urban Resource Centre (URC). (2002). *Study on the Relocation of Urban Poor Communities in Phnom Penh*.Compiled for the Asian Coalition of Housing Rights.
- Waldorf, S.T. and Waldorf, W. H.(1983). "Earnings of Self-Employed in an Informal Sector: A Case Study of Bangkok", *Journal Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Vol. 31, No.3, pp. 587-606.
- Wallace, David A.(1968). "The Conceptualizing of Urban Renewal", *Urban RenewalJournal*, Toronto: Centre for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto. 18 (3): 253-55.
- Yiftachel, O.(2009). Theoretical Notes on 'Gray Cities': The Coming of Urban Apartheid? Planning Theory, *JournalUrban Studies*Vol. 8, (1), pp. 88-100.
- Zhu, L.(2001). 'Problems in the Expansion of Employment in the Local Communities and Solutions', *Journal Employment in China*, 9, pp.29-33.