



RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE INFORMAL SECTOR OF SHAPING CITY COMMERCIAL OPEN SPACE

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Manuscript Info

Manuscript History:

Received: 12 April 2015
Final Accepted: 12 May 2015
Published Online: June 2015

Key words:

The Commercial Open Space City
by informal sector

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Abstract

The informal sector is supporting activities in urban economic development or even in the of urban fringe areas. this activity as a supporter of formal activity in which both of these activities support each other and need each other. informal sector are generally known base stems from its birth does not balance the economic system in urban areas, where it is associated with loss of livelihoods of the urban population of some communities as a result of urban development, so that some of the existing urban communities and to survive in urban life choose in the informal sector activities.

This study was carried out with the empirical method in a manner limited observation, base practice, and the study of literature. The method that was used it was hoped could give the explanation that was logical and rational regarding the formation of space was open commercial that the humanist by the perpetrators of the informal sector of urban areas.

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INTRODUCTION

Phenomenon that emerged in urban street vendors in Indonesia must be understood in the context of urban transformation. Shift system of agriculture based economy to manufacturing and services led to urbanization along with the intensity of the informal sector (urban informal activities). An understanding of urban informality in scrutinizing the problems of informal sector (urban informal activities), including street vendors will place the informal sector (urban informal activities) as part terintegral in urban economic system. One manifestation of this understanding is to provide space to accommodate the activities of street vendors.

Conflicts between users of public space in the form of urban open space. Each of the activities and interests need to be developed to support each other but in reality most of the public interest is less due to less tertatanya enclosed area of open space the city. In addition to the problems facing the open space in downtown Semarang, among others, include the loss of open space due to damage to the aesthetics of some vegetation and infrastructure to support that impression just does not blend as the flow velocity / round-about) and alter the function of open space turned into commercial space activities (dry and hot because of non-green environment can reduce the influence of heat and sun protection). Changes in the function of open space into commercial space can be one of the city space extreme problems involving multiple parties which can not be solved by simply displacing the commercial activity that has been developed on the existing urban space (city open space).

Problems arising in connection with the street vendors (as one of the urban informal sector) is also a lot due to lack of space to accommodate the activities of street vendors in urban areas. The concept planning of urban space that is not based on an understanding of urban informality as an integral part of urban systems will tend to ignore the demands of space for the informal sector (urban informal activities), including street vendors.

INFORMAL SECTOR ISSUES AND HANDLING PRACTICES

Urban Informal Sector Issues Today

The street hawkers (street vendors) who peddle wares in various corners of the city is actually a group of people who belong to marginalized and powerless. They called marginal, because they average out of the city life even "ditelikung" (abandoned) by the progress the city itself. While dikatakan powerless, because they are usually not affordable and not protected by law, the bargaining position (bargaining) is weak, and often become objects of control and regulation of the city that are often repressive.

There are many reasons why they chose the informal sector work activities for their livelihoods. Here are the various arguments to main: Corvee, no other jobs, The impact of termination of employment, Seek fortune kosher. Self does not depend on others. Keeping Family, Low education and small capital. And Difficulty working in the village

Seeing the reality of the background, the above is basically a street vendor (1) because no other job, forced to because they do not get formal employment, are forced to provide for themselves and family life, forced to not having a decent place and force open business because they do not have the provision of education and sufficient capital to open a formal business (2) want to find a kosher fortune than to have your hand held out, robbery or other criminal acts, (3) want to be independent and not dependent on others, including independent in the elderly, (4) want to support families, improve living standards, not just a sideline, and (5) Because the village is very difficult to earn money.



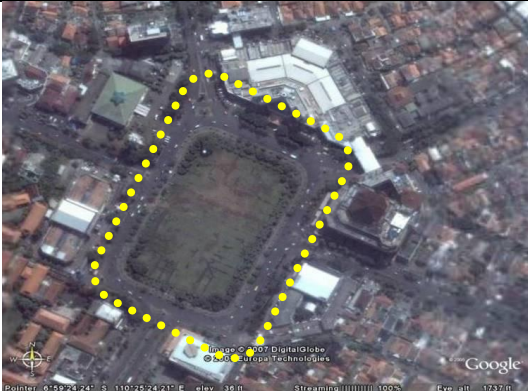
Handling Practices In The Informal Sector As The Urban Informal Activity


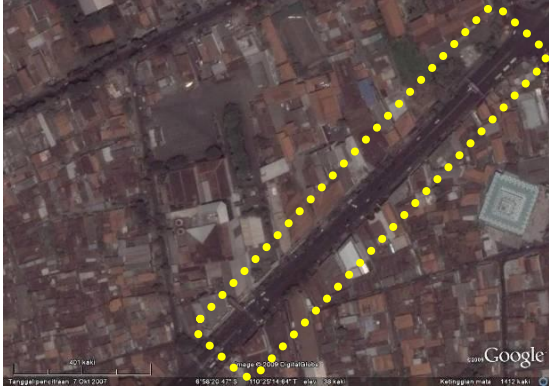
- (1) Spatial practices of street vendors as part of solution
- (2) Efforts to overcome the problems of informal sector
- (3) Creation of a balanced spatial
- (4) Economic space



INFORMAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE FORMATION OF THE OPEN COMMERCIAL SPACE IN THE SEMARANG CITY (CASE STUDY : SIMPANGLIMA AREA AND PEMUDA PATH AREA)

Slums are not reduced even more, the informal sector more rampant everywhere and a lot of use of existing urban open spaces. Semarang, the capital city and highway in Central Java, has a long history. Derived from the plains of mud on the physical changes of land into the mainland, then evolved rapidly into the environmental progress and manifest themselves as an important city. As a big city, the city, which later absorbed many immigrants make a living and settled in the city of Semarang to the end and then proceed with the next generation down through the generations. The informal sector as an informal activity in the city of Semarang, empirical conducted at several locations of observation points, where the location of the informal sector is taken based on the nature of representative, popular place, and its presence in urban areas, especially in the central city of Semarang. Further details can be found in the following description.

<p>Simpanglima area locations</p> 		 <p>The character of the informal sector in this location is a complex character (varieties) on a particular day (Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning) and on weekdays is the character of the informal sector of food (in the afternoon). There are street vendors Simpanglima community, where its presence is helpful in the process of street vendors in commercial areas. Utilization of</p>
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		<p>space is a pedestrian space. In addition there are also street vendors using tents with wheels (wagon). Conflict is the parking of vehicles which exceed the limit parking causing congestion and chaos, the aesthetics of the area looks shabby because it is not structured "stall" vendors in the region.</p>
<p>Location on Pemuda street in Semarang</p> 		<p>The informal sector in this location in the form of street food vendors, selling newspapers / magazines, pedicab drivers and motorcycle taxis. When operating in the informal sector at this location every morning, afternoon and at night there are street vendors who conduct activities in addition to the informal sector overhang at this location. Levies on the informal sector are managed by cities and local districts. Space used by the informal sector uses pedestrian space so that the conflict is the use of space by the informal sector tend to interfere with pedestrian movement. Control is often done by the city government, but likely not optimal or simply a formality when there is a regional event like the Asian Enchantment Semarang activity (SPA).</p>

Source of empirical author, 2010

The informal sector as the urban informal activities which in this case one of them is often one of the vendors "occupiers" urban open spaces are public. Their presence tends to be done because of economic concepts that they use in finding customers or market their commodities. open public spaces in urban areas often become the economic space of the urban informal activities. The pattern of their activities in public open space often conflict in terms of mastery of existing urban open spaces. The pattern of activity in this room formed by the economic activity of "selling" their commodities in the open. Traction pattern on the formation affects the activity of urban open space which has the function of "double" as commercial space and public social space. The pattern of informal activities in urban open space and open space diagram of a form of commercial enterprise can be seen in the following figure.

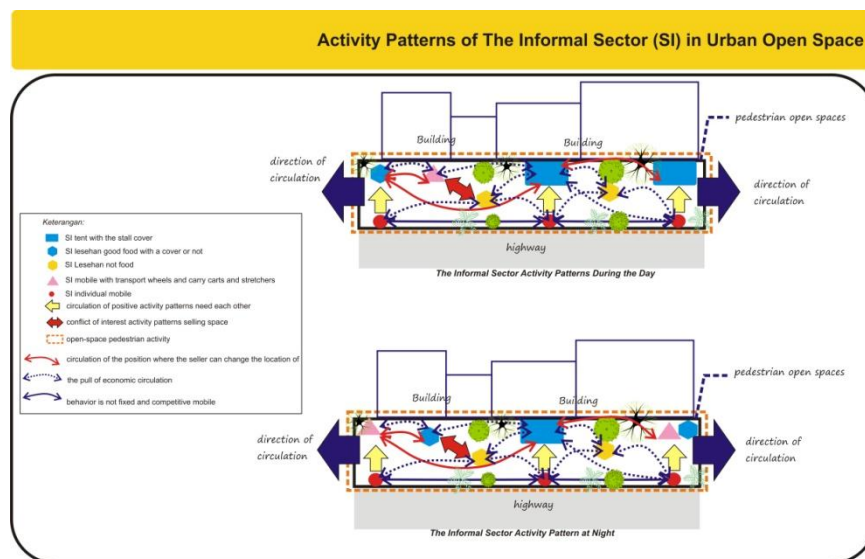
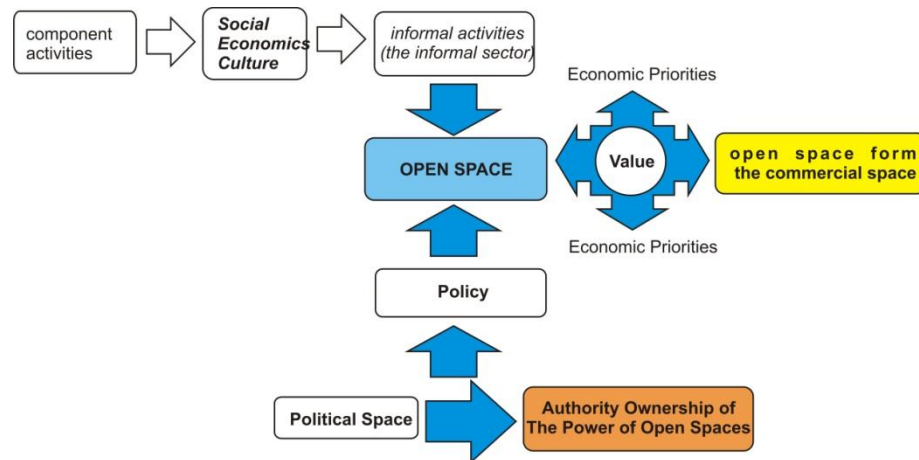


Figure 1 : Pattern Of Informal Sector Activities In Urban Open Space**Figure 2 :** Diagram of the formation of urban open space commercial

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- The informal sector as an alternative to the sector for migrant enough to contribute to urban development. Besides employment, the informal sector can also increase revenue for the city. However, the rapid growth of the informal sector without getting good treatment and planned will cause problems for the city. For that, the city government should be smart in dealing with the informal sector. Thus, the informal sector can grow without sacrificing the public interest, particularly not to disturb security, order and beauty of the city.
- The political direction of the development of the informal sector requires direct intervention ataupun indirectly. If the Government wants to help the development of the informal sector, without direct intervention, then the Government all you can do is to issue appropriate policies to create an environment (external) trying to encourage the development of economic activities in the sector. Including the creation of a system of free competition, but healthy and eliminate all kinds of distortions and other barriers. It is the duty of Government is only as a promoter, Stimulator, facilitator, regulatory, and stabilizers.
- Arrangement of open space that has commercial value in order to create open space for all commercial humanist urban communities, can be done with a commercial approach to open space that can be studied from the perspective strategies of open space in urban areas.
- It needs a balanced arrangement of institutional rules to avoid arbitrary treatment of informal sector actors, including the protection of workers in the informal sector.

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