

# **The Dynamics of Conflict in Blimbing Market Development Malang City**

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## **Abstract**

The stagnation of the construction of Blimbing Market causes losses suffered by various parties, including the government, developers and traders. This study discusses the dynamics of Blimbing Market development conflicts. This study aims to analyze the dynamics of conflict development of Malang City Blimbing Market. The study found that the stagnation of Blimbing Market development occurred due to differences in views between the parties to the conflict. This research uses a qualitative approach and data collection with literature review techniques. This study will attempt to map the development conflicts of Blimbing Market based on Kenneth E. Boulding's thinking consisting of conflict history, conflict context, conflict parties, issues, dynamics, and alternative routes to solution. Based on this study that the stagnation of Blimbing Market development occurs due to differences in views between the parties to the conflict, namely; First, between the Government of Malang and Karya Indah Sukses Ltd., second, the difference in views between Blimbing Market traders, third, differences in views between traders, fourth, differences in views between the Malang City Government and Karya Indah Sukses Ltd. as an investor. This study refutes Lewis Coser's argument that conflict can not always strengthen internal relationships within a group, but that conflict can actually divide groups that were initially solid to be not solid. This happens to Blimbing Market traders when responding to the revitalization of Blimbing Market, traders are split into two, namely traders who are traders who do not want to move from Blimbing Market and traders who are willing to move to the shelter market.

## **Keywords**

Market Conflict, Market Development, Traditional Markets, Market Revitalization, and Governance.

## **1. Introduction**

Traditional markets have occupied an important position in people's lives. For the community, traditional markets are a meeting place for buyers and sellers and a place for social interaction and the values of local wisdom, which are shown by the behaviour of the actors in it (Bangsawan et al. 2017). Traditional markets function as a forum for social processes for people to interact and communicate with each other (Sasanto and Yusuf, 2010). However, the traditional market is synonymous with outdated facilities, road access that is not worth going through, parking space facilities that are less spacious and the arrangement of traders' less neat stalls (Andre et al., 2017; Sasanto and Yusuf, 2010; Ainul et al., 2019).

Even so, according to das Nair (2018) and Traill (2006) Traditional Markets still get middle-class customers even though theoretically they choose to go to the modern market because the modern market is considered a place for

middle class shopping and in Indonesia the middle class still shop at street vendors, despite the assumption that street vendors only serve the lower class (das Nair, 2018; Traill, 2006; Muhaimin and Purnomo, 2021).

Based on Traill (2006), Research the growth of supermarkets in developing countries is very fast, but the spread of these supermarkets does not have a big impact on the poorest groups, in contrast to traditional markets that are able to empower the community (Traill, 2006). Traditional Markets must be able to maintain the following advantages, to face the Modern Market, good quality of commodities, changing market operating hours as well as strong solidarity between traders and customers (Alfianita and Wijaya, 2017).

In Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 112 of 2007, Traditional Market is built and managed by the Government, Local Government, Private, SOEs, BUMD or in cooperation with constructed and managed by the Government with business premises in the form of shops, kiosks, Los and tents (Aliyah, 2017; Arno and Aqidah, 2019; Avinas, 2018; Erdiansyah et al., 2020; Noor, 2013). Market facilities that have been built by the government or cooperation between the government and the private sector will be occupied to small, medium, self-help traders or cooperatives with small businesses and small capital (Ahmad, 2013; Aliyah, 2017; Dakhoir, 2018; Hariyanto, 2019; Poli and Tinangon, 1992).

Based on data from the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia in 2017 the number of traditional markets in Indonesia reached 13,450 units and accommodated as many as 12.6 million swords (Kementerian Perdagangan RI, 2016). The number of swords does not include people who supply goods to the market as well as market managers (Kementerian Perdagangan RI, 2015). Market facilities that have been built by the government or cooperation between the government and the private sector will be occupied to small, medium, self- help traders or cooperatives with small businesses and small capital (Ahmad, 2013; Aliyah, 2017; Dakhoir, 2018; Hariyanto, 2019; Poli and Tinangon, 1992).

In the Presidential Regulation, the establishment of modern shopping centers and shops must meet a number of requirements, including taking into account the socio-economic conditions of the community and the existence of traditional markets around the area to be built (Kurnia and Istislam, 2014). The government is the dominant actor in economic development for its citizens. Therefore, government intervention is needed in protecting the existence of traditional markets amidst the onslaught of Modern Markets (Winarno, 2009; Winengan, 2016).

The Presidential Regulation authorizes local governments to organize Traditional Markets and Modern Markets and revitalize traditional markets. One of the points in the regulation mentioned that the criteria of the conventional market that is a priority for development are that it is more than 25 years old or is not feasible. Based on the Presidential Regulation, the Malang City Government, on June 9, 2009, issued the Regulation of the Mayor of Malang No. 188.45/249/35.73.112/2009 to revitalize the Traditional Market in Malang City, one of which is Blimbing Market. This regulation also contains the foundation of the establishment of the Blimbing Market Development Team and Dinoyo Market (Fauzi, 2014; Kurnia and Istislam, 2014).

In contrast to the construction of traditional markets abroad, which are supported by market traders (Lee, 2017), the development of traditional markets in Indonesia has actually led to various kinds of conflicts between the government and traders (Sudarmo, 2016). This is reinforced from the view of Fahmi, et al., 2016, who stated that the modernization policy of traditional markets in Indonesia is currently focused on creating new markets rather than revitalizing old markets because of the large potential for conflict and more budget efficient. As happened in the city of Malang, for example, in Blimbing Market, the construction stalled, due to conflicts between traders, the government and traders and the government and investors.

Blimbing Market is located on Jalan Borobudur Blimbing District of Malang City, the location of this market is very strategic, in addition to various public transportation such as ABB and ABG, this market is very close to public facilities such as schools, campuses and mosques that are synonymous with crowds (Dani and Putra, 2020). Blimbing Market was established in 1970 with an area of 2000 m<sup>2</sup> Over time, the market increasingly looks rundown and dirty, with not a few visitors to the market complain about market conditions (Putri et al., 2015; Yaqin and Saimul, 2019).

Blimbing Market conditions that are often a complaint about Blimbing Market customers are Blimbing Market buildings that are not feasible, access roads that are muddy in the market when it rains, blimbing market traders are

not neatly organized, the garbage disposal is not well protected by visitors, coupled with the number of traders who sell on the sidewalk (Putri et al., 2015; Yaqin et al. 2019). Malang City Government decided to renovate Blimbing Market to become a clean, neat, organized market and compete with the modern market (Putri et al. 2015). Malang City Government plans to revitalize Blimbing Market into an Integrated Market Area in which there are various buildings such as shophouses, apartments, and semi-modern markets (Algony et al., 2012).

The decision of the Malang City Government to renovate the traditional market is stated in the Decree of the Mayor of Malang Number 188.45/469/2012 (Fauzi, 2014). Malang City Government cooperates with Karya Indah Sukses Ltd. (private sector) to fund the construction of Blimbing Market, which is estimated to spend a budget of 306 billion (Momentum, 2020). Karya Indah Sukses Ltd. became the tender winner in the Blimbing Market development project in 2009 and the Cooperation Agreement between Karya Indah Sukses Ltd. with Malang City Government was created in 2010 (kabardaerah, 2020).

Up to 11 years of cooperation agreement between the Malang City Government and Blimbing Market development investors have not been realized (Firdausi, 2020). The legislature considers the executive is not firm against revitalization efforts so that the development of the Blimbing Market has not been realized until now (Fajarwati, 2021; Firdausi, 2021a). The Blimbing Market care step that should be done cannot be done because it is bound by a Cooperation Agreement with the private sector (Firdausi, 2020). Many traders complain about it, and if there is damage and powder or stalls, traders who experience damage can only repair themselves (Hidayatullah, 2021). The formulation of the problems that will study will study is how the chronology of Blimbing Market development and why the development of Blimbing Market until now has not been realized?.

### **1.1 Objectives**

The purpose of this study is to find the root of the problem why the development of Blimbing Market up to 11 years after the development plan has not been realized. The focus of this research contribution is to the Blimbing Market development conflict based on Coser's Thinking.

## **2. Literature Review**

There are various studies on traditional market revitalization that can be an input for this research, here are some of these studies. First, Sungkyung Lee's research (2018) discusses the successful factors of revitalizing traditional markets in Korea, with government intervention (Lee, 2017). The government's efforts in revitalizing the five traditional markets in Korea by modernizing facilities in traditional markets, innovative management of traditional markets, creating cooperatives to improve the competitiveness of small shop owners, developing cultural and tourism markets using cultural tourism infrastructure in the local area and developing market characteristics by highlighting regional specialties (Lee, 2017).

Algony research, et al (2014) can be used as input for this research related to financial feasibility on the Blimbing Integrated Market area development project of Malang City from the perspective of Civil Engineering. This research uses the theory of financial feasibility in terms of infrastructure as a research foundation. The method used in this study is quantitative (Algony et al., 2012). So did Ristanti's research, et al (2014) on scenario planning of the relocation process of Blimbing Market traders from a public administration perspective. This research illustrates the relocation process of Blimbing Market traders as well as the driving factors and inhibitions of such relocations (Ristanti et al., 2013).

In addition to al-Al., et al.(2014) and Ristanti, et al. (2014) research references, there are several research references that are quite relevant to this study including the following, First, Yaqin Research, et al (2019) which discusses Public Perception of Traditional Market Sanitation (Blimbing Market and Mergan Market) in Malang City (Yaqin, Ainul, Laili, Saimul, 2019). Like Widita Kusumaningsih's research (2017) this study uses Perception Theory and uses quantitative methods with surveys as data collection techniques. *Second*, R. Susanto Research (2019) which discusses the potential of Blimbing Market for the community around Lowokwaru District of Malang City from an economic perspective. This research uses the theory of the advantages and disadvantages of Traditional Markets using qualitative methods (Susanto, 2019), *Third*, Larsi Research, et al (2016) which discusses the Empowerment of Participatory Blimbing Traditional Market Traders in Social Protection. This research uses qualitative methods, but without including the theory used as a reference for research (Larsi et al., 2016).

Conflict theory explains that each group has various and never integrated goals (Sunyoto and Usman, 2015). In achieving its goals, one group often sacrifices another group. Conflict as an agent to strengthen society is a long-held idea by propagandists, which can create enemies in their absence or seek to engender antagonism against an inactive enemy (Ritzer, 2014b). In line with this, market development practices not only decide what actions will benefit which groups, but which goals will be pursued and sacrifice other groups (Goldsworthy, 1988; Sudarmo, 2016).

According to Coser, conflict with a group can help generate cohesion by causing a series of alliances with other groups. According to Coser, conflict is a dispute about values or demands related to the status, power, and insufficient resources (Coser, 1956). The disputing parties do not intend to obtain the desired goods and corner, harm and destroy their opponents. The disputing parties aim to get the needed items and overturn, injure, and kill their opponents.

In living with the community, conflict will always exist. Conflict is an important factor in interaction. Conflict does not always have a negative impact that is divisive or destructive, but conflict can contribute to sustainable group development and strengthen internal group relationships. For example, when faced with a common enemy, conflict can unite people, increase participation in groups and make people forget their internal group disputes (Coser, 1956). Coser tries to balance consensus and conflict on the other side (Smart, 2018). In a society, conflict can make individuals who were originally alienated play an active role. Before the conflict, the groups did not know who the enemy was, but as a result of the conflict, the positions and boundaries between the groups became clear. The individuals in the group become able to decide on the appropriate course of action concerning their adversary. Conflict also allows each party to recognize their strengths or even turn the conflict into peace.

Conflict can maintain boundaries between two or more groups. Conflict with other groups can strengthen group identity. Coser divides conflict into two, namely, Realistic Conflict that comes from disappointment with the special demands that occur in relationships aimed at objects considered disappointing. Second, non-realistic conflicts do not originate from opposing competitive goals but are the needs of certain parties to defuse tensions (Muadi, 2018).

According to Coser, conflict is a mechanism of social change and adjustment. Conflict can function positively by creating group cohesion. Conflict can also reinforce the existing social system. There are two functions of conflict, conflict according to Lewis Coser. First, conflict can strengthen the solidarity of groups that were originally loose. Second, conflict with other groups can produce solidarity within the group, and that solidarity can lead to alliances with other groups (Muadi, 2018). Third, conflict can cause community members who were originally isolated to play an active role. Fourth, conflict functions to communicate by exchanging ideas. Here are some propositions put forward by Lewis A. Coser (Wirawan, 2015). Internal solidarity and group integration within the internal group will increase if hostility or conflict with outside groups increases. The higher the integrity of the groups involved in the conflict can help strengthen the boundaries between the group and other groups in the environment. There is likely to be less tolerance for division or division within the group and increased pressure on consensus and confirmation. Deviants in the group are no longer tolerated if they cannot be coaxed into the right path; they may be expelled or put under strict surveillance.

### 3. Methods

The type of research used is a literature study. According to Zed (2008), a literature study is a series of activities related to collecting library data, reading and taking notes, and managing research materials (Zed, 2004). The literature study used is the process of collecting detailed data about the Blimbing Market conflict. The data analysis technique used in this study uses qualitative data analysis techniques, namely, data condensation (simplifying or abstracting the data obtained), which consists of data reduction, data presentation, data comparison and conclusion drawing (Matthew and Huberman, 2014).

Table 1. Collection Data Method

Source/Data Source	Informant	Collection Data Method
Malang City Government	4	Documentation
Malang City Cooperatives and Trade Office	6	Interviews and Documentation

Malang Regional House of Representatives	3	Interviews
Traders who have moved to The Shelter Market, traders who have survived in Blimbing Market, former traders of Blimbing Market	23	Documentation Interviews , Observation
Karya Indah Sukses Ltd.	8	Interviews and Observation
NGOS	6	Interviews

**Source:** processed by researchers (2021)

Based on Table 1, we conducted interviews with various actors related to the development of the Blimbing Market, including Malang City Government, Malang City Cooperative and Trade Office, Malang Regional House Of Representatives, Traders who have moved to the shelter market, traders who have survived in Blimbing market, former traders of blimbing market, Karya Indah Sukses Ltd and NGOs with a total of 50 sources. We have made observations at the Blimbing market, the Blimbing Stadium shelter market, the Pandanwangi Shelter Market. The data obtained is in the form of Statement by Mayor of Malang, Regional Secretary, Statement by Head of Malang City Cooperative and Trade Office, Regional regulations and decrees of the Mayor of Malang, Blimbing Market Profile, The number of traders in the Blimbing market, the chronology of the development of the Blimbing market, The history of the conflict in the Blimbing Market, the strategy for forms of trader resistance, the letter of determining the winner of the tender, Malang City Regional Regulation, Cooperation Agreement and Cooperation Agreement Addendum, mediation minutes, Circular on the transfer of traders by the agency, work order Karya Indah Sukses Ltd.

#### **4. Data Collection**

Data was collected by means of a documentation, interviews and observation. Based on Table 1, we conducted interviews with various actors related to the development of the Blimbing Market, including Malang City Government, Malang City Cooperative and Trade Office, Malang Regional House Of Representatives, Traders who have moved to the shelter market, traders who have survived in Blimbing market, former traders of blimbing market, Karya Indah Sukses Ltd and NGOs with a total of 50 sources. The documents used in the data collection technique are mass media articles discussing the development of the Blimbing Market and journals discussing the development of the Blimbing market.

#### **5. Results and Discussion**

In the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 112 of 2007, Traditional Markets are built and managed by the Government, Regional Government, Private, BUMN, BUMD or in collaboration with those built and managed by the Government with places of business in the form of shops, kiosks, stalls and tents (Aliyah, 2017; Arno and Aqidah, 2019; Avinas, 2018; Erdiansyah et al., 2020; Noor, 2013). Market facilities that have been built by the Government or in collaboration between the Government and the private sector will later be occupied by small, medium, non-governmental organizations or cooperatives with small-scale businesses and small capital (Ahmad, 2013; Aliyah, 2017; Dakhoir, 2018; Hariyanto, 2019; Poli and Tinangon, 1992). Based on data from the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia in 2017, Indonesia's number of traditional markets reached 13,450 units. It accommodated 12.6 million traders (Perdagangan, 2015). The number of traders does not include people who supply goods and market managers (Perdagangan , 2015).

In the Presidential Regulation, the establishment of shopping centres and modern shops must meet several requirements, including taking into account the socio-economic conditions of the community and the existence of traditional markets around the area to be built (Kurnia and Istislam, 2014). The Government is the dominant actor in economic development for its citizens. Therefore, government intervention is needed to protect traditional markets amidst the onslaught of Modern Markets (Winarno, 2009; Winengan, 2016).

This Presidential Regulation gives authority to local governments to organize traditional and modern markets as well as revitalize traditional markets. One of the points in the regulation states that the criteria for Traditional Markets that are a priority for development are that they are more than 25 years old or are not feasible. Based on the Presidential Regulation, Malang City Government on June 9, 2009 issued Malang Mayor Regulation No. 188.45/249/35.73.112/2009 to revitalize the traditional markets in Malang, one of which is Blimbing Market. This regulation also contains the basis for forming the Blimbing Market and Dinoyo Market Development Team (Fadiyah, 2014; Kurnia and Istislam, 2014).

Blimbing Market is located on Jalan Borobudur, Blimbing District, Malang City, the location of this market is very strategic, besides being passed by various public transportation such as ABB and ABG, this market is very close to public facilities such as schools, campuses and mosques which are synonymous with crowds (Putri et al., 2015). Blimbing Market was established in 1970 by occupying an area of 2000 m<sup>2</sup> (Putri et al., 2015). As time goes by, the market looks increasingly shabby and dirty, not a few visitors to the market complain about market conditions (Putri et al., 2015; Yaqin, Ainul, Laili, Saimul, 2019). The condition of the Blimbing Market that is often a complaint for Blimbing Market customers is the building of the Blimbing Market which is no longer feasible, the access road to muddy in the market when it rains, the sellers of the Blimbing market are not neatly arranged, the garbage disposal is not good for the noses of visitors, coupled with the large number of traders. who sell on the sidewalk. The Malang City Government decided to renovate the Blimbing Market so that it becomes a clean, neat, orderly market that is able to compete with modern markets (Putri et al., 2015).

### 5.1 Conflict of Blimbing Market Development

The Malang City Government has a plan to revitalize the Blimbing Market into an Integrated Market Area in which there are various kinds of buildings such as shop houses, apartments and also a semi-modern market (Algonny et al., 2012). The decision of the Malang City Government to renovate traditional markets is stated in the Decree of the Mayor of Malang Number 188.45/469/2012 (Fauzi, 2014). Malang City Government in collaboration with Karya Indah Sukses Ltd. (private sector) to fund the construction of the Blimbing Market which is estimated to cost a budget of 306 billion (Momentum, 2020). Karya Indah Sukses Ltd. became the winner of the tender in the Blimbing Market development project in 2009 and the Cooperation Agreement between Karya Indah Sukses Ltd. with the Malang City Government was created in 2010 (kabardaerah, 2020).

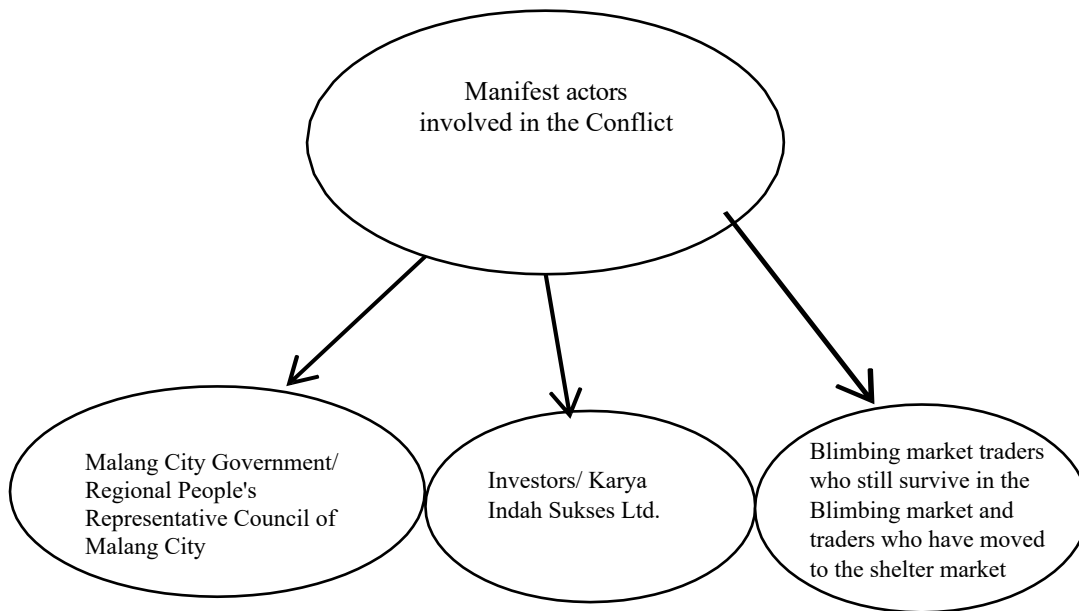


Figure 1. Manifest Actor  
Source: processed by researchers (2021)

Based on Figure 1, In the Blimbing Market development conflict, the parties in real conflict are the Malang City Government, Investors and Traders. Traders here are also divided into 2 actors, namely traders who are pro-development and traders who are contra. However, traders who are in direct conflict with the Malang City Government are traders who are against the development of the Blimbing Market. Meanwhile, the interest group in the conflict over the development of the Blimbing Market is the Regional Representative Council of Malang City. Likewise, the parties who are not directly in conflict are the National human rights commission, the Ombudsman, the Government of the Governor of East Java and the university which helps advocate for the parties involved in the

conflict over the development of the Blimbing Market.

## **5.2 Differences in Views in Blimbing Market Development**

In the development of the Blimbing Market, there are different views between the conflicting parties, and this is by the conflict theory that each group has various goals and is never integrated. In living with the community, conflict will always exist, conflict is an important factor in interaction. Conflict does not always have a negative impact that is divisive or destructive, but conflict can make a major contribution to the sustainable development of the group and strengthen the relationship within the group. For example, when facing a common enemy, conflict can unite people, increase participation in groups and make people forget about internal disputes within their own group (Coser, 1956). The following are the differences of opinion between the conflicting parties in the development of Blimbing Market:

For the government, the Malang Trade Centre's construction helps the government revitalize traditional markets without using the Malang City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. When the construction is completed, the Malang City Government will also provide additional local revenue through development taxes, commercial and other facilities (Zakaria Saxon Kurnia; Istislam, 2014). According to the tempo report, in the draft agreement, the Malang City Government will receive funds of IDR 787.4 million per year for the Blimbing Market and IDR 723 million per year for the Dinoyo Market from compensation for 30 years of management rights by investors (Tempo.co, 2010).

For investors, the integrated development between the Blimbing Market and the mall is a strategic business, considering the location of the Blimbing Market is a strategic location and easy to reach (Zakaria Saxon Kurnia; Istislam, 2014). According to the Tempo report, the value that will be invested by Karya Indah Sukses Ltd. for the development of the Blimbing Market is Rp. 249.3 billion. At the same time, the compensation received by investors is the right to manage the Blimbing Market for 30 years (Tempo.co, 2010).

For traders, the Blimbing Market should indeed be built because this is an inadequate facility, and it is very difficult for consumers who visit the market (Indra, 2021; Jalil, 2021). In the draft cooperation agreement, the selling price of a kiosk with a length of 3 x 2 meters reaches Rp. 52.5 million and traders can pay in instalments for 15 years (Tempo.co, 2010). Arief Wahyudi considered that this cooperation would be detrimental to traders because with this installment payment model if totaled for 15 years, the price of the kiosk reached Rp. 147 million (Tempo.co, 2010). Ahmad Imron Rozuli made a similar statement, a Team of Experts from UB who recommended that the Malang City Government change the draft of the cooperation agreement with investors in the development of Blimbing Market and Dinoyo Market, because it is considered to be detrimental to the Malang City Government and Blimbing Market Traders in terms of income (Tempo.co, 2010).

The construction of the Blimbing Market is targeted for completion in 2012, but until 2021 it has not been realized. Each side tries to express its views on development. This difference of opinions on development has led to prolonged conflicts (Fauzi, 2014; Indra, 2021; Jalil, 2021). This difference in views can be seen from the views of the conflicting parties. First, the Malang City Government said there was no common ground regarding management rights (Momentum, 2020). The investor demands to be given management rights for 30 years from the time of construction. Meanwhile, the Malang City Government considers this to be a violation of regulations. According to the Regulation of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the cooperation agreement must be carried out three years after the agreement was signed (Momentum, 2020).

In addition to differences between the Malang City Government and investors, there are differences in views between traders who want to move to shelters and those who do not want to move to shelters, traders who do not want to move from Blimbing Market reveal that such market development activities are more detrimental to traders (Fauzi, 2014). At the time of the initial agreement, the market would be built in three tiers, but the developers would change it to five tiers. Meanwhile, the traders who have moved from Blimbing Market to Pandanwangi Market suspect that there are illegal levies carried out by traders who do not want to move. The illegal levies are related to the sale of powder. This wrongful levy hinders the movement of market traders to shelter locations (Wahyunik, 2018b).

As Coser said, in achieving its goals, one group often sacrifices another group. Conflict as an agent to strengthen society is a long-held idea by propagandists, which can create enemies in their absence or seek to engender

antagonism against an inactive enemy (Ritzer, 2014a). Coser divides conflict into two, namely, First, Realistic Conflict that comes from disappointment with the special demands that occur in relationships aimed at objects that are considered disappointing. Second, non-realistic conflicts, conflicts that do not originate from opposing competitive goals but are the needs of certain parties to defuse tensions (Muadi, 2018). According to the author, the Blimbing Market development conflict is included in a realistic conflict that comes from special demands in the relationship that the conflicting parties feel is disappointing. This disappointment stems from differences in views between the conflicting parties in the Blimbing Market.

Table 2. Difference of Interest

<b>Malang City Government</b>	<b>Blimbing Market Trader</b>	<b>Karya Indah Sukses Ltd.</b>
Do not have the budget to revitalize the Blimbing Market.	Don't want to lose their jobs and Income	Don't want to lose the investment that has been spent
If the cooperation contract with Karya Indah Sukses Ltd. is canceled, the government must use the Malang City Revenue and Expenditure Budget or assistance from the Central Government to renovate the Blimbing Market	Get a decent place to trade	They don't want to suffer more losses, so they hope that the Malang City Government will immediately carry out development.
The political interests of actors within the Malang City Government and the Malang City People's Representative Council.	The interest is to get places to sell and shop houses that have been dismantled by Karya Indah Sukses Ltd.	It is important to maintain the shelter, because it has already been built using Karya Indah Sukses Ltd's budget.

Based on Table 2 Malang City Government, Blimbing Market Trader have different political and economic interests that have contributed to the obstruction of the development of the traditional blimbing market. A comprehensive solution is needed to solve starfruit market problems, including the following, *first*, compensation for losses incurred by Karya Indah Sukses Ltd. then build a market using funds from the regional income and expenditure budget, or ask for financial assistance from the Central Government, *second*, continue development by continuing to negotiate to find an agreement between the three parties, *third*, use traders' self-help funds and donations from residents to carry out development, *forth*, collect donations from people who shop at the Blimbing market and traders carry out repairs independently.

## **5.2 Difference of Interest actor in Blimbing Market Development**

According to the author, the existence of conflicts in the development of the Blimbing Market is caused by differences in views and differences in the interests of each conflicting party, causing a prolonged conflict. The appeal of the Malang City Government is to maintain a relationship with Karya Indah Sukses Ltd., because the government does not have the budget to revitalize the Blimbing Market. If the cooperation contract with Karya Indah Sukses Ltd. is cancelled, the government must use the Malang City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget or assistance from the Central Government to renovate the Blimbing Market (Firdausi, 2020). Meanwhile, the interests of the Blimbing Market Traders are so that traders do not lose their jobs and income (Firdausi, 2021b).

Lewis Coser revealed that conflict does not always have a negative impact that is divisive or destructive. Still, conflict can contribute to sustainable group development and strengthen internal group relationships (Wirawan, 2015). Conflict can maintain boundaries between two or more groups (Muadi, 2018). Conflicts with other groups can strengthen group identity (Muadi, 2018). The individuals in the group become able to decide on the appropriate course of action for their enemies (Wirawan, 2015). The same thing was also stated by Suhairi, that solidarity in a group in normal situations will increase rapidly if there is a conflict with outside parties (Suhairi, Mahrus As'ad, Khoirurrijal, 2020).

However, contrary to the phenomenon studied in the field, conflict does not always strengthen internal relations within the group, but conflict can divide groups that were originally solid into non-solid ones. This happened to



Blimbing Market traders when responding to the revitalization of the Guiding Market; traders were divided into traders who were pro-development of the Blimbing Market and traders who were against the development of the Blimbing Market (Fauzi, 2014).

This pro-Blimbing Market development trader is willing to move to the shelter market, which is located in Pandanwangi Market and Blimbing Stadium. Traders who agreed to move to the shelter location formed a group, namely the Blimbing Market Traders Association (P3BM), chaired by Kaman (Sudiongko, 2016a). These traders have moved to Pandanwangi Market since 2012, and the number reaches 200 people (Wahyunik, 2018a). This trader in 2016 had reported a trader who was against the construction of the Blimbing Market to the Malang City District Attorney (Sudiongko, 2016b). The reported traders are Susi, Saiful and Subandri (Sudiongko, 2016a). The report relates to illegal levies on the sale of powder starting in 2012; they charged Rp.1,250,000 for one powder and Rp. 20,000,000 (Sudiongko, 2016a).

Traders who were against the development of the Blimbing Market formed an association, namely the Coordinator of the Blimbing Market Traders, chaired by Subandri (Fizriyani, 2018). Traders from the counterparty also drew graffiti with the words "Sukri Babi" on the market wall to insult traders who were pro-Blimbing Market development (Fauzi, 2014). Traders who do not want to move to the shelter market want the Blimbing Market site plan to favour the interests of traders and the contents of the supplement to the Cooperation Agreement between the Malang City Government and Karya Indah Sukses Ltd. (Fizriyani, 2018). According to Coser, conflict is a mechanism of social change and adjustment. Conflict can function positively by creating group cohesion. Conflict can also reinforce the existing social system. There are two functions of conflict, conflict according to Lewis Coser. First, conflict can strengthen the solidarity of groups that were originally loose. Second, conflict with other groups can produce solidarity within the group, and that solidarity can lead to alliances with other groups (Muadi, 2018). Third, conflict can cause community members who were originally isolated to play an active role. Fourth, conflict functions to communicate by exchanging ideas. Here are some propositions put forward by Lewis A. Coser (Coser, 1956). Internal solidarity and group integration within the internal group will increase if hostility or conflict with outside groups increases. The higher the integrity of the groups involved in the conflict can help strengthen the boundaries between the group and other groups in the environment; There is likely to be less tolerance for division or division within the group and increased pressure on consensus and confirmation; Deviants in the group are no longer tolerated if they cannot be coaxed into the right path; they may be expelled or put under strict surveillance.

Ideally, the site plan and the location of the shelter to be occupied should be discussed in advance with interested parties, namely the Blimbing Market traders, because the temporary move will also affect the income of traders. Still, traders claim that they were not involved in drafting the Blimbing Market revitalization agreement (Kurniawan, 2020). Traders want their interests to be accommodated in the supplement or additional articles in the cooperation agreement, such as occupying a new market building for free, not being burdened with operational costs and market levies are also collected by the Malang City Government, not by Karya Indah Sukses Ltd. (Fizriyani, 2018). Traders also want to guarantee safety during trading in the Temporary Market and a contract of returning to the main market two years after the development process (Fizriyani, 2018).

Internal divisions between fellow traders even almost led to clashes involving both parties, namely the Pro Traders for the Development of the Blimbing Market and the Counter Blimbing Markets. It started when the demonstrating traders demanded that the Malang City Government relocate traders who were still selling at the Blimbing Market. The demonstrating traders were then chased by Blimbing Market traders who were still selling; even the vehicles used for the demonstration were almost burned by the masses (Detiknews, 2014).

In contrast to the interests of the Malang City Government and Blimbing Market Traders, the interests of Karya Indah Sukses Ltd. is to get the maximum profit from the Blimbing Market Development project, it can be seen from the desire of investors to add floors to the site plan in 2013, even though previously there was an agreement between the three parties, namely the Government, Karya Indah Sukses Ltd. and Blimbing Market Traders (Fauzi, 2014). PT. Karya Indah Sukses as an Investor also doesn't want to lose money if the cooperation contract is canceled, because it has built a Blimbing stadium to become a shelter for Blimbing Market Traders (Wahyunik, 2018a). PT. Karya Indah Sukses as an investor has also improved the facilities and infrastructure in that place, such as providing a place to sell, installing water and electricity, as well as several other facilities (Wahyunik, 2018a).

## **6. Conclusion**

This study seeks to examine more deeply the causes of the development of the starfruit market which have not been realized. The study found that the stagnation of Blimbing Market development occurred due to differences in views between the parties to the conflict. Based on this study that the stagnation of Blimbing Market development occurs due to differences in views between the parties to the conflict, namely; First, between the Government of Malang and Karya Indah Sukses Ltd., second, the difference in views between Blimbing Market traders, third, differences in views between traders, fourth, differences in views between the Malang City Government and Karya Indah Sukses Ltd. as an investor. This study refutes Lewis Coser's argument that conflict can not always strengthen internal relationships within a group, but that conflict can actually divide groups that were initially solid to be not solid. This happens to Blimbing Market traders when responding to the revitalization of Blimbing Market, traders are split into two, namely traders who are traders who do not want to move from Blimbing Market and traders who are willing to move to the shelter market.

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