SPATIAL VARIETY AND DISTRIBUTION OF TRADITIONAL MARKETS IN SURAKARTA AS POTENTIAL FACTORS IN IMPROVING SPATIAL-BASED MANAGEMENT

I. Aliyah [a, b]**, B. Setioko** [c]**, W. Pradoto** [d]

[a] *Doctoral Candidate of Architecture and Urbanism Program, Diponegoro University, Indonesia*
[b] *Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia*
[c] *Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Diponegoro University, Indonesia*
[d] *Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Diponegoro University, Indonesia*

Abstract: *Traditional markets function as trading place, socio-culture interaction, and recreation facility either in regional or urban scope. Distribution and variety of spatial condition influence traditional markets' planning both physically and non-physically. Therefore, this research aimed to conduct a mapping of traditional markets' spatial distribution and variety as potential factors to improve spatial-based management. Analysis methods including: (1) Mapping by employing Geographic Information System, (2) Category Based Analysis (CBA), and (3) Interactive Analysis were applied in Surakarta City as the research location. The result of this research signifies that spatial variety and distribution of traditional markets in Surakarta had similar pattern between one market to others; overlapping service function; specific commodity types in accordance with the market's characteristics; diverse operating hours. Spatial variety and distribution could be potential factors to improve traditional market management as shopping service. This result was contrasted with Central Place Theory by Christaller and Næss & Jensen's research finding stating that distance became a key factor influencing accessibility to a number of activity facilities. Therefore, distance toward the service center is not considered as the main factor in traditional market management. The main factor in managing and controlling traditional markets' development includes service function, commodity specification, and operating hour's flexibility.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Traditional Javanese cultures portray traditional market as an ever-existing part in spatial planning pattern in Javanese cities. As a part of components of a city, traditional market is former urban activities with quite dominant influence. The location of traditional market occupies a particular field or area with or without building used as a place where trading activities take place. At the market, the commodities' merchants and consumers come across at determined place and fixed time with certain interval (Jano & Mainville, 2006). On the other hand, it can be said that traditional markets as a node of goods and service exchange regionally grew and developed to encourage various activities in a city (Sirait, 2006). Furthermore, traditional markets located in urban areas could be seen as a sub-system of larger economic system inducing an area of development and forming trading circuit cycle (Pamardhi, 1997).

Nevertheless, various available activities in traditional markets have not yet been clearly identified in the case of the precise spatial usage according to spatial formation concept. In addition, spaces related to diversity and activity networks as well as doer running the activities in traditional markets have not been elaborated in detail, both routine and temporary. In fact, service function, commodity specification and

operating hours are fundamental in spatial usage allocation of traditional markets in cities, specifically in Surakarta.

The study on spatial distribution can be examined from various research findings that have been conducted. Taubenböck et al. (2017) suggested that Polycentricity is a concept which occurs in a city having more than one center in the conurbation. It refers to the spatial distribution of the work density on the city's sub-center. As revealed by Wang et al. (2016), the population density in a city might result in the increase of urban sprawl complexity, the increase of new cities, the development of infrastructure, and the improvement on trade function. In addition, the interaction process between the location of trade and residence becomes a basis for the establishment of multi-centers in metropolitan city influenced by monopolistic competition, scale economy, spatial cost, preference for variety, and product/service differentiations. As proposed by (Lee & Roseman, 1997), the incoming independent migration was one of the triggers in population density in which it is spatially concentrated in the city center.

Furthermore, various appearing ethnics were present as a consequence of migration. Tan, Kwan, & Chai, (2017) suggested that differences in minority and the majority ethnics could form a space-time pattern of daily activities which occur from these two ethnic groups. In the formation of spatial and temporal, ethnic culture has a more significant influence to minority ethnic rather than to majority one. This is due to the formation of spatial and temporal employing work division based on gender and daily religious activities. On the other hand, in the development of a city, Tang (2017) suggested a variety of planning strategies that should have been undertaken by the government. These planning strategies and developments could be in the form of network expansion of open space in a strategic location adjacent to the business zone in order to encourage private sector participation in marketing promotion.

Strategic location distribution can be examined by the method namely the zone-image-vision-based system employed by Pothen & Nuske (2016). Afterwards, the image map analysis is conducted to predict the development of the zone. The result is a spatial prediction map as the database of targeting strategic zone. Different method was applied by Bae & Yun (2017), in a research that spatial distribution approach can be carried out through analysis of geo-tag landscape photo collection as an effective tool for spatiotemporal distribution of landscape of a region. This can be done to determine the spatial distribution based on each activity and time. Related to the economic system, Yan (2008) revealed that the application of various types of pricing strategies is used for managing an economic business. Various models, pricing strategies, and market structure can employ some distribution networks for product marketing. Within a more micro scope, Schweizer (1984) explained that periodic market such as weekly market is a spatial distribution system of service facility of a region which is attached to permanent settlement.

The understanding of traditional markets packaged in modern atmosphere as shown in Dongdaemun Korea orientates not only as a commercial place but also a part of the realization of sellers' organization and social order forms of market users forming social structure accumulated from time to time into social strength (Kim, Lee, & Ahn, 2004). Similar to India, middle class society's entrepreneurship aspiration and motivation of becomes the most important aspect. Demographic profile showed that Indian society is educated, part-time worker, and has independent strength to grow in fulfilling financial needs both as consumer and market doer (Javalgi & Grossman, 2016). In Bangkok, the frequency of consumer to come back visiting traditional markets is determined by significant relationship between consumer's attitude towards the amount of price, seller's service, place's quality, and selling-buying behavior (Wongleedee, 2015). Meanwhile, in Denmark, the variable of urban facility placement influences an activity movement. Socio-economic and movement behavior factors also function in forming the movement pattern.

The distance from residence to city center is the key factor influencing accessibility towards a number of facilities providing places for activity (Næss & Jensen, 2004). In line with Næss and Jensen finding, traditional markets at macro level in the scope of urban scope showed that the development or relocation of traditional markets can transform the field use, street pattern, movement and building pattern or type, circulation path distribution, and land utilization and would eventually influence the development of urban space formation (Karnajaya, 2002). On the other hand, traditional markets at micro level existing in Indonesia are not much different with that in Bangkok, signifying that service quality, increasing number of seller and consumer identification factors play a significant role to encourage development and trading activities improvement in traditional markets (Rahadi, 2012). It is strengthened by research findings which

place traditional markets as a part of cultural products and urban public space, where urban society gathers and develop social relationship between them (Ekomadyo, 2012). Meanwhile, traditional markets could equally function as a node of goods and services exchange regionally which then grow and develop stimulating various activities inside a city (Sirait, 2006).

According to several research related to spatial distribution (Bae & Yun, 2017; Lee & Roseman, 1997; Ling & Jin, 2010; Pothen & Nuske, 2016; Schweizer, 1984; Tan et al., 2017; Tang, 2017; Taubenböck et al., 2017; Yan, 2008) it can be concluded that the distribution of spatial variety of an urban service facility can be a potential factor in urban development. In addition, according to the analysis on several researches (Ekomadyo, 2012; Javalgi & Grossman, 2016; Karnajaya, 2002; Kim et al., 2004; Næss & Jensen, 2004; Rahadi, 2012; Sirait, 2006; Wongleedee, 2015), it can be concluded that the understanding of traditional markets in Asia are not much different, that traditional markets functions not only as selling-buying venue but beyond, it is related to life conception and socio-cultural interaction as well as recreation facility in regional and urban scope.

In terms of urban scope, traditional markets are considered as one of economic facility functioning as city service center. Central Place Theory suggests on the spatial distribution of urban system. This pattern is perceived as a central place and market area. Central place functions primarily to supply goods and services to its surrounding population in selling various goods and services. Meanwhile, market area was an area where consumer goes from and to the central place (Christaller, 1966). On the other hand, traditional markets as one of city components are vital component in the case of location, historical values and 'specification' network of traditional markets in Surakarta. As a matter of fact, related researches concerning on the mapping of traditional markets' spatial variety and distribution as potential factors in spatial-based management have not yet been revealed in detail. The previous theories and research findings have not focused on discussion in terms of how the mapping of traditional markets' spatial variety and distribution as potential factors to improve spatial-based management in Surakarta. The rare information on traditional markets' spatial variety and distribution for all related parties is indeed unfortunate. Therefore, this research attempts to give knowledge contribution by examining the mapping of traditional markets' spatial variety and distribution as potential factors to improve spatial-based management in Surakarta.

2. DATA AND METHODS

2.1. Data

In the trade sector, Surakarta is a city possessing potential to develop, as can be seen from the 43 existing traditional markets. Traditional markets in Surakarta have diverse width between one another. The characteristics of traditional markets from each sub-district, of which distribution is shown in Figure 1, can be explained as follow: (a) In the case of traditional market distribution, Banjarsari and Pasar Kliwon sub-districts had equal distribution from class I A to III A, while Laweyan sub-district is dominated by middle class traditional markets from I B to II B. (b) Serengan sub-district had the least number of traditional markets, two markets from class I A and I B (5 % of the total population of traditional market). (c) Jebres and Banjarsari sub-districts had the same percentage in terms of the total number of traditional market (28 % of the total population of traditional market). In particular, there were 43 traditional markets in Surakarta of which class and address is shown in Table 1. Based on Table 1, it can be known the class and address of each market to obtain an early picture of traditional market distribution. Market class is determined by the area width and the number of sellers.

2.2. Methods

This research was conducted in the city of Surakarta considering the existing potential and problem in Surakarta, particularly related to the mapping of traditional markets' spatial variety and distribution as potential factors to improve spatial-based management in Surakarta. The research was carried out by collecting spatial data of traditional markets with the mapping of every market by employing Geographic Information System (GIS) method. The mapping result obtained from each market was then compiled in Surakarta's map to acquire the whole picture in city's constellation. Spatial data was analyzed by applying Category Based Analysis (CBA) to classify the type of commodity, operating hours, and service scope. This

classification will produce an overlap of each market in terms of the type of commodity, operating hours, and service scope. The classification result of traditional markets was then examined by employing Interactive Analysis Method to obtain relationship between markets related to service function, commodity specification, and operating hour's flexibility.

In this research, purposive sampling was used to emphasize on three aspects, namely commodity type, operating hours, and service scope. Besides, collecting data was conducted by applying snowball technique to determine informants by contacting the first key person from user society, sellers and government staffs as well as private institution selected and searching for the next key people from the information of the first key people and so on until the data required are fulfilled. Meanwhile, the data validity in this research was undertaken by employing respondent source of data triangulation from the users of traditional markets and data collection technique triangulation by member checking.

Figure 1. The map of traditional market distribution in Surakarta
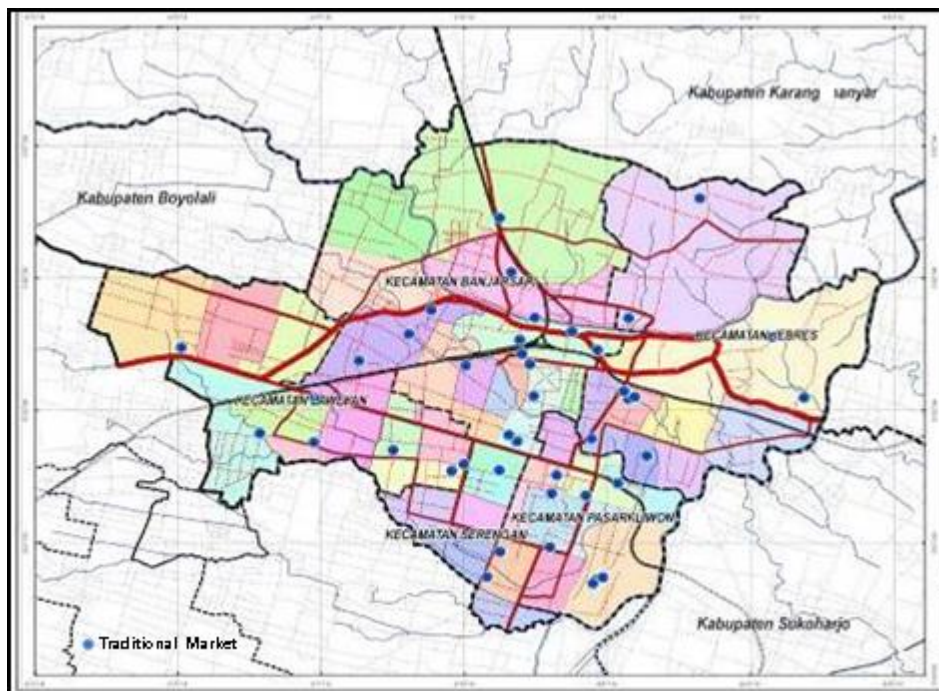(Modified from Aliyah, Setioko, & Pradoto, 2016)

Table 1. Class and address of traditional markets in Surakarta
(The Agency of Market Management and researcher's analysis, 2015)

No	MARKET	CLASS	MARKET'S ADDRESS		
			STREET	VILLAGE	SUB-DISTRICT
1	LEGI	I A	Jl. Jend. S Parman	Setabelan	Banjarsari
2	KLEWER	I A	Jl. Dr. Rajiman	Gajahan	Pasar Kliwon
3	SINGOSAREN	I A	Jl. Gatot Subroto	Kemlayan	Serengan
4	GEDHE	I A	Jl. Jend Urip Sumoharjo	Sudiroprajan	Jebres
5	NUSUKAN	I A	Jl. Kapten P Tendean	Nusukan	Banjarsari
6	NONGKO	I A	Jl. RM. Said	Mangkubumen	Banjarsari
7	HARJODAKSINO	I B	Jl. Kom. Yos Sudarso	Danukusuman	Serengan
8	JONGKE	I B	Jl. Dr. Rajiman	Pajang	Laweyan
9	NOTOHARJO	I B	Jl. Serang, Semanggi	Semanggi	Pasar Kliwon
10	TAMAN PASAR BURUNG & IKAN HIAS	I B	Jl. Balekambang Lor	Manahan	Banjarsari
11	GADING	II A	Jl. Veteran	Baluwarti	Pasar Kliwon
12	REJOSARI	II A	Jl. Sindutan	Jebres	Jebres
13	PUCANGSAWIT	II A	Jl. Ir. Juanda	Pucangsawit	Jebres
14	PURWOSARI	II A	Jl. Brigjen Slamet Riyadi	Purwosari	Laweyan
15	PANGGUNGREJO	II A	Jl. Panggungrejo	Jebres	Jebres
16	NGARSOPURO	II A	Jl. Ronggowarsito	Timuran	Banjarsari
17	SIDODADI	II A	Jl. Brigjen Slamet Riyadi	Karangasem	Laweyan

No	MARKET	CLASS	MARKET'S ADDRESS		
			STREET	VILLAGE	SUB-DISTRICT
18	CINDERAMATA	II A	Barat Alun Alun Utara	Kauman	Pasar Kliwon
19	AYUBALAPAN	II A	Jl. Mongonsidi	Kestalan	Banjarsari
20	MOJOSONGO	II A	Jl. Brigjen. Katamso	Mojosongo	Jebres
21	LEDOKSARI	II A	Jl.Jend. Urip Sumoharjo	Jebres	Jebres
22	KADIPOLO	II A	Jl. Dr. Rajiman	Panularan	Laweyan
23	TANGGUL	II B	Jl. RE Martadinata	Kampungsewu	Jebres
24	KABANGAN	II B	Jl. Dr. Rajiman	Sondakan	Laweyan
25	PENUMPING	II B	Jl. Sutowijaya	Penumping	Laweyan
26	AYAM	II B	Jl. Serang,Semanggi	Semanggi	Pasar Kliwon
27	KLIWON	II B	Jl. Kapten Mulyadi	Kedunglumbu	Pasar Kliwon
28	JEBRES	II B	Jl.Prof. B. Z. Yohanes	Jebres	Jebres
29	KEMBANG	II B	Jl. Dr. Rajiman	Sriwedari	Laweyan
30	MEBEL	II B	Jl. A. Yani	Gilingan	Jebres
31	TRIWINDU	II B	Jl. Seram, Keprabon	Keprabon	Banjarsari
32	NGEMPLAK	III A	Jl. A. Yani	Gilingan	Jebres
33	BANGUNHARJO	III A	Jl. K. S. Tubun	Manahan	Banjarsari
34	SIDOMULYO	III A	Jl. S. Parman	Gilingan	Banjarsari
35	ELPABES	III A	Jl. E. Saleh	Setabelan	Banjarsari
36	SANGKRAH	III A	Barat Stasiun KA. Sangkrah	Sangkrah	Pasar Kliwon
37	TUNGGULSARI	III A	Jl. Untung Suropati	Semanggi	Pasar Kliwon
38	JURUG	III A	Jl. KH. Maskur	Jebres	Jebres
39	MOJOSONGO P	III B	Jl. Sibela, Mojosongo	Mojosongo	Jebres
40	NGUMBUL	III B	Jl. RM. said	Manahan	Banjarsari
41	BAMBU	III B	Jl. Tentara Genie Pelajar Nusukan	NUsukan	Banjarsari
42	BESI	III B	Jl. Serang,Semanggi	Semanggi	Pasar Kliwon
43	JOGLO	III B	Jl. Kol. Sugiyono, Kadipiro	Kadipiro	Banjarsari

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Traditional markets in Surakarta as a city component have various commodities, operating hours, and service scope. The mapping result signified that the existence of traditional market in urban space occupies adjacent location and even does not consider the distance between markets. In fact, this condition has no influence on the market's development in attracting consumers and providing commodities. It is in accordance with what take place in Bangkok. Wongleedee (2015) suggested that the frequency of traditional market's consumers is determined by the significant relationship between the consumer's attitude toward the amount of price, seller's service, place's quality, and selling-buying behavior. It shows that distance is not the main factor for consumer's choice to visit traditional market. It is in contrast with Central Place Theory which explained about the spatial distribution of urban system (Christaller, 1966). Eisner, Gallion, & Eisner (1993) highlighted that urban activity movement demands the presence of space and access which are connected one another. The diversity of existing activity within a traditional market will bring other supporting activities and eventually creates spatial function which always develops. Besides, in urban area, the activity diversity is accompanied with the development of trade, transportation, goods and service provision or the combination of all those activities.
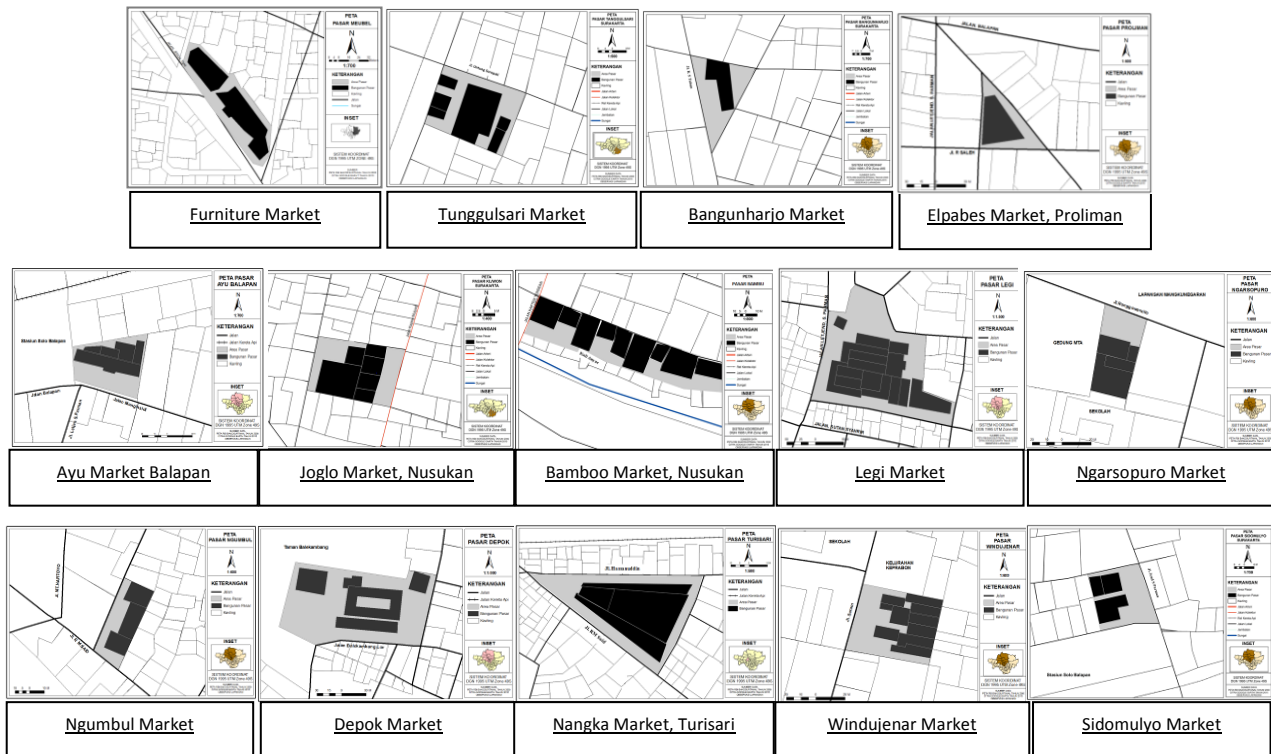
The analysis resulted discussions connected to spatial distribution, commodity variety, and management improvement of traditional markets in Surakarta. These three elements are related between one and another. In this case, the distribution of traditional markets showing overlapping service and commodity variety can indicate the specification possessed by market. In addition, the management improvement explains that all parties related to traditional markets have strong attention toward traditional markets, which can be elaborated in detail as follows:

3.1. Spatial Distribution of Traditional Markets in Surakarta

The mapping of traditional markets' distribution started by identifying the distribution of traditional market location in Surakarta. Identification was undertaken towards 43 units of traditional market by collecting data of each unit, with is group based on the sub-district area. Surakarta has 5 sub-districts, as

showed in Figure 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The mapping result showed that the distribution of traditional market in each sub-district region in Surakarta is not equal. Based on the distribution of traditional markets in all sub-districts, it can be known that the distribution's structure is as shown in Figure 7 and Table 2. The sub-district having the biggest number of traditional markets is Banjarsari Sub-district that is 14 units in total or 32.6 percent of all existing traditional markets in Surakarta. On the other hand, the sub-district having the least number of traditional markets is Serengan Sub-district with 2 units or 4.7 percent of all existing traditional markets in Surakarta.

Figure 2. The map of traditional market area in Banjarsari Subdistrict (Analysis, 2016)

| Furniture Market | Tunggulsari Market | Bangunharjo Market | Elpabes Market, Proliman |

| Ayu Market Balapan | Joglo Market, Nusukan | Bamboo Market, Nusukan | Legi Market | Ngarsopuro Market |

| Ngumbul Market | Depok Market | Nangka Market, Turisari | Windujenar Market | Sidomulyo Market |

■ : Traditional Markets Building

Figure 3. The map of traditional market area in Pasar Kliwon Subdistrict (Analysis, 2016)

| Chicken Market | Kliwon Market | Iron Market | Batik Handicraft Market |

| Gading Market | Notoharjo Market | Sangkrah Market | Tunggulsari Market |

■ : Traditional Markets Building

Figure 4. The map of traditional market area in Jebres Subdistrict (Analysis, 2016)

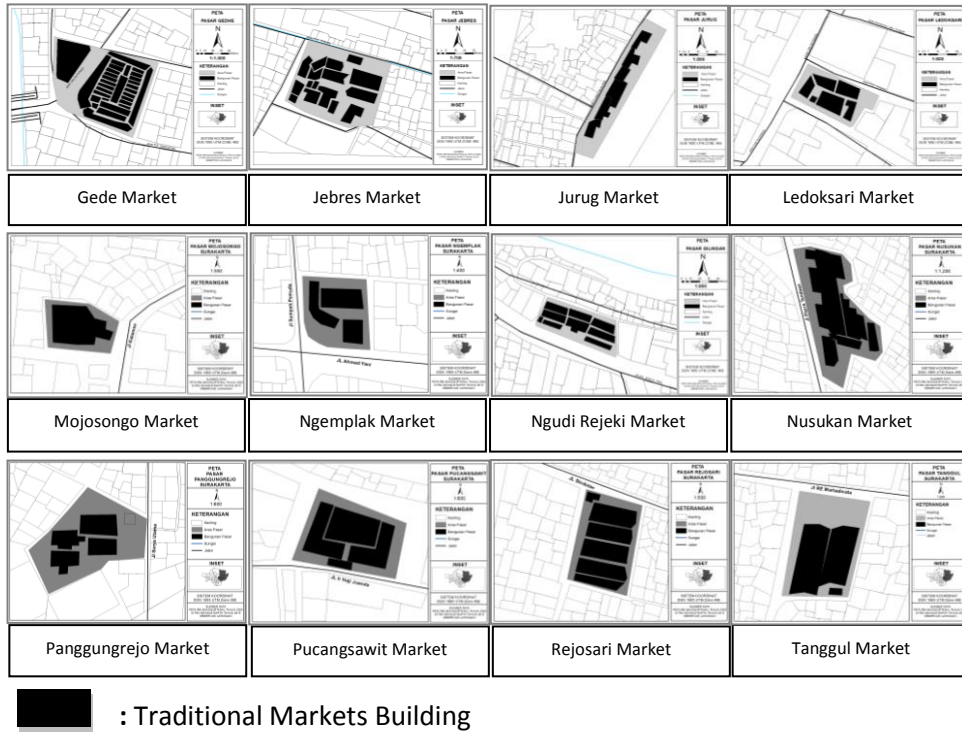| Gede Market | Jebres Market | Jurug Market | Ledoksari Market |

| Mojosongo Market | Ngemplak Market | Ngudi Rejeki Market | Nusukan Market |

| Panggungrejo Market | Pucangsawit Market | Rejosari Market | Tanggul Market |

: Traditional Markets Building

Figure 5. The map of traditional market area in Laweyan Subdistrict (Analysis, 2016)

| Jongke Market | Kabangan Market | Kadipolo Market | Kembang Market |

| Penumping Market | Purwosari Market | Sidodadi Market |

: Traditional Markets Building
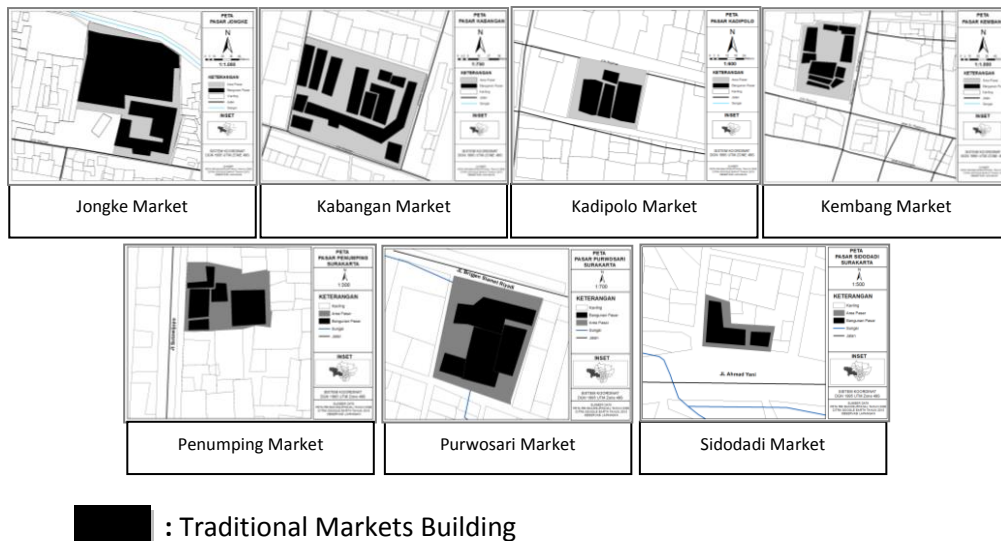
Figure 6. The map of traditional market area in Serengan Subdistrict (Analysis, 2015)

| Hardjodaksino Market | Singosaren Market |

: Traditional Markets Building
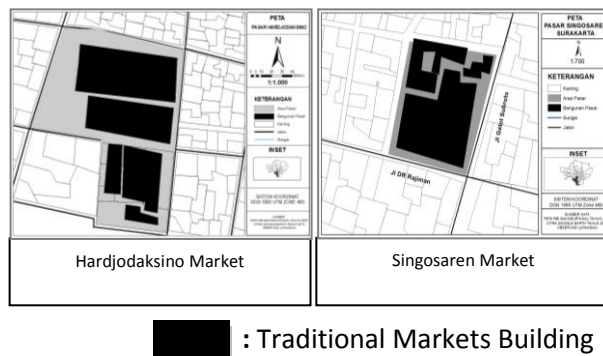
The mapping result of each traditional market unit can be compiled in Surakarta's constellation as shown in Figure 7 and Table 2. This mapping portrays diverse position and quantity of each subdistrict region. Therefore, it can be said that the distribution of traditional market in Surakarta is not based on the service standard and unit quantity as suggested by Central Place Theory by Christaller (1966). In fact, the real condition in Surakarta also shows different result from the research finding of Næss and Jensen (2004) stating that distance from settlement to city centre is the key factor influencing accessability to go to a number of facilities providing activities. Empirically, traditional markets in Surakarta have uniqueness in the distribution of location and the number of markets which is based on the consideration of society interest to choose commodity specification sold in traditional markets and based on natural growth of society needs. It is also in accordance with the research finding of Yu & Nguyen (2015) that the distribution of traditional markets can be an implementation of the consumers and their service centre relationship management concept, moreover, social and cultural aspects influence consumer's perception.

Spatially, the distribution of traditional market in Surakarta is conceptually different with what happens in several cities (Bae & Yun, 2017; Lee & Roseman, 1997; Ling & Jin, 2010; Pothen & Nuske, 2016; Schweizer, 1984; Tan, Kwan, & Chai, 2017; Tang, 2017; Taubenböck et al., 2017; Yan, 2008) It is because the spatial distribution of traditional market in Surakarta depends on society needs, commodity specification, and operational scope which differ between one to another market, as well as the existence of kinship sense growing between sellers and visitors.

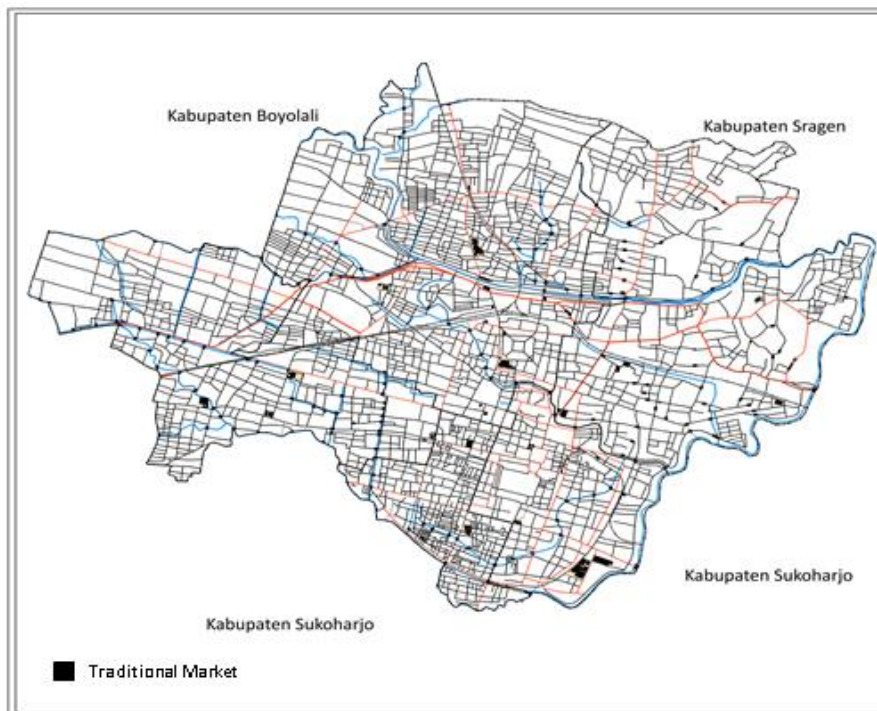**Figure 7.** The mapping of traditional market's distribution in Surakarta (Analysis, 2016)

Table 2. The structure of traditional market's distribution in Surakarta (Analysis, 2016)

No	Subdistrict	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	Laweyan	7	16.3
2.	Serengan	2	4.7
3.	Pasar Kliwon	8	18.6
4.	Jebres	12	27.8
5.	Banjarsari	14	32.6
	Total	43	100.0

Referring to empirical data in the field and historical records of traditional markets in Surakarta, before the Keraton's relocation from Kartosura to Surakarta on 17 February 1745, there has been trading activities in the valley areas of Semanggi, Bengawan Solo and Pepe Rivers (Mutiari et al., 2010). Built in 1930, Gede Market is the oldest traditional market in Surakarta. It has been an economic center in the glory

reign of Surakarta Hadiningrat Sunanate. It has even become a Chinese trading center before Keraton existed. In this era, there was a well-known Chinese merchant named Babah Mayor. Meanwhile, the largest market is Notoharjo Market (17,276 m^2) built in 2006. Nevertheless, Klewer Market is the market having most occupied stalls (2,069 stalls). These facts portray that there is high interest to sell in a traditional market which is well-established and has uniqueness value, such as Klewer Market. The 43 traditional markets are classified based on Surakarta Mayor Decree No. 511.2/085 A/I/2001 regarding The Determination of Market Class and Basic Place Value Estimation. The presence of these markets is expected to give maximal contribution to society and the government of Surakarta.

3.2. Commodity Variety of Traditional Market in Surakarta

Along with lifestyle change, for instance the society's animo who prefer to shop and have recreation in mall, hence, traditional markets start to improve themselves by providing cleaner and more comfortable facility and goods completeness. Moreover, the government proposes Region Regulation to change the term *Pasar Tradisional* (Traditional Market) into *Pasar Rakyat* (Community Market) so that society does not feel that traditional markets are identical to conservatism. Furthermore, the more alarming view is that those who visit traditional markets only want to create a good image. Various service scopes available in the traditional markets in Surakarta can be examined from traditional markets' commodity variety in Surakarta in Table 3. This condition is not quite different from the research findings of Javalgi and Grossman (2016), Kim et al. (2004), Næss and Jensen (2004), Rahadi (2012), Wongleedee (2015), that traditional markets functions not only as selling-buying venue but beyond, it is related to life conception and socio-cultural interaction as well as recreation facility both in regional and urban scope.

According to the identification's result, the distribution and service scope of traditional markets showed an overlap between each market. It can be observed from Figure 8 that the existence of traditional market is centered on city center. The market having the largest service scope is Windujenar or Triwindu Market because it has the commodity of Javanese antiques. Meanwhile, the markets having national scope are Legi Market and Gede Market, regional scope are 15 markets, city scope are 14 markets, and local scope are 11 markets. Therefore, it can be concluded that market distribution does not rely on service scope standard, but rather natural growth of society needs. If it is connected to traditional urban space structure which is divided into four parts namely *kutagara, nagaragung, mancanegara, and pesisiran*, thus the current service scope is the transformation of service scope in the glory reign of Mataram Kingdom.

Figure 8. The spatial distribution of traditional markets' service scope in Surakarta (Analysis, 2015)
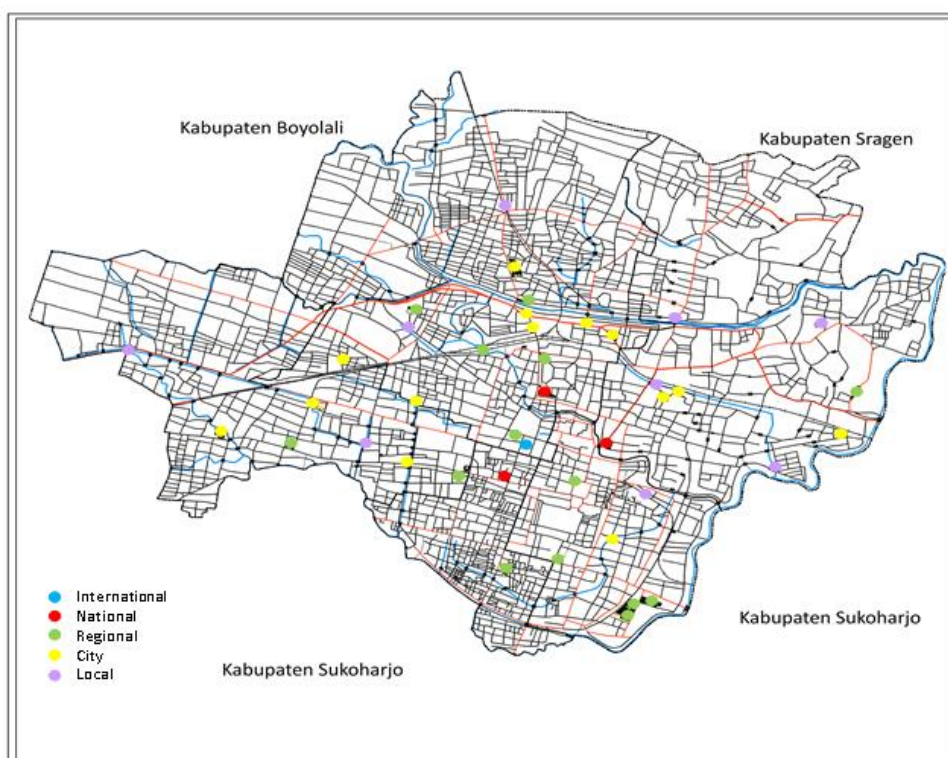
Table 3. Comodity and service scope classification of
traditional market in Surakarta in 2016 (Analysis, 2016)

No	Market	Commodity Specification	Operating Hours	Service Scope
1.	Legi	Crops	00.00 - 24.00	National
2.	Klewer	Textile	07.00 - 17.00	National
3.	Cinderamata	Textile souvenirs	07.00 - 20.00	Regional
4.	Singosaren	Various	07.00 - 14.00	Local
5.	Notoharjo	Snacks	07.00 - 18.00	Regional
6.	Gede	Various	00.00 - 24.00	National
7.	Nusukan	Various	06.00 - 12.00	City
8.	Harjodaksino	Various	02.00 - 11.00	Regional
9.	Jongke	Various	06.00 - 17.00	City
10.	Rejosari	Various	06.00 - 20.00	Local
11.	Turisari / Nongko	Various	05.00 - 21.00	City
12.	Purwosari	Various	06.00 - 17.00	City
13.	Sidodadi	Various	05.00 - 11.00	Local
14.	Ledoksari	Various	05.00 - 11.00	City
15.	Kadipolo	Various	06.00 - 17.00	Regional
16.	Tanggul	Various	06.00 - 11.00	Local
17.	Depok	Pet	08.00 - 16.00	Regional
18.	Kabangan	Drum,Plastics	06.00 - 17.00	Regional
19.	Penumping	Various	06.00 - 11.00	Local
20.	Chicken	Chicken	06.00 - 18.00	Regional
21.	Kliwon	Various	05.00 - 11.00	City
22.	Jebres	Various	05.00 - 11.00	City
23.	Kembang	Flowers	06.00 - 17.00	City
24.	Ayu Balapan	Various, package, ticket	00.00 - 24.00	Regional
25.	Proliman	Various	07.00 - 17.00	Regional
26.	Furniture	Furniture	00.00 - 24.00	City
27.	Windujenar	Antiques	09.00 - 17.30	International
28.	Ngemplak	Various	07.00 - 17.00	City
29.	Mojosongo	Various	05.00 - 12.00	Local
30.	Bangunharjo	Various	06.00 - 15.00	City
31.	Sidomulyo	Various	08.00 - 12,00	City
32.	Gading	Various	04.00 - 17.00	Regional
33.	Sangkrah	Various	04.00 - 12.00	Local
34.	Tunggulsari	Various	07.00 - 11.00	Local
35.	Jurug	Fruits	06.00 - 10.00	Regional
36.	Ngumbul	Various	07.00 - 09.00	Local
37.	Bambu	Bamboos, Logs	07.00 - 16.00	Regional
38.	Iron	Iron	08.00 - 17.00	Regional
39.	Joglo	Various	05.00 - 13.00	Local
40.	Ngarsopuro	Electronics	08.30 - 20.00	Regional
41.	Panggungrejo	Various	06.00 - 20.00	Local
42.	Ngudi Rejeki Gilingan	Clothes, shoes, crafts, electronics, rings	05.00 - 00.00	City
43.	Pucangsawit	Car wheels, jeans modification, food stalls	06.00 - 20.00	City

3.3. The Improvement of Spatial-Based Management of Traditional Markets in Surakarta

The mapping's result of service scope spatial distribution of traditional markets in Surakarta signified that market distribution does not employ service scope standard established by Indonesian National Standard in the location of markets with local, city, regional, national, and international service scope. Spatial distribution is emphasized more on society needs which grow naturally. As a result, it brings positive effects on each market's development. Every market can grow and develop without worrying about competition with adjacent traditional market. As a matter of fact, competition happens and is felt by retailer markets of local service scope with adjacent mini-markets or modern retails. Nevertheless, markets of city, regional, national, and international service scope can survive in any situation. It is in line with what have been suggested by Zakariya & Harun (2013) that the effort to revive historical space can be carried out by activating space surrounding historical site by temporary market activity. Thus, the activity between historical activity and daily activity can support cultural sustainability (Zakariya & Harun, 2013).

Various problems of traditional markets in Surakarta are partly related to building's physical condition and social relationship among sellers. The government who has authority towards traditional markets' management and planning has done many attempts to improve management including (1) Spatial planning in traditional markets is done by a model of classification and separation for wet, semi-wet, and dry commodities and needs a planning based on the biggest seller to least seller level; (2) The circulation management of people, goods, and tools is used as the main consideration, since it will influence activity comfort in traditional markets; (3) The planning of healthy markets in the case of spatial and social relationship, for instance illegal stall's sellers whose merchandise should not block other sellers' merchandise; (4) The planning of similar merchandise type at one floor and inter-floor; (5) The management improvement with the existence of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for each market organizer. It is in accordance with Rahadi's research finding which reveals that in the case of traditional markets at micro level, factors such as service quality, increase in seller's number, and consumer identification play significant role to boost development and shopping activity escalation in traditional markets (Rahadi, 2012).

With the presence of those factors, hence, traditional markets in Surakarta at present can be labeled as traditional markets of character, meaning that every market has uniqueness and consumers that are not influenced by another closer market. Besides, every market supports and complements one another. It is in line with Sirait's research finding which suggests that market can be an indicator of change in production, consumption, and distribution of goods in a region (Sirait, 2006).

4. CONCLUSION

These finding shows that the distribution of traditional markets does not grow based on service scope or total number of market as suggested in Central Place Theory, but rather, based on natural growth of society needs. Regarding the traditional markets' management in Surakarta, the government as the authorities has carried out many efforts to improve management. These efforts are neither based on the amount of turnover, the number of sellers, nor the width of scope. Instead, it is emphasized more on commodity specification and visitors' characteristics.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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