

## THE INFLUENCE OF ‘GANG BARU’ TRADITIONAL MARKET ACTIVITIES IN THE USE OF PUBLIC SPACE IN SEMARANG CHINATOWN

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### Abstract

Chinatown is one of the commercial district in Semarang city, which continues to grow in the city center. It's a 'generator' that drives a wide variety of economic activities, also self-actualization and disclosure of aspiration, expression of the people. One landmark Semarang's Chinatown is the traditional markets Gang Baru. Activities in Gang Baru includes selling/trading, the parking, loading and unloading on public space. The purpose of this study to analyze the traditional market activity in the public space by taking the characteristics of the cultural space. There is a relationship and influence between the market activity with the condition of public spaces in Gang Baru traditional markets and surroundings. Market activity effects change the social society condition in the field of the economic activities, using the dwelling house to shophouse, social interaction takes place between merchants and owner shophouse. The majority of Chinese societies ethnic are receiving the traditional market activity Gang Baru because it is a cultural heritage activities that has historical value, they continue the family business in this market. The trade time for the activities of buying and selling traditional market in the Gang Baru street give a strong influence on public space. Market activity give effects the disruption of the circulation, use of the road and pedestrian areas to the activities of hawkers, parking and unloading of goods.

**Keywords:** Traditional Market, Public Space, Chinatown

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### INTRODUCTION

Town is a spacious space that can accommodate a variety of community activities, predominantly urbanized activity. According Rukayah (2005), the factors of human needs is one driving element of human behavior to perform the activity, aimed to obtain satisfaction (satisfying human needs). One of these area is a Chinatown Semarang is a unique area with existing activities, has a historical background, has a the form of a physical manifestation (artefact).

Chinatown is an area predominantly ethnic Chinese community that trade and settle in an area. Public space is a place for community activities in the area of Chinatown Semarang's to meet the needs of the space, a place of self-actualization and disclosure of aspiration and expression. Communities do need to control activities, setting function space, traffic circulation and parking of motor vehicles, placement of street vendors, pedestrian paths and so on. (Darmawan, 2009).

Trade activities in Chinatown Semarang's form clusters based on the type of merchandise and the amount sold. Gang Baru as one part of the area known as the traditional market with goods of high quality merchandise. Traditional market Gang Baru is located between the road Beteng and the Gang Belakang already decades old. This market provides a variety of daily necessities, ranging from food, traditional Chinese medicines, clothing, and supplies the Chinese community religious ceremonies. Although it is more expensive, but the goods sold is more qualified compared to other traditional markets. New Gang markets usually start at 3:00 and end around 13:00 each day. Density going from 07.00 to 11.00, as traders activity mixed with pedestrians and motorcycles. (Suara Merdeka, October 18, 2011).

Traditional market Gang Baru is one of the landmark of Chinatown Semarang, not only serve this area, but extends to the entire city even regional scale. The houses in Gang Baru was prepared as a home store, are generally designed with open the front window out and as a table to put the merchandise. Impact of economic activity, residence use to trade, also use public space . In the end there is no space for

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socializing. Changes in the facade of the building is in line with the development of retail trade activity, and the presence of new modern buildings because of the increased need for space for economic activity, thereby reducing the scale of individual economic enterprises. (Kurniati, 2015)

Based on this background, issues arise in the area of Gang Baru and the surrounding region. Utilization of public open spaces for trade as symptoms over the functions of public open space. Identify the problem over the function of public space for the market, include: reduce of public open space and comfort of road users, pedestrians and motor vehicles, because the road is used as a place to trade; parking space using the road and the environment around Gang Baru, causing irregularity of density and traffic flow; bumpy road conditions resulted in the access road is not smooth. Therefore, the importance of research to determine the public determine the impact of space utilization in the Gang Baru traditional market activity by taking into account the characteristics of Chinatown.

### The History of Traditional Market ‘Gang Baru’

Gang Baru market formerly known as Chinese people are busy and crowded. This market sells a wide range of pastries and typical dishes such as pastry baskets, tubs pao Hu Ih, and other dishes prepared with pork. Gang Baru formerly also known as night market, because most crowded time is at night. Night market is characterized as *"Buto-Buto Idjo Rembyah-Rembyah"*. *"Buto-Buto"* means cane arranged in large numbers, while the so-called *"Idjo rembyah-rembyah"* because sugarcane tree whose leaves are green and make long and rough. This market is also known as "Pig Market" because only in this Gang Baru residents can buy pork meat. Gang Baru formation initially, the market is in Gang Beteng. However, because of the crowd that night market held every year regularly, then the owner of the house in Gang Beteng began trading in front of the house. As a result, traders are opening stalls Gang Beteng moved to Gang Baru. From the first, this market is not built, because it was in front of Chinese residential and simple stand with umbrella-roofed bamboo paper. (Suara Merdeka, January 23, 1971).

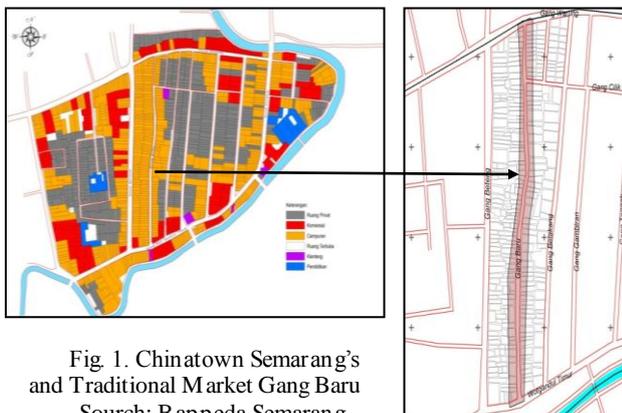


Fig. 1. Chinatown Semarang's and Traditional Market Gang Baru  
Sourch: B appeda Semarang, 2012

Gang Baru in essence is located on a narrow asphalt road. Located on the "Gang" or "hallway" of the residential Chinese communities as Gang Warung, Gang Besen, Gang Pinggir and Gang Tengah. Chinese citizens who resided in Gang Baru got a "pasar tiban". Because the houses were used as well as stores that provide daily necessities. While the trader-merchants who come from Mranggen, Genuk, Sayung and Krapyak or Karangayu. Traders prefer to sell in this market for greater profits and merchandise quickly exhausted. (Suara Merdeka, January 23, 1971). Gang Baru is a traditional market that sits between Beteng street and Gang Belakang who have aged decades. This market provides a variety of daily necessities, ranging from food, vendors also sell traditional medicines, clothing, to equipment rituals of Chinese society. In addition, although the price is a little expensive, the goods sold better quality compared to other traditional markets. Gang Baru is usually open at 04:30 and began to recede around 12:00. Chaos going from 06.00 to 11.00. Activities merchants mingled passing residents either on foot or motorcycle users. (Suara Merdeka, October 18, 2011).



Fig.2. Traditional Market Gang Baru using Gang Baru Street (as Public Space in Chinatown Semarang's)  
Sourch: Observation, 2014

This market is the main attraction in Chinatown Semarang, which not only function to serve a specific area but has been extended to the whole city even regional scale. Special about this market is the quality and type of traded goods, ranging from the ordinary to the basic needs of unique items related to the culture and customs of the ethnic Chinese community.

### METHOD

The method used is the quantitative approach, Sugiyono (2008) quantitative methods can be interpreted as a method of research that is based on the philosophy of positivism, is used to examine the population or a particular sample, data collection using research instruments. A quantitative approach is used to illustrate and explain the influence of Gang Baru traditional markets use of public space in the form of neighborhood roads. In addition, it is known the use of function activity that occurs as a reference for the utilization of public space and the surrounding streets Gang Baru.

Methods of data collection includes data recording, data requirements needed, and steps for further research. The data collection technique used is the technique of collecting primary data and secondary data collection techniques. The number of samples adapted to the needs of information collection. Total population is fixed market traders who totaled 373 people, indigenous/merchant's shop (occupants) which amounted to 129 people. So the overall population number is  $373 + 129 = 502$ . The formula will be used to determine the amount of sample size formula is used by Issac and Michael in Arikunto (1997), namely:

$$S = \frac{X^2 N P(1-P)}{d^2 (N-1) + X^2 P (1-P)}$$

Note :

**S** = sample

**N** = population

**P** = population proportion

**X** = normal variable reliabilitas value (90 %)

	80 %	90 %	95 %	100 %
X	1,290	1,645	1,960	3

**d** = level of significant: 1%, 5%, 10 %

Samples were taken at random on weekdays and holidays in the traditional market place and surrounding Gang Baru. In accordance with the population consisting of two types of traders, then the distribution of the sample should be proportionate, as follows:

Traders Remain =  $373/502 \times 60 = 45$

Community / Dealer Home Shop

=  $129/502 \times 60 = 15$

Samples  $45 + 15 = 60$ .

## RESULT

The market is defined as the space provided and determined by the head of the region as a general trading and direct trading of goods and services (law No. 3 of 1990 about Municipal Market Regulation Semarang regency in Dian K. et al, 2004). According to Kotler (2007), see definition in the market, among others:

- The market is in its original meaning is a physical place where buyers and sellers come together to buy and sell goods.
- Understanding the market for economists is a collection of buyers and sellers who transact over a particular product or group of products.
- Understanding the market for a marketer market is to cover various groupings of customers. They view the sellers as shaping the industry and buyers as the market forming.

During its development, the market has also created a non agricultural activities. This condition as described by Tracey (2005), which explains that the market may contribute to foster activities that support non-agricultural market activities such as transportation activities, banking and others.

### Characteristics of the Market Activities:

The market is a public space that is more about the commercial side and plenty of serving the needs of society. Buying and selling process traditionally generated a lot of activity in the market. As for the use of commercial areas as public space is divided into several activities in it, includes (Carmona, 2007):

- Activities are required, such as shopping and work
- Activity options, activities undertaken if time and space permit, for example, a walk to breathe fresh air, stopping for a coffee at a sidewalk cafe.
- Social activities, activities undertaken together, such as chat, contact passive (just see / hear) with people who are not known.

That activities occurs in every market and creates a relationship or interaction in this traditional market. This condition makes the complexity of the activities in the area. Carmona (2007) also pointed out that the characteristics of the activity in one place is affected by some of the following:

- people's behavior
- spatial distribution
- time
- contextual conditions
- demography or population

Traders generally concentrated in areas crowded and has a tendency to attract many visitors/buyers. According to Mc. Gee and Yeung (1977) in attracting customers spatial patterns traders activity is strongly influenced by the pattern of activity of the formal sector in the region. Activities traders will grouping at the vertices of pedestrian paths and places frequented by enabling the accumulation of large numbers of people.

### Characteristics of Market Participants:

Market participants are groups or individuals who engage in activities in the market. In general, market participants were divided into 3 groups (Yulianti S. Gita, 2002):

- Group visitors /buyers, the actors who come to shop or search for items.
- Merchant groups, namely the users who use the stalls, kiosks, stores, shops, and other facilities as a commercial venture with the obligation to pay the levy or rent.
- Management group, namely the actors who manage the market, both administrative and operational management of support facilities and other markets.

Market participants in Gang Baru market is divided into 3 major groups above. However, the management

group consisting of an authorized manager/formal ie the market office represented the village office and manager of the group of informal community of ethnic Chinese market and neighbourhood (RW) which manage markets included in the Chinatown area. Social interaction among market participants for a meeting market participants with a high frequency. Social interaction is a dynamic social relations concerning the relationship between the individual and the group. New social interactions occur when it is in contact and communication (Soekanto, 1993).

### Public Space:

Public space is not waking up land in cities with a particular use. First, the city open space is defined as a part of urban land that is not occupied by the building and its existence can only be felt if some or all of the land surrounded by a fence. Furthermore, the open space is defined as land with the use of specific functions or noticeable quality of the composition (Rapuano, 1964).

According to Carr, public space is a space that serves social activity container and also affecting urban life. The open space is also a container of functional activity or ritual activities that bring together a group of people in the normal routines of daily life as well as in periodic activities.

### Market Influence on Surrounding:

Influence is a power that can shape and change something else. Market development can alter the physical and non-physical surrounding region, as market activity increases. Developments and their effects on the area around the market is one of the problems of public space. According Darmawan (2009), the market in public spaces have an influence on the rights of pedestrians, parking problems in the centers of public service facilities which resulted in traffic jams.

### Effect of Traditional Market On Public Space

The market can affect the physical environment of the city. Understanding the environment according to Sujarto (1981) is a group of households/families or formed by some functional activities so as to form a functional area, such as the trading area, office area and so forth. The physical environment of the city is closely connected with the urban design or urban design. Elements of the design include physical and non-physical condition, therefore, influenced by trading activity, so do urban design approach as the determination of the physical element.

According Shirvani (1985), urban design is part of the planning process that depends on the quality of the physical environment. Physical forming element is a function of space / land use, shape and mass of the building, circulation and parking, open space, pedestrian paths / pedestrian, supporting activities, signs and preservation. As for other physical

observations include: visual appearance, quality aesthetics, and spatial character. Urban design criteria are represented by: the circulation path, pedestrian paths / pedestrian, include:

#### a) Circulation

Circulation is a reserved space to do an introduction in a specific activity. Circulation is meant here is the circulation of motorized and non-motorized vehicles. Circulation includes attainment, capacity and direction of circulation. For circulation and parking is extremely visual effect on the city, the magnitude of the building, supporting activities. Circulation problems is a link between road infrastructure available, the structure of the city, public service facilities that affect the density of activity and the number of vehicles is increasing also the behavior of urban communities who use these roads (Shirvani, 1985).

#### b) Pedestrian Ways

Pedestrian is a place for pedestrians are usually located at the edge of the road or in crowded places. In the past, the design of pedestrian rarely done in the city. When a shopping center designed with the comfort of pedestrians, then the shopping center attracted a lot of visitors. Pedestrian ways also have an element of comfort that have contributed to the success of the center of the hustle and vitality of urban space. Good pedestrian system that will reduce dependence on motorized vehicles in the center of town, adding visitors to the city center, improve or promote a human-scale system, create more business kegiatanaan, and also improve air quality.



Fig. 3. Market Activities in Gang Baru Street  
Sourch: Observation, 2014

## Effect of Traditional Market On Non Physical Condition Public Space

Public space is a space that serves and social activities are also affecting urban life. Public space is also a container of functional activity or ritual activities that bring together a group of people in the normal routines of daily life as well as in periodic activities (Carr, 1992).

In addition to affecting the condition of pedestrian ways and circulation roads, market activity is also affecting the condition of non-physical area that the social conditions of society. This happens because of the social interaction for their meetings among market participants with a high frequency. Social interaction is social relations dynamic between individuals, groups and between individual humans with human groups. New social interactions occur when it is in contact and communication (Soekanto, 1993: 128).

In the analysis performed two phases determine the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variables and determine the effect of two variables. The dependent variable is the condition of public spaces were lowered into circulation road conditions, the condition of pedestrian ways, and the social conditions of society. The independent variable in this analysis is the market activity is divided into three, namely: trading activity/trade (types of merchandise, trade places, means of trade, while trading), the activity park (parking facilities), and the activities of loading and unloading goods (place of loading and unloading goods). To determine the effect of variables that exist, there will be several stages of validation and reliability analysis of questionnaires, regression analysis between market activity with all the variable conditions of public space. From this analysis it can be seen the effect of market activity Gang Baru on public space in Chinatown, Semarang.

## Influence of the Traditional Market Activities in Circulation Road

Gang Baru market in Chinatown is a commercial area and densely populated settlements have influenced the circulation path around Gang Baru traditional market. Based on regression analysis, there is a relationship and influence between the market activity with road circulation conditions. The influence of market activity (trading activity, the activity of parking, loading and unloading activities) on the condition of the road circulation are respectively 44%, 30% and 26%.

The dominance of the influence according to the percentage was trading activity had a major influence on the condition of the road circulation that is equal to 44%. Trading activity is dominated by variable ie time derivative trading. While trading that started from 05:00 to 12:00 have a considerable role in influencing the disruption of road circulation conditions in the market and surrounding Gang Baru. Circulation

disturbed or jammed road is also influenced by the activity of parking and unloading of goods.

## Influence of Traditional Market Activities in Pedestrian Ways

Gang Baru traditional market activities in Chinatown as commercial areas and densely populated settlements have changed the conditions of pedestrian ways around the market. To determine the relationship of market activity influence the condition of the pedestrian ways done by linear regression analysis. Based on the analysis, it is known that the effect of market activity (trading activity, the activity of parking, loading and unloading activities) on the condition of pedestrian ways saebagai sequentially follows: 51%, 31% and 18%.

The dominance of the influence according to the percentage was trading activity has a strong enough influence on the pedestrian ways, namely by 51%. Trading activity is dominated by variable derivative trade that time with the percentage of 64%. While trading that started from 05:00 to 12:00 have a strong influence on the optimal use of pedestrian ways for pedestrians in Gang Baru and surrounding traditional markets. Pedestrian ways that are not optimal is also influenced by the activity of parking and unloading of goods. And the emergence of the illegal vendors who occupy the pedestrian ways in the Gang Baru and surrounding markets.

Limited land is a matter of non-fulfillment of parking facilities and loading and unloading of goods. This resulted in the visitors using the road and pedestrian ways as a place for parking facilities market Gang Baru. Parking activity also has a considerable influence, namely 31% of the pedestrian is not optimal ways for pedestrians.

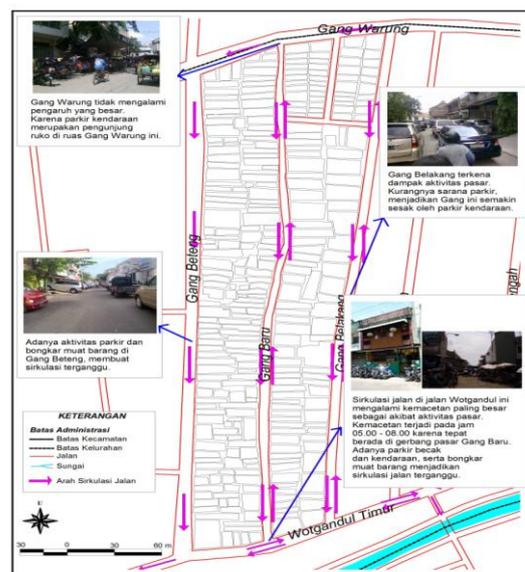


Fig. 4. Circulation and Parking in Gang Baru  
Sourch: Observation, 2014

### Influence of Traditional Market Activities in Community Social Conditions

Gang Baru traditional market activities in Chinatown as commercial areas and densely populated settlements has affected the social conditions around Gang Baru market. Based on regression analysis, there is a relationship and influence between the market activity with social conditions. The influence of market activity (trading activity, the activity of parking, loading and unloading activities) to the social conditions in sequence as follows: 40%, 32% and 28%. The dominance of the influence according to the percentage was trading activity had a major influence on the social community, namely by 40%. Trading activity is dominated by derivative variable is the time to trade with the percentage of 44% and a means to trade by 27%. While trading that started from 05:00 to 12:00 have a major influence by the public acceptance of market activity in the market and surrounding New Gang. Market activity starts early - during the day by means of a shop, cart, tent-topped table with an umbrella and cultural heritage, so that people accept the existence of the New Gang market. Social condition is also influenced by the activity of parking and unloading of goods that utilize the road and pedestrian ways.

Parking and unloading the goods activities had a strong influence on social conditions. Land that is not sufficient to be the cause non-fulfillment of parking

facilities and loading and unloading of goods. This resulted in the community, vendors and visitors to use the road and pedestrian ways as a place for parking facilities market Gang Baru.

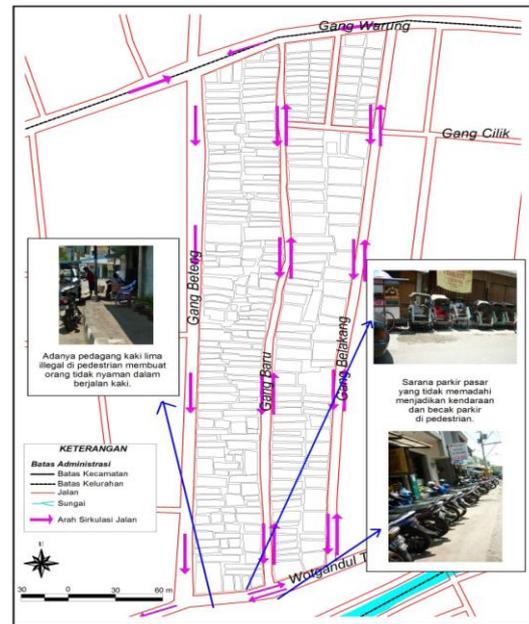


Fig. 5. Market Activities Gang Baru in Pedestrian Ways

Sourch: Observation, 2014

Table 1. The Influence Activities of Traditional Market Gang Baru In Public Space

No.	Effect Analysis	Influence Appears	Solving Principles
1.	Market activity in Circulation Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The activities of the market has changed the way Gang Baru as the environment becomes a street with heavy foundation by traders.</li> <li>- Time to trade that started at 05:00 to 12:00 fairly large role in influencing the condition of the road circulation. Gang Baru closure of roads at that hour for a means to trade on the road, making the vehicle can not use the access road.</li> <li>- The amount of pull visitors into the market by using private vehicles and public transport in the form pemasalahan lead to inadequate parking facilities and loading and unloading of goods. Parking and loading and unloading of goods using two sides of the road, especially the way East Wotgandul, Gang, Belakang, Gang Warung and Beteng resulting width of the road becomes narrow.</li> <li>- Parking and unloading of goods activities on the road has caused the disruption of the circulation path on the road East Wotgandul, Gang Belakang, Gang Warung and Gang Beteng at 05.00 - 08.00 AM.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There should be special officers to regulate the circulation path starting at 05:00 to 12:00.</li> <li>- Plan of parking facilities and unloading the goods use only one side of the road in order not to make the narrow street. It also determines the space of parking based on the type vechycles will neat and fulfilled.</li> <li>- Restructure parking facilities and a loading and unloading the goods to make it sufficient to use only one side of the road in order not to make the narrow street. It also determines the vertices of parking based on the vehicle</li> </ul>

- |    |  |   |   |
|----|--|---|---|
| 2. | Market activity in Pedestrian Ways       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The emergence of illegal hawkers in the pedestrian around Gang Baru traditional market. The existence of illegal street traders is because they are not absorbed in the Gang Baru traditional market that utilize large visitor attraction to this market.</li> <li>- Pedestrian with a width of 1.5 m is also used as a means of parking and unloading of goods. Because the land is not fulfilled, so that pedestrians do not use optimal</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pedestrian should be exempt from illegal street vendors, parking facilities and loading and unloading of goods by providing tough sanctions to them. This is done so it can be used as a pedestrian and can function as the greening of the city.</li> <li>- In addition, so that pedestrians feel more comfortable, the government needs to give the plant back to the plant pots were empty, because during this time the lack of maintenance of the plant.</li> </ul> |
| 3. | Market Activity against Community Social | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The activities of the Gang Baru market has affected the economic condition of society, especially in there. The majority of people make their homes as a home store/shop. They earn by utilizing the many visitors who come to this Gang Baru. There was the social interaction between the merchant and the merchant shop the colonies.</li> <li>- Traders generally provide a place in front of their shops to trade. Traders shop also provides clean water for merchants benthic by paying a sum of money instead. Between merchants and benthic shop also exchange the merchandise, make it easier to shop with each other.</li> <li>- The majority of indigenous people who are ethnic Chinese receive Gang Baru traditional market activity because it is the cultural heritage in this Chinatown area. During this time people do not feel disturbed and want to continue their family business to trade in this market. But there are also some indigenous people who pressed so leave their homes, and reside elsewhere, so a house into empty.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintain and preserve the Gang Baru traditional market to defend the cultural heritage and improve the community economy in Gang Baru traditional market as a landmark of Chinatown Semarang's</li> </ul>  |

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Source: Analysis, 2014

## DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the analysis that has been done in the previous section, the obtained findings that exist in reality. Activities buying and selling/trading on the Gang Baru segment this pick service properties settled by selling various merchandise with good quality. The traders who sell in this market for a long family heritage and trade the majority of > 11 years. Besides Gang Baru market not only serve the Chinatown neighborhood scale, but has been able to become the market with the scale of the city. This is supported by the majority of visitors coming from the city of Semarang.

Gang Baru market activity is not supported by space for parking. This makes the roads around Gang Baru, such as roads East Wotgandul, Gang Belakang, Gang Warung, and Gang Beteng used as parking by the type of on-street parking or parking on the road. Based on observations, many of the market visitors who parked their vehicles on the outskirts of the street,

in front of the shop and segments alley. In addition, the existence of the activity of loading and unloading of goods at the roadside by traders at certain times. Loading and unloading of goods is usually done in the East Wotgandul, and Gang Beteng. This resulted in a narrowing of the road and traffic delays.

The results of the calculation of regression analysis with the results of direct observation to the field there is equality of outcome. The results of calculations using regression analysis were taken from a questionnaire that was distributed shows that market activity (trading activity, the activity of parking and loading and unloading activities) affect the dependent variable is the condition of public space that includes the condition of the circulation path, the condition of pedestrian ways and conditions social communities are in the public space. All independent variables can affect the dependent variable. Variables that contribute by 40% in the public space is a condition affect trading activity, especially when trading or when the operation of the market. This is supported by field

conditions stating the truth of these calculations. Market activities that took place in the morning - especially daytime hours 5:00 to 8:00 a.m. has caused heavy traffic flows. This resulted in the disruption of the circulation of the New Gang and its surroundings.

Time to trade which starts at 05:00 to 12:00 fairly large role in influencing the condition of the road circulation. Gang Baru closure of roads at that hour for a means to trade on the road, making the vehicle can not use the access road. This is not a problem, because to support the economy of the merchants, other than that there are already market settlement rules. After 12.00 will be reopened to vehicle access.

While the effect on the surrounding alleys segments, like Gang Beteng, East Wotgandul, Gang Belakang and Gang Warung also quite strong. Congestion at those hours cause of road users such as office workers, schoolchildren and so it becomes impaired in achieving objectives. It is supported by a statement from the head of the kelurahan Kranggan Mr. Agus Sutanto that "hours of 7:00 to 8:00 a.m. streets around the market and surrounding New Gang crowded, a lot of vehicles parked on the roadside, so that disrupt road users in achieving its objectives".

Time this trade is closely linked with the onset of parking activity that has great influence strong enough that on average over 30% of the condition of public spaces. The results of these calculations in accordance with conditions on the ground. Pengunjung many who come in private vehicles, tricycles, making parking facilities are insufficient. The existence of the park using the pedestrian and the road into the ingredients. The use of on-street parking in the park is implementing two lane, or right and left of the road as a parking lot. Thus making the narrow width of the road. In addition as a park, pedestrian ways are also used illegal street traders who are not accommodated in the market. Use of pedestrian ways as a means pkl illegal parking and this makes the condition is not optimal for use as its main function is as a place pedestrians.

According the analysis, while trading started 05:00 to 12:00 to make the visitor attraction which was great and made insufficient parking facilities. Additionally the activity of unloading goods also use the road and pedestrian ways as ingredients. This is due to the limited space for parking and unloading of goods. So that means parking and unloading goods fulfilled, the authors hope that the government or agencies related to reorganize the parking facilities and the loading and unloading of goods to be more sufficient. This is because during the parking and loading and unloading of goods using two right and left side of the road, then it needs to be reorganized in order to use only one side of the road in order not to make the narrow street.

Besides the need for officers to regulate the circulation path starting at 05:00 to 12:00. This is because so far only left alone and only a parking attendant who regulate the entry and exit of vehicles

parked. So that the circulation path to be smooth and all road users do not feel disturbed and can achieve the purpose according to expectations.

Activities parking and unloading of goods also adversely affect the conditions of pedestrian ways. Pedestrian conditions are not optimal ways to make the pedestrian feel uncomfortable. Pedestrian ways that only has a width of 1.5 m is supposed to be released from illegal street traders, so they can be used as the greening of the city. Strict sanctions should be given by the government to the vendors so that the deterrent and not using pedestrian ways again as a means of trade. In addition, in order to pedestrians feel more comfortable, the government needs to give the plant back to the pots were empty, as currently lack treatment of these plants.

Overall market activity also affects both the social conditions of communities residing in the Gang Baru. The existence of this market activity did not bother most people Gang Baru. They feel happy because it can increase revenue and exchanged merchandise. Convenience in transaction of buying and selling is due to the Gang Baru society still upholds the cultural heritage of his ancestors. So that they will maintain and preserve its market presence in this densely populated settlements. In addition, the market has a scale of municipal services can be known again by other communities. So that makes the market which is in the Chinatown area is able to compete with other traditional

## CONCLUSION

Conclusion of the study the influence of market activity on the Gang Baru public spaces in the Chinatown area of Semarang, overall there is a relationship and influence between the market activity with the condition of public spaces in Gang Baru and surrounding markets. Activities buying and selling a strong influence on the condition of public space through the time variable trade. Time market operation hours are from 05:00 to 12:00 a bad influence on the disruption of the circulation and use of the road and pedestrian as a means of parking and unloading of goods. So that pedestrian conditions are not optimal for road users.

Based on previous analysis, also obtained some findings in the field. Related impact of utilization of public space in the heart of Gang Baru to market activity by taking into account the characteristics of Semarang's Chinatown. To avoid traffic congestion when the operation of the market, the use of parking and unloading of goods on the road you should use one side of the road course, this is because during this time using two sides of the road, so narrow circulation space. The need for officers to regulate the circulation path from the beginning to the end of the activity of the market, because so far only allowed and only the parking attendant that regulate the entry and exit of

vehicles parked. To road users do not feel disturbed and can achieve the purpose according to expectations.

Pedestrian conditions are not optimal to make the pedestrian feel uncomfortable. Pedestrian ways only has a width of 1.5 m is supposed to be free parking, loading and unloading of goods, and illegal street traders, so they can be used as the greening of the city. Strict sanctions should be given by the government to the vendors so that they no longer use pedestrian ways as a means of trade. In addition, so that pedestrians feel more comfortable. The government needs to give the plant back to the plant pots were empty, as long as it is less maintenance.

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