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THE ROLE OF SOLIDARITY IN A MULTICULTURAL COMMUNITY BETWEEN ETHNIC CHINESE AND ETHNIC MINANG IN THE TRADE PROCESS AT TANAH KONGSI PADANG MARKET AREA

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ABSTRACT

The issue of natives and non-natives, minorities and the majority has become an exaggerated issue, giving rise to sentiment and disruption of relations between ethnic minorities and the ethnic majority. This article was deliberately written to see a portrait of harmony between Minang and Chinese ethnic groups in the city of Padang. This article aims to analyze the role of solidarity in a multicultural society which includes 2 ethnicities, namely the Minang and Chinese ethnicities in the Tanah Kongsi market area, Pondok, Padang, West Sumatra. In this research, the author uses qualitative methods by observing objects. Such as conducting observations, interviews with research informants and also using document studies. From this research the author sees a relationship of solidarity between traders in the market, Tanah Kongsi, Pondok, Padang. As can be seen when they interact, they still maintain friendly relations even though they are both competing in the trading process. And the way they help each other in the selling process, as well as by dividing the Los as a place to sell, where in the Tanah Kongsi market, not only provides halal sales, non-halal ones are also available in the market.
KEYWORDS: Ethnic, Multicultural Society; Trader

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that has many forms of diversity ranging from ethnicity, race, ethnicity, religion, and so on. This diversity makes Indonesian society a multicultural society. Society is a collection of human groups who interact with each other according to a system of customs which are hereditary and bound to each other. Indonesia is a country which consists of islands, and also has a very large population. There are more than 300 ethnicities and ethnic groups spread across Indonesia, so that in each region there are residents with different ethnicities, such as: The existence of ethnic Chinese in Indonesia cannot be separated from the diaspora phenomenon that has occurred for a long time, they have come out of mainland China is caused by various factors (Alkadrie et al., 2017; Charity, 2016). Indonesia is one of their destination areas, including the city of Padang (Erniwati, 2019). Ethnic Chinese are a minority in a plural society in Indonesia (Deci, 2021).

West Sumatra Province has a capital city called Padang, in which there is a market, called Tanah Kongsi Market, located in the Pondok area, Padang, West Sumatra. As social creatures, humans must be able to support themselves through the efforts they can make. To create a peaceful life, social interaction between each other is needed. In the Tanah Kongsi market, apart from the Minang ethnic group, there are also ethnic Chinese and Nias ethnic people who sell. At the Tanah Kongsi market, the traders selling are very diverse, there they not only provide halal food or merchandise, because of

this variety, food or Non-halal merchandise is also available there, such as pork, and so on. Between halal and non-halal goods there are different places or market stalls. Most of the people in the area make their living as traders.

The city of Padang, which is the capital of West Sumatra Province, has several ethnic groups outside the Minang ethnic group who live and have even developed their descendants in the city of Padang. Among these ethnicities are Javanese, Malay, Chinese, Nias, Mentawai, Batak, Acehnese, Tamil and others (Erniwati, 2007:38; BPS Padang City). However, in this article the author focuses more on the Chinese ethnic group, because the Chinese ethnic group is quite large in number in West Sumatra Province, when compared to other ethnic groups. This can be seen in the existence of Chinese villages in various cities in West Sumatra, such as the Chinese Village in Payakumbuh, the Chinese village in Bukitinggi and the Chinese village in Pondok, Padang.

Inter-ethnic solidarity is formed because of the existence of social groups. Each member of a social group has different personality traits. This is the characteristic that makes the difference from other ethnic groups. Inter-ethnic solidarity is influenced by the same area of residence, and the relationships that exist because of fellow ethnic groups, so that this becomes a social glue. To maintain inter-ethnic solidarity, each individual needs to contribute and participate if there is an activity involving the individual. This activity can be found at weddings, thanksgivings and death ceremonies which involve other individuals helping each other. An inter-ethnic solidarity is built because there are similar feelings for each other in an ethnic group, in carrying out activities that refer to a form of social solidarity, that if there is an event such as a holiday or wedding, then they will help each other in preparing whatever is needed during the event. processions on holidays and for weddings. Likewise, if another ethnic group experiences grief, in this case death, they will help each other to prepare the burial ground, prepare the coffin, and send prayers together for the deceased relative. Emile Durkheim views social solidarity as a moral phenomenon and an act of solidarity. Forms of solidarity actions that are usually seen between ethnic groups are in the form of big holidays, weddings, and grief or death, they help each other.

If you look at the various articles that discuss inter-ethnic solidarity, previous researchers tend to discuss and only focus on one type of ethnicity in a region. Therefore, in this research, the researcher felt interested in conducting research entitled "The role of solidarity in a multicultural society between ethnic Chinese and ethnic Minang in the trade process in the Tanah Kongsi Market area, Pondok, Padang, West Sumatra. The aim of this research is to find out what forms and forms of social solidarity the Minang ethnic group and the Chinese ethnic group have, and what elements form this solidarity as well as the relationships that exist in the social solidarity of the Minang ethnic group and the Chinese ethnic group.

METHODS

This research was conducted in the Tanah Kongsi Market area, Pondok, Padang, West Sumatra. This research used a qualitative approach with a descriptive research type. The informants for this research are traders who sell in the Tanah Kongsi Market Area. Withdrawing informants was carried out using purposive sampling, which is a technique for determining samples with certain considerations (Sugiyono 2016: 85). The data collection method was carried out in several ways, namely observation, in-depth interviews and document study. The unit of analysis for this research is a group. Data analysis uses the thinking model from Miles and Huberman (1992: 16). According to the thoughts of Miles and Huberman (1992), data analysis is carried out in several stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Tanah Kongsi market is one of the oldest traditional markets in Padang, this market still survives today even though it runs slowly with its wisdom and simplicity. This market is located in the Chinesetown area of Padang, Kampung Pondok Village, West Padang District, Padang City, West Sumatra. Tanah Kongsi Market is not very large, approximately 5793.48 m2 or around 0.57 Ha. Access is not near the main road, but is easy to find. Tanah Kongsi Market can be accessed via Temple Road, Commercial Road and through residential areas.

This market operates from morning until 11 noon, and is open every day, this market is often known as the center of Padang City's economy. This area is also known as Chinatown in Padang, because it is located in a settlement that people commonly call Kampung China.

Tanah Kongsi Market has become a meeting place for two different cultures, so it has high historical value. This market is complete enough to meet daily needs, there is meat, vegetables, fruit, various market snacks and culinary legends. Tanah Kongsi Market includes a satellite market and a morning market. Open from dawn to midday depending on buying and selling capacity. The market atmosphere is neat and quite clean. Collaboration between traders at the Tanah Kongsi market. In the Tanah Kongsi market, there are various ethnic groups living there, including Minang and Chinese.

Growing up in today's area with the existence of various different ways of communicating can cause cracks in solidarity in society, especially in multicultural societies. The situation is different for traders at Tanah Kongsi Market, Pondok, Padang. The form of solidarity in this multicultural society can be seen from the interaction and tolerance between fellow traders. It could be said that solidarity has been highly constructed because they never caused a commotion while they were trading. In this article the author explains the role of solidarity in the multicultural society found in the Minang and Chinese ethnic groups in the Tanah Kongsi market area, Pondok, Padang, West Sumatra, which can be seen through:

A. Social Interaction in Trading

By nature, humans are monodualistic creatures, meaning that apart from being individual creatures, humans also act as social creatures. As social creatures, humans are required to be able to cooperate with other people to create a peaceful life. Humans as social creatures are creatures who relate reciprocally to other humans. Humans are social creatures, which means that humans are creatures that cannot live alone, therefore they need other humans to be able to fulfill their life needs. The togetherness created by solidarity can lighten the burden on the mind. In their daily lives, humans interact with each other, because interaction is something related to the way individuals and groups relate to building a system of social relations. the main thing that workers must have (Soerjono Soekanto 2012). Because, with interaction between workers, a sense of solidarity can be created so that they can feel comfortable while working. The positive value that workers can feel is that when they need help, they will quickly get help from the people closest to them.

Such a relationship exists in the Tanah Kongsi market, Pondok, where in their daily lives traders interact with each other, where based on the results of interviews with informants, the author obtained information that their traders need each other, therefore it is important for those whose name is communication between one another.

Humans have many differences between one another. Such as differences in character, attitude, ethnicity, race, and others. Because humans have differences between one another, they must be able to maintain their attitudes so that their social interactions remain safe, that way they will still be able to produce things that they are basically interdependent on.

Interaction is very necessary for living creatures because this can enable them to continue to have comfort and a sense of peace. However, to create successful interactions, they need to get along

and cooperate and avoid debates and disputes. Like the interactions found in Indonesia itself, that is, if one person meets another person or even accidentally meets someone they know on the street, they will immediately call, greet and shake hands.



Figure 1. Example of conditions in the Kongsi Land Market.
Source: Direct documentation in the field, Tanah Kongsi Market, Pondok, Padang (Monday, 12 June 2023).

B. Solid Relations Between Ethnicities

A form of concern for fellow groups or individuals that shows a relationship between individuals and groups based on similar morals, collective beliefs held and strengthened by emotional experiences. With this solidarity, people who own it will find it easy to solve the problems they have, and this solidarity can produce a sense of enthusiasm for togetherness for its owners. That's what can be seen at the Tanah Kongsi market, Pondok, Padang, West Sumatra. Because to fulfill their daily needs, humans need food and other needs, to be able to achieve these desires, humans must be able to get a job that suits their desires and that is certainly in accordance with their abilities. Tanah Kongsi Market is a traditional market located in South Padang District, Padang City, West Sumatra. This market offers a variety of daily needs, ranging from food, drinks, fruit, vegetables, fish, and others. Various ethnicities and different nationalities have a presence in this market, including native Minangkabau residents and residents of Chinese descent. Tanah Kongsi market is a busy place visited by buyers and sellers, reflecting harmony and solidarity between people of different cultures. Social solidarity in the Tanah Kongsi market can be seen in several aspects.

1. Social Networks: Tanah Kongsi Market is a place that is a focal point for various social networks. People of different cultures and backgrounds can be found in this market, making it a place of equality and welcome. For example, there is a good trade relationship between the Minang ethnic group and the Chinese ethnic group in the Tanah Kongsi market.
2. Cooperative: Cooperation between sellers and buyers also increases solidarity in the Tanah Kongsi market. For example, some traders use the julo-julo system to help expand social networks and maintain the persistence of traditional markets.

3. Harmony: Harmony between people of different ethnicities and nationalities is an important aspect of the Tanah Kongsi market. During various activities and events people display solidarity and appreciation for each other.

Because, with interaction between workers, a sense of solidarity can be created so that they can feel comfortable while working. The positive value that workers can feel is that when they need help, they will quickly get help from the people closest to them. So that the spirit of solidarity can prove that high levels of solidarity can empower workers to survive. So that is the form of solidarity that is built in the Tanah Kongsi Market area, Pondok, Padang.

C. Tolerance

Tolerance is an attitude of mutual respect, respect and acceptance of differences between individuals or groups in terms of beliefs, opinions and beliefs. This is what is found in the Tanah Kongsi Market, where the traders who sell are not only from the Minang ethnic group, but there are other ethnic groups such as the Chinese ethnic group, in their daily lives they mutually uphold the values of tolerance with the aim of avoiding divisions between them, as for forms of tolerance. in the Tanah Kongsi Market area, namely, in the Tanah Kongsi market, there are concrete examples of tolerance in the form of inter-ethnic and inter-religious harmony. This market is known as a place where various ethnicities and religions interact peacefully and with mutual respect. For example, Chinese merchants could trade together without ethnic conflict. Apart from that, in this market there are also temples and places of worship nearby, such as the Tri Dharma temple, mosque and church, which shows tolerance between religious believers. This reflects the practice of tolerance in daily life in the Tanah Kongsi market, where ethnic and religious differences do not hinder cooperation and harmonious interaction between them. Where the existing differences are not a problem for them. Apart from that, evidence of tolerance is clearly visible at the Tanah Kongsi Market in Kampung Pondok Village, West Padang District. This market is a witness to the diversity and well-established inter-ethnic relations in Ranah Minang. They can suppress their own feeling of wanting to win when there are traders selling goods with the same merchandise.

Growing up in today's area with the existence of various different ways of communicating can cause cracks in solidarity in society, especially in multicultural societies. The situation is different for traders at Tanah Kongsi Market, Pondok, Padang. The form of solidarity in this multicultural society can be seen from the interaction and tolerance between fellow traders. It could be said that solidarity has been highly constructed because they never caused a commotion while they were trading. Thus, the solidarity that exists between traders at Tanah Kongsi Market, Pondok, Padang, is caused by several factors. Like where they trade and how long they trade there. A person can create solidarity anywhere according to the place they live, and this feeling can increase gradually. As a trader, it is very necessary to be able to initiate and persuade prospective buyers who come. Therefore, traders must be able to create unique things so that buyers can feel comfortable and will continue to buy merchandise. And they also think that everyone has their own fortune and they can compete fairly even though the buyers at one of them are less interested than at the other seller's place.

The solidarity that exists among traders in the Tanah Kongsi, Pondok, Padang area is classified as organic solidarity which arises because of the greater division of labor and a very high level of interdependence. This sense of interdependence increases with specialization in the division of labor, which allows for individual level differences. This is proven by the various types of traders who sell a variety of merchandise, but they still maintain a sense of togetherness and an attitude of tolerance that is deeply ingrained in each of them. The role of Solidarity at the Tanah Kongsi Market, Pondok, Padang has positive value for traders in the Tanah Kongsi Market Area, Pondok, Padang. This is because the existence of solidarity among traders can enable them to compete well with other traders without having to take anarchic action against other traders.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this discussion, conclusions can be drawn regarding the role of solidarity in a multicultural society between ethnic Chinese and ethnic Minang in the trade process in the Tanah Kongsi Market area, Pondok, Padang, West Sumatra. Indonesia has a multicultural society, which means it has differences in its identity. One of them is the livelihood chosen by the community. The livelihood chosen by many ethnic Chinese and ethnic Minang people in the Tanah Kongsi Market area, Pondok, Padang, West Sumatra is trading. Because some types of merchandise are the same and some are diverse, to maintain peace, solidarity is very necessary. Solidarity is useful for creating a sense of tolerance, reducing conflict, reducing feelings of envy between members, and increasing organizational harmony. Apart from that, Solidarity builds a sense of wanting to always be able to help each other and care for others. Solidarity plays an important role in the survival of traders in the Tanah Kongsi Market area, Pondok, Padang.

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