

## Community Perceptions and Preference on The Condition of Temu Traditional Market Facilities and Infrastructure

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**Abstract**—The market is a place where producers and consumers meet to interact in buying and selling daily necessities. This interaction activity certainly requires adequate support for facilities and infrastructure. The traditional market of Temu Market, located in Sidoarjo Regency, is managed by the government with an operational system by the Sidoarjo Regency Market Service. The purpose of this study was to determine the condition of the facilities and infrastructure of the Temu Traditional Market, to determine the perception and preferences of the community towards the facilities and infrastructure of the traditional market, and the development strategy of the temu Traditional Market based on community perceptions and preferences. The data analysis method used is the analysis of interest performance analysis (IPA). The results of the analysis of the condition of the facilities and infrastructure of the temu Traditional market, out of 13 indicators there are 10 facilities and infrastructure that are appropriate, namely Shops, kiosks, stalls, parking areas, loading and unloading areas, management offices, toilets, places of worship, drainage, trash cans, road access and clean water. The results of the analysis of community perceptions and preferences regarding the Temu Market are the main priorities that need attention: the security post and waste management. The performance that needs to be maintained because it has received good appreciation from the community is the toilet/bathroom, loading and unloading area, management office, and place of worship.

**Index Terms**—About; Community Participation; Traditional Market; infrastructure.

### I. INTRODUCTION

In global development, the pace of socio-economic conditions of society and changes in the value system have brought about changes. Changes to the pattern of life and the needs of the community. To fulfil the wants and needs of the community, various shopping facilities have emerged. The market is one of the shopping facilities that has been integrated over the years and has a very important place in people's lives to fulfil their needs. For the community, the market is not just a meeting place for sellers and buyers; the market is also a place of social interaction and representation of traditional values. Traditional markets are places where sellers and buyers meet and are characterised by the process of bargaining transactions between sellers and buyers directly. The building usually consists of stalls or outlets, lots, and open ground. In addition to the advantages that traditional markets have, it cannot be denied that, in general, traditional markets also have weaknesses that are now increasingly seen as chaotic (Widyastuty 2012).

Traditional Markets based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No.20 of 2012 concerning Regulations and Empowerment of Traditional markets which reads "a place of business that is built, arranged and managed by the Regional Government, Private, State-Owned Enterprises, and Regional-Owned Enterprises, including cooperation with the private sector with business premises in the form of Shops, Stalls, Los, and Tents owned or managed by small, medium, self-help traders or cooperatives with small-scale businesses, small capital and the process of buying and selling merchandise by bargaining (Menteri Dalam Negeri 2012)

The role of the market in an area is influenced by the availability of facilities and infrastructure that drives market activity. The existence of traditional markets, which should be a pillar of people's

economic development, has been neglected and mismanaged. The management of traditional markets has many problems that give negative perceptions to the community, the main problem is problematic management so that traditional markets cannot run optimally, for example markets that should have funds for market maintenance but the funds are minimal, facilities and infrastructure are lacking, market space is narrow, so many people choose to shop at modern markets. (Rosni, Arif, and Herdi 2017)

Market facilities and infrastructure are all types of equipment, work equipment and facilities that function as the main or auxiliary tools in the implementation as well as in the context of interests that are related to the organisation of work in the market, to increase the development of market activities, therefore facilities and infrastructure are important, because the availability of market facilities and infrastructure can support the economic activities of the community, economic activity will be hampered if market facilities and infrastructure are not adequate.

Facilities and infrastructure must be provided by the government, namely the Market Office, to support the smooth running of activities in a market. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Mendagri RI) No. 20 of 2012 concerning Regulations and Empowerment of Traditional markets that market supporting facilities include: management offices, parking areas, toilets, landfills, drainage, hydrants (firefighting water sources), security posts, places of worship, kiosks, los, loading and unloading areas, and transportation (Menteri Dalam Negeri 2012).

Meanwhile, market infrastructure includes road access, electrical installations, health services, and clean water. In accordance with the regulations of the Minister of Home Affairs, market facilities and infrastructure are important elements in market services to the community. The condition of road access in a good market is a very important capital in serving population mobility and the distribution of goods.

The market in terms of its activities is divided into 2, namely traditional markets and modern markets. The Traditional Market is a place of transaction between sellers and buyers directly. The seller's place is composed of stalls or outlets, lots, and open grounds opened by the seller or the

market manager. Markets generally sell daily necessities, such as foodstuffs, vegetables, eggs, meat, traditional snacks, fruit, and religious items. The transaction system used in traditional markets is a bargaining process with direct interaction between sellers and buyers to determine the appropriate price and amount agreed upon. The modern market is a place for transactions between sellers and buyers indirectly. In the modern market, buyers serve their own needs by taking their needs to a place that has been arranged beforehand. Then the price of the goods has also been listed on the label on the shelf / where the goods are placed, and the price is a fixed price, which cannot be negotiated (Legi, Pangemanan, and Waeorundeng 2023)

The market in terms of merchandise is divided into 2, namely the general market and specialised market. General markets are markets that sell or offer more than one type of merchandise. The merchandise offered is covering daily needs, and the special market is a market that sells or offers a kind or some of its merchandise along with its completeness (Alverina 2020)

Markets based on their service radius are divided into 4 service scales, namely City-scale (regional) markets, Sub-city-scale markets, Local-scale markets, and neighbourhood-scale markets. City-scale markets (regional) are markets located in the city centre with a radius of service scope that reaches the entire city area and is located on the city's regional road access. Sub-city markets are markets located in the city centre area and are close to the main road with a service radius of 1600-2000m. Local Market is a market located in the centre of the region with a service area of 500-700 m and population mobility ranging from 40,000-60,000 people. Neighbourhood Market is a market located within the radius of housing or certain neighbourhoods with a service area of 200-400 m. (Manoppo, Timboeleng, and Supardjo 2018).

Some types and functions of space within the market are stalls and los, market office or management office, and public facilities. Kiosks and los are used as a place for trading activities. Kiosks and los are divided into three parts, namely, for wet, semi-wet, and dry shopping. Serves as a place to display and hold merchandise for traders and as a place for transactions between traders and visitors or buyers (Wirasmoyo, Ratringsih, and Haryanti 2020).

A market office or management office is needed as a place for market management. Serves as a space or container for market managers to accommodate or

support the performance of market managers (Winda 2014).

Public facilities are available to support market activities. The provision of supporting facilities includes parking spaces, security posts, clinics, toilets, loading and unloading, and warehouses. Serves to support or assist managers, traders, or buyers in carrying out activities in the market (Rasyid 2018).

Prambon Sub-district is one of the sub-districts in Sidoarjo Regency, which has an area of 34.23 km<sup>2</sup>, with a population of 84,095 people. There is one traditional market to fulfil the daily needs of the community or residents in Prambon Sub-district, namely Temu Market. The market is located in Temu Village, where the market is managed by the government with an operational system by the Sidoarjo Regency market office. Stalls are used with a rental system, where traders pay rent every month to the market office for the traditional market area Temu has an area of around 2,197 m<sup>2</sup>, with a total of 72 stalls, 32 units of stands/tables, and 19 units of stalls. Some of the existing market facilities include drainage, parking area, toilets, and market infrastructure such as road access, communication, and health services.

This research will analyse the condition of existing facilities and infrastructure based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 of 2012, and to find out people's perceptions and preferences for traditional markets. Many factors influence the development and the number of consumers who will visit the market. In research conducted by Maulana dan Saino (Maulana and Saino 2016),

it shows that the factor that most influences purchasing decisions in traditional markets (study on Progo Market, Tropodo Village, Waru-Sidoarjo) is the physiological needs factor consisting of physiological needs, comfort, service quality, product diversity and also the condition and condition of the facilities and infrastructure available relatively affect people's desire to shop.

Based on the problems that exist in the Temu Traditional Market, the research is interested in giving the title 'Perceptions and Community

Preferences for Traditional Market Facilities and Infrastructure Temu Prambon District Sidoarjo Regency'. The study aims to determine the perceptions and preferences of the community towards Traditional Market facilities and infrastructure Temu.

## II. RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this research on Perceptions and Preferences of the community towards the traditional market of Temu Prambon District is to use the evaluative Qualitative Descriptive analysis method and analysis of perceptions and preferences.

Determination of the population in this study is based on the population of the village, which is the location of the Temu traditional market, namely Temu Village, with a population of 3,575 people/person. The sample for this study was 97 respondents who were divided into the community and visitors in the Temu traditional market.

Evaluative Qualitative descriptive analysis is used to determine the existing condition of the facilities and infrastructure of the Traditional Market Temu Prambon sub-district, which includes the physical condition of the building, market support facilities, and market commodities with Permendagri No. 20 of 2021 on Traditional Market Management and Empowerment.

Importance performance analysis is an analysis method that combines aspects of the level of importance and assessment of the quality or condition of an object in a 2-dimensional form. The aspects assessed are aspects of road access, health services, clean water, shops, stalls, los, parking areas, loading and unloading areas, management offices, toilets/bathrooms, worship, security posts, firefighters, drainage, and waste.

The weighting of community perceptions or assessments uses a Likert scale from 1 - 5 (very poor to very good), while the weighting of preferences or interests expected by the community uses a Likert scale of 1 - 5 (very unimportant to very important) (Table 1).

Table 1. Perception and Preference Weight of Each Attribute

X-axis (Perception)	Weight	Y-axis (Preference)	Weight
Very good	5	Very Important	5
Good	4	Important	4
Fair	3	Average	3
Less	2	Unimportant	2
Very Less	1	Very Unimportant	1

Source: Analysis, 2023

$$\bar{X}_i = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k X_i}{n}$$

(1)

$$\bar{Y}_i = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k Y_i}{n}$$

(2)

Description:

$X_i$ : Weighted average level of assessment of the performance of the  $i$ -th attribute.

$Y_i$ : Weighted average level of assessment of the importance of the  $i$ -th performance attribute.

$n$ : Number of respondents.

The level of these elements will be described and divided into 4 parts in a diagram, as in Figure 1.

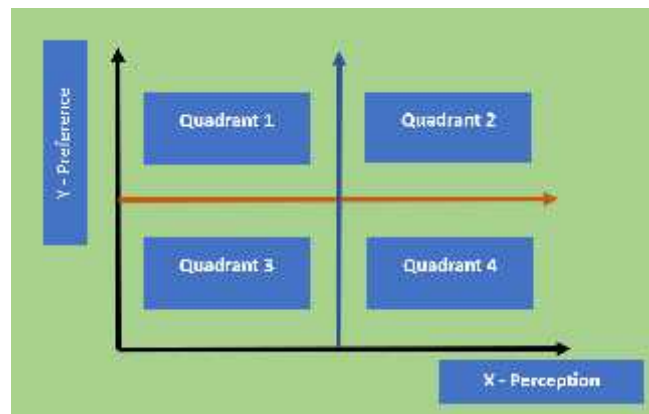


Figure 1. Cartesian Diagram

The explanation of Figure 1 is Quadrant 1 top priority, showing important attributes but low performance; Quadrant 2 priority maintain, showing important attributes and good performance; Quadrant 3 low priority, showing less important attributes and low performance; Quadrant 4 excessive, showing less important attributes but good performance.

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Environmental land use conditions around the research location in Pasar Temu are surrounded by settlements and service trade..

#### A. Condition of facilities and infrastructure of Temu Traditional Market

Access road is a connection to, from, inside or outside the market building that is provided for all people, including people with disabilities and vehicles. Pasar Temu itself is located on Jalan Raya Temu, so it is easily accessible and reachable by anyone. As for road access in the market or corridor/gangway, which functions as a separator between stalls/clos and as a movement space, it is quite good because the road conditions are paved, so that the impression of a shabby and muddy market is not visible. Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush. First, use the equation editor to create the equation. Use the table format as shown below:

Health service facilities such as health posts that provide first aid in accidents to cope with emergencies, and disinfectant rooms to clean transport facilities and equipment used for poultry. Existing health services at Temu Traditional Market, such as health posts and disinfecting rooms, are still missing.

Clean water is one type of resource that is usually used by humans for consumption or in carrying out their daily activities, including sanitation. Clean water in the temu traditional market is available on an ongoing basis and a water reservoir has also been provided in the form of a reservoir so that water can flow.

A shop/kiosk is a trading place that has a dividing wall, while a los is a fixed and open trading space that can be equipped with a table. For the traditional market area, Temu has an area of around 2,197 m<sup>2</sup>, with a total of 72 stalls, 34 units of stands/tables, and 15 units of stalls.

An area that functions as a vehicle facility for visitors, both four-wheeled and two-wheeled. At the traditional market location, Temu already has a parking area located on the north side and east side of the market. In the parking area on the north side of the market, the parking area uses the shoulder of the road, which can cause congestion.

The loading and unloading area are areas that function as a facility that facilitates the supply of logistics to and from the market. In the market, there is already a loading and unloading area located on the east side of the market.

The management office serves as a facility for market management activities. In Temu market, there is already a management office.

Toilets are sanitary places for large and small water disposal. In Temu Market, there are already 3 toilets available, and the condition of the toilets in Temu Market is not clean. The room is used for worship. In Temu market, there is already a mosque which is usually used by visitors or traders to worship. Facilities used by security officers to maintain or secure the market. In Temu market, there is already a security post, but the condition of the post is not feasible, and it also looks dirty.

Fire-fighting facilities include fire extinguishers, hydrants, and PMK wells. In Temu market itself, there is still no firefighting facility. The natural or artificial removal of water from the surface or subsurface of a place. Drainage in the study area is closed and leads to the river to the west of the market. The shape of the drainage in Pasar Temu is rectangular and has dimensions of 40 cm deep and 50 cm wide. Waste bins are a facility needed to accommodate waste so that they do not scatter and do not make the area look slum-like. The waste system in Temu Market is quite good because a place has been provided and the processing system is in place.

The following table analyses the facilities and infrastructure of the traditional market temu sidoarjo (Table 2).

Table 2: Qualitative descriptive analysis of Facilities and Infrastructure Evaluation.







No	Indicators	Permendagri No. 20 of 2021	Existing conditions	Evaluation analysis	Figure
1		Shop, Kiosk, Stalls	There are 72 units of kiosks, 34 units of stands/ tables, and 15 units of stalls.	Appropriate	
	Facilities				
2		Parking Area	Parking lots in Temu market are available, but not so wide, and you still use the shoulder of the road for parking.	Appropriate	

Fig. 2 Kiosks, stands, and stalls

No	Indicators	Permendagri No. 20 of 2021	Existing conditions	Evaluation analysis	Figure
3	The loading and unloading area	The loading and unloading areas are available, and the conditions are still sufficient with pavement from the ground.	Loading and unloading areas are available, and the conditions are still sufficient with pavement from the ground.	Appropriate	<p>Fig. 3 Parking area in Temu Market</p>  <p>Fig. 4 The loading and unloading area</p>
4	The management office	There is already a management office located on the west side of the market.	There is already a management office located on the west side of the market.	Appropriate	 <p>Fig. 5: The management office</p>
5	Toilets	2 toilets/bathrooms are available for women and men.	2 toilets/bathrooms are available for women and men.	Appropriate	 <p>Fig. 6: toilet facilities</p>
6	security post	Not available	Not available	Not Appropriate	 <p>Fig. 7 Security post</p>
7	The room used for worship	There is one place of worship, namely, the mosque.	There is one place of worship, namely, the mosque.	Appropriate	
8	Fire-fighting facility	Not available	Not available	Not Appropriate	



No	Indicators	Permendagri No. 20 of 2021	Existing conditions	Evaluation analysis	Figure
9		Drainage	There is already drainage with a depth of 40 cm and a width of 50 cm.	Appropriate	
10		Waste management	There are already provided landfills, and the processing system is burned	Appropriate	
11		Road Accessibility	Access roads inside and outside the market can be accessed easily and widely.	Appropriate	
12	Infrastructure	Health Facilities	Not available	Not Appropriate	
13		Clean water availability	Clean water facilities are in the form of reservoirs.	Appropriate	

Fig. 8 drainage

Fig. 9 Waste management

Sumber: Analisis 2023

*B. erception and Preference Analysis*

Perception and preference analysis is an analysis that seeks an assessment and level of importance from visitors according to the number of samples or respondents determined. In this analysis, we also used indicators that determine the assessment of traditional market facilities and infrastructure temu. Through these indicators will assess aspects that have been determined, namely, the management office, parking area, toilets, landfills, drainage, hydrants (fire-fighting water sources),

security posts, places of worship, stalls, loading and unloading areas, road access, health services, and clean water.

1. Shops, kiosks/stalls.

For the results of the analysis of perceptions and preferences of shops, kiosks, stalls seen from 4 aspects (cleanliness, health, comfort, and accessibility), namely, 1.185 for the results of perceptions and 1.854 for the results of preferences. For more details, see Table 3

Table 3: Perceptions and preferences weights of shops, kosks/stalls.

X-axis (Perception)	Total Value	Y-axis (preference)	Total Value
Very good	225	Very Important	1.625
Good	228	Important	160
Fair	480	Average	69
Less	252	Unimportant	0
Very Less	0	Very Unimportant	0
Total/Σ Xi	1.185	Total/Σ Yi	1.854

2. Parking Areas

For the results of the analysis of perceptions and preferences of parking areas, seen from 4 aspects (availability, marking, comfort,

and accessibility), namely, 1.216 for perceptions results and 1.834 for preferences results. For more details, see Table 4.

Table 4: Perceptions and preferences weights of Parking areas.

X-axis (Perception)	Total Value	Y-axis (preference)	Total Value
Very good	325	Very Important	1.525
Good	468	Important	240
Fair	312	Average	69
Less	18	Unimportant	0
Very Less	93	Very Unimportant	0
Total/Σ Xi	1.216	Total/Σ Yi	1.834

3. Loading and Unloading area

For the results of the analysis of perceptions and preferences of loading and unloading areas seen from 5 aspects (availability,

marking, comfort, accessibility, and cleanliness), namely, 1.508 for perception results and 2.272 for preferences results. For more details, see Table 5.

Table 5: Perceptions and preferences weights of loading and unloading areas.

X-axis (Perception)	Total Value	Y-axis (preference)	Total Value
Very good	3885	Very Important	1.855
Good	428	Important	312
Fair	558	Average	99
Less	44	Unimportant	6
Very Less	93	Very Unimportant	0
Total/Σ Xi	1.508	Total/Σ Yi	2.272

4. Office management

For the results of the analysis of perceptions and preferences of the management office seen from 5 aspects (availability, marking,

comfort, accessibility, and cleanliness), namely, 1.818 for the results of perceptions and 2.267 for the results of preferences. For more details, see Table 6.

Table 6: Perceptions and preferences weights of office management

X-axis (Perception)	Total Value	Y-axis (preference)	Total Value
Very good	465	Very Important	1.825
Good	744	Important	328
Fair	597	Average	114
Less	10	Unimportant	0
Very Less	2	Very Unimportant	0
Total/Σ Xi	1.818	Total/Σ Yi	2.267

5. Toilet/bathrooms  
For the results of the analysis of perceptions and preferences of the toilet/bathroom seen from 5 aspects (availability, lighting, comfort, safety, and cleanliness), namely, 1.514 for perceptions results and 2.336 for preferences results. For more details, see Table 7

Table 7: Perceptions and preferences weights of toilets/bathrooms

X-axis (Perception)	Total Value	Y-axis (preference)	Total Value
Very good	25	Very Important	2.085
Good	468	Important	188
Fair	891	Average	63
Less	128	Unimportant	0
Very Less	2	Very Unimportant	0
Total/Σ Xi	1.514	Total/Σ Yi	2.336

6. Worship  
For the results of the analysis of perceptions and preferences of places of worship seen from 5 aspects (availability, lighting, comfort, security, and cleanliness), namely, 1.837 for the results of perceptions and 2.254 for the results of preferences. For more details, see Table 8.

Table 8: Perceptions and preferences weights of worship facilities

X-axis (Perception)	Total Value	Y-axis (preference)	Total Value
Very good	20	Very Important	1.730
Good	728	Important	440
Fair	873	Average	84
Less	16	Unimportant	0
Very Less	0	Very Unimportant	0
Total/Σ Xi	1.637	Total/Σ Yi	2.254

7. Security posts.  
For the results of the analysis of perceptions and preferences of security posts seen from 5 aspects (availability, lighting, comfort, security, and cleanliness), namely, 485 for the results of perceptions and 2.425 for the results of preferences. For more details, see Table 9.

Table 9: Perceptions and preferences weights of security posts

X-axis (Perception)	Total Value	Y-axis (preference)	Total Value
Very good	0	Very Important	2.425
Good	0	Important	0
Fair	0	Average	0
Less	0	Unimportant	0
Very Less	485	Very Unimportant	0
Total/Σ Xi	485	Total/Σ Yi	2.425

8. Fire-fighters  
For the results of the analysis of perceptions and preferences of fire-fighters seen from 3 aspects (fire extinguishers, hydrants,

firefighters), namely, 291 for perception results and 1.455 for preferences results. For more details, see Table 10.

Table 10: Perceptions and preferences weights of fire-fighters

X-axis (Perception)	Total Value	Y-axis (preference)	Total Value
Very good	0	Very Important	1.455
Good	0	Important	0
Fair	0	Average	0
Less	0	Unimportant	0
Very Less	291	Very Unimportant	0
Total/Σ Xi		Total/Σ Yi	1.455

9. Drainase  
For the results of the analysis of perceptions and preferences for drainage seen from 4 aspects (availability, slope, no buildings on

it, and cleanliness), namely, 1.347 for the results of perceptions and 1.851 for the results of preferences. For more details, see Table 11.

Table 11: Perceptions and preferences weights of Drainage

X-axis (Perception)	Total Value	Y-axis (preference)	Total Value
Very good	280	Very Important	1.630
Good	248	Important	140
Fair	687	Average	81
Less	32	Unimportant	0
Very Less	0	Very Unimportant	0
Total/Σ Xi	1.347	Total/Σ Yi	1.851

10. Waste management  
For the results of the perception and preferences analysis of solid waste seen from 4 aspects (availability, transport

equipment, temporary waste disposal sites, and waste management), namely, 966 for perception results and 1920 for preferences results. For more details, see Table 12.

Table 12: Perceptions and preferences of waste management

X-axis (Perception)	Total Value	Y-axis (preference)	Total Value
Very good	0	Very Important	1.865
Good	148	Important	40
Fair	609	Average	15
Less	122	Unimportant	0
Very Less	87	Very Unimportant	0
Total/Σ Xi	966	Total/Σ Yi	1.920

## 11. Road Access

For the results of the analysis of perceptions and preferences for road access seen from 3 aspects (cleanliness, corridor/gangway, and

accessibility), namely, 1.064 for the results of perceptions and 1.268 for the results of preferences. For more details, see Table 13.

Table 13: Perceptions and preferences weights of road access

X-axis (Perception)	Total Value	Y-axis (preference)	Total Value
Very good	195	Very Important	760
Good	468	Important	364
Fair	393	Average	144
Less	8	Unimportant	0
Very Less	0	Very Unimportant	0
Total/Σ Xi	1.064	Total/Σ Yi	1.268

## 12. Health services.

For the results of the analysis of perceptions and preferences for health services seen from 3 aspects (health posts, disinfectant

rooms, and first aid in accidents), namely, 291 for the results of perception and 1.455 for the results of preferences. For more details, see Table 14.

Table 14: Perceptions and preferences weights of Health services

X-axis (Perception)	Total Value	Y-axis (preference)	Total Value
Very good	0	Very Important	1.455
Good	0	Important	0
Fair	0	Average	0
Less	0	Unimportant	0
Very Less	291	Very Unimportant	0
Total/Σ Xi	291	Total/Σ Yi	1.455

## 13. Clean water/sanitation

For the results of the analysis of perception and preference for clean water/sanitation seen for 3 aspects (availability, reservoirs,

and water quality), namely 1056 for perception results and 1426 for preference results. For more details, see Table 15.

Table 15: Perceptions and preferences weights of clean water/sanitation

X-axis (Perception)	Total Value	Y-axis (preference)	Total Value
Very good	20	Very Important	1.315
Good	700	Important	108
Fair	336	Average	3
Less	0	Unimportant	0
Very Less	0	Very Unimportant	0
Total/Σ Xi	1.056	Total/Σ Yi	1.426

This gap analysis by calculating the average importance/preferences for all attributes will be level of performance/perceptions and level of further described in Table 16.

Table 16: The Gap Analysis

No	Attributes	$\bar{X}$	$\bar{Y}$
1	Shops, Kiosks, stalls	12,21	19,11
2	Parking Areas	12,53	18,90
3	Loading and Unloading Areas	15.54	23,43
4	Management office	18,40	23,30
5	Toilet/bathrooms	15,60	24,08
6	Worship	16,87	23,23
7	Security posts	5,00	25,00
8	Fire-fighters	3,00	15,00
9	Drainage	13,88	19,08
10	Waste management	9,96	19,79
11	Road Access	10,97	13,07
12	Health services	3,00	15,00
13	Clean water / Sanitation	10,88	14,70
Total		147,84	253,69
$\bar{X}$ and $\bar{Y}$		11,37	19,51

Based on table 16, it explains that the results of the calculation of the gap analysis on all attributes obtained the value of  $\bar{X}$  is 11,37, while the value of  $\bar{Y}$  is 19,51.

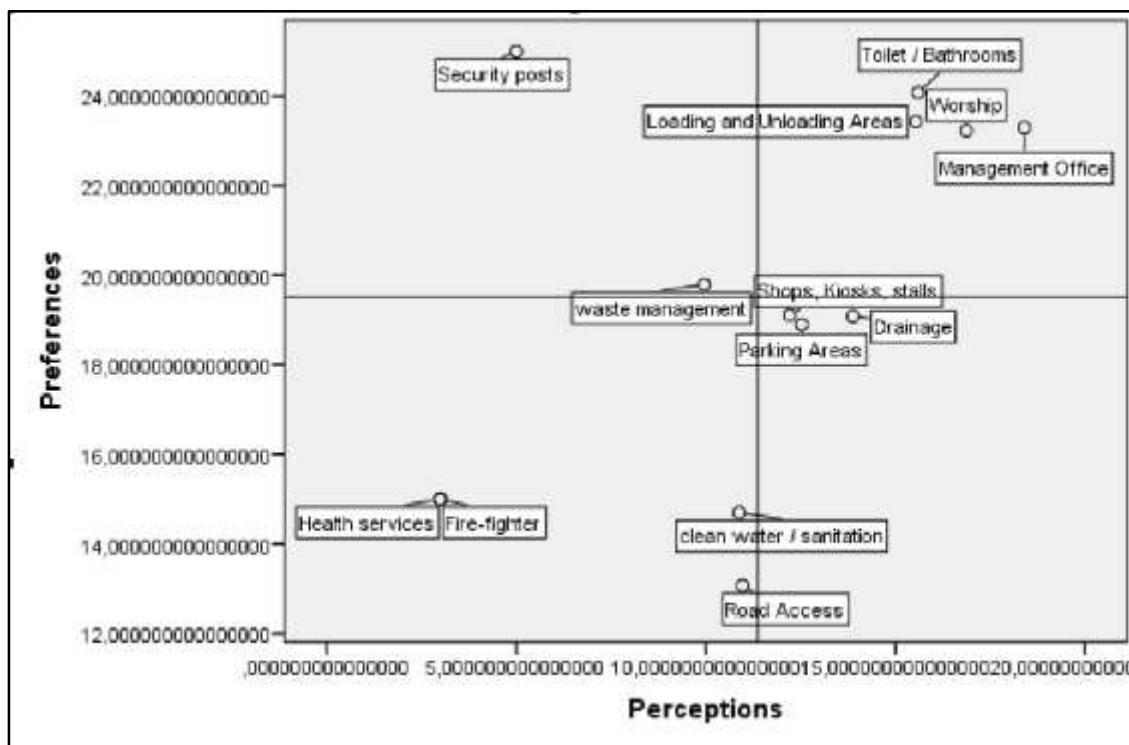


Fig. 10 Cartesian diagram of perceptions and preferences

Two indicators are included in quadrant I, namely, security posts and waste. Quadrant I is located on the top left. This quadrant contains indicators that are considered important by the community, but in reality, these indicators are not as expected. Thus, security posts and waste are prioritised for development so that what is expected is realized.

Four indicators are included in quadrant II, namely, toilets/bathrooms, loading and unloading areas, management offices, and places of worship. Quadrant II is located on the top right. According to people's perceptions and preferences, it is good and has met the needs, so it only needs to be maintained by caring, so that quality is maintained.

Four indicators included in quadrant III are health services, firefighting, clean water, and road access. According to the perceptions and preferences of the community, it is considered less important, and the service is not too special, but it is felt that there is a need for the development of these facilities.

Three indicators included in quadrant IV, namely, shops, kiosks, los, drainage, and parking areas. According to people's perceptions and preferences, these facilities are excessive, so they

are sufficient.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Existing conditions of Temu traditional market facilities and infrastructure, from 13 indicators there are 10 facilities and infrastructure that are in accordance with the regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs no. 20 of 2012 concerning Management and Empowerment of Traditional Markets, namely Shops, stalls, lots, parking areas, loading and unloading areas, management office, toilets/bathrooms. Places of worship, Drainage, waste management, access roads, and clean water/sanitation. While there are three facilities and infrastructure that are not suitable, namely security posts, fire-fighters, and health services.

The results of the analysis of community perceptions and preferences regarding the Temu Market are the main priorities that need attention: the security post and waste management. The performance that needs to be maintained because it has received good appreciation from the community is the toilet/bathroom, loading and unloading area, management office, and place of worship.

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