

STRATEGI PERLAWANAN KOLEKTIF PKL MALIOBORO DALAM MENUNTUT HAK SOSIAL-EKONOMI PADA RELOKASI KEDUA TERAS MALIOBORO 2

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji strategi perlawanan kolektif PKL Malioboro dalam menghadapi kebijakan relokasi kedua menuju Teras Malioboro Beskalan dan Teras Malioboro Ketandan. Pertanyaan utama yang akan dijawab di dalam penelitian ini adalah bagaimana dinamika gerakan sosial yang dibentuk oleh PKL Teras Malioboro 2 dalam menuntut haknya pada proses relokasi kedua PKL Malioboro. Urgensi penelitian ini berangkat dari pemahaman bahwa penataan ruang di perkotaan, khususnya dalam kasus PKL bukanlah sekadar persoalan teknis tata kelola, melainkan persoalan politik yang mencerminkan tarik-menarik kepentingan antara negara dan warga. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus, dengan data primer berupa wawancara mendalam terhadap 7 narasumber dan observasi langsung, serta data sekunder dari studi literatur. Teori gerakan sosial Sidney Tarrow (1998) dan teori kewarganegaraan sosial T.H. Marshall (1950) digunakan sebagai landasan analisis. Hasil penelitian menemukan tiga hal utama yaitu, pertama strategi perlawanan PKL terwujud melalui koordinasi internal, upaya framing isu, serta aksi-aksi advokatif, meskipun tidak sepenuhnya berhasil memengaruhi arah kebijakan. Kedua, tantangan gerakan muncul dalam bentuk lemahnya akses terhadap kebijakan, minimnya dukungan politik, fragmentasi internal, serta regresi berupa strategi yang justru melemahkan posisi gerakan. Ketiga, konsekuensi sosial-ekonomi yang dialami PKL mencakup penurunan pendapatan, hilangnya relasi dengan pelanggan lama, dan adaptasi yang lambat terhadap ruang baru. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa perlawanan PKL tidak hanya berorientasi pada ekonomi, tetapi juga merupakan praktik kewarganegaraan yang menuntut pengakuan, representasi, dan keadilan sosial. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini berkontribusi pada pemahaman bahwa gerakan sosial akar rumput di Indonesia bukan hanya bentuk resistensi, melainkan juga arena praksis kewarganegaraan yang lahir dari perjuangan menghadapi penyingkiran politik, ekonomi, dan budaya.

Kata Kunci: Gerakan Sosial, Relokasi, PKL Malioboro, Perlawanan Kolektif, Malioboro, Kewarganegaraan.

COLLECTIVE RESISTANCE STRATEGIES OF MALIOBORO STREET VENDORS IN CLAIMING SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS DURING THE SECOND RELOCATION OF TERAS MALIOBORO 2

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the collective resistance strategies of street vendors (PKL) in Malioboro in response to the second relocation policy to Teras Malioboro Beskalan and Teras Malioboro Ketandan. The main research question addressed in this study is how the dynamics of the social movement formed by the PKL of Teras Malioboro 2 unfolded in their efforts to claim their rights during the second relocation process. The urgency of this research stems from the understanding that urban spatial management, particularly in the case of street vendors, is not merely a technical governance issue but a political matter reflecting the contestation of interests between the state and its citizens. This study employs a qualitative method with a case study approach, utilizing primary data obtained from in-depth interviews with seven informants and direct observation, as well as secondary data from literature studies. Sidney Tarrow's (1998) theory of social movements and T.H. Marshall's (1950) theory of social citizenship serves as the analytical framework. The findings reveal three main points. First, the resistance strategies of the PKL manifested through internal coordination, issue framing, and advocacy actions, although these efforts were not entirely successful in influencing policy direction. Second, the movement faced several challenges, including limited access to policymaking, lack of political support, internal fragmentation, and regression in the form of strategies that weakened the movement's position. Third, the social and economic consequences experienced by the PKL included decreased income, loss of relationships with long-term customers, and slow adaptation to the new environment. These findings emphasize that the resistance of the PKL was not solely economically driven but also represented a form of citizenship practice that demands recognition, representation, and social justice. Thus, this study contributes to the understanding that grassroots social movements in Indonesia are not merely forms of resistance but also arenas of citizenship praxis born from struggles against political, economic, and cultural marginalization.

Keywords: Social Movement, Relocation, Malioboro Street Vendors, Collective Resistance, Malioboro, Citizenship