The Impact of the Closing of the Tanjung Batu Merah Localization Place on Community Income in RT 002/ RW 010 Sirimau District, Ambon City

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Abstract
This study aims to analyze the impact of the closure of the Tanjung Batu Merah localization site, Ambon City, on the income of community retail traders around the Tanjung Batu Merah Localization. The sample in this study were 32 retail traders. The data collection technique in this study was a questionnaire. The analysis technique used in this study was t-test analysis. The t-test used was a pair sample t-test. Normality, Homogeneity test, Linearity test. The results showed that there was a significant difference in the profit of retail traders, before and after the closing of the localization place, the decrease in the average profit of retail traders before and after the closing of the localization place was seen from the average profit of the traders before the closing of the localization place of Rp. 1,326. 562, - decreased to Rp. 568,750, - after the localization place was closed, as well as the income of retail traders, seen from the average income of traders before the localization place was closed, amounting to Rp. 2,627,812, - decreased to Rp. 1,102,625, - after the localization place was closed. Meanwhile, the sign value of the t-test obtained was 0.000 > 0.05 indicating a significant impact on the income and profits of retail traders in the Tanjung community, Batu Merah Village.
Keywords: Impact of Closing Localization Places, Retail Trader's Income.

INTRODUCTION

Prostitution is a social problem that requires proper handling to stop its spread. One form of effort to minimize the adverse effects arising from the practice of prostitution or prostitution is by legalizing localization. The existence of localization is the most realistic choice to limit the space for movement and the spread of the bad influence of the business on people's lives at large (Fatkhullah, et al, 2013: 12). Even though the existence of localization is considered by some to be one of the efforts to minimize the negative effects of the practice of prostitution, in reality it still raises several pros and cons to the existence of localization itself. The rush to close has always been one of the main reasons. Community pressure, Alim Ulama and community leaders often defeat support for the existence of localization (Zulfiqar, et al, 2014: 1203). For some people closing the localization is the right step to reduce the presence of infectious diseases or demoralization in adolescents around the brothel, but for those who depend on the localization for their lives, this has become a kind of threat to their lives, especially for business people, parking attendants, motorcycle taxi drivers and shops around the localization. (Yayan, 2015:17).

Although localization closures are considered as an effort to deal with social ills in the form of prostitution practices, in reality they still cause economic and social impacts that require a solution for the decision maker to close them. The impact of closing the localization must then be taken into consideration in determining solutive steps for both prostitutes, in this case pimps, and business actors who have been utilizing the localization area. Other relevant research is related to localization closing policies written by Dewi Rokhmah and Khoiron (2014).

After the closure of the Tanjung Batu Merah localization, small business actors also felt disadvantaged, including: the community of economic actors, food and beverage stalls, kiosks, motorcycle taxi drivers, parking attendants and the security of the income of people who depended on the localization suffered losses, even the income of food and beverage stalls what used to be 200,000-300,000 now only gets 100,000-150,000, while the kiosk itself, which used to be 100,000-150,000 now only gets 50,000-100,000, for motorcycle taxi drivers who used to be able to start from 70,000-100,000 now they only get 50,000 and that's not every day either. as a result of the closure of the brothel where there used to be a parking lot, now there are no more parking attendants because no motorists park their vehicles in the parking lot, when the localization is closed, economic actors who depend on the localization also feel the impact due to the closure of the brothel.

The closure of these brothels is very detrimental to the community as economic actors considering that some people depend on the localization for their lives, the impact is not only on the community but also for the sex workers who support their families from the localization. The closure of the Tanjung Batu Merah localization in Ambon City, Maluku Province and the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) together with the Ambon City Government (Pemkot) are officially closed. Established by the Ambon City Government through a Mayor's Decree. Ambon City Regional Regulation Number: 3 of 2017 concerning Public Peace and Order. Decree of the Mayor of Ambon City Number: 827 of 2019 concerning the Closure of the Batu Merah Locations, Sirimau District, Ambon City. The first week of December 2019 the Tanjung Batu Merah localization was officially closed after a decree was issued by the Mayor of Ambon City, Richard Louhenapessy, The closure of transitional social service sites for commercial sex workers included the number of transitional social services for illegal commercial sex workers to increase and spread in the Ambon City area.

The Ambon City Government together with the Ministry of Social Affairs with support from the Ambon City Government in dealing with community ailments in the form of localization practices, officially closed the localization area on February 6, 2020 in the Batu Merah Tanjung area, Sirimau District. It was revealed that the practice of prostitution in the Batu Merah Tanjung area had been going on for a very long time. This is followed by the problem of the difficulty of developing health services and efforts to communicate behavior change towards CSWs. Every decision to close a brothel always has an impact on both the prostitutes themselves and those who have used the brothel area as a place of business.

Based on the background of the problems described above, the formulation in this study is: Are there differences in the profits of retail traders before and after the localization places are closed? Is there a difference in the income of retail traders before and after the closure of the localization place? Based on the formulation of the problem described above, the objectives of this study are: To find out whether there are differences in the profits of retail traders before and after the localization places are closed? To find out whether there is a difference in the income of retail traders before and after the localization place is closed?

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a type of research that is ex post facto research using a quantitative approach. Ex post facto which means after the incident. According to Gay (Husein Umar, 2005), ex post facto is a research conducted by determining the effect and then finding the cause. Ex post facto research can also be defined as "research conducted to examine events that have occurred which are then traced back to find out the factors that can cause these events" (Maturidi, 2014: 11).

This research was conducted in Tanjung Batu Merah Village, Rt 002/ Rw 010, Sirimau District, Ambon City. According to Abdullah (2014: 34), population is all the results of calculations and measurements, both quantitative and qualitative on certain characteristics regarding a complete and clear group of objects. In other words, the population is the entire unit or research subject to be studied. In this study, the research population was the community in Tanjung Batu Merah Village, RT 002/RW 010, Sirimau District, Ambon City. The impact after the localization site was closed on the community around the localization area.

Samples are some members of the population taken using certain techniques. As part of the population, the sample can provide a true picture of the population. The technique used for sampling in this research is purposive sampling technique. By producing a sample of 20 actors. The samples in this study were retail traders who were around the localization with a distance of 5 to 100M.

Data collection is an important activity in conducting research. Because the collection of data will determine the success or failure of a study. The data collection technique used in this study was a questionnaire (questionnaire). According to Abdullah (2014: 214), a questionnaire (questionnaire) is "a list of questions given to other people so that they are willing to respond in accordance with requests for use". The distribution of this questionnaire (questionnaire) aims to find complete information about a problem from the respondent without worrying if the respondent gives an answer. In this study, the form of the questionnaire (questionnaire) used was a closed questionnaire (structured questionnaire), namely a questionnaire presented by the researcher in the form of a choice of answers, so that respondents were asked to choose one of the answers according to their characteristics.

Data Analysis Technique

To see any significant changes experienced by the community before and after the localization was closed, the t-test analysis technique was used. The t test used is a different test technique of two paired samples (paired sample t-test).

Normality Test

Normality test aims to test whether in the regression model, the residuals have a normal distribution. The normality test in this research is using Kolmogrof Smirnov (K-S with the condition that the use of a significant level (Asymp. Sig value) is 0.05 and if the value is > 0.05 it can be explained that the data has the characteristics of a normal distribution. On the other hand, this approach shows a significant <0.05 then the residual does not experience a normal distribution and vice versa if the significance is less than 0.05 it is declared abnormal.

Homogeneity Test

Homogeneity test is a test of whether the variances of two or more distributions are the same. The homogeneity test that will be discussed in this study is the Variance Homogeneity Test. The Homogeneity of Variance Test is carried out to find out whether the data in variables X and Y are homogeneous or not with the condition that if the sig value obtained is greater than 0.05 then the data is homogeneous or vice versa if the sig value obtained is less than 0.05 then the data said to be inhomgent.

Linearity Test

Linearity test aims to determine whether two variables have a linear relationship or not significantly. This test is used as a prerequisite in correlation or linear regression analysis. In this research, testing on SPSS used the Anova test to determine Deviation from Linearity with a significance level of 0.05. If Deviation from Linearity > 0.05, then there is a linear relationship

between the two independent and dependent variables, while Deviation from Linearity <0.05, then there is no linear relationship between the two independent and dependent variables.

Research Variable

A research variable is an attribute or value of a person, object, or activity that has certain variations determined by the researcher to study and draw conclusions (Sugiyono, 2008). The operational definition is an indication of how the variables in the study are measured. To facilitate researchers in conducting research, researchers create variables and indicators to guide researchers in conducting data collection. The variables and indicators of this study can be seen in table 1 as follows:

Tabel 1. Definisi Operasional Variabel

No.	Variable	Definition
1.	Profit	Monthly profits of retail traders in rupiah units.
2.	Income	Business income per month retail traders in rupiah units.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Research Localization

The results of the study are described based on the results of pre (before the closing of the brothel) and post (after the closure of the brothel) obtained from the research data collection. So that the collection of research data can describe the impact of the closure of the localization site on people's income in RT 002/RW 010 Sirimau District. The pre and post results can be described as follows:

Characteristics of Respondents

This study uses respondents from retail traders who are around the localization area. The number of retail traders who were used as respondents was 32 people

Description of Respondents by Gender

The description of respondents based on gender can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Gender of Respondents

Gender	Many Respondents	Percentage
Man	14	43,8%
Woman	18	56,3%
Total	32	100%

(Source: Primary data (questionnaire)

From the table above, it can be seen that of the 32 respondents, 14 people or 43.8% were male retail traders and 18 people or 56.3 were female retail traders. This shows that the retail store business is a business that is more dominantly carried out by women than men, and is the main business or the main livelihood in supporting the family.

Description of Respondents by Age

Table 3. Age of Respondents

Respondent Age	Many Respondents	Percentage
20 – 30	2	6.3 %
31 – 40	12	37.5 %
41 – 50	7	21.9 %
51 – 60	8	25.0 %
>60	3	9.4 %
Total	32	100 %

(Source: Primary data (questionnaire)

The table above shows that the age of the respondents who trade as retail traders around the localization varies. The youngest age is 20-30 years as many as 2 people or 6.3%. While the oldest age is> 60 as many as 3 people or 9.4%. For ages 31-40 years also owned by quite a lot of respondents that is equal to 37.5% or as many as 12 respondents. The table above also shows that the respondents who mostly trade around the localization area are around 51-60 years old, namely 8 people or 25.0%. As many as 29 respondents are still categorized in the productive age (working age). Productive age is the age between 15 years to 64 years. While only 3 people are said to be of non-productive age because they are aged 61-82 years. By looking at the age condition of the respondents as a whole, it can be said that these retail traders still have high morale and have the enthusiasm to develop their business.

Respondent's Business Activities

Retailers usually sell various types of daily needs. There are 27 types of products sold by retail traders, namely: Detergent; Toothpaste for children and adults; Solid and liquid bath soaps; Dish soap; Liquid hand soap (handsoap); shampoos; Floor cleaner; softeners and deodorizers for clothes; clothing lubricants; Cooking oil; Instant noodles; Margarine; tea sachets; Coffee powder; Sweetened condensed milk; ketchup and sauces; Sugar; Rice; Wide range of drinks; Snacks for children in the form of biscuits and dry snacks; Mixed seasonings such as fried rice seasoning, bakwan mixed flour, etc.; Sanitary napkins; panty liners; Baby needs such as diapers; Plastic bags; Mosquito Repellent, and Others.

The retail traders around the localization area sell almost all types of products that are daily necessities. The products that are traded are usually bought by consumers who are around the retail or who are far from the retail. The following is a table regarding the number of products available, products that are sold at retail and consumers who shop at retail.

Profits, Revenue and Number of Buyers at Retail Merchants Before and After the Closure of Localization Places

Table 4. Profits, Income and Number of Buyers at Retailers (Monthly) Before and After the Localization Places Closed

No	Initial	Profits		Income	
		Before	After	Before	After
1	NUZ	Rp1.000.000	Rp650.000	Rp2.300.000	Rp1.534.000
2	ED	Rp1.000.000	Rp650.000	Rp2.500.000	Rp1.200.000
3	HER	Rp1.000.000	Rp750.000	Rp2.990.000	Rp1.500.000
4	RA	Rp950.000	Rp450.000	Rp1.950.000	Rp1.000.000
5	MU	Rp1.000.000	Rp650.000	Rp2.100.000	Rp1.350.000
6	ANI	Rp800.000	Rp300.000	Rp1.500.000	Rp700.000
7	ICAL	Rp800.000	Rp250.000	Rp1.500.000	Rp950.000
8	MAN	Rp1.500.000	Rp100.000	Rp2.500.000	Rp900.000
9	IJA	Rp1.000.000	Rp550.000	Rp3.500.000	Rp1.000.000
10	MON	Rp1.000.000	Rp750.000	Rp3.000.000	Rp1.200.000
11	SI	Rp2.000.000	Rp250.000	Rp6.000.000	Rp3.500.000
12	YAN	Rp700.000	Rp50.000	Rp900.000	Rp250.000
13	DE	Rp1.500.000	Rp100.000	Rp1.100.000	Rp500.000
14	SU	Rp3.000.000	Rp2.000.000	Rp4.000.000	Rp1.000.000
15	OD	Rp2.450.000	Rp200.000	Rp4.600.000	Rp1.230.000
16	AJI	Rp1.000.000	Rp500.000	Rp5.000.000	Rp1.000.000

17	SA	Rp1.500.000	Rp250.000	Rp1.000.000	Rp500.000
18	RI	Rp1.000.000	Rp150.000	Rp1.000.000	Rp500.000
19	RIN	Rp2.000.000	Rp1.500.000	Rp4.000.000	Rp1.000.000
20	AR	Rp1.500.000	Rp1.000.000	Rp2.500.000	Rp1.000.000
21	IS	Rp1.000.000	Rp450.000	Rp2.500.000	Rp1.000.000
22	FI	Rp1.000.000	Rp500.000	Rp3.000.000	Rp1.000.000
23	HA	Rp1.200.000	Rp500.000	Rp2.000.000	Rp950.000
24	TI	Rp1.500.000	Rp950.000	Rp3.000.000	Rp1.500.000
25	NUR	Rp1.500.000	Rp450.000	Rp2.000.000	Rp750.000
26	AL	Rp1.000.000	Rp750.000	Rp2.000.000	Rp1.200.000
27	ANI	Rp950.000	Rp200.000	Rp1.650.000	Rp800.000
28	AG	Rp800.000	Rp200.000	Rp1.000.000	Rp670.000
29	AS	Rp600.000	Rp300.000	Rp1.500.000	Rp700.000
30	MAR	Rp2.000.000	Rp1.000.000	Rp5.000.000	Rp2.000.000
31	NUR	Rp2.000.000	Rp1.000.000	Rp3.000.000	Rp1.500.000
32	MIT	Rp2.000.000	Rp800.000	Rp3.500.000	Rp1.400.000

`(Source: Primary data (questionnaire)

The table above as a whole illustrates the decline in profit, monthly retailer income, between before and after the closing of the localization in 2021. Before the closing of the localization in Batu Merah Village (in particular) in RT 002/RW 010, each retailer has the smallest profit of IDR 1,000,000 per month. While the biggest profit before closing the place (localization) is Rp. 2,500,000 with an average profit of Rp. 1,326,563. It can be seen from the table above, each retailer has experienced a decrease in profits after the localization place was closed. The biggest profit before the localization place was closed was IDR 5,000,000 owned by a retailer with the initials AJI, which was IDR 1,000,000. On average, (profit) for traditional retail after the localization place is closed is IDR 568,750 or a decrease of IDR 757,813 per month. This decline automatically also occurs in income and the number of buyers who shop at each retailer. Revenue achieved by SU initially amounted to Rp. 4,000,000, - and after the closure of the localization place became Rp. 1,000,000. -. Likewise with the number of buyers who shop at the retail, from 60 people per month, to 30 people. The decline in profit levels, income and the number of buyers was caused by not many products that were selling well at the retail outlets. Of the number of products available in traditional retail, namely 27 products, only 15 products are the best selling products. This also applies to other retail traders as well so that in terms of overall retail trader income has decreased. Where the average income before the closure of the localization place was IDR 2,627,812, - to IDR 1,102,625, - or decreased by IDR 1,525,187.

Prerequisite Test of Paired Sample Text Analysis

To test the hypothesis, statistical analysis is used Paired Sample T-test. This analysis can be carried out if the data meets certain conditions, namely normal data distribution, homogeneous and linear variances. The following describes each prerequisite for hypothesis testing.

Normality Test

This normality test can be done by calculating through SPSS. Hypothesis testing was carried out on all the variables studied, namely on the variables of profit, income and the number of buyers before and after the localization place was closed which can be shown in the following table:

Table 5. Calculation Results of Profit Research Data Normality Before and After the Closure of the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Localization

		Profit Before Location Closure	Profit After Location Closure
N		32	32
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	1326562.50	568750.00
	Std. Deviation	629.513.941	424.596.583
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.229	.127
	Positive	.229	.127
	Negative	-.119	-.111
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.297	.717
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,069	.682

(Source: Results of Primary Data Processing (Questionnaire)

The SPSS output table for the normality test above shows the significance values for profits before and after the closure of the location are 0.069 and 0.682. Because the significance for the profit variable before and after is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the data on the profit variable before and after the closure of the localization place is normally distributed. This is as expressed by Santoso (2010: 26) "If P is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the data owned is not significantly different from normal virtual data or in other words the data is normally distributed.".

Table 6. Results of Normality Calculation of Income Research Data Before and After the Closure of The One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Localization

		Revenue Before Location Closing	Revenue After Location Closing
N		32	32
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	2627812,50	1102625,00
	Std. Deviation	1302879,526	571428,191
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,138	,196
	Positive	,138	,196
	Negative	-,092	-,115
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.778	1,110
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,580	,170

(Source: Results of Primary Data Processing (Questionnaire)

Based on the SPSS processed results above, it can be found that the significance values for profits before and after the closure of the localization place are 0.580 and 0.170. This means that the profit data before and after the closure of the localization place is normally distributed, because the significance value is greater than 0.05.

Homogeneity Test
Homogeneity test was conducted to find out whether the two population variants were the same or not. Homogeneity test was carried out with the help of SPSS on the variable profit, income and the number of buyers before and after the localization place was closed. The results of the homogeneity test are as follows:

Table 7. Results of Testing for Homogeneity of Variants of Profit Research Data Before and After Suzuya's Presence

Before-After Profits	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Based on Mean	2,459	1	62	,132
Based on Median	2,140	1	62	,149
Based on Median and with adjusted df	2,140	1	48,582	,150
Based on trimmed mean	2,521	1	62	,128

(Source: Results of Primary Data Processing (Questionnaire)

The homogeneity table above shows the significance value based on the mean value for profits before and after the closure of the localization site of 0.128. Because the significance for the profit variable before and after the localization place is 0.128 > 0.05, it can be concluded that the data there is a profit variable before and after the closure of the localization place has the same variance (homogeneous). Below are the results of testing the homogeneity of income data before and after the presence of the closed localization. Can be seen in the table below.

Table 8. Results of Variance Homogeneity Test of Income Research Data Before and After the Closing of Localization Places

Before-After Income	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Based on Mean	2,460	1	62	,131
Based on Median	2,249	1	62	,147
Based on Median and with adjusted df	2,249	1	49,014	,148
Based on trimmed mean	2,516	1	62	,130

(Source: Results of Primary Data Processing (Questionnaire)

The homogeneity table above shows the significance value based on the mean value for profits before and after the closure of the localization site of 0.130. Because the significance for the income variable before and after the localization location is closed is 1.30 <> 0.05, it can be concluded that the data on the income variable before and after the localization location is closed have the same variance (homogeneous).

Linearity Test

The linearity test aims to determine whether the two variables have a linear relationship or not. The results of the linearity test are shown in the following table:

Table 9. Linearity Test Results of Profit Data Before and After the Closing of Localization Sites

ANOVA Table			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Keuntungan sebelum * Keuntungan Ksesudah	Between Groups	(Combined)	8.103E+2	15	5.402E+11	2.067	.080
		Linearity	4.002E+2	1	4.002E+12	15.311	.001
		Deviation from Linearity	4.102E+2	14	2.930E+11	1.121	.409
	Within Groups		4.182E+2	16	2.614E+11		
	Total		1.228E+13	31			

(Source: Results of Primary Data Processing (Questionnaire)

Based on the table above, it is known that the significance value is 0.405 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the profit before and after the presence of the closure of the localization site has a linear relationship. The prerequisite test results described above can show that the research data is normally distributed, has a homogeneous variant and there is a linear relationship. Therefore, further analysis can be carried out using a paired sample t-test. Furthermore, it can also be seen the results of linearity testing on the following income variables:

Table 10. Results of Linearity Test of Income Data Before and After the Closure of Localization Places

ANOVA Table			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Keuntungan sebelum * Keuntungan Sesudah	Between Groups	(Combined)	4.489E+13	16	2.806E+12	5.441	.001
		Linearity	2.881E+13	1	2.881E+13	55.873	.000
		Deviation from Linearity	1.608E+13	15	1.072E+12	2.078	.084

Within Groups		7.734E+12	15	5.156E+11		
Total		5.262E+13	31			

(Source: Results of Primary Data Processing (Questionnaire)

Based on the table above, it is known that the significance value is 0.084> 0.05, it can be concluded that the income before and after the closure of the localization place has a linear relationship. The prerequisite test results described above can show that the research data is normally distributed, has a homogeneous variant and there is a linear relationship. Profits and income of retail traders in Tanjung, Batu Merah Village, before and after the closure of the brothel have a linear relationship. So that further analysis can be carried out using a paired sample t-test.

Hypothesis Testing with Paired Sample Test Analysis

In accordance with the formulation of the problem and research objectives as previously stated, the hypotheses put forward in this study are:

H1: The closure of the brothel has an impact on decreasing the income of business actors around the brothel located in Tanjung, Batu Merah Village

H0: The closure of the brothel has no impact on decreasing the income of business actors around the brothel located in Tanjung, Batu Merah Village

H2: The closure of the brothel has an impact on reducing the profits of business actors around the brothel located in Tanjung, Batu Merah Village

H0: The closure of the brothel has no impact on reducing the profits of business actors around the brothel located on the cape of Batu Merah Village

In order to test the hypothesis, paired sample t-test statistical analysis was used. Paired sample t-test is a method used to test differences in profit levels and income of retail traders before and after the closure of localization places. The following describes each - each of the results of testing the hypothesis. Analysis of Paired Sample T-test Profits Before and After the closure of the brothel.

Table 11. Analysis of Profits Before and After Closing the Localization Place

Profit	N	Mean	std Deviation	Nilai t	Df	Signifikansi
Before	32	1326562,5	808920,4649	8.228	31	0.000
After	32	568750	424596,5827			

(Source: Results of Primary Data Processing (Questionnaire)

The results of the calculations from the statistical test of the paired sample t-test above show that the average profit before the closing of the brothel is greater than after the closure of the brothel, namely IDR 1,326,562.00 < IDR 568,750.00. Whereas the significance value obtained was 0.000 <0.005 (significance level), then Ho was rejected and Ha was accepted, meaning that the decrease in localization places had an impact on reducing retail traders' profits significantly before and after the closure of the localization place. Analysis of Paired Sample T-test income Before and After the closure of the localization.

Table 12. Analysis of Revenue Before and After the Closure of the Localization Place

Revenue	N	Mean	std Deviation	Nilai t	Df	Signifikansi
Before	32	2627812,5	521027,114	8,984	31	0.000
After	32	1102625,0	571428.191			

(Source: Results of Primary Data Processing (Questionnaire)

The results of the calculations from the paired sample t-test statistic above show that the average income before the closing of the brothel is greater than after the closure of the brothel, namely IDR 2,627,812.00 < IDR 1,102,625.00. Meanwhile, the significance value obtained was 0.000 <0.005 (significance level), then H0 was rejected and Ha was accepted, meaning that the closure of the localization area had an impact on reducing the income of retail traders significantly before and after the closure of the localization location.

Discussion

If viewed from an economic point of view, in this case income and profits, localization is a phenomenon that has a dimensional relationship and creates a multiplier effect or what is then called the multiplier effect. The emergence of new jobs (such as laundry, parking, food & coffee shops, shop businesses, retail traders, mobile ironing, security and salons) which then stimulate local population economic growth, drive roads and develop established economic activities, increase education, and various other effects that follow. This is a form of localization effect multiplier that is present in reality on the ground.

After the authors conducted the research directly by distributing questionnaires to retail traders around the localization area, the data was obtained which the authors then analyzed through the SPSS for Windows analysis tool using a paired sample t-test statistic. The results showed that as many as 33 retail traders who were the sample of the study, experienced significant differences in profit and income before and after the closure of the localization place in Tanjung, Batu Merah Village, Sirimau District. This means that the closure of localization places makes profits and income decrease very significantly. The decrease in revenue occurred due to a decrease in the number of buyers after the localization place was closed. Based on the results of the questionnaire distributed by respondents who stated that most buyers came from outside compared to the people who were around the localization place, this was because before the localization place was closed many visitors came to the localization place so that the buying and selling transaction process ran smoothly thereby increasing the income of the community which then had an impact on the profits obtained, but after the localization place was closed, the localization complex became quiet so that it disrupted the smooth running of the economy which then had an impact on the income earned by retail traders. This is as stated by one of the retail traders with the initials SI "before dong closed this place usually mothers could get Rp. 1,000,000 per day but now mothers only get Rp. 300,000 and even zinc up to Rp. 300.00 more" this shows that after the closure of the Tanjung Batu Merah localization site has had a major impact on the income and profits of the people of Batu Merah Village, especially retail traders who are around the localization area.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Dedi Isnandar (2015) in his research report entitled "Analysis of the Economic Impact of Closing Localized Areas in the City of Surabaya". Surabaya has an impact on the economy for residents around the Dolly Localization area. The economic impact can be seen in the local business unit groups that provide goods and services, the local workers who provide goods and services and the local community. Local business units providing goods and services experienced a decline in income of around 33 to 95%. The proportion of employment opportunities has decreased and some have changed to other businesses, and this has also affected employee salaries which have not experienced an increase. The number of workers has decreased because business units no longer recruit or reduce employees with the same pay rate and working hour conditions, daily expenses continue to increase even though the salary remains the same with the same working conditions and affects the lives of local people who previously depended on localization Dolly. Income for RW cash decreased after the closure of Dolly's localization so that currently special income is currently obtained from new residents and other events held around the RW area.

In addition, this research is also in line with research conducted by Sutarman (2016) concerning the impact of closing localizations on the income of people around localizations in Banyuwangi. 55 respondents answered and acknowledged that the existence of the localization of Padang Bulan, Turian, Gempol Porong, Bomo Waluyo, Padang Pasir and LCM greatly influenced their informal business in this case the presence of a localization place had contributed a lot to the prosperity of the surrounding community or to business development. In addition, there are other possible things that can reduce the income and profits of retail traders around the localization area, apart from the closing of the localization area, such as the presence of modern retail outlets that are present in the midst of the community so that buyers switch to modern retail retail.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that the author has carried out about how profits and income before and after the closure of the localization place in Tanjung Batu Merah Village, Sirimau District, the following conclusions can be drawn: There was a decrease in the average profit of retail traders before and after the closure of the localization place in Tajung Batu Merah Village. if seen based on rough numbers obtained in the field. Meanwhile, if a statistical analysis is carried out using a paired sample t-test, the results show that there is an impact of closing the localization place on a significant decrease in profits for retail traders before and after the closing of the localization place. There was a decrease in the average income of retail traders before and after the closure of the localization place, if seen based on the rough figures obtained in the field. Meanwhile, the results obtained through the statistical analysis of the paired sample t-test, that there is an impact of closing the localization place on a significant decrease in the income of retail traders before and after the closing of the localization place.

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