Salt briquette: the form of salt monopoly in madura, 1883-1911

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Abstract: This study describes the history of the salt monopoly in Indonesia because it is associated with the issue of salt crisis lately, widely reported in various media. This study tried to find answers to the relationship between monopoly and crisis events through the study of history. Monopoly policy by the government of the colonial period is actually an industrial modernization effort, but it turned out another impact. Although the colonial government wanted to issue a policy that ends strengthens the position of the government in the industry, but ultimately backfire and disasters in the salt industry at the time. This article discusses only the focus of the salt monopoly in Madura as a selection of events, arguing the island as a center of salt in Indonesia. The method used in this study using a review of history. Therefore, their explanations using historical sources. Methodologically through the process of collecting historical sources, criticize these sources, synthesize and interpret the analysis in an array of historical writing. In conclusion, although the salt monopoly policy gives a great advantage to the colonial government, but the overall population of Madura remains in a poor state. It is evident that the Madurese to migrate Madurese to various areas outside the island of Madura, to fix the economy.

1. Introduction
Salt monopoly the theme the history of the salt business in Indonesia to attract studied, related to the issue of salt crisis lately. The salt crisis widely reported in various media, such as released newspapers Tempo, July 28th, 2017, "Salt rare, one of whom?, Kompas, August 1st, 2017,"Chairman of the parliament: Salt Policy Current Worst". The crisis situation reminded that this country never experienced the colonial period.

In the historical records since the 17th century, the colonial government to hold the salt monopoly [1]. Dutch colonial government put salt in an important position. So great strategic significance salt then by some of the Dutch East Indies Governor issued various regulations related to leasing system of production and trade of salt carried by the sub contractors. But often the policy that appears in the form of policies that gave birth to the loss of the people, especially the salt monopoly. As a result of the salt monopoly policy, resulting in the emergence of the crisis. Monopoly policy is actually an industrial modernization effort, but it turned out another impact. Although the colonial government wanted to issue a policy that ends strengthens the position of the government in the industry, but ultimately
backfire and disasters in the salt industry at the time. This article discusses only the focus of the salt monopoly in Madura as a selection of events, arguing the island as a center of salt in Indonesia.

Understanding monopoly needs to be explained. Monopoly means a seller. In economic terms, the monopoly is defined as ownership and control of the production or services, because it is also the price of him as a result of power over production inventory[2], Robinson put more emphasis on a single power-holders regarding the production supervision[3]. This by itself is already included in the terms of supply and marketing at the same time. When it comes to the terms of marketing, because sales are only one then on the supply side will not be competition. A monopolist can determine the price and quantity of production freely.

In fact, the monopoly holder in relation to the production of salt can not be absolutely free to determine the price and quantity of production. It caused that salt is produced only during the dry season. Even when it's time to produce salt, sudden rain it will adversely affect the production of salt. So climate factors take effect against salt-making activities.

According to the origin of the salt monopoly was formed because of the protection that is based on legislation. As with the monopoly of a production that is based on the state of nature, the kind of monopoly of this kind is obtained for a typical natural state so as to produce a particular production.

From the foregoing it can be concluded that the monopoly has meaning any single sale of a good or service in the market. In connection with this salt monopoly, which is the sole holder of the sales are through the colonial government bureaucracy that has been determined. In connection that the government requires that all fields in Madura salt for the manufacture of salt used. The question that became the focus of attention in this study is why the colonial government a monopoly on salt?

2. Methods
This study is written by using a review of history. Therefore, their explanations using historical sources. Methodologically through the process of collecting historical sources, criticize these sources, synthesize and interpret the analysis in an array of historical writing [4].

3. Results and Discussion
3.1. Historical background
Behind the prohibition was also simultaneously obliging salt pond owners who are in the monopoly, as mentioned above to make salt for governmental purposes. Netherlands through political monopoly had actually been done since the time of the VOC (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie). Some contracts are carried out by various local businessmen like to Palembang in 1662 and 1678, has the purpose of ensuring a monopoly. Similarly, the relationship with employers Mataram in 1677, VOC obtain a monopoly on selling cloth and opium at ports Mataram [5].

After the VOC went bankrupt in the late 18th century, the colonial government in implementing successive colonial politics. From the conservative colonial policy (1800 - 1848), which is still continuing traditional colonial political with the aim of earning a profit of tribute and trade, it is done for the purpose of the home country.

Regarding the management of the monopoly itself has a history far into the past. Here do not intend to go beyond the scope that has been determined, but the need to reveal a glimpse of the management is necessary, in order to reduce the negative judgments about the wisdom of the monopoly itself. Since the days of the VOC, the kings of Madura has its own way of export salt there. Sales of salt was mortgaged to the Chinese. In each year the king of Madura obtain f 2000. Due to the purchase of the pledge then salt Madura was just purchased for f 5 to 6 every koyang, (koyang = weight size between 27 and 40 pikul) taken with a pikul, placed on the shoulder, one pikul = 62.5 kg.)[6].

Including the cost of transportation from the place of manufacture to the opposite shore where the big boats were waiting to salt to the destination. Since the export-import salt from and toward Java Madura is conducted freely, without being taxed, then it is conceivable benefits buyers pawn it. In addition to profits from the sale of salt that the buyer pledge still obtain a variety of levies as a tax on
the salt area residents. Various taxes that may be mentioned, among others: tax *tegal* and its grounds, fishing tax, head tax, and so [7].

During the British occupation, Raffles remove the lien system that has gone on in the past. Then he took over management salt of the Chinese people. With the approval of the kings of Madura, Raffles provide compensation of f 5000 per year and as many as 50 *kayang* salt, to the king of it. Regarding the much salt as it is used for itself purposes king, while the amount of money mentioned above partly used to repay the salt-makers. To replace the salt management, Raffles raised superintendent as head of management of salt throughout Java and Madura. The land area is divided into three sections, each section headed by an agent. Each section was still divided into several places and all the places in that part of the management be charged to the agents [8].

Management of salt during the British rule is implemented by a central, central, and the agents were practically just as executor. Therefore Raffles administration lasts for a short time then when his reign ended so that the management of that way can not be resumed. After the death of Raffles salt management immediately followed by the Dutch East Indies. But the monopoly and its management as it has been implemented by Raffles was not lost. Such a way of the future be used by the Dutch East Indies government in carrying out the salt monopoly in the later period.

Similarly, in the next period i.e. during *cultuurstelsel* (cultivation) principally residents are required to plant some crops that the results required for export purposes as desired by the government. These obligations are carried out residents in exchange for their land tax. To implement this system, the government can not directly relate to the people but through the mediation of the feudal nobility. In other words, their position was strengthened so that their influence can be used to drive the people to implement the system [7].

Here there is no intention to talk about *cultuurstelsel*, but just wanted to show that the introduction of the system was the result of the end of the war in Java (1825 - 1830) is a bit much to have a causal association. It all boils down to their home country's financial condition and the desire to obtain as financial profit from the colonies for Dutch East Indies itself.

3.2. Implementation of Salt Monopoly

Monopoly salt in it implemented based legislation. Regulations concerning the ban on the manufacture of salt, except for the area called as Java and Madura, Sumatra's west coast and so is contained in the Gazette van Nederlandsch-Indie number 73, 1882, paragraph 1, which reads full as follows: Preparation of salt is prohibited except: a. Java and Madura; b) On the west coast of Sumatra administration; c) In the residency of Bengkulu, Lampung District, Palembang, Sumatra's east coast, farts, and surrounding, the western side of Borneo, and parts of east and south Borneo; d) Assistant Residency Billiton.

Behind the prohibition was also simultaneously obliging salt pond owners who are in the monopoly, as mentioned above to make salt for governmental purposes. Salt monopoly held by laws established by the Dutch government upon which the King and carried out by the service *zoutregie*. As has been stated that the agency was in the implementation of salt-making is focused on the supervision and guidance in pools of salt. As with the management in the past which is focused in the storehouses of salt. The shift in the manufacture of salt was intended for keep the salt-makers has always adhered to the technical regulations manufacture salt so that the salt is produced have a good quality [8].

As a consequence of the centralized management system is carried out coordination between the amount of production and the need for salt. The integration of the two sectors are very important because it is based on the results of research carried out by Van Der Kemp on salt crisis in 1859 caused by the lack of integrity of the two sectors. Research that took place in 1892 was then the results are proposed to be implemented immediately. However, the results of research on the need for the integration of the two sectors will be implemented in 1915 by the department. In addition to the need for a balance between the amount of production and the demand for salt then it is also proposed on the need for supplies of salt for four years as supplies to cope with the crisis of salt [9]. Therefore, a step which is then taken as a policy to be applied is the salt-making briquettes.
This policy is an attempt to combine the realization of production quantities produced and the demand for salt as needed. The move requires a close surveillance. This is done to prevent the manufacture and sale of illegal salt, because if there is a salt-making beyond the provisions of such a monopoly would affect the balance of the above. Therefore, to avoid such a thing, almost all the bureaucracy in the service of regie has the task of supervision. In addition to oversight of the irregularities also supervise the theft salt. To carry out the task they are assisted by police salt[10] As already mentioned that one of the tasks is to keep the regie services produced salt has a good quality, it is intended to avoid smudges and avoid technical errors in the manufacture of salt. Salt dirty it will be difficult to be salt briquettes[11]

Preparation of salt briquettes are also intended to prevent abuse that often arise between the warehouse clerk in connection with the use of size number to calculate the amount of salt production[12]. Similarly, such measurements are not so practical for small-scale trading. Thus allowing the middlemen in order to serve the needs of small-scale salt. As for the trade to sell at retail traded salt sand it using kilogram size by using the tool dosing of coconut shell. The use of this kind of tool also allows the fraud on the part of intermediaries[13]. Nevertheless such cheating is not so influential on salt manufacture briquettes.

As the place of establishment of the first salt factory in Madura briquette is in Kalianget, including part of Sumenep area. The mill was built since 1889, under the leadership of Dr. Van Buuren with positions Director of Zoutverpakking. After the founding of the first factory was later built a second factory in Mangunan, including strip sections Pamekasan. Finally in 1903 also built a salt factory in Krampon third briquettes, part of Sampang. Regarding the factory in this Mangunan been used to manufacture briquettes salt because the calculation is more economical when transferred to salt Bunder area in Pamekasan. Only the latter is the salt factory was never discussed [14].

As it has been mentioned that for the briquettes salt makers use salt sand free of impurities. Besides just salts are completely dry can be in briquette. Therefore salt received from the manufacturer must be kept for one year. After the salt out of the warehouse in the areas of salt was then sent to the salt factory briquettes. Salt-making briquettes which still contains water that are easily destroyed.

Ways of making the briquettes is as follows salt, salt sand ready to put in place the for molding briquettes cuboid and then pressed. After the salt was shaped as a salt brick weighs an average of one kilogram. The salt was subsequently wrapped with packing material that is not easily torn. The most a small packing salt is one kilogram, and that greater than 5 kilograms and 10 kilograms, while the biggest 25 kilograms [15].

Making salt briquettes that will surely affect the use of the salt dosing with coconut shell to measure the weight of the salt trade. This implies will also affect deviations in the salt trade by middlemen. Here there is hope intent to measure how far the emergence of salt briquettes that could affect such cases. Only that it is more practical salt briquettes to be traded because of the severity of which is certain it will reduce or even remove the middlemen action to reduce and add dose of salt in the trade. Therefore, on the one hand the emergence of gram briquettes can minimize negative actions of middlemen and on the other hand the situation can be viewed as an improvement because in the history of the salt monopoly has begun use of modern technology to print the briquettes salt.

Implementation of the monopoly of salt through salt-making is done by the briquette plant in Kalianget and Krampon. Salt production at the factory in Kalianget between the years 1899 to 1903 is a step in the experiment, so that during production it cannot be shown. Similarly factory in Krampon from 1903 to 1904 is also not yet known the amount of salt produced, only in 1904 can be seen in the salt production as much as 14 732 koyang in Kalianget and in the following year of 8129 koyang to plant in Krampon. Overall production of salt in the factory, from 1904 to 1911 can be said to increase, but when viewed per year sometimes decreased [16] Amount of salt production of each plant or both from 1904 until 1911 will be presented through the following table: 

| Year | Salt Production (koyang) |
|------|--------------------------|
| 1904 | 8129                     |
| 1905 | 9237                     |
| 1906 | 9832                     |
| 1907 | 10219                    |
| 1908 | 10412                    |
| 1909 | 10544                    |
| 1910 | 10544                    |
| 1911 | 10544                    |
Table 1: Salt Production Briquette in Kalianget and Krampon, 1904-1911

| Year | Production Factory in Kalianget in Koyang | Production Factory in Krampon in Koyang | Number of Production in Koyang |
|------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1899 | -                                        | -                                      | -                             |
| 1890 | -                                        | -                                      | -                             |
| 1901 | -                                        | -                                      | -                             |
| 1902 | Trial Period                             | -                                      | -                             |
| 1903 | -                                        | Trial Period                           | -                             |
| 1904 | 14.732                                   | -                                      | 14.732                        |
| 1905 | 14.730                                   | 8.129                                   | 22.859                        |
| 1906 | 8.765                                    | 12.547                                  | 21.312                        |
| 1907 | 8.783                                    | 11.948                                  | 20.731                        |
| 1908 | 11.364                                   | 12.139                                  | 23.503                        |
| 1909 | 17.580                                   | 14.353                                  | 31.933                        |
| 1910 | 17.716                                   | 20.885                                  | 38.601                        |
| 1911 | 22.469                                   | 21.089                                  | 43.558                        |

Source: *Jaarverslag Van de Diest der Zoutverpakking, 1910-1911, 1912*  
(Batavia: Landsdrukkerij) p. 6.

In reality, not all salt produced for molded briquettes because there is a need regarding the usefulness of salt, not salt briquettes. The purposes for example for preserving fish. Given that marine fish production cannot be durable then the salt required for preservation of sand. As has already been mentioned that for the salt pond owners have the freedom to make salt. But when they have decided to make salt in the pond, they end up not free at all because they are bound by the rules that apply to the salt monopoly. Salt monopoly it turned out to make a huge profit from the government, but from the profits that the government does not intend to improve the welfare of Madura[17].

4. Conclusion

Salt island of Madura even give a big advantage for the colonial government, but the overall population of Madura remains in a poor state. The population condition can be indicated by the migration of the Madurese to various areas outside Madura Island, East Java such as: Surabaya, Situbondo, Jember, Bondowoso, and various regions in Java. It turns out the salt monopoly not to reduce poverty for the people of Madura.

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