

RELOCATION AND SPATIAL ACCESS: THE CASE OF THE LOCAL RESIDENTS IN DEVELOPING THE NEW CITY OF TANJUNG BUNGA, MAKASSAR, INDONESIA

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Abstract: This research examined the relationship between the development of housing in urban areas and the access of the spatial local residents, especially for the poor people. The location of this research was in Kelurahan of Tanjung Merdeka, Makassar, which became the location of the new city development of Tanjung Bunga, and several other areas that become the new residential area. The result of this research showed that the sustainability of the local resident after relocation tends to decrease in the sense of the quality as the consequences of the difficulties of their access to get new location for settlement and they also found difficulties to get new jobs in the new area and they had to pay very expensive public transportation. Although they got something such as money from the property corporation in which they spent their money based on their ability to buy and sell the land without efforts to provide the decent housing for the continuation of their life and it was thought as a major cause of this problem.

Keywords: Spatial access, local residents, settlement

Introduction

The consequence of the rapid economic growth of a city is that a city had morphological change rapidly. City space changed follow the demands of economic activities. Therefore, urban activities are not suitable in the old city area, and gradually spread to suburbs. This process that was called as “sub-urbanization” or “peri-urbanization” had changed in the social and physical conditions in the peri-urban area where the previous pattern of socio-economic areas were similar to country side.

One of several factors that accelerate the process of peri-urbanization was the construction of a residential area, either owned by a government public company (Housing Complex) or owned by the corporate private developers. Even so, the role of the private sector was very dominant, especially in the housing construction for the middle and upper class. Moreover, the demand for housing was very high for middle and upper class so that it

made the housing market increases, and expand to become a wider region. Therefore, it was logic if they who engaged in this business sector also continue to grow and strengthen their economic dominance in the urban areas.

Besides that a weak bargaining position of the members of the community and lack of efforts to find other alternatives to make almost all of the transfer negotiations tenure in peri-urban area ended in a way, namely the transfer of entitlement to the developer through buying and selling. Actually, this condition moves tenure massive from locals to the corporation, which was accompanied by a massive migration of local residents from the previous settlement to places far away from the city center. The question is that how the effects of displacement on the spatial access of local residents? This question is very important because no matter how spatial remains as an important need for human beings to survive. Thus, the results of this research also would help unravel one side creases that usually accompanied the development of the city,

namely the eviction which sometimes failed to offer a solution.

The expansion of the increasing pressure that related to urban land was not only due to the internal dynamics of urban areas, but also through the influence of external factors. The interaction between various internal and external factors that were described by Evers and Korff in the link among foreign capital, local bojuis, and investment issues. It was explained that the local bourgeoisie who would benefit from commercial transactions with the countries of the capitalist world found it difficult to invest the profits. Some of the causes of the trouble lied on a limitation of the industrial enterprises tax provisions of foreign exchange for overseas investment, the problem of inflation, lack of expertise, and mental obstacles. Besides that there were excessive consumption and the soil was used as a status symbol, while capital was widely grown in the property. The growth of the industrial sector was slow and controlled by foreign capital, led to the investment of the land became as one of the main solutions to achieve economic success. The investments of the land was thought as a very safe way in an unstable political situation, while profits could be scooped even with minimal skill in the field of management and business. Thus, the pressure on urban land did not only increase due to the population growth of the city, but also as a result of the lack of alternative opportunities for investment opportunity.

The widespread of influence of the urbanization geographically has caused the demand of the land to increase. It can be understood when rampant land speculation such as land speculation occurs frequently when the city developed without clear pattern. But otherwise, the high of the land speculation by letting the land in a particular area of the city was not utilized, could also become a cause of the widespread of the saltatorily city.

Therefore, the high of the land speculation and the increase of the population pressure on urban land that accompanied the process of urbanization, caused the transaction and

transition land ownership in the suburbs - either individual or transition between the individual and the company or the government are highly vulnerable to conflict. Something like that could be worse when the transitional status of the control was not done well with a consistent policy. For examples this could be seen in the study along the main road that connects between the city of Makassar and the area around it (Ramli AT, 2002). In other cases, Kelly (2003), conducted research in a suburb of Manila showed how the land had become a political asset. Conversion of the land was deemed to constitute a process of contestation. The reasons that social dislocation, injustice, and conflicts between urban and rural sectors, the conversion of the land for urban-industrial use had challenged at the local level. At the same time, issues of food security (food security) and the benefits of the global industrialization strategy for development had motivated political opposition in a wider scale. However, the resistance had not shown to be effective in controlling the acceleration of the conversion process over the last decade.

The other aspects of human relationships and space, especially when the spatial displacement was adaptation. The process of individual adjustment to the social environment was new so that they could be accepted and survive in the new site. According to David Riesman (1954) that at least there were some factors that came into effect namely there was a process of adaptation of the individual among demographic factors, economic, and the socialization process. So the problem was that the number of people assessed to influence the process of adjustment of the individual to the social environment. Then, the struggle to survive in a community that has a relatively dense population was definitely different from the area that has relatively low population density. Not only that, Riesman suggested that the patterns of the social behaviour of individuals in terms of their social interaction was also different in which it was usually determined by the number of people who inhabit the region. For example, in urban communities where social relations between individuals tend to be more individualistic

and materialistic than the traditional rural communities. Therefore, it was not surprising that the struggle to survive to meet the needs of the economy in the modern society is so tight and competitive in which everyone is required to work harder, resilient, and highly motivated to meet their basic needs.

Meanwhile, other sociologists such as Robert Ezra Park believed that the process of adjustment of the individual with the social environment, either through the process of assimilation or accommodation, were part of the social process between individuals and the group, in addition to the emergence of social processes in the form of competition, and the struggles of life for individuals to maintain its existence. According to Park, individual adjustment to their social environment in which the issue of competition and even conflict among the individuals often cannot be avoided. It can be understood that this individual adaptation process, especially in a new environment, takes a long time. Moreover, Park argued that during the process of adjustment to the new environment is when the individual often appeared to feel dissatisfied with their situation.

Social conditions as described by Park can be observed in the pattern of urban social life including competition, and the struggles of life was very hard. Therefore, their survival was determined by an individual's ability to compete and to thrive in new areas where they are located. In other words, what can be understood from Park's opinion is that he gives an overview about the tightness and the rigors of the life struggles that faced by individuals, especially for those who live in the urban region (Purdue, 1986)

In the meantime, sociologist Talcot Parson (1951) argued that assess the adaptation process of individuals to the environment associated with the behaviour of individuals and economic systems as a part of the functional prerequisites of a social system. In this case, the process of adaptation was related to an individual's ability to meet all of their needs and create a variety of means and facilities were needed for them

in order to achieve their goal. Thus, it can be understood that without an individual's ability to meet primary needs, especially in the field of economic and thus, it can be believed that the individual has no ability to adjust with his environment.

Materials and Method

This research was conducted in the city of Makassar, precisely in the area of Tanjung Bunga, the location of new development was located in the peri-urban inner. Most of the main area of Tanjung Bunga was located in Kelurahan Tanjung Merdeka, Tamalate District. These villages broad reach 3.37 km², and had population of 8745 inhabitants in 2010 (BPS, 2011). The research also focused in the places where the displacement of the local residents who previously occupied this region. Two temporary locations were traced in Kampung Karampuang at the border of district of Gowa and Takalar, as well as in the village of Barombong, Gowa.

Data collection methods used here include interviews, observation, secondary data collections and supported by a structured interview. Four methods are used with the expectation to reveal the overall needs of the necessary data. Step-by-step analysis of the early stages were performed on each source of data before combining them in the final stages of the data analysis.

Results and Discussion

Even though administratively Tanjung Bunga residential location is in the city of Makassar and it is very close to the city centre, but geographically, the condition of this area looks like an agriculture area. Besides that access to this area is very difficult to make this region previously had not undergone urbanization rapidly and continued to grow as an agricultural region. There are so many villagers in this region that work as farmers and fishers. Transformation to another job was often occurred when the PT GMTD changed this area in the mid-1990s. But it was not done simultaneously and

was discovered some residents who work in agriculture and fisheries in recent years.

Access to Spatial for Housing

In order to relocate the residents, the developers bought and paid a lot of money as the compensation for the resident's land that was used by GMTD. However generally, the developers did not regulate the movement of the people through the provision of a new settlement, in the form of provision of land or houses for those who had moved from their old village in Tanjung Bunga. The relocation like this caused the local residents moved spread to the other places that based their ability to access new land to settle.

At first, a few people who had land in the village and then, information about the land could be accessed to several other people. Some of them agreed to the build a settlement for living together. Even though price of the location was quite isolated but the price of land was very cheap and it became the major consideration for everyone.

Moreover, the availability of land and a relatively affordable price, became the other consideration so that they could find land soon after their land in Tanjung Bunga had transferred to the other owners. The settlement also made them feel comfortable because they occupied their own land and it was impossible for them to be relocated again.

Even so, it looked that only some of the relocated residents moved in groups. Because moving in groups needed enough land to be occupied by a number of families. Therefore, it was quite difficult to do it so that there were some families felt better to move to other places as a new land where they could live. That was why many of the relocated residents lived in other places and spread out and it was difficult to recognize them. Most of them occupied the land that it was previously authorized by other person, or it could be based on access to purchase the information. During this search, friendship and kinship are very important because access to land was easier obtained from the family.

Even though there were some local residents moved far away from their previous settlement, while the others moved to the sub urban on the reason that they wanted to live around Tanjung Bunga. When their land was controlled by the developers, they moved to the edge of the area with the rest of the occupied land that they still control. Even though the size was small, but they were still able to buy the land on the outskirts of the region for a variety of reasons in order to stay the around residential area before.

Spatial Access for Corporation

Besides for housing, spatial also beneficial for business activities. Even so, there were residents work as the farmers in the community's land which became an asset for the people. But there were not so many local residents business in the field of agriculture. It was because most of them worked as tenants, so that it was not possible for them to continue to cultivate the land again for a long time. Moreover, their ability to access the land by giving something was very limited. Besides that, it is also impossible for the located families to provide it. Moreover, compensation that they receive - if any, was very little to be used to buy rice field/to be cultivated. Meanwhile, working as the farmers were not easy because they had to with others as the impact of the largest efficiency in the field of agriculture.

This situation was different from the people who had have the legacy agricultural land in their hometown. They could return to their villages and to work as the farmers as they were very few. Actually most of them had no assets in the origin because they had been living in the city for a long time. In the law of rural-urban migration, noted that most of them move to the city because of poverty in the countryside so that they have to find job in the city. The same case was also experienced by the residents who previously worked as fishermen or farmers. Because they had no other choice so that they choice could not freely determine to move to other place. For example Kampung Karampuang as a relocation area had a characteristics as an area of rice fields far away from the beach. Thus,

the residents who had previously worked as the fishermen or farmers moved to this village and it was impossible to work in the sector.

The type of the spatial access was related to the type of their non-agricultural jobs in the city. It also influenced to continue to work with the consequences of the cost of socio-economic was more expensive and unemployment. But it didn't matter for those people who immediately get new job in the area. But in reality, most of them, especially for more than in Kampung Karampuan, could not get a job and become unemployed or to be forced to work in a long time in the city.

From "People Build the City" to "People Build the Village"

The history of the settlement in the origin area in Tanjung Bunga grown naturally without controlling formal urban planning. The residents came from different places and then build. Settlements for several units that was called as villages. Besides that the villages had grown where the residents arranged theirs. The villages grown up without the intervention of an educated, direction of spatial planning, and without strict control of the city government. This area was isolated from the city changed.

When the developers of this area into the city, the local residents plan, except they planned to move and support the modernization process in their village. Therefore, there were two spatial characteristics of highly contrasting, modern built with cutting-edge residential planning system, and the traditional village was built by the citizens.

When some residents began were relocated outside the village, they moved to the area where they need. There was no corporate or government involvement in regulating the removal besides the residents found the suitable land to settle. A public figure compared to this experience when Somba Opu rebuilt. The area inside the fort had been overgrown thicket, while some of them inhabited beside the fort to settle. According to community leaders, residents

moved to the outside of the castle when it first set up the settlement with the house and certified. Thus, the government's involvement was clear. While the construction of Tanjung Bunga, was either corporation or government involvement in pursuing sustainability of the local residents who moved from their village.

When the local residents spread to various villages outside the city, they independently rebuilt their village. So there was a change from the settlements in the city and now they are located outside and forced to build their own settlements. It seems that for the poor people in which they had to build either in the city or in the village.

Conclusion

This research focused on explaining the problem, particularly in explaining how the local residents attempted to access the spatial as they need and to consolidate again the related resources for a decent living in their new communities. There are effect of the access to spatial displacement can be viewed from two aspects, such as access to spatial for housing and its impact on employment of the residents. Land is very difficult and expensive for the residents in which most of them are poor people. Therefore, to meet their demand for housing, some of them were forced to spend the rest of their families of while the others bought the land through many sources of information. But some of them were still trying to survive in the edge of the area of development by utilizing the remaining of the without enough facilities. The relocation also made the residents were isolated from the job. Many of them stopped working, while the others continued to work in the city even if the cost of transportation was expensive. When the local residents had spread to several villages at outside of the city, they were independently rebuild their villages. So there was a shift from the previous situation when they built their own settlements in the neglected city/and now they were relocated to the outside and forced to rebuild their own settlements. Apparently, for the poor people, wherever they would be able to

build and to organize their own settlement, either in the city or in the village. That's because the attention of any institution on such settlements was very little. Spatially, the residents were separated and lived far from the location of their previous job. So they had two options, namely continue to work with the consequences of the costs of socio-economic was more expensive, or quit their job. For those who can immediately obtain a new job in the area of interest, of course it did not matter. But in fact, most of them still did not get the job and became unemployment or becoming as the commuter to their previously job in the city. If they built their own settlements in the city by occupying the neglected facilities in the city in and now after they were relocated in which they build their own settlements. This case showed that the residents from the lower class had no problem where they built their own settlement, either in the city or in the village, without engaging with the existing formal spatial planning.

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