

Slum Area in Surabaya City

M. Fikri Amrullah¹, Budijanto², and I Nyoman Ruja³

¹Student at Postgraduate, State University of Malang, Indonesia

²Lecturer at Postgraduate, State University of Malang, Indonesia

³Lecturer at Postgraduate, State University of Malang, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: M. Fikri Amrullah

ABSTRACT :Surabaya City is area with high density settlements in Indonesia. Rungkut Kidul is one of sub-district was interesting to study because the whole land was restrictions with other region. The objective of this study was to determine the factors that affect the growth of settlements in Rungkut Kidul sub-district. This phenomenological qualitative research determined snowball acquisition information, the data document is the development of Surabaya city, as well as key informants and experts. The approach of analysis is the process of spatial, but the analysis in the discussion of this article is limited to the initial process of growth Rungkut Kidul sub-district hall. The results showed that the factors influencing the growth of settlements in the Village Rungkut Kidul is cheap land, government land policy loose, and the presence of family and friendship networks settlers. Late 1980s many vacant land of Rungkut Kidul still controlled by migrants, and then sold at relatively cheap prices. While the family and friends network that provide comfort make the informants determine to settle in Rungkut Kidul.

Keywords : slum area, settlement

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I. BACKGROUND

Population problems in large cities refer to demographic perspectives, where urban populations, particularly in developing countries such as Indonesia, have a rate of urban population growth much higher than national growth rates. This is very unusual, because the determinant of city population growth is not only natural growth, but also the flow of people from other parts of the region that enter the city (immigration). Meanwhile, the determinant of national population growth is natural growth.

In generally, the settlement consists of various components, first, is land or soil used for the settlement where the condition of the land will affect the price of the units of houses built on the land. For example, if the soil is very soft or a valley, it will require the work of land repairs or construction of an expensive foundation. The second is the settlement infrastructure, such as local roads, drainage channels, sewerage, drainage and electricity and telephone lines, which also determine the quality of settlements built. the third component, is housing (residence) built. The settlement would be ideal if it already has the fourth component, it is public facilities and social facilities (sometimes called municipal facilities), such as educational, health, worship, playing facilities and others.

The increasing number of urban residents will automatically be accompanied by increasing demands for housing. While the open space in the the city is getting narrower and even in some places it has not alternative land to build new settlements either outside the built settlement areas or on built settlements. Even in some residential areas, the building densification process has reached to the level of death point, it means there is no empty space to build the building.

In fact those problems are only a few that arise due to population problems and their mutual impacts, which then escalate into serious obstacles and threats to human survival. Indonesia is a country with a population of 237 641 326 people (census of 2010), which is among the 4th most populous country in the world after China, the United States and India. In addition to the large population, the vastness of the archipelagic country and the uneven population make Indonesia more and more experienced population problems. Especially in big cities like Jakarta, Surabaya, and several other cities.

Surabaya as the capital of East Java Province, have population of 2,943,528 people in BPS census in 2012. Based on the city scale classification made by Ministry of Public Works in 1982, Surabaya is included in the category of metropolitan city because the population is more than 1,000 people (Sinulingga, 2000). With an area of only 333,063 km², Surabaya is a very dense area with a population density of 8,391 people/ km².

Based on these conditions, one of the most urgent needs in the city of Surabaya is residents or settlements, as one of the most important in human life and one of the basic human needs, in addition to education and health. Growth and development of areas that pay less attention to the balance for the interests of low-income communities lead to the difficulty of the community to obtain a decent and affordable home in the environment and have a comfortable environment. Rapid urban developments have caused problems to urban housing infrastructure, facilities, and neighborhoods, it is because these not matched by adequate employment. The result is low-income communities will occupy a neighborhood of settlements that match their income. This cause the emergence of slum neighborhoods.

Population growth continues to increase, while the amount of land available for permanent settlements, it is not uncommon to find that in the settlement areas close to the center of the activity there will be some concentration points of dense residential settlements. This dense residential neighborhood creates a slum impression on the surrounding environment. Wonokromo district is one of the districts in the southern city of Surabaya which at some point has slum areas. Some point of settlement districts in Wonokromo District, one of which is located in Rungkut Kidul Urban Village.

The dense settlements caused by many residential in the narrow alleys. In addition, the area is exacerbated by many dense settlements used as a boarding house for migrant workers around the District Wonokromo. This situation degrades the quality of healthy and habitable settlements, thus reducing the life quality of the community both in terms of environment and public health.

Therefore, it require a directive of the regulation of slum-settlement environment to eliminate the slums that exist in Rungkut Kidul. In the direction of the arrangement, the characteristics of slums, both socially, economically and physically, need to be given special attention and community participation needs to be netted in order to obtain direction that most suitable the wishes and expectations of the community itself. Slum areas may be defined as inadequate occupancy due to the lack of availability of physical facilities (green open spaces, drainage, clean water supply, communications networks and others) and social facilities (Muta'ali, 2016). The definition of slums has some indicator in terms of basic services, such as access to clean water, sanitation, quality of house structures, and population density based on floor area percapita, where the house will be classified as slum if the floor area is smaller or equal to 7.2 m².

Dense settlements arise due to the many of residential residing in the narrow alleys. In addition, the area is exacerbated by the presence of several densities used as a boarding house for migrant workers in almost all areas of Surabaya. This situation degrades the quality of healthy and habitable settlements, thus reducing the life quality of the community both in terms of environment and public health.

The distribution of slum settlements in Surabaya is almost evenly distributed in all regions. Especially located in the suburbs and around the Industrial area. Based on the list of priority areas of structuring and improving the quality of housing and settlements of Surabaya. There are 9 sub-districts that are the main priority in improving the quality of settlements, because the area has the higher slums than other areas in Surabaya. The villages include Sawunggaling, Kenjeran, Kedung Cowek, Sukolilo Baru, Bulak Banteng, Rungkut Kidul, Kalirungkut, Wonokusumo and Sidotopo (Bappeko, 2016).

The phenomenon of Rungkut Kidul's densely populated settlements is one of the smallest examples of settlement problems occurring on municipal land. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors that affect the development of slum settlements in Rungkut Kidul village, Surabaya.

Settlements are a place for human life and doing various activities, while settlement patterns can be defined as a place (space) or an area where people gather and live together, using the local environment to maintain, establish and develop their lives. The definition of settlement patterns and the distribution of settlements is varies in character, from very rare to very dense, clumped, irregular, or regular. First, more settlements located on relatively flat, fertile soils favorable for agriculture, second, grouping or irregular spreads are commonly found in areas where the topography is not uniform (Wicaksono, 2008).

The development of slum settlements in the area of Rungkut Kidul is an influence of the development of the city. Developments occur due to the establishment of industrial areas in the city of Surabaya or better known as the SIER (PT Surabaya Industrial Estate Rungkut). This has a very significant impact on population growth, economic condition of society, and increase of community activities. Behind the influence of these developments, there is still a dilemma or problem that often experienced by many areas that contributed to the development of the settlement.

The development of settlements is, basically, influenced by local conditions, where this is considering how humans have a consideration in choosing a location for shelter, whether for shelter or personal purposes. The development of houses as a settlement as well as a place to live, also has another function that is as a place for the process of socialization where individuals are introduced to the values, customs that prevail in the community, as well as where people meet their needs. This necessity of life also conforms to an increasingly higher human civilization and is not limited to the need to defend itself but also increases the need for higher

values such as the need to associate with other humans (the need for love), the need for self-esteem, the need for security and also the need for self-actualization (Budiharjo, 1984).

The interaction occurred in Rungkut Kidul, naturally, will be connected by the presence of the peri-urban area. The magnitude of inter-regional interaction will be known from the magnitude of the impact seen in the peri-urban areas, such as the development of settlements. The pattern of settlements formed in a peri-urban area also indicates which areas have a major influence on the peri-urban area. In the peri-urban area, there are three major horizontal spatial forces which can be categorized as follows; 1) Centrifugal Forces, the forces that cause the movement of the centrifugal or the movement of the population and the functions that come from the inside to the outside of an area; 2) The Centripetal Forces, which is the force that results in the movement of the population and / or functions that originate from the outside to the inside of the city; 3) Lateral Forces, is a force that results in lateral movements of the population and / or functions that take place within the same sub zone and has a distance to the main built land as well as to a relatively similar city center. The larger the city, the larger the sub-zone will be formed, so the variation of centripetal and centrifugal movements is also more and more so as with lateral movement. This is at the beginning of the description that many variations in centripetal, centrifugal and lateral movements have been determined by many of the few zonations that researchers made (Yunus, 2008).

Several examples related to the forces that encourage and attract population movements, there are 13 kinds of causes that can be stated that is 1) population density; 2) density of settlements; 3) air pollution; 4) water pollution; 5) social pollution; 6) crime rate; 7) the number of binding regulations; 8) traffic density; 9) traffic congestion frequency; 10) land; 11) land price; 12) air temperature; and 13) lack of secure privacy.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative research method with phenomenology approach, so the data collected in the form of words or pictures based on interviews, field notes, personal documents or other official documents. The phenomenological approach tries to explain or reveal the meaning of the concept or phenomenon of experience based on the consciousness that occurs in some individuals. This research is conducted in a natural situation, so there is no limit in interpreting or understanding the phenomena studied.

Phenomenological analysis has many points of view at a phenomenon. In this research the researcher uses social phenomenology analysis developed by Alfred Schutz, because the elements of knowledge contained in Alfred Schutz's phenomenology is the world of daily life, sociality and meaning. This is accord to the problem of research that will research in the field, where the phenomenon of adaptation of community behavior is closely related to the world of daily life. Phenomenology Alfred Schutz uses two phases in the formation of social action. The first action is oriented to the physical object so it has not become a social action (because motive). Because motive refers to the past world in other words a series of experiences in the past will be a motivation for its actions, the motive of cause after the action is oriented to people and get subjective meaning at that time formed social action (In order to motive). In order to motive refers to a state in the future where the actor wishes to achieve his actions through some of his actions. So in this study is expected to reveal the factors that affect the population to choose to live in the Village Rungkut Kidul.

Primary data sources used by researchers are local people, especially community leaders, and residents who have long lived in the Village Rungkut Kidul. Village leader or influential people as key informants. The secondary data source is in the form of data from related institutions, such as data on development of BAPPEKO, population density data from BPS, and archives on the history of Surabaya city development, especially in Rungkut Kidul area.

In qualitative research, sampling technique that is often used is purposive sampling, and snowball sampling. Purposive sampling is a technique of sampling the data source with certain considerations. This particular consideration, for example, is the person who is deemed to know best about what we expect, or maybe he is the master so that it will be easier for the researcher to explore the object or social situation under study. Snowball sampling is a technique of sampling the data source, which initially amounts to a little, long - long becomes big. This is done because of these little data sources have not been able to provide complete data, then needed to look for more other people who can be used as data sources.

Analysis on qualitative research is done when data collection takes place and after completion of data collection within a certain period. Activity in qualitative data analysis is done interactively and run continuously until completed, so the data is saturated. The analysis steps are: 1). Data Reduction, *inter alia* summarizes; chooses the main things; and focus on what matters. 2). Presentation Data, conducted in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts etc. By displaying the data, it will make it easier to understand what is happening, plan the next work based on what has been understood. 3). Conclusion Drawing / Verification, the initial conclusions are still temporary and will change if there is no strong evidence to support the next data collection stage (Sugiyono, 2013). But if the conclusions raised in the early stages,

supported by valid and consistent evidence when researchers return to the field to collect data, the conclusion put forward is a credible conclusion.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The development of slums is fundamentally influenced by local conditions. This is considering humans have a consideration in choosing a location for residence, either for shelter to protect themselves or personal purposes. The development of houses as a settlement as well as a place to live, also has another function that is as a place for the process of socialization where individuals are introduced to the values, tradition that prevail in the community, and where people meet their needs. This life necessities also match to an increasingly higher human civilization. It is not limited to the need to defend themselves but also increases the need for higher values such as the need to associate with other humans (the need for love), the need for self-esteem, the need for security and also the need for self-actualization (Budiharjo, 1984).

Efforts that have been made by the Surabaya City Government in handling slum settlements, among others, through the improvement of basic infrastructure facilities of settlements, such as, environmental roads, sanitation, environmental drainage and quality improvement of residential areas conducted in order to support the national program.

Increasing population numbers, are accompanied by increasing number of buildings or settlements, is influenced by several factors. In this research, the most dominant factors are family and friendship factor. In addition, the majority of migrant residents to Rungkut Kidul to find a job. The migrants believe that by migrating to areas near the city will change their luck.

a. Job factors

The high level of workforce needs in big cities like Surabaya, triggered a high attraction for migrants from other regions. In addition, the low income factor in the area of origin is also a factor encouraging the migration of the population to other areas. Including urban village of Rungkut Kidul which at that time included in suburb area in Surabaya city, with the status of land which can be said not clear yet, many immigrants who use settlement with arbitrary. Not only that, the work that requires to settle around the work site, also requires the individual to choose a residence in the vicinity. As it is felt by informants who work in Surabaya and are required to leave their hometown. While the cause of the slum area or the increasing number of slums in the city are economic factors such as poverty, economic crisis and disaster factors In general, the factors that make people migrate it is the desire to improve the fate and the economy (Rindarjono, 2010). The existence of better economic life expectancy in the destination area also interesting for someone in taking decision to migrate to a certain destination (Mantra, 2000).

b. Family relation

Success by someone who chooses to leave home can be a motivation for his brothers to do the same. This is what often happens in the Village Rungkut Kidul, which invites members of relatives to live in the city of Surabaya. But in general, the immigrants are still not equipped with a clear ability, some can only work odd jobs or work out what it is. The reasons for marriage that caused not to develop a personal career were included in the drivers of migration (Munir, 1989).

c. Friendship

Not much different from the familial relationship, the social status that can be obtained in the overseas area make a lot of residents who come from outside the region, to follow to do the same. In hopes of getting what friends get. The invitation of a friend who first succeeded to live in the city, made some citizens who choose to move from their place of origin, especially those living in areas that are mostly agricultural areas. The relationship of friendship is one of the attract factors of migration, because presence pull of people who are expected as a refuge (Munir, 1989).

d. Land prices are still affordable

Urban Village Rungkut Kidul which was formerly a suburb of Surabaya City, became one of the destination areas for migrants looking to work. With a small population and a lot of land that is not proprietary and not treat cause the price of land was quite cheap. That's the reason some informants to choose to live in the Village Rungkut Kidul.

e. Location of settlements close to the workplace

The Rungkut Kidul area located in the east of the SIER industrial area, makes the workers choose to live in the region. Based on interviews with residents who work as employees, initially they work and in the afternoon return to their respective areas outside the city of Surabaya. However, once they calculate the level of cost efficiency. Workers prefer to buy a piece of land located in Rungkut Kidul area.

Of the five factors, can be found a different conclusion with previous research. In this research, it is concluded that the factors causing the growth of slums in Rungkut Kidul Urban Village consists of five factors, namely economic factors, familial relations, friendship relations, cheap land prices and proximity to the location of work. While previous research (in Rindarjono, 2010) can be concluded the cause of slum development consists of three factors that include economic factors, geography, and psychology.

IV. CONCLUSION

There are several factors that influence the development of settlements in Village Rungkut Kidul, Surabaya, among others; 1). The occupational factors, the needs of workers in large urban areas cause the inhabitants of low-income villages and the lack of job skills to choose to move in the city. 2). Family relationships become one of the major attraction factors, because they can motivate great relatives to gain a better life by finding jobs and living in the city. 3). The relationship of friendship made some people who choose to move from their place of origin, it also happened to most people in Rungkut Kidul. 4). The price of land is affordable before 1980, because at that time the low number of settlements in Rungkut Kidul and there has been no expansion in the city of Surabaya which makes the price of land quite affordable. 5). The location is quite close to the industrial area SIER, making the attraction of residents to settle in the area of Rungkut kidul very high.

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