Urban Mobility

Textual and Spatial Urban Dynamics in Health, Culture, and Society

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Urban Mobility: Its Impacts on Socio-cultural and Health Issues

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Overcoming Problems of Urban Illegal Residences and Urban Illegal Businesses and Creating Efficient Residents in Surabaya

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The population of Surabaya has exceeded the ideal capacity of 2.1 million people or 75 people per hectare to 2.9 million people or 87 people per hectare in 2010. It is recorded that there are 30 people in a day come to Surabaya and it is difficult to hold it back. It is expected that their coming in majority is potentially not as effective residents. This research focuses on the problem of illegal residences and illegal businesses in Surabaya. The results of the survey are: (1) the knowledge of the urban societies in Surabaya about regulation, policy, and the overcoming program of illegal residences and illegal businesses are less because there is no socialization; (2) the attitude and appraise of the urban societies towards the overcoming therapy of illegal residences and illegal businesses are tending to negative because (i) it does not involve the urban societies, (ii) it does not belong to the urban societies, (iii) it does not beneficial to the urban societies, and (iv) it does not use persuasive approach. On the contrary, the sources (informants) such as neighbourhood officer, apparatus pillars resident, village chief, sub district head, and city officer appraise that the overcoming therapy of illegal residence and illegal businesses should be: (i) communicative, (ii) persuasive, and (iii) responsible. Both the urban societies and the sources appraise that the overcoming therapy are less economical and efficient because it is done sporadically and unconscious. Commonly, the urban societies want to stay in the city even though they are not succeeded yet in life. They want to be efficient residents that: (i) be faithful to the law, (ii) be faithful to pay tax, (iii) maximize the qualified financial and educational service, and (iv) strive by bringing the city forward to live in his/her profession although as a labour. The situation may have potency to decrease negative issues further in Surabaya in the future, despite the sustainable on-going urbanization.

Keywords: urbanization, urban illegal residences and illegal business, effectiveness residents

Introduction

Earth Summit Conference that held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 discussed about urban issues, such as: land use, social and educational prosperity, megacity, and management of city development. Related to those issues, Ramlan Surbakti (in Bagong Suyanto, 1995: 74) sees that human poverty is caused by economical resources which are not evenly distributed, mainly in outskirts of city. Meanwhile, the main problem of city is urbanization. Urban societies become the flyer away of the city which their presence is needed in high or maximum speed. The other way, their presence becomes the barrier of its city development that if the needs of the city contradicts their needs, evenless if the presence is very fast and not in order. The uncontrolled urbanization raises the rate of 'unemployed urban societies', 'homeless urban societies', and criminal blooming related to 'starving reason' as the permanent criminal worker. In fact, a latent criminal organization has developed rapidly which is difficult to be eliminated.

The urban societies who stay in small houses, which do not have enough social and health condition will have bad impact on health and education of their children. As a result, their children tend to imitate the styles and attitudes of town teenagers which are not permanently well because of the process of family disintegration in some big towns, and it
could trigger juvenile delinquency (Soekanto, 1990: 175-176). Dede Syarif (2010) even says that urbanization can remove a town. Urbanization happens because of two factors. First, force factors that come from economical and political problems. For example, Jakarta grows as a big and industrial town. Nevertheless, it is not accompanied by the development of its environment. As the consequences, the areas are neglected and less opportunities for being occupied. This situation urges the rural societies to migrate to the big cities, such as Jakarta and Bandung. Second, the pull factors. Part of the people who move from one town to another town caused by the attraction of its city, for example good weather, wonderful scenery, etc. We can see that many houses and villas built in Bogor owned by Jakarta people. Both two factors contribute the citizen movement from one region to another region. It also happens in Surabaya.

Surabaya as the capital city of East Java is located between 07°21 South latitude and 112°36 up to 112°54 East longitudes, with altitude approximately 2 meters above the sea and capacious area 355 km². The most rainfall occurs in December in 33 mm and in April in 31 mm. The two rivers that are passing this town is Canal Wonokromo as far as 9 km and Kali Surabaya as far as 6 km. In ideal, the number of population in Surabaya is 75 people per hectare. However, in fact, in 2010, the population reached 87 people per hectare. To be exact is around 2.9 million people with capacious area around 29,000 hectares. The population was over capacity since the ideal population in Surabaya is only 2.1 million people or excess population 800 thousand people. Surabaya has 31 Sub districts and Political Districts. There are 9 of 23 Sub districts as “the pocket of poor family”, which are: Semampir (10,878 people), Tambaksari (9,804 people), Sawahan (8,572 people), Simokerto (7,716 people), Wonokromo (6,588 people), Gubeng (5,301 people), Kenjeran (5,290 people), Bubutan (5,255 people), and Krembangan (5,301 people) (Java Pos, 1 September 2011: 26).

In these latest four years, Surabaya has experienced negative development of population density. It is even still in the highest level of urban problem since 8% of National money circulation occurs in East Java that apparently 6% circulates in Surabaya. There is a proverb in Indonesia saying “There is sugar, there is an ant” which means it will be natural if the urban societies vary in activity from legal to illegal. The city government gets difficulties to avoid the urban flow, which are 30 people of new comers in a day. In fact, the Region Regulation No. 5/2011 about the Implementation of Administration for Population in Surabaya still could not be implemented effectively. Thus, the urbanization problem will be examined accurately in this research, mainly illegal residences and illegal business in Surabaya.

Research Respondents

The respondents of this research are (i) illegal residents (new comers who stay in illegal places, such as: unoccupied field, public facility, rail side, riverside; (ii) illegal business (new comers who do trading illegally, such as: illegal merchant, illegal collector, beggar, scalper, hoodlums); and (iii) illegal places of merchant (new comers who have legal merchant, but do not have legal places, such as: sidewalk, main road, empty field, and public facility). In addition, there are also street vendors (PKL), a term for merchants who do trading on their stall. This term can also be interpreted from the meaning of five feet. Those are two feet of the merchant and three feet of their stall (commonly there are two wheels and one buffer). Street vendors (PKL) are used as a term for all the merchants on the road. It also called as “five leg vendors” since the Dutch colonization. The rules on that time was determined that every main road must provide a space for pedestrians as
wide as five feet or about 1.5 meters. Tens years later, after the Indonesia Independence Day, the space was used by the merchant for trading. Previously was named merchant of street veranda, then it was called as “five street vendors” or street vendors.

Respondents in this research are from: (i) Sub district Sawahan: five people as the inhabitants of ‘Kembang Kuning’ cemetery, two people as the beggars at the traffic light, and three people as the merchants on the main road; (ii) Sub district Semampir: five people living at the riverside, two people as the illegal merchants, and three people on the sidewalk (one person as a tire patcher and two spilled PKL of Ampel); (iii) Sub district Wonokromo: five people as the inhabitants of the railway, two hoodlums (one person as an illegal collector on his area, and one person as an illegal parking attendants), and three people in Pasar Jongkok Wonokromo (two people as the merchants of second-hand/stolen shoes and one person as the merchant of second-hand goods); (iv) Subdistrict Krembangan: five people as the inhabitants of unoccupied area (housing which is built over the river where there are Khuivert boxes made by provincial governments that are illegal or violate the provisions of the provincial government of East Java), two people as the scalpers and traffic attendant on U turn road, a person as Pedicab rider in main street, and two people as the owner of stalls in illegal place of trading. Moreover, the respondents are called ‘urban societies’.

Results and Discussion

The results of the analysis are: (1) knowledge, attitude, and respondent evaluation (the urban) about regulation, policy, program, and prevention therapy for illegal residence, illegal business, and also illegal place of trading; (2) evaluation of the urban societies about the synergy, accountability, and sustainability for prevention of illegal residence, illegal business, and illegal place of trading; and (3) perception and life expectancy to live in Surabaya and also concrete action being good citizen. It is found that those respondents are not well educated about regulation, policy, program, and prevention therapy for illegal residence, illegal business, and illegal place of trading, but it mostly occurred in illegal business, about 1.0. Meanwhile, the highest rank, 2.3, is reached by illegal place of trading, mainly about knowledge and experience of prevention therapy. It means that they often get the control when they become street vendors of illegal place of trading. There are different attitudes between illegal residence, illegal business, and also illegal place of trading toward regulation, policy, program, and prevention therapy related to their problems. The urban societies who have illegal place of trading do not agree to the regulation (1.0), then followed with those who have illegal business (1.2) and those who have illegal residence (1.6). Meanwhile, those who have of illegal place of trading (2.2) do agree to the government’s regulation (the shifting of duty from City Government to Neighbourhood Officer), then followed with those who have illegal residence (2.0) and those who have illegal business (1.0). On the other hand, the three type of those urban societies who are not satisfied toward the government’s programs are: those who have illegal businesses (1.0); and the other two ones (each about 2.0). Those urban societies who are not benefitted with prevention therapy are: those who have illegal residence (1.7), those who have illegal businesses (1.0), and those who have illegal place of trading (1.5).

The urban societies still memorize the phenomenon happened in March 2002 about eviction in Stren Kali Wonokromo since the water river which not too far from the settlement was not well maintained and even polluted. Meanwhile, the city government needs to save the water supply for consumption of Surabaya residences. The Committee of City Planner and Development of Surabaya stated that at that time the river of Jagir Wonokromo was very muddy, even polluted by leaky sea water. The eviction of 380 illegal
residences in the riverside of Jagir Wonokromo on 4 May 2009 has caused 425 families lost their houses and stalls. Jawa Pos, 1 September 2011, page 27 stated that all of illegal residences in the riverside of Surabaya must be demolished on 15 August 2011, and then the government would build ‘Spoil Bank’ (mud hoarder from river dredger) for the needs of Water Corporation. As a result, there are some interpretation about it between the urban and the informants. The urban societies consider prevention therapy as ‘demolition’ or compulsion control that inflicted a loss upon the entire component (1.5). On the contrary, the official informants considered that the prevention therapy had done, that the control functionary did their command responsibly. Meanwhile, the urban societies consider that the control functionary did their command uncontrollably by confiscating or destroying the urban societies’ properties. The urban societies consider that the prevention therapy (1.6) is not really good since the demolition is always conducted by Satpol PP of the city government, not by the Neighbourhood Officer whom they have known commonly. The monitoring and continuity are considered not really good (1.3) because after this control, there will be some new comers doing the same violation (the controlling schedule is uncertain and the interval time is often quite long).

Related to the expectation of Surabaya residents, almost all of them wish for good condition (4.0 and 3.0) when they come to the city. Unfortunately, they said that the condition they experienced is not as good as they expect (1.0). Thus, those urban residents who have an illegal place of trading will still stay in Surabaya (3.03). Commonly, they have planned well about their future in this city as legal urban residents who have legal trade (for both various and place of trade) (3.0). However, only have illegal urban business already managed well (3.0). The concept of an efficient citizen means that each citizen, both native and new comer, has high degree of benefit to city where they live in. Every city actually needs human resources as the bureaucrat, professional employee, and labour force who can not only develop social, politic, economic activities exactly, but also contribute the cumulative purpose vertically (downward to the villages and upward to the country) and horizontally (equal region).

Ideally, every city has people who are consciously willing to position (stratified and varied) with the maximum level of benefits. They (in all strata and variations) may economically have equal wealth, but each of them may stay in the ‘position of readiness/willingness’. It is generally because the higher a person’s economic level is, the more reluctant a person to perform kinds of low jobs. In consequence they are willing to obey laws about living and trading. They are able to occupy housing (boarding house or not) prepared by developers. They are also able to buy expensive things, but they become wiser because they are willing to pay taxes. They become active and progressive customers of financial institution. Their children can even study at competitive school or university. Thus, the urban flow stopped is not because of legal restrictions, but because there have been market-equilibrium force of the law of demand and supply. Consequently, there is a balance social, political, economic, vertically and horizontally. Related to the results of the research, it is known that all of the urban societies state their commitment as efficient residents of Surabaya with the following criteria: (i) consistent to occupy whatever the occupation (3.0) as long as it is rightful, legal, and useful for Surabaya even though their economic level is good; (ii) consistent to pay tax (3.0), exploit qualified financial and educational service, and also adhere to laws (not being illegal urban residence, illegal urban business, and illegal urban places of trading); (iii) and consistent to improve Surabaya.

The model of prevention therapy which has been applied involves the publication of regulations, policies, and programs related with the lack of synergy. The publication of those regulations was only conducted by the City Government, whereas in Sub district was
conducted by District of Village, Village, and Neighbourhood. Thus, prevention program cannot successfully be made. In the other hand, the vertical institution mostly related to Neighbourhood often faces problems which are not handled seriously and completely, as a results, this condition often makes some flexible policies, such as: (i) permitting street vendors to stay in their illegal places as long as they pay some money for safety and cleaness; (ii) cooperating with key person (a person who manages urban illegal residence and illegal business) to coordinate the urban societies as long as they keep local residences peaceful and pleasant. The accountability of prevention therapy, however, becomes confusing because the official government think that they have already done their duty. Meanwhile, the urban societies also think that they have already followed the instruction to leave the areas although this condition occurs only for a while since they think to come back again so that those areas will not be occupied by new comers. Unfortunately, the continuity of this control has not really succeeded yet. Finally, it may be concluded that the presence of urban in Surabaya still causes problems in creating efficiency of Surabaya's residents. The booming of next generation even can indicate what is concerned by Dede Syarif (2010) that the unstoppable urban flood causing the loss of Cahokia city in the 16th century will also occur in Surabaya.

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