

Conference Paper

Identification of the Marginalized Urban Communities Characteristics and Preferences

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Abstract

The marginalized urban community is a group of people who do not have access to the economic and formal infrastructure of the city. They are similar to the people who live in the slum and squatter areas. The inadequate financial capacity causes low affordability for housing. Additionally, the limited supply of land and uncertainty of housing regulation for the marginalized cause them to occupy public space. This study aimed to identify the characteristics, preferences, and behavior marginalized communities. The research was conducted in Bandung, in three locations: Cidurian riverbanks, Kiaracondong railway and the land owned by the state at Tamansari. The research method is a quantitative method to capture character and preference of the settlements. This paper explained the research result of the marginalized urban community which occupied the public space, namely the riverbank, railway, and another state-owned land. The research result shows: The characteristics of the marginalized urban communities settlement can be identified as (a) semi-permanent and permanent houses; (b) 1-2 story houses; (c) formed settlements along the river, railway, and alley. While the preferences for occupancy: (a) needed a simple dwelling on the narrow land; (b) could unite the private lives with their socio-economic activities; (c) Having a clear legal status; (d) The shape and quality of the building is not the primary constraint compared to the function; (e) Having a low price houses.

Keywords: marginalized urban community, slum area, riverbank area, railway area, state-owned land

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1. Introduction

Urban society is a mass that is driven by the desire to fulfill their needs to be better. In Indonesia, as is faced by other countries as well, urban society is the result of uncontrolled urbanization as a result of industrialization and commercialization in urban areas. The city is a strong magnet in attracting the masses. Masses in rural areas are victims who cannot escape the snare of offering a better life in the city. Some of the masses who "failed" in the city, like it or not, must be trapped in the marginal circle of urban society.

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Marginalization is a phenomenon of imbalance in obtaining opportunities, both in economic, social and educational aspects [1, 2]. Marginalization comes from various interrelated and complex factors. As a result of this marginalization, people become poor and have narrow views. These marginalized communities have limited opportunities due to lack of ability in several aspects.

Marginalization is always synonymous with poverty. Thus, the masses who are marginalized in urban areas are a burden for the city government. The level of poverty is always related to the failure of the government which is often only considered as the impact of the economic situation alone. Marginalized urban community is a group of people who do not have many accesses to the formal economy and infrastructure of the city. They are identical to the people who occupy the crowded slums and informal life that fill the city. Weak economic capacity leads to lower marginalized urban affordability to own land. On the other hand, the limited supply of urban land, also municipalities inability to provide affordable housing for this group, resulting in many state-owned lands converted into squatters. Recently, the problems concerning the use of land owned by the State never have a solution that would benefit both parties.

The high level of housing demand will not be a thorny issue comparable to city-provided housing supply. The housing demand is always higher than the city's ability to meet them. It is compounded by the limited availability of land and the low level of affordability of low-income groups, in urban areas. As a result, people who are not capable of buying/renting a house, looking for an easy solution to meet their need for housing, with the use of city spaces, that are considered unclaimed, as their residence. Then it created the slums in the city. City parks, riverbanks, and railway banks become an easy target as their preferred place to live.

This study aimed to identify the characteristic, preferences, and behavior of livable marginalized communities. By knowing the characteristics and preferences of houses for marginalized people, it can unravel the slums that occur and find solutions to providing decent housing for marginalized people. The research was conducted in the city that has high urbanization and migration, also have strong urban characteristics. For this reason, Bandung is used as the location of the research object. This part was to determine the location that represents the general characteristics of changing public space to housing areas. The results, obtained from three locations, were the Cibeunying Cidurian riverbanks, railway Kiaracandong area and open land owned by the State Tamansari.

2. Marginal Urban Communities and Slum Area

The marginalized parties are the main characteristics of marginalization. It involves three ranking individuals, groups or communities [3]. Those who are marginalized will experience marginalization rather than something aspects of life that can happen in either one or more marginalization, known as multiple marginalizations [4]. The marginalization faced by these marginalized people is interconnected. As an example, if someone has experienced marginalization of education is most likely they also face marginalization in work, marginalization of society and other marginalization.

This marginalization results in an emergence of pockets of slum housing in the city. Slum areas are where houses and settlement conditions in the region are deplorable. The existing houses and facilities and infrastructure are not in accordance with the applicable standards, both standard requirements, building density, requirements for healthy houses, the need for clean water facilities, sanitation and the requirements for completeness of road infrastructure, open space, and the integrity of other social facilities.

The characteristics of slums [5] are: (a) Public facilities that are lacking or inadequate; (b) Occupancy conditions of houses and settlements and the use of space-space reflect the inadequate or poor residents. (c) There is a high level of frequency and volume density in the use of spaces in slums so that it reflects the chaos of spatial planning and the economic powerlessness of its inhabitants. (d) Slums are a community unit that lives separately with clear cultural and social boundaries, which are realized as a single community, manifested as a group of houses or even a village, located on state property, and therefore can be classified as an illegal dwelling. (e) Slum dwellers are socially and economically not homogeneous, and their citizens have diverse livelihoods and levels of density, as well as their origins. In slum settlements, there are also known social layers based on their different economic abilities; (6) Most slum dwellers are those who work in the informal sector or have additional livelihoods in the informal sector.

Based on one of the characteristics above, it is stated that slums have the characteristics of "housing and residential conditions as well as the use of space reflecting poor or poor residents." The use of space for the houses is in a space that is not in accordance with its original function so that it turns into a residential function, as it appears in the border area for the needs of Green Open Space. Such conditions indicate that the residents who are less able to buy or rent houses in urban areas with high land/building prices. The settlement emerged with inadequate facilities and

infrastructure, poor housing conditions with high density and threatening the health conditions of residents.

The increasing number of slums area in the city is caused by the economic factor [6]. Economic factors or poverty encourage migrants to want a better life in cities. With limited knowledge, skills, and capital, as well as the existence of very tight competition among fellow migrants, the migrants can only live and build houses with very minimal conditions in the cities. On the other hand, a large number of newcomers resulted in the government being unable to provide adequate housing.

Another factor is a disaster that can also be one of the drivers of slum expansion. Natural disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides or disasters caused by war or tribal disputes also cause the number of slum houses to increase rapidly.

According to LPM ITB [7], four main factors causing the emergence/ spread of slums in the city of Bandung. First, limited community economic capacity. Low-income communities use the land for settlement activities and businesses that do not consider the legality of the land so that land use is irregular. The low quality of infrastructure further aggravated it due to the limited ability of the community — private and internal areas. Second, the poor natural and artificial drainage systems encourage the formation of slums which are exacerbated by relatively high waste disposal and the ability of the community to anticipate environmental problems. External activity factors, such as large industries that produce massive and under-managed wastes, exacerbate the physical burden of the environment. Third, Impact of external factors. Slum settlements arise as a result of population growth and activities that cannot be accommodated by existing resources. Fourth, Limited land resources. The slums are caused by limited land in providing settlements, especially on the banks of the river. This slum area limits the function of the river as part of the city drainage system.

From the different causes, there are different levels of slums. Indicators of slums of an area formulated by UN HABITAT (2003) are as follows:

3. Houses Preferences

There are 4 (four) kinds of dimensions that move in parallel with the mobility of the residence [9], namely: location, house, life cycle, and income dimensions. Location Dimensions refer to a particular location in a city that is considered the most suitable place to live in accordance with the conditions themselves. This self-condition is more

TABLE 1: Characteristics of Slum Area [8].

Characteristics	Indicators	Definitions
Access to water resources	Lack of drinking water supply	If less than 50% of households have adequate water supply. a. Relationships between homes b. Access to drinking water pipes c. Rainwater storage
Access to Sanitation	Lack of adequate sanitation	If less than 50% of households that have adequate sanitation: a. General sewer/sewer b. Septic tank c. MCK
Quality of houses structure	Location	The proportion of houses that are at or near dangerous locations, for example: in dangerous geological zones, around garbage piles, around polluted industries, around high-risk areas (very high voltage power lines, railroads, airports)
	Permanent structure of the house	Quality of construction (material for floor walls)
Density	The population exceed the land area	The proportion of houses that have a number of residents of 2 people / room or minimum standard size of floor / person (5m ² / person)
Land ownership right	Land and Building status	a. Land status. The proportion of houses that have official rights to land and houses b. The proportion of houses that have official rights to one of the land or houses

emphasized on income and life cycle so that the location in this context is closely related to the distance to the workplace.

Housing Dimensions, associated with aspirations for the type of housing. Turner [?] limits this aspect of the house to the "mastery" aspect, which is also always associated with income and the life cycle. Low-income people will choose to rent or contract instead of dreaming of owning a house because that ability is the most appropriate for their income level.

The Dimension of the Life Cycle discusses the stages of increasing independence in life, where one's income sustains all the necessities of life. In general, the further the life cycle stage, the higher the income, so that the relationship with the dimensions of the location and dimensions of housing becomes increasingly evident.

Income Dimension, emphasizing the discussion on the size of income obtained by time union, assuming that the longer you stay in the city, the more stable your work will be, the higher the revenue earned by a particular time.

Furthermore, there is a link between economic conditions and the priority level of housing needs for every human being. For low-income groups, there are three priority levels of housing needs, namely: the distance factor is a top priority, land and house status is the second priority, and Form factor and house quality is the third priority.

Determining the priority of home needs, low-income groups tend to put the highest priority on the location of houses that are close to places that can provide employment opportunities [10]. Without job opportunities that can sustain daily needs, it is difficult for them to be able to sustain their lives. The status of the house and land ownership occupies the second priority, while the form and quality of houses are the last priority. The most important thing for them is the availability of a house to take shelter and rest to maintain his life. Homes for low-income people are close to the workplace or in a place that has the opportunity to get a job, a minimum of work in the informal sector [11]. The physical quality of the house and the environment is not important as long as it can carry out life. Tenure rights, especially ownership rights on land and buildings, are not necessary. The important thing is not to be evicted, according to their way of thinking that the house is a facility.

4. The Characteristic of Marginalized Urban Settlements

The essential of living is live together, consist of several or a group of people who establish a community with their pattern and distinctive character. Human living culture started from the beginning of human civilization. Starting from living in caves and trees in the days of pre-history, to the modern civilization today, which houses not only as a shelter from the weather but also has a spacious function and significance both personally and socially.

Marginalized urban settlements often identified with the crowded settlements or slums were growing in urban areas without infrastructure planning and urban economic network formally. In its development, the area was hard to be touched by a formal development program, because it was an unorganized physical structure of the environment. Marginalized urban settlements were often referred to as the informal sector settlements, occupied by many people who do not have fixed income.

From the Figure 1, shows that the education level of case study resident is majority at high school level. But the number of people who have elementary and junior high school education level are also high. It means in the education level, people who live in the three location is still low education.

People who live in the three locations, in general work as a merchant and another job, who have monthly income under 1-2 million rupiahs per month. However, communities were still part of the city economic structure which equally enliven culture and urban economics. Limited land and high land price in urban areas causing most citizens could not afford to buy property for their occupancy. On the other hand, the weakness of the

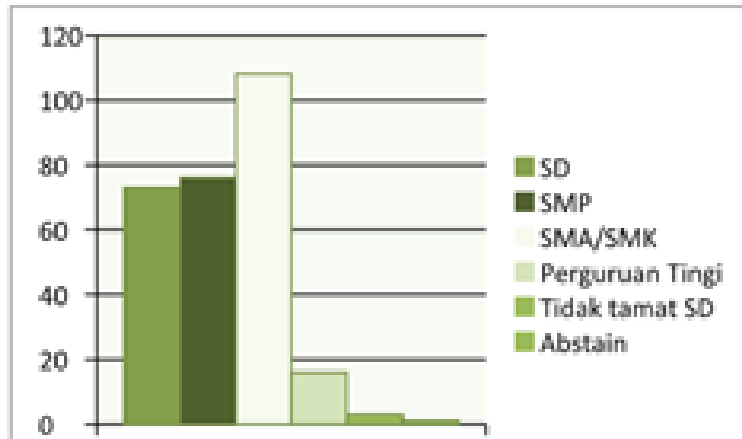


Figure 1: The education level of respondent.

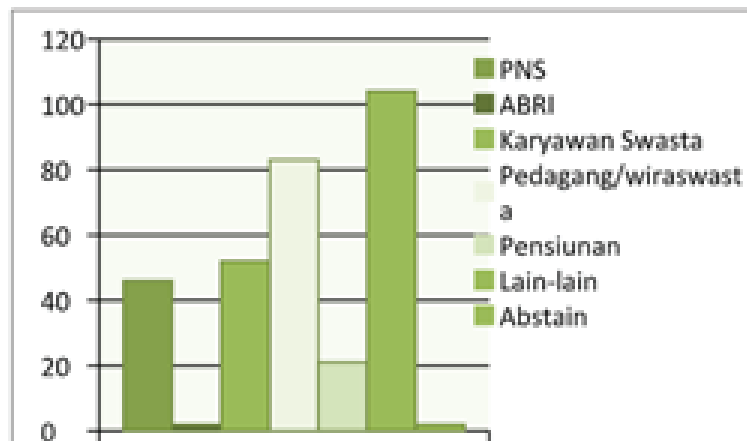


Figure 2: Type of Occupation.

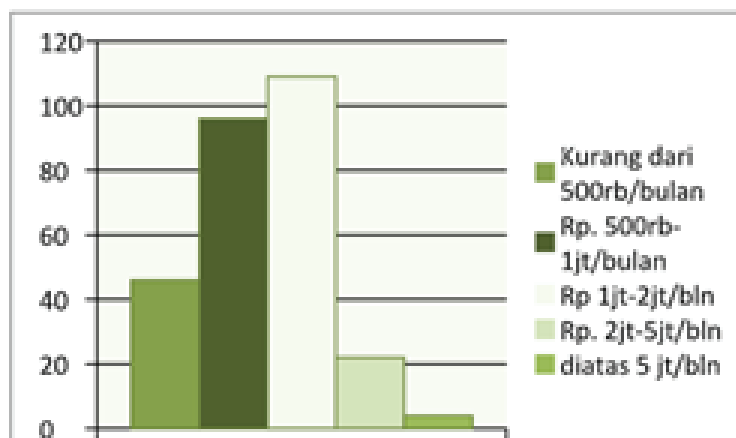


Figure 3: Monthly income.

government in implementing the land regulation and inability to care the land owned by the government as optimal use of public space, made a lot of lands left stranded without function. These conditions took place within the term, which led to the use of public land by illegally unavoidable.

4.1. Railway

The land along the river used to be an area that many marginalized built the settlements. Most of the rivers in big cities in Indonesia describe the face that is not "comfort" as open space. River demarcation line should be an area as a green lane or public space. A lot of them change into settlements.



Figure 4: Urban marginal settlement occupied the Cidurian's riverbank.

The characters formed on the settlements along the river were row houses followed the river channel. In the research location, residential buildings along the right and left of the river were semi-permanent houses facing the river. Many buildings built two floors, while because of limited land to meet the residential function, as well as riparian areas vulnerable to the threat of flood. The rest of the banks that serve as neighborhood streets also often intervened for personal activities and social activities among residents.

4.2. Railway bank

Physically, the building houses along the Kiaracandong railway line was a semi-permanent one-story house. The boundary between the rail and housing area marked with dikes in the northern part of the railway tracks and the walkway was half meter lower than the railway. While on the south side of the tracks, there was no clear physical boundary between the rail and the housing area. The distance between the railway tracks to the residence \pm 1-2.5 meters. The public walkway had an adequate condition, a width of between 1.5 meters to 3 meters, making space for walkway users.

Although the condition of the road was quite adequate, but not equipped with rainwater drains. So we can be sure when the rains come, the road becomes muddy, and there are puddles.



Figure 5: The Kiaracandong railway banks settlement.

4.3. State-owned land

AlphaGenerally, land owned by the state consists of a semi-permanent building. Physically, the building directly adjacent to the narrow alley and did not have a fence and yard. Limited land was also tricked the public by built a 2-story house.



Figure 6: Settlement in a land state, Tamansari Bandung.

With the height of buildings and coincide houses lead dark alley character. Another distinctive character is the high personal activity interventions in public spaces such as alleys and other unused space.

5. The Marginalized Urban Community's Preferences for Houses

Recently, the providing housing program for this community could not make differences for residential neighborhood improvements. Many construction flats or RSS program (Very Simple House) are not accessible to these communities, because of its location away from the center of the city's economy in which these communities earn a living every day. Factory workers or street vendors will choose to reside in areas close to where they work despite having lived to jostle or occupy land owned by the State.

On the other hand, programs that were oriented on physical development without considering the social and cultural situation of the target program will fail in its use. This is where the function of the architecture should be emphasized because architecture is mostly social issues and patches of any technical problems technologist. Architecture is made by architects to meet human needs such as maintaining the viability and life, develop a more meaningful life, and make life more comfortable with how to regulate, organize and manage the environment [6].

The existing conditions in marginalized urban settlements are still describing the same problem. The house was built improvised, unorganized environment, poor environmental sanitation, and personal functions and public intermingled in the public spaces are limited. However, marginalized urban communities have a high degree of adaptation to every form and structure of living space. They can "familiarize" themselves with all environmental conditions.

From the results of the survey identified the marginalized urban preference for their occupancy, among others.

5.1. Land, distance from workplace and legal status

Marginal urban communities used to live in a high-density environment. But, despite the limitations, they can adapt, and daily activities are uninterrupted. Therefore they need modest dwelling on the narrow land. The mentioned residential is not too different from their high-density living space. Where they live close to each other, have a social relationship, bound on the similarity requirement.

The distance of residence with their economic activities also becomes a top priority. Most communities in the three study sites were the street vendors, laborers and entrepreneurs to open small shops in their houses. So the houses they need are houses that could combine their private lives with their socio-economic activities.

Urban communities engaged in the informal sector as a pillar of the formal city also wanted the location of the residence that does not take away from their place of business. The high level of competition and struggle for space business in the economic centers such as markets, offices, colleges, and other community activity centers causes people to maintain their residence in crowded places and land that is not his property.

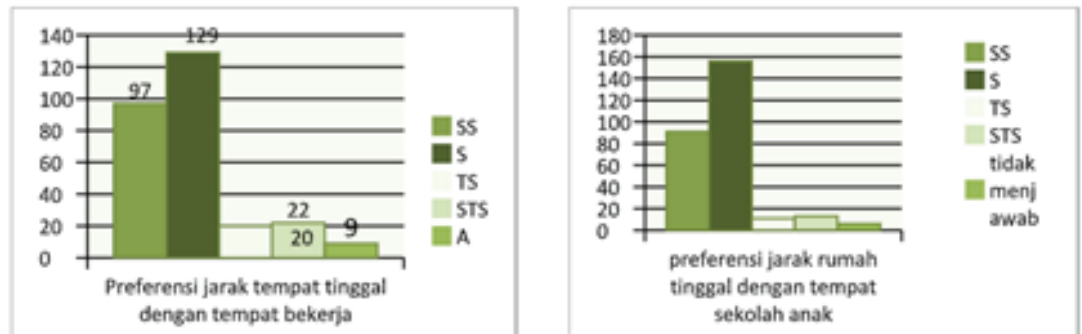


Figure 7: The preference of distance between house to the work place and school.

In general, respondents in the three areas of research wanted a place to stay that has easy accessibility to all areas of activity, and they also wanted their house had a clear legal status. People realized that the status of the land is unauthorized and unlawful. But there were other reasons why they occupied for decades. Besides, people considered that the land where they lived was neglected land, and some of them has been granted permission to stay.

5.2. Form, quality of building and environment

Building form, for most marginalized urban communities, was not a primary aspect of inhabit residence. Although in general, the urge to have a building shape satisfy aesthetic aspect was everyone’s expectations. However, due to limited resources, the building function was more important because it involved ease in supporting everyday activities.

The survey, conducted on three groups of society in the settlement area suggests that the shape of the building was not a problem, even some of the respondents felt they were quite enjoying the shape of the occupied building. Generally, residential buildings were built was low-quality materials.

People who occupied public land as seen in the image, the shape and the aesthetic was not the primary purpose, even leaving aside the general beauty-related order, the composition of the facade, compatibility with the environment and others. So they needed more on the use of every inch of space for their daily activities.



Figure 8: One of the marginalized urban communitie house in Cidurian River, Bandung.

Therefore was the issue of building materials quality and neighborhood quality. Although most people wanted to build houses with high building materials quality, the most important thing for them was how the building could stand and safely inhabited.



Figure 9: The building quality in Cidurian riverbank settlement.

The survey found the survival of the people in their neighborhoods was not only because of incompetence, but also a culture that had to be settled to their perceptions. Habits of treating the environment as a place to throw garbage and sewage from the bathroom directly into the river, using the narrow alleys to store household goods, drying

clothes, not in place become common. They are not bothered by the condition. The high-level density, the noise caused by the thin boundary between the privacy of the residents, it turns out for most of the urban marginal is not a distraction for them.

The construction of the physical environment as human living space, top-down patterns are applied so far have shown that urban planners, policymakers treat the city only a “physical phenomenon” rather than “cultural phenomenon.” Society as a user, actors in a place, is the most important dimension in the design process. The community is all cultural values, behavior patterns, symbols, and social life characteristic should be the basis in designing a neighborhood of the city.

5.3. Marginalized Urban communities’s house affordability

As stated in the previous section, the procurement of a house for community groups such as middle and lower flat or RSS could not be accessed by the target group. Higher selling prices are not comparable with the purchasing power of their majority, because they do not have a steady income. Nevertheless, the desire of owning a house is very high. From the survey, people expect to have a house at a low price through installments in accordance with their capabilities.

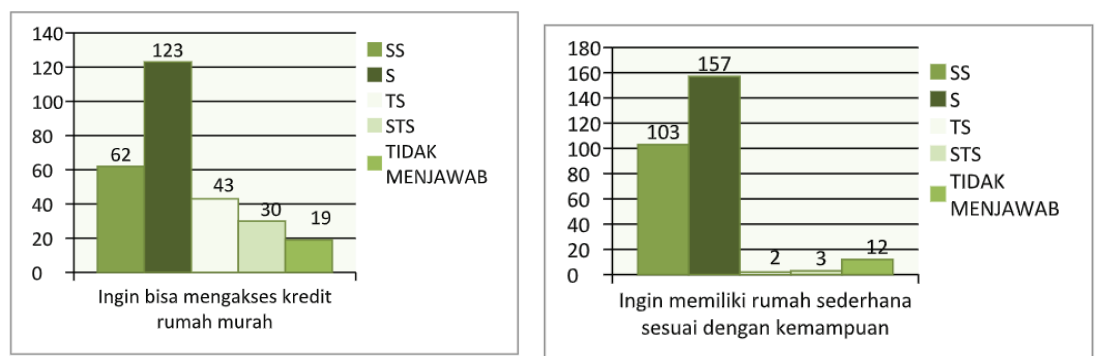


Figure 10: People preference of bank credit accesibility and house ownership.

During these home loan requires collateral from the consumers who will apply for credit. It is burdensome for the population who could not afford, most of them do not have any collateral to apply for the mortgage loans. So they want the program to provide a simple house without having to provide credit guarantees. They are able to either monthly or weekly installments in accordance with the income they get.

6. Conclusion

The characteristics of the marginalized urban communities settlement can be identified as 1. Settlement in an area along the river, the characters are formed settlements along the river are mostly 2-story building in a linear row following the river channel. Buildings facing directly into the river Cidurian by opening doors and windows as needed, without the barrier, so there is pooling of land use the remaining banks in front of the personal activities of each resident. 2. Settlement in a bank of the railway, physically, building houses along the railway line Kiaracandong is a semi-permanent one-story house, there is no clear physical boundary between the rail and the area environment. The distance between the railroad tracks to the residence \pm 1-2.5 meters. 3. Settlements in Tamansari Bandung: the general residential buildings on state land are semi-permanent. The building does not have a fence and yard and openings directly facing onto the gangway. Limitations also circumvented the land by building houses two floors. With the height of buildings and settlements lead character in the form of a dark alley by the alley that constitutes the border between the shaded roof meet.

The measurement of public preferences for occupancy: 1. Occupancy is needed as a simple dwelling on the narrow land 2. Distance housing could unite the private lives with their socio-economic activities 3. Having a clear legal status. 4. The shape and quality of the building is not the main constraint, but for them, the function of the building is more important because it is relatively eased in supporting daily activities, and can live safely; 5. Having a low price house without providing warranty for bank requirement in accordance with their capabilities.

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