

Conference Paper

Kampung' in Kahayan Urban Riverside Area, Palangka Raya City, Indonesia

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Abstract

The reality urban property in Indonesia is complex and varied and rarely fits the perceptions of outsiders. If we are to offer appropriate assistance to poor people struggling against the crisis, we must first build a good understanding of the lives of those we aim to assist. This study concerns with this issue and aims better understand how people respond when incomes decline, jobs are increasingly scarce, and spending on food and services increases. This study aims to give a complete picture of the situation in the field, particularly on the way in which the urban poor 'kampung' respond to city development. It presents various mechanisms and coping strategies developed by the poor situation. Research method used a combined method (mix-used method) based on field observation and questioner with 100 sample represented on Kampung Pahandut. This research consist of three stages of research: (i) preparation stage; (ii) the field observation stage; and (iii) post field observation stage. The analysis used lesson learn from people of Kampung Pahandut in economic aspects. This economic aspect of *kampung* can prove of integration between kampung to city to supported of sustainable kampung urban riverside area in the future.

Keywords: Analysis, Formal, Informal, Integration, *Kampung*, Palangka Raya, Settlement, Urban

1. Introduction

'Kampung' in Indonesia is a clear example of popular settlement, that has met the basic needs of millions of urban dwellers. The flexibility and the variety of housing arrangements within the *kampung* have enabled millions of the migrants to find the cheap accommodations either permanently or temporarily. In Indonesia, *kampung* has a long history usually located beside the riverside and nearby the main center of cities

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with good access to fresh water in the river and jobs in the urban areas. *Kampung* has a long history as informal settlements [1]. One important characteristic of *kampung* is not clear between formal and informal, such as physical, economic and social aspects. One important characteristic of *kampung* is not clear between formal and informal. These *kampungs* have different physical, social and economic aspect, that is called dynamics of *kampung*. The research limitation explored only formal and informal integration by physical aspect of *kampung* in urban riverside settlement.

There is two type of settlement model, first type, dualism or dichotomic settlement model. This model can be separated between formal and informal settlements based on the status of land ownership in Indonesia [1]. Dualism is protecting formal title to land occupied by colonial groups and informal land '*kampung*' is the responsibility of the indigenous groups [2, 3]. Model is shown by the dualism of government policy on housing delivery model, namely the model formal settlements and informal settlements models. The National Housing Project in 1974 devoted to the Civil Service as a "formal housing". The provision of formal housing until 2 000 only fulfilled 20 %, while 80 % are seeking to build their own homes is called 'self-help housing'.

The second type is integration settlement model. Integration is one alternative solution to solve settlement problem in Indonesia. Integration model refers to European Concept (1998) as one descriptive model to identify of formal and informal integration [1]. Model slum upgrading is a model of integration in the formal and informal settlements as a *kampung*. The term integration means integrating the whole of the various elements or certain elements units. Integration model as an alternative or one solution of dichotomic settlement models that separate settlement between formal and informal settlements. Integration model is a new theory, that is limited of researched by urban planners. Integration model is expected to be able to bridge the dualism of formal and informal settlements in Indonesia, in particular the integration of the settlement in urban riverside area.

Model integration formal and informal settlements are one of the alternative settlement policy improvements in Indonesia are mostly located on the urban riverside settlement in Indonesia. This research has been explored of *kampung* in urban riverside area. There is one *kampung* as a case study namely, Kampung Pahandut as an old *kampung*, apart of Pahandut District, Palangka Raya City, Central Kalimantan Province of Indonesia [4].

Kampung has some problems, that related to physical aspect for example limited infrastructure access, for road, electricity supply, water supply and garbage distribution [5]. *Kampung* offers appropriate assistance to poor people struggling against the crisis.

This study concerns with this issue and aims better understand how people respond when incomes decline, jobs are increasingly scarce, and spending on food and services increases. This study aims to give a complete picture of the situation in the field, particularly on the way in which the urban poor '*kampung*' respond to city development [5]. The objective of this research is to explore of formal and informal integration both physical and economic aspects on Kampung Pahandut as an urban riverside settlement. These one case studies present the dynamics of the development process of *kampung*. The local dynamics of each *kampung* had different results. Economic aspect analysis from field survey and in-depth interview with key person in two cases of *kampung*s. The result will show better understanding of the development process by formal and informal integration.

2. Method

The method used is the combined method (mix-used method) [6, 7]. Combined method which combines qualitative and quantitative methods. The combined method is based on primary data, interviews and questionnaires with secondary data from exploration theories and potential regional settlement bank of the river. The research location is Kampung Pahandut as an old *kampung* in District of Pahandut, the city of Palangka Raya, Central Kalimantan Province (Fig. 1).

The method used is the method combined with an exploration potential and resources [6, 7]. The research location is in the district of Kampung Pahandut as 'old *kampung*' located in the riverside of Kahayan River before growth into a "City of Palangka Raya". The collection of data in two ways, namely field observations carried through the exploration information is based on tacit knowledge (knowledge of regions and cities) and interviews on selected resource persons (community leaders and supporters of the policy).

Total area of Kampung Pahandut is 950 ha or 9.50 km². The total population is 40 435 Pahandut village, comprised of: male (20 825 souls) and women (19 610 souls). Number of families (KK) is as much as 11 290 households, spread over 26 Resident Association (*Rukun Warga/RW*) and 96 Neighbourhood Association (*Rukun Tetangga/RT*) [8]. Administrative boundaries Pahandut Urban Village, among others: (i) the north: Sub Pahandut Seberang; (ii) the east: Village of Tanjung Pinang; (iii) the South: Village Panarung; and (iv) the west: Village Langkai.

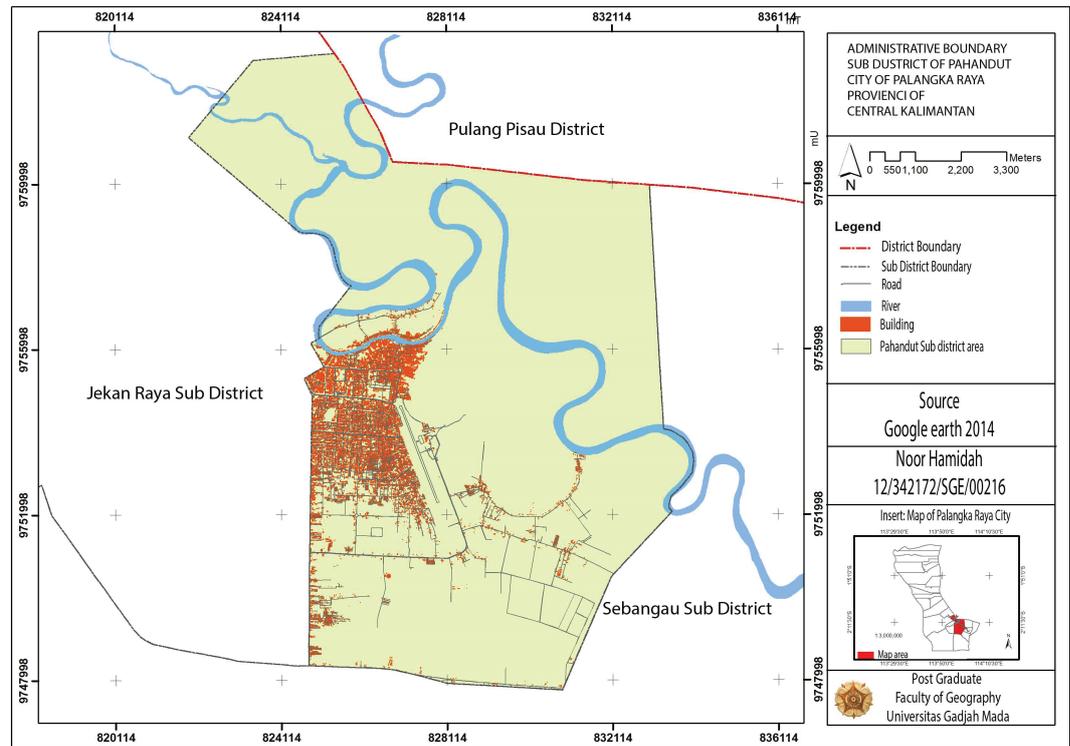


Figure 1: Map of location research Kampung Pahandut, District Pahandut, the City of Palangka Raya.

3. Result and Discussion

A discussion of the variables used in determining integration between formal and informal settlements as described in the literature review and previous studies as well as research methods. *Kampung* and city have integrated by two variables, physical and economic. The integration of formal and informal physically is an integration of a cooperation program between the community of Kampung Pahandut and the City Government of Palangka Raya implemented in an effort to improve physical for examples: house improvement, improvement of the network infrastructure such as roads, clean water, electricity and transportation networks, garbage distribution within neighborhoods. Physical aspect can be explored to find of integration formal and informal model, that is recommending for physical improvement program between *kampung* and City of Palangka Raya.

3.1. Physical analysis between Kampung and city

It is meaning that the city of Palangka Raya seems many cities in Indonesia, the beginnings of settlement were on the riverside. This initial settlement actually has

been there earlier before the city was formed. The initial *kampung* is named Kampung Pahandut. Thus, the waterfront settlement became the opening of the collective settlements and eventually evolved into the city. The choice of settlement location on riverside affected by human relationship with nature as a source of life. The river serves as a source of water, food, transportation, and livelihood. Natural conditions will directly affect human behavior and forms of house that is built on the site [8].

External physical activity demonstrated by the physical activity of Kampung Pahandut to Palangka Raya city is a program of cooperation between the people of Kampung Pahandut and the Municipal Government of Palangka Raya which is implemented into a physical improvement effort. For example: (i) Map identification of physical repair of road and bridge construction in Kampung Kecamatan Pahandut, (ii) physical repair of damaged wooden bridge road, (iii) The physical improvement of the village road from *jalan titian* into concrete cast road, (iv) Improvement of "*Kampung Sehat*" (green *Kampung*) environment such as environmental waste management, (v) Improvement of "*Kampung*" electricity network such as household electricity supply in each house at least 450 Watt per household (vi) Improvement of "*Kampung*" water supply network such as water supply in RW and river water purification system and construction of household sanitation network and (7) arrangement of green open space, and provision of river erosion resistant vegetation.

External physical activity such as public space is the evidence of Palangka Raya which reflects the highest integration indicator of kampungs and the city of Palangka Raya. The city government of Palangka Raya based on urban structure. The physical integration of *kampung* is initial Resident Association (*Rukun Warga/RW*) and Neighbourhood Association (*Rukun Tetangga/RT*) [9].

Physical integration show in Kampung Pahandut such as integration of road. Fig. 2 show combination of formal road have built by government as asphalt (Fig. 3a) and informal road have built by local people as wooden bridge (Fig. 3b). Physical integration of road has been linkage from wooden bridge to asphalt road. Road as formal integration have been strong relationship to support social activities in *kampung*. Integration of people efforts and government programs appear in the development and improvement of the physical condition of *kampung* [9]. The original wooden bridge built by local people (*gotong royong*) among community participation in Kahayan urban riverside area since 1947. The wooden bridge upgraded by government from wooden bridge to concrete road since 1990 (Fig. 3c). It shows that *kampung* recognizes by Palangka Raya government.



Figure 2: 2 Map of road in Kampung Pahandut: (i) asphalt road; (ii) concrete road; (iii) wooden bridge.



Figure 3: a Type of road in Kampung Pahandut consist of asphalt road, b concrete road, and c wooden bridge.

3.2. Economic analysis between Kampung and city of Palangka Raya

Kampung Pahandut, a squatter settlement located of Kahayan riverside area is a good example of how urban poor, under high economic and social pressures, are struggling to survive by developing an efficient informal-economic network [10]. This *kampung* is actually not special, it is just like another *kampung* in Palangka Raya City. It is occupied by 11 290 households, mostly work in informal sector activities.

Economic facility is the completeness of facilities and infrastructure in supporting the economy and services in Kampung Pahandut. Various economic facilities are located

in Kampung Pahandut, among others: (i) large market (1 piece); (ii) traditional markets (7 pieces); (iii) supermarket (2 pieces); (iv) *kiosk/stall* (1 251 pieces); (v) shops (951 pieces) [4]. Economic facilities provide business opportunities for residents of Kampung Pahandut. Economic facilities open access to the internal economy of the village and the external economy of the village.

Various economic facilities in Kampung Pahandut. Large market facilities in Kampung Pahandut as a place of sale and purchase transactions of basic necessities and clothing. Internal facilities in Kampung Pahandut include food stalls is called *warung koboi* (Fig. 5a), shops/*kiosks*, workshops, *keramba* is an activity that supports the economy of the village. The formal and informal economic description of Kampung Pahandut settlement supports the development of Palangkaraya City. Kampung Pahandut provides various economic activities of Palangka Raya City development. Economic facilities of Kampung Pahandut on the Kahayan Riverside area include traditional markets and food stalls (*blauran*) that supply the needs of the people of Kampung Pahandut and the people of Palangka Raya City.

The local community support of economic city by traditional trading. Kampung Pahandut has one big traditional market (Fig. 5b). What makes this *kampung* interesting, however, is the appearance of many carts between the houses; the carts or '*gerobag*' that most people in this *kampung* depend on. There are many types of carts, a special carts for selling noodle soup called *bakso*, carts for selling traditional drink called *ronde* (ginger drink), carts for selling fried noodle. Attractive carts for selling traditional food is called *warung koboi*. *Warung koboi* is a mobile restaurant by carts, selling cheap foods and drinks especially for urban poor. It is called 'cowboy restaurant' because it serves most 'cowboys' who work in 'urban desert' such as shopkeepers, becak drivers, ojek drivers, and other informal sectors workers.

It is quite difficult to explain the working of this business, particularly on how much money is circulated every night, where the money comes and goes. Interviews with several sellers, however, revealed that every night at least IDR 300 000 to IDR 700 000 can be earned from this business. This amount is, of course, considered very small for Pak Ahmad who used to work in food. It is however, the only alternative to survive, particularly since his savings are getting smaller.

4. Conclusions

Analysis of the integration of the village is a thorough analysis regarding the various dimensions of a rational analysis as balancing development between cities and



Figure 4: Economic integration between kampung and city of Palangka Raya.



Figure 5: a. Mobile restaurant (*warung kobo*) and b traditional market (*pasar Sejumpt*) in Kampung Pahandut.

villages. Integration model acknowledged is relatively new and is still at the level of discussion by city planners. The theme of this integration model until now is still causing a lot of debate and discussion among policymakers whether this model is classified as a model exploitation or empowerment.

Integration analysis approach formal and informal physically in the settlement bank of the river leads to the village of complexity in the development of a city with a diversity of people’s daily activities. In the *kampung* of overlap between social, economic

and spatial, which is part of the City. *Kampung* in this case is a village on the banks Kahayan Pahandut entered in the District of Pahandut integrated to the city of Palangka Raya. Formal and informal integration model in the physical exploration includes natural (nature), home (shell) and the network infrastructure (network). The integration of formal and informal settlements are physically in Kampung Pahandut can be described descriptively in the form of internal and external between the settlements of the city.

Model integration between villages and urban development is shown through internal and external activities of the public towards urban activities. This study also proved the existence of *Kampung* settlement has been accepted by the local government as an area of urban planning, and contributes significantly to economic activity and spatial City.

Integration found by physical development in Kampung Pahandut. The original wooden bridge built by local people (*gotong royong*) among community participation in Kahayan urban riverside area. The wooden bridge upgraded by government from wooden bridge to concrete road. It shows that *kampung* recognizes by Palangka Raya government.

Economic integration between *kampung* to city can be proved by economic internal *kampung*. *Kampung* people provides daily economic such as *warung kobo* can provide of city people. Traditional market in Kampung Pahandut can supply of daily need of city people.

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