
EXISTANCE OF SPATIAL SEGREGATION IN GUNUNG ANYAR JAYA UTARA HOUSING IN SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Spatial segregation can trigger the presence of social problems such as the marginalization of vulnerable economies, criminality, and the loss of social sensitivity. Spatial segregation is characterized by the formation of space barriers derived from the manifestation of the diversity of socio-economic conditions. This research is pure research with a qualitative approach which is done in GunungAnyar Jaya Utara housing in Surabaya based on a protest that is sent by society because of the limitation of space accessibility by the developer. This study also identified the formation of Neighborhood from the housing of GunungAnyar Jaya Utara. The result of the research shows that there is insulation that causes the movement of activity of the residents to be limited.

Keywords: *Spatial segregation, housing, neighborhood*

INTRODUCTION

Population growth in Indonesia has a logical consequence of the increasing need for living space. Fulfillment of urban space needs to live in expansion to the outskirts of the city (peri-urban). The development of this urban area can be through a formal process (planned) as well as non-formal process (organically/incrementally) influenced by social, culture, politics, technology and natural state (Setyohadi, 2007). Government as a spatial planning actor has the power to operate in the areas of planning, utilization, and supervision/control. The power of government is used to organize metropolitan cities as proposed by Castells (2000) in Aminah (2015) where urban development in the 21st century as a metropolitan area develops as a capital stream. The metropolitan area has characteristics, among others: 1) urban sprawl that destroys the historical boundaries of an expanding city encompassing the surrounding rural areas through a wave of sub-urbanization; 2) the spatial mobility of people and goods that become the bloodstream of economic production and social reproduction of the urban system; 3) cosmopolitan which is the primary reference framework for urban politics and culture, where global influence is considered essential to compete internationally but must be rooted in local culture to be socially

and politically acceptable and 4) the functional specialization of the space that causes the intensification of social segregation such as the simultaneous development of the homogeneity of luxury settlement areas, more pressing neighborhood life, the creation of zones for dwelling, etc. (Castells 2000 in Aminah, 2015).

Surabaya today continues to improve the quality of its city. There are many awards received by Surabaya both in the field of Environment to Technology. But in the area of city arrangement, Surabaya City Government referred to as a representation of the capitalist system that regulates and rationalizes the space for the production and reproduction of socio-economic space. The area that is controlled in Surabaya follows the flow of capital circuits seen from the capitalist class/investor or developer, both in the realm of production and direct consumption, the sphere of capital formation and consumption (Aminah, 2015). Space that is controlled by investors or developers in Surabaya marked with the name of the developer as a marker where the developer has taken advantage of, controlling, and mastering the space. The spatial segregation as proposed by Word (2004) in Diningrat (2016) can be shown in three forms, namely (1) spatial segregation between large-scale housing and the surrounding neighborhoods; (2) spatial segregation between clusters in massive house; and (3) spatial segregation by differences in the management of the housing system. This phenomenon can trigger the presence of social problems such as marginalization of vulnerable economies, criminality, and the loss of social sensitivity. So this study aims to find out the impact of spatial segregation with GunungAnyar Jaya Utara as a research area. Residents of GunungAnyar Jaya Utara reported the developers to Parliament Surabaya based on restrictions on the accessibility of space in their housing area.

THEORY / RESEARCH METHODS

1. Home as A Basic Human Need

In line with the development of the era, the house has different functions according to the needs and abilities of each. There are three main functions contained in a house as a place to live (Turner, 1972), among others:

1. House as a supporting family identity embodied in the quality of occupancy or protection provided a home. The need for shelter is intended to allow residents to choose shelter to protect their families from the local climate.
2. House as a place to support family opportunities to develop in socio-cultural and economic life or family development function. This function is realized in the location where the house was established. The need for access is translated into the fulfillment of social needs and ease into the workplace.
3. House as a supporter of the sense of security in the sense of ensuring the family situation in the future after getting home, protection of the housing environment occupied, and safety in the form of ownership of houses and land.

From the primary function of the house as a place to live, according to Silas (1985), a reasonable settlement and arranged will be created if it meets the ideal criteria for physical and nonphysical aspects. Physical aspects include geographical location, natural environment, and guidance; while non-physical elements include social, economic, cultural, and psychological (sense of security, pleasure, peace, and hope). This theory became one of the factor-makers, which influenced the concept of settlement development, from the physical and non-physical aspects. While based on the level of human need for occupancy by Maslow in Literature (2006), can be categorized as follows:

1. Survival needs

This level of basic needs is a necessity that must be met first. At this level, the dwelling is a means to support the safety of human life. The need to survive means that humans inhabit the building of houses to withstand and survive, protected from climate disturbances or other creatures.

2. Safety and security needs

The need for safety and security at the next level is related to the safety of accidents, the integrity of limbs and property rights. At this stage, the dwelling is a means of protection for the safety of arms and property rights.

3. Affiliation needs

At this level, the dwelling is a means to be recognized as a member of a particular group. This dwelling serves as a person's identity to be known in the community.

4. Esteem needs

The next need is related to the psychological aspect. Humans need to be respected and acknowledged in their existence. Related to this dwelling is a means to gain recognition of the identity of the community and the surrounding environment. At this level, the house is no longer a primary need but has increased in the higher demands that must be met once the basic needs are met. A luxurious home, beautiful, can give pride and satisfaction to the owner of the house.

5. Cognitive and aesthetic needs

The highest level of human needs is related to psychological aspects, as well as esteem need. It's just that at this level of occupancy is not only a means of increasing pride and identity but also to be enjoyed its beauty. At this stage, residential products are not just for use but can also impact enjoyment (e.g., visually appreciated) in the surrounding environment.

From Turner (1972), Silas (1985), and Maslow in Sastra (2006) stated that the house is a supporting tool to accommodate the core activities of human routine and as a protector. Houses as a measure of place for humans in getting a sense of security from disaster or social disturbance. So related to this research from the above, three theories concluded that the house is a place to protect and provide a sense of security.

2. Spatial Segregation

Segregation occurs because the lifestyle enclosure in residential complexes that seem exclusive compared to the surrounding area, characterized by high securities and completeness of facilities and infrastructure such as facilities that support the safety of residents in the form of gates and security posts, CCTV ultimately at risk of creating spatial insecurity socially and economically, both within the local community and in the neighborhood (Rakhmawati, 2016). Spatial segregation is essentially the formation of space divisions stemming from the manifestation of the diversity of the socio-economic conditions of the population today and the mechanisms that influence the change (Greenstein et al., 2010). The spatial segregation that occurs according to Leaf (1994) triggers the inter-inhabitant encroachment based on socio-economic conditions resulting in a gated community. It is also physically expressed through the statement as follows:

” Number of the new towns designed as exclusive residential areas surrounded by a wall, containing rows and clusters of houses along standardized automobile thoroughfares, resulting in a kind of 'gated communities' [...]" (Leaf, 1994).

Segregation is an idea of the separation of certain social groups within the space of society. Segregation can be defined as an action to separate or delete one item or group from another. In a sociological perspective, segregation is the absence of interaction between social groups, while in a geographical view, segregation is the unequal distribution of social groups in physical space. According to Bayer (2001) segregation is an expression of social inequalities in urban areas as indicated by the separation of communities in certain settlements due to policies, differences in socioeconomic, ethnic and racial conditions. Segregation always refers to social conditions mainly occurring in separate residential areas of subgroups within a broader population that can be attributed primarily to racial, ethnic, religious or income status groups. Segregation process can be divided into "accidentally" and "unintentionally" (Wulangsari, 2014).

The existence of disparity leads to spatial, social segregation. The emergence of new areas both in urban centers and suburbs replaces the previously occupied land of the poor turned into elite and luxurious. The above fact is characteristic of the fragmentation of the city. The three factors that contribute to fragmentation are (Thorns, 2011):

- The high diversity of values and customs among urban dwellers,
- Increased socio-economic disparities,
- Dynamic exclusion growth found on an ethnic, social, or cultural basis.

3. The Concept of Defensible Space in the Settlements

Home creates certain conditions in human life. The living is permanently living together. The living is a demeurer that primarily refers to the existence of tranquility (Budihardjo, 1992). In the process of life, consciously or unconsciously, humans use a particular form of the living concept. In selecting the idea of living, consideration

should be given to the idea of life that is appropriate and flexible, in line with the changes experienced by settlers. Such changes include the values, attitudes and behavioral patterns among them, which consequently also affect the formation of settlement patterns.

Defensible space is a model for a housing environment that can prevent crime by creating a physical expression of a social component that can sustain and defend itself (Newman, 1972). A potential crime that feels in a space controlled by its inhabitants will be lost because such controls make the criminals easily recognizable and overcome. Defensible space can be applied to human habitats that live in groups. An essential principle of defensible space is that the division is done to guide residents to distinguish their neighbors from strangers. 4 of these according to Newman (1972), among others:

- a. Territoriality. The integrity of a family unit and territory of a family unit always has an architectural expression. The expression of territorial feeling is strongly correlated with a consideration that enables the inhabitants to maintain law and trust and control.
- b. Natural Surveillance. Ability to observe the public space of one of the houses and make people always feel watched by other residents when there is outside the building or inside the building resulting environment security.
- c. Image and Millieu. Buildings with distinctive shapes are of interest. The strange picture of housing directly related to the design of the house and the social characteristics of its inhabitants can make the house easy to become the target of crime.
- d. Geographic Juxtaposition. The reason for calling a safe area is because of the large number of people involved in the activity, so there is an opportunity to monitor each other and be a witness when there is a crime victim. The Defensible space mechanism applied here is the design of the housing environment and its proximity to the location where other activities take place.

Further explained about the territory is the development of regions that cause differences, separation, and grouping of spaces, bringing widespread impact on the settlements and regulation of urban areas, thus making a difference in the spaces in the settlements. The territory then referred to as a neighborhood which is the translation of personal space on a broader scale (Newmark& Thompson, 1977). The community is complemented by neighborliness that can be defined as a characteristic of the frequent social interactions carried out by individuals who live close to each other but have no familial relationship. Neighborliness keeps a balance and mutual respect between one's desires and the personal desires of others (Newmark& Thompson, 1977). The size of the neighborhood can be determined by:

- a. Natural barriers. In the form of rivers, mountains, valleys, which separates people and communities one and the other.
- b. Human-made barriers. They include highways, highways, canals, bridges, tunnels, railroads and airports. Sometimes this separation reflects the socio-economic differences between the whole neighborhoods, and also creates psychological separators.

- c. Expansion patterns. The transportation system ensures the growth of a new neighborhood. If there is cheap land developed, it will attract migrants from the old community to move. Developers also contribute to building a new neighborhood for the addition/procurement of housing, markets, shops, factory land, schools, hospitals and recreation areas by city development plans.
- d. Institutional factor. A neighborhood can be limited by an institution, such as a church building, or a playground.
- e. Structural factor. The entrance to the building and the windows, the location of the crossing or the fence encourages people to move as they pass. Large buildings can separate a neighborhood from the surrounding environment.

Research Methods

This paper is the result of a simple study of spatial segregation carried out in the housing of GunungAnyar Jaya Utara, located between Wiguna housing and kampungGunungAnyarSawah. This research using a deductive approach with variables are Spatial Segregation and Defensible Spaces. Defensible Spaces are used to identify the impact of spatial segregation. The segregation form is as follows:

Table 1. Determination of observation variable

No	Variable	Indicators
1	Spatial Segregation - Space Approach	Large wall separator Access is restricted through fences and security posts
2	Defensible spaces – Territory – Neighbourhood	Natural barrier Human-made barriers Expansion patterns Institutional factor Structural factor

This variable is further confirmed by field phenomena and analysed using qualitative methods. The analysis process uses two types of data support, PRIMARY DATA, AND SECONDARY DATA. PRIMARY DATA are collected in the form of records of observation and documentation results, while secondary data in the form of other research results that related with the topic of this paper.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Spatial Segregation

Based on the results of interviews with the head of neighborhood, GunungAnyar Jaya Utara housing had been established since approximately in 2000. From the

observation, the main concern is the separation wall between Wigunaroad with GunungAnyar Jaya Utara housing.



Figure 1. Separation wall on the housing of GunungAnyar Jaya Utara

According to the head of neighborhood, the dividing wall became the object of protesting to the housing developers. Walls deliberately created by housing developers due to the desire to own land that is now occupied by residents of GunungAnyar Jaya Utara housing but is constrained by land acquisition by local residents where the price offered by housing developers does not match the request. Indeed, the dividing wall existed before GunungAnyar Jaya Utara housing was built. But now with the increasing number of new homes and the need for increased land use, local residents protest against the dividing wall to be demolished so that the local that can use the space used as the wall to other function.

From the results of interviews, the wall is considered problematic because there are some harm cases happened, for instance, when local residents have to RUSHED TO THE HOSPITAL, BUT by the time kampungGunungAnyarSawah is holding events so that the access can not be passed. While on the other side, the wall is CLOSES, SO IT BECOMES A BLIND ALLEY. BUT NOW THE WALL ON THE SOUTH SIDE HAS BEEN PARTIALLY DEMOLISHED BY RESIDENTS SO THAT RESIDENTS HAVE TWO ENTRANCES.

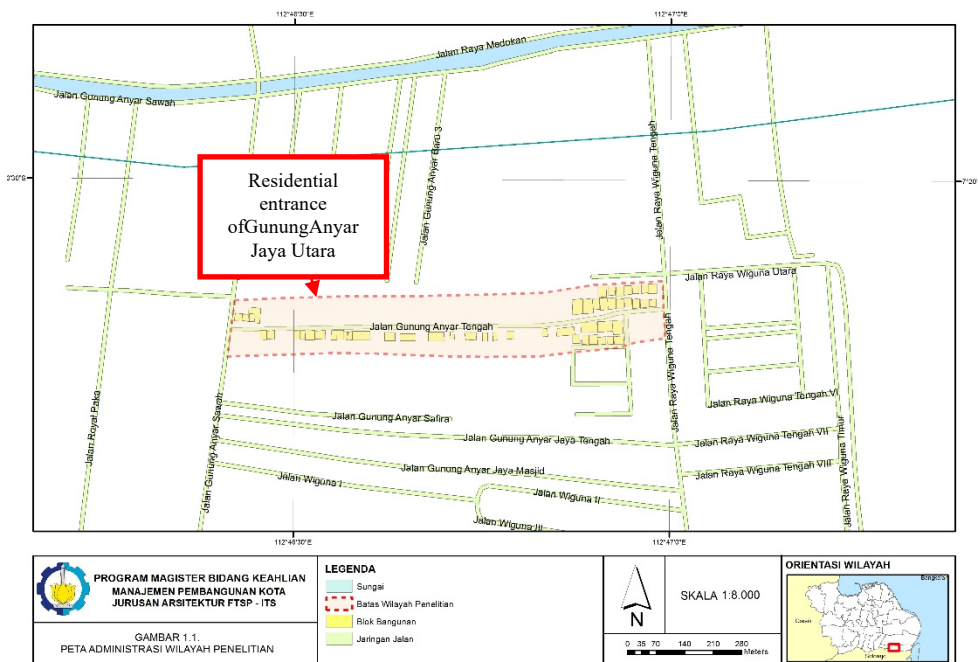


Figure 2. A Map of the orientation of the residential area of GunungAnyar Jaya Utara

Based on the discussion in the Council between residents of GunungAnyar Jaya Utara with housing developers, the developer insisted not to dismantle the wall of separation with the proprietary proposition. Hearing this, the residents then speculated that housing developers still wants the land on the other side of GunungAnyar Jaya Utara housing which is a land of government assets on the grounds of housing developers has built road access (Wiguna road) on the ground. On the other hand, local residents of kampungGunungAnyarSawah also want the land to be used as a flats which they can rent because there are still many people in the area who do not have a house even on the land of assets already standing illegal buildings. Residents through the head of neighborhood have submitted proposals and data of residents who do not have a house to the Mayor of Surabaya when visiting GunungAnyarSawah including complaining of separation wall by housing developers.

Resentment is also associated with garbage disposal that is placed on the outer wall. The residents of GunungAnyar JAYA UTARA WHO FELT THEY DID NOT TAKE PART IN THE GARBAGE DISPOSAL AT THE PLACE FELT DISADVANTAGED BY THE SHABBY IMAGE THAT HAD ARISEN TO THEIR HOUSING DUE TO THE PILES OF GARBAGE ON THE WALL. ALSO, the residents also feel harmed due to the smell generated.



Figure 3. Warning not to throw garbage on walls area of GunungAnyar Jaya Utara

4.2 Dualism of the Desire of GunungAnyar Jaya Utara

In-depth interviews were also conducted to the heads of neighborhood; IT WAS FOUND THAT NOT ALL locals wanted the wall to be demolished for security reasons. The motorcycle theft incident several TIMES WHEN IT IS LIMITED BY THE WALL. DURING THIS TIME THE THIEF ALLEGEDLY JUMPED FROM BEHIND THE WALL IN AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE. BESIDES, THE WALLS make SOME RESIDENTS FEEL ABLE TO SUPERVISE THEIR CHILDREN IN PLAY EASILY BECAUSE THE CUSTODY HAS A CLEAR LIMIT, NOT TO PLAY UPON THE OUTER WALL. BUT the desire not to dismantle the wall is still inferior to the wishes of local residents who have interests for the accessibility/park of the car. During this time, people who have a car can not easily pass because there is a small 'congestion' in the housing. So through the joint consultation between residents of GunungAnyar JAYA UTARA DETERMINED THAT THE WALL IS BETTER DISMANTLED BECAUSE IF THE WALL IS DEMOLISHED, IT WILL BE AVAILABLE SPACE OF APPROXIMATELY 2 METERS THAT CAN BE USED ANYTHING RELATED TO THE OPEN SPACE.



Figure 4. Wall separator as the limit of children's playground

In addition, the local people of Gunung Anyar Utara have felt comfortable living in their neighborhood. The location of the house adjacent to the workplace, the implementation of trees and the plants, locations that are not dense and not noisy are the reasons for their comfort in living in the environment. It signifies a strong 'Home' element to their environment. The existence of a separated wall is not a big problem because it can still be discussed to get the solution.

4.3 Defensible Spaces for Security

From the theory by Newman (1972) identification of Defensible Spaces in the housing of GunungAnyar Jaya Utara, among others:

- a. Territory, it is clear that the housing territory of GunungAnyar JAYA UTARA IS MEASURED FROM THE HOUSING ENTRANCE WITH A WALL THAT IS ABOUT 200 METERS LONG TO FORM A CORRIDOR. BEHIND THE HOUSES OF GunungAnyar JAYA, THERE IS STILL NO LAND, AND IT IS STILL A SWAMP. So it is concluded that the housing territory of GunungAnyar Jaya is Man-made barriers.
- b. Natural Surveillance is the ability to observe the common space of one of the houses, with the corridor form of the house like that residents of GunungAnyar Jaya Utarahousingcan not easily monitor the houses on the right side of the left so that several times theft occurred. Some of THE LOCAL RESIDENTS Are immigrants who are always in the house, especially for mothers. If the wall is dismantled, the monitoring will be easier by the local residents of kampung GunungAnyarSawah on the left and the residents of Wiguna housing on the right side of the housing and illegal stalls in front of the housing of GunungAnyar Jaya Utara occupy the land of Surabaya city government assets.
- c. Image and Millieu. There are no typical buildings in the housing of GunungAnyar JAYA UTARA AS MOST OF THE IMMIGRANT HOUSES ARE BUILT WITH MODERN VERTICAL CONCEPT. BUT THAT CAN ATTRACT ATTENTION PRECISELY THE WALL OF SEPARATION IN FRONT OF THE HOUSES. THE SEPARATING WALL CREATES A NARROW IMPRESSION, AND NOBODY KNOWS, SO IT TRIGGERS A CRIME IN THE HOUSING CORRIDOR OF GunungAnyar Jaya Utara.
- d. Geographic Juxtaposition. The location of GunungAnyar JAYA UTARA HOUSING IS VERY CLOSE TO THE ACTIVITIES OF RESIDENTS IN THE VILLAGE, VISIBLE FROM BEFORE ENTERING THE GATE THERE IS SOME INFORMAL STALLS AND SCHOOLS KINDERGARTEN.

4.4 Developer Externalities

Within the city sphere, commercial functioning can have an impact on non-transactors who are often called externalities. Types of externalities include positive

externalities and negative externalities. Positive Externality that stimulates the growth of various other commercial functions, potentially improving the quality of building design and the surrounding environment and lifting the economic value of residential land values (residential land values). Negative externality is to increase competition among commercial / commercial business actors in the region, pollution potential (air, sound, and odor) arising from its activities and crowds, parking problems and matters related to vehicle traffic disruption and problems of circulatory disturbance (Ken Jones and Simmons in Goddess, 2015).

From the above understanding is clear that the dividing wall makes the externalities of housing Gunung Anyar Jaya Utara. If viewed from the history of the wall was deliberately created developers who can not get the land, to fence the housing land of GunungAnyar JAYA UTARA WHICH AT THAT TIME HAS NOT BEEN BUILT TO BE COVERED, it does not sell. Here clearly there is business competition with the land as its object. But with the need for increased homes, although the walls are walled like that the plots are still sold privately.

CONCLUSION

Protests related to space restrictions by developers in the housing of Gunung Anyar Jaya Utara caused by the separation wall. This dividing wall signifies the spatial segregation of the house with the developer who deliberately builds sit. This dividing wall affects the pattern of housing that forms some corridor; there is no other housing behind and in front of it so that it impacts the security in the house of Gunung Anyar Jaya Utara which often experience theft.

Based on the concept of defensible spaces, it is known that Neighborhood in the housing of Gunung Anyar Jaya Utara cannot run well so that residents can not participate in maintaining security in the housing environment through the supervision (natural surveillance). The level of human need for occupancy according to Maslow in terms of Safety and Security Needs also cannot be fulfilled due to spatial segregation in the region that is marked by the wall separator.

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