



CITIES 2015 International Conference, Intelligent Planning Towards Smart Cities, CITIES 2015,  
3-4 November 2015, Surabaya, Indonesia

## The processes analysis of urbanization, spatial articulation, social change and social capital difference in the dynamics of new town development in the fringe area of Makassar City (case study: In Metro Tanjung Bunga Area, Makassar City)

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### Abstract

The study aims at analyzing process of urbanization and spatial articulation as the determinant of social change, and finding out social capital differences between migrant and local community in the dynamics of new city development in Metro Tanjung Bunga area. The findings show that spatial articulation in Metro Tanjung Bunga area was initiated by the development of new functions as a stimulating factor of urbanization and infiltrative and expansive migration to Metro Tanjung Bunga area. Spatial articulation causes coexistence of two kinds of mode of production in mastery of reproduction of space which is dominated by capitalist mode of production. It also has an effect of social change and social capital difference between migrant and local community. Occupational differentiation drives process of social interaction between local community and migrant in purpose to establish social relationship and social relations. Economically, the establishment is integrative for basic needs compliance and in effort to maintain existence of local community. Social change portrays differences of social capital, social order and life style between expansive migrant, infiltrative migrant and local community.

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Peer-review under responsibility of the organizing committee of CITIES 2015

*Keywords:* urbanization; spatial articulation; social dynamics; social capital; new town and fringe area.

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## 1. Introduction

The dynamics of urban area concerns the presence of residential area in an unified urban residential area. Development of urban residential area and heterogeneous, modern, complex and multicultural society as well populous and dirty residential area are running two abreast. This phenomenon is so different from rural residential area. Socio-cultural life in society within one unified urban residential area is assessed based on social differentiation, social relationship pattern, social relation, social structure, social system that color a quality of the city (Ibrahim, 2005).

The development of city and urban area, especially major cities in Indonesia, is an inseparable effect of globalization and modernization which the two causal factor also results in urbanization, in addition to transportation and technological advance factors. Macro and micro social changes will contribute positively changes in society at macro level in urban area, especially in the dynamics of new town development taking place in the urban fringe area. Globalization and modernization occurred in the fringe area indicate that social change at micro level will contribute positively in the dynamics of society. This process is observable in the process of new town development along with its significant effect on social capital difference emerged in community level. Social capital as reference of social life basically is assessed based on social solidarity and social relationship.

Some spatial sociology studies conducted in the urban fringe area of Makassar City found that phenomenon of social segregation was initiated by the time when coexistence of capitalist mode of production and pre-capitalist mode of production ran simultaneously in mastery of reproduction of space dominated by capitalist mode of production. Eventually, social change occurs, and it is designated by social stratum sharpening economically in local community and it associates positively to social capital difference in the dynamics of social life in the fringe area of Makassar City.

Local cultural system study with new configuration in some aspects of urban social life in the fringe area of Makassar City concerns lifestyle of urban sub-culture, social disorganization, and anomie. The reality is relevant with theoretical conceptualization of Ibrahim (2005) that urbanization and technological advance has an effect on socio-cultural life, specifically for interindividual interaction that changes social relationship pattern (Borja Jordi & Castells Manuel, 1977). The dynamic of development in Makassar City makes middle to low stratum group live in fringe area. Concurrently, this area also faces modernization in the name of new town development. This condition affects social dynamic of local community directly and indirectly.

Metro Tanjung Bunga area is determined as object of the study. It is administratively in Tanjung Merdeka Sub-district, Tamalate District, Makassar City. Metro Tanjung Bunga area is inhabited by local community who takes natural resources as their source of life. Generally, local community's orientation to activity from year period of 1970s to the end of 1995 is farmer, fisherman and aquaculturist in a homogeneous and rural agrarian society. Administratively, the area is in the fringe area of Makassar City. Long ago, Makassar City was only accessible by fisherman's boat. Landline access was commenced since 2003 and it is marked by the presence of Metro Tanjung Bunga road. Consequently, transportation mobility increases. Distance from the midtown of Makassar to Metro Tanjung Bunga area is around 5 Km. It is accessible by public transportation or private vehicle at traveled distance of about 15–20 minutes. There are many choices of mode of transportation to access Metro Tanjung Bunga area.

Based on the registrar book, population density in 2000 was 1,226 people/km<sup>2</sup> and 28,902 people/km<sup>2</sup> in 2014 (Central Bureau of Statistics of Makassar, 2012). Therefore, recent population density in Metro Tanjung Bunga area is increasing at population growth of 2,403 people/km<sup>2</sup>. Fairly high population growth in Metro Tanjung Bunga area indicates that spatial physical change has significantly happened. It is portrayed by the existing of new functions like large scale residential area, office complex, shopping center (mall), shopping complex, health and education facilities to support main function of the area as the center of business/commercial, recreation, office and services activities.

## 2. Research Method

This belongs to qualitative study. Qualitative study was introduced by John W. Creswell (1997) consisting of tradition of biography, phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography, and case study. The study focuses mainly on the process of urbanization and spatial articulation which both are determined as determinant of social change and social capital difference in the development of Metro Tanjung Bunga area. Accordingly, applied research approach is case study.

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