

# Embracing Transient Migrant toward Smart Living at Kampung in Surabaya

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Abstract: With the need for space, particularly for commercial activities and services in line with the cities' economic growth, the existence of *kampung* (informal housing) is in risk. Social and economic problems may occur between *kampung* inhabitants, and the users of commercial areas around the *kampung*, the quality of the settlement environment may deteriorate because of rapid development, the cultural gap may arise between the local-traditional inhabitants and more-'modernised' group of people of the city. Kampung Kalasin is one of the oldest *kampungs* in Surabaya, located in the Central Business District area of Tunjungan. As the policy of the city government of Surabaya is to protect the old *kampung* as the city heritage, this *kampung* has been receiving various development programs, for example, *kampung* improvement program in 1978 which emphasized on the improvement of i) the settlement environment, for example by building parks/green open spaces ii) energy saving and iii) community-based health awareness. This study uses qualitative descriptive method aimed to uncover urban *kampung* contribution on Surabaya development toward the smart city, referring to Smart City criteria by the European Technology Platform in 2011. The research shows that *kampung* and its inhabitants together with the workers of the CBD living in the *kampung* contribute to creating a smart living.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The transformation carried out by *kampung*(s) in the city of Surabaya is a long, dynamic process in line with the development of the city. The old *kampung*(s) were originally located on the outskirts of the *keraton* area and tended to group based on work. The increase of populations increased the need for new land to build settlements so that new *kampung*(s) were formed and the phenomenon of urban expansion had changed settlements in the suburbs into *kampung*(s) in the inner city (urban *kampung*). The *kampung* as a marginal area grows organically because it is rarely touched by urban development. Until now the City of Surabaya can still maintain the existence of this urban *kampung*. These *kampung*(s) are the reflection of the image that is typical for the city of Surabaya. Many residents who grow and develop in the city become an important part in determining the direction of the development of the city.

However, the rapid development of the city of Surabaya resulted in the existence of *kampung*(s) in Surabaya increasingly being pressured by the need for land for activities that are relatively more profitable economically and the possibility of gentrification. The location of settlements in the city center is trapped in high-rise buildings and modern urban activities. *Kampung*(s) that had been settled for a long time were being pushed down by the development of the city and socio-economic mobility so that the *kampung* gradually deteriorated. The urban *kampung* area in Surabaya is generally located at the point of old settlements which are currently being pushed down by the development of trade, industry, apartments, and shopping centers. One example of an urban *kampung* in Surabaya that is located in the area of modern urban development is Kampung Kaliasin. This dense *kampung* is located behind the shopping center Tunjungan Plaza Surabaya, which is a central area of trade and services. Because its location is in

the center of Surabaya and surrounded by various sectors of the economy and trade that are growing very rapidly, the pressure from the surrounding environment is so great. It does cause not only social and economic problems, but also environmental problems (climate, sanitation, greeneries, etc.).

As technology and development advance, Surabaya develops into a smart city. The concept of a smart city helps the community/citizens to manage existing resources efficiently and provide appropriate information to the community/institution in carrying out activities and anticipating unexpected events. Smart cities are also defined as cities that can use HR, social capital, and modern telecommunications infrastructure to realize sustainable economic growth and high quality of life, with wise resource management through community participation-based governance (Caragliu, A. et al. in Schaffers, 2010). Research by Kourtit & Nijkamp (2012) has revealed that smart cities have become imperative in urban planning, especially in developed countries, as a result of the development of intensive knowledge and creative strategies in improving the quality of the socio-economic, ecological, competitive power of the city. The emergence of Smart City concepts and designs is the result of a combination of human resource capital (for example, educated workforce), infrastructure capital (for example, high-tech communication facilities), social capital (e.g., open community networks), and entrepreneurial capital (for example, creative business activities). A smart city is characterized by six main aspects, namely Smart Government, Smart Economy, Smart Life, Smart Living (Smart Environment), Smart People, and Smart Mobility.

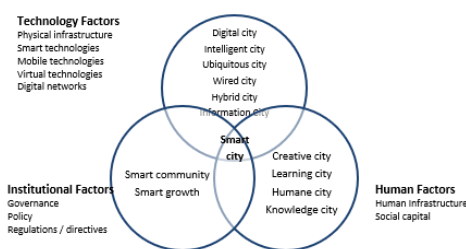


Figure 1: Smart City basic components (Nam & Pardo, 2011)

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The model of medium and small city development (*koto*) based on local potential in the framework of MP3EI was formulated and conceptualized through a

combination of theoretical sources with field facts taken from six selected cities, namely Solok (agriculture), Garut (agriculture), Singkawang (tourism and agriculture), Pekalongan (batik industry), Kota Baru (fishery), and Labuhan Bajo (tourism and fisheries). The development of residential development models (urbanized human settlements) is based on the principles of sustainability and economic development to improve the social and environmental quality of citizens. The results of the study have shown that these six cities have a strong economic influence on the surrounding area. A strong economy with a good environment and the availability of facilities and infrastructure are the main factors to develop resilient local economic resources, building quality, and sustainable human resources.

In Indonesia, the development of knowledge about housing and settlements has been quite advanced. However, with government policies and programs to date, they are still more focused on providing housing (housing for all) to meet the housing backlog. Therefore, this research wants to prioritize the concept of settlements that are not only sufficient and sustainable but also guarantee the feasibility of the lives of its inhabitants with the existence of a home-like quality, an independent community that guarantees involvement in development while maintaining local aspects (originality) by using an integrative-holistic thinking approach.

Based on researches conducted in Surabaya during 2015-2016, some conclusions are generated:

- 1) *Kampung(s)* in Surabaya have great potential to continue to survive because *kampung(s)* have high resilience to the changes that occur around them. This resilience is generally in the form of adaptation to change because changes that occur generally are not on a large scale and in a long-time span.
- 2) Non-physical factors greatly affect the ability of citizens to maintain their *kampung(s)* using typical/local solutions to common problems. The most dominant non-physical factor is a sense of togetherness in facing problems together, high accessibility and tolerance between citizens.
- 3) The physical condition of *kampung* has decreased, especially the condition and density of buildings, due to limited space requirements for land resources and economic capacity of citizens.

### 3 RESEARCH METHOD

The purpose of the study was to determine the development of the urban *kampung* towards Smart City Surabaya so that the research that would be used in this study was historical, descriptive research with qualitative methods. In descriptive research, researchers can compare certain phenomena so that it is a comparative study, but at one time it is also a historical study. In this study, a historical study was chosen with a case study of Kampung Kaliasin in Surabaya. Kampung Kaliasin was chosen because researchers have researched this *kampung* in the late 1990s and in 2015 to see aspects of its resilience to existing urban problems.

The data that will be used is qualitative data that were obtained from field or primary observation. So, the method that will be applied is qualitative descriptive. The variables studied have been determined in advance, so that aspects of the history of development and the viability of *kampung(s)* in Surabaya will be analyzed in the direction of Smart City Surabaya.

### 4 FINDINGS

#### 4.1 Current Situation in Kampung Kaliasin

Kampung Kaliasin has its Smart City implementation that can be observed from each indicator:

- Smart People: social pluralism, flexibility and open-mindedness, and ability to use technology
- Smart Economy: entrepreneurship, effort to create economic space, and business flexibility
- Smart Governance: good neighborhood and participation in public and social services
- Smart Environment: effort to reduce pollution, environment security, and sustainable resource management (shown in Figure 2)
- Smart Living: cultural activity and space, housing quality, and utilization of technology in daily life
- Smart Mobility: access, infrastructure, efficiency



Figure 2: Current condition of Kampung Kaliasin

However, in Kampung Kaliasin, some problems also emerged because of the incoming of migrant-workers. Some identified problems include social and economic problem, quality of the settlement environment, and cultural gap. Social and economic problems may occur between the *kampung* inhabitants and the users of commercial areas around the *kampung*. It is mostly found in areas where *kos-kosan* (boarding houses) are common and in areas that are most adjacent to the business center. Quality of the settlement may have deteriorated because of the rapid development. Kampung Kaliasin has been a densely populated *kampung*. Migrant-workers coming to stay are not only adding population in number but also threatening the quality of the environment with more waste to be managed, more water to be provided, etc. The quality of the settlement is also compromised with the rapid development of its surrounding area. The expansion of Tunjungan Plaza has taken spaces not only for living or dwelling, but also spaces that are potentially used as open or green spaces. This expansion may also cause pollution to the *kampung*, not only air pollution but also sound pollution. Some parts of the *kampung* even lack access to direct sunlight because tall buildings have overshadowed them. This condition may cause the deterioration of air circulation and quality in their dwellings. Figure 3 illustrates the expansion of Tunjungan Plaza.



Figure 3: Expansion of Tunjungan Plaza (illustration)

Another problem found in this *kampung* is a cultural gap that may arise between the local-

traditional inhabitants and the more ‘modernized’ group of people. Kampung Kaliasin as one of old *kampung*(s) in Surabaya has been inhabited by old generations of its inhabitants who have their own value and customs. Those value and customs, such as in social engagement practices, daily life, even on how their view about the *kampung*, might be different to that of younger generation. This difference, in one hand, shows that the inhabitants in Kampung Kaliasin is a dynamic entity which may ensure the inhibition of this *kampung*. On the other hand, where difference occurred, there should be a meeting point of each side’s views, especially on how this *kampung* should be developed or maintained. Unless such meeting point is found, the cultural gap may only bring harms to this *kampung*.

#### 4.2 Transient Migrant and Smart Living in Kampung Kaliasin

As the policy of the city government of Surabaya to protect the old *kampung* as the city heritage, this *kampung* has been receiving various development programs, for example, *kampung* improvement program in 1978 which emphasized on the improvement of the settlement environment, for example by building parks/green open spaces, energy saving, and community-based health awareness. Such a program is an effort to make *kampung* a more livable space in the city. Along the way, a livable *kampung* has also attracted migrant-workers from outskirts of Surabaya to live there. One of many considerations is the closeness to their working space, thus living in such *kampung* is a practical solution to save transportation expenses. As an impact, some *kampung*, such as Peneleh and Kebangsren, are even suspected of having more migrant-workers living there than native inhabitants. This phenomenon, as found in Kebangsren, makes sense of belonging to this *kampung* declined, especially when it comes to maintaining the physical condition of the *kampung*.

Kampung Kaliasin, with its proximity to Tunjungan Plaza and surrounding business area, is unavoidable from this kind of development. Looking back to its profile, Kampung Kaliasin has a high survival potency due to its adaptability to changes occurred in a long-time span and small scale. Besides, based on the survey and observations of this research, the inhabitants have a high sense of togetherness and tolerance while the physical condition is declining. It means that the inhabitants have accepted the existence of those migrant-workers and brought them together in their daily life.



Figure 4: Social life in Kampung Kaliasin

However, the declining condition of Kampung Kaliasin is inevitable. Although the inhabitants have tried to improve their environment in some parts through greening and cleaning their surroundings, the outer part of this *kampung* is challenged with the aggressive development of the business area in Jalan Basuki Rahmat. Many houses have been sold to large businesses such as PT Pakuwon Jati (owner and developer of Tunjungan Plaza) so the money from this selling can be inherited to and shared between their descendants. It also happened because most houses are owned by the elderlies while their second generations choose not to live in Kampung Kaliasin. The *kampung* itself is not seen as vacant *kampung* yet because the houses are still inhabited although they have been sold to the developer. If this condition persists, the survivability of Kampung Kaliasin will be in question.

To survive as a *kampung* and as a community, at first, *kampung* needs an adequate physical condition to accommodate bodily needs of its inhabitants and provide security for them. After that, *kampung* can be developed to improve household economy through home (or *kampung*)-based enterprises. By doing this, the inhabitants in the *kampung* will also have common activity that will bring them closer and in harmony.

In Kampung Kaliasin, because of the incoming of many migrant-workers, there are a lot of households with HBEs. The surrounding business area brings economic opportunities to them. Some of the business are *kos-kosan* (boarding house), a small retail shop, and food stalls to provide the needs of the migrants. Figure 5 shows some businesses in Kampung Kaliasin.



Figure 5: Business in Kampung Kaliasin

The existence and possibility to develop such business ensure that even when the inhabitants choose to stay in the *kampung*, they still have the benefit since there will always be the needs. Thus, the mutual relationship between the inhabitants and the transient migrants as provider and user is formed.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

As a *kampung* in the heart of the business district, the existence of Kampung Kaliasin cannot stand alone. It requires support from another party. To survive, Kampung Kaliasin must make use of its privilege by becoming a provider for the migrants and workers as well as creating a mutual relationship with them. This relationship, when it is maintained, will create a closer bond among the inhabitants and the migrants. In terms of social capital, the relationship between individuals, inhabitants, and the surrounding environments will contribute to the development and survivability of this *kampung*.

Although the transient migrants may bring some problems to the *kampung*, they also contribute to the *kampung*. They bring business opportunities to ensuring the existence of the *kampung*. *Kampung* characteristics such as tolerance and togetherness will bond the inhabitants and the migrants. These will also ensure that migrants shall not harm the *kampung* if they choose to stay there.

In smart living criteria, a good living environment will have a good quality of personal security, settlement condition, and social condition. It may be achieved when both the inhabitants and migrants

work together as a community with the same view on how to make the *kampung* they live in a better place.

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