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### RELEVANCE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN KAMPUNG ARRANGEMENT IN KAMPUNG PISANG, MAKASSAR, INDONESIA

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Risma Ranreng; Hanny Wahidin Wiranegara; Yayat Supriatna

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# Indonesian Journal of Urban and Environmental Technology

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### RELEVANCE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN KAMPUNG ARRANGEMENT IN KAMPUNG PISANG, MAKASSAR, INDONESIA

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#### ABSTRACT

Improving poor conditions of the kampung in urban areas can be solved without evictions. Eviction is not a good strategy as it will eliminate the uniqueness of kampung characteristics. **Aims:** This study was aimed to find out the relevance of social capital in kampung arrangement and also to understand the most influential element of the social capital and its role on the arrangement of kampung in Kampung Pisang. **Methodology and results:** The study investigated the elements of social capital that affect the activities in every phase in kampung arrangement process. This was done through the analysis of data resulted from the questionnaire and interview surveys on the residents of Kampung Pisang. The result showed the most influential element of social capital is the social network in participation variable. **Conclusion, significance and impact study:** Participation as an element of social capital plays a major role in kampung arrangement in Kampung Pisang, Makassar city in Indonesia. By participation, the relevance of social capital in kampung arrangement is developing people's knowledge about the environmental quality and using it in the improvement of physical environmental condition. This paper showed that kampung arrangement could be done by using social capital to hinder evictions.

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- Elements of social capital
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- Kampung kota
- Kampung Pisang
- Social capital

## 1. INTRODUCTION

A *kampung* in an urban area is an ambiguous settlement which still exists in cities due to a rapid increase in the urban population and a scarcity of planned housing and land supply. Initially, the *kampung* inhabitants were the migrants from the same origin area but later came from another. Over the years, they form a strong bond in view of their shared living circumstances. There is the unique way in their ability to sustain the *kampung* morphology, function, and values that make *kampung* important to preserve (Wahjoerini, 2014).

Spatial constraints on development normally lead to removing barriers, especially *kampung* or slum areas, as they are deemed as environmentally unsuitable of urban character. Thus it leads to an eviction of the *kampung*. But, it is not the only solution. Silas (2002) in Silas and Ernawati (2013) propose a local government to build community by helping with financing to enable them in doing their activities, managing their financing by cooperation, building facilities, and building *kampung* economic activities. As an example in Kampung Baru Jagir Wonokromo in Surabaya, their using of social capital could keep existing environmental condition. Also in Kampung Nelayan Belawan, Medan involving of the whole *kampung* inhabitants in *kampung* arrangement could keep their *kampung* condition.

Kampung Pisang, Kelurahan Maccini Sombala, Kecamatan Tamalate, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia has 3.7 hectare of the total area. There are 45 households and the average of household size is 5-7. The majority is from Makassar ethnic with closely-knit kinship and has a habit of mutual cooperation in every activity. Their main livelihood is informal workers. Their land is owned by a private developer who offered them to relocate to Gowa near the fringe city area. They refused to relocate there. After achieving an agreement among local government, the land-owner, and *kampung* inhabitants, the taken solution was the land-sharing. Through land-sharing, all parties gain: the landowner can obtain the most desired land and the occupants can continue living in the area. The inhabitants moved from the center to the fringe area of the *kampung*. Since they were moving, an arrangement of *kampung* began which included composing the plan to build their houses, infrastructure, common facilities, and the financing needed. What is the relevance of social capital in *kampung* arrangement and what kind of the element of social capital which has the most effect on *kampung* arrangement were the questions to be answered. The aim was to identify the role of the elements of social capital in *kampung* arrangement in Kampung Pisang. The objectives of this study were to identify the

elements of social capital; to identify the phases in kampung arrangement; to identify the role of those elements of social capital in kampung arrangement; as well as to identify the most influential element of social capital in Kampung Pisang arrangement.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A quantitative method was used in this study to identify the relevance of social capital in *kampung* arrangement. First, it was needed to identify the variables of social capital and identify the steps in an arrangement of the *kampung*. Second, formulate the tools to collect data on variables identified. The survey of questionnaire and interview were used. The survey was conducted on 27 April- 20 July 2017. The number of respondents in questionnaire survey was 70. Respondents were the inhabitants included all households. The interviewee was the local leader, the leader of formal and informal organizations, as well as the Figures. For variables related to quantitative analysis in a questionnaire was used a Likert's scale. Descriptive analysis was used.

### 2.1 Social Capital

Social capital is a concept which explains that human as an individual basically can't live alone and will always need others. Social capital consists of social network, trust, as well as values and norms (Putnam, 1992). World Bank (1999, in Baliana, 2010) stated "social capital refers to institutions, relationships, and norms that shape the quality and quantity of a society's social interactions. Social capital is not just the sum of the institutions which underpin a society - it is the glue that holds them together". Social capital consists of trust, their sight, and exchange of value and behavior that establishing a relation of cooperation between an individual and the community which permits mutually beneficial cooperation. Social capital is considered referring to institutional dimensions, social relationship, and norms that formed the quality and quantity of social interaction in the community.

Social capital was basically needed in attaining common interest taken from community relations and a social interaction. Decker and Uslaner (2001, in Claridge, 2004) stated that social capital is about the value of a social network, bonding similar people and bridging between similar people and bridging between diverse people with norms of reciprocity. From this definition, social capital is a concept about values of the social network, individual bond with



others come from the same or different area, as well as having social norm exchange. Social capital is the result of a long-time process of interaction in a society which creates the values, sense, and a strong bond. Putnam (1992, in Rustiadi *et.al*, 2011) defined social capital is as features of social organization, such as networks, norm, and trust, that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit. Furthermore, he stated that social capital enhances the benefit of investment in physical and human capital. Based on this definition social capital is an aspect in a social institution which consists of several elements such as social networks, norms, and trust which can fix the community efficiency by coordinated actions. Table 1 shows the elements and variables in the concept of social capital which is used in this study.

**Table 1** Elements and variables of social capital

No	Elements	Variables (community)	Sub-variables (Individual)
1.	Social Network	Participation	Desire to carry activities together A feeling of having and owned
		Reciprocal	The form of an attitude toward others Think of getting advantage
2.	Trust	Prejudice	The level of confidence in a fellow member The level of tolerance fellow The level of kinship
		Happiness (satisfaction in life)	The level of a sense of anxiety A feeling of depression Of the scoring in their lives and life A sense of pride in self and group
3.		Hope	Objectives wanted to achieve A sense to form a change
		Belief system	Desire in fulfilling the joint needs Attitude in maintaining trust regulations

*Putnam (1992, in Rustiadi, et al., 2011)*

## 2.2 Kampung Kota

Basically, Kampung Kota is the traditional settlement in Indonesian cities before the entry of a planned settlement. According to Sullivan (1980, in Yudohusodo, 1991), there are three types of settlement that could be found in Indonesian cities. The first type is a well-planned settlement with the arrangement of the infrastructure and completed facilities and within reach of motor vehicles. The second type is *kampung* with the housing located in the area that could not be reached by motor vehicles. This type is an old settlement or an original settlement in cities in Indonesia. The third type is slums in the marginal space in cities such as on the river bank or on the state-owned land, it is called also an illegal *kampung*.

The community of Kampung kKta is the group of people who maintain the *kampung* culture even though the area has been urbanized (Pawitro, 2012). *Kampung* tends to be higher density area but with an inadequate health condition. *Kampung* as a settlement should be considered as an element of the city which is directly affected by urbanization and globalization (Catanese and Trancik, 1986 in Yudhohusuhodo, 1991). Characteristics of Kampung Kota are its inhabitants who practice the nature and behavior of rural life which is interwoven in the bond of close family relationship, inadequate and irregular physical condition of buildings and environments, and high buildings density and high population (Heryati, 2008).

### 2.3 *Kampung Arrangement Process*

Sari and Setijanti (2012) stated the concept of *kampung* arrangement consists of several steps, such as planning, design, construction, and post-construction. Every step includes following activities:

1. The Planning phase is done by data collecting about the existing condition of the area: the size of houses, the numbers of households living there as well as existing housing facilities.
2. The Design phase is focused on housing and its facilities, infrastructures, and utilities, beginning with houses, common facilities, etc.
3. The Construction phase is considered to the material and technical construction that is done by helping the member of the community of *kampung*.
4. The Post-construction phase is focused on the psychological effect of color on environmental condition after the arrangement.

Rolalisasi (2007) stated that *kampung* arrangement consists of four steps, such as the preparation phase, the planning phase, the implementation phase, as well as the monitoring and evaluation phase.

1. The preparation phase consists of several components such as:
  - a. Program socialization is a process done to give insight to the inhabitants and to involve them in every activity done from the beginning.
  - b. Self-community planning is the people effort in mapping their area. This process is done by finding the physical and non-physical condition related to the standard of arrangement and fit with the *kampung* inhabitants aspiration.
  - c. Verification of the poor family data is a process used to ensure *kampung* inhabitant

condition fit with the data from the government.

2. The planning phase is the step to give direction in development which consists of several components, such as:
  - a. Priority program proposal includes all program proposed by the people and is set based on priority in short-term period for two years and a mid-term period of five years.
  - b. Planning program is the detailed program which is going to do. In this process, planning directs to set the locational situation, kind of activities, number of activities needed, the standard of quality, and needed activities from the government or local institution, done until the implementation of activity.
  - c. Resource support includes material, energy, financing, and power that will be used.
  - d. Program implementation scheme is an implementation of scheme program which where the arrangement will be done, the group who will implement, manage, monitor, and responsible in the arrangement of activity.
3. The implementation phase consists of two steps, such as:
  - a. Implement program being planned, consist of increasing human resources and community strength, increasing housing and physical environmental condition.
  - b. Technical assistant of a program is a technical assistance in implementing a program, running the plan which set before.
4. The monitoring and evaluation phase is review and evaluates a program to be a better program in the future.

## 2.4 Relevance of Social Capital in *Kampung Arrangement*

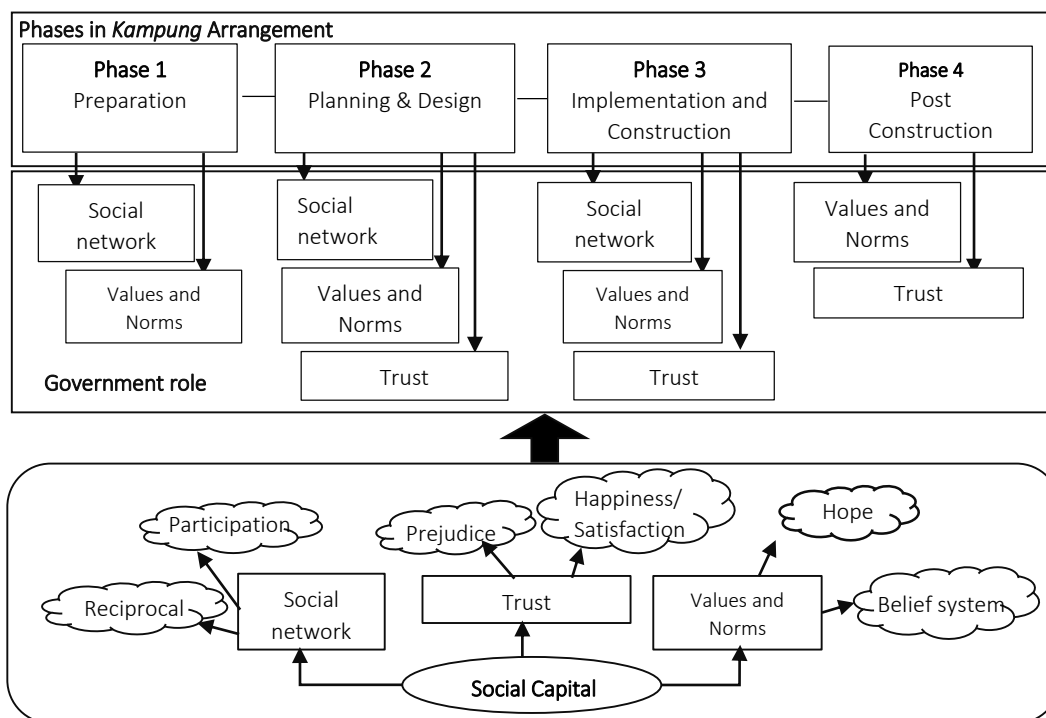
As a settlement representing the uniqueness of histories of the area and bad physical condition due to the lack of infrastructure, *kampung* can accommodate various levels of society (Seteinstein, 1992 in Udjianto, 2012) which includes micro, meso, and macro levels. In micro level includes individual habit. In meso level focuses on the potential of collectives which has a structure such as a family and local organization. In macro level is the potential of the element of structural social networking which affects the physical environmental condition. Udjianto (2012) added the phenomenon of *Kampung Kota* basically relates to the aspect of social and cultural containing within it a pattern of behavior, habits, social ties and local customs that are retained in their life.

Community's role in the planning of their area has a great better effect on implementation or afterward. Like Santosa et al., (2010) stated that society is a much-needed resource in the implementation of any program in *kampung* improvement in order to reduce poverty, it can determine the success or failure of the program. Furthermore, Wates (2000) explained that how the people can form their own town with its problem so every place needs its local community to plan the strategy fitted with the local condition and their need which can be fulfilled in their area.

Having great social ties is one of the *kampung* characteristics, a bond between them helps and increases their sense of mutual cooperation in resolving their local problems. *Kampung* and social capital are interrelated and consistently applied to fix the physical condition of the *kampung*. Family or community level effort (e.g. self-help housing) is seen as a fundamental mechanism to allow individuals and households to cope with the hazards they constantly encounter. Good cooperation among the member of a community, city government and all other city stakeholders in improving the *kampung* environmental quality is the key to realize *kampung* sustainability for the next generation (Ernawati, et al., 2013). *Kampung* arrangement can be done by involving the affected parties and the local community. Even community participation is a method in which role of community is at center stage. The need for community participation as a major factor for project sustainability is well recognized in recent days (Uphoff, 1997 in Dhakal, 2002). It was clear that participation has an important role in the arranging of the *kampung*.

Participation as a direct interaction of individuals in discussing and understanding a number of things or values that are considered important by the community (Sanoff, 1990 in Zairin, 2007). Participation must be an important element in formulating human settlement strategy and plan, management, and implementation (Wates, 2000) because when people feel they belong to one neighbourhood which is through their own efforts, the community itself will safeguard what they have helped to create (Scarman and Gibson, 1991 in Wates, 2000). Effort can be done by using social capital in *kampung* arrangement in every phase, see Figure 1.

Using that frame, to deter settlement condition (quality of housing, facilities, infrastructures, and utilities) from deterioration, the government's role is to provide supervision and counseling to inhabitants to prevent the settlement from reverting back to the slum condition.



**Figure 1** Relevance of social capital in *kampung* arrangement

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the mapping of the relevance of every element of social capital for Kampung Pisang arrangement based on its frequencies, the majority of cells are in medium. The scoring by Likert's scale shows that the mean for each variable is above 4 as seen in Table 2.

Table 3 shows the relevance of every social capital elements and variables in every activity in Kampung Pisang arrangement. The elements and variables of social capital in the arrangement of kampung have different strengths based on the characteristics of the area. In Kampung Pisang the element which has the highest effect is social network due to a strong level of participation and reciprocal. The role of each element and variables of social capital in Kampung Pisang arrangement can be seen in Table 2 and Table 3.

**Table 2** Mean for elements and variables of social capital

Elements of Social Capital	Variables	Mean
Social Network	Participation	4.36
	Reciprocal	4.32
Trust	Prejudice	4.35
	Happiness	4.25
Values and norms	Hope	4.26
	Belief system	4.22

1. Social network element: In this element, participation variable shows the biggest role in the value of mean which is 4.36. Activities in *kampung* arrangement followed by most of the community members are to take part in learning to repair *kampung*. This is due to Kampung Pisang community ready to receive input and learning from outside and also considering the advantage and disadvantage.
2. Trust element: Prejudice is a variable in this element which has the biggest value of mean 4.35. Related to this variable, activities done by the majority of the members of Kampung Pisang community is to maintain the *kampung* condition which has a mean of 4.41. The people of Kampung Pisang aspirations in maintaining the condition of their *kampung* influence them to change their destiny and their quality of life so as they were willing to meet and restructure their area of living.
3. Values and norms element: The biggest mean in this element is in hope variable which its mean is 4.26. To take advice from the outside community is the most activities taken by a majority of them which has a mean of 4.34. It was due to the community of Kampung Pisang capable of sustaining the value of trust, they always ask first before receiving something such as in land-sharing, they did not fully accept being displaced before knowing and seeing the new location they agree on. Maintain the *kampung's* current condition has the highest value of 4.29 in belief system due to the inhabitant feel comfort with the existing condition.

From Table 3 the elements of social capital which have the highest mean is a social network, followed by trust and values and norms. On the level variables, the highest one is participation. While the belief system is the lowest one.



**Table 3** Elements and variables of social capital by activities in *kampung* arrangement

Social capital and phases in <i>kampung</i> arrangement	Frequencies (N=70)			Mean after scoring
	Low	Mid	High	
1. Social Network	33	336	191	4.34
a. Participation:	15	184	81	4.36
To take part in the learning to repair <i>kampung</i>	1	69	0	4.49
To take part in data collection and preparation to repair <i>kampung</i>	2	40	28	4.37
The sense of responsibility in community training	8	37	25	4.24
To take part in activity of laying the building and mapping	4	38	28	4.34
b. Reciprocal:	18	152	110	4.32
To collect the data of <i>kampung</i> environmental conditions	5	39	26	4.30
To offer to help in the construction	1	40	29	4.40
To take part in setting the need plan	8	34	28	4.29
To take part in the deliberation land acquisition	4	39	27	4.30
2. Trust:	24	341	195	4.30
a. Prejudice:	10	161	109	4.35
To accept proposal in the improvement program	1	43	26	4.36
Believe in common decision	3	39	28	4.36
To take part in determination of location	5	40	25	4.29
To maintain the <i>kampung</i> condition	1	39	30	4.41
b. Happiness:	14	180	86	4.26
Conduct an evaluation/a review	6	42	22	4.23
Keep the condition of the buildings & environment	1	48	21	4.29
To take part in the construction activities	5	44	21	4.21
Believe to the relationships owned by inhabitants in the activities	2	46	22	4.29
3. Values and Norms:	31	364	215	4.24
a. Hope:	18	171	91	4.26
To take advice from the outside community	3	40	27	4.34
Provide advice/suggestions in determination of activities	5	43	22	4.34
A sense of capable of changing the nature of <i>kampung</i> for the better	5	43	22	4.24
Provide input in development plan	5	45	20	4.20
b. Belief system:	13	193	124	4.22
Providing advice in facilities needed	6	46	18	4.17
To provide support the affordable resources	5	49	16	4.16
Maintain the <i>kampung</i> 's current condition	0	50	70	4.29
To supervise and obey the rules	2	48	20	4.26

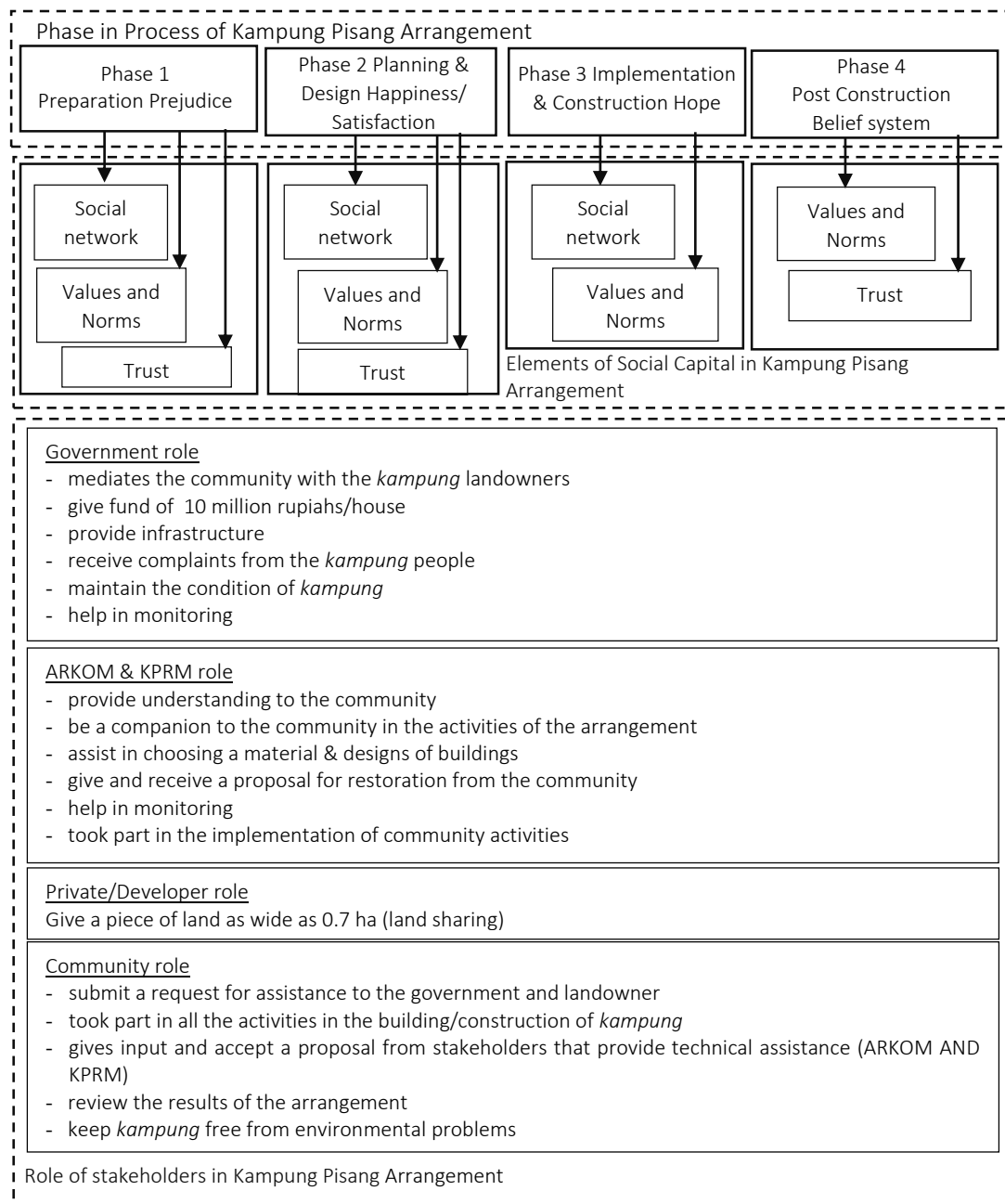
Based on Wiranegara (2013), the deepest ties among the member of the community is the harmony in values of social harmony. There are three dimensions of social harmony in a community: harmony in values, harmony in feeling, and harmony in action. Harmony in values is the strongest bond which tied the member of community to a unity and it is formed over a long period. In this study, belief system is the same as harmony in values in Wiranegara (2013), has

the lowest position. Participation in this study is the same as harmony in action in Wiranegara (2013) and has the highest outcome. The trust which consists of prejudice and happiness refers to harmony in feeling has the second position. It is the same as the position of harmony in feeling. From comparing the two study results, it can be concluded that social capital in Kampung Pisang heavily based on participation.

In Kampung Pisang, elements of social capital which have the strongest effect is social network and trust. In the element of a social network, the highest is 'participation'. In the element of trust, the highest variable is prejudice. Both have the highest value and role in the process of kampung arrangement. But social capital as a whole is in a medium. It means that in the process of kampung arrangement, its community is not completely doing activities by themselves. Kampung Pisang's arrangement was reliant on initiatives from the ARKOM (Arsitek Komunitas Makassar, Architects Community of Makassar) and KPRM (*Komite Perjuangan Rakyat Miskin*, The committee for struggle the poor), local government and central government, as well as the inhabitants of Kampung Pisang.

The usage of social capital can also be found in several *kampungs* in Indonesia, for example, Kampung Baru Jagir Monokromo Surabaya and Kampung Nelayan Belawan Medan. From both best practice of *kampung* arrangement, it can be identified that social capital is highly relevant and has an important role to play. In Kampung Pisang, local inhabitants were involved in every activity in the process of *kampung* arrangement, from preparation to post-construction phase.

Government plays a pivotal role in helping the local community in developing their *kampung*, as much as, the role of local community in maintaining the environment and establishing the organizations to create strong social capital. The government helped to provide land to develop the *kampung* and facilitated the process of *kampung* arrangement. Community role in Kampung Pisang arrangement starts with preparing the proposal which was then directed to government and private and all the way to the post-construction phase, see Figure 2.



**Figure 2** Element of social capital and the role of stakeholders in arrangement of Kampung Pisang (Source: Analysis, 2017)

Importantly, it is the blending of the central government, local government, the community in the society such as ARKOM and KPRM, as well as the community which has driven the *kampung* arrangement in Kampung Pisang. Although this was the case in the arrangement of

Kampung Pisang, the role of social capital is of utmost importance compared to the role of other stakeholders, because all the activities ranging from the preliminary to the implementation of the arrangement of Kampung Pisang has been done by the community of kampung supported by ARKOM and KPRM, as seen in Figure 2. In addition to its ability in changing the physical form of the area, the role of social capital also can build community knowledge related to the quality of the environment and its impact to the environmental condition of Kampung Pisang as can be seen in Figure 3 and Figure 4. The community of Kampung Pisang is able to build houses together and understand how to keep facilities and infrastructures in good condition by doing *gotong-royong* every week due to of their sense of belongingness. See Figure 5 Scarman and Gibson (1991) in Nick Wates (2000) stated that when the people feel they belong to one neighborhood which is through their own efforts, then it will become a place which is worth struggling to retain and develop and their inhabitants will safeguard by what they have helped or create.



**Figure 3** Housing condition before and after *kampung* arrangement (ARKOM Makassar dan KPRM, 2017)



**Figure 4** Facility and infrastructures condition before, during, and after *kampung* arrangement (ARKOM Makassar dan KPRM, 2017)



**Figure 5** Gotong royong from preliminary to construction phases in *kampung* arrangement (ARKOM Makassar dan KPRM, 2017)

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

The relevance of social capital in the process of *kampung* arrangement in Kampung Pisang showed a participation as the most important variable. Its major roles raised by supporting the ARKOM and KPRM. They raised the knowledge of inhabitants of Kampung Pisang in building and keeping the quality of their living condition. Not only communities but also another stakeholders are important in *kampung* arrangement due to the broad range of activities in *kampung* arrangement. Therefore, the social network, as one of the elements of social capital



that consist of a participation, has the biggest role in *kampung* arrangement.

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### RELEVANCE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN KAMPUNG ARRANGEMENT IN KAMPUNG PISANG, MAKASSAR, INDONESIA

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#### ABSTRACT

Improving poor conditions of the kampung in urban areas can be solved without evictions. Eviction is not a good strategy as it will eliminate the uniqueness of kampung characteristics. **Aims:** This study was aimed to find out the relevance of social capital in kampung arrangement and also to understand the most influential element of the social capital and its role on the arrangement of kampung in Kampung Pisang. **Methodology and results:** The study investigated the elements of social capital that affect the activities in every phase in kampung arrangement process. This was done through the analysis of data resulted from the questionnaire and interview surveys on the residents of Kampung Pisang. The result showed the most influential element of social capital is the social network in participation variable. **Conclusion, significance and impact study:** Participation as an element of social capital plays a major role in kampung arrangement in Kampung Pisang, Makassar city in Indonesia. By participation, the relevance of social capital in kampung arrangement is developing people's knowledge about the environmental quality and using it in the improvement of physical environmental condition. This paper showed that kampung arrangement could be done by using social capital to hinder evictions.

#### MANUSCRIPT HISTORY

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#### KEYWORDS

- Elements of social capital
- Kampung arrangement
- Kampung kota
- Kampung Pisang
- Social capital

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

A *kampung* in an urban area is an ambiguous settlement which still exists in cities due to a rapid increase in the urban population and a scarcity of planned housing and land supply. Initially, the *kampung* inhabitants were the migrants from the same origin area but later came from another. Over the years, they form a strong bond in view of their shared living circumstances. There is the unique way in their ability to sustain the *kampung* morphology, function, and values that make *kampung* important to preserve (Wahjoerini, 2014).

Spatial constraints on development normally lead to removing barriers, especially *kampung* or slum areas, as they are deemed as environmentally unsuitable of urban character. Thus it leads to an eviction of the *kampung*. But, it is not the only solution. Silas (2002) in Silas and Ernawati (2013) propose a local government to build community by helping with financing to enable them in doing their activities, managing their financing by cooperation, building facilities, and building *kampung* economic activities. As an example in *Kampung Baru Jagir Wonokromo* in Surabaya, their using of social capital could keep existing environmental condition. Also in *Kampung Nelayan Belawan*, Medan involving of the whole *kampung* inhabitants in *kampung* arrangement could keep their *kampung* condition.

*Kampung Pisang*, Kelurahan Maccini Sombala, Kecamatan Tamalate, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia has 3.7 hectare of the total area. There are 45 households and the average of household size is 5-7. The majority is from Makassar ethnic with closely-knit kinship and has a habit of mutual cooperation in every activity. Their main livelihood is informal workers. Their land is owned by a private developer who offered them to relocate to Gowa near the fringe city area. They refused to relocate there. After achieving an agreement among local government, the land-owner, and *kampung* inhabitants, the taken solution was the land-sharing. <sup>9</sup> Through land-sharing, all parties gain: the landowner can obtain the most desired land and the occupants can continue living in the area. The inhabitants moved from the center to the fringe area of the *kampung*. Since they were moving, an arrangement of *kampung* began which included composing the plan to build their houses, infrastructure, common facilities, and the financing needed. What is the relevance of social capital in *kampung* arrangement and what kind of the element of social capital which has the most effect on *kampung* arrangement were the questions to be answered. The aim was to identify the role of the elements of social capital in *kampung* arrangement in *Kampung Pisang*. The <sup>4</sup> objectives of this study were to identify the

elements of social capital; to identify the phases in kampung arrangement; to identify the role of those elements of social capital in kampung arrangement; as well as to identify the most influential element of social capital in Kampung Pisang arrangement.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A quantitative method was used in this study to identify the relevance of social capital in *kampung* arrangement. First, it was needed to identify the variables of social capital and identify the steps in an arrangement of the *kampung*. Second, formulate the tools to collect data on variables identified. The survey of questionnaire and interview were used. The survey was conducted on 27 April- 20 July 2017. The number of respondents in questionnaire survey was 70. Respondents were the inhabitants included all households. The interviewee was the local leader, the leader of formal and informal organizations, as well as the Figures. For variables related to quantitative analysis in a questionnaire was used a Likert's scale. Descriptive analysis was used.

### 2.1 Social Capital

Social capital is a concept which explains that human as an individual basically can't live alone and will always need others. Social capital consists of social network, trust, as well as values and norms (Putnam, 1992). World Bank (1999, in Baliana, 2010) stated "social capital refers to institutions, relationships, and norms that shape the quality and quantity of a society's social interactions. Social capital is not just the sum of the institutions which underpin a society - it is the glue that holds them together". Social capital consists of trust, their sight, and exchange of value and behavior that establishing a relation of cooperation between an individual and the community which permits mutually beneficial cooperation. Social capital is considered referring to institutional dimensions, social relationship, and norms that formed the quality and quantity of social interaction in the community.

Social capital was basically needed in attaining common interest taken from community relations and a social interaction. Decker and Uslaner (2001, in Claridge, 2004) stated that social capital is about the value of a social network, bonding similar people and bridging between similar people and bridging between diverse people with norms of reciprocity. From this definition, social capital is a concept about values of the social network, individual bond with

others come from the same or different area, as well as having social norm exchange. Social capital is the result of a long-time process of interaction in a society which creates the values, sense, and a strong bond. Putnam (1992, in Rustiadi *et.al*, 2011) defined social capital as features of social organization, such as networks, norm, and trust, that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit. Furthermore, he stated that social capital enhances the benefit of investment in physical and human capital. Based on this definition social capital is an aspect in a social institution which consists of several elements such as social networks, norms, and trust which can fix the community efficiency by coordinated actions. Table 1 shows the elements and variables in the concept of social capital which is used in this study.

**Table 1** Elements and variables of social capital

No	Elements	Variables (community)	Sub-variables (Individual)
1.	Social Network	Participation	Desire to carry activities together A feeling of having and owned
		Reciprocal	The form of an attitude toward others Think of getting advantage
2.	Trust	Prejudice	The level of confidence in a fellow member The level of tolerance fellow The level of kinship
		Happiness (satisfaction in life)	The level of a sense of anxiety A feeling of depression Of the scoring in their lives and life A sense of pride in self and group
3.	Values and Norms	Hope	Objectives wanted to achieve A sense to form a change
		Belief system	Desire in fulfilling the joint needs Attitude in maintaining trust regulations

*Putnam (1992, in Rustiadi, et al., 2011)*

## 2.2 Kampung Kota

Basically, Kampung Kota is the traditional settlement in Indonesian cities before the entry of a planned settlement. According to Sullivan (1980, in Yudohusodo, 1991), there are three types of settlement that could be found in Indonesian cities. The first type is a well-planned settlement with the arrangement of the infrastructure and completed facilities and within reach of motor vehicles. The second type is *kampung* with the housing located in the area that could not be reached by motor vehicles. This type is an old settlement or an original settlement in cities in Indonesia. The third type is slums in the marginal space in cities such as on the river bank or on the state-owned land, it is called also an illegal *kampung*.

The community of *Kampung kKta* is the group of people who maintain the *kampung* culture even though the area has been urbanized (Pawitro, 2012). *Kampung* tends to be higher density area but with an inadequate health condition. *Kampung* as a settlement should be considered as an element of the city which is directly affected by urbanization and globalization (Catanese and Trancik, 1986 in Yudhohusuhodo, 1991). Characteristics of *Kampung Kota* are its inhabitants who practice the nature and behavior of rural life which is interwoven in the bond of close family relationship, inadequate and irregular physical condition of buildings and environments, and high buildings density and high population (Heryati, 2008).

### 2.3 *Kampung* Arrangement Process

Sari and Setijanti (2012) stated the concept of *kampung* arrangement consists of several steps, such as planning, design, construction, and post-construction. Every step includes following activities:

1. The Planning phase is done by data collecting about the existing condition of the area: the size of houses, the numbers of households living there as well as existing housing facilities.
2. The Design phase is focused on housing and its facilities, infrastructures, and utilities, beginning with houses, common facilities, etc.
3. The Construction phase is considered to the material and technical construction that is done by helping the member of the community of *kampung*.
4. The Post-construction phase is focused on the psychological effect of color on environmental condition after the arrangement.

Rolalisasi (2007) stated that *kampung* arrangement consists of four steps, such as the preparation phase, the planning phase, the implementation phase, as well as the monitoring and evaluation phase.

1. The preparation phase consists of several components such as:
  - a. Program socialization is a process done to give insight to the inhabitants and to involve them in every activity done from the beginning.
  - b. Self-community planning is the people effort in mapping their area. This process is done by finding the physical and non-physical condition related to the standard of arrangement and fit with the *kampung* inhabitants aspiration.
  - c. Verification of the poor family data is a process used to ensure *kampung* inhabitant



condition fit with the data from the government.

2. The planning phase is the step to give direction in development which consists of several components, such as:
  - a. Priority program proposal includes all program proposed by the people and is set based on priority in short-term period for two years and a mid-term period of five years.
  - b. Planning program is the detailed program which is going to do. In this process, planning directs to set the locational situation, kind of activities, number of activities needed, the standard of quality, and needed activities from the government or local institution, done until the implementation of activity.
  - c. Resource support includes material, energy, financing, and power that will be used.
  - d. Program implementation scheme is an implementation of scheme program which where the arrangement will be done, the group who will implement, manage, monitor, and responsible in the arrangement of activity.
3. The implementation phase consists of two steps, such as:
  - a. Implement program being planned, consist of increasing human resources and community strength, increasing housing and physical environmental condition.
  - b. Technical assistant of a program is a technical assistance in implementing a program, running the plan which set before.
4. The monitoring and evaluation phase is review and evaluates a program to be a better program in the future.

## **2.4 Relevance of Social Capital in *Kampung* Arrangement**

As a settlement representing the uniqueness of histories of the area and bad physical condition due to the lack of infrastructure, *kampung* can accommodate various levels of society (Seteinberg, 1992 in Udjianto, 2012) which includes micro, meso, and macro levels. In micro level includes individual habit. In meso level focuses on the potential of collectives which has a structure such as a family and local organization. In macro level is the potential of the element of structural social networking which affects the physical environmental condition. Udjianto (2012) added the phenomenon of Kampung Kota basically relates to the aspect of social and cultural containing within it a pattern of behavior, habits, social ties and local customs that are retained in their life.

Community's role in the planning of their area has a great better effect on implementation or afterward. Like Santosa et al., (2010) stated that <sup>6</sup> society is a much-needed resource in the implementation of any program in *kampung* improvement in order to reduce poverty, it can determine the success or failure of the program. Furthermore, Wates (2000) explained that how the people can form their own town with its problem so every place needs its local community to plan the strategy fitted with the local condition and their need which can be fulfilled in their area.

Having great social ties is one of the *kampung* characteristics, a bond between them helps and increases their sense of mutual cooperation in resolving their local problems. *Kampung* and social capital are interrelated and consistently applied to fix the physical condition of the *kampung*. <sup>1</sup> Family or community level effort (e.g. self-help housing) is seen as a fundamental mechanism to allow individuals and households to cope with the hazards they constantly encounter. Good cooperation among the member of a community, city government and all other city stakeholders in improving the *kampung* environmental quality is the key to realize *kampung* sustainability for the next generation (Ernawati, et al., 2013). *Kampung* arrangement can be done by involving the affected parties and the local community. Even <sup>3</sup> community participation is a method in which role of community is at center stage. The need for community participation as a major factor for project sustainability is well recognized in recent days (Uphoff, 1997 in Dhakal, 2002). It was clear that participation has an important role in the arranging of the *kampung*.

Participation as a direct interaction of individuals in discussing and understanding a number of things or values that are considered important by the community (Sanoff, 1990 in Zairin, 2007). Participation must be an important element in formulating human settlement strategy and plan, management, and implementation (Wates, 2000) because when people feel they belong to one neighbourhood which is through their own efforts, the community itself will safeguard what they have helped to create (Scarman and Gibson, 1991 in Wates, 2000). Effort can be done by using social capital in *kampung* arrangement in every phase, see Figure 1.

Using that frame, to deter settlement condition (quality of housing, facilities, infrastructures, and utilities) from deterioration, the government's role is to provide supervision and counseling to inhabitants to prevent the settlement from reverting back to the slum condition.

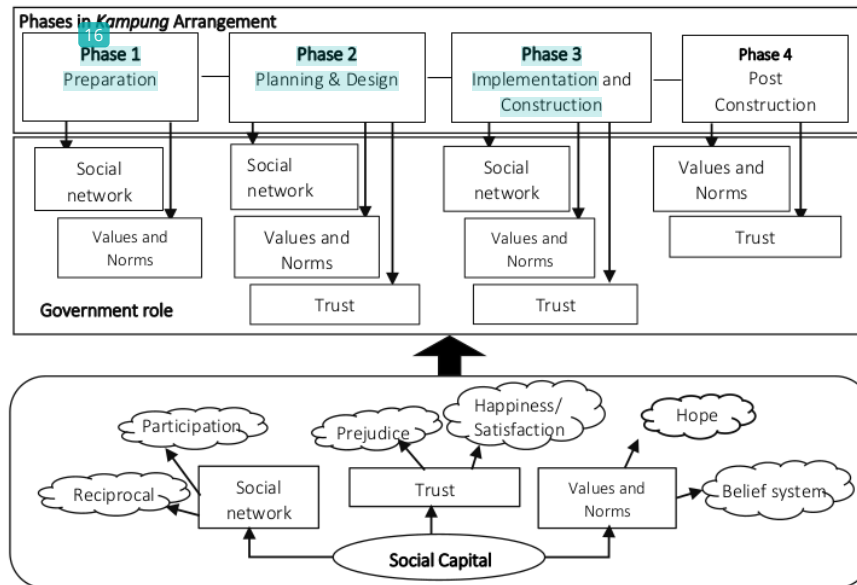


Figure 1 Relevance of social capital in *kampung* arrangement

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the mapping of the relevance of every element of social capital for *Kampung Pisang* arrangement based on its frequencies, the majority of cells are in medium. The scoring by Likert's scale shows that the mean for each variable is above 4 as seen in Table 2.

Table 3 shows the relevance of every social capital elements and variables in every activity in *Kampung Pisang* arrangement. The elements and variables of social capital in the arrangement of *kampung* have different strengths based on the characteristics of the area. In *Kampung Pisang* the element which has the highest effect is social network due to a strong level of participation and reciprocal. The role of each element and variables of social capital in *Kampung Pisang* arrangement can be seen in Table 2 and Table 3.

**Table 2** Mean for elements and variables of social capital

Elements of Social Capital	Variables	Mean
Social Network	Participation	4.36
	Reciprocal	4.32
Trust	Prejudice	4.35
	Happiness	4.25
Values and norms	Hope	4.26
	Belief system	4.22

1. Social network element: In this element, participation variable shows the biggest role in the value of mean which is 4.36. Activities in *kampung* arrangement followed by most of the community members are to take part in learning to repair *kampung*. This is due to Kampung Pisang community ready to receive input and learning from outside and also considering the advantage and disadvantage.
2. Trust element: Prejudice is a variable in this element which has the biggest value of mean 4.35. Related to this variable, activities done by the majority of the members of Kampung Pisang community is to maintain the *kampung* condition which has a mean of 4.41. The people of Kampung Pisang aspirations in maintaining the condition of their *kampung* influence them to change their destiny and their quality of life so as they were willing to meet and restructure their area of living.
3. Values and norms element: The biggest mean in this element is in hope variable which its mean is 4.26. To take advice from the outside community is the most activities taken by a majority of them which has a mean of 4.34. It was due to the community of Kampung Pisang capable of sustaining the value of trust, they always ask first before receiving something such as in land-sharing, they did not fully accept being displaced before knowing and seeing the new location they agree on. Maintain the *kampung*'s current condition has the highest value of 4.29 in belief system due to the inhabitant feel comfort with the existing condition.

From Table 3 the elements of social capital which have the highest mean is a social network, followed by trust and values and norms. On the level variables, the highest one is participation. While the belief system is the lowest one.

**Table 3** Elements and variables of social capital by activities in *kampung* arrangement

Social capital and phases in <i>kampung</i> arrangement	Frequencies (N=70)			Mean after scoring
	Low	Mid	High	
1. Social Network	33	336	191	4.34
a. Participation:	15	184	81	4.36
To take part in the learning to repair <i>kampung</i>	1	69	0	4.49
To take part in data collection and preparation to repair <i>kampung</i>	2	40	28	4.37
The sense of responsibility in community training	8	37	25	4.24
To take part in activity of laying the building and mapping	4	38	28	4.34
b. Reciprocal:	18	152	110	4.32
To collect the data of <i>kampung</i> environmental conditions	5	39	26	4.30
To offer to help in the construction	1	40	29	4.40
To take part in setting the need plan	8	34	28	4.29
To take part in the deliberation land acquisition	4	39	27	4.30
2. Trust:	24	341	195	4.30
a. Prejudice:	10	161	109	4.35
To accept proposal in the improvement program	1	43	26	4.36
Believe in common decision	3	39	28	4.36
To take part in determination of location	5	40	25	4.29
To maintain the <i>kampung</i> condition	1	39	30	4.41
b. Happiness:	14	180	86	4.26
Conduct an evaluation/a review	6	42	22	4.23
Keep the condition of the buildings & environment	1	48	21	4.29
To take part in the construction activities	5	44	21	4.21
Believe to the relationships owned by inhabitants in the activities	2	46	22	4.29
3. Values and Norms:	31	364	215	4.24
a. Hope:	18	171	91	4.26
To take advice from the outside community	3	40	27	4.34
Provide advice/suggestions in determination of activities	5	43	22	4.34
A sense of capable of changing the nature of <i>kampung</i> for the better	5	43	22	4.24
Provide input in development plan	5	45	20	4.20
b. Belief system:	13	193	124	4.22
Providing advice in facilities needed	6	46	18	4.17
To provide support the affordable resources	5	49	16	4.16
Maintain the <i>kampung's</i> current condition	0	50	70	4.29
To supervise and obey the rules	2	48	20	4.26

Based on Wiranegara (2013), the deepest ties among the member of the community is the harmony in values of social harmony. There are three dimensions of social harmony in a community: harmony in values, harmony in feeling, and harmony in action. Harmony in values is the strongest bond which tied the member of community to a unity and it is formed over a long period. In this study, belief system is the same as harmony in values in Wiranegara (2013), has

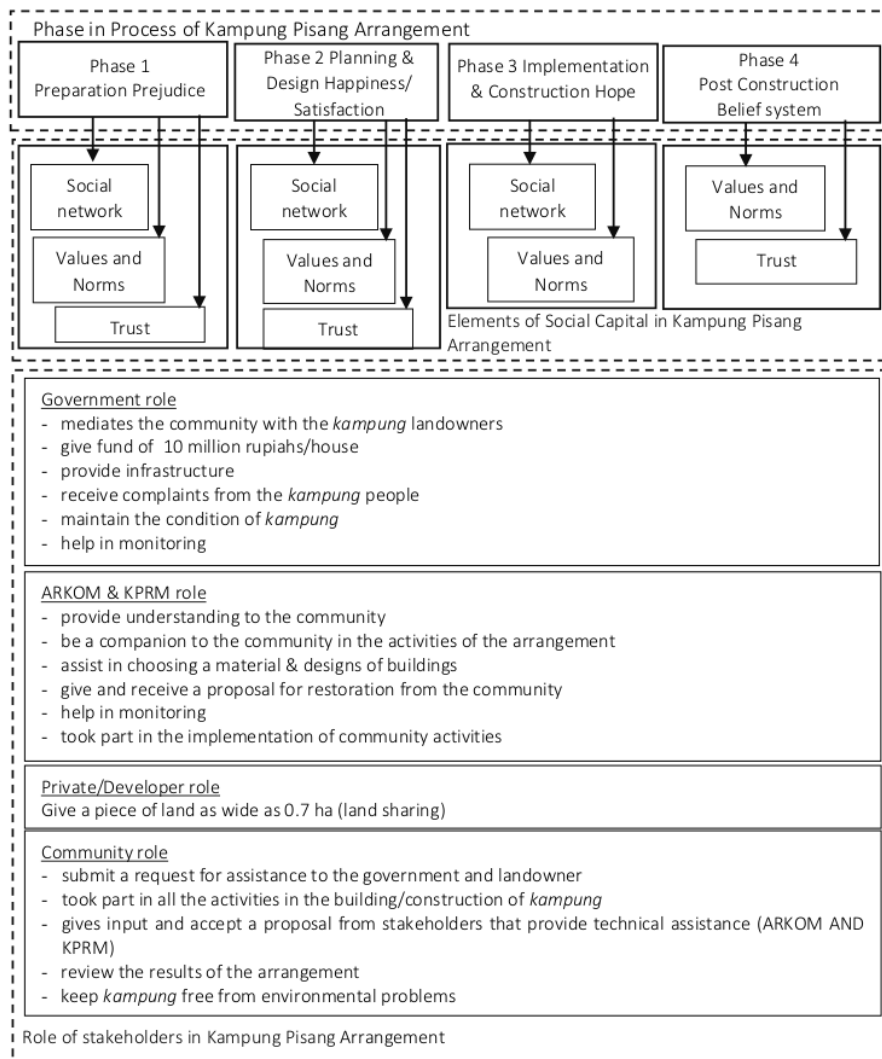
the lowest position. Participation in this study is the same as harmony in action in Wiranegara (2013) and has the highest outcome. The trust which consists of prejudice and happiness refers to harmony in feeling has the second position. It is the same as the position of harmony in feeling. From comparing the two study results, it can be concluded that social capital in Kampung Pisang heavily based on participation.

In Kampung Pisang, elements of social capital which have the strongest effect is social network and trust. In the element of a social network, the highest is 'participation'. In the element of trust, the highest variable is prejudice. Both have the highest value and role in the process of kampung arrangement. But social capital as a whole is in a medium. It means that in the process of kampung arrangement, its community is not completely doing activities by themselves. Kampung Pisang's arrangement was reliant on initiatives from the ARKOM (Arsitek Komunitas Makassar, Architects Community of Makassar) and KPRM (Komite Perjuangan Rakyat Miskin, The committee for struggle the poor), local government and central government, as well as the inhabitants of Kampung Pisang.

The usage of social capital can also be found in several *kampungs* in Indonesia, for example, Kampung Baru Jagir Monokromo Surabaya and Kampung Nelayan Belawan Medan. From both best practice of *kampung* arrangement, it can be identified that social capital is highly relevant and has an important role to play. In Kampung Pisang, local inhabitants were involved in every activity in the process of *kampung* arrangement, from preparation to post-construction phase.

Government plays a pivotal role in helping the local community in developing their *kampung*, as much as, the role of local community in maintaining the environment and establishing the organizations to create strong social capital. The government helped to provide land to develop the *kampung* and facilitated the process of *kampung* arrangement. Community role in Kampung Pisang arrangement starts with preparing the proposal which was then directed to government and private and all the way to the post-construction phase, see Figure 2.





**Figure 2** Element of social capital and the role of stakeholders in arrangement of *Kampung* Pisang  
(Source: Analysis, 2017)

Importantly, it is the blending of the central government, local government, the community in the society such as ARKOM and KPRM, as well as the community which has driven the *kampung* arrangement in *Kampung Pisang*. Although this was the case in the arrangement of

Kampung Pisang, the role of social capital is of utmost importance compared to the role of other stakeholders, because all the activities ranging from the preliminary to the implementation of the arrangement of Kampung Pisang has been done by the community of kampung supported by ARKOM and KPRM, as seen in Figure 2. In addition to its ability in changing the physical form of the area, the role of social capital also can build community knowledge related to the quality of the environment and its impact to the environmental condition of Kampung Pisang as can be seen in Figure 3 and Figure 4. The community of Kampung Pisang is able to build houses together and understand how to keep facilities and infrastructures in good condition by doing *gotong-royong* every week due to of their sense of belongingness. See Figure 5 Scarman and Gibson (1991) in Nick Wates (2000) stated that when the people feel they belong to one neighborhood which is through their own efforts, then it will become a place which is worth struggling to retain and develop and their inhabitants will safeguard by what they have helped or create.



**Figure 3** Housing condition before and after *kampung* arrangement (ARKOM Makassar dan KPRM, 2017)



**Figure 4** Facility and infrastructures condition before, during, and after *kampung* arrangement (ARKOM Makassar dan KPRM, 2017)



**Figure 5** Gotong royong from preliminary to construction phases in *kampung* arrangement (ARKOM Makassar dan KPRM, 2017)

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

The relevance of social capital in the process of *kampung* arrangement in Kampung Pisang showed a participation as the most important variable. Its major roles raised by supporting the ARKOM and KPRM. They raised the knowledge of inhabitants of Kampung Pisang in building and keeping the quality of their living condition. Not only communities but also another stakeholders are important in *kampung* arrangement due to the broad range of activities in *kampung* arrangement. Therefore, the social network, as one of the elements of social capital

that consist of a participation, has the biggest role in *kampung* arrangement.

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