

Social Impact Assessment of Development Planning Trade Center in Region Longest Foot Bridge

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Abstract: *At the foot trade center plan Suramadu side of Madura in East Java province contained social impact analysis that includes the determination of social impacts and determination to the parties affected. Social impact analysis was conducted to determine the positive and negative effects of the plan builder trade center for the region and to know the parties affected by the construction of trade center area of the foot bridges Suramadu Madura side. This is important as a material for making decisions-related parties in the follow-up of the planning that has been done. The methodology used is the case study method with a qualitative approach. The results for this study indicate that there is a positive impact of the improvement of education, health, and services to the community. These changes will have a positive impact that changing patterns and attitudes of people in the area KKJSM and Bangkalan. While the negative impact that will arise is the problem of conflict in customs, habits and values are positive or negative. The parties affected by the construction trade zone are the people who own land within the area which will be built and existing residents who live outside the areas of development planning of this trade center.*

Keywords: Social Impact, Planning, Suramadu Bridge

1. Introduction

Development slowest region in accordance with Indonesian Presidential Regulation No. 27 Years 2008, the slowest bridge Walking Region (KKJSS), (KKJSM), (KKM) planned a number of areas such as residential areas, industrial areas of coastal tourist areas, and the central business district and Services. Regional Trade and Services in KKJSM developed as to encourage economic activity and generally no particular Bangkalan Madura Island. Development of trade and services department will require government investment through the provision of regional infrastructure and private investment through the development of a commercial character are mutually supportive of one another to materialize as the ready to build. To support this, it is necessary to study the feasibility in terms of technical, economic and commercial, legal, environmental and social risk assessment and study of things that need to be followed. As for the study of this article focuses on the analysis of the social impact on development planning in the trade center area of the foot bridges Suramadu Madura side.

1.1 Problem Formulation

- How the social impact on development planning at the foot of the trade centered Suramadu Madura side?
- The parties which impacted on development planning at the foot over the trade center Suramadu Madura side?

1.2. Objectives

- To determine the social impact of the development planning at the foot over the trade center Suramadu Madura side.
- To determine the parties affected by the trade center development planning at the foot of the longest bridge of Madura.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Understanding Basic Concepts of Social Change

Social change by Gillin is the changes that occur as a variation in a way of life that has been accepted because of changes in geography, culture material, composition of the population, ideology or by diffusion or new discoveries in the society. Meanwhile, according to Mac Iver, social changes are changes that occur in social relations (social relations) or changes to the balance (equilibrium) social relations. Then social changes by Selo Soemardjan are any changes to the various public institutions within a society that affects social systems, including social values, attitudes, behavior patterns between groups in society. From the opinion of some experts that the author argues that social change is a change in the community about social values, norms and patterns in human life. Basically, the community constantly changing, but there are people with more rapid change than the other communities.

2.2 Factors affecting social change

In General, there are two factors that affect the social change are as follows: 1. Internal factors, is a factor that comes from within the community environment. Various internal factors for social change, among others: population growth, new discovery, of invention (a new combination to an existing knowledge) and Systems ideology (beliefs about certain values). 2. External factors, are factors that originate outside the community environment, among others: physical environment (e.g. natural disasters or natural disaster), War, and other cultural influence.

2.3 Impact of Social Change

Changes in society had an impact / consequences either positive or negative impacts in people's lives are as follows ..

- Impact Positive Social Change Impact of positive social

change shows that the impact in the progress of society. Various positive impacts of social change are as follows:

- a. The development of Science and Technology
The development of Science and technology can change the old values into new values to propel numerous innovations in ease people's lives for social change towards modernization.
- b. New Jobs Created, Pushing industrialization and development of multinational companies are expanding globally and opening a small industry. The course provides a lot of jobs that can absorb labor to the fullest.
- c. The economic disparity occurs the gap between the rich against the poor. D. Existence Customs Reduced customs value being abandoned by society because they do not correspond with the times, and were replaced by the value of modern culture.
- e. Social institution's Optimal Functioning as no Abusing position and authority.

3. Methodology

The methodology used is the case study method with the qualitative approach. A qualitative approach to the case study method is an approach to research that look real conditions of the object under study without any intervention. This is done by describing in a clear and focused on the research findings based on the analysis of the natural phenomena that occur, interviews with personnel into the field and study the documentation. Satori, D. and Komariah, A. (2011) argues that case studies have to investigate a case that occurred in a particular place and time. Therefore, the authors conducted a case study to get a full picture of the social impact on the planning of the construction at the trade center of the foot of the longest bridge of Madura. In addition to getting the procedure qualitative descriptive data on the form of words written or spoken, should also be able to observe the behavior of subjects who become the focus of research is in the area of the foot Suramadu Madura side. The authors do the following things:

1. Looking for detailed factual information from existing symptoms associated social impacts in the construction of the trade center longest side Madura foot bridge,
2. Identify the problems that exist in order to obtain justification circumstances and activities are ongoing on the social impact review.
3. Identify the parties affected trade center development planning at the foot of the longest bridge of Madura.

4. Discussion

4.1 Determining the social impact Social Impact

Determination Planning Region Trade Center site plan (KPP) in KKJSM region will lead the construction of various public service facilities, such as trade facilities and services, education, office, healthcare, and other social facilities. Thus there will be a positive impact of increased education, health and services for the community. These changes will have a positive impact that changing patterns and attitudes of people in the area KKJSM and Bangkalan.

Suramadu their quality of labor in general will experience improved quality through education and training (formal and informal) along with its development. Activity of the population will be a shift of primary activities (agriculture) to the tertiary activity seen from the value of the GDP contribution Bangkalan. With the longest bridge development plan, expected, economy in KKJSM will be more stable in the position of secondary and tertiary sectors.

Negative impacts expected to arise is the problem of conflict in customs, habits and values are positive or negative. The existence of differences in customs, habits and values will influence the interaction between migrant communities themselves and to the community in the planning area. Of estimating the environmental impact turned out to be the impact on the socioeconomic and cultural component's largely positive influence occurs on the stage of development and post-development in the planning area. It also will arise from acculturation between newcomers and the indigenous community. Other negative impacts that may arise are the problem of congestion. So this should be a concern of planners.

- a. Social impact that arose among them is the changing structure within the population by age group, gender, occupation and education level, income level changes, changes in labor composition both labor-force participation rate and the unemployment rate.
- b. From the survey results from it is known that the development of KPP neighborhood KKJSM socially, economically and culturally a positive impact on the surrounding community, especially also for people in the District Labang.
- c. These changes include income, social relations, traffic activity, communication lines, security level, people's behavior and customs.

Some changes in the social, economic and environmental include: traffic flow more crowded into the area of the business, the more street lighting, temporary workers drawn from the local community, helping the government to reduce unemployment. The following social impacts that may arise within the area of development planning in the region KPP Walking Suramadu Madura side:

- 1) The quality of personnel between the newcomers and the natives would cause problems because it has a social difference - the economy significantly. It must be anticipated wisely because it will be the potential for conflict as a result of jealousy between local people and migrants, so the impact of the security and stability of the investment climate in the area of Bridge Street longest side of Madura.
- 2) The quality of labor (SDM) in general is still relatively low so it is still necessary to improve the quality of human resources through education and training (formal and informal). This is evident from the percentage of the population to the top high school education is relatively small.
- 3) Social and cultural conditions of society are hard and have a historical tie with his home ground causing trouble at the time of land acquisition for development purposes, so we need a bottom-up approach that provides an

understanding amicably to the people who will be affected by the construction.

- 4) The level of public education is still low making it difficult to society's acceptance of new construction activity within the region, so that the synchronization and the improvement of social needs to be done in the development process the foot of the Bridge.

4.2 Determination Parties Affected

Planning KPP site plan on KKJSM region will lead in the construction of various public service facilities, such as trade facilities and services, education, office, healthcare, and other social facilities. Thus there will be a positive impact of increased education, health and services to the community. These changes will have a positive impact that changing patterns and attitudes of people in the area KKJSM and Bangkalan. Negative impact expected to arise is the problem of conflict in customs, habits and values are positive or negative. The existence of differences in customs, habits and values will influence the interaction between migrant communities themselves and to the community in the planning area.

One of the problems is the KPP pembangunan land acquisition problems Land for Madurese is something very valuable in life, according to in addition have economic significance, also has cultural significance as a place to preserve and develop the socio-cultural system. In fact, for the people of Madura land was also a part of self-esteem and related to cosmology. Land also has binding force of strong family ties, then there are no restrictions for the Madurese to sell the land with spiced myths that form the risks that can be fatal for those who violate them. Unless the land is sold to relatives. Madura community also believe that the land had ties with ancestral spirits (ancestors) and more than that, the land was part of his power. It can be seen from the habit of Madurese bury the bodies. Each spacious family (extended family) generally have their own grave. Generally located in the eastern part of the land of the yard. Because of the relationship of land with the strong spirit, the community Madura considers if selling the land the same as selling ancestors. Therefore, abstinence for the people of Madura to sell their land to outsiders (not relatives). Besides being a shame to the neighbors, too afraid of "tola" (bad luck).

Some of the things that must be considered in land acquisition is the issue of fairness in payment. Forms of conflict over land development in the region in the form of a rejection of the system of land compensation. Landowners instead of resisting land acquisition, but they are willing as long as the land acquisition will improve the welfare of his life, at least the same as the prior release their land. Some of the causes of conflict land acquisition are as follows; Inadequate compensation, land acquisition process is not democratic, and tends to be manipulative, the landowner's refusal to hand over the land, the use of elements of violence in the land acquisition process as well as the uncertainty of life after the eviction.

Source main cause that triggered the conflict over land in terms of the theory of the causes of conflict may use equity

approach in which the cause of the conflict is the source of injustice due to damages that are not in accordance with the desire of citizens. In the theory of conflict transformation, where the conflict occurs because of the problems of inequality and injustice that appear as problems of economic, political and cultural. Conflicts over land in this mega project when viewed from the source cause is injustice with regard to proportional distribution, equity, need, demand and supply in the market.

The parties affected by the development of KPP are people who coined the ground within the area that will be built KPP. In addition, existing residents who live outside the areas of development planning of this KPP. Besides the issue of land and settlement is also related to where they earn a living that would be displaced by the development plan KPP. It is to be considered for reimbursement or compensation will be given to parties affected by the development. For example by relocating them to the appropriate place with the agreement.

How that can be done to resolve some of these conflicts can be a way to approach the scholars and public figures. This is because the Madurese, especially residents in the area development plan is very obedient to the clergy. If the approach is done through the scholars and public figures it will be easier to achieve development goals. Than if direct communication with citizens and residents of the existing land owners.

For the resettlement solution for existing residents this can be a way to provide a comfortable area so that they would be relocated. As for the issue of social impacts for landowners is to provide compensation that is favorable to them so that they would release their land for the construction of KPP. As for the vendors that are along the way of this development plan terlau not be a problem. Because the average citizen immigrants from Madura Sampang or region to another, and the status they contracted there so it will be easy to relocate them to a TDO region later.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusions

- a) Social impact of planning the construction of a trade center of the foot over the bridge Suramadu Madura side is expected to change the structure of population by age group, gender, employment and education, changes in the level of income among the population, changes in labor composition both labor-force participation rate and the unemployment rate. It can be classified by the determination of the social impacts where there are positive impacts and negative impacts. The positive impact on the construction at a trade center of the foot of the longest bridge Madura side, among others: such as improving education, health, and services to the community. While the negative impact expected to arise is the problem of conflict in customs, habits and values are positive or negative. The existence of differences in customs, habits and values will influence the interaction between migrant communities themselves and to the community in the planning area.

b) The determination of the parties affected

The parties affected by the development of KPP are people who owned the ground within the area that will be built KPP. In addition, existing residents who live outside the areas of development planning of this KPP. Besides the issue of land and settlement is also related to where they earn a living that would be displaced by the development plan KPP. It is to be considered for reimbursement or compensation will be given to parties affected by the development. For example, by relocating them to the appropriate place of the agreement.

5.2 Recommendations

Improving the quality of human resources, especially for the indigenous population through education and skill enhancement training. In addition, the socialization of the central business district development plan and the positive benefits to be obtained by the public in the fields of education, health, tourism, and other social facilities. Improved mental education also needs to be done, especially on the younger generation so that they are still able to maintain and preserve the local culture department Suramadu footbridge Madura side.

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Author Profile



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