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Changing Settlement Patterns Sungai Kunyit Laut Village After Development Of International Port In Mempawah

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Abstract: This study aims to describe changes in the settlement pattern of Sungai Kunyit Laut village after the construction of an international port and the impact of changes in community settlement patterns on socio-economic life. This research is a qualitative analysis research using descriptive method. The results of this study indicate a change in the settlement pattern of Sungai Kunyit Laut village after the construction of an international port in Mempawah Regency. From a physical point of view, the settlement pattern has changed from an elongated pattern along the coastline and roadside to a settlement pattern that spreads and clusters and is far from the coast. The resulting impact is a negative impact, namely the narrowness of the fisherman's space so that the level of income decreases and the occurrence of conflicts between the implementing parties and the community who are not satisfied with the results of compensation for land acquisition for buildings and gardens. While the positive impact is that international ports will be integrated with Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to encourage and accelerate West Kalimantan's economic growth by utilizing existing potential.

Keywords: Change; Pattern; Settlement; Port; International

Introduction

Settlement is a basic need that is very important in human life in the future. Based on a row of five important human needs, namely food, clothing, housing, education and health. It appears that residential settlements occupy a central position, thus increasing population settlements will further improve the pattern of quality of life and problems. Residential settlements are described as a place to live or an area that will be inhabited by residents, where residents live in groups and live together. They will build houses, roads, bridges and other facilities to support their interests. In this sense, the meaning of settlement is conveyed more towards a physical form, as a human and resident activity in fulfilling some of their life needs, especially the need for housing in an area.

People in rural areas are certainly different from people in urban areas in responding to a development. For urban communities, it is normal to respond to a development, but it is different from people in rural areas. Rural communities respond to development into different things and become something new for their lives, of course it will cause a different response to people who live in urban areas. So that people in rural areas in responding to development sometimes tend to wait for clear information from village government officials. This is in accordance with the norms and customs that apply in village communities in general, as a result of these norms and customs the social relations and kinship of village people are usually very tied to customs and are a very close customary unit. Some common views on life are usually always maintained to maintain solidarity. In accordance with M. Rogers (in Setiawan, 2017) regarding all communications that the public is waiting for information from a clear source; can be from print media, electronic media, and information from the government.

According to Norman Long (in Setiawan, 2017) regarding rural development is rural-based development by prioritizing local wisdom in rural areas which includes the demographic structure of the community, socio-cultural characteristics, physical/geographical characteristics, patterns of agricultural business activities, patterns of rural-urban economic linkages, sector village institutions, and characteristics of residential areas. Rural-based development is implemented to strengthen the foundation of the country's economy, accelerate poverty alleviation and reduce development gaps between regions, as a solution for social change, and villages as the basis for change. In its realization, rural development allows sources of economic growth to be moved to the countryside so that the village becomes an attractive place to live and earn a living. Village infrastructure, such as irrigation/irrigation, facilities and infrastructure, transportation, electricity, telephone, educational facilities, health and other facilities needed, must be provided so that it is possible to become a developed and developing village.

The definition of settlement according to Law no. 4 of 1992 Article 3; Settlement is part of the living environment outside the protected area, both in the form of urban and rural areas that function as a residential environment or residential environment and a place for activities that support livelihoods and livelihoods. Settlement environment unit is a residential area in various shapes and sizes with land and space arrangement, infrastructure and structured environmental facilities (article 1 paragraph 3). Article 4 of Law Number 4 of 1992 states that the arrangement of housing and settlements is based on the principles of benefit, fair and equitable, togetherness and kinship, self-confidence, struggle, and environmental sustainability. So, settlements are areas or places where humans live and carry out various activities related to natural and social conditions of the surrounding community.

The pattern of distribution of settlements is clearly influenced by variations in land use, topographic conditions, altitude, and regional accessibility factors, socio-economic conditions of the population and socio-economic facilities, which in their development will greatly affect the pattern of distribution of settlement developments in an area. The settlement pattern shows the place where humans live and live permanently and carry out their daily activities. Settlement can be interpreted as a place (space) or an area where the population is concentrated and lives together using the local environment, to maintain, sustain, and develop their lives. The definition of settlement pattern and distribution has a very close relationship.

According to Dwi Ari and Antariksa (2005,79) settlement patterns discuss the distribution of settlements; In other words, the settlement pattern in general is the distribution of settlements. Settlement patterns can be interpreted as a place (space) or an area where residents gather and live together, using the local environment to maintain, sustain, and develop their lives. The definition of settlement patterns and the distribution of settlements varies in nature, from very rare to very dense, can be clustered, can be irregular, or regular. First, settlements are mostly found on fertile, relatively flat land that is favorable for agriculture; second, clustered or irregular distributions are generally found in areas with unequal topography.

Currently, an international-scale port is being built in Sungai Kunyit Laut Village. This international port is located on Kijing Beach, Sungai Kunyit District. Kijing Beach is a beach that is a tourist attraction in West Kalimantan. The location is easy to reach, not far from the highway. About 200 hectares of the Kijing Beach area will become an international port. From that area, two villages were affected by land acquisition, namely Sungai Bundung Laut Village and Sungai Kunyit Laut Village. The location of these two villages is about 2.5 hours away by car from Pontianak City, the capital city of West Kalimantan Province.

This project affected about 100 families of Sungai Kunyit Laut Village RT 10 RW 05, namely Dusun Mufakat. Changes in settlement patterns do not occur simultaneously, as well as land compensation. There are several places or land for changing settlement patterns that have been provided for the people of Sungai Kunyit Laut Village whose land is used for the

construction of this international port. Some of them have already received land changes. Some of the residents' houses and gardens have also been destroyed. Only a few houses are still standing; especially houses whose land acquisition process has not yet been completed. The residents' houses that are still standing are usually because the land acquisition price is not in accordance with the agreement.

Before the construction of the international port, it is known that the settlements of the Sungai Kunyit Laut Village community are not far from the coast, which is 1 km from the coast. Most of the residents make a living as fishermen. As a result of the construction of international ports, fishermen's living space becomes narrow, resulting in a decrease in the amount of income earned. These problems made researchers interested in studying further about changes in the settlement pattern of Sungai Kunyit Laut village after the construction of the international port in Mempawah district.

Literature Review

Definition of Settlement Pattern Concept

The definition of settlement patterns and the distribution of settlements varies in nature, from very rare to very dense, can be clustered, can also be irregular, or regular settlements. First, settlements are mostly found in agriculture, secondly, clustered or irregular distributions are generally found in areas where the topography is not uniform.

According to Dwi Ari and Antariksa (in Junaidi 2015) settlement patterns discuss the nature of the distribution of settlements, in other words, settlement patterns in general are an arrangement of different characteristics from the relationship of factors that determine the distribution of settlements. UU no. 4 of 1992 concerning housing and settlements, it is stated that the settlement environment unit is one form of housing area in various shapes and sizes with land and space arrangements, infrastructure and structured environmental facilities. Settlements are part of the living environment outside the protected area, both in the form of urban areas and rural areas that function as a residential environment or residential environment and a place for supporting livelihoods and livelihoods for humans.

According to Sasongko (in Simorangkir 2017) states that the relationship between the community and the environment will form a spatial organization which contains the meaning of the composition of the elements that make up space with certain restrictions. The composition of this space shows a certain pattern such as a square, rectangle, circle, or oval. Each of these patterns not only shows the order, but also has a framework of space-forming structures and in it contains the meaning of centers and axes.

According to Jayadinata (in Widyastomo 2011) settlement pattern is the scope of distribution of the area according to certain geographic (physical) conditions, such as settlements along the coast, sea, river flow, and roads which are usually linear.

Meanwhile, according to Yodohusodo (in Widyastomo: 2011) there are 3 (three) settlement patterns, namely: first, housing that is well planned and built well and neatly organized and has a feeling, utilities and facilities are quite good; second, housing that develops without being planned in advance. The pattern is irregular, the infrastructure, utilities and facilities do not meet the quantity or quality requirements. Two main types are distinguished, namely the village type and the illegal housing type; third, housing that is not fully planned properly. The main road and on the left and right of the road were built good and orderly houses. However, in the middle and behind, the second type of houses grow, namely irregular houses.

Factors affecting settlement

Residents of settlements in carrying out various activities are influenced by their social, economic, and cultural conditions. So from these elements that will affect the factors that form the basis for the development of the Sumaatmaja settlement (in Sulistyowati 2017), among others;

1. Physical Factor Analysis

Physical factors will affect the development of settlements because the existence of houses and settlements will not be separated from the conditions of the land they occupy, including soil conditions, hydrographic conditions, climate, morphology, natural resources. These factors shape the pattern of settlement expansion and the form of settlement.

2. Social Factor

The character and social conditions of the population are influenced by the surrounding environment. The villagers have a high sense of community.

3. Cultural Factor

The pattern of life that has become a habit in the villages that is still carried over in the urban life environment includes maintaining environmental health and cleanliness.

4. Political Factor

The political conditions of a country affect the growth of settlements because a stable state of government and state coupled with government regulations and policies will create a safe atmosphere and a favorable situation for development.

Methods

The method used in this research is descriptive method. Descriptive method can be interpreted as a problem formulation that guides researchers to explore and or photograph

social situations that will be studied thoroughly, broadly, and deeply (Sugiyono 2019, 64). Determination of informants in this study using purposive sampling technique. Data collection techniques used in this study are observation, interview, and documentation techniques. Data analysis in this study was carried out through three activities that occurred simultaneously, namely data collection, data reduction, and drawing conclusions or elaboration (Sugiyono 2019, 321). To find out whether the data obtained is valid or not, a triangulation method is needed. Data were analyzed by triangulating data sources, namely digging the truth of certain information through various methods and sources of data acquisition. For example, in addition to interviews and observations, researchers can use participant observation, written documents, archives, historical documents, official records, personal notes or writings and photographs. Each of these methods will produce different evidence or data, which in turn will provide different insights about the phenomenon under study.

Findings

Changes in Settlement Patterns for Sungai Kunyit Laut Village after International Port Development

The results of this study discuss changes in the settlement pattern of Sungai Kunyit Laut village after the construction of an international port. Changes in the settlement pattern of Sungai Kunyit Laut village are seen from 3 (three) aspects, namely (1) physical aspects (the presence of house assets), (2) social aspects, and (3) cultural and socio-economic factors.

1. Physical Aspect (The Presence of House Assets)

The houses and land conditions in Sungai Kunyit Laut village are generally elongated settlement patterns following the road and approaching the beach. Physically, the house in Sungai Kunyit Laut village is permanent, meaning that the house is equipped with livable facilities. Every house, both old and new, was observed in its entirety as of June 20, 2020. Based on the results of house observations, the existing houses are livable houses equipped with facilities such as electricity, PDAM and relatively good toilets. So far, the main livelihoods of the people in Sungai Kunyit Laut village are fishermen and farmers. With the use of land for international ports, generally families who receive land compensation have a better life than before. Together, they bought new agricultural land and formed housing in Dungun and Limau hamlets whose distribution pattern was clustered close to the family and only a small part of which the new settlement pattern was spread out or distant.

2. Social Aspect

The life of the Sungai Kunyit Laut village community has been socially influenced by materialism and the level of togetherness is decreasing. Existing social activities are increasingly difficult to carry out, such as mutual cooperation and social gathering. One of

the results of the interview shows that the relationship between neighbors is currently increasingly rare and difficult to do. Difficulty communicating between neighbors, especially regarding togetherness in meeting the necessities of life such as "earning a living". There are less and less discussions about how to improve fishermen's catches, jointly improve fishermen's fishing gear, and also the issue of borrowing money for urgent family needs such as illness and difficulty paying for children's school fees.

3. Cultural and Socio-Economic Factors

The lives of the residents of Sungai Kunyit Laut Village are still very much tied to the lives of their parents as fishermen, so they are also mostly fishermen. Their house is indeed on the edge of the highway, but the back of the house is already high seas; where he and his family fish. The caught fish can be brought directly to the market. The sea waters behind the house are a central point and potential for fisheries in Sungai Kunyit Laut village. In this village there are many fishing gears including Kelong and Togok. The high potential of marine products around the waters of Sungai Kunyit Laut village causes them not to have to go far to find fish in the middle of the sea. Recently, the amount of revenue earned has decreased due to the construction of international ports. This is due to the disruption of marine fish habitat so that the fishermen's living space is getting narrower

Currently, the impact of port development on economic improvement has not been seen. The port is not yet operational, only land acquisition and initial construction. The results of interviews with several community leaders in Sungai Kunyit Laut village showed that the construction of this international port actually had a good impact on the residents. Residents whose houses were not permanent, are now permanent. Then residents can perform the pilgrimage or umrah, send their children to college and receive adequate land compensation. Collective residents buy new land so that it triggers economic growth and advances the business sector. In the future, the Kijing port will become a project for the entry and exit of goods in work activities.

Automatically, the Sungai Kunyit Laut village community can increase their income from the economic sector with the Kijing port which exports agricultural products to other countries. Of course, these agricultural products come from West Kalimantan. Furthermore, the existence of this international port can also easily expand marine activities to expand to other countries and become a traffic flow for mining goods such as bauxite, rubber, palm oil, and coal. With the existence of this international port, it is hoped that the productivity of the efficiency of West Kalimantan's natural resources as a whole will increase.

Indirectly, it will open up job opportunities for the Sungai Kunyit Laut village community, as well as provide additional income for the West Kalimantan provincial government and also the Mempawah district government. So far, the results of natural resources, especially Crude Palm Oil (CPO) from West Kalimantan are exported through other provinces because West

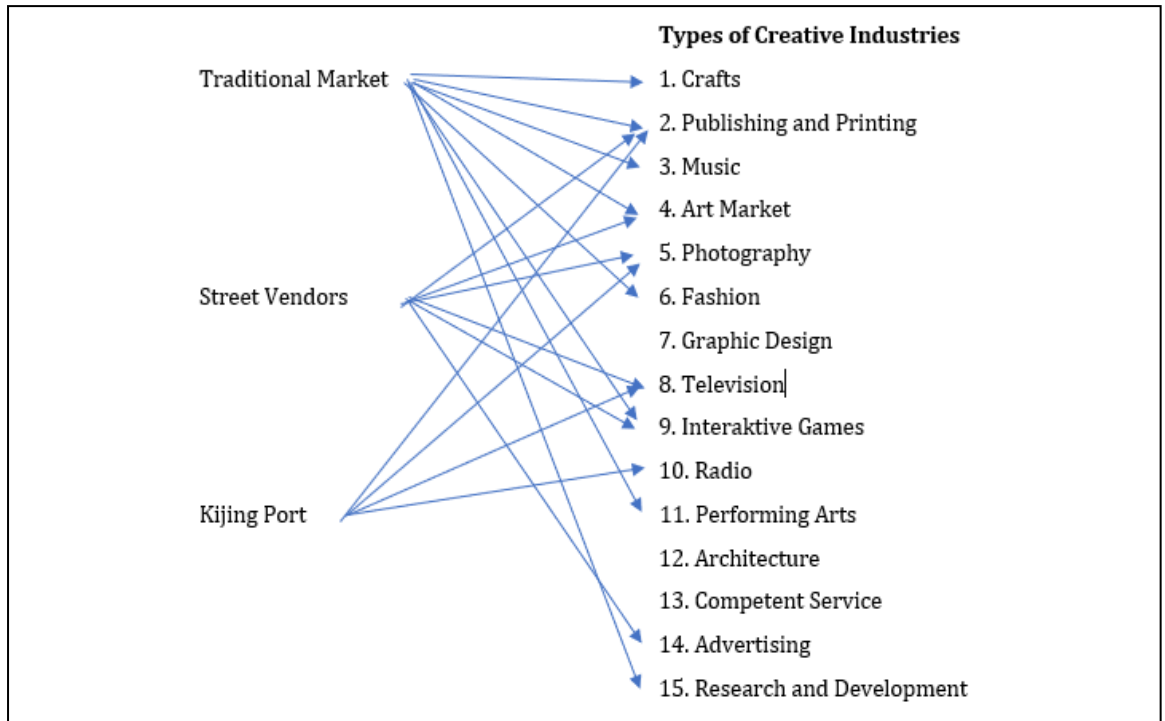
Kalimantan does not have a large port that can be harbored by large ships. The potential of local wisdom in Sungai Kunyit Laut is very much needed to analyze the socio-economic and cultural potential of the community in the development of interrelated creative industries. For more details, it can be seen from the diagram of the linkage of socio-economic, cultural, and community potentials.

Based on the picture above (figure 1), it is known that the development of creative industries in Sungai Kunyit Laut village can be classified into good, medium, and bad. Well-developed industries include fashion, handicrafts, publishing and music printing. The market for art, photography and audio-visual goods (Radio and television) while the creative industries that are currently in development include audio, performing arts and architecture. Furthermore, the creative industries in Sungai Kunyit Laut village that have not developed yet are computer services, software, advertising, as well as research and development related to the potential possessed by Sungai Kunyit Laut village, namely economic, social, and cultural. This potential can affect the creative industry. The cultural potential of Sungai Kunyit Laut village is the village market and types of fishing motorbikes. While the culinary culture includes spicy sour fish dishes, spicy porridge, and salted fish. Meanwhile, artistic culture includes tanjidor, rabbana sermons, dango rides, Cap Go Meh, and robo'-robo'.

The creative industries that can develop due to the development of social potential include the photography, television, radio, publishing, printing and advertising industries. Sungai Kunyit Laut Village also has a history as a tourist spot, so it is not surprising that economic activity is growing rapidly. This has become its own potential for Sungai Kunyit Laut village related to its relationship with the development of creative industries.

As for the economic potential as a tourism place, the existence of traditional markets and buildings in the port is the largest in West Kalimantan. This is another attraction that can affect the development of the creative industry. The existence of a street trading center is a source of livelihood for the Sungai Kunyit Laut village community and at the same time affects the development of existing industries such as handicrafts, art and antique markets, fashion, culinary, and salted fish.

Figure 1. Concept Of Development Creative Industries in Sungai Kunyit Laut village



Impact of Changes in Settlement Patterns After the Emergence of International Ports in Sungai Kunyit Laut Village

1. Negative impact

The construction of the Kijing international port located in Sungai Kunyit Laut Village in Mempawah Regency has been approved by the Government. But realizing this port is not easy. This is evidenced by the rejection of hundreds of fishermen at a demonstration on September 4, 2019 in Sungai Kunyit District which threatened the realization of the construction of the Kijing international port. This will happen if the claim for land compensation is not carried out by PT Pelindo and the regional government, which is estimated to spend an investment of Rp. 14 trillion (Sapariah in Mongobay co.id, 17 July 2019).

According to the results of the researcher's interview with one of the informants who acts as the coordinator of Sungai Kunyit fishermen; he stated that the community was entitled to compensation from the construction of the Kijing International port. This should be, because for decades the fishing community has depended on the waters of the fishing grounds in the

waters around the island of Temajo and the Kijing coast. Furthermore, the results of interviews with seafront villagers from Sungai Kunyit Laut Village on behalf of the fisherman coordinator and community leaders conveyed their expressions that they could no longer fish because of the construction of the Kijing port. This development has a negative impact on the lives of fishermen. Therefore, they demanded compensation. This was emphasized by community leaders regarding the chronology, that the sea, according to him, is a source of life for fishing communities in Sungai Kunyit sub-district in general and from the catch of fish they can provide a living for their families and send their children to school. Now with the construction of the port, the fishermen feel that the income from fishing is decreasing and even the results are not sufficient for the fishermen's life.

Furthermore, the researchers conducted interviews with the Sungai Kunyit Sub-district Head about the life of the people in Sungai Kunyit Laut village, especially regarding citizenship rights. According to him, when it comes to citizenship, they also have the right to demand something that is the right and property of the fishing community there. The government must be responsible for the impact of the construction of an international port in Sungai Kunyit Laut village.

Then the community also relates the role of government to the welfare of the community. Based on the results of the researcher's interview with the coordinator of the fishermen group; he revealed that the government should side with the interests of the fishing community of Sungai Kunyit Laut village; so that the problem can be resolved properly and the aspirations of the fishing community are realized as it should be. In principle, the community in Sungai Kunyit Laut village supports the construction of the Kijing port as long as the fishing community's rights are properly fulfilled and are ready to follow the applicable procedures and mechanisms.

Meanwhile, the results of research interviews with the deputy regent of Mempawah stated that the Mempawah district government asked the fishermen of the Sungai Kunyit sub-district not to be rash in this matter. The local government hopes that the fishing community will follow the applicable regulations. In addition, he appealed to the fishing community, especially in Sungai Kunyit Laut village, not to take the law into their own hands and to prioritize the procedures and mechanisms that apply in their resolution so as not to cause problems in the future that can harm the community and the Sungai Kunyit sub-district government as well as harm individuals and the region.

The impact on the population due to the construction of the Kijing port has a direct impact on 100 families in Sungai Kunyit Laut village. The main thing that is felt is the decrease in the fish catch of the fishermen with the numbers decreasing or decreasing. This resulted in a decrease in fishermen's income, which previously averaged Rp. 200,000 per day; after the construction of the Kijing port, the income obtained was reduced. The fishermen's living

space has become narrow because their fishing ground has been used as traffic for large ships which has disrupted the habitat of the fish around the Kijing port.

2. Positive impact

Kijing Port is an international port that is included in a national strategic project and will be the most modern port in Kalimantan. This port is equipped with a terminal developed with a digital concept which is equipped with modern loading and unloading equipment and large ships. This port will also be integrated with the Special Economic Zone (SEZ), so that it will support the acceleration of economic growth in West Kalimantan for faster and better development.

Pelindo has appointed a BUMN, PT. Wijaya Karya (WIKA) as the executor. WIKA will build a terminal in terms of sea dock construction, port management area, connecting bridge from container yard with a total investment of around Rp. 2.7 Trillion. This port will become a hinterland, especially for mineral, community and plantation processed products, such as crude palm oil (CPO) and rubber. This is important to realize the processing of palm oil products in West Kalimantan and at the same time connecting Sumatra and Kalimantan. The position of the Kijing port is also close to Singapore, the Malacca Strait, and the South China Sea.

The Government of the Governor of West Kalimantan stated that the international port of Kijing is an urgent matter, especially to reduce logistics costs in West Kalimantan. Previously the city of Pontianak relied on the Dwikora port; over time, the port land is no longer adequate for development, and only relatively small ships can enter the port. Large ships cannot enter the port of Pontianak, because the depth of the Kapuas river is only 6-7 meters; this is different from the Kijing beach which has a depth of about 12-16 meters so that large ships can enter.

The construction of the Kijing Port can be used as a work opportunity for the local community, which means there is a job shift from being fishermen/farmers to being workers around the Kijing port. They will build BUMDes which have business units that are projected to support loading and unloading labor cooperatives such as agricultural produce, fertilizers, office stationery, culinary entrepreneurs and services. At least, local people can take advantage of existing opportunities in order to survive.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion that has been described as mentioned above, it can be concluded that the change in the settlement pattern of the Sungai Kunyit Laut village community is due to the construction of the Kijing port which will be used as a modern international port in West Kalimantan, which is precisely located in Sungai Kunyit District, Mempawah Regency. The pattern of community settlements from the physical aspect of

topography, which initially extends along the coastline with access not far from the edge of the road, has turned into a settlement pattern that is clustered, scattered and has access far from the edge of the road. Although houses, land and gardens owned by the community have received compensation; but still there is dissatisfaction from the community itself because the new land to be occupied is far from adequate accessibility such as bad roads and lack of clean water. Meanwhile, from the socio-economic aspect, changes occurred, especially in the main occupation of the population. The fishermen who previously had easy access to the potential of the sea near their settlements, finally could no longer go to sea because the marine ecosystem was disturbed by the activities of the Kijing international port construction.

The impact obtained due to the construction of the Kijing international port has both negative and positive impacts. The negative impact is that the community loses their main job as fishermen or farmers so that their income decreases and is insufficient. There was a conflict between the implementer of the port development (Pelindo) and the community who were dissatisfied with the results of compensation for the acquisition of building land and gardens. While the positive impact is that the Kijing port will be integrated with the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) to encourage and accelerate the economic growth of West Kalimantan by utilizing the existing potential. Sungai Kunyit Laut Village has a wealth of characteristics that come from a blend of ethnicity, culture and religion from the Malay, Chinese, Bugis and Dayak communities which are the main attraction. Social potential in the form of ethnic, cultural, and religious diversity of the Sungai Kunyit Laut community can be packaged in a creative industry that prioritizes social inclusion, which includes openness, tolerance, and social interaction. The cultural potential that supports is culinary wealth, cultural events, dance, music, and videos. Creative industries that can be developed are types of industries that are able to combine various cultural characters to promote the unique image and culture of Sungai Kunyit Laut. The economic potential that stands out is the distribution and marketing function of the Kijing port and the existence of various typical traditional markets and street trading centers that are in accordance with the development of creative industries that support local economic development efforts. From the results of the analysis carried out, it can be seen that there are several types of creative industries that have good potential to be developed and are able to carry out the social, economic, and cultural potential of Sungai Kunyit Laut village. Good creative industries to develop include (1) handicrafts, (2) music, (3) photography, (4) publishing and printing and (5) Television. The creative industry will have high competitiveness if it is able to integrate the social, economic, and cultural potential of the Sungai Kunyit Laut village community intelligently and appropriately, which remains inclusive, represents the village image and culture of Sungai Kunyit Laut and accommodates local economic development that is populist.

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