

Effects of Lifestyle Changes in Housing of Untia Fishermen Village Resettlement

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ABSTRACT

The community in the Untia resettlement village experience a change in lifestyle, particularly in relation to their work as fishermen, due to the conditions of new settlements that were not hospitable to their prior occupations. These lifestyle changes contributed to changes in the style of their houses. The goal of this research was to observe the lifestyle in the resettlement village and determine how it is influenced the style of their house. The research method included a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches, and both methods were also used in data collection and data analysis. The findings indicated that the conditions present in the resettlement village influenced people's occupations, lifestyles and ultimately influence the form of their house. The results are anticipated to be very useful in planning or increasing the viability fishing settlement in the future.

KEYWORDS: Life style, Changes, Fisherman, Resettlement, Housing.

INTRODUCTION

Background

The resettlement of family from Lae-Lae and Samalona Island off the coast of Makassar South Sulawesi to the newly constructed village of Untia resulted in significant change in both the form of the inhabitant's homes. Community need a house to live in that is able to accommodate a daily activities, provide the ability for residents to express themselves, and guarantee their safety and security. Similarly, the residential environment is expected to make the community safe, comfortable, and able to perform their activities with ease. But the reality of the resettlement was different, as the new homes were very small, were constructed with three classes of timber that very easily suffered from weather damage, and did not allow for the residents to express themselves. As a result the people in Untia resettlement village tried to make change to their home in accordance with their lifestyles.

A new character in contrast to the old place, as well as community work. Originally the work was as a fisherman and services crossing between islands. But then the new place, the work can be done only as a fisherman. While the new environmental conditions are also different from the old one. This causes a change in people's lifestyles that move, adapt to the resources available in the new location. This is in accordance with the opinion of Newmark and Thompson [1], that lifestyle can be defined as a way of life followed by a group of people, which includes the social roles, character of place, and the associated behaviour that occur. Further argued that, life style is influenced by several factors, among others: education, age, socioeconomic status, **occupation**, and the tribe. All of these elements contribute to form of a shelter in a new community and have influence on the selection of certain building materials, use construction systems, and house size (base on availability of the material in the market).

These realities faced by people who moved from Lae-Lae to Untia resettlement. With differences in physical characteristics and work environment causes a change in the mindset and actions of the people, the adjustment to the new conditions have disastrous changes in your lifestyle and contribute to the design as well.

Problems

Physical characteristics of different environments with the area of origin. Besides the problem of the new environment, the accumulation of silt in the canals and rivers that surround the settlement cause trouble doing the job as a fisherman. A source of new jobs provided by the environment. The physical condition of dwellings, a very narrow size can not accommodate the space requirements for the occupants to perform daily activities. These problems faced by the people in their settlement Untia. Consequently affects the life style of the community and contribute to changes in home design.

Purpose

The purpose was to show determine how lifestyle contributed to changes in the form and appearance of houses in the Untia resettlement village of Makassar.

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METHODS

The methods used were a combination of qualitative and quantitative, approaches both methods were used in data collection and analysis. The data collection was, conducted in a purposefull manner through in-depth interviews, the collection of descriptive data, and also through the random by distribution of questionnaires to residents of the Untia resettlement village. Qualitative analysis was meant to understand the meaning behind the lines, while the quantitative approach looked for the highest percentage of answers in order to know the general lifestyle adopted by the community. The qualitative result also provide strength to the the qualitative analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This discussion will focus be discussed on the location and style of the house, with more details will presented in each subsequent section.

Location of Resettlement

The Untia fisherman resettlement village is located North of the Makassar city, South Sulawesi, in the Biringkanaya district. Two rivers flank Untia, the Kuri River to the east and Tallo River to the west. Land area is 5 ha². The distance from the main road (the Sutami toll road) about 5 km, and the settlement can be reached by motorcycle in approximately ¼ hour. Figure 1, show the Untia resettlement village bordering the Makassar Strait to the west, adjacent to ponds south and north, while to the east sits the Ministry of Social Affairs and rice fields.



Figure 1. Situation of Untia resettlement (google map, 2009).

Canals surround the residential blocks for those fishermen using boats in the course of their work, the need exists for a place to park and boats repair. Originally the canal was where boats would be parked, but due to sedimentation the mud turned these canals into a graveyard of boats and ships inside. It showed in Figure 2.



Figure. 2. Canals condition

The ships and boats stuck in the muddy channel (canals), ultimately damaged and unable to be removed from the mud. The silting of the canals cause the ship to become trapped at the mouth of the canal and no longer get out. The integrity of the boats was also compromised, as the boats remained stuck in the mud until damaged. And unable to work anymore. The Canal was originally 3 m deep, but is currently only 1 m. As a result of silting in the canal, it was difficult to park the boats safely in the settlement area, and instead the boat have to be park far beyond the settlement sometimes as far as about 200 m away in an area blocked by mangroves. This condition showed in Figure 3.



Figure 3. Boat parking area

Boats were parked outside the resettlement area on the edge of mangrove forest

In addition to it being difficult and worrisome to get it and out of the canals. People also felt that it was not safe to park their boats on the beach. The result of this conditions (residential location away from work and work-related facilities are also far from settlements, canals and rivers are full of mud, boat parking place far to the beach and sheltered from the owner view because it was blocked by the mangrove forest) were a change in livelihoods as they sought another alternative for work. Those who previously moved to the resettlement village were mostly fishermen, but due to the condition described only a third remained fisherman while the rest became factory workers, bricklayers, a repaired motorcycle, sold merchandise, etc.

The conditions described above are not in line with those described by Kim (1990) in Herijanto [2] who first promoted with the policy known by the slogan "Leave the land not the village." In this program, the Chinese government in 1958 began a system of household registration. Through the household registration, the population was classified into two categories, namely city dwellers and villagers. The aim is not only to monitor the movements of people, but also to make sure that the people remained in the place of his or her birth. Similarly Turner [3] noted that by choosing an appropriate environment, people expect to succeed in the process of living well in a suitable place that can meet their needs.

The condition of the new settlements were very different from the old, as the government did not follow the concepts mentioned above. This caused a change in lifestyle particularly employment, with many changing their occupations from fishermen to industrial laborers. Changes to this type of work also affects the activities that occur in neighborhoods and homes. Initially, community activities related to the sea, currently associated with the industry. Almost all the occupants of the house no longer work to repair nets and prepare fishing gear, but it is currently visible skin peeling cashew nuts, in the yard, on the porch, living room, and even on the street in front of their homes. This shows that the location of settlements greatly affects the sustainability of a particular type of work. If the location supports the work will be maintained and developed, but if the location of settlements does not support, then the work will be left and will look for another job that can make people stay in the settlement or move to another settlement more in line with this work.

New mark and Thompson [1], further argued that, life style is influenced by several factors, among others: education, age, socioeconomic status, *occupation*, and the tribe.

Housing and residential location also plays an important role in the lifestyle of person or group of residents. Every person directly interacts with the environment, with the most significant portion of the environment being the area immediately surrounding the house (New mark and Thompson [1]).

Additional Space and Its Influence on House Style

At the houses of fisherman, space was added to meet the needs of residents in conducting their activities with safety and comfort.

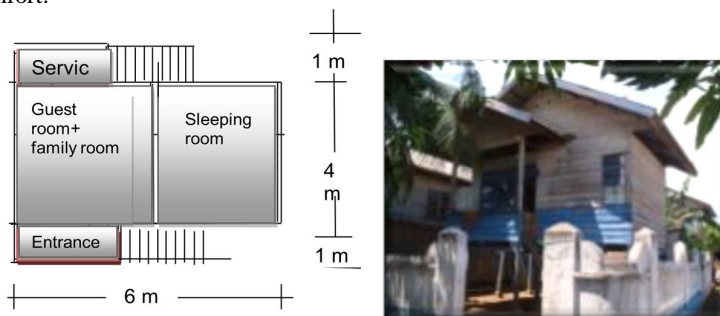


Figure 4 The pattern and the form of original resettlement Untia house

As mentioned above (in the section on dwelling style) the reason people added to their houses was because of the small core size of the house (just 24 m²), besides the small size, climatic conditions also played a role. Not

only did the building materials suffer weather and damage, but during therain season it felt as if the wind was blowing so hard that it might knock over the house. In order to strengthen the integrity the houses, and area below the houses (*kolong*). Finally, a major factor was the limited mobility that the original houses provided. A house should be staged according to the energy and physical abilities of the occupants in moving up and down the house, this applies both to those who have small children and as well as elder living in the house. Figure 5 show the perstage of people reasons to add room in kolong.

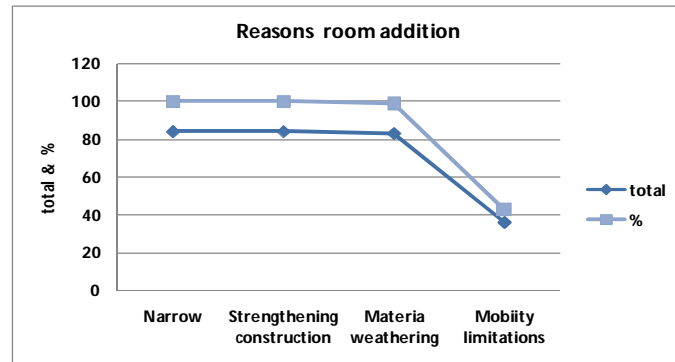


Figure 5. Graph reason room additions

Residents added the space beneath houses because the original design were too small in order to strengthen the construction, because the material had suffered weathering, because the original design presented mobility limitation.

Designing occupancy to be flexible and able to be accessed regardless of age or physical ability will ensure the dwelling is capable of accommodating the needs of families in all stages of the life. Universal design would make the house a more flexible, creating a home for a lifetime of usage. Adaptable housing also describes a structure that has the ability to be changed or expanded with low cost thus adjusting to the changing needs of occupants. These improvements generally brought better living standards and raised the value of the house. In addition, other concepts that also support this statement are found in Syani [4] and related to population growth. Changes in this family also have an effect on lifestyle. In constructing additional space, the material used varies depending on the economic ability of the occupant.



Figure 6. The new forms of houses after being modified by the residents.

The forms of the houses after the modification was not much different from the basic form, especially in terms of the façade. Changes generally occur in the section under the houses which was no longer empty but has been fenced to be used as additional space.

Materials used in the fence surrounding the kolong includes stone, wood and zinc. Only a small percentage used a combination of these materials (see Figure 7). The function of the additional space also varied depending on the needs of residents, but from the data obtained it was determined to be generally used for service needs (cooking, eating, bathing, washing), resting during the day, and reception of visitors.

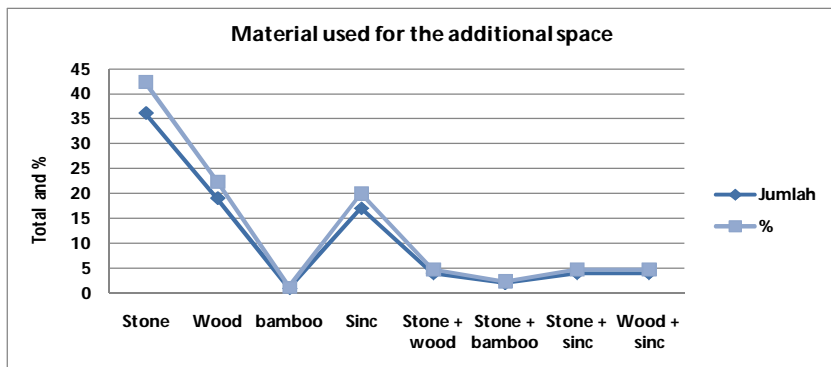


Figure 7. Graph Material used for the additional space

The primary materials used in the development of the additional space were stone followed wood and zinc. Some used a combination of these materials but not many.

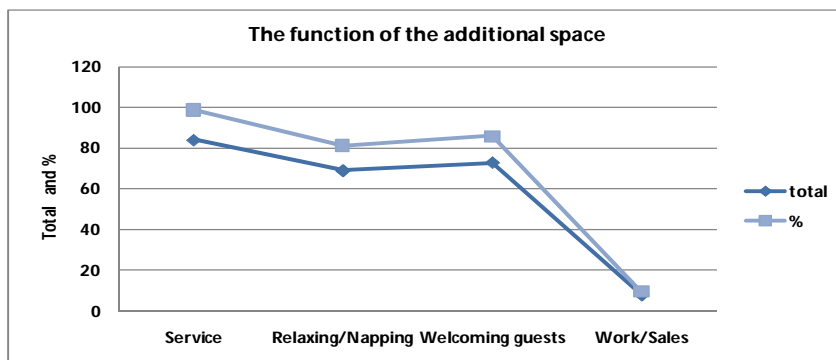


Figure 8. Graph The function of the additional space.

The function of extra space varied, but most often the purpose was for service, resting and the reception of guests. The point of the chart, is that the activities performed by residents under the house, in addition to service activities are also resting (sleeping), receiving guests and some also work as sales.

Because of the activities hosted by the hollow nature for residential activity, the fencing is done generally using massive material for wanting privacy

Daily Activities and Influence on Houses Style

The fishing communities of Unti require space that can accommodate the performance of their various daily routines. These routines varied and are generally performed well in residential environments, they included among others, the reception of visitors, parenting, working, and resting. All of these contributed to the style of house (see Figures.9-11). Various kinds of activities carried out during the day take place in different areas, for example child care is performed under home (in the kolong), while community members chat and peel cashew nuts both in the kolong and in the yard.



Figure 9. Parenting activities often take place under the house



Figure 10. Socialization take place under the house along with work, such as peeling cashews



Figure. 11. Peeling cashews also take place in the yard.

Working in the kolong provides many benefits, because in addition to work they can also supervise children in a controlled environment. This concept is in agreement with Dawson and Gillow [5] who unravel how the lifestyle of various communities contribute to the form of a house. Both agree that a traditional home provides not only a place for rituals (the expression of culture) but also provides space for work and sleep while at the same time providing security from a hostile environment and the dangers that exist everywhere. Besides the functions already mentioned, the room under building (*kolong*) also has other functions such as for the storage of goods, a stalls, along with a place to park and store boats and fishing gear (see Figures 12).



Figure. 12. The Kolong also functions as a place to park boats and store fishing gear.

The main reason that they use the kolong for daily activities is the same, as it provides a roomy, comfortable, and calm space, for activities, while allowing for the control of the environment and children of strangers. This condition results in the houses of the fishermen in the settlement always including a space at the front of the pit that is not fenced in, although this consists of only one plot because the place that he performs his daily activities is non-formal in nature.

This condition is supported by the opinion of Mildred [6], that the home is the major base for daily activity. If a home cannot satisfy this, the residents will seek to modify or customize the design according to their own needs.

The results obtained from this discussion is a new settlement should not be different from the old, but still good considering the condition of the old character of the location and social culture of the people, because the difference will be that the community will adapt to the change and it will take time, costs, and laborious. Adaptation itself will bring forth a change in people's lifestyle and will influence the design of neighborhoods and homes. For residential resettlement government formation in which the shape and pattern of permukiman be difficult to be set in such a way adapted to the new values based on local sources, but not so with the residence. The home stay will also undergo changes to suit the lifestyle of the people.

Conclusion

There are three factors that led to life style changes in settlement Untia, (1) the distance from the city center, jobs, and related facilities to work away from the settlements, (2) the physical condition of the different neighborhoods of origin, (3) proximity to the Makassar industrial center that opened vacancies for unskilled workers and escape that does not require skills and formal education. All three of these factors affect people's views about their work and ultimately change the work of fishermen into labor. Because of the change in the type of work, the residents' habits and life style ultimately change as well as eventually affect the appearance of the house. Another reason for housing changes was that the size of the new houses was very narrow and could not accommodate the needs of residents in performing their daily activities. Furthermore, the materials had undergone weathering due to the low quality of the housing material used (class 3) which resulted in accelerated weathering and require replacement.

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