Perception of the community affected by evictions in the bengawan solo river border of surakarta city in 2017

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Abstract. River Normalization Aims to overcome flood disasters. One of the processes of normalization of bengawan solo is to clean the river border from the settlement. The eviction of settlements in the river border of the Bengawan Solo in the city of Surakarta will lead to positive and negative perceptions for the affected community. This study aims to determine the perceptions of the people affected by evictions in the Bengawan Solo river border of Surakarta city. This research uses descriptive method and research sampling is that the people affected by the eviction of settlements in the Bengawan Solo border include Joysuran Village, Sangkrah Village, Sewu Village, and Semanggi Village in Surakarta City. The results of the study showed that the affected community in Surakarta City gave a positive response to the process of evicting Bengawan Solo river border settlements in the form of approval of evictions with some conditions but the affected people also gave a negative response to the process of compensation for eviction of Bengawan Solo river border settlements in the form of unwillingness to be evicted before an agreement in compensation took place.

1. Introduction
Water is a source of life for humans but mismanagement of the environment can have a negative impact on the condition of water resources. Not only is there a shortage of clean water resources but also it can lead to disaster, so management of space and environment is needed to protect water resources. in the spatial layout of an area, to maintain water sources, water catchment areas, surface water source security areas, and spring water security areas, a minimum of 30% of the total area must be sought for tree stand cover. The form can vary, for example natural forests, production forests or tree crops, tourism forest, and others. One source of surface water is the watershed [1].

Watershed conditions will be greatly affected if there is a mismatch in land use. it shows that sedimentation can increase dramatically if a sub-watershed has decreased forest cover below 30% and if there is agricultural land clearing of more than 50% [2].

Inappropriate land use will lead to drought in the dry season and floods and landslides when the rainy season. Various water-related disaster phenomena such as floods, landslides and drought that occurred evenly in various regions of Indonesia in early 2002 and 2003 [3]. The causes of the disasters themselves were one of them is the socio-economic activities of humans who dynamic, such as deforestation, land conversion in protected areas, utilization of river banks for settlements, utilization of flood retention areas, community behavior and so on.

Utilization of river borders as residential land is one of the causes of flood. the Indonesian Government normalizes river basins especially in urban areas to restore the function of rivers and river borders. One of the plans is to implement a flood management approach (prevention, mitigation and management) including a flood forecasting warning system; including the integration of macro and
micro drainage systems in urban areas, the adoption of a "water park area" (retention / retarding basin) policy and land use planning that includes river boundaries [4].

The city of Surakarta began to make river border management. one of the river borders that was arranged is the Bengawan Solo border. Bengawan Solo border has functioned as a residential area for a long time. Hundreds of family heads have lived for years in Bengawan Solo border. Eviction is one way to restore the function of Bengawan Solo Sempadan as a security source for surface water. but Eviction further impacts poor families' subsequent residential trajectories, creating a permanent record that can make securing housing more difficult in the future [5]. Every year, millions of people in developing countries are forcibly displaced to make way for costly projects like dams, roads, urban redevelopment schemes, power plants, and other infrastructures. All these projects have resulted in eviction of people, many of who face great difficulty in finding alternative shelter or land for their daily economic activities [6]. It is caused negative perception but fair compensation maybe can be change comunit perception into positive. so this study examines the perceptions that arise in affected communities displaced by the activity of returning the functioning of the Bempadan Bengawan Solo.

2. Methods
This research uses a descriptive method. The description is based on:
1. Factors that influence perception consisting of five factors [7], i.e.:
   a. Attention, usually do not capture all the stimuli that are around us at once, but focus attention on just one or two objects. The difference in the focus of attention between one another will cause differences in perception.
   b. A person's mental readiness for stimuli that will arise.
   c. Needs are both temporary and permanent needs in an individual that will affect the person's perception. Different needs will cause perceptions for each individual.
   d. Value system, which is the value system that applies in a society also affects perception.
   e. Personality type, which is where personality patterns possessed by individuals will produce different perceptions. In connection with that, the process of formation of perception is influenced by one's self perception between one person with another is different or also between one group with another group.

2. The nature of attitude can also be positive and can also be negative [8]:
   a. positive attitude towards action is to approach, like, expect certain objects.
   b. Negativity is a tendency to stay away from, avoid, hate, dislike certain objects.

Sampling research is the community affected by the eviction of solo Bengawan border in Joysuran, Sangkrah, Sewu, and Surakarta Clover.

3. Results and Discussion
3.1. The perception of affected communities regarding the activities of eviction of settlements
Based on the above attitude concept, if it is applied to the perception, then the perception with a positive category means that the community has a good view and accepts the process of eviction in the of Bengawan Solo borders. This indicates that the community agreed with the eviction activities carried out at his house. Perception with a neutral category means that people have a view between positive and negative. In this case, it means that the community does not approve or reject eviction activities. In this case it means that the community does not approve or reject eviction activities. Perception with a negative category means that the public has a negative view of eviction activities or is the same as the community rejecting eviction activities in Bengawan Solo borders.

The following table presents the respondents' perceptions of the shifting process in the four villages
Table 1. The level of respondent's perception of the process of eviction

| Perception Category | Joysuran Village | Sangkrah Village | Sewu Village | Semanggi Village | Total |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------|
|                     | N    | %    | N    | %    | N    | %    | N    | %    | N    | %    |
| Positive            | 7    | 100  | 38   | 97.4 | 11   | 84.6 | 29   | 93.5 | 85   | 94.45|
| Neutral             | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 7.7  | 0    | 1.1  |
| Negative            | 0    | 0    | 1    | 2.6  | 1    | 7.7  | 2    | 6.5  | 4    | 4.45 |
| Total               | 7    | 100  | 39   | 100  | 13   | 100  | 31   | 100  | 90   | 100  |

![Histogram for respondents' perceptions of the eviction process](image_url)

Figure 1. Histogram for respondents’ perceptions of the eviction process

The perception of people affected by eviction in Bengawan Solo border towards the eviction process was dominated in the positive category with an average of 94.45% accepting the eviction process. In addition, it can be seen in the four kelurahan that the perception of a positive category has a percentage above 80%.

Acceptance or positive perception given by the community affected by eviction due to several factors, i.e.:

a. Attention, mental readiness and community needs
   The community is aware that the environment they live in is an environment prone to flooding so they need an environment that is free from flooding and they are ready to be relocated or displaced if they receive compensation.

b. Value system and personality type
   The Bengawan Solo border community has the characteristics of an urban community that is thinking about profit and loss and they feel more fortunate if they are relocated or get compensation from the process of eviction because they are free from flood disasters.
   So the positive perceptions that arise in the Bengawan Solo border community, but on the condition of getting a relocation in the form of a landed house or get appropriate compensation.

The neutral community perception of 1.1% is in the Kelurahan Sewu. The neutral perception is influenced because the respondent feels a dilemma between attention and need. Respondents are aware that the area of their territory is a disaster-prone environment and is in an inappropriate area but the respondent needs a place to live in a strategic location.
The negative public perception of 4.45% is spread in the areas of Sewu Village, Sangkrah Village and Semanggi Village. The factor that dominates the occurrence of negative perceptions or rejection of evictions is the need factor. 75% of respondents from 4.45% of respondents who refused to go to the eviction due to economic problems were more precisely the need for housing because the respondent occupied a house with a loan status so that he did not get relocation and compensation.

3.2. Perception regarding the process of compensation for settlement eviction

The perception of the settlement eviction compensation process which is a positive category means that the community is well-informed and accepts the process of eviction in the Bengawan Solo border area. This indicates that the community agreed to compensation for the eviction of their homes. Perception with a neutral category means that people have a view between positive and negative. In this case the community agreed but it was forced to accept compensation for the eviction at his house. Perceptions with negative categories mean that the public has a negative view of the displacement of displaced people or is the same as the community rejecting compensation for displacement in the Bengawan Solo border because it is not nominal.

| Perception Category | Joysuran Village | Sangkrah Village | Sewu Village | Semanggi Village | Total |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------|
|                     | N    | %     | N    | %     | N    | %     | N    | %     | N    | %     |
| Positive            | 0    | 0     | 1    | 2.7   | 7    | 9.7   | 5    | 5.7   |
| Neutral             | 0    | 0     | 7    | 18.4  | 0    | 0     | 10   | 11.1  |
| Negative            | 7    | 100   | 30   | 78.9  | 12   | 92.3  | 25   | 80.6  | 74   | 82.2  |
| Total               | 7    | 100   | 39   | 100   | 13   | 100   | 31   | 100   | 90   | 100   |

Figure 2. Histogram for respondents’ perceptions of eviction compensation

In contrast with the community's perception of the process of eviction, the perception of people affected by eviction in the Bengawan Solo border area of land compensation was dominated by the negative category. The compensation for loss must not only be just or equitable, but also effective.
in benefiting the landowners [9]. in this case, the local government give compensation is just a quarter from community request so 82.2% respondent rejecting land compensation.

Rejection or negative perceptions arise in evictions affected communities because they are influenced by attention factors. There is a difference of concern between the people affected by evictions and the local government of Surakarta regarding compensation issues. The focus of attention of affected communities is the status of their homes which are the property rights, so the compensation process must follow the market price of around IDR 2,000,000 per square meter and calculate the value of the building. Unlike the people affected by eviction, the Surakarta City Government focuses on the location of land which is a river border area which is public property under the authority of the Surakarta City government so that compensation payments amount to IDR 500,000 per meter² without calculating the value of the building and deducting IDR 5,000 per square meter for administrative costs of the village. In addition, the influence of need factors also contributed to the formation of negative perceptions or rejection of affected communities because the price of government subsidized houses in 2017, measuring around 80 meters² in areas outside the city of Surakarta, around IDR 120,000,000, or around IDR 1,500,000 per square meter. The compensation is not enough to buy a new home so people are displacement. Displacement can trigger negative change in related element of the lives of those displaced [10]. This is what causes the occurrence of negative perceptions or resistance of people affected by eviction towards compensation.

3.3. Impact

The positive response given by the affected people was indeed given to the process of resettlement in the Bengawan Solo border, but the response was accompanied by a condition that is the appropriate compensation process. This perception is influenced by needs factors such as the need to buy a replacement home. However, in the compensation process, there is a difference in the focus of ownership status between the community and the Surakarta City Government. The community focuses on property rights while the Surakarta City Government focuses on the border area of the river causing negative public perceptions of compensation activities. The impact of these negative perceptions made some people affected by the eviction not want to move from the normalization location of Bengawan Solo.

Figure 3. Respondent’s homes did not want to move because of negative perceptions about compensation

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the interpretation, a description of the affected community in Bengawan Solo River Border Of Surakarta City gave a positive response to the process of evicting Bengawan Solo river border settlements in the form of approval of evictions with some conditions but the affected people also gave a negative response to the process of compensation for eviction of Bengawan Solo river border settlements in the form of unwillingness to be evicted before an agreement in compensation took place.
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