Socio-economics effect of the use of space distribution in the coastal of Kampung Nelayan Belawan Medan

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Abstract. Kampung Nelayan Belawan Medan is one of the unplanned settlements located in the coastal area. The social life of society such as livelihood, activity, and behavior can be said still traditional. It is also supported by the lack of public facilities in this area. In addition, the economic life of people in this region is far below standard. This is seen from the low-income people, so it can affect the use of space in coastal areas. This study aims to examine and find socio economic impacts on communities on the distribution of land use and dissemination of activities in coastal areas. This research uses quantitative and qualitative descriptive method. Researchers collected data by observation and distributed questionnaires. Then, the researchers relate the theory of the interpreted data. This study finds the social and economic situation and its effect on the distribution of space usage in Kampung Nelayan Belawan Medan.

Keyword : Social, Economic, Use of Space, Village, Settlement

1. Introduction
Kampung Nelayan Belawan is an unplanned settlement located in the coastal area. The settlement is located in the northeastern city of Medan. These settlements are illegal settlements because people build buildings on land owned by PT. Perlabuhan Indonesia (Indonesian Harbor). Hurskainen, et al. (2004) states that illegal or informal settlements are settlements that stand on government and other people's land [9]. The people living in these settlements do not have legitimate land titles. In addition, the economic income of the community is low. Not only is low on economic income, but also the facilities, skills, and education gained quite low. Indirectly, this has an impact on the social life of the community, such as activities and also the behavior of the community. Almost most of the people living in coastal areas are fishermen. Fisherman's own professions are rated as low-income and inconsistent jobs. This is what triggers the public to open the additional business by setting up a shop. The problem that occurs is the occurrence of a crowd that impact on the use of space in this settlement. For example the spread of stalls as an impact on the socio-economic activity. In addition, the existence of schools and markets is also one result of the socio-economic impact on the distribution of space usage.

1.1 Social Life in Coastal Area
The social life that occurs to the community includes activities, activities, and behavior of residents. Some activities are undertaken by society by gender. Women generally do activities and activities related to the home and also the environment in which they live. While men do activities and activities
related to their livelihood of the fishermen. Generally these activities carried out women that already married. Jeyarajah (2015) states that women have responsibilities for their activities, such as childbirth, cooking, taking care of children and households as well as post-harvest activities [11]. Post-harvest activities are an activity that people do when the fishermen come home to the sea. Post-harvest activities held in these settlements include fish processing as well as holding events in the neighborhood where they live (such as parties and traditions).

In addition to gender, some activities are based on a person's degree in the family (such as husband, wife, and child). Setioko, et al., (2011) states that the routine activities carried out by fishermen have fishery-related work [13]. The head of the household (husband) who works as a fisherman, has activities related to fisheries, fishing equipment, and repairing vessels, such as bodies and ship engines. Fishermen will check the state of the ship before making the voyage so as not to disrupt their journey. While family members (wife and children) have activities related home and community environment. In addition to the degree that a person has in the family and gender, external factors also affect the social life of the community like a natural disaster. Natural disasters that often occur to these settlements is the rising tide and soaking almost a part of the house in this area. Franco (1966) states that the occurrence of tidal water due to the attraction between the moon and the sun causing sea waters to rise up to flood the community settlement [6]. If the rising tide to the settlement has high to discharge, the community will conduct refugee activities. Cooperation and mutual cooperation among the residents is required in this activity. This is what causes natural disasters also have an impact on the social life of people in coastal areas.

Not only activities, the behavior of people in this area is quite varied. Coastal life is quite loud compared to the life of people in other areas. This is what demands people to work harder to influence their behavior. Boelaars (1984) states that coastal communities generally have a strong orientation in terms of seizing with the aim at improving their dignity and social status [3]. In addition, the presence of heredity (genetic) and community experience factors can also affect a person's behavior, especially in coastal communities. However, not all coastal communities have negative behavior. Positive behavior that is still done by society is still intertwining the nature of mutual cooperation and kinship in this settlement.

1.2 Economic Life in Coastal Area.
The main livelihoods of coastal communities are fishermen. Fisherman's own profession generally depends on their economy based on the catch they get. For that, it takes good cooperation between fishermen and the crew. Ahmed, et al., (2013) states that the fishermen themselves have three distinct groups, namely professional fishermen, subsistence fishermen and seasonal fishermen [1]. The professional fisherman is someone who routinely and professionally profession in the field of fishing in a professional manner. Seasonal fishermen are fishermen that only make arrests for several times a year. While the subsistent fisherman is someone that makes fishing only for himself and his family (the catch is not sold). Subsistence fishermen choose to work by raising livestock and also farming.

In addition to being a fisherman, people living in coastal areas choose to trade as a job to increase the economy of the community. This kind of work is done by seasonal fishermen. Ahmed, et al., (2013) states that seasonal fishermen usually make arrests for several times a year so that the empty time they have is used to work with other professions [1]. For example, working as a trader or other work such as pedicab drivers, laborers and ship experts. In addition to pedicab drivers, laborers and ship experts, coastal communities also have jobs as traders. Setioko, et al., (2011) states that buying and selling activities that can be done by fishermen such as sales of fresh fish that have not been processed or that has been processed [13]. People who do not work as fishermen, of course, choose to trade with one of the works to be done society. This is due to the flexibility of the time and location of the sale is quite strategic. People who trade with these settlements will generally sell their wares in the market and
fish auction places. In addition to these two locations, the public opened the shop as an alternative location in selling their wares.

1.3 Land Use in Coastal Area.
The use of land in coastal areas generally has functions such as markets, open spaces, even playrooms. Various functions of space available in this area are generally built by the government that will be used by the community as a settlement facility. Garlake (2002) states that the available facilities (open space, meeting rooms and markets) are spaces protected by a settlement [7]. Placement of the facility is in the middle of the settlement has a goal to facilitate the community (local and outside) in accessing it. In addition to the availability of open space, meeting places and markets, the use of land in this area is functioned as a house of worship. There is no specific location in the establishment of the house of worship. This is because the house of worship has an important role in regulating human life in a region. Therefore, people build houses of worship in accordance with the capacity of the people that use them. In addition, other land use also functioned as an office facility. Offices in this settlement is a facility built by the government with the aim at serving the interests of society in terms of population. Wright (1993) states that the use of land that is functioned as an office area (government office, business or industry) is usually influenced by global configuration [14]. The global configuration is intended to make it easier for people to access the office. For that, office placement requires choosing a location close to the highway, given the government office is a container that connects the community with the government indirectly.

1.4 Social and Economic Impacts on the Spread of Land Use in Coastal Areas
Social and economic life indirectly affect the use of land, especially in the area of Kampung Nelayan Belawan. Several factors became the cause of the emergence of a crowd at one point in this settlement. Such as the existence of stalls, schools, and markets. These three functions of space use become the cause of the crowd. Use of land that functioned as a facility, there are also enough stalls crowded this settlement. Hao, et al., (2011) states that people living in a region will have land use, road networks and public facilities provided for the purpose of facilitating the community [8]. With the availability of land use, road network and public facilities which, if managed properly, will maximize individual income. However, it is still not socialized with the settlement of Kampung Nelayan Belawan. Lack of soil management causes uneven distribution of space used. This is seen from the deployment of function stalls. Little market in this area is quite widely spread and uneven. People in droves make sales by opening stalls in their settlements. Some stalls provide chairs and tables as well as facilities for residents that will stop by their stalls. This is what causes the stalls in the settlement become a crowded location visited by the public. Setioko., et al (2011) states that the existence of facilities can serve as a liaison between activities undertaken by the community with the distribution of land use [13]. In a settlement, of course, many activities and activities conducted by the community. This is what causes some functions of land use crowded by the community such as schools, shops, and markets. Schools are indirectly related to social and economic activities. Students who want to buy something (goods or snacks) will make a social interaction with the seller. This makes social activity happening inside. Not only the social activity, the activity of buying something also has an interrelation with the economy. Both of these indirectly cause crowds and affect the distribution of functional deployment. In addition to schools, there is also a market that has a system similar to schools. It's just that there is a difference in this system that is the age of society.

2. Methods
In conducting this research, researchers conducted an approach with exploration themes. The exploration theme is chosen so that the researcher can explore and study deeper the research location which has the linkage between socio economic life with the distribution of spatial use in the Belawan Fishermen Village area of Medan. In addition, there are two types of data collection collected by the
researcher, namely the primary data (in the form of direct observation and questionnaire) as well as secondary data (books, journals, and archives of documents belonging to the village head).

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Social Life of the Community in Kampung Nelayan Belawan

People living in the settlements of Belawan Fisherman Village have a tradition that prevails in their environment. This tradition is called the tradition of giving thanks (69.30%). This tradition is done as a thanksgiving addressed to God Almighty for all the fortune they receive. Matthews (2012) states that women who have to housekeep have responsibility for post-harvest activities, such as practicing tradition [11]. This tradition is carried out all levels of society after the fishermen come home from the sea or is a post-harvest activity. This activity requires the community to participate in the event. In the implementation of this tradition activity, there are several locations that become the mind of the community, namely coastal areas, open space, and also the home community. However, the community chose to use one of the residents as the location in carrying out the tradition event (33.66%). But not all houses can be used as the location of the implementation. Only houses that can accommodate many people who are used to thinking in determining the location of implementation (34.65%). This activity requires cooperation between all citizens, especially involving women. This fact is analogized that in carrying out an activity, the community (both women and men) participated in the event.

![Figure 1. Party in Gulama Street, Kampung Nelayan Belawan](image)

In addition to the tradition, the community is also required to participate in an event. The event is a wedding party or a circumcision. Most of the people in this settlement have ever held a wedding party (75.24%). The existence of this event indirectly become a means for socializing between communities. In holding a party event, there is a consideration of the community in determining the location. Locations that people consider as open spaces, roads, halls, beaches and also the yard (Figure1). Most of the people in these settlements chose to use the front yard as the location of their party (37.62%). This is because the number of public thinking about the ease of accessibility to save the budget cost of the event (23.76%). The public will, of course, be shoulder to shoulder or work together in helping to carry out the event in their neighborhood [13]. In the process of running the party, it will generally be implemented by women. They will work together in cooking and party decorations. This is what requires the community to help in carrying out events.
Traditional activities, parties, and natural disasters are part of people's lives (Figure 2). Indirectly, natural disasters such as tidal rises are a factor in the occurrence of social activities in these settlements (85.14%). The existence of natural disasters, the community, of course, work together in saving their valuables. The increase of tidal water in these settlements has no specific time (40.59%) so that the public must remain vigilant if at any time there is an increase in water. Although these settlements are frequent rises of water, people are reluctant to move from this region (67.32%). This is because people have to take care of their valuables. Activities are undertaken by the community when the rising tide, generally will remain at home (63.36%). But this does not apply when the rising water has a high enough discharge that requires people to evacuate. Franco (1966) states that the tide is a tensile force performed by the moon and the sun [6]. This is what causes the sea water to rise and recede by itself.

3.2 Economic Life of the Community in Kampung Nelayan Belawan
People living in the settlement of Belawan Fisherman Village have variations in the profession they are working on. The main profession of people living in these settlements is as fishermen (41.58%), although not all citizens depend on their needs on this job.

Ahmed, et al. (2015) states that fishermen share in three classes, namely professional, subsistence and seasonal fishermen [1]. Professional fishermen are the ones who depend their economy on the fishing profession. While subsistence and seasonal fishermen are someone who does not depend their economy on the profession of fishermen but choose other jobs, such as processing fish and entrepreneurs. Fish management in this settlement is very small (13.86%). Limited land becomes one of the obstacles experienced by the people in this settlement. In addition, people who work as entrepreneurs will generally open a shop (54.45%). Flexibility in arranging time becomes the reason of...
the residents in opening the shop. This work is done by women because it can manage time in cooking, babysitting, and home. The location of the stalls in the settlement is generally located on the terrace of the house (35.64%). This is because the community can easily conduct supervision (27.72%), both in terms of security and serve the buyer. Some of the people who set up stalls in these settlements will usually provide chairs and tables as part of their stalls (50.49%). This is the attraction of some people to come to this shop (Figure 3). This is what people thought to bring in many people to shop at their stalls (16.83%). Rivlin (1987) states that the facility becomes an area that creates relationships between humans to form a space or place [12]. The existence of a relationship that makes people or citizens choose a stall as a form of relationship. In addition, the existence of stalls in these settlements became one of the community containers to interact and socialize.

3.3 The Land Use in The Settlement of Kampung Nelayan Belawan

Land use in these settlements varied considerably. The function of space as a community dwelling still dominate the use of land in this settlement. In addition to residential areas and public facilities are also numerous, such as open spaces, houses of worship, educational facilities, and markets (Figure 4).

![Figure 4. The Land Use in The Settlement of Kampung Nelayan Belawan](image)

The open space in the settlement is quite a lot, but only a vacant lot that is not occupied by the community (58.41%). Some of the open spaces in this settlement are not functioning properly. Some open spaces actually used as a waste disposal area by the community. This is of course very apprehensive considering the area is often submerged in tidal water so that the existing waste will be carried away and pollute the sea and bring the source of disease. In addition, the use of open space functioned the community in accordance with their needs (36.63%). As used as sacrificial animal slaughter during Eid al-Adha Day and also as an area for the race to welcome Indonesian Independence Day. Garlake (2002) states that open space in a settlement has a role in community orientation [7]. This is due to the accessibility of the community with accessibility. Although providing public convenience in accessing it, the placement of open space in the middle of the settlement also gives negative impact to space. This is due to the lack of public awareness of the environment that makes open space as an area to dispose of garbage.

In addition to open space, there are also houses of worship as part of the existing facilities in this settlement. Mosques and churches are also dominant places of worship in these settlements. The
house of worship is generally located in the middle of the settlement so that people can easily access it. In addition to houses of worship, schools also become one of the educational facilities residing in this settlement. There are only kindergartens and also the elementary school in this settlement. So if the community who has the level of education equivalent to Junior High School, High School and also Higher Education, requires finding schools in other settlements. In addition to educational facilities and worship, there is also government owned office areas in the region. The government's offices residing in the settlement functioned as an area in managing the public administration of the government. The government office in this settlement has a strategic location so that people with various vehicles can access it. Hao, et al., (2011) states that the use of land and public facilities is one way the government to facilitate the community in order to maximize individual income [8]. With the existence of facilities in the settlement has a purpose so that people can improve their economy for the better. However, the existing facilities in the settlement are like a house of worship, generally built by the community with the monthly fee. In addition, donations from immigrant residents are also used for the construction of houses of worship.

3.4 Socio-Economics Effects of the Use Space Distribution in Coastal of Kampung Nelayan Belawan

The impacts that occur due to socio economic activity to spreading space generally will cause an area to be crowded. This usually happens in school environments as well as stalls. School becomes one place that has social activity and also economic simultaneously. This activity is generally done by students and also sellers who sell around the school (Figure 5).

![Figure 5. The Rush in School](image)

Students who want to buy something, of course, will interact with the seller. This interaction becomes one of the social activities in this environment. In addition, this interaction that will lead to an economic activity that occurs between students and traders. Hao, et al., (2011) states that public facilities in a settlement aim to maximize public revenues [8]. Public facilities such as schools are used by communities living in these settlements as land or area to meet their economic needs. People who live around this school will open a shop and sell. This selling area will be packed with children during break time or school.

![Figure 6. A Little Market That Became the Point of Community Gatherings](image)
In addition to the existence of schools, there are also stalls that became a crowded place due to socio economic impacts that occur. Little market is used to sell basic needs of society, thus causing crowds in the area (Figure 6). In addition, with the addition of facilities such as chairs and tables in the area, making the location as an area to gather. Some of the people in this settlement use stalls to gather and also play cards. This is in accordance with the needs of the community in forming a place or space as an area in connecting with other residents. Area or place used by the community in gathering with each other is the stall. People who are gathered generally will tell or play cards. Some people who come will shop according to their own needs. This is why the number of stalls in the settlement became one of the factors causing the occurrence of the crowd due to socio economic impact on the spread of land use.

4. Conclusions

The social and economic activities carried out by the community generally have linkages to the house. In social activities such as tradition and party, most people use the house as the location of its implementation. This location is considered to be efficient both in terms of budget costs and accessibility. In addition, the house is a place that is very proud of the people in this settlement. Thus, people living in these settlements are reluctant to relocate despite frequent exposure to high tides. People prefer to stay in their homes rather than evacuate or move. In addition, economic factors become important in determining where to live. People's economic life is largely dependent on trading, especially opening a shop. The community considered that opening a stall with the terrace of the house as its location is a fairly efficient area. This is because of the flexibility that people do, especially women who choose to open a shop on the terrace of the house. As with any social activity, the economic activities are undertaken by the community also lead to using the home as its location. Houses that have a little market become a crowded location will be visitors. This is due to the socio economic impact on the distribution of space usage. This research reinforces Rivlin (1987) theory which states that the existence of the interconnection between human beings with each other, can form a room as a whole. This is seen with the existence of a shop that becomes a space that is formed due to the interaction, communication and economic activities simultaneously. Little market becomes a place for gathering people who need a place to communicate. This is what causes the stalls to be one of the crowded places visited by the community and has an influence on the distribution of space usage.

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