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Urbanization and Social Change in Local Communities in Makassar City

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to analyze spatial physical changes. Changes in social formations, social interaction processes, and social adaptation between immigrants and local communities in new social formations and the consequences of these changes. changes in the social structure, social activities and cultural styles of local communities in Makassar today. Development and modernization are accelerated by rapid physical-spatial transformations. Occupational differentiation encourages the process of social interaction between local communities and migrant populations in new social formations. This is done within the framework of building social relationships and integrative social relations to meet basic needs and maintain existence, which conditions social change in local communities. The stratification system changes, starting from simple stratification, and then developing into economic and cultural stratification. The shift from traditional agrarian urban areas to modern urban areas is a consequence of social change.

1. Introduction

Even though the dichotomy between city and village often causes social, cultural and spatial shifts, the dynamic growth of Makassar City continues. As a result, residents in villages around Makassar City carry out mobility and migration unconsciously. The attractiveness factor of Makassar City as the metropolitan center of Mamminasata. Manuel Castells describes the process of population mobility as modernization, and modern society is considered the same as liberal capitalist society. Basically, the urbanization of Makassar City is influenced by modernization and the desire of urbanists to improve their quality of life compared to the glare of industry. This condition is characterized by the development of strategic economic areas on the outskirts of the city. The urbanization process shows the transformation of peripheral areas from villages to cities.

During the development of Makassar City, the urbanization process has occupied several areas of the city. The local community considers the rapid development of the area as a factor that drives the attractiveness of urbanization. The current growth process of Makassar City can be attributed to increasing population density. This has caused new social problems and social changes in the dynamics of local community social life. Modernization in Makassar shows a process of social change in the local community. This change is demonstrated by an increase in production capital supported by advances in technology and transportation. The domination of capitalism over production capital shows the process of social change in the dynamics of local community social life. It is positively correlated with social systems, patterns of social relationships, social interactions, socialization, institutional systems, and social procedures.

The process of modernization and urbanization in several areas of Makassar city shows changes in the social structure, social processes and cultural patterns of local communities. This process begins with the meeting of two types of spatially articulated modes of production: capitalist and pre-capitalist modes of production. With the development of commercial functions, the dominance of the capitalist mode of production in controlling the reproduction of space is marked by the development of new social

formations and encouraging changes in the social structure of local communities that go hand in hand with changes in cultural patterns. The dominance of the capitalist mode of production in controlling the physical reproduction of space conditions changes in the social structure in the city of Makassar and shows the weakening of the relationship between social and social formations.

One of the direct impacts that can be seen is the specialization of community activities and the consequences of the influx of immigrants and the process of structural differentiation that requires specialization to be implemented. Second, social mobility causes loss of social ties and cultural values of local communities. Starting with pressure and cooperation between the government and capital owners, changes in land ownership structures in several areas of Makassar show indigenous community land control. To meet development demands that place more emphasis on physical aspects, capitalists use spatial physical engineering to control land. Furthermore, this process drives suburbanization and modernization. Social mobility, which characterizes this condition, acts as the main driver of the transformation of social interactions and social adaptation in local communities.

2. Research Methods

The research in this article uses a descriptive approach with qualitative methods. The data used comes from various information obtained from the internet as well as observations in Makassar City regarding urbanization and social change in local communities in several areas of the city. Observations were carried out to gain an in-depth understanding of the dynamics of urbanization and how this process affects the social and cultural life of local communities. Urbanization in Makassar has brought significant changes in various aspects of people's lives. The movement of people from rural to urban areas has caused rapid population growth, which has had an impact on infrastructure, the economy and social interactions. This article explores how urbanization affects social structure, including changes in relationships between individuals, cultural values, and patterns of behavior. In this context, direct observations in several areas of the city provide insight into how local communities are adapting to these changes. Data collected from internet sources complements findings from the field, providing a more comprehensive perspective on the urbanization phenomenon in Makassar. The study also considers factors that drive urbanization, such as better job opportunities, education and health services in urban areas compared to rural areas.

3. Discussion of Research

3.1 Urbanization

Kingsley Davis stated that, Urbanization is an increase in population balance between cities and villages, with the majority of the population concentrated in cities. S. Kantsebovskaya said urbanization is a phenomenon involving various sectors. Judging from the sources and consequences of these phenomena... Tjiptoherijanto (1999) also expressed his opinion that, in general, urbanization is defined as the movement of population from rural to urban areas. The proportion of the population showing true urbanization that lives in urban areas. Urban is not the same as city. Urban areas are areas or areas that meet three requirements, namely as follows

1. Has a population density of 5000 people or more per square km.
2. Have 25% or less of the total number of households working in the agricultural sector.
3. Has 8 or more urban facilities.

The number of people living in urban areas can be caused by several factors, including

1. natural growth in the region;
2. population migration, both from cities and from rural areas
3. integration; And
4. reclassification.

Urbanization must be seen as a political, social, cultural and economic phenomenon, not just a population one. Several studies show that the

more advanced the economic level of a country, urbanization is a natural phenomenon that is in line with economic growth and welfare of the population in an area. As a result, urbanization levels are always higher in certain areas. In relation to urbanization, something that must be paid attention to or avoided is the presence of a high or excessive population concentration in an area, giving rise to what is called primacy or agglomeration.

3.2 Factors Causing Urbanization

The flow of urbanization does not just happen suddenly; there's a reason why that happens. Below are several types of things that are pulling factors for urbanization, consisting of:

1. Every villager who wants to live in the city wants the glitter of city life which is magnificent and more modern than in the village.
2. City life facilities and infrastructure that are easily accessible and more complete are an added value for cities.
3. With a variety of job fields, there are automatically many job opportunities for everyone to suit their abilities.
4. Due to their centralized nature, many schools and colleges, both public and private, exist in these cities. These schools have better quality and are not inferior to schools abroad. Apart from working, many people in the city want to study.

3.3 Social transformation

Social change is a type of transition that changes the order of life in society which continues to change because of the dynamic and ever-changing nature of society. These changes occur in individuals in society and also in social institutions that influence the social system, such as values, customs, culture, social attitudes, and behavioral patterns among social groups. Several theories about social change focus on certain elements of society or institutions. Social change can impact different societies. Various social structures experience social change, which can occur quickly or slowly.

3.4 Local Community Social Change Process

In new social formations, the process of social interaction between immigrants and local communities is assessed based on the intensity of interaction, social contacts that take place, and communication that is built between individuals in the local community and between themselves and foreigners. The development of business encourages social interaction between local communities and immigrants. The process of social interaction and adaptation is characterized by social change in local communities. The following are signs of social interaction:

1. Social interactions that occur between members of a local community with each other are known as kinship relationships, which are based on blood relations and result in cooperation for common goals in a kinship atmosphere.
2. Meetings occur more frequently which are conditioned by the environment.
3. Relations between local community individuals and infiltrative migrant residents take place spontaneously in an atmosphere full of kinship.
5. Relations with the migrant population take place spontaneously and intimately with low frequency.

The various work orientations currently undertaken by local communities based on their adaptation processes show different levels of adaptation in response to environmental changes. The meaning that can be achieved through the process, now there is social adaptation in local communities, namely; (1) differences in levels of adaptation in local communities indicate that there are differences in work life, and (2) individual responses of local communities to environmental changes are greatly influenced by current low incomes. Shifts in normative space and rationalization of actions can be seen in the process of social adaptation between local communities and immigrants. Types of business growth in precapitalist formations.

While capitalist social formations tend to be stable and dominant, they tend to move towards a transitional type. According to the dynamics of physical-spatial changes that drive changes in social formations, the coexistence of pre-capitalist

social formations and capitalist social formations is demonstrated by the process of articulation of the two types of social formations not running optimally. This conditions differences in social interaction and social adaptation between local communities and immigrants (infiltrative and expansive) in the Makassar city area.

3.5 Process of Social Interaction of Migrant Population with Local Community

The process of social interaction is facilitated by the infiltrative and expansive influx of migrant residents caused by the dynamics of physical-spatial changes in several areas in the city of Makassar. Participate in two categories: (1) social interactions that occur in local community residences; and (2) social interactions that occurred in elite housing built from 1998 to 2010. Based on the frequency of intensity of social interactions that. In progress, social interactions between immigrant individuals in local community residences are examined in two categories: (1) frequency of intensity of social interaction between individual immigrants and local community individuals, and (2) frequency of intensity of social interaction between individuals and individual immigrants.

3.6 Social Adaptation of Local Communities and Immigrant Populations in New Social Formations

The social adaptation process that takes place at the individual level in the local community is triggered by very rapid and revolutionary spatial physical changes in the city of Makassar. Contemporary social adaptation is observed based on variations in the occupational focus of local communities: at first, rural agrarian occupations (farming and fishing) were homogeneous, then became more heterogeneous and complex. This complexity arises as a result. The social adaptation process between local communities and immigrants shows significant differences. This is indicated by a shift in normative space and rationalization of actions towards business activities that develop in new social formations. In pre-capitalist formations, the type of development of business activities tends to shift towards a transition type. On the other hand, in the social formation of capitalism, the type of development of business activities tends to be in a balance and dominant position. The rationalization of actions in the community is followed by both of these social formations.

In precapitalist social formations, advances in investment, management, and technology were considered inferior. This has a major impact on the ability of local communities to gain access to very limited sources of business capital. In the same way, because the investment network is very limited and the ability to master technology is relatively low. Business patterns are usually simple and focused on meeting subsistence needs. They are also more independent in response to rapid physical environmental changes. The fact is related to Marx's theory that a society's economic system is very close to its subsistence technology pattern (Suseno, 2005).

Apart from conditioning changes in the processes of social interaction and adaptation in local communities, physical-spatial changes also condition changes in interactions between regional spaces. The effect of spatial shifts is taking place, because residential and business functions take over land quite intensively. Spatial interactions in the city of Makassar are based on the intensity of space use, availability of facilities and infrastructure, frequency of social relations, socio-economic activities, distance between areas, and distribution of residents carrying out socio-economic activities.

4. Closing

The process of urbanization and modernization of development in several areas in the city of Makassar, which is characterized by capitalism's control of land, has encouraged a shift in land use conversion. This process of penetration of capitalism, which is characterized by the development of commercial functions, becomes a catalyst for the arrival of immigrants and changes in social forms in local communities, ranging from single social forms to multiple social forms, changing the interaction and adaptation of local communities in relation to environmental changes.

Social changes in local communities are caused by changes in social formation and physical-spatial changes. These changes occur internally, for example, the sharpening of socio-economic stratification from social stratification. Simply put, the strata become clear; change in the social system towards an open social system; cultural change from traditional agrarian values and norms to values and norms of urban industrial society; and changes in status from ascribed-status being a status achieved based on efforts made based on expertise and skills.

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