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Development of The Tanjung Ringgit Palopo Area as a Spirit of Place Area

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ABSTRACT

This writing uses cultural and valley concepts to develop the Tanjung Ringgit Palopo area as a spirit of place area. The targets for this development are socio-cultural and economic aspects. Qualitative descriptive methods and field observations were used in this research to collect factual data about the spread of the problem. This research describes phenomena and then analyzes and presents them with systematic facts to facilitate reasoning and conclusions. Results were obtained from a social aspect by preparing a housing development program with indicators of livable houses and a healthy environment while maintaining and reconstructing traditional houses with cultural values and unique local wisdom. Meanwhile, economic development is being carried out by establishing a restaurant in Tanjung Ringgit, which can increase tourism potential in the mainstay area of Palopo. Suppose the development of these two aspects is carried out optimally by the government and local community. In that case, Tanjung Ringgit can be called a spirit of place area in Palopo City.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Slum areas are often one of the main problems that are very controversial, so efforts to deal with them from time to time never seem to be resolved. Article 28H Paragraph 1 (Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, 1945) states that: "Everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy living environment, and has the right to obtain health services" (Sitorus et al., 2020). In particular, the influence of slum settlements will create a bad paradigm for how the government operates, giving a bad picture of its ability and inability to organize life services and livelihoods for its citizens (Salma & Sriyono, 2019). Therefore, urban settlements should be created that are productive, sustainable, and livable (Rahmani et al., 2020). In the 1992 Earth Summit, the concept of sustainable development was formulated, which includes three pillars, namely, development that can improve the economic welfare of the community, development that maintains the sustainability of the social life of the community, and development that maintains the quality of the community's environment through governance of development implementation to improve the quality of life. Live from generation to generation (Erviyanto & Felasari, 2019).

According to Suparmoko Muhammad (2020), sustainable development in the strong sense (defined as strong) and sustainable in the weak sense (defined as weak). In a strong mind, sustainable development requires the value of all development capital: the value of human capital, the value of ecosystems as natural capital, and the value of human-made capital, which does not change or remains constant (Suparmoko, 2020). In addition, Susiana Sali revealed in her 2015 book *Sustainable Development* that the Brundtland Commission's formulation and definition of sustainable development marked the beginning of the concept of sustainable development. Meeting the needs of the present without sacrificing the needs of future generations" is the principle of sustainable development (Sasongko, 2023).

Various researchers have researched slum settlements. Several researchers have conducted studies on settlement management in urban areas. Laksmi Widyawati's research (2022) explains that residential green open space is necessary for residential spatial planning, both in the form of green lanes and passive parks, as well as active parks that can be used for activities. This can support sustainable development by fulfilling its function as a CO₂ absorber, increasing groundwater reserves, and controlling floods (Widyawati, 2022). Research by Zenal Mutaqin (2019) stated that the priority of improving the quality of the slum environment, social aspects related to the community's commitment to maintaining the environment in a long-term, sustainable manner are more important than physical aspects and economic aspects (Mutaqin et al., 2019).

One of the cities included in densely populated settlements in Palopo City is the Tanjung Ringgit area (Izatullah & Ritohardoyo, 2016). This area is a lowland slum settlement located in a strategic area of the city, a developing service trade area, and a commercial center area. In identifying these problems, it is necessary to carry out studies regarding the arrangement and development of residential environments in the Tanjung Ringgit area to overcome the issues and carry out residential activities in a controlled and balanced manner in the environment (Rahmani et al., 2020).

Regional development is the process of building and developing a region using a spatial approach while still paying attention to economic, socio-cultural, institutional, and physical environmental factors within a planning framework (Nabila Tri Utami Putri, 2013). According to Aguspriyanti et al. (2023), to improve the quality of housing and settlements, patterns are

used for residential development, which is seen from the results of assessing residential building condition aspects, road aspects, drainage aspects, environmental sanitation aspects, waste aspects, and fire aspects to achieve habitable area (Aguspriyanti et al., 2023). This aligns with the research results of Al Karim et al. (2019), which state that one of city development goals is to create residential areas where people can live in peace and feel comfortable and livable regions (Al Karim et al., 2019).

Based on the problems in the Tanjung Ringgit area of Palopo City, it is necessary to organize the area to strengthen linkage connectivity so that Tanjung Ringgit can become a *spirit of place* area. Hopefully, this research study can provide a strategy for developing urban residential areas, especially in the Tanjung Ringgit area of Palopo City as the researcher's research location.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research collects factual data about distribution through a qualitative descriptive approach (Sugiyono, 2018). This research is located in the Tanjung Ringgit area of Palopo city. The results of developing the Tanjung Ringgit area as a *spirit of place* area can be seen in the analysis through the revitalization of Sungai Boting, which is integrated with the heritage area and economic growth area through the concept of *cultural* and *the valleys* (many/together) (Sonda et al., 2017).

The data collection method is carried out in stages:

- a) Library Research: Data collection is done by searching for materials that can be used as references for this research, such as photos. Notes and other forms are needed to make the resulting data more detailed and accurate.
- b) Observation (observation): observing field problems, describing phenomena, then analyzing and presenting them with systematic facts to facilitate reasoning and drawing conclusions (Pratama, Indah Arry, 2020).
- c) Documentation: collecting data through written or electronic documents from the research location. This documentation is needed to support the completeness of the researcher's data.

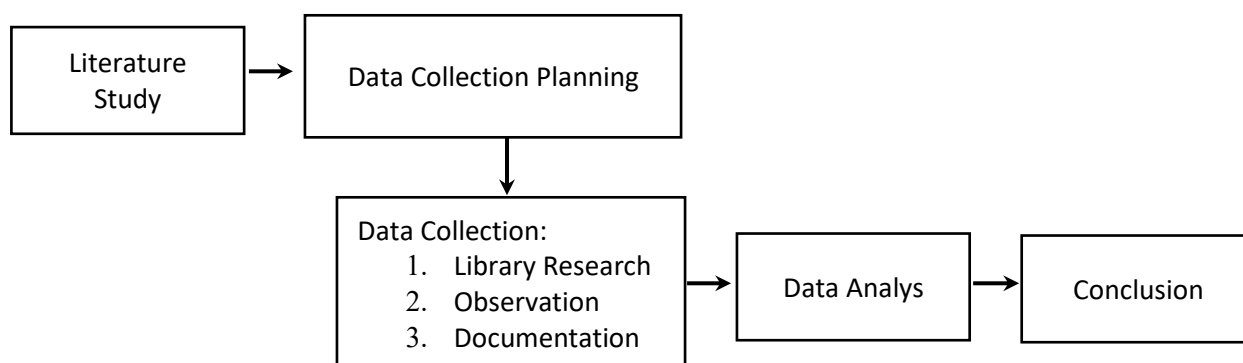


Figure 1. Flow of Research Methods
Source: Author's Analysis, 2024

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 General description of the research location

The Tanjung Ringgit area in Palopo is a low-lying slum settlement located in a strategic area of the city, a developing service trade area, and a commercial center area. They are located in Sambamparu and Penggoli Villages, North Wara District, with a population of

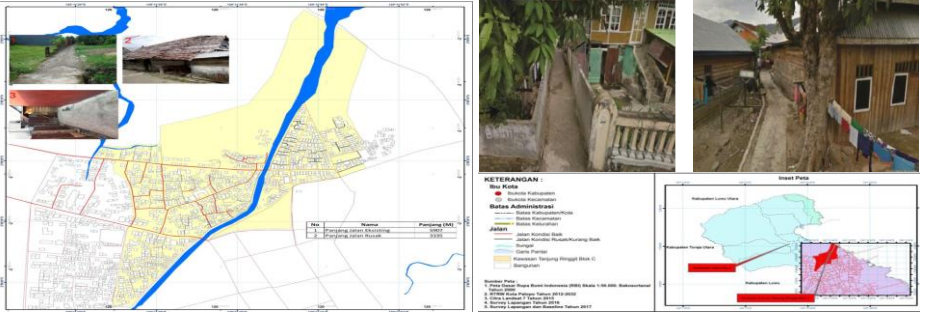
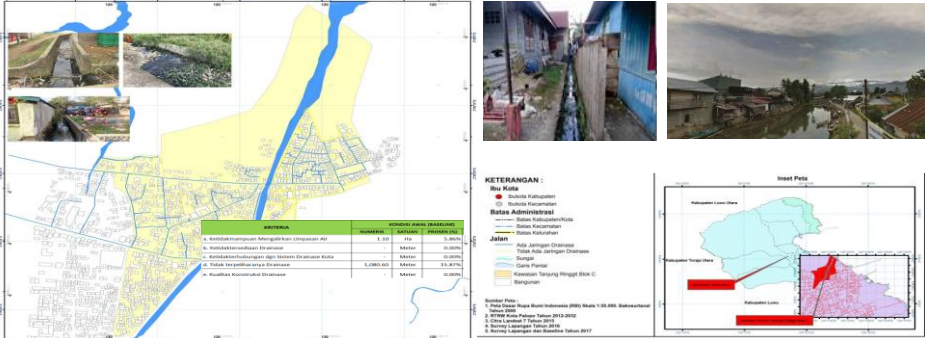
3,308 with a population density of 141 people/Ha and an area of 50.49 Ha with a slum area of 18.78 Ha. It has a population of 3,308 people with a population density of 141 people/ha, with several problems, such as there being 428 MBR households and not having access to adequate housing and regular maintenance of residential infrastructure; building construction is mostly made of flammable materials (wood) and most areas do not have sufficient environmental facilities and infrastructure, for example the quality of drainage construction is damaged, the existing drainage network is not maintained, there is no waste facilities and infrastructure and a small number of environmental roads are damaged (Nabila Tri Utami Putri, 2013).

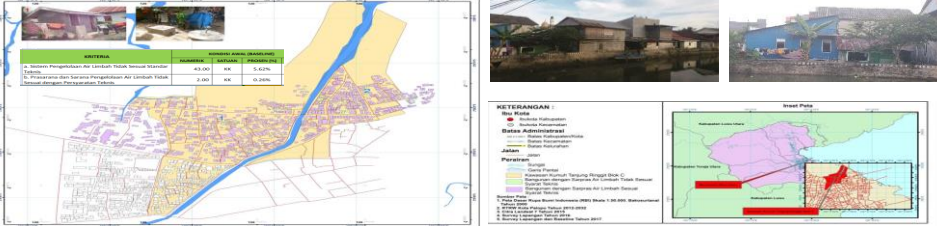

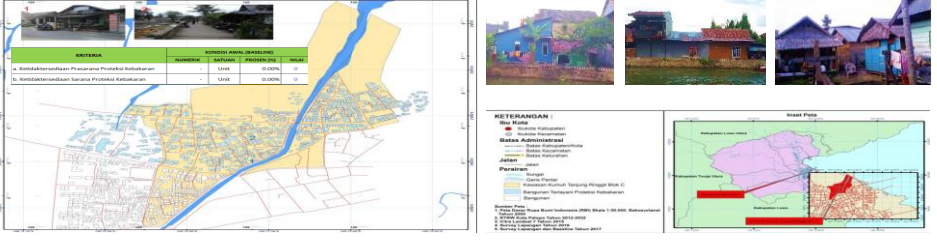


Figures 2 and 3: Tanjung Ringgit Residential Area
Source: Google Earth modified by Author, 2024

Table 1.1 Environmental Conditions of the Tanjung Ringgit Area

No	Criteria	Description
1	Residential Building Aspects	<p>a. The distance between buildings is ± 1-1.5 m, so lighting and air circulation are not optimal.</p> <p>b. Some houses face the river and are on the border of the river.</p> <p>c. There are still houses with thatched roofs and dirt floors.</p>
	Coping Strategy	<p>a. It educates residents on the criteria that need to be considered in building adequate housing through regular counseling.</p> <p>b. Rearranging the building layout with a linear concept following the coastline pattern where the road is the main organizing element and concept <i>grid</i> so that buildings stand parallel at the same distance, paying attention to the necessary criteria in building adequate housing through regular counseling.</p> <p>c. We are improving the quality of residential and public buildings to strengthen the identity of settlements as tourist areas.</p>
<p>Figure 3. Residential Aspect Problem Map Source: Author's Analysis Results and Documentation, 2024</p>		
2	Road aspect	<p>a. Environmental roads are damaged due to high-intensity rainfall and rising sea levels, so most of the area is flooded.</p> <p>b. There are still residential buildings on the riverbank that do not have road access.</p>

No	Criteria	Description
	Coping Strategy	<p>a. Creation of environmental circulation systems such as primary roads (main village roads) and secondary roads (connecting roads to all residential areas).</p> <p>b. Concrete hardening must occur on inadequate roads (Hidayat & Putra, 2018).</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 4. Map of Road Aspect Problems Source: Author's Analysis Results and Documentation, 2024</p>
3	Environmental Drainage Aspects	<p>a. The cross-sectional dimensions of the drainage are small, so when the intensity of rainfall is high, the drainage overflows cause water to inundate settlements.</p> <p>b. The drainage is unavailable due to high-density levels and limited land for roadside drainage needs.</p>
	Coping Strategy	<p>Creation of a drainage system that complies with open and closed drainage standards. Open drainage for areas prone to flooding so that it can be controlled, and closed drainage for supporting areas (Suhudi and Silvester Wadan Koten, 2020).</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 5. Map of Environmental Drainage Aspect Problems Source: Author's Analysis Results and Documentation, 2024</p>
4	Environmental Sanitation Aspects	<p>A waste disposal system is unavailable because some people throw their household waste directly into the river behind their houses.</p>
	Coping Strategy	<p>a. Educate residents about healthy living behavior in managing waste.</p> <p>b. Establish wastewater management in each block to filter wastewater collectively</p>

No	Criteria	Description
		 <p data-bbox="628 432 1278 490">Figure 6. Map of Environmental Sanitation Aspect Problems Source: Author's Analysis Results and Documentation, 2024</p>
5	Waste Aspects	<p data-bbox="496 501 1417 707">a. There are no temporary rubbish dumps on neighborhood roads b. Empty spaces along riverbanks, drainage channels, and rivers are used as rubbish dumps c. Transport fleets are available, but not all environmental roads are served due to lack of access, so rubbish often accumulates, and rivers are even used as rubbish dumps.</p>
	Coping Strategy	<p data-bbox="496 730 1385 831">a. Garbage bins are available in every house b. Create temporary rubbish dumps in several blocks c. Creating an integrated waste management system (Hasan et al., 2020).</p>  <p data-bbox="663 1081 1313 1140">Figure 7. Map of Waste Aspect Problems Source: Author's Analysis Results and Documentation, 2024</p>
6	Fire Aspect	<p data-bbox="496 1151 1417 1323">a. Houses are close together, and electrical cables are irregular, making them prone to fire. b. Access roads are narrow, and some have no access, so there is no fire disaster mitigation route. c. Some residential buildings are made of materials that are prone to fire.</p>
	Handling Strategy	<p data-bbox="496 1357 1417 1491">a. We are educating residents on fire disaster prevention and mitigation through regular outreach. b. Hydrant boxes are constructed at several points directly connected to the main water channel in the area.</p>  <p data-bbox="663 1742 1313 1800">Figure 8. Fire Aspect Problem Map Source: Author's Analysis Results and Documentation, 2024</p>

3.2 Development of the Tanjung Ringgit Palopo area as a *Spirit of Place* Area

The development of the Tanjung Ringgit area as a spirit of place area through revitalizing the boating river integrated with the heritage area and the economic growth area through the concept of culture and *the valleys* (crowded together). Regional development to increase equitable development and settlement based on local potential is very important.

The new area was built based on the potential socio-cultural and economic conditions of the local community, and this was achieved through the creative economy sector, which improved the quality of residential infrastructure, structured spring and river areas, and developed culinary tourism areas.

1. Area Development Strategy in Socio-Cultural Aspects

This coastal settlement is inhabited by native tribes and immigrant tribes such as Bugis, Batak, Flores, and Chinese, so it does not have certain traditional rituals. Apart from economic conditions, some people do not fully understand the standards for healthy residential buildings, so the condition of their homes is inadequate. Therefore, it is necessary to rethink the area contextually with a regional theme, support the old function of the area with the revised spatial plan for the city of Palopo, and accommodate cultural activities and festivals.

Efforts to develop the Tanjung Ringgit area are by preparing a housing development program with indicators of providing habitable houses and a healthy environment to improve the quality of residential buildings and the environment through repairs and improve public infrastructure services to prevent a decline in the quality of the residential environment while maintaining and reconstructing it. Rebuild traditional houses that have cultural values and unique local wisdom. To maximize these development efforts, it is necessary to involve the community in maintaining and revitalizing the river, increasing community awareness and sense of ownership of the Tanjung Ringgit area so that problems occurring in the Tanjung area can be overcome both from the aspect of residential buildings, road aspects, environmental aspects, and fire aspects. This is in line with the research results of Zaenal Mutaqin (2019), which states that Sub-factors of social elements in the form of commitment through community participation in maintaining the residential environment by carrying out structuring and development activities by producing priority values based on stakeholder assessments show the community's willingness to manage waste—and improving the quality of the residential environment to reduce the level of slums through improving the drainage system (Mutaqin et al., 2019).

2. Area Development Strategy in Economic Aspects

Bearing in mind that the Tanjung Ringgit area is designated as a City Strategic Area (KSK) from the point of view of the importance of economic growth, the point of view of the function and support of the environment, and the point of view of socio-cultural interests and the Tanjung Ringgit area is planned in the Palopo Regional Spatial Planning Revision (RTRW) as a network node Palopo city's maritime transportation system, railroad development corridors and development of oil and gas transmission pipeline networks (Darmawati et al., 2015). This is in line with the results of research conducted by Zainal Mutaqin, which states that it is important to improve the quality of the regional residential environment through training and entrepreneurship activity program approaches to increase the level of creativity of regional communities (Mutaqin et al., 2019). So, the development of the local economy with typical Tanjung Ringgit commodities is mainly related to local crafts and culinary delights. The development of the creative economy sector allows the development of new regions that depend on local potential and economic conditions. The creative economy is a new economic wave caused by a shift in economic focus, which is expected to become a power or economic pillar. Developing the use of natural wealth and human intellectual property, such as talent, creativity, and expertise, is an important value of the creative economy.

Developing a new creative economy business or developing an existing business are two ways that can be done to create this business. Therefore, it is hoped that the

creative economy in the culinary sector, which is already developing, can become a prime mover for development. It is expected that this will have a multiplier effect on other economic sectors, allowing the culinary industry to expand into other creative industries and remembering that the Tanjung Ringgit area is a mainstay area of Palopo city with interesting and exotic natural tourism. Therefore, it is necessary to increase public open space to attract the attention of more tourists to visit this coastal settlement as a culinary tourism area *seafood*.

Economic developments draw attention to tourism prospects, resulting in spatial changes that encourage tourism. Establishing a restaurant in Tanjung Ringgit can increase tourism potential in the mainstay area of Palopo. Residents often use Tanjung Ringgit to hang out during the holy month of Ramadan so culinary tourism can develop. Apart from that, adequate port facilities make it easy to create. Apart from that, cruise ships once docked at this place. As a result, there are great opportunities for domestic and foreign tourists to come. This is supported by the opinion of Burges et al. in the book "Tourism Economics" which states that Tourism can contribute to the economic growth of a country through job generation, which can create many jobs among direct service providers (such as hotels, restaurants, travel agents, tour operators), tour guides and companions), and indirect service providers (such as suppliers to hotels and restaurants and additional accommodation) (Ashoer, 2021).

There are two supporting factors in the development of the Tanjung Ringgit area namely: The first supporting factor is improving infrastructure through community aspirations and regional spatial planning, upgrading the Tanjung Ringgit port to a Regional Port, which supports the community's economic increase, thereby increasing the City's PAD which is a source regional development budget. The second supporting factor in planning the RTRW, Palopo City, is the mainstay area of South Sulawesi Province in developing the economy of the Eastern part of South Sulawesi Province. Hence, efforts to improve various infrastructure facilities are receiving attention. This is in line with the findings of Rahmawati Djunuda (2023), who stated that improving infrastructure will increase the community's economic development; economic development sometimes does not pay attention to things that are other sources of support in the form of anticipation of social and environmental problems (Rahmawati Djunuda & Samaluddin Samaluddin, 2023).

4. CONCLUSION

The development of the Tanjung Ringgit Palopo area as a spirit of place through revitalization with a concept of culture and *the valleys* comprehensively and continuously able to handle housing problems from various aspects of the problem. Social development can be achieved by preparing a housing development program with indicators of providing livable houses and a healthy environment while maintaining and reconstructing traditional homes that have cultural values and unique local wisdom. Meanwhile, the economic aspect will provide *spread effect* prosperity to reduce regional disparities by increasing public open spaces that attract more tourists to this coastal settlement as a culinary tourism area. Suppose the development of these two aspects is carried out optimally by the government and local community. In that case, Tanjung Ringgit can be called a *spirit of place* area in Palopo City.

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