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**The Impact of Resettlement of Different Communities in Marunda Rent-Flat
Housing, North of Jakarta on Social Capital.**

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THE IMPACT OF RESETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES IN MARUNDA RENT-FLAT HOUSING, NORTH OF JAKARTA ON SOCIAL CAPITAL

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Summary

According to the Act no. 1 and 20 in 2011 have mandated the government and other stakeholders in order to coordinate the implementation of housing and residential flats as well as to address all the needs and anticipate future developments. For last one decade, Rusunawa or rent-flat housing is become more important as one of solution developed by both of central and provincial government to provide adequate housing for poor and low middle income in order to live in better and healthy environment. Furthermore, in the framework of environmental regulation rent- flat housing is built to control and to address the slums area which majority of them are living in the green and blue open space that could generate environmental issues considering the limited land and the land prices.

As a capital city which is also the most populated city in Indonesia, DKI Jakarta still facing those issues particularly the number of slums who live in the prone area such as river banks, near to railway, under the flying road, and other green open spaces. This condition is stimulated by urbanization result and the limited land with extremely high prices. In order to address those matters, DKI Jakarta plays an active role in terms of the developing the rent-flat housing for poor and low-middle income people. Moreover, the provincial government relocates the society who live in the prone area to these rent-flat housing. Resettlement is one of solutions held by government to address this issue. However resettlement is designed not necessary based on the physical, environment, and urban aesthetics reasons. Resettlement program is also designed based on economic, cultural, and social aspects side.

Therefore, in this study researcher tries to explain what is the impact of resettlement of different communities to Marunda rent-flat housing, North of Jakarta on social capital including bonding, bridging, and linking social capital. Furthermore, this study is to support the previous study that has been explained the impact of resettlement on particularly their livelihood assets: physical and financial assets that conducted by Hipniati, 2014 (Hipniati, 2014). The location and the research strategy is similar with the previous study, which was conducted in Marunda rent-flat housing and using a quasi-experiment study using two populations: treatment group and control group (Hipniati, 2014). Then as a control group, the households who live in east side of Pluit reservoir area is choosen by researcher that similar with the previous study (Hipniati, 2014). The research methodology was using combination both quantitative and qualitative methods by questionnaires, semi structured interviews, and observation of area. Then, the result was analyzed by SPSS using independent sample t-test to define the impact of resettlement in terms of comparison between the treatment group and the control group.

After resettlement, the impact of resettlement on bonding social capital is majority of households feels less interaction within their relatives and friends, due to the distance of house. Moreover the reciprocity and trust level within family ties and friend ties also declined which emerged people feel familial and friendship detachment since resettled to Marunda. Although the number of family and friends who living nearby declined, the

friendship ties in terms of number of friends tend to increase. It caused they could build the new friendships in the new workplace, in the resettlement area. Furthermore, the number of neighbors who they can rely on seems considerably increase compare to the control group, and the trust level within neighbors also a positive impact because the neighborhood environment support people to know better each other, and the government provide security system that made people feels safe in their social life. They can maintain the good interaction with neighbors as well as the control group. It shows that bonding social capital of neighbour ties is the strongest ties since they resettled to resettlement. The ties that had been declined such as family and friends can be replaced by the neighbour ties. A good neighbour for them also can be a close-friend and a family as well.

Then, the impact of resettlement on bridging social capital has similar situation with the households in Pluit in terms of interaction of intensity. On the other hand the impact on their trust level within intra community slightly declined compare with the Pluit's households, but the improvement for this social capital tend to increase in the future. The institutional factors really helping them to build their relationship within communities in the resettlement area. Household become interested with the organization activities, the participation of organization activities rate also increased. The infrastructure and facilities that provided can be tools for them to meet and to get know better each other within communities. Then, hopefully can emerge and improve the trust and reciprocity level within communities.

Then, the impact on the linking social capital has a positive impact. The neighbourhood organization starting emerge and actively run, become much more productive and innovative activities that concern on neighborhood technical skill, management skill, and social skill development. Furthermore, the society of Marunda also have a good relation and opinion about the government performance, and also trust with the government since they have getting full attention since they moved to Marunda rent-flat housing. From both bridging and linking social capital above, the result tends to improve because of government take seriously to improve their society. There is a correlation between the availability, adequate facilities and services provided by government in the resettlement with the social capital building among communities.

To conclude, that the impact of resettlement of different communities in Marunda rent-flat housing North of Jakarta on Social Capital generally has a positive impact. The majority of households of Marunda confirmed that they have a better social life compared to the previous location. In addition, the facilities and infrastructures provided by government plays good role to build new relationship within residents or to maintain and to develop the existing relationships or ties they had.

Keywords

Keywords: Resettlement, bonding social capital, bridging social capital, linking social capital

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Abbreviations

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. BPS | : Biro Pusat Statistik - Central Statistical Bureau |
| 2. DKI | : Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta, Special Capital Region of Jakarta – a province in Indonesia |
| 3. Rusunawa | : Rumah Susun Sewa, Rent-flat Housing |
| 4. PU | : Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum, Ministry of Public Works of Indonesia |
| 5. RT | : Rukun Warga, Hamlet |
| 6. RW | : Rukun Tetangga, Neighbourhood |
| 7. Prov. | : Provinsi, Provincial |
| 8. PLN | : Perusahaan Listrik Negara, National Electricity Company |
| 9. PAM | : Perusahaan Air Minum, Water Supply Company |
| 10. PGN | : Perusahaan Gas Negara, National Gas Company |
| 11. CSR | : Corporate social responsibility |

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

Jakarta is formally known as the Special Capital Region (DKI) of Jakarta is the capital of Republic of Indonesia which is located in northwest coast of Java Island and has 5 (five) municipalities: North of Jakarta, East of Jakarta, South of Jakarta, West of Jakarta, Center Jakarta and 1 (one) regency: Thousand Islands (Kepulauan Seribu).

In terms of socio-economic, Jakarta is the center of government activities which also the center of country's economic, cultures and politics. Jakarta has the largest population in Indonesia with a population 10,075,300 people, and has the highest density of 14,440 people (Badan Pusat Statistik Jakarta, 2014). In other words, Jakarta is on the way to become a world city in the context of globalization and modernization (Steinberg, 2007).

The urbanization, urban development, and the economic growth that happened rapidly in Jakarta has emerged the increasing of land availability needs. The land that need to be developed rapidly advance, in contrary to meet that physical development. In addition, the land and the property prices are skyrocketing, then people who do not have capability to gain access of formal living place, reside in informal settlement. Informal settlement areas was spontaneously formed in inappropriate area such as river banks, side of railways, surround reservoir area, and other prone areas. Proliferation of the informal settlement is as a result of market and public policy failure for a significant segment of the urban poor population and also it impacts negatively on the quality of life (Wekesa, Steyn, and Otieno, 2011).

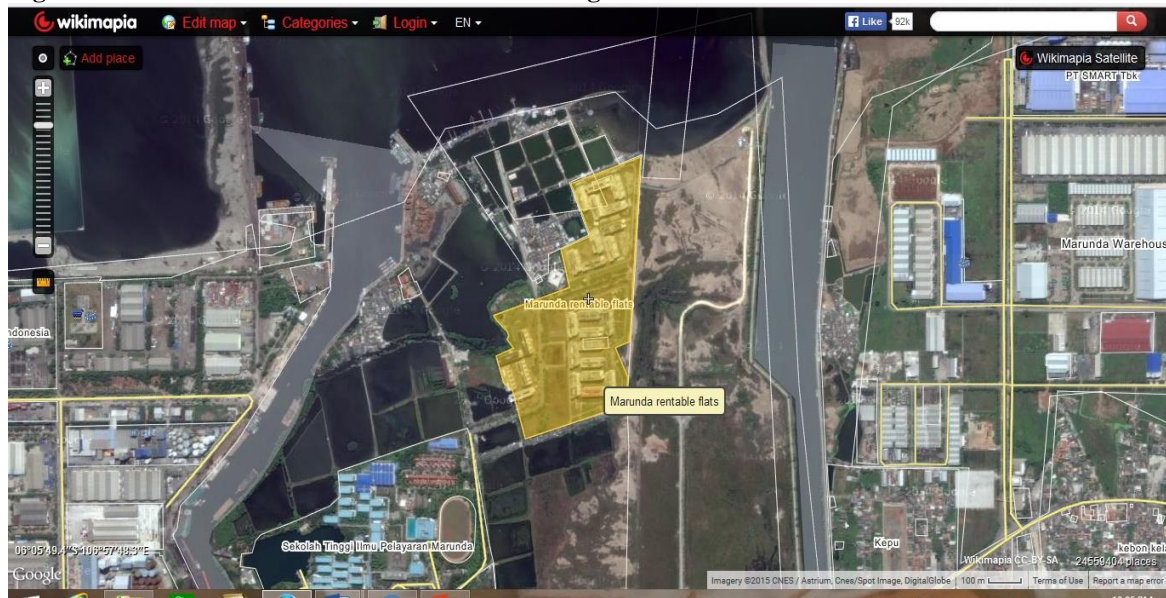
On the other hand, the Constitution of Indonesia stated that every citizen has a right to live in an adequate and healthy house and environment. Therefore there are some policies from Government to implement the constitutional obligations. Since 2011, in order to address the existing of informal settlement areas and to prevent the growth of slums area and also to displace the people who occupying the government/state land or prone area caused by development project, National and local government have been implementing the vertical housing / rent flat housing development policy. Moreover, the implementation of rent-flat housing (rusunawa) policy is also designed to provide housing needs, particularly for the low middle income who mostly cannot afford the house as a consequence of the rapid development of urban areas.

In the urban context, housing is an important asset that generates income through, for instance, renting rooms and the use of its space for home-based production activities (Moser, 1998). Nowadays, Government massively build many rent-flat housing in order to provide and accommodate people whose houses have been demolished by the development project or re-greening project.

For instance, Marunda rent-flat housing that located in North of Jakarta is one of the flat housing project was built by Ministry of Public Works (PU) and Provisional Government of DKI Jakarta in 2004. This particular housing is built for providing an adequate housing for low-income people and to meet the backlog of housing problems in Jakarta. Since 2008, the function of provision of rent-flat housing become an important thing as a solution for relocating people from slum area, informal settlement to better house caused by development project, and relocating people from disaster area in terms of flood problem in Jakarta.

Rent flat housing is inhabited by households that are resettled to this location project from different location in Jakarta. Particularly, people who live in Marunda rent-flat housing were coming from different places or different squatters or informal settlement. They were resettled due to different reasons including some were relocated due to fire disaster victims in slum area where they were living in Pejaringan in 2009 (Kompas, 2009), others were relocated due to flood disaster victims in Muara Baru, in 2012 (www.jakarta.go.id, 2013), and some other were relocated due to the reservoir development project in Pluit reservoir in 2013 (Merdeka, 2013). The new inhabitant in Marunda rent-flat housing encounter the conditions which different from what had been experienced from previous or former place that can affect the ability to adapt and social behavior. The diverse of nature of public housing like rent-flat housing types can contribute to social interaction and integration which have impact on social capital (Atkinson and Kintrea, 2000).

Figure 1: The location of Marunda rent-flat housing



(Source: Google Map, 2015).

Figure 2: The picture of Marunda rent-flat housing



(source: www.beritajakarta.com, 2015)

1.2 Problem Statement

From this background purposes, it can be seen that there are vary background former places including the victims of fire disaster, the victims of flood disaster, the people from reservoir area due to the development project that have been resettled in Marunda rent-flat housing in North of Jakarta. Resettlement to public housing from different background and location can emerge unsafe life and common lack of expectation (Gilbert, 2004 in Hipniati, 2014). Community and inter-household mechanisms of trust and collaboration can be weakened by greater social and economic heterogeneity (Moser, 1998).

The people are live in the same area with social, economical, and cultural differences can stimulate the social tension between them, then it will create conflict within inhabitants and weakening the community bonds and also could be threaten community welfare. In other words, people who resettled in Marunda rent-flat housing have to face the impoverishment risks of their livelihood asset including their social assets.

World Bank has been leading in formulating a resettlement policy to mitigate the impoverishment risk of involuntary relocation. Among nine risks identified, the resolution of eight including landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity , increase morbidity, and mortality, loss of access to common property and educational loss (Cernea, 2000) seems straightforward and can be dealt with, while it is not the case of the ninth risk that of social disarticulation or the loss of social capital. Putnam (1995) asserts that social capital comes in two forms: Firstly is the bonding social capital or strong ties between socially proximate people, often related through friendship or kinship. Another

form is the bridging social capital or weak ties between people who belong to different social groups. Both types of ties should be present in a community in order to prevent the pursuit of narrow interests and obstructing access to information and material resources that can benefit the entire community, in this case is the community of Marunda rent-flat housing. Moreover, Woolcock and Narayan (2000) explained that social capital not only has two forms Bonding social capital or strong ties and Bridging social capital, but also there is a linking social capital which is the vertical dimension that reaches out or scales up poor people's ties to resources, ideas, and information by institutions beyond their community

Granovetter (1973) classifies ties into strong and weak ties. The former can be characterized by intensity, intimacy, frequency of contact acknowledged obligation and provisional of reciprocal services. Strong ties are the ties with people in one's immediate social network including family, friends, and kin. Weak ties are those with people outside this network including acquaintances and co-workers. Between two types of ties, Granovetter posits that weak ties bring more benefits to an individual since they provide people with access to information and resources beyond those available in their own social circles (Granovetter, 1982).

Restoring or building social capital in a resettlement site is complicated. Different factors are involved in social capital building in an entirely different and new environment. Social capital studies on involuntary resettlement have illustrated how different determinants can influence the building of social capital among refugees, asylum seekers, and families or households affected by development project (Quetulio-Navarra, 2012)

1.3 Research Objectives

The objective of this research is to explain the impact of resettlement of different communities in Marunda rent-flat housing in North Jakarta on social capital.

1.4 Provisional Research Question(s)

“What is the impact of resettlement of different communities in Marunda rent-flat housing in North Jakarta on social capital?”

With the sub-question that will help to answer the main question is:

- a. *What is the impact of the resettlement on bonding social capital?*
- b. *What is the impact of the resettlement on bridging social capital?*
- c. *What is the impact of the resettlement on linking social capital?*

1.5 Justification of study

This research aimed to define the impact of the resettlement on social capital including bonding, bridging and linking social capital. Furthermore, to gain some lessons for government and stakeholders in order to develop their planning and conducting the resettlement project in order to minimize the negative impact on affected households.

1.6 Scope and Limitations

This study focused on social capital of households that relocated to Marunda rent-flat housing. The study is done by comparing the situation between households who resettled to Marunda rent-flat housing and households who not relocated or live in east-side of Pluit reservoir area. The majority of households who resettled to Marunda rent-flat housing came from the west side of Pluit reservoir area are around 900 of households (Hipniati, 2014). Furthermore, to define the impact of resettlement of different communities to Marunda rent-flat housing (rusunawa) that only focus on bonding, bridging and linking social capital.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

This chapter deals with the literature review from various authors that discuss regarding the study of the displacement and resettlement, then discuss regarding the impact on household's livelihoods asset particularly on social capital.

2.1 Displacement and Resettlement

Displacement is seen as the result of a model of development that enforces certain technical and economic choices without giving any serious consideration to those options that would involve the least social and environmental costs. Forced resettlement seems unavoidable in the context of "public good" development projects while those projects are developed to meet human needs and the public interest work to promote and to undermine human well-being (De Wet, 2009). People who are affected or displaced by implementation of development project rarely are participated on the planning and implementation, and have often been the last to receive any meaningful information about the development project which is the displaced people or affected people have frequently been underestimated, thus most of displacement is involuntary displacement (Bartolome, et.al. 2000).

2.1.1 Involuntary Displacement and Resettlement

Involuntary displacement occurs when the decision of moving is made and imposed by an external agent and when there is no possibility to stay. Involuntary displacement can be caused by environmental degradation, natural disasters, conflicts or development projects. It is associated with loss of housing, shelter, income, land, livelihoods, assets, access to resources and services, among others. as the outcome (World Bank, 2011). Resettlement is a process to assist the displaced persons to replace their housing, assets, livelihoods, land, access to resources and services and to restore their socioeconomic and cultural conditions (World Bank, 2011).

There are three types of involuntary displacement: development-induced displacement and resettlement, disaster-induced displacement and conflict-induced displacement (FMO, 2010). DDIR refer to with force resettlement, involuntary resettlement, and forced mitigation and refer to population movement from one place to another that is pervaded with force, lack of the affected people's consent and choice and impoverishment (Cernea, 2009). In addition, Involuntary resettlement refers to the process whereby people are compensated for assets lost in the development process but remain in same location, or receive compensation and relocation and in some cases livelihood rebuilding assistance in a new location (McDowell and Morell, 2007).

In India, there is a positive impacts of resettlement project on accessibility and social capital (Mathur, 2006). Moreover another positive impact of resettlement including have better improvement of physical assets in terms of shelter conditions (Hipniati, 2014). People who resettled could duplicate the trust and reciprocity level with what they had with their previous

communities and after a year they had been resettled, not only the bonding ties social capital that has significant improvement, but also their bridging ties social capital has been improved (Quetulio-Navarra, 2012). Although there were few cases which has positive results attributes to people after the relocation, but the sustainability aspect is not clear (De Wet, 2009). Then, Cernea explained that “the dominant outcome of displacement worldwide is not income restoration but impoverishment” (Cernea, 2009).

First type of displacement is caused by infrastructures development projects which is defined as development-induced displacement and resettlement. Development project lead to resettlement simultaneously promote and undermine human well-being. These construction infrastructure are intended for new industries, irrigation, transportation highways, or power generation, or for urban development such as hospitals, schools, and airports (Cernea, 2000). They improve many people’s lives, provide some employment opportunities and supply better services for people (Cernea, 2000).

Development projects may be intended for the greater good, but the people who were displaced because of the implementation of the development projects may have their rights being violated which is said to result to serious and often permanent, socioeconomic and cultural impoverishment (De Wet, 2009). The outcome is an unjustifiable cost and benefits of the development where some people enjoy the gains of development and some others bear it pains (Cernea, 2000). Their relocation usually pushes the affected families into impoverishment (Cernea, 1985). Individuals who are forced to move and resettle under this type displacement are called ‘oustees’, ‘relocatees’, ‘project affected persons’ (PAPs), ‘development refugees’, ‘resettlement refugees’, and forced resettlers (Turton, 2013).

Evidence suggest that for a vast majority of the indigenous/tribal peoples displaced by big projects, the experience has been extremely negative in cultural, economic and health. The outcomes have decreasing the asset, loss of jobs, debt, hunger and cultural disintegration. For both indigenous and non-indigenous communities, studies show that displacement has disproportionately impacted on women and children (Courtland Robinson, 2003).

The second type of displacement is caused by natural disaster including floods, volcanoes, landslides, earthquakes), environmental change (deforestation, desertification, land degradation, global warming) and human-made disasters (industrial accidents, radioactivity (FMO, 2010). The third type of displacement is conflict-induced displacement which is can be armed conflict including civil war, generalized violence, and persecution and the grounds of nationality, race, religion, political opinion or social groups are just some of the forms of conflict that force people to move from one place to another locally or beyond the international borders (FMO, 2010).

Although the three types of involuntary displacements are mentioned, only people affected by the development and disaster-induced displacement are investigated in this research.

Relocation and resettlement are largely physical and economic initiatives, rehabilitation is more protracted and difficult, as it involves restoring a community's and individual's livelihood, income, dignity, well-being and the capacity to interact in the new environment as an equal (Scudder 2005). In resettlement location, people interact with other people from different backgrounds and different former location which then causing unsafe life and common lack of expectation (Gilbert, 2004).

The effects of resettlement in Chennai, India after 10 years, were uneven across ages, genders and occupations which overall levels of unemployment were high, and most of them were women. It appears that most of the women were hardest hit because they had quitted or dropped out of the labor force because of relocation (Coelho, Venkat, and Chandrika, 2013). In development-induced displacement displaced women are often caught in a double wind with male and gender biases negatively affecting in two ways including first is the wide-spread nature of males biases in most societies help perpetuate gender inequality in terms of unequal resource allocation and distribution and also legitimize the silencing of women's interests, second is biases within state institutions, structures, policies help perpetuate these societal inequalities (Metha, 2011).

These may influence policies and process of development, then create the chance for those to participate with the discussion regarding the resettlement process which is the concerns regarding the review of implementation, analysis of the project's problems, focusing on the local needs and priorities, and the crucial thing is the participatory decision making and the rights of the local people and the accountability and obligation of the government, development agencies and other involved parties (Oliver-Smith, 2006).

2.2 Livelihood Asset

Poverty is a situation that can be defined in general, that does not having enough ability or money to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter. However poverty is not only about basic needs explained above, but also can be described that does not having access to obtain the job, education, health, and security. It can be seen that is not easy to define regarding poverty which is related with how to measure the poverty. How poverty is defined is extremely important as different definitions of poverty imply use of different criteria for measurement, potentially the identification of different individuals and groups as poor, and the use of different policy solutions for poverty reduction (Stewart, Saith, and Harris-White, 2007).

In this case, according to the Rakodi in 2002 livelihood approaches goes beyond notions of poverty and embodies a number of important additional elements, while other concepts have proved more problematic. Then he also mentioned that the livelihoods concept is a realistic recognition of the multiple activities in which households engage to ensure their survival and improve their well-being. Assets or capitals are vital as an antidote, extremely important

in terms of identifying the opportunities or constraints by accumulating, depleting, exchanging, and managing them in order to improve its well-being. There are 5 (five) types of capital in livelihood model, such as: (a) Human capital including skills, job, education, and health; (b) Physical capital including shelter, basic infrastructure, and production equipment; (c) Financial capital including savings, credit, and remittances; (d) Social and political capital including networks, membership of groups, relationship of trust and reciprocity, and access to wider society; and (e) Natural capital including land, water, and other environmental resources or pool resources. The livelihood approach is about people identifying their both assets tangible and intangible then how the individual, households and social groups pursue livelihood strategies in volatile and insecure conditions with those limited assets. Assets in the livelihood model are placed in the center of the framework in terms of livelihood improvement and influenced by the context vulnerability, policies, organizations and relationship between individual and organization (Rakodi, 2002).

It is necessary to analyze trends, shocks and culture in order to understand how people manage their assets and the livelihood choices they make (Carney, 1999). Furthermore, a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation (Chambers and Conway, 1991). The strategies which individual and households adopt produce outcomes, which are defined in terms of greater or less well-being (Rakodi, 2002). On livelihood, the strategies of the poor usually diverse and often complex, their living is improvised, sustained through their livelihood capabilities, through their tangible assets in the form of stores and resources, and through intangible assets in the form of claims and access (Chambers, 1995). The ability to avoid or reduce vulnerability depends not only on initial assets, but also the capacity to manage them to transform them into income, food or other basic necessities (Moser, 1998).

It is shown that the livelihood approach constitutes an important new way of viewing poverty and development issues as compared to earlier approaches (Kaag et al, 2004). Livelihood approach has benefits for policy and action, and focuses on that matters to people, individual, households and social groups who pursuing livelihood strategies in volatile and insecure conditions and with limited assets (Rakodi, 2002). Moreover, a livelihood approaches focuses on the agency and the capability of actors on strengths rather than needs (Murray, 2000 in Kaag et al, 2004). Livelihood approach is an approach to poverty issues that aims to be people-centered, non-sectorial and grounded in the multidimensional reality of daily life (Kaag et al, 2004).

It should be stressed that the livelihoods perspective incorporates worthy new insights into the essence of global poverty problems. The livelihood approach is a valuable counterweight against structural approaches to poverty that tend to portray people as mere victims of structural constraints. The disadvantages is because a group of poor people and their actions and strategies are taken as the main entry point for analysis, there is the risk of adopting too

narrow a view and of ignoring the context of structural constraints, such as power inequalities (Kaag et al, 2004). In addition, differences within groups or categories such as gender and age differences, may easily be glossed over. Then, focus on the people who have managed to survive while do not tell about the households and individuals who died or give up (Kaag et al, 2004). The livelihood framework tends to ignore structural constraints, like power differences within households and within poor rural and urban communities (Kaag et al, 2004).

It is important to pay attention to power relations and the structural constraints within which people have to function while making a living. Moreover, The understanding of risk and insecurity as an important element in the decision making on livelihood and coping strategies is little developed and the importance of “access”, “exclusion” and “institutions” in the shaping of livelihood and coping strategies (the relation with the policy and institutional context) is not very well developed (Kaag et.al, 2004). The livelihood approach should include an analysis of the wielding and yielding process as part of its institutional analysis (De Haan and Zoomers, 2005).

2.3 Social Capital

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims, and access) and activities required for means of living (Carney, 1998). Generally an asset is identified as a stock of financial, human, natural or social resources that can be acquired, developed, improved and transferred across generations, and it generates flows or consumption as well as additional stock (Ford, 2004). The livelihood model placed assets as the centre of the framework on which households or individuals draw to build their livelihoods (Rakodi, 2002). The five capital assets according to the Livelihood framework by Rakodi (2002) consists of :

- a. Human assets including health, education, and jobs;
- b. Natural assets including soil, atmosphere, minerals, wetlands, which is the stock that environmentally provided assets;
- c. Physical assets including the infrastructure, housing and productive resources;
- d. Financial assets including savings, supplies and credit which is financial resources assets; and
- e. Social assets, this is an intangible assets such as norms, trust and reciprocity that embedded in social relations at the communities and households.

For this research, the assets that will be studied is the social asset or capital. The impact of resettlement to Marunda rent-flat housing on financial and physical capital had been conducted in previous study by Hipniati (2014). The target groups of her study only focus one community which is the people who were relocated from Pluit reservoir development area. According to Hipniati research (2014), due to resettlement the physical impact has

positive impact for households because their assets with regard to adequate housing and satisfaction in Marunda rent-flat housing are better than in their previous conditions.

On the other hand, the financial capital perspective has a different impact which is a negative impact in terms of decreasing financial asset after relocation. Some households who relocated to Marunda mentioned that they were having a hard time after the relocation such as their income decreased and they used their saving to cover for their living expenses. In addition, access credit from institutions or family / friends was less easy compared to their condition before they were relocated (Hipniati, 2014). In order to explain the impact of resettlement to Marunda rent-flat housing, this time the researcher wants to explain the impact on social capital.

2.3.1 Social Capital Definitions

Social capital is a concept to describe a unique and important set of resources that can both depend on and increase our economic and human capital (Putnam, 1993). Social capital research is advancing and has consolidated around an understanding of social capital as norms and networks of social cooperation (Patulny and Svendsen, 2007). The findings in “making democracy work” (Putnam’s work, 1993) have led to conclusion that social capital is the “missing link” that can explain the disparities found in development experiences from national down to community and household level (Putnam, 1993). Poverty indicators such as income, livelihood, health, education, employment, and food security, sometimes with specific reference to gender, are all of them related to social capital.

However, in a situation of widespread poverty, when people are unable to reciprocate each other in terms of helping each other, the role of social capital has been found to severely limited (Cleaver 2005; Nombo and Niehof 2008). Because of the recognized applicability of the concept of social capital and its correlation with the different dimensions of poverty, it has been used in evaluating the adaption and integration of involuntary displaced individuals into their new social worlds. Coleman in 1988 explained that the value of the concept of social capital lies first in the fact that it identifies certain aspects of social structure by their functions, and the function identified by the concept of social capital is the value of these aspects of social structure to actors as resources that they can use to achieve their interests.

For instance, certain of ties can be assumed as certain aspects of social structures, then this certain ties can be identified by their function such as bonding ties, bridging and linkage ties. Finally by identifying this function of certain aspects of social structure, the concept social capital constitutes both and aid in accounting for different outcomes at the level of individual actors and an aid toward making the micro to macro transitions without elaborating the social structural details through which this occurs (Coleman, 1988).

In terms of poverty alleviation, it is commonly asserted that poor people, while lacking material assets can generally call on close relations with family, neighbors, and friends as a

form of social security. Therefore, social capital generated by families is used among the poor to insure themselves against shock such as bad health, inclement weather, or government cutbacks and to pool their resources such as food, credit or childcare (Cleaver, 2005). However, a number of studies this social family is very patchy, negotiated and often constraining nature of close relationships (Cleaver, 2005).

Lin (2001): put forward a more theoretical definition of social capital: the resources embedded in social relations and networks and used by actors (individual or group) for actions. According to Lin (2001), social capital works because of four mechanisms:

- a) the flow of information is facilitated;
- b) social ties may exert influence to the agents;
- c) social ties and relationships may be perceived as social credentials (mandate);
- d) social relations reinforce identity and recognition.

2.3.2 Social Capital in Involuntary Resettlement

The definitions of social capital in involuntary resettlement are guided by the definitions of social capital by Bourdie and Wacquant, Coleman, and Putnam.

- According to Bourdie and Wacquant (1992) defined social capital as: the sum of resources, actual or virtual that accrue to an individual or group by virtue of possessing a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition.
- According to Coleman (1994) social capital is defined by its function. It is not a single entity, but a variety different entities having two characteristics in common: they all consist of some aspect of social structure, and they facilitate certain actions of individuals who are within the structure.
- According to Putnam (1995) social capital as connections among individual and features of social organization such as networks, norms, trust that emerge from these connections as facilitating coordination and cooperation towards mutual benefit.

In addition, according to Stone (2001), social capital is multi-dimensional which has structural social capital including ties and networks, and cognitive social capital including trust and norms of reciprocity. According to Putnam (1995) there are two type of trust including trust to the individual or people that we surely know, and trust to individual or people who we are not surely know. Considering those type, the first type of trust can be defined from the strong ties with the bonding social capital, on other hand the second type can be defined from the weak ties with the bridging social capital and linking social capital.

Furthermore, Coleman (1990) explained that the higher level of trust can emerge the reciprocity. Reciprocity itself there are two forms of it including reciprocity that do something good for individuals or people with expecting return back and do something for individuals or people without expecting return back (Putnam, 2000).

Another dimensions of social capital is about norms. Social norms is not formal based laws or regulation, but contributes for controlling the informal regulation that exist in the individual or community (Coleman, 1990). Furthermore, mostly of norms is not legalized officially but is understood well by individual or community. Norms can be defined by particular behavior and value that approved in particular social context. If social capital in terms that norms are existed high in the community, then the crime or violence can be lower, and there would not need formal policing (Schuller, et.al., 2000). On contrary, if the trust level in the society or community is low and the norms are few, then formal regulations or rules is needed by people as their basis before they do joint action. *“These have to be negotiated, agreed to, litigated and enforced, sometimes by coercive means, leading to expensive legal transaction costs”* (Fukuyama, 1995).

Then social capital forms can be distinguished into 3 (three) types. According to Putnam (1995) explained that social capital comes in forms of bonding social capital or strong ties and bridging social capital or weak ties. Bonding social capital is including family or kinship ties, friendship ties, while bridging social capital comes in form between people who belong to different social groups. Similar with Putnam’s explanation, Granovetter (1973) also classifies ties into strong and weak ties, and posits that weak ties bring more benefits to an individual since they provide people with access to information and resources beyond those available in their own social circles (Granovetter, 1982). Moreover, Woolcock and Narayan (2000) explained that social capital not only has two forms Bonding social capital or strong ties and Bridging social capital, but also there is a linking social capital which is the vertical dimension that reaches out or scales up poor people’s ties to resources, ideas, and information by institutions beyond their community.

Bonding capital based on strong ties between immediate family members, neighbors and close friends guards against the vulnerability of the poor, while bridging capital obtained by association between people of different ethnic, geographical, and occupational background are seen as more important in terms of getting ahead and creating public benefits (Cleaver, 2005). The role of close relationships within families and with close friends and neighbors is the subject in social capital (Cleaver, 2005). Close family ties are thus considered important as social glue and for guarding against vulnerability (Cleaver, 2005).

According to the Quetulio-Navarra (2012), the involuntary resettlement that happened in both case the Philippines and Indonesia did not significantly give the negative impact on the household’s structural and cognitive social capital and provided opportunities to improve it in terms of number and composition of ties. Although they had been resettled, they could duplicate the trust and reciprocity level with what they had with their previous communities. Moreover, after a year they had been resettled, not only the bonding ties social capital that has significant improvement, but also their bridging ties social capital has been improved (Quetulio-Navarra, 2012).

2.3.3 Social Capital Changes Factors

In terms of building social capital, there are determinants that can influence social capital formation that including factors in the social structure and the position of the individual in the social structure, which can either constrain (Lin, 2001). These determinants can be demographic and socio-economic individual and household characteristics or features of the institution involved (Quetulio-Navarra, 2012).

Age is a factor in the social networks investment (Lamba & Krahn, 2003; Willems, 2003). Then, the length of stay in the resettlement site as a determinant of the size of networks or number of ties that forced migrants can create (Willems, 2003). Another factor is *gender* that also influence social capital changes. According to the Dar es salaam, Tanzania, the majority of the women refugees were married and had children, after they married they become housewife who staying at home (Nombo and Niehof, 2008). Within the constraints of their limited mobility and household responsibilities, women find ways of accessing work near their homes. This allows them to minimize travel time and balance the overlapping schedules of work and the households (Anand and Tiwari, 2006). It appears, social ties can be built in the community to accommodate their situation as their livelihood strategy. The formation of ties in new community after displacement affected by the lifestyle changes and employment status between gender male and female after displacement (Willems, 2003).

Finally, other factors related to social capital building is regarding the quality of institutions and social services available in the resettlement community directly correlates with the growth of social capital among its residents (Carley, 2010). In Addition, in the shared common space such as benches in front of the buildings and a community center offering various activities for both kids and adults, positively facilitated the establishment of connection among the resettlers (Navarra, 2012). The public places in the relocation site have a positive effect on the formation of bonds, because the public places can create more opportunities for people meet, chat, and bond with others (Quetulio-Navarra, 2012)

In the case Resettelement in Ambedkar Nagar, India that explained about the initiatives of poor people to act collective towards to obtain for better basic services, and there are many type of collective action organization are formed in the relocation site towards common interest (Eerd, 2008). Although the background caste, relocation background, and kinship are diversity, the collective action rose when people in the community have strong common interest (Eerd, 2008). It appears, that common interest in the different background community that emerged some collective action, also value of social capital that can be measured.

However, actually behind the local organization, the initiator are often the stronger and relatively better off people from the community, and leads the initiators made some decision

are not considering the consensus the whole community (Eerd, 2008). This situation, it can be said the backward point from the local collective organization.

The poor collective initiative in relocation site is stimulated because the government has insufficient role to provide adequate basic services and social security that needed by community. Therefore, it appears that effective government provision of housing and basic services remains an important channel to carry out relocation in such a way that inhabitants can build up physical and social capital in new area and obtain higher levels of tenure security than before (Eerd, 2008).

Resettlement process caused by development project lead to a decline in the living standard of displaced people and failure to restore their livelihood after relocated. Moreover, resettlement to the public housing also emerges diversity issue, because from particular public housing area occupied by different households background and location which causing unsafe life and common lack of expectation (Gilbert, 2004).

However, according to Quetulio-Navarra (2012) the resettlers of involuntary resettlement were capable of expanding their social capital during the first year in their new communities amidst strangers and poverty. In both case study, that public places and community activities were instrumental in cultivating bonding ties with new people (Quetulio-Navarra, 2012). In one year, they could improve their social capital as well as replace the lost ones.

Therefore, the social relation among inhabitants should be identified in order to improve their livelihood strategies. Wallmand (1984) stressed that livelihood is more than finding or making shelter, transacting money, getting food. It is equally a matter of ownership and circulation of information, the management of skills and relationships and the affirmation of personal significance and group identity. It appears there is a deterioration on their previous assets before relocated, particularly on social capital being because of away from friends, relative or the old neighborhood. By focus on the social capital or assets in order to identify the problems that happened by people who relocated, and to explain the influencing factor on strengthen or weakening social assets.

However, based on their livelihood strategies by identifying and managing their asset, can be assumed that households have ability and opportunities to improve their livelihood and well-being also their social relationship after their relocated. Community with high social capital able to identify their needs, establish priorities and goals, the they can able to allocate resources to carry out develop plans and carry out the joint work to achieve goals, and also create shared sense of purpose, increase commitment, promote mutual trust, and strengthen norms of reciprocity among community residents (Philips and Pittman, 2009).

2.3.4 Social Capital Limitation

Although social capital has many positive aspects, social capital also has negative aspects. In other words, it can be constructive, as well as destructive. Putnam (1993) explained that *"stocks of social capital are self-reinforcing, one can end up with vicious circles in an 'uncivic' community of traits such as distrust, shirking and exploitation"*. For instance, the value of trust that embedded in the narrow group such as 'gangs' very limited while the members are not allowed from cooperating with others.

The critiques explained by DeFillips (2001) that Putnam ignoring the capital aspects of social capital and its relevance for community economic development. He also explained that social capital should not be separated from economic and the production of capital in society. Moreover, formal and informal networks should operate in the competitive realm of market relations if social capital as concept is to make sense in a market economy (DeFillips, 2001). He argues that Putnam views is fundamentally economically flawed. Then, in order to achieve economic development disconnected communities need to build social networks that allow for control and power over flows of capital, while building on pre-existing relationship (DeFillips, 2001). However, those critiques has been taken up by researchers and development practitioners, with clear definition, therefore social capital is regarded as too flexible and can be used as notional umbrella for any purpose (Fine, 2001).

The main concepts used to design conceptual frameworks are described as follows:

Table 1: Table of concepts that used on the study

CONCEPTS	DEFINITION
Involuntary Displacement and Resettlement	Involuntary displacement and resettlement refers to the process whereby people are compensated for assets lost in the development process but remain in same location, or receive compensation and relocation and in some cases livelihood rebuilding assistance in a new location (McDowell and Morell, 2007).
	<u>Development-induced displacement and resettlement</u> This type of displacement is brought by infrastructures development projects initiated by government.
	<u>Disaster-induced displacement</u> This type of displacement is brought by natural disasters, environmental change, and human-made disasters (FMO, 2010)
Livelihoods Asset of Social Capital	A livelihood is comprising the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living' (Carney, 1998)
	The livelihood approach is about people identifying their both assets tangible and intangible then how the individual, households and social

CONCEPTS	DEFINITION
	groups pursue livelihood strategies in volatile and insecure conditions with those limited assets (Rakodi, 2002).
	A livelihood comprises the assets (natural, physical, human, financial and social capital), the activities, and the access to these (mediated by institutions and social relations) that together determine the living gained by the individual or household (Ellis, 2000)
	Social capital as connections among individual and features of social organization such as networks, norms, trust that emerge from these connections as facilitating coordination and cooperation towards mutual benefit (Putnam, 1995).
	Social capital comes into three function forms including bonding social capital, bridging social capital, and linking social capital (Woolcock and Narayan, 2000).
	Determinants of social capital include factors in the social structure and the position of the individual in the social structure, which can either facilitate or constrain social capital formation (Lin, 2001)

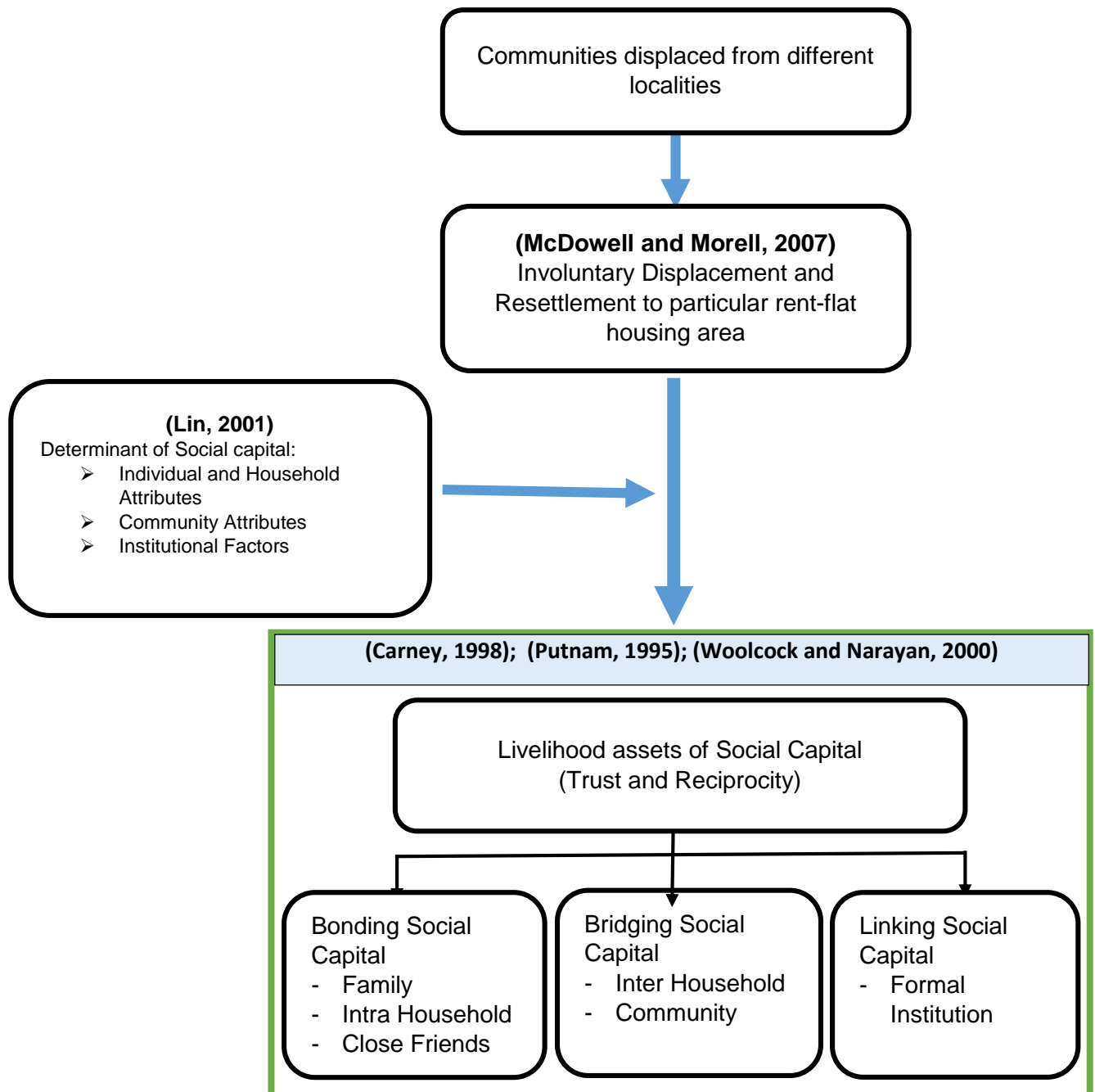
2.4 Conceptual Framework

This figures illustrates the conceptual framework of the impact of resettlement of different communities to Marunda rent-flat housing in North of Jakarta on social capital. This study will focus only regarding the impact on social capital, because other household's assets in Marunda rent-flat housing had already done by previous study conducted by Hipniati (2014), particularly physical and financial assets. In Hipniaty study (2014), she found that resettlement has positive impact on household's physical assets. Households in Marunda rent-flat housing admitted that they obtained better shelter compared to their previous condition in Pluit reservoir area before resettled.

On contrary, she found that resettlement has negative impact on household's financial assets. Their financial assets who resettled to Marunda rent-flat housing decreased after relocated, because their lost their access to credit service, access to borrow cash from family friends, level of savings, and level of income (Hipniati, 2014). Furthermore, households in Marunda rent-flat housing also mentioned regarding the access to credit from institution or family or friends was less easy compared to their previous location in Pluit (Hipniati, 2014).

This condition appears, that some social capital in terms of asking help from institution (linking social capital) and family or friends (bonding social capital) indirectly has decreased as well. Therefore, this study will focus on looking further regarding social capital.

Figure 3: Conceptual framework of research



(Source: Author, 2015)

Chapter 3: Research Design and Methods

This chapter described the research methods and techniques that will be used on conducting the study to answer research questions. Furthermore, it consists of the operationalization the variables and indicators, research strategy, and the data collection methods.

3.1 Research Questions

The main question of this study is “What is the impact of resettlement of different communities in Marunda rent-flat housing in North Jakarta on social capital?”

With the sub-question that will help to answer the main question is:

- a. What is the impact of the resettlement on bonding social capital
- b. What is the impact of the resettlement on bridging social capital?
- c. What is the impact of the resettlement on linking social capital?

3.2 Operationalization of Variables

According to the research question and the objective of this study is to explain the impact of resettlement of different communities on social capital. In terms of form of social capital and resettlement, there are determinants can influence social capital formation that including factors in the social structure and the position of the individual in the social structure, which can either constrain (Lin, 2001). These determinants can be demographic and socio-economic individual and household characteristics or features of the institution involved (Quetulio-Navarra, 2012). There are 3 (three) intermediate variables will be conducted on this concepts, first is Individual and household attributes including age, gender, length of stay, place of origin, religion, education level, income, and employment status. Second variable is community attributes including the number of basic services and the number of public places in the community. Another variable is institutional factors including the number of formal institution who participate in the community activities.

Social capital as connections among individual and features of social organization such as networks, norms, trust that emerge from these connections as facilitating coordination and cooperation towards mutual benefit (Putnam, 1995). In addition, Putnam (2000) also refers to social capital as connections among individuals, social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that emerge from them. Moreover, Woolcock and Narayan (2000) explained that social capital not only has two forms Bonding social capital or strong ties and Bridging social capital, but also there is a linking social capital which is the vertical dimension that reaches out or scales up poor people's ties to resources, ideas, and information by institutions beyond their community. The definition of those variables is explained by Putnam (1995) that social capital comes in forms of bonding social capital or strong ties and bridging social capital or weak ties. Bonding social capital is including family

or kinship ties, friendship ties, while bridging social capital comes in form between people who belong to different social groups.

Therefore, the operationalization of this study was conducted based on the dependent variables of social capital concepts including bonding social capital, bridging social capital, linking social capital. The variables of bonding social capital concept consist of family ties, close-friendship ties, and neighbor's ties. These variables was measured based on the number of relatives who live nearby; the frequency of seeing or visiting their relatives; the frequency of exchange help with relatives; and the level of trust in terms of lending and borrowing within relatives. In other words, these variables should be measured regarding the impact on the size of intra-household or the number of family members, close-friends and neighbors whom they rely on for support in before and after resettlement.

Furthermore, the concept of bridging social capital consist of inter-community ties was measured based on the number of inter-households, and individual in the communities whom they rely on for support before and after resettlement. This variable was assessed including the frequency of speaking with other communities of inside location; the frequency of interaction with other communities of outside location; and the level of trust to other communities.

Finally, the concept of linking social capital was measured based on scale-up ties variable that including the relationship the households with informal community organization and formal institutional organization. This variable was assessed by the status of membership of community organization; the participation rate in community activities; the level of trust to community organization; the participation rate in institutional organization activities; the interaction frequency with institutional organization; and the level of trust to community organization. In other words, it also assessed the number interaction with informal/formal institution such as community organization, local/national government and NGO's before and after resettlement.

The norms of trust and reciprocity was measured as a part of indicator of each type of social capital. The related variables and indicators that shown on table below were developed in terms of way to focus on the topic of study.

Table 2: Operationalization of Variables

RESEARCH QUESTIONS	CONCEPTS	VARIABLES	INDICATORS
What is the impact the resettlement of different communities on Bonding Social Capital?	Bonding Social Capital	Family ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of relatives who live nearby; • Frequency of seeing / visiting relatives; • Frequency of exchange help with relatives; • The level of trust in terms of lending and borrowing within relatives
		Friendship ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of close-friends who live nearby; • Frequency of seeing / visiting close-friends; • Frequency of exchange help with close-friends; • The level of trust in terms of lending and borrowing within close-friends
		Neighbors ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of neighbors that can rely on; • Frequency of speaking / visiting Neighbors • Frequency of exchange help with neighbors • The level of trust in terms of lending and borrowing within neighbors;
What is the impact the resettlement of different communities on Bridging Social Capital?	Bridging Social Capital	Inter-Community ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency of speaking with other communities of inside location; • Frequency of interaction with other communities of outside location; • The level of trust to other communities;
What is the impact the resettlement of different communities on Linking Social Capital?	Linking Social Capital	Scale up ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership of community organization; • Participation rate in community activities; • The level of trust to community organization;

RESEARCH QUESTIONS	CONCEPTS	VARIABLES	INDICATORS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation rate in institutional organization activities; • Interaction frequency with institutional organization; • The level of trust to community organization;

(Source: Author, 2015).

3.3 Research Strategy

According to the research question and the objective of this study is to explain the impact of resettlement of different communities on social capital, the research strategy that will be applied to this study is quasi-experimental design which is suitable for the impact study. According to the definition, experiment is reveals a casual relationship between one independent variable and one or more dependent variables in isolation of context (controlled environment). In addition an experiment is typically carried out by manipulating a variable called the independent variable affecting the experimental group. The effect that researcher is interested in, the dependent variables are measured. In other words, the experimental group and the control group should be defined to do the research.

Those two groups are independent from one to another which is the target of the control group is not the same with the experimental group that has been resettled to rent-flat housing Marunda. In contrary, the control group is chosen within the people without experiencing the program of resettlement. Yet, those two groups should be comparable in terms of similarity of background, particularly for this study is the socio-economic backgrounds of the people should be same in poverty and living condition. In order to minimize the selection bias, the two groups should be selected properly.

For this study, in terms selection the groups relatively similar to the previous study conducted by Hipniati (2014). The location of target group of the experimental group was the group of households that has been resettled from west side of Pluit reservoir area due to the development project to rent-flat housing Marunda, while the control group is the group of households who remain living in the Pluit reservoir area and do not affected by the development project (Hipniati, 2014). This control group was selected to control the influence of other factors outside the context of the resettlement. Thus, the impact study of the resettlement of different communities to rent-flat housing Marunda on social impact can be conducted by comparing those two groups before and after resettlement.

The main limitation of this study is regarding the time frame condition, and the information that will be used for this study also based on recall data by comparing the before and after resettlement conditions. It can be assumed that the experimental group would be harder to

remember the condition before they resettled to rent-flat housing Marunda because they have been resettled approximately 3 years ago, then would affect the quality of information that they will be shared to researcher, and also affects the quality of data. The challenges of this study also came from the control group which is not about the location selection, but it will be about their participation and willingness to share the information that researcher needs.

In order to deal with those challenges, the researcher developed the questioners more carefully to obtain the real information that related to the indicators of the operationalization of study. In addition, in order to deal with the recall data, the number of sample should be more obtained that hopefully obtaining the adequate information.

3.4 Data Collection Methods

The type of data for this study is primary data and secondary data. The data collection of this study will be collected through both quantitative data and qualitative data. Although social capital is difficult to measure, the excellent studies have contributed their findings and methods due to measuring social capital by Quantitative methods or qualitative or combining both quantitative and qualitative. Thus, in this study researcher will choose both quantitative and qualitative data, and expected to be complimentary each method.

For quantitative approach itself there is a reference from Narayan and Pritchett (1997) that construct a measure of social capital in rural Tanzania, using data from the Tanzania Social Capital and Poverty Survey (SCPS). This large-scale survey asked individuals about the extent and characteristics of their associational activity, and their trust in various institutions and individuals. However Woolcock (2001) explained that qualitative method may be appropriate to obtain deeper understanding of the social capital process and not just its end products.

Quantitative data in this study refers to survey questionnaires particularly on intermediate variables which are regarding the individual attributes including ages, gender, place of origin, religion, level education and length of stay. Secondly, household attributes including size of households, employment status, and the income of households. Thirdly, community attributes and Institutional factors including the number of basic services and public services, and the number of formal institutions that participate in the communities. Furthermore, the quantitative data also refers to dependent variables which are regarding size of the networks before and after resettlement to Marunda rent-flat housing in North of Jakarta within intra-households, inter-households, and the community.

In terms of qualitative data of this study refers to get more information deeply regarding the determinants of social capital particularly on community attributes and institutional factor in terms of organization that exist in the community of Marunda rent-flat housing in North of Jakarta and community of Pluit reservoir area and the role of institutional or stakeholders related with the resettlement program in Marunda rent-flat housing. Due to the quality of data, the best methods that appropriate for collecting qualitative data was conducted by semi-

structured interviews. Then, to support qualitative data, the research also was conducted by observation to observe the situation that happens in the public places and to observe the availability and the conditions of basic services that provided in the resettlement area. Thus, combining the quantitative and qualitative approaches are expected to obtain better information and data.

In this study, researcher used mostly primary data that obtained by quantitative and qualitative approaches including survey questionnaires and semi-structured interview with households from both the treatment group which is the households that has been resettled to Marunda rent-flat housing in North of Jakarta, and from the control group which is the households that have not resettled to Marunda rent-flat housing with the same characteristics including the location living near to Pluit reservoir area, poor housing conditions, low-income level household as the baseline information, in order to compare their conditions before and after resettlement. On the other hand, the secondary data was gained by documents from stakeholders that related with the resettlement project including the list of basic services, the list of public services that provided in resettlement area.

Therefore, the number of sample of quantitative data was gained from both treatment group and control group as independent population that has been explained above. In terms of data collection method, the researcher to keep valid and reliable used the same method with the previous study that conducted in the same location done by Hipniati (2014). The sample of treatment group was obtained by probability sampling, particularly systematic sampling with some certain selection techniques including defined the constant interval. For the treatment group was conducted by choosing sample of each 5 (five) households per floors in two blocks building of cluster B in Marunda rent-flat housing. In this study, all of the households who have been resettled to Marunda rent-flat housing caused by development project have same chances of being selected as a sample. The purposes of using systematic sampling allows the researcher to add a degree of system or process into the random selection of subjects. Moreover, systematic random sampling is the assurance that the population will be evenly sampled. There exists a chance in simple random sampling that allows a clustered selection of subjects. This is systematically eliminated in systematic sampling.

On the other hand, the sample of control group that living remain in the Pluit reservoir area will be obtained by using non-probability sampling or not random, particularly using purposive sampling or judgmental sample (Hipniati, 2014). Purposive sampling is selection based on the knowledge of a population and the purpose of the study. In this case, researcher selected sample who similar household condition characteristics as the baseline information explained above and the people who has willingness to answer the questionnaires.

Considering the time frame limitation and challenges for doing fieldwork, in the treatment group the researcher had obtained 50 samples which is more than the quantitative data of statistical analysis minimum sample of 30 respondents. Then, in the control group, the researcher had obtained 60 respondents. Therefore, the total number of quantitative data by giving survey questionnaires sample will be conducted to 110 households. On the other hand, the number of sample of the qualitative data, the researcher obtained 2 leaders for each

experimental group and control group in terms to define the variable of community attributes and institutional factors and 1 manager of Marunda rent-flat housing, and 1 of provincial government who has been involved with the resettlement project.

In terms of validity, the quantitative data was conducted by survey questionnaires, it appears that validity can be expected because of the sample showed the population condition. Then, the qualitative data that was conducted by semi-structured interview cannot represent the population condition, thus the researcher obtained deeper information from the households during filling the questionnaires.

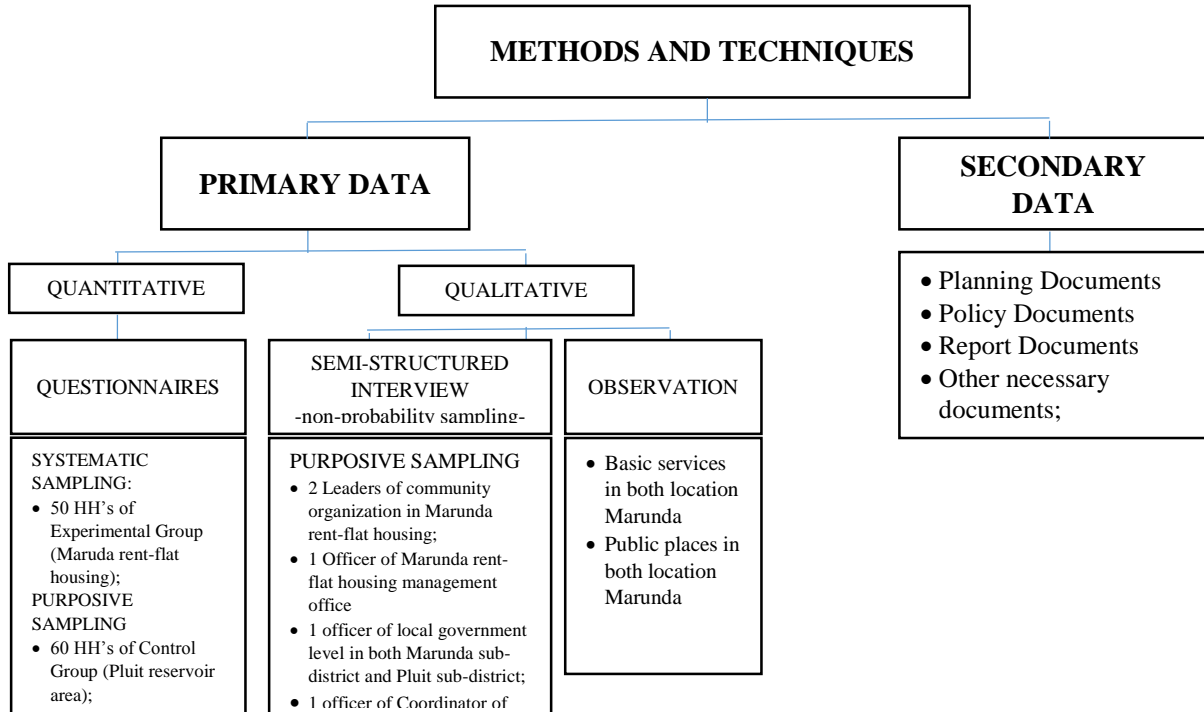
In terms of the reliability of data collection method depends on the transparency and coherence of research methodology. The researcher used more systematic way to record all the activities of data collection including logbook and built some database information in order to confirm of the result. For the reliability index based on Cronbach's Alpha, this study obtained average reliability which between 0.400 and 0.600 that can be seen in the table below.

Table 3. Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.445	127

The table below describes the recapitulation of the research of methods and techniques that will be used for conducting this study.

Figure 4: Research Methods and Techniques



(Source: Author, 2015)

Table 4: Recapitulation of Research Methods and Techniques of Study

RESEARCH QUESTIONS	CONCEPTS	VARIABLES	INDICATORS	TYPE	COLLECTION METHODS	DATA SOURCES
What is the impact the resettlement of different communities on Bonding Social Capital?	Bonding Social Capital	Family ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of relatives who live nearby; • Frequency of seeing / visiting relatives; • Frequency of exchange help with relatives; • The level of trust in terms of lending and borrowing between relatives 	Primary: Quantitative	Questionnaires (annex.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH's of Marunda (50) • HH's of Pluit Reservoir (60)
		Friendship ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of close-friends who live nearby; • Frequency of seeing / visiting close-friends; • Frequency of exchange help with close-friends; • The level of trust in terms of lending and borrowing between close-friends 	Primary: Quantitative	Questionnaires (annex.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH's of Marunda (50) • HH's of Pluit Reservoir (60)
		Neighbors ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of neighbors that can rely on; • Frequency of speaking / visiting Neighbors • Frequency of exchange help with neighbors • The level of trust in terms of lending and borrowing between neighbors; 	Primary: Quantitative	Questionnaires (annex.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH's of Marunda (50) • HH's of Pluit Reservoir (60)

RESEARCH QUESTIONS	CONCEPTS	VARIABLES	INDICATORS	TYPE	COLLECTION METHODS	DATA SOURCES
What is the impact the resettlement of different communities on Bridging Social Capital?	Bridging Social Capital	Inter-Community ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency of speaking with other communities of inside location; • Frequency of interaction with other communities of outside location; • The level of trust to other communities; 	Primary: Quantitative	Questionnaires (annex.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH's of Marunda (50) • HH's of Pluit Reservoir (60)
				Primary: Qualitative	Observation: Public places activities in location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study area
What is the impact the resettlement of different communities on Linking Social Capital?	Linking Social Capital	Scale up ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership of community organization; • Participation rate in community activities; • The level of trust to community organization; • Participation rate in institutional organization activities; • Interaction frequency with institutional organization; • The level of trust to community organization; 	Primary: Quantitative	Questionnaires (annex.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH's of Marunda (50) • HH's of Pluit Reservoir (60)
				Primary: Qualitative	Semi-Structured Interviewed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Leaders (2) • Rusunawa Manager (1) • Local Gov't Administrative (2); • Coordinator of Resettlement Program (1);

RESEARCH QUESTIONS	CONCEPTS	VARIABLES	INDICATORS	TYPE	COLLECTION METHODS	DATA SOURCES
				Primary: Qualitative	Observation - The quality of basic services - Public places activities in the location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study Area
				Secondary Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning documents • Policy documents • Report documents • Neighborhood area information • Etc; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinator of Resettlement Program • Local level governments

(Source: Author, 2015)

Chapter 4: Research Findings

This chapter presents findings from fieldwork data gathering that had been done for approximately four weeks. In addition, the findings are expected to define the research questions.

4.1 Research Area Description

This study location focused on Marunda rent-flat housing as a treatment group and Pluit reservoir area as a control group in North of Jakarta, DKI Jakarta Province. Since the study location for both groups are similar with the previous study done by Hipniati, 2014, then the description of location is similar from her.

Marunda rent-flat housing is located in North of Jakarta, DKI Jakarta Province, and it is rent-flat housing built by central government (Ministry of Public Works and DKI Jakarta provincial government) since 2004. Marunda rent-flat housing consists of three clusters, area while each cluster is named A, B, and C, and each cluster has 11, 11, and 5 building blocks respectively, and also 100 units of each building block. The type of each unit is 30 sq meters with 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, kitchen and living room.

In cluster A, the majority of residents are from public residents who had fulfilled the requirement to live in the rent-flat housing. However, there are 900 units occupied of 1,100 units, because other 200 units still on reconstruction progress. The 900 units are rented by households who relocated from flood disaster displacement and other slums area. Most of households who relocated from Pluit are living in cluster B. In cluster B there are 11 building blocks. However, only 9 blocks are provided for relocated program in cluster B, other 2 blocks are provided for public residents. Total of households who live in cluster B is approximately 1,100 households. Another cluster is cluster C, that consists of 5 building blocks which in total 500 units. This cluster is rented by households who relocated from resettlement program and natural disaster including flood disaster.

Picture 1: Clusters in Marunda rent-flat Housing



(Source: Author, 2015)

4.2 Baseline information

The baseline information are needed to confirm that the both group population are similar and comparable to do a quasi-experiment research method. From this purposes, researcher define 3 (three) main variables as the baseline information. Firstly, the control group should have same characteristics with the households in Marunda before they resettled to Marunda. In other words, the control group are the households who are living in the Pluit reservoir area. Not only about the location of living place, but also the condition of houses. It can be seen on picture 2 below that the control group has same poor house's condition with the treatment group house's condition before resettlement was conducted.

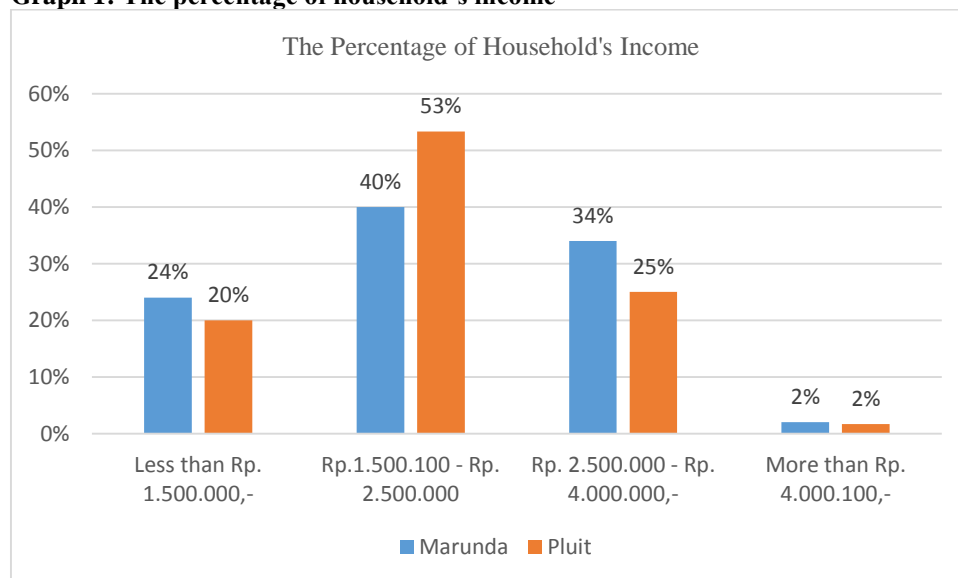
Picture 2: House's condition in Pluit reservoir area



(Source: Author, 2015)

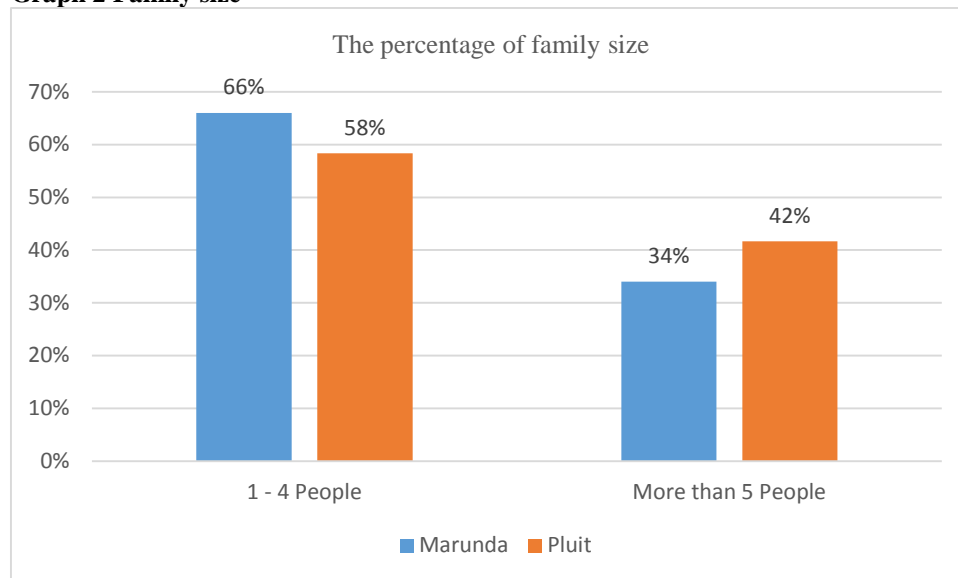
Another characteristics of baseline information for both group is the households who have low or poor income that majority of incomes is lower than Rp. 2.500.000,- per month per households which can be explained in the graph 1 below.

Graph 1: The percentage of household's income



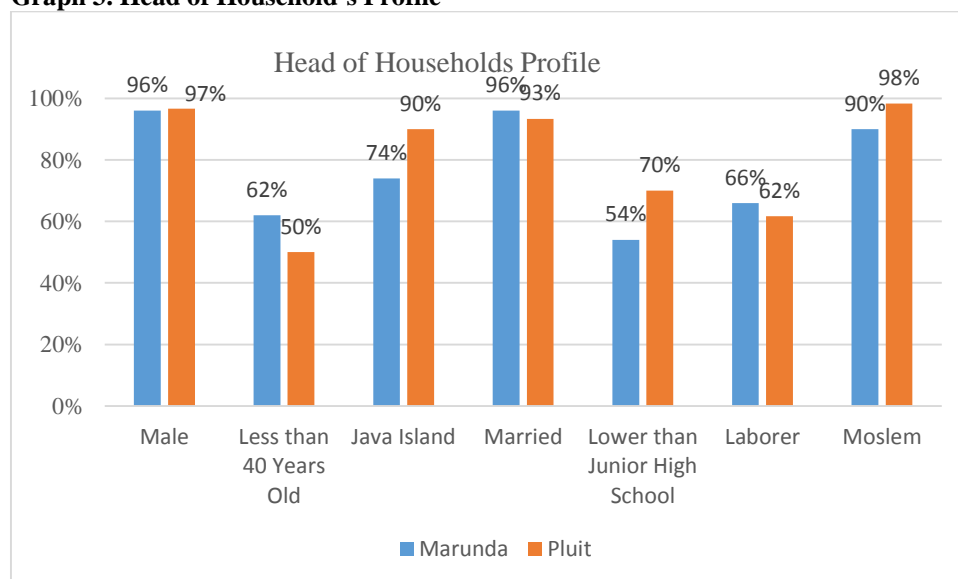
Then, one of variables that can be measured as the baseline information before conducting the analysis is the family size. From the graph 2, it can be concluded that majority of households member size is less than 4 people in their household.

Graph 2 Family size



Finally, from the similarity characteristics explained above can be concluded that baseline information is done due to the next step of analysis. Furthermore, briefly the graph 3 below explains the respondent's profile. The majority of respondents are not more than 40 years old and married male who has poor an educational level and has a job as a laborer and most of them were born in Java Island, and mostly are moslem.

Graph 3. Head of Household's Profile



In order to obtain validity and reliability of samples between both population of Marunda rent-flat housing as a treatment group and population of Pluit reservoir area as a control group, the test of homogeneity of variances should be done between same variables of those two groups such as the length of stay in the previous location, the family size, the income level, and the educational level. The table 5 below shows the result of homogeneity test by Laveane's test which for significance levels of each variables mentioned above is higher than 0.05 ($t > 0.05$). Thus, the both group population's variables are similar and comparable.

Table 5: Test of Homogeneity of Variances

	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Age_Group	3.772	1	108	.208
Period_Before	1.855	1	108	.176
No_of_Family_Members	2.639	1	108	.107
Income_Before	2.216	1	108	.140
Education Level	1.853	1	108	.176

4.3 Data Findings and Analysis

In order to answer the main research questions, there are following 3(three) sub-questions should be answered:

- a. The impact of Resettlement on Bonding Social Capital;
- b. The impact of Resettlement on Bridging Social Capital;
- c. The impact of Resettlement on Linking Social Capital;

The steps to answer for those sub-questions are analyzing the indicators of each variables, and before conducting the analysis the homogeneity test should be done by using Levene's test of SPSS. The null hypothesis is accepted if the significant level of homogeneity test of each indicators is higher than 0.05 (Sig $t > 0.05$), then the certain indicators assumed has similarity of variances which means the data is normally distributed and comparable between the treatment group or households who resettled to Marunda rent-flat housing and the control group or households who not relocated or living in near to Pluit reservoir area, then the next step of analysis can be done. On contrary, the null hypothesis is rejected if the significance level is less than 0.05 that means there is a data is not normally distributed and could not comparable.

$$H_0: \mu_{\text{Pluit}} = \mu_{\text{Marunda}}$$

$$H_1: \text{not } H_0$$

After the homogeneity test, the next step is conducting the analysis for these each indicators by Independent-Samples T-Test of SPSS to define the significantly level of different result between the treatment and the control group. Similar to the hypothesis concept of homogeneity test, the null hypothesis is accepted if the significant level of independent sample t-test of certain indicators is higher than 0.05 which is assumed both group Marunda and Pluit has similarity or no differences for certain indicators. On the other hand, the null

hypothesis is rejected if the significant level is less than 0.05 which means there is a different result due to resettlement. According to the concept of quasi-experiment explained that to answer this questions not the comparison between before and after the resettlement program is relevant, but between the factual situation and the counterfactual situation (RMT Presentation, 2015).

4.4 The Impact of Resettlement on Bonding Social Capital

The impact of resettlement on bonding social capital can be defined by three variables family ties, friendship ties, and neighbor ties. Then, from this variables can be measured by indicators including the number of ties who live nearby, the frequency of interaction between ties, the reciprocity level between ties and also the trust level between ties.

4.4.1 Family Ties

The impact on family ties can be answered by indicators, such as interaction rate with other relatives, the rate of reciprocity level in terms of getting help from relatives and the trust rate within relatives in terms of borrowing money from relatives. Then, for each indicator has shown the result by using the Independent-samples t-test Analysis of SPSS. In order to enable researcher conducting analysis, the first step of the homogeneity test of population for each indicator should be done. According to the Levene's test of SPSS, the significance level of each indicator is higher than 0.05, it means that the both population are similar and comparable, as mentioned as following table 6.

Table 6: Test of homogeneity of variances of family ties

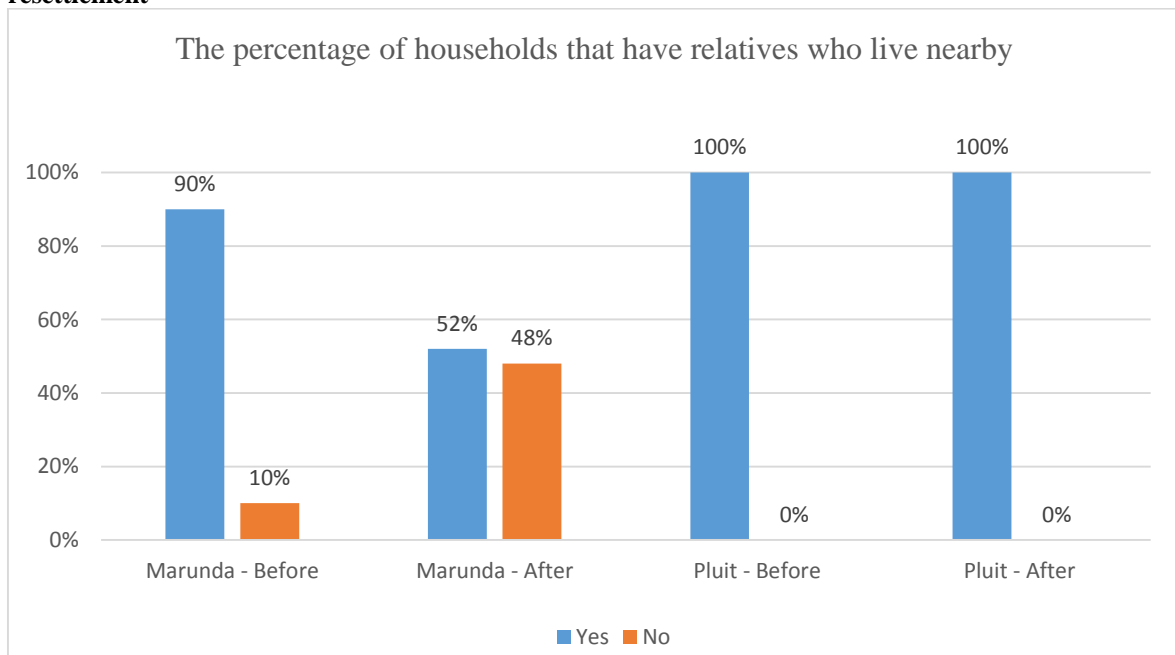
Family Ties Variables	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Interaction Family Before	.367	1	108	.546
Getting Help From Family Before	2.806	1	108	.097
Borrowing Money From Family Before	2.898	1	108	.092

Then, according to next table 7, it can be assumed that there is a different result between both group population who resettled to Marunda rent-flat housing and population who are not relocated or live in Pluit reservoir area. The table demonstrates that according to independent sample t-test result, the hypothesis null is rejected, because the significant value for t-test result is less than 0.05 ($t < 0.05$).

Table 7: Independent sample t-test of family ties indicators

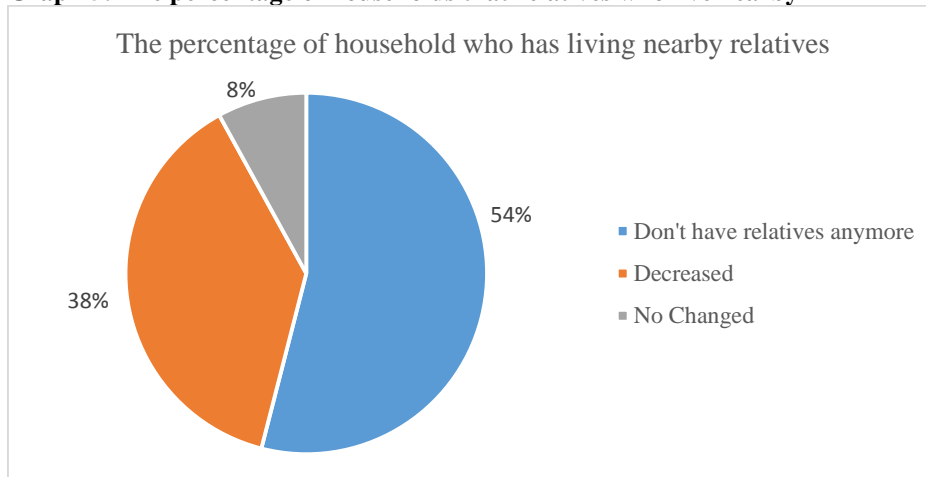
Family Ties Indicators	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	.418	.519	5.476	108	.000	-.65250	.11916	-.88870	-.41630
Equal variances not assumed			5.424	99.804	.000	-.65250	.12030	-.89118	-.41382

In other words, from the table 7 it can be assumed statistically significant that Resettlement to Marunda rent-flat housing has impact on their family ties. In order to support this assumption that the following graphs for the comparison between each family ties indicators. First indicator is the number of households that who have family or relatives are living nearby less than 15 minutes by transportation mode. Before resettlement to Marunda rent-flat housing, the condition in terms of the existing of living nearby family were quite similar with the households who not relocated as can be seen on graph 4., and the result shows that majority of households had relatives who living near from their house. On the other hand, after resettlement to Marunda rent-flat households who has living nearby relatives was significantly decreased which is almost half of households do not have family who living nearby.

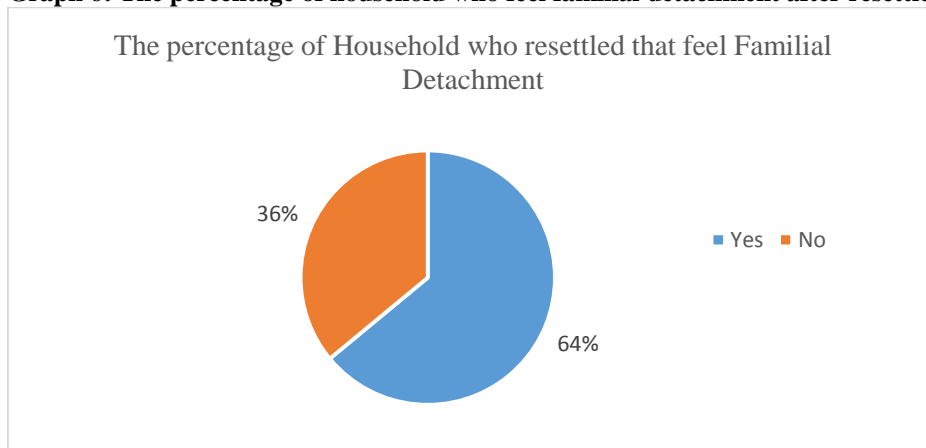
Graph 4: The Percentage of households that have relatives who live nearby before and after resettlement

Furthermore, in order to define the impact of resettlement from this particular indicators the graph 5 below explained the changes in terms of number of households who has relative that live nearby between before and after resettlement for the treatment group. It shows that after resettlement, the number of relatives who live near to them decreased and majority of Marunda's households do not have relatives who live near to them anymore.

Graph 5: The percentage of households that relatives who live nearby



Graph 6: The percentage of household who feel familial detachment after resettlement

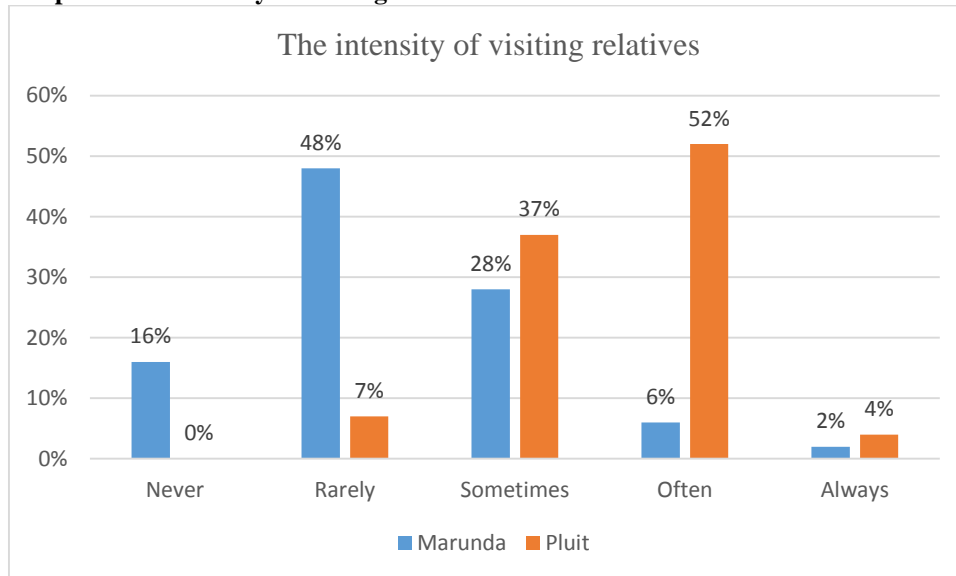


Furthermore, from the graph 6 above, the households who feel familial detachment after resettlement was higher than 50%, and the majority reason of feeling familial detachment after resettlement was the distance of their house's location now are farther than before.

In order to explain another impact on family ties, the intensity of interaction households should be measured. The result of this indicator was the intensity of interaction between households who resettled to Marunda's rent-flat housing and their relatives also decreased compared to the households who not relocated or living in Pluit's reservoir area. For instance, the impact on their visiting intensity can be seen on following graph 7. It shows that the high

intensity (often and always) level category of visiting other relatives significantly declined from 57% to 8%.

Graph 7: The intensity of visiting relatives



In order to obtain deeper analysis, the value of visiting other relatives intensity can be grouped into two groups such as low intensity which covered never, rarely and sometimes, then another group as high intensity which covered often and always answer. According to correlation test or Chi-square test (table 9), the significant level is less than 0.05 be assumed there is a statistically significant correlation between the number of relatives who live nearby and the intensity of visiting relatives as following table 8. Intensity of visiting relatives are influenced by the number of relatives who live nearby. In other words, as nearby relatives decline, less interaction they have.

Table 8: The Correlation between the number of relatives who live nearby and intensity of visiting relatives

Intensity Level	The number of relatives who live nearby			
	Don't have relatives (0)	Decreased	No Changed	Total
Low intensity (Never - Sometimes)	54%	34%	4%	92%
High intensity (Often - Always)	0%	4%	4%	8%
Total	54%	38%	8%	100%

Table 9: Chi-Square Tests^a

The intensity of visiting relatives to the number of relatives who live nearby	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.100 ^b	2	.002
Likelihood Ratio	9.545	2	.008
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.075	1	.150
N of Valid Cases	50		

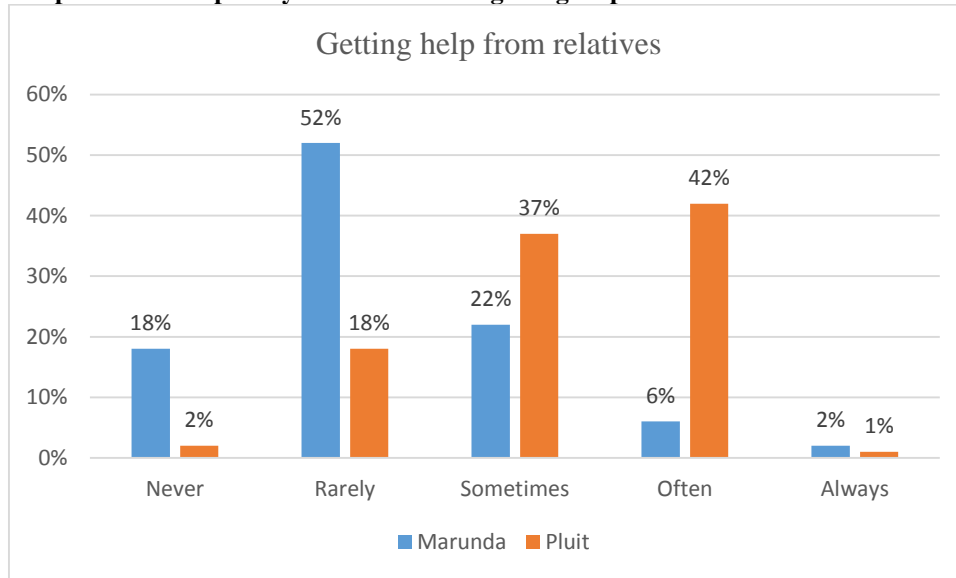
Other impacts on family ties also can be shown in terms of reciprocity level and trust level with their family ties. According to the graph 8, it can be concluded there is an impact of resettlement in terms of getting help from other families and borrowing money from other families declined.

Table 10: Independent sample t-test of reciprocity level between households and relatives after resettlement

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Getting Help From Relative After	Equal variances assumed	2.991	.087	-7.851	108	.000	-1.477	.188	-1.849	-1.104
	Equal variances not assumed			-7.705	94.133	.000	-1.477	.192	-1.857	-1.096

From the table 10 above, it can be concluded that there is a statistically significant different situation after resettlement between treatment and control group in terms of getting help intensity from relatives. Further explanation can be seen on this graph 8 below.

Graph 8: The reciprocity level in terms of getting help from relatives



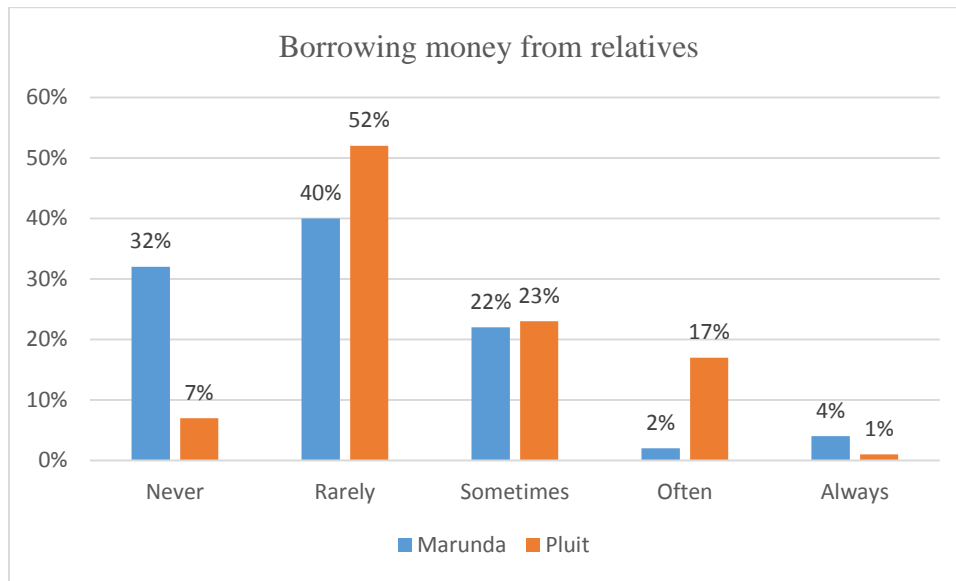
The graph shows that households who used to get help from relatives significantly declined. The intensity of getting help declined from often to rarely level. The kind of help that they used to get from their relatives as situations when they had a health problems, then looking after their house or family members when required, and when during large family gathering when they help each other in terms of cooking and preparation.

In terms of trust level, the following table 11 and graph 9 show the result of impact of resettlement of this indicators. By using the independent samples t-test, can be concluded that there is a statistically significant different condition (less than 0.05) between the treatment group and the control group in terms of borrowing money from relatives.

Table 11: Independent sample t-test of trust level between households and relatives after resettlement

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Borrowing Money From Family After	Equal variances assumed	.197	.658	-2.691	108	.008	-.490	.182	-.851	-.129
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.668	100.384	.009	-.490	.184	-.854	-.126

Graph 9: The intensity of borrowing money from relatives if needed



The graph 9 shows that households who used to borrow money from relatives significantly declined. The intensity of borrowing money when they needed declined from often to rarely and never level. Some people explained that they were not confident to pay back the money within a particular term or period to their relatives, because if that situation were happened, that it would make their ties worst than before.

To summary, the impact of resettlement on the family ties can be concluded that there is a negative impact for some households in all indicators including interaction between relatives, reciprocity level between households and relatives, and trust level within relatives. Furthermore, more than 60% of households are feeling familial detachment because of program, the reason is because the number of relatives who live nearby decreased and they could not maintain the intensity of relationship within relatives because of the distance of living location now are much farther than before, then it would increase the travelling time and the transportation cost to reach their relatives. Thus, they will only meet relatives for important thing / particular events such as wedding parties, or when they really need help from each other. However, they could maintain the relationship by contact to their mobile phone and social media application which really helpful in order to remain interaction.

4.4.2 Friendship Ties

The impact on friendship ties can be answered by indicators, such as interaction rate with friends, the rate of getting help from friends and the trust rate among friends. Then, each indicator has shown the result by using the independent sample t-test analysis of SPSS. The methods are same with family ties analysis, in order to enable researcher conducting analysis, the first step of the homogeneity test of population for each indicator should be done. According to the Levene's test of SPSS, the significant level of each indicator is higher than 0.05, it means that the both population are similar and comparable, as mentioned as following table 12:

Table 12: Homogeneity Test of Variances of Indicators

	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Visiting Friends Frequency Before	1.794	1	108	.183
Getting Help From Friends Before	.529	1	108	.468
Borrowing Money From Friends Before	.220	1	108	.640

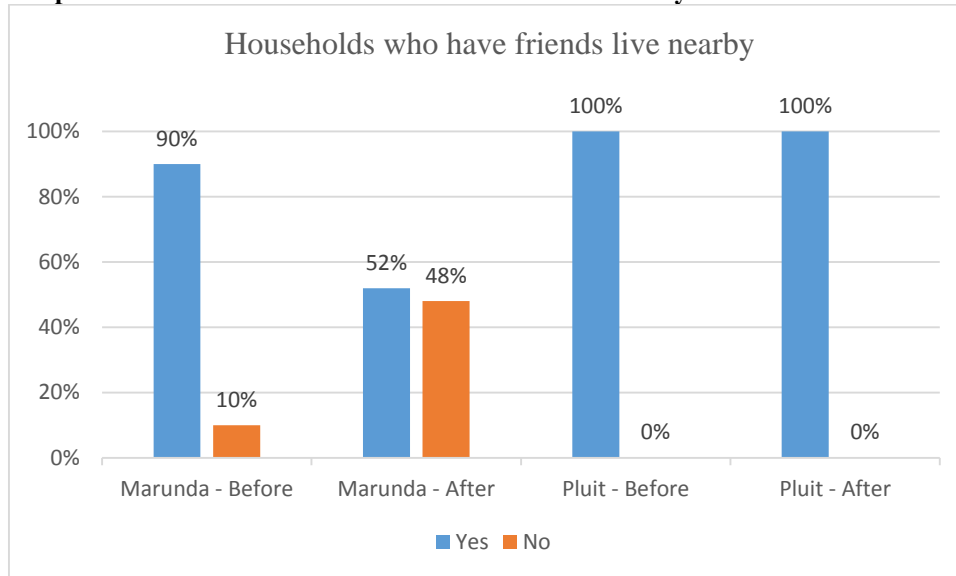
The impact of resettlement of friendship ties also can be shown statistically significant through independent sample t-test analysis on table 13 below.

Table 13: Independent sample t-test of friendship ties indicators

Friends Ties After	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	.206	.651	-9.256	108	.000	-1.04083	.11244	-1.26372	-.81795
Equal variances not assumed			-9.331	106.992	.000	-1.04083	.11155	-1.26197	-.81970

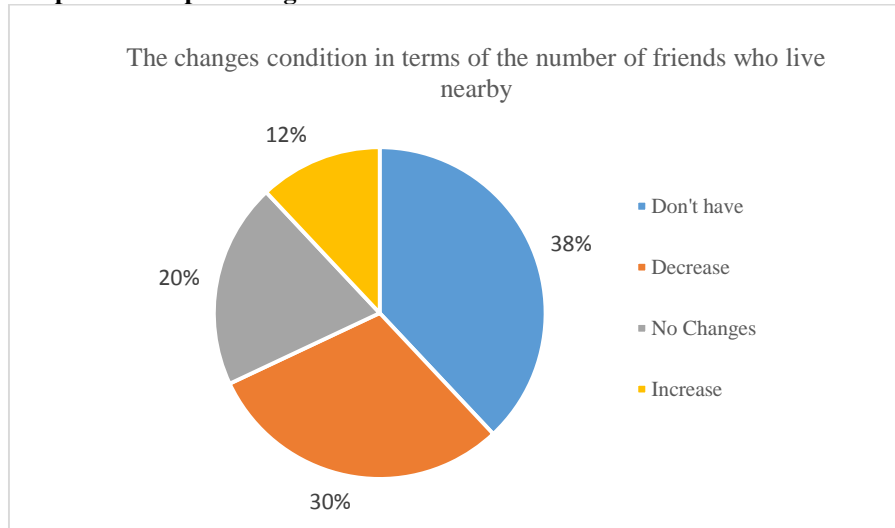
In order to support this assumption, following graph are provided. First indicator is the number of households who have friends who live nearby less than 15 minutes by transportation mode. Before resettlement to Marunda rent-flat housing, the condition in terms of the existing of friends who live nearby was quite similar with the households of control group who not relocated as can be seen on graph 10 and the result shows that majority of households had friends who live nearby to their house. On the other hand, after resettlement to Marunda rent-flat, the number of households who have friend who live nearby was significantly decreased which is almost half of households do not have friends who live nearby any more.

Graph 10: The households who have friend who live nearby before and after resettlement



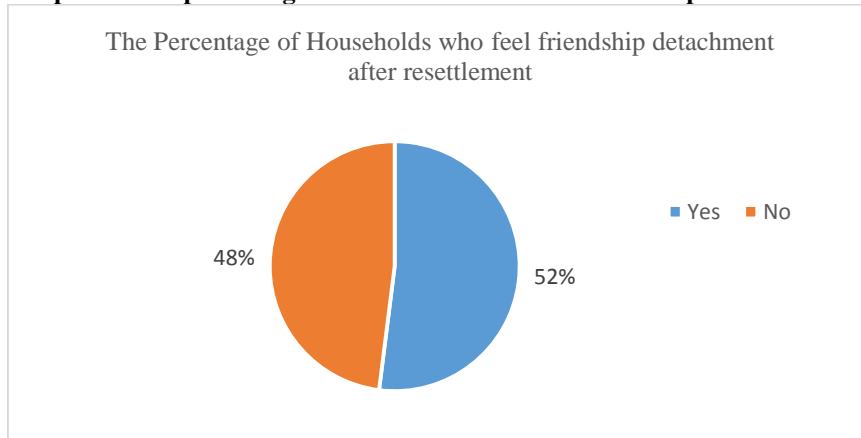
Furthermore, in order to define the impact of resettlement from this particular indicators the graph 11 below explained the changes between before and after resettlement for the treatment group. It illustrates that almost 70% of households who have friends who live nearby declined, which is half of them who do not have their friends living nearby. However, 12% said that the number of friends who live nearby increased which they made some new friends since they resettled to Marunda rent-flat housing.

Graph 11: The percentage of household feel about their the number of friends who live nearby



Although the number of friends who live nearby declined, the households do not feel friendship detachment because most of them can build some new friendships after resettled to Marunda rent-flat housing. On other hand, half of the population feel friendship detachment because of the distance that can be seen on graph 12, and therefore they did not have opportunities to meet each other.

Graph 12: The percentage of household feel about friendship detachment after resettlement

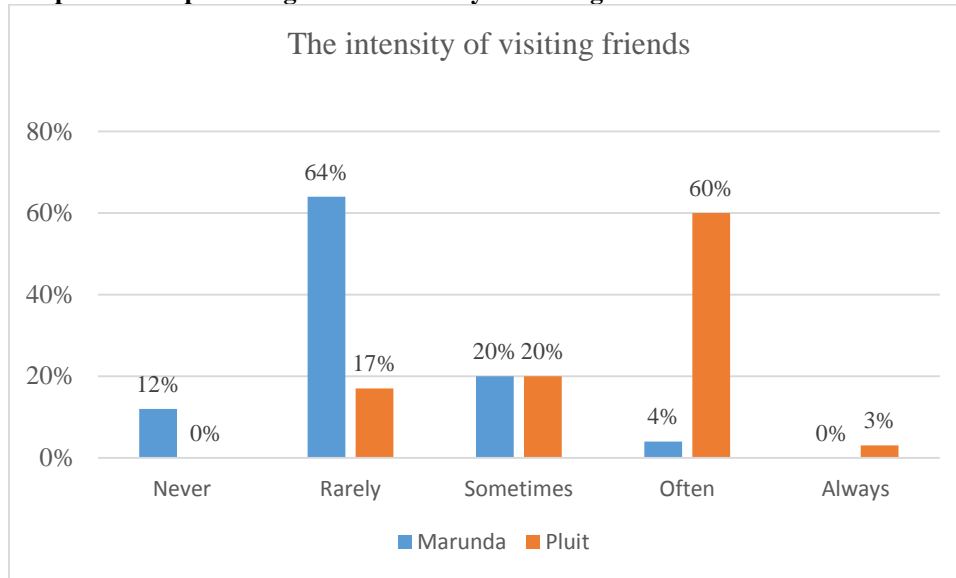


Furthermore, the intensity of visiting friends has changed from before to after resettlement, and also different with the condition of the control group or people who live in Pluit. Using the independent sample t-test analysis on table 14, there is a statistically significant change between household who resettled to Marunda rent-flat housing and household who still live in Pluit reservoir area as following graph 13.

Table 14: Independent sample t-test of interaction's intensity among friends after resettlement

Visiting Friends Frequency After	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	6.706	.011	9.257	108	.000	-1.340	.145	-1.627	-1.053
Equal variances not assumed			9.407	107.995	.000	-1.340	.142	-1.622	-1.058

Graph 13: The percentage of the intensity of visiting friends after resettlement



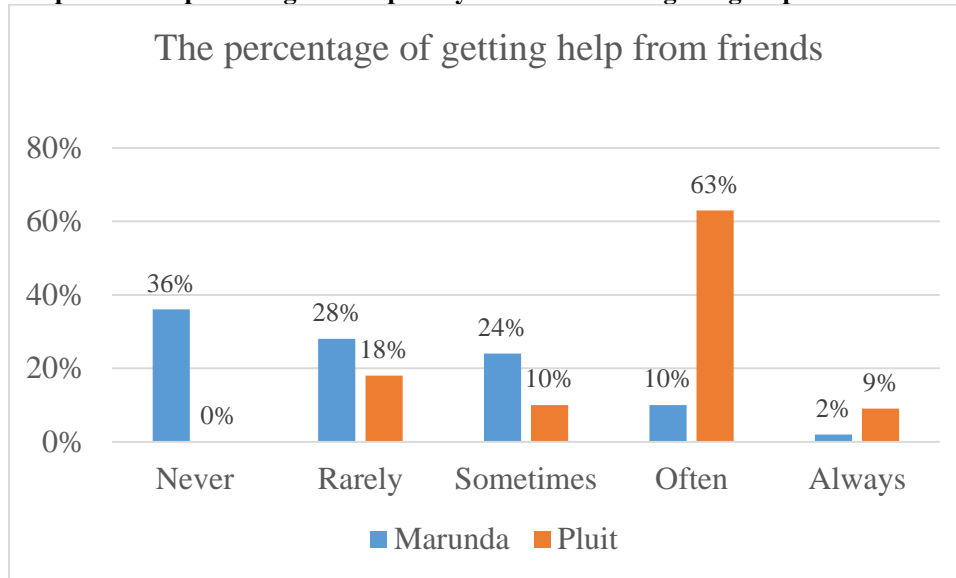
From the graph 13 can be concluded that the impact on people who resettled to Marunda is their intensity to visit or be visited by their friends significantly declined from often to rarely level. The reason is similar with family-ties above that the distance of their house now is farther than previous house that made them rarely visiting each other.

Other impact of resettlement on friendship ties also can be defined by reciprocity level and trust level with their friends. This indicators can be answered by the changes of percentage getting help from friends and the changes percentage of borrowing money from friends. According to the independent sample t-test of table 15, there is a statistically significant different between the treatment group and the control group in terms of getting help from friends. It was showed by the significant level less than 0.05 (see table 15). In addition, following graph 14 explains the percentage of getting help intensity from friends

Table 15: The Independent sample t-test of reciprocity level in terms of getting help from friends

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Getting Help From Friends After	Equal variances assumed	2.991	.087	-7.851	108	.000	-1.477	.188	-1.849	-1.104
	Equal variances not assumed			-7.705	94.133	.000	-1.477	.192	-1.857	-1.096

Graph 14: The percentage of reciprocity level in terms of getting help from friends



The graph 14 illustrates that the percentage of household who still getting help in high intensity (often to always) is not more than 15%, while in the control group more than 70% getting help from friends if needed. It appears the resettlement program has impact on their reciprocity intensity level.

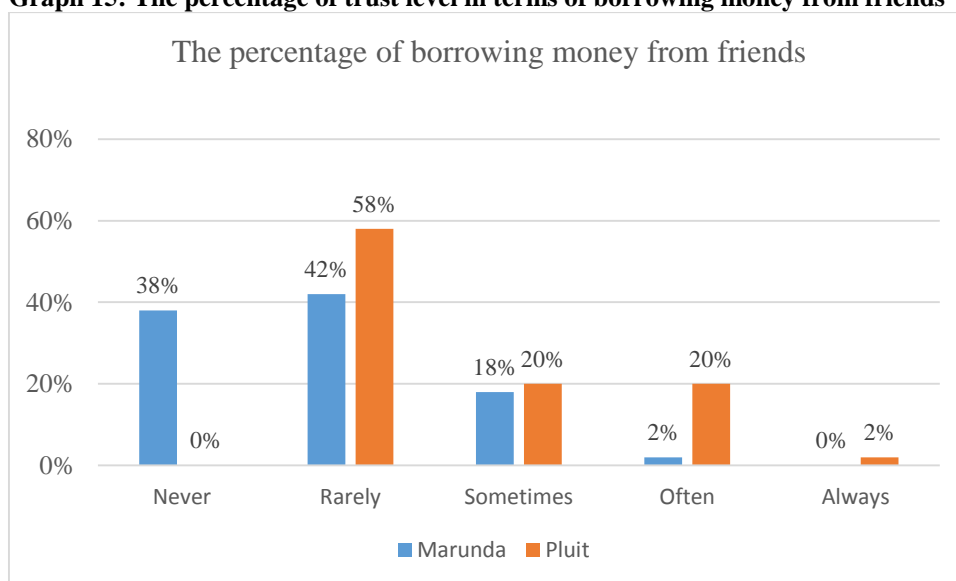
Then, the following table 16 illustrates that there is a statistically significant differences between treatment group and the control group in terms of borrowing money from friends. Then, the graph 15 below in terms of trust level of borrowing money from friends show that although the households of both groups are quite different because some respondents explained that only few friends are able to lend them money while other friends also have same financial situation with them. Moreover, the graph also demonstrates that after resettlement, the treatment group had difficulty to borrow money from their friends which is almost every household experiencing the low intensity level (never to sometimes) get the loan when they needed. After resettled, the households are reluctant to borrow money from their friends, because they are not confident to pay back the money on time considering their financial capability and in terms in order to maintain their friendship.

Table 16: The independent sample t-test of trust level in terms of borrowing money from friends after resettlement

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Borrowing Money From	Equal variances assumed	2.174	.143	-5.098	108	.000	-.810	.159	-1.125	-.495

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Friends After	Equal variances not assumed			-5.136	106.901	.000	-.810	.158	-1.123	-.497

Graph 15: The percentage of trust level in terms of borrowing money from friends



To summarize, the impact of resettlement on the friendship ties can be concluded that there is a negative impact for some households in all indicators including interaction within friends, reciprocity level between households and their friends, and trust level within friends. Furthermore, more than 50% feel friendship detachment because of program, the reason is because the number of friends who live nearby decreased, and they also had to change jobs, while made them lost contact with friends.

Another reason they could not maintain the intensity of relationship because of the distance of living now are much farther than it would be increased the transportation cost to them. However, some people still believe that they can make new friendship ties among neighborhood in the Marunda rent-flat housing area. Moreover, similar with the relatives condition that they could maintain the relationship by contact to their mobile phone and social media application which really helpful in order to remain interaction.

4.4.3 Neighbors Ties

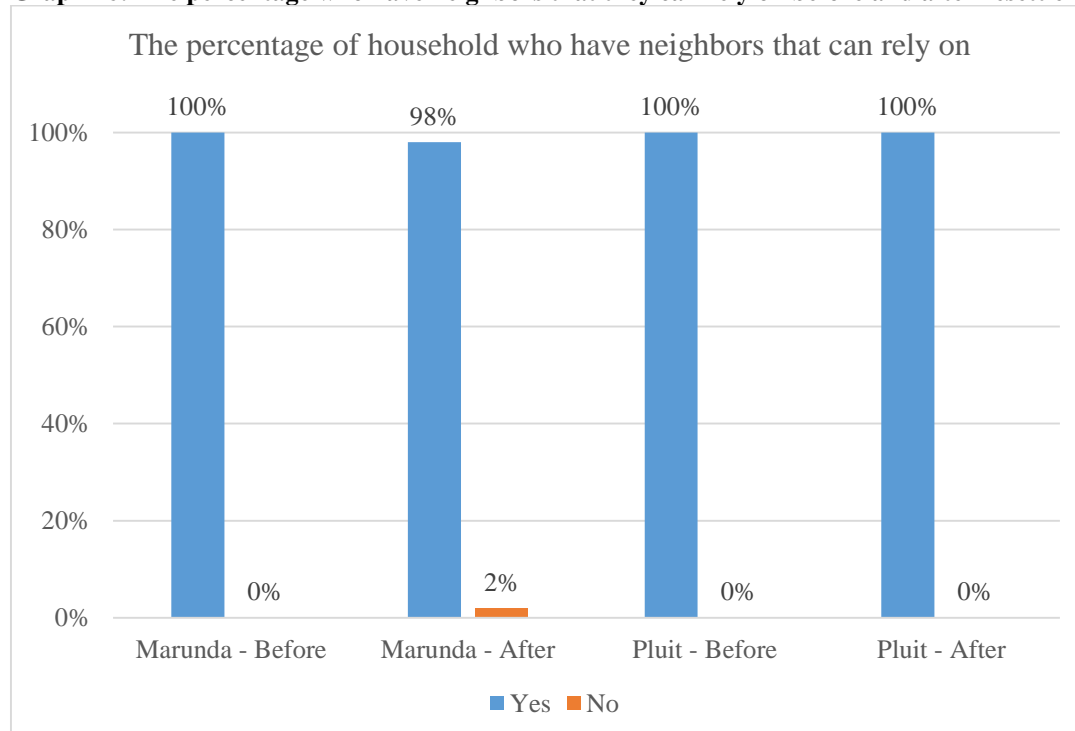
Similar to the two indicators mentioned above, the impact of resettlement on neighbour ties also can be defined by indicators such as the intensity of visiting neighbors, the intensity of getting help from neighbors, and the trust level by entrusted house's key to look after their house if needed. Before conducting the analysis, the homogeneity test of all indicators from this variables should be done (table 17). The result of homogeneity test explained that all indicator are similar and comparable, then analysis can be done.

Table 17: Homogeneity test of indicators of neighbour ties

	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Visiting Neighbors Frequency Before	.894	1	108	.347
Getting Help From Neighbors Before	.914	1	108	.341
Entrusted Key to Neighbors Before	3.131	1	108	.080

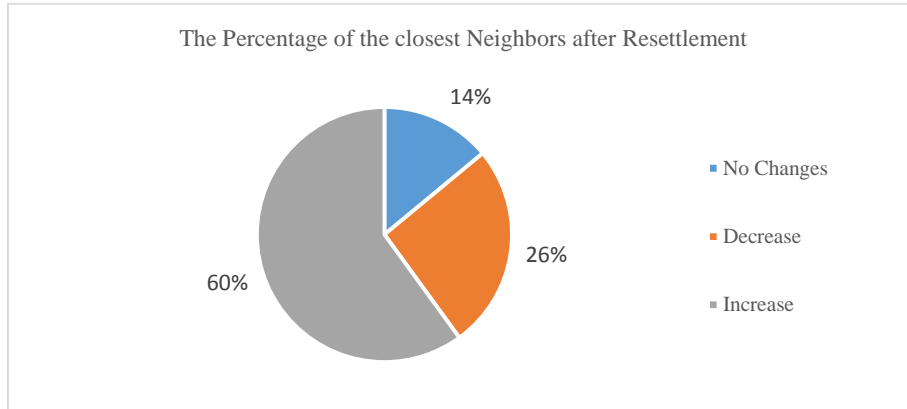
Firstly, to measure the impact, the indicator of the number of neighbors who can rely should be defined. Then according to the graphs below, it appears that they have neighbors who can rely on. There is no statistically significant different between before and after resettlement, and also there is no statistically significant different between Marundan and Pluit.

Graph 16: The percentage who have neighbors that they can rely on before and after resettlement



From the graph 16 above can be concluded the situation in terms of having the neighbours they can rely on is similar between the households in Marunda and households in Pluit Furthermore, the household who resettled to Marunda rent-flat housing feel they have more neighbours that they can rely on in terms of numbers compared with previous place, which can be seen on the graphs 17 below. This fact appears because they had been faced together in common situations particularly in the early adaption period of resettlement.

Graph 17: The households who feel the change in terms of number of neighbours that they can rely on after resettlement



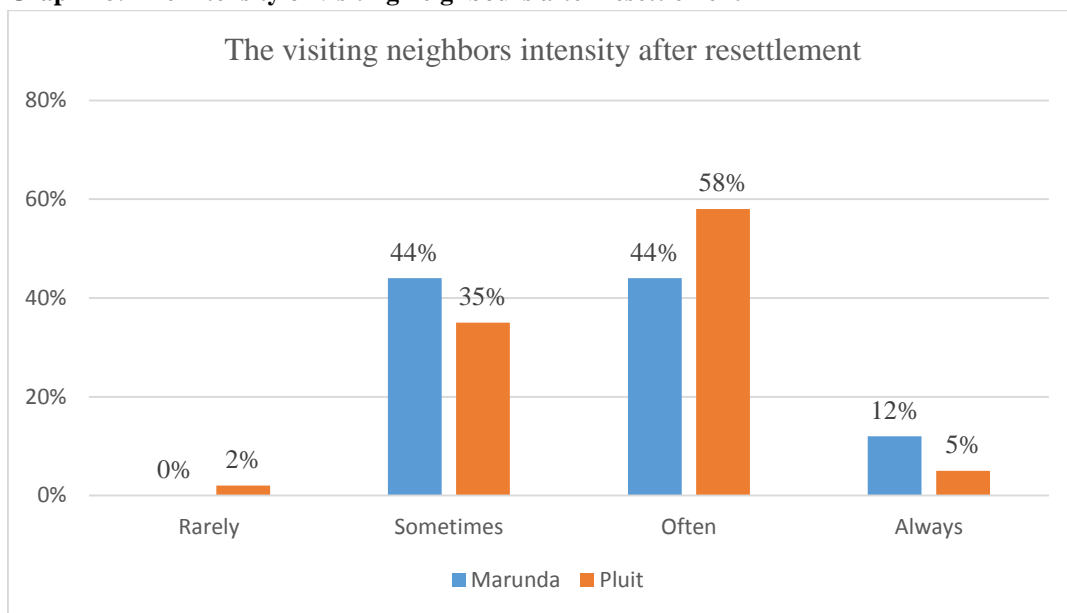
Furthermore, according to independent sample the t-test result of table 18 below, the neighbour ties has a different result compared with other two variables family ties and friendship ties. Statistically, the significant level for two of three indicators of neighbors ties are higher than 0.05, it means that the hypothesis null is accepted and can be concluded that households in Marunda are not difference with regards to neighbours ties compared with the household who still lived in Pluit in terms of visiting the neighbours and getting help from neighbours. The percentage of those indicators are illustrated on graphs below.

Table 18: The independent t-test of indicators of neighbours ties

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Visiting Neighbors Frequency After	Equal variances assumed	1.719	.193	.109	108	.914	.013	.123	-.230	.256
	Equal variances not assumed			.108	98.559	.915	.013	.124	-.233	.259
Getting Help From Neighbors After	Equal variances assumed	.107	.744	.025	108	.980	.003	.132	-.259	.265
	Equal variances not assumed			.025	102.659	.980	.003	.133	-.260	.267

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Entrusted Key to Neighbors After	Equal variances assumed	3.159	.078	3.524	108	.001	.390	.111	.171	.609
	Equal variances not assumed			3.523	104.338	.001	.390	.111	.171	.609

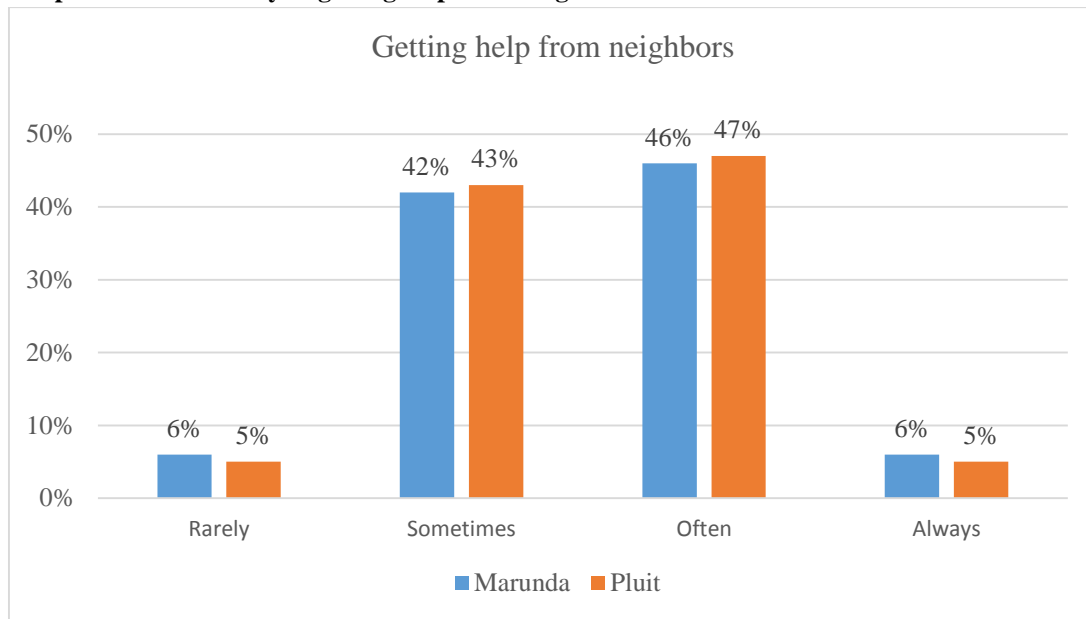
Graph 18: The intensity of visiting neighbours after resettlement



From the graph 18 above, it can be concluded that resettlement does not have impact on the intensity of visiting their neighbours. Both of group had high intensity level in terms of visiting neighbours. They can visit each other as they want in terms of maintain their relationship. Researcher also founds some facts during the observation fieldwork when some housewives had chatting each other, while in same time they were looking after the children that were playing.

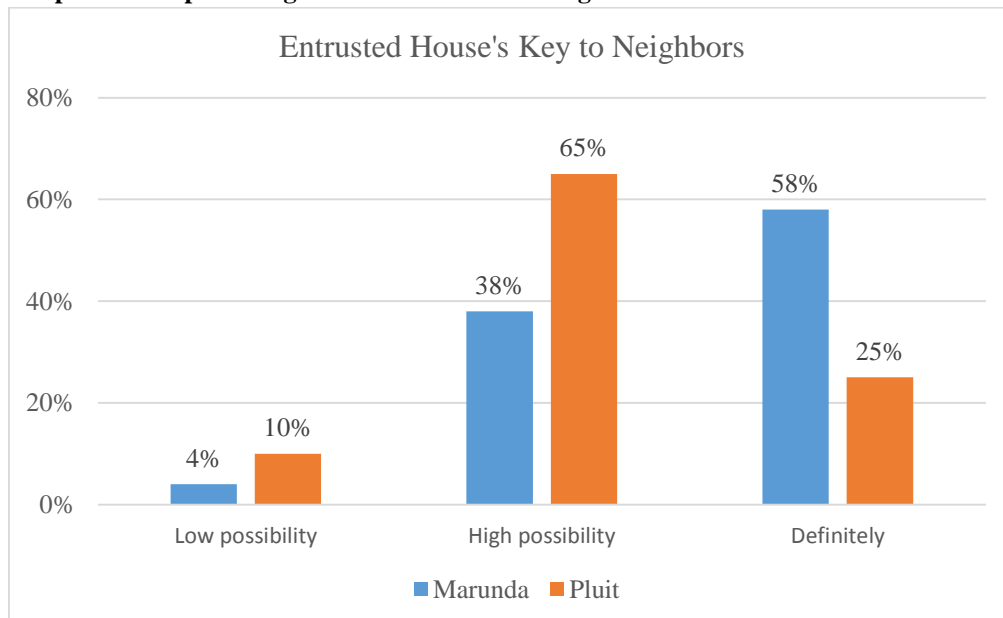
In addition, from the graph 19 below, can be concluded that households who resettled to Marunda still similar in terms of reciprocity level of getting help from neighbours. They said that they are feeling grateful because of people in Marunda rent-flat housing are generous and very helpful. Some of them said that helping in the neighbourhood is a must, they would help each other the best they can. For them, neighbours is like their relatives and good friends that they always meet and talk.

Graph 19: The intensity of getting help from neighbours



On the other hand, the impact of resettlement on neighbours ties that can be seen only for one indicator which is the trust level in terms of trusting their house's key to their neighbours when they are not home. The result shows positive changes, that the percentage of household who definitely entrusting the house's key increased. The graph 20 below shows that majority has a high trust rate (from high possibility to definitely) and almost 60 percent of households would definitely entrusted their house's key to their neighbors when they are not home.

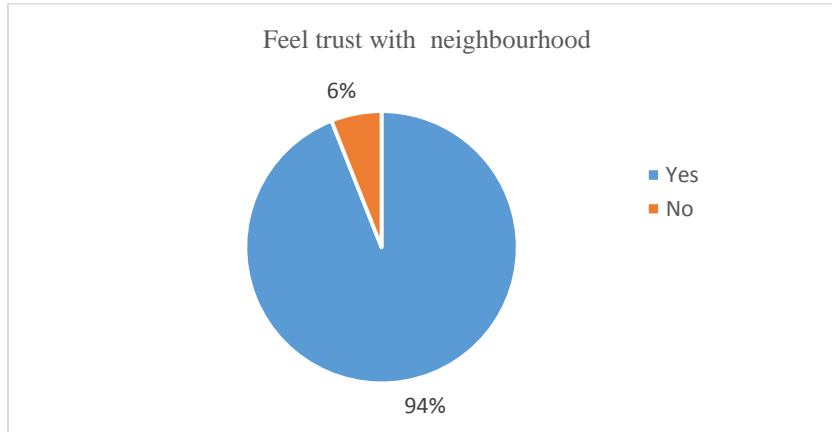
Graph 20: The percentage of trust level within neighbors



Furthermore, according to their opinion regarding feeling trust to the neighbours most of people in Marunda rent-flat housing are trust to their neighbours that can be explained by the graph 21 below. Most of the reasons is explained that they have to trust each other

because they had experienced same situation together and they have been through almost the same difficulties since they resettled to Marunda rent-flat housing. Thus, the trust was developed since they moved to Marunda rent-flat housing.

Graph 21: The percentage of household who trust with their neighbours in Marunda



To conclude, the impact of resettlement on the neighbor ties seem has a positive impact in terms of trust level and the number of neighbors that they can rely on. In addition the relationship interaction between neighbours had no difference between before and after resettlement, then it also had no difference between households in Marunda rent-flat housing and households in Pluit reservoir area. They can maintain the relationship by visiting each other and helping each other. Some respondents confirm that their relationship with their neighbour is extremely important in the social life, because they should treat their neighbors like their own family as well.

4.5 The impact of resettlement on bridging social capital

The impact of resettlement on bridging social capital can be defined by intra and inter community ties variable. In this category, researcher defined intra communities as a relationship within their own community and inter communities as a relationship beyond their own community to measure this variable. The intra communities of Marunda rent-flat housing is the community in the same clusters which consist of average 10 (ten) building blocks. While the intra communities of Pluit reservoir area is the community / neighborhood in the same RW or hamlet.

On the other hand, the inter communities of Marunda rent-flat housing are the communities clusters of building block of rent-flat housing. While the inter communities of Pluit reservoir area is the community / neighborhood between different hamlet. Then, from this variables can be measured by indicators including the frequency of interaction between households and both intra community and inter community. In addition to measure this variable the reciprocity level between ties and also the trust level between ties among those communities.

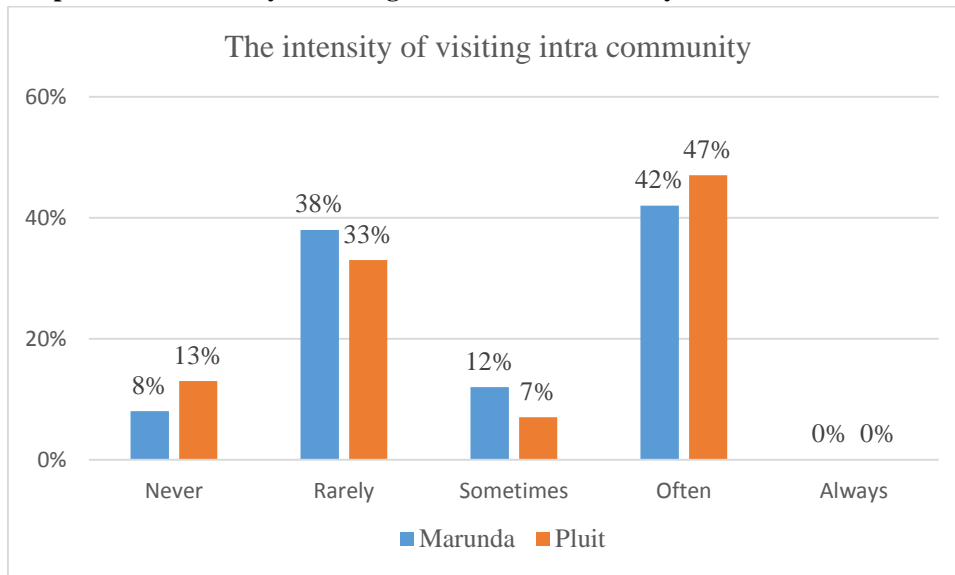
4.5.1 Intra and Inter Community ties

One of indicator from this variable is visiting within intra-communities that indicates the level of interaction within communities in the same cluster of rent-flat housing area. In the control group the interaction within one hamlet area. However, there is no statistically significant differences between the number of household in terms of visiting within communities of both group households in Marudan rent-flat housing and households in Pluit reservoir area that can be explained in the independent sample t-test result of table 19 and the graph 22 below.

Table 19: The independent sample t-test of visiting within intra communities

Visiting Other Community Frequency After	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	1.858	.176	0.062	108	.950	.013	.213	-.410	.436
Equal variances not assumed			0.063	106.953	.950	.013	.212	-.407	.433

Graph 22: The intensity of visiting within intra community



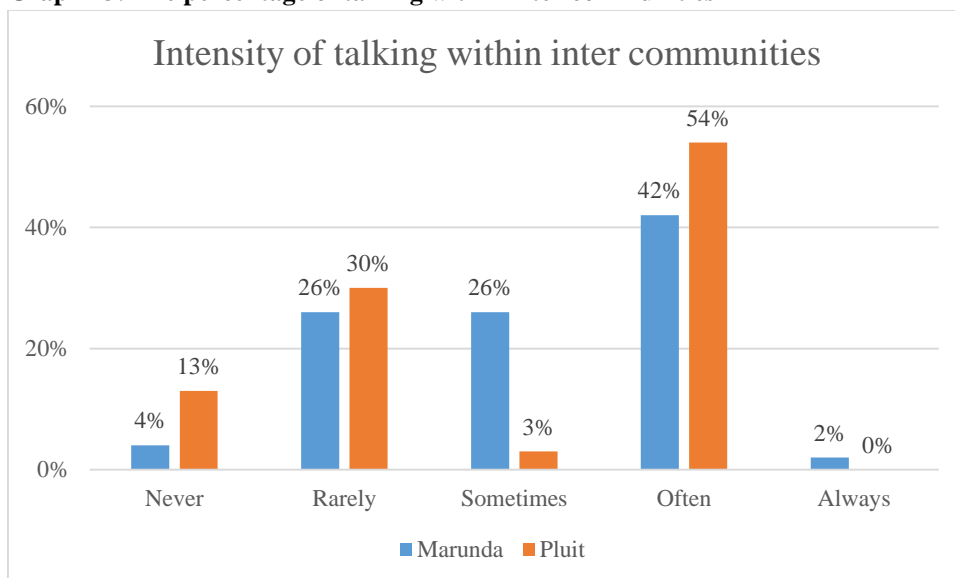
From the graph can be seen that the intensity between both group is similar, that more than 50% of households less intensity (from never to sometimes) to visit their neighborhood within intra communities (cluster and RW). Some of respondents in Marunda rent-flat housing explained that because they still visit their relatives or their previous close-neighbors and also their new friends they made since resettled who live in different building block of rent-flat housing.

Then, also the independent sample t-test result of intensity in terms of talking within different communities (different cluster and different hamlets) between the treatment group (Marunda) and the control group (Pluit), there is no statistically significant differences that means the situation are similar, as can be seen in the table 20 and graph 23 below.

Table 20: The independent sample t-test of talking within inter communities

Visiting Other Community Frequency After	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	11.877	.001	0.738	108	.462	.153	.208	-.259	.565
Equal variances not assumed			0.752	107.959	.454	.153	.204	-.251	.558

Graph 23: The percentage of talking within inter communities



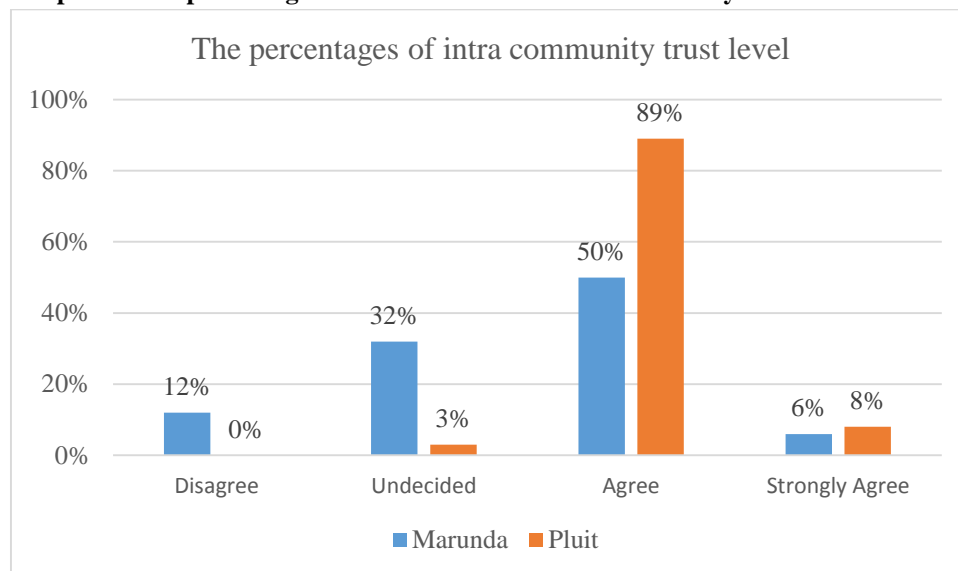
From the graph 23 above, can be concluded that there is no difference between the treatment and the control group in terms of interaction between communities. However, it assumes that the percentage of interaction tends to increase. Compared with the control group (Pluit) who have stayed more than 10 years, there is only a slightly different with the treatment group (Marunda). In other words, can be explained by the percentage of high intensity (from sometimes to always) level of Marunda's households is higher than the percentage of high intensity level of Pluit's households. Therefore, by time goes and by government involvement it can be assumed that households will have much good relationship and interaction with their inter communities in the future.

Another indicator that shows the impact of resettlement on the bridging social capital is the trust level of households within intra communities. According to the independent sample t-

test, the intra community trust level of Marunda compared to the trust level of households of Pluit reservoir area within same RW / hamlet has statistically significant different which is less than 0.05. Moreover, the graph 24 below demonstrates that almost 45 percent of households of Marunda still do not have an opinion and disagree regards to feeling about their cluster neighborhood in terms trust level, while majority of household in Pluit agree and strongly agree in terms of trust their neighbourhood in the same hamlet.

This differences can be concluded as the impact of resettlement of different communities to a new place that they have to start over to build their trust to the strangers that live in the same area. However, the last 3 (three) years has proved that some of them had succeed building trust to their intra community, as can be seen on the graph 24 below that more than half of households agree and strongly agree regards to trust the intra community.

Graph 24: The percentage of trust level within intra community



Similarly with the percentage of the intensity of intra community interactions, the percentage of the intra community trust is assumed tend to improve in line with the infrastructures and facilities that provided by government. People can improve their trust level in the neighborhood if they know each other, at least they know where they live, and based on the intensity interaction among them. The table 21, 22 and pictures below is the result of observation done by researcher.

Table 21: The basic services that provided in Marunda rent-flat housing

No	Facilities Type	Services Provided by	Remark
1	Electricity	PLN	Good
2	Water	PAM	Good
3	Gas	PGN	Good

(Source: Observation result of Author, 2015)

Table 22: The public services and places that provided in Marunda rent-flat housing

No	Facilities Type	Services Provided by	Location	Remark
1	Health care	Clinics and Posyandu	Each Cluster	Good
2	Bank	Bank DKI	Cluster B	Good
3	Big Mosque	Provincial Government	Cluster B	Good
4	Little Mosque	Provincial Government	Each Block	Good
5	Meeting Hall each blocks	Provincial Government	Each Block	Good
6	Green House	CSR	Cluster A	Good
7	Traditional Market	Provincial Government	Cluster B	Good
8	Playgroup School	CSR	Cluster B	Good
9	Field and Playground	Provincial Government	Each Cluster	Good
10	Food Court / Business Area	Provincial Government	Ground floor of Each Block	Good
11	Parking Area	Provincial Government	Each Block for Motorcycles; Each Cluster for Cars	Good
12	Security Gate	Provincial Government	Each Cluster	Good
13	Solid Waste Disposal	Provincial Government	Cluster A	Good

(Source: Observation done by Author, 2015)

Picture 3: The Biggest Mosque in Marunda rent-flat housing

This mosque is the biggest mosque in the Marunda rent-flat housing area and located in the cluster B. Not only people from other cluster pray in this mosque but also for the neighborhood of Marunda are coming to pray there. Next year Provincial government will allocate the budget to finish up the mosque development (Planning Subdivison)

(Source: Author, 2015)

Picture 4: Bank of DKI Jakarta



This Bank is the only bank provided by Provincial government for neighborhood in Marunda rent-flat housing area.

This particular moment were taken when people from other cluster were waiting to pay the house rent fee.

As can be seen that they can build a good interaction within other communities in this particular moment and place.

(Source: Author,, 2015)

Picture 5: Multifunctional Hall



This multifunctional hall is provided by Provincial Government in every building blocks in Marunda rent-flat area.

The hall usually is used for neighborhood meeting, healthcare services and other organization activities.

(Source: Author, 2015)

Picture 6: Workshop Room



(Source: Author, 2015)

The pictures above show the workshop room that provided by Provincial Government in every building blocks in Marunda rent-flat area. The workshop usually is used for the small business organization activities of neighborhood. For particular room is used to for recycle organization, they have some specialization to sell products from recycle things. In this room, people from Marunda rent-flat housing who interested with such of activities can join this organization.

Picture 7: Food Court



This food court area also provided by Provincial government in every building block. The interaction among neighborhood is mostly happening in here, unfortunately when researcher come to gather data couldn't get the interaction pictures because of the fasting month, most of people were fasting.

(Source: Author, 2015)

Picture 8: Field



This big field is provided by Provincial government in every cluster. The interaction among neighborhood is also mostly happening in here, unfortunately when researcher come to gather data couldn't get the interaction pictures because of the fasting month, most of people were fasting.

(Source: Author, 2015)

4.6 The impact of resettlement on linking social capital

The impact of resettlement on linking social capital can be defined by scale up ties. This variable can be measured by indicators including the membership of community organization, the participation rate in community activities, and the trust level to community organization. Other indicators to measure this variable are the trust level to government, and their opinion regarding the government performance, and also the participation rate in decision making process with the government.

4.6.1 Community Organization Level

The first to measure the impact on linking social capital in organization level by comparing the membership organization participation rate. Before conducting the independent sample t-test analysis, homogeneity test should be done, and the result can be seen on table 23 below which is the significant level is higher than 0.05 and it means that this particular indicators are similar and comparable.

Table 23: The homogeneity test of indicators

Member of Organization Before

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
2.342	1	108	.129

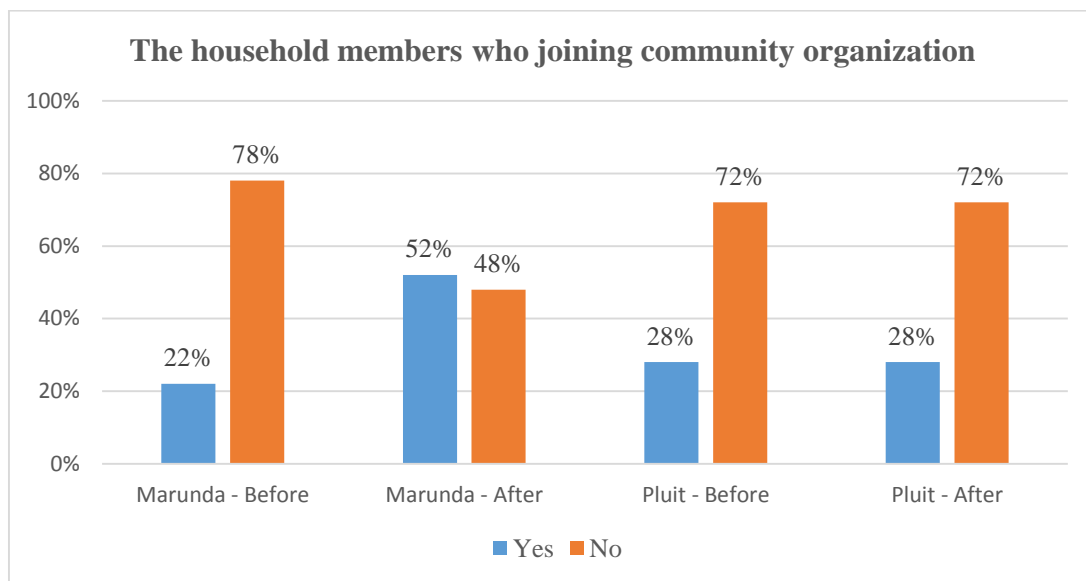
According to the independent sample t-test of table 24, the percentage of household member of Marunda rent-flat housing who join organization membership after resettlement are statistically significant different compared with the control group.

Table 24: The independent sample t-test of community organization membership

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Member of Organization After	Equal variances assumed	11.060	.001	-2.586	108	.011	-.237	.092	-.418	-.055
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.562	99.760	.012	-.237	.092	-.420	-.053

The graph 25 shows that the percentage of membership organization, from the graph it can be concluded that around 30 percent of households members are interested to join organization membership that increased after resettlement to Marunda rent-flat housing. There are some organization are existing in Marunda rent-flat housing area including the neighborhood organization of building block and cluster level, the small business group, the saving group organization, the mosque organization, the cooperation group.

Graph 25: The percentage of household members who joining community organization before resettlement before and after resettlement



For instance, the recycle organization not only has a good relationship with the neighborhood but also with the government, particularly the regional and provincial government. The government also contribute for this small business organization to encourage them to be more productive by using their skill and knowledge. The leader of recycle organization, Mrs. Milla said that she was extremely happy because her organization could get attention from governor level and she was very proud of when she could directly meet Ibu Veronica (wife of Mr. Basuki Tjahja Purnama, the governor of DKI Jakarta Province), and explained about the organization to Ibu Veronica and ibu Veronica appreciated due to recycle organization activities in Marunda rent-flat housing area.

Mrs. Milla also said that the recycle organization has so many benefit for household in Marunda rent-flat housing particularly for women who does not have a certain job. For instance, by joining this organization, people can manage the trash in the area and also can create new products from that trash, then they can sell the products. The money from products that have been sold is collected and shared in accordance with the organization agreement. This organization is very helpful for household, particularly women to develop their technical, management and social skill.

Picture 9: Leader of Organization Meeting with Governor Level



Mrs. Veronica (wife of Governor DKI Jakarta Province) and Mrs. Milla (the leader of recycle organization in Marunda rent-flat housing (left to Right).

(Source: Taken by organization member, 2014)

Picture 10: The Cabinet from government to support community organization



This picture shows the cabinet that given by DKI Jakarta Provincial Government as a form of supporting the organization.

(Source: Author, 2015)

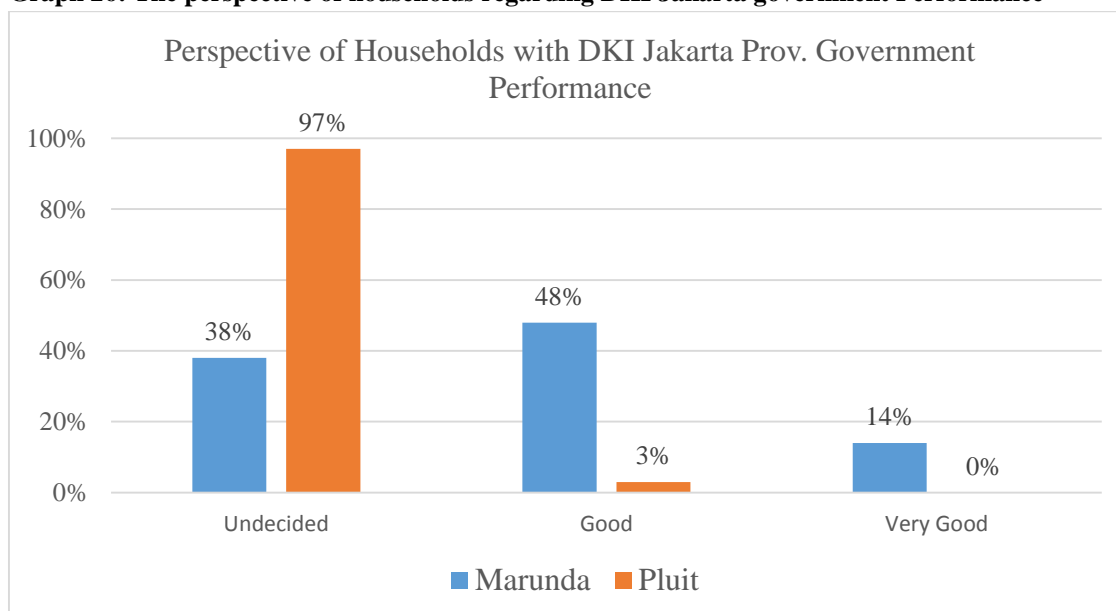
4.6.2 Formal Institutional Relationship

Another impact of resettlement to Marunda on linking social capital also can be shown about the assessment their perspective regarding the performance of DKI Jakarta Provincial government that statistically significant increased from did not have an opinion into good and very good opinion.

Table 25: The independent sampe t-test of perspective of households regards to the DKI Jakarta government performance

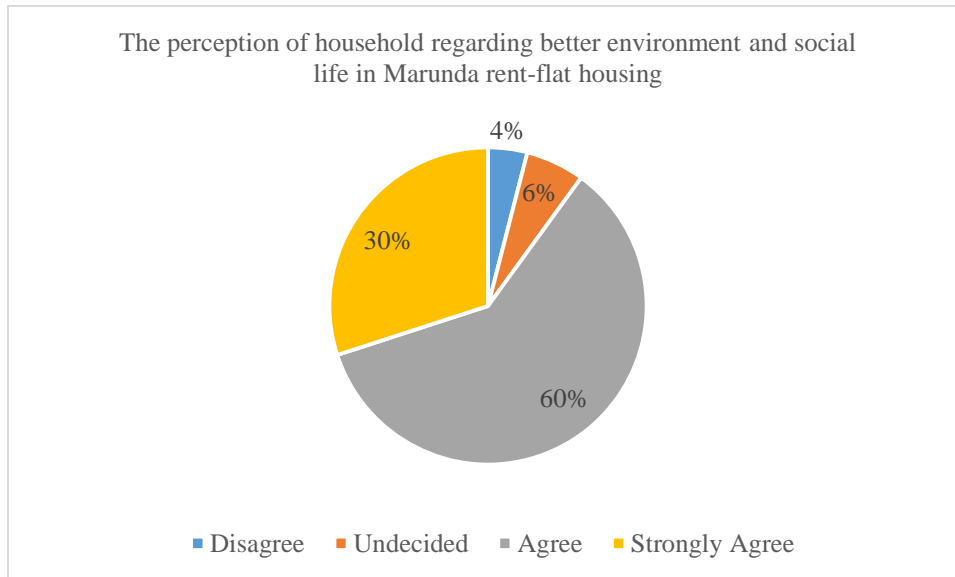
Government Performance After Resettlement	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	42.299	.000	5.819	108	.000	.49000	.08421	.32307	.65693
Equal variances not assumed			5.411	58.593	.000	.49000	.09056	.30877	.67123

Graph 26: The perspective of households regarding DKI Jakarta government Performance



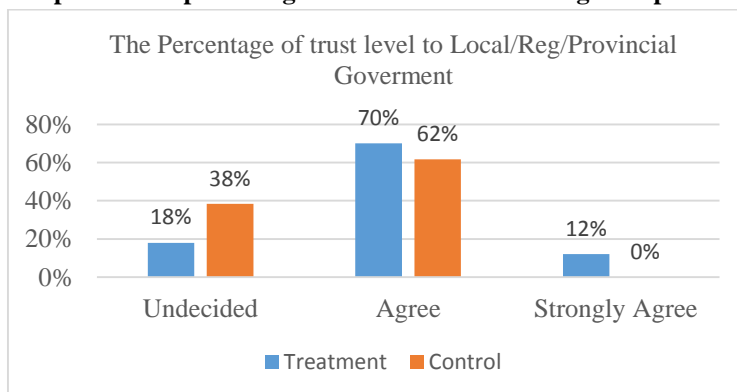
From the graph can be explained that the household after resettlement has a good opinion regarding DKI Jakarta governance performance compared to the control group that feel undecided yet or they still do not have an opinion. The reason from most of people is because households agree and strongly agree that they are obtaining a better environment and social life after resettlement (see graph 27).

Graph 27: the perception of household regarding the better enviroment and social life in Marunda rent-flat housing area



Another impact also can be shown in graph 28 below, that majority of household in Marunda agree and strongly agree with the statement that they trust with the local/regional/Provincial government. They trust the government because the resettlement program can change into better environment also social life (see. graph 27 above).

Graph 28: The percentage of trust level to local/regional/provincial government



4.7 The Role of Government on Social Capital Improvement

From the results of the impact of resettlement program on social capital, it can be seen that the bridging social capital and linking social capital tend to improve. In terms of the quality of relationship between intra community and/or inter communities in the resettlement area. According to this result actually government also has solution to increase their social activities between communities in the neighborhood. “Provincial government also provides some infrastructures to support social capital improvement between communities of Marunda rent-flat housing such as a huge Mosque, a church, a traditional market, Bank, Kindergarten School, and others (Winarno, Kasubbag TU Wilayah I, Dinas Perumahan dan gedung Pemda Prov. DKI Jakarta, 2015).

Moreover, the government actively involves to society or neighbourhood development. According to the data of UPT Wilayah I Rusunawa Marunda, there are more than 60 people are employed to DKI Jakarta government to operate the rent-flat house management, consist of administration officer, electricity and mechanic operator, security officer, and also cleaning service staffs to standby and to manage of rent-flat housing in the resettlement area.

Furthermore, there are some development programs that conducted in Marunda rent-flat housing by regional or provincial government related with neighborhood awarness, skill, and knowledge training and development program. For instance, the activity that related with supporting the neighborhood organization, healthy environment awareness, skill training and development, regulation and law awareness and Anti-drugs awarness. In addition, the government also actively involved with the help-aid services program particularly for elderly, women and children services. For instance, health-care services for elderly, pregnant mother and children.

In addition, the Government also has a development planning regarding infrastructures and facilities to improve their social activities within neighborhood (Retno, 2015). The government has a development planning regarding Marunda rent-flat housing including the new cluster development which in this area will be available more health-care, sub-district officer, church, elementary school and junior high school, sports center and library. It shows, the government tries to fulfil the condition that would be happened in future, that the area more populated and they need more infrastructure, facilities and public services.

In fact, not only for Marunda, but also for all of the rent-flat housing that owned by DKI Jakarta Provincial government. The government takes seriously to provide more adequate house to meet the lack number of houses, and to provide more open green space, and to mitigate the flood disaster that had been faced for some decades by eradicating slum area who live in river banks, green and blue open spaces in order to increase the healthy environment. This facts are also increasing the good perception of the DKI Jakarta society to their government performances.

Chapter 5 Conclusion and Recommendation

This chapter presents the conclusion of analysis that reflect to the literature review and the recommendation regarding social capital in Marunda rent-flat housing.

5.1 Conclusion

The study focused on the impact of resettlement program on social capital in Marunda rent-flat housing in North of Jakarta, DKI Jakarta Province. Then, to answer the main research questions, there are 3 (three) types of social capital including bonding, bridging and linking social capital that needed to be measured. The combination of quantitative by questionnaires and qualitative by semi-structured interview of data are used as a research data collecting method. Furthermore, to measure the impact study, the quasi-experiment is conducted as research strategy. As a consequences, this strategy need two type of group including the treatment group which is the households who resettled to Marunda rent-flat housing and the control group which is the households who not relocated to Marunda and still living in the Pluit reservoir area.

The steps of analysis generally using the independent sample t-test of SPSS to compare between the treatment group and the control group and define the impact of resettlement on each variables, while before the analysis was conducted, the homogeneity test of variances of data was done to confirm that both of population on particular data is similar and comparable. The analysis results show that there is a negative impact on family ties and friends tie after resettled to Marunda rent-flat housing.

Firstly, the impact of resettlement of different communities to Marunda rent-flat housing in North of Jakarta on bonding social capital based on the analysis result mentioned above, can be concluded that the resettlement location from Pluit to Marunda which is located much farther than former location made bonding ties specially their relatives and friends declined including the number, intensity of interaction, trust, and reciprocity level within them. After resettlement, majority of households feels less interaction within their relatives and friends, due to the distance of house, the public transportation is not properly available, and also the quality of primary road that connected Marunda and other subdistricts are poor condition. That make people reluctant to go farther from the Marunda rent-flat housing area.

Moreover the impact also can be felt by households in terms of reciprocity and trust level within family ties and friend ties. The condition has emerged people feel familial and friendship detachment since resettled to Marunda. Despite the number of family and friends who living nearby declined, the friendship ties in terms of number of friends tend to increase. It caused they could build the new friendships in the new workplace, in the resettlement area

However, impact on bonding ties in Marunda rent-flat housing in term of neighbours ties has similar situation with households in Pluit which is the positive conditions. The number of neighbors who they can rely on seems considerably increase compare to the households in Pluit, and the trust level within neighbors also a positive impact because the neighborhood environment support people to know better each other, and the government provide security system that made people feels safe in their social life, thus they can maintain the good interaction with neighbors. It shows that bonding social capital of neighbour ties is the strongest ties since they resettled to resettlement. This result is contradictory to the explanation from Cernea (2000) that displacement tears apart the existing social fabric.

In other words, the ties that had been declined such as family and friends can be replaced by the neighbour ties. A good neighbor for them also can be a close-friend and a family as well. Households maintain these relationship of social life in the new location, because they should treat their neighbors like their own family as well. This conditions confirm with Lin explanation that households who relocated due to development programs can construct easily each other because they feel that they face the common problems since they resettled to a new places or it can be said as homophilous social relationship (Lin, 2001). In addition, Quetulio-Navarra (2012) explained that after one year resettlement, households in the Philippines and Indonesia cases had significant improvement on their bonding social capital. Furthermore, most of them could duplicate the intensity and reciprocity level between households and their neighbours. This situation is similar with the research findings conducted in Philipines and Indonesia (Quetulio-Navarra, 2012) Bonding social capital is also considered a foundation from which to establish bridging and linking ties to other groups (Woolcock, 2001).

Secondly, the impact of resettlement of different communities on bridging social capital has positive impact which is also relatively similar situation with households in Pluit in terms of the interaction intensity. On the other hand the trust level within intra community is not higher as the trust level of households in Pluit. However the result can be assumed will improve in the future because of the opportunity to meet each other within intra or inter community getting higher due to the facilities and public places that provided in resettlement area. The infrastructures and facilities that provided by the Provincial government in Marunda really helping them to rebuild their relationship within communities. Then, hopefully can emerge and improve the trust and reciprocity level within communities. Household become interested with the organization activities, the participation of organization activities rate also increased This findings are in agreement to the Curley (2010) and Quetulio-Navarra (2012) that explained the availability of public places can develop formation of social capital within residents.

Thirdly, the impact of resettlement of different communities on linking social capital in terms of organization, the neighborhood organization has been emerge and actively run, also become much more productive and innovative activities that concern on neighborhood

technical skill, management skill, and social skill development. Furthermore, the neighbourhood of Marunda also have a good relation and opinion about the government performance, and also trust with the government since they have getting full attention since they moved to Marunda rent-flat housing. This positive impact influenced by the Government full involvement to improve their society to get better socio economic life in the new places. Thus, most of people or household believe that DKI Jakarta province seriously and intensively works for DKI Jakarta society improvement. It is confirms to the Woolcock and Narayan (2000) that the linking social capital reaches out or scales up poor people's ties to resources, ideas and information offered by institutions beyond their own community.

From both bridging and linking social capital above, the result tends to improve because of government take seriously to improve their society. This situation shows similarity with Lin in 2001 that explained there are determinants factor that can influence improve or constrain the social capital improvement including the institutional factors (Lin, 2001). There is a correlation between the availability, adequate facilities and services provided by government in the resettlement with the social capital building among communities.

Finally, the impact of resettlement of different communities in Marunda rent-flat housing in North of Jakarta on social capital has positive impact. The households of Marunda has a better social life compared to households who living in Pluit reservoir area. They can connect to new people in the new location, and built their ties better compared to their previous location. In addition, the facilities and infrastructures provided by government plays good role to build new relationship within residents or to maintain and to develop the existing relationships or ties they had (Curley, 2010). Households who resettled due to development project has strong propensity to maintain and establish their social capital (Quetulio-Navarra, 2012). Furthermore this result is contradictory to the explanation by Moser (1998) and Gilbert (2004) that community and inter-household mechanisms of trust and collaboration can be weakened by greater social and economic heterogeneity (Moser, 1998). Then, resettlement to public housing from different background and location can emerge unsafe life and common lack of expectation (Gilbert, 2004).

To conclude, that the impact of resettlement of different communities in Marunda rent-flat housing North of Jakarta on Social Capital generally has a positive impact. Although the number of family and ties decreased, the existing neighbors in their life seems like their own family too that can help them any condition, and can be trusted in the difficulty time. The households of Marunda has a better social life compared to households who living in Pluit reservoir area. The facilities and infrastructures provided by government plays good role to build new relationship within residents or to maintain and to develop the existing relationships or ties they had.

5.2 Recommendation

In order to maintain or to improve the family ties and friend ties that had been declined after resettlement, the government should give more attention to the public transportation and the quality of primary road that connected Marunda to other sub-district in terms of availability, accessibility, affordability and quality. In reality now, those indicators of public transportation that serve Marunda rent-flat housing are still poor.

Another recommendation is regarding the organization activities in Marunda which has a positively improvement in terms of small business group activities, thus it should be linked or integrated with stakeholders that can create job opportunities for them or linked with micro finance institutions to made the organization can get bigger market for their creativity.

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Annex 1: Questionnaires

Dear Respondents,

I would like to introduce myself, my name is Arnov Tri Hartanto, one of master program student from Institute for Housing and Development Studies, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Netherlands. Currently, I am conducting a research on the impact of resettlement of different communities to Marunda rent-flat housing, North of Jakarta on social capital.

Therefore, I would like to ask your help and cooperation to fulfill the questionnaires below in order to help me conducting a research that mentioned above. Any information that you answered will be kept confidential and will be used for academic purpose only.

Thank you in advance for your willingness to participate in the research.

Best Regards,

Arnov Tri Hartanto

A. THE TREATMENT GROUP

Name :

Address :

In the following questions please circle the most the appropriate respons or write in the correct answer in the question with dots (.....), and give the symbol [√] if more than one answer.

INDIVIDUAL ATTRIBUTES

1. What is your gender? : 1. Male 2. Female
2. What is your age? : years.
3. Place of birth (city/province) :
4. What is your marital status? :
 1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed
5. What is your religion? :
 1. Moslem 2. Christian 3. Catholic 4. Buddhism
 5. Hinduism 6. Khonghucu
6. Education level :
 1. SD 2. SLTP/Sederajat 3. SLTA/Sederajat 4. DI/DII/DIII
 4. DIV/S-1 5. S2 6. Others:

7. How long have you lived in your area?:months/years
8. What language do prefer to speak in daily with your household members?
1. Bahasa Indonesia 2. Bahasa Daerah:

HOUSEHOLD ATTRIBUTES

9. The number of your household members (including you): people
- [] Wife/Husband [] Children [] Friends [] Extended Family

[] Others:

10. Do you have children under 18 years of age?
1. Yes, how many: children
2. No

11. Employment Status:

BEFORE Resettlement	AFTER Resettlement
1. Employed	1. Employed
2. Self-employed	2. Self-employed
3. Unemployed	3. Unemployed

12. The member of households who has a job / income:

BEFORE Resettlement	YES	NO
1. Head of Household	[]	[]
2. Wife	[]	[]
3. Children	[]	[]
4. Other household members:	[]	[]

AFTER Resettlement	YES	NO
1. Head of Household	[]	[]
2. Wife	[]	[]
3. Children	[]	[]
4. Other household members:	[]	[]

13. Occupation of head of households:

BEFORE Resettlement	AFTER Resettlement
1. Fisherman	1. Fisherman
2. Self-employed	2. Self-employed
3. Laborer	3. Laborer
4. Gov't Employment	4. Gov't Employment
5. Retired	5. Retired
6. Others:	6. Others:

14. Total income amount per Month:

BEFORE Resettlement	AFTER Resettlement
Rp.,-	Rp.,-

FAMILY TIES

15. Number of families or relatives who live in the same area or nearby not more than 15 minutes by motorcycle / transportation mode:

BEFORE Resettlement	AFTER Resettlement
..... People People

16. The frequency visiting or speaking by phone with your relatives:

BEFORE Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Visiting / Visited	1	2	3	4	5
2. Speaking by phone	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Visiting / Visited	1	2	3	4	5
2. Speaking by phone	1	2	3	4	5

17. Can you get help from your relatives when you need it?

BEFORE Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Getting help	1	2	3	4	5
What kind of help that you get?					

AFTER Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Getting help	1	2	3	4	5
What kind of help that you get?					

18. If need be, the relatives would lend you some money?

BEFORE Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Borrowing money	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Borrowing money	1	2	3	4	5

19. After resettlement was conducted, did you feel losing your family or relatives?
 1. YES, why?
 2. NO, why?

FRIENDSHIP TIES

20. Number of your close-friends who live in the same area or nearby not more than 15 minutes by motorcycle / transportation mode:

BEFORE Resettlement	AFTER Resettlement
..... People People

21. The frequency visiting or speaking by phone with your close-friends:

BEFORE Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Visiting / Visited	1	2	3	4	5
2. Speaking by phone	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Visiting / Visited	1	2	3	4	5
2. Speaking by phone	1	2	3	4	5

22. Can you get help from your close-friendss when you need it?

BEFORE Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Getting help	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Getting help	1	2	3	4	5

23. If need be, the close-friends would lend you some money?

BEFORE Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Borrowing money	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Borrowing money	1	2	3	4	5

24. After resettlement was conducted, did you feel losing your close-friends?
 1. YES, why?
 2. NO, why?

NEIGHBORS TIES

25. Number of neighbors who can rely on for your daily activities:

BEFORE Resettlement	AFTER Resettlement
..... People People

26. The frequency visiting your neighbors:

BEFORE Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Visiting / Visited	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Visiting / Visited	1	2	3	4	5

27. Can you get help from your neighbors when you need it?

BEFORE Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Getting help	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Getting help	1	2	3	4	5

28. If need be, I would trust my neighbors to watch my home when I am away?

BEFORE Resettlement	Never	Low possibility	Probably	High possibility	Definitely
1. Watch my home	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Never	Low possibility	Probably	High possibility	Definitely
1. Watch my home	1	2	3	4	5

29. After resettlement was conducted, did you feel losing your trusted neighbors?
 1. YES; why:
 2. NO; why:

INTER-COMMUNITY TIES

Different communities in the resettlement area means that community displaced from different localities.

30. The frequency visiting or speaking with people from different communities in same location neighborhood area:

BEFORE Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Visiting / Visited	1	2	3	4	5
2. Speaking/ Conversation	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Visiting / Visited	1	2	3	4	5
2. Speaking/ Conversation	1	2	3	4	5

31. I believe, I can get help from people from different communities when I need it?

BEFORE Resettlement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Getting help	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Getting help	1	2	3	4	5

32. I believe that people in my neighborhood area are willing to help each other even from different communities?

BEFORE Resettlement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Giving help	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Giving help	1	2	3	4	5

33. I believe, most of people from different communities can be trusted?

BEFORE Resettlement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Trust	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Trust	1	2	3	4	5

34. I think living with other communities makes life in my neighborhood area better?

BEFORE Resettlement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Living with other communities	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Living with other communities	1	2	3	4	5

SCALE UP TIES

35. Are you or someone in your household a member of any group, organizations or associations?

BEFORE Resettlement	AFTER Resettlement
1. NO	1. NO
2. YES, then can you list what kind of organization?	2. YES, then can you list what kind of organization?
a.	a.
b.	b.
c.	c.
d.	d.
e.	e.

36. I participate community organization activities / event in my neighborhood area? (meeting, religious activities, etc).

BEFORE Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Activities Participation	1	2	3	4	5
What is/are the type of organization activities?					
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					

AFTER Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Activities Participation	1	2	3	4	5
What is/are the type of organization activities?					

37. People in your community trust the community organization to act in the best interest in you community?

BEFORE Resettlement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Trust	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Trust	1	2	3	4	5

38. I have been involved in volunteer activities to benefit my community? (community cleanup days, fundraising)

BEFORE Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Activities Participation	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Activities Participation	1	2	3	4	5

39. How do you rate the relationship your community with formal institution such as local government?

BEFORE Resettlement	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Relationship	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Relationship	1	2	3	4	5

40. People in your community trust the local / National government to act in the best interest in you community?

BEFORE Resettlement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Trust on local Gov't	1	2	3	4	5
Trust on nation'al Government	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Trust on local Gov't	1	2	3	4	5
Trust on nation'al Government	1	2	3	4	5

41. Government involves your community in terms of decision making that related with your community?

BEFORE Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Decision making participation	1	2	3	4	5

AFTER Resettlement	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Decision making participation	1	2	3	4	5

42. Did you vote the President of RI election last year?

1. YES

2. NO

WHY?

43. Have you ever been experienced with the terms of conflict with other communities inside the resettlement area?

1. YES

2. NO

WHEN?

THE END OF QUESTIONS

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COORPERATION

NO.

.....

Dear Respondents,

I would like to introduce myself, my name is Arnov Tri Hartanto, one of master program student from Institute for Housing and Development Studies, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Netherlands. Currently, I am conducting a research on the impact of resettlement of different communities to Marunda rent-flat housing, North of Jakarta on social capital.

Therefore, I would like to ask your help and cooperation to fulfill the questionnaires below in order to help me conducting a research that mentioned above. Any information that you answered will be kept confidential and will be used for academic purpose only.

Thank you in advance for your willingness to participate in the research.

Best Regards,

Arnov Tri Hartanto

A. THE CONTROL GROUP

Name :

Address :

In the following questions please circle the most the appropriate respons or write in the correct answer in the question with dots (.....), and give the symbol [$\sqrt{}$] if more than one answer.

INDIVIDUAL ATTRIBUTES

1. What is your gender? : 1. Male 2. Female
2. What is your age? : years.
3. Place of birth (city/province) :
4. What is your marital status? :
1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed
5. What is your religion? :
1. Moslem 2. Christian 3. Catholic 4. Buddhism
5. Hinduism 6. Khonghucu
6. Education level :
1. SD 2. SLTP/Sederajat 3. SLTA/Sederajat 4. DI/DII/DIII
4. DIV/S-1 5. S2 6. Others:
7. How long have you lived in your area?:months/years
8. What language do prefer to speak in daily with your household members?

1. Bahasa Indonesia

2. Bahasa Daerah:

HOUSEHOLD ATTRIBUTES

9. The number of your household members (including you): people

[] Wife/Husband [] Children [] Friends [] Extended Family

[] Others:

10. Do you have children under 18 years of age?

1. Yes, how many: children

2. No

11. Employment Status:

1. Employed

2. Self-employed

3. Unemployed

12. The member of households who has a job / income:

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	YES	NO
1. Head of Household	[]	[]
2. Wife	[]	[]
3. Children	[]	[]
4. Other household members:	[]	[]

13. Occupation of head of households:

1. Fisherman

2. Entrepreneur

3. Laborer

4. Gov't Employment

5. Retired

6. Others:

14. Total income amount per Month:

Rp.,-

FAMILY TIES

15. Number of families or relatives who live in the same area or nearby not more than 15 minutes by motorcycle / transportation mode:

..... People

16. The frequency visiting or speaking by phone with your relatives:

INTERACTION	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Visiting / Visited	1	2	3	4	5
2. Speaking by phone	1	2	3	4	5

17. Can you get help from your relatives when you need it?

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Getting help	1	2	3	4	5
What kind of help that you get?					
.....					
.....					

18. If need be, the relatives would lend you some money?

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Borrowing money	1	2	3	4	5

FRIENDSHIP TIES

19. Number of your close-friends who live in the same area or nearby not more than 15 minutes by motorcycle / transportation mode:

..... People

20. The frequency visiting or speaking by phone with your close-friends:

INTERACTION	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Visiting / Visited	1	2	3	4	5
2. Speaking by phone	1	2	3	4	5

21. Can you get help from your close-friendss when you need it?

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Getting help	1	2	3	4	5

22. If need be, the close-friends would lend you some money?

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Borrowing money	1	2	3	4	5

NEIGHBORS TIES

23. Number of neighbors who can rely on for your daily activities:

..... People

24. The frequency visiting your neighbors:

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
visiting / Visited	1	2	3	4	5

25. Can you get help from your neighbors when you need it?

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Getting help	1	2	3	4	5

26. If need be, I would trust my neighbors to watch my home when I am away?

	Never	Low possibility	Probably	High possibility	Definitely
1. Watch my home	1	2	3	4	5

INTER-COMMUNITY TIES

Different communities in the resettlement area means that community displaced from different localities.

27. The frequency visiting or speaking with people from different communities in same location neighborhood area:

INTERACTION	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1. Visiting / Visited	1	2	3	4	5
2. Speaking/ Conversation	1	2	3	4	5

28. I believe, I can get help from people from different communities when I need it?

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Getting help	1	2	3	4	5

29. I believe that people in my neighborhood area are willing to help each other even from different communities?

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Giving help	1	2	3	4	5

30. I believe, most of people from different communities can be trusted?

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Trust	1	2	3	4	5

31. I think living with other communities makes life in my neighborhood area better?

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Living with other communities	1	2	3	4	5

SCALE UP TIES

32. Are you or someone in your household a member of any group, organizations or associations?

1. NO
2. YES, then can you list what kind of organization?
a.
b.
c.
d.
e.

33. I participate community organization activities / event in my neighborhood area? (meeting, religious activities, etc).

Activities Participation	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
	1	2	3	4	5
What is/are the type of organization activities?					
.....					
.....					
.....					

34. People in your community trust the community organization to act in the best interest in you community?

Trust	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5

35. I have been involved in volunteer activities to benefit my community? (community cleanup days, fundraising)

Activities Participation	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
	1	2	3	4	5

36. How do you rate the relationship your community with formal institution such as local government?

Relationship	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
	1	2	3	4	5

37. People in your community trust the local / National government to act in the best interest in you community?

TRUST	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Trust on local Gov't	1	2	3	4	5

TRUST	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Trust on nation'al Government	1	2	3	4	5

38. Government involves your community in terms of decision making that related with your community?

Decision making participation	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
	1	2	3	4	5

39. Did you vote the President of RI election last year?

1. YES

2. NO

WHY?

.....

.....

40. Have you experience conflict within communities?

.....

THE END OF QUESTIONS

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COORPERATION

Annex 2: Semi-Structured Interview

2.1. Community Organization Leaders

Target:

1. 2 Leaders of community organizations in Marunda rent-flat housing
2. 2 Leaders of community organization in Pluit Reservoir area

Dear Respondents,

I would like to introduce myself, my name is Arnov Tri Hartanto, one of master program student from Institute for Housing and Development Studies, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Netherlands. Currently, I am conducting a research on the impact of resettlement of different communities to Marunda rent-flat housing, North of Jakarta on social capital. Therefore, I would like to ask your time and cooperation to provide some information that related to the organization that you involved in by doing interview in order to help me conducting a research that mentioned above. Any information that you provided for this opportunity will be kept confidential and will be used for academic purpose only.

Thank you in advance for your willingness to participate in the research.

Best Regards,

Arnov Tri Hartanto

1. Community Organization Leaders

1.1 Community Identity

- Name of Leaders:
- How long become a leaders:

1.2 How was your organization created?, and who is responsible for its creation?

1.3 What is the objective of this organization? What kinds of activities has been involved in?

1.4 Are the people in the area involved in this organization activities?, if not why? (i.e. particular requirement to join activities?)

1.5 Could you describe your organization relationship with the other organization that existed in the community? When do you need other organizations to collaborate?

1.6 Could you describe your organization relationship with the government? Is there any linked to any government program and have you ever try to get assistance from government level?, if yes, when do you need government to collaborate/linked with your organization?

1.7 Please explain your organization role or efforts in terms of increasing the social capital of communities in this area?

2.2. RUSUNAWA MANAGEMENT OFFICER

Target: 1 person of Marunda rent-flat housing management officer

2. Management Rusunawa

2.1 Manager of Rusunawa

- Name:
- How long become a manager:

2.2 How you define this neighborhood/communities?

2.3 Has the neighborhood/communities grown, gotten smaller, or stayed same in past three years?

2.4 How about the basic services that provided in this neighborhood?

Basic Services	Not Available	Insufficient	Sufficient
a. Water:			
b. Electricity:			
c. Garbage Collection:			
d. Home Telephone access:			
e. Streetlight:			
f. Health Center:			
g. School:			
h. Transportation:			

2.5 Regarding the provided basic services, do you think that all people (different buildings) in this community has equal access to those basic services?

If yes, why?; If no, why?

2.6 Regarding lacking of type of basic services, do you think the community still need it?

2.7 Have there been any efforts by community and management to improve the quality of those basic services or to overcome the lacking problem with those basic services?

- If yes, who was/were initiatives comes from?
- Can you explain one example for the details?
- Were there community groups that played important role?
- Did government side know your community efforts? And what their responds?
- Is there any obstacles to deal with those efforts? If yes, example?
- How about the result of those efforts?
- If succeed, what do you think the most determinant factor?
- If failed, what is the reasons?

2.8 How about leadership, who is the main leaders in this community? (Formal and Informal leaders)

2.9 What is the relationship between the rusunawa management with the the leader of community? (Explain detail)

2.10 Have you ever facing problems in terms of conflict inside the resettlement area? When? What is the problem? Is still happen currently? What is your efforts to solve this kind of problem?

2.3. INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS – GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Target:

- 1 person of local government officer in Marunda sub-districts offices
- 1 person of local government officer in Pluit sub-districts office
- 1 person of Provincial Government officer as the coordinator of the resettlement program

Institutional Factors – Local government officials

- 3.1. What was your role in the resettlement program?
- 3.2. How do you explain the impact of the resettlement program on social capital for the people who displaced?
- 3.3. Is there any efforts from local government side to improve their social capital in the resettlement area? Explain the details?
If No, then why?
- 3.4. How about the provision basic services and public places in the resettlement area?
What is the objective of those provision?
- 3.5. How about the availability of institutions in the resettlement area?

Institutional Factors - Coordinator of the resettlement project

- 3.1. When was the resettlement program started?
- 3.2. What was the objective of the program?
- 3.3. How do you explain the impact of the resettlement program on social capital for the people who displaced?
- 3.4. Is there any efforts from provincial government side to improve their social capital in the resettlement area? Explain the details?
If No, then why?
- 3.5. How about the provision basic services and public places in the resettlement area?
What is the objective of those provision?

2.4. OBSERVATION

1. Basic Services and Public Places in Resettlement Area

No	Facilities Type	Services Provided by	Remark