EVictions and Social Protest: The Impact of Development on Residential Space on Laelae Island, Makassar City, South Sulawesi

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This paper examines the process of eviction of residential areas carried out by the Makassar City government in collaboration with private entrepreneurs for reasons of development and urban spatial planning. The lack of socialization and the establishment of policies that do not involve citizens in the decision-making process have led to social protests. This study is especially important in the study of urban space in relation to sustainable development which requires the involvement of various parties in the planning process.

Method: This research will explain the phenomenon of evictions and social protests using qualitative data. Research data was obtained through interviews with related parties, direct field observation visits to the research location, as well as documentation, namely the use of government document sources and related personal collections related to the problems studied.

Result: The eviction of residential areas in the form of relocation was carried out by the Makassar city government in collaboration with local entrepreneurs with the aim of reorganizing space as well as developing tourist areas. The problem is due to incomplete socialization and a lack of involving residents in planning, so it is considered legally flawed in terms of procedures.

Conclusion: City development policies, including spatial planning and residential relocation, are actually in line with the concept of sustainable development. It's just that the planning process and policy determination require the involvement of various parties.

Keywords: eviction, social protest, Laelae Island.
DESPEJOS E PROTESTO SOCIAL: O IMPACTO DO DESENVELVIMENTO NO ESPAÇO RESIDENCIAL NA ILHA LAELAE, CIDADE DE MAKASSAR, SUL DE SULAWESI

RESUMO

Objetivo: Este artigo examina o processo de desocupação de áreas residenciais realizado pelo governo da cidade de Makassar em colaboração com empresários privados por razões de desenvolvimento e planejamento urbano do espaço. A falta de socialização e o estabelecimento de políticas que não envolvam os cidadãos no processo de tomada de decisão levaram a protestos sociais. Este estudo é especialmente importante no estudo do espaço urbano em relação ao desenvolvimento sustentável, que requer o envolvimento de várias partes no processo de planejamento.

Método: Esta pesquisa irá explicar o fenômeno dos despejos e protestos sociais usando dados qualitativos. Os dados da pesquisa foram obtidos por meio de entrevistas com partes relacionadas, visitas de observação direta de campo ao local da pesquisa, bem como documentação, ou seja, o uso de fontes de documentos governamentais e coleções pessoais relacionadas aos problemas estudados.

Resultado: A desocupação de áreas residenciais sob a forma de deslocalização foi realizada pela prefeitura de Makassar em colaboração com empresários locais com o objetivo de reorganizar o espaço, bem como desenvolver áreas turísticas. O problema deve-se à socialização incompleta e à falta de envolvimento dos residentes no planeamento, pelo que é considerado juridicamente incorreto em termos de procedimentos.

Conclusão: As políticas de desenvolvimento urbano, incluindo o ordenamento do território e a deslocalização residencial, estão efetivamente em consonância com o conceito de desenvolvimento sustentável. É que o processo de planejamento e a determinação da política exigem o envolvimento de várias partes.

Palavras-chave: despejo, protesto social, Ilha de Laelae.

1 INTRODUÇÃO

Sustainable development is generally understood as development that meets the living needs of present and future generations. The main principle is to maintain the quality of life for all mankind. This is so important that research results in Jordan recommend the importance of a sports club managed with special expertise to achieve sustainable development (Alkhawaldeh & Sha’lan, 2023). The reality shows that development promoted by the government is sometimes only oriented towards profit, while on the other hand it actually harms many parties. This is what happened on Laelae Island, Makassar City, even though ideally investment in the form of development leads to socio-economic efficiency (Kuybida et al., 2023).

Laelae is one of the clusters in the waters of the Makassar Strait, which is located in the administrative area of Ujung Pandang District, Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province (Putra et al., 2020). The island with a land area of 8.9 hectares (Asmus et al.,
is inhabited by 417 families with a total population of 1,951 people (Mushlihah et al., 2021). From the central government of Makassar City, it is 1.3 kilometers and can be reached in about 10 minutes using a wooden boat from Bangkoa port (Idrus et al., 2022).

In the history of the development of Makassar City, Laelae, which is estimated to have been inhabited since the 1940s, has an important meaning. Not only during the occupation period as evidenced by the relics in the form of bunkers, but from 1996 to 1998 Laelae became a serious conversation among many people. At this time there was an eviction practice carried out by the city government for reasons of development, especially the tourism sector. As is known, the island which has the beauty of white sand has long been a tourist attraction and is visited by many tourists, both local and foreign. Laelae's popularity as an important island has since been enshrined in Makassar's song lyrics.

Sociologically, the people who live on the island of Laelae have certainly had collective memories in their togetherness that have stretched from year to year so that their residential space is considered part of life and death. The practice of living in the collective as the inhabitants of this historic island, makes the people have the principle that they are the rightful owners and no one can interfere with their survival. In 1996 the Makassar City government interfered with their lives with the reason that the area would be developed as a tourist destination in collaboration with Latif Corporation and the Hyat hotel group. This development policy takes the form of evictions and emptying of areas with relocation as the solution. The residents of Laelae Island will be moved to a new place located to the north and later called the fishing village.

The provision of new residential space in this relocation program (Du, 2019), in the government's view, is part of a poverty alleviation program as well as an increase in community welfare. But on the other hand, some local people view that Laelae Island is everything to them so they don't want to leave it. This difference in perception triggers a conflict of interest, where the practice of eviction on Laelae Island has led to social protests (Jenkins, 1995) from the local community and other parties who have a sense of solidarity. The motive for the practice of evictions carried out by the government in collaboration with businessmen as partners and the course of social protest actions from the community are interesting to examine from the perspective of sociological theory, especially the sociology of space and the sociology of conflict.

The government is present with a vision and mission to improve people's welfare, based on the provisions of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural
Rights (ECOSOB Covenant) chapter 1 concerning guaranteeing the right of every citizen to obtain a decent living welfare including decent housing. However, on the other hand, the effort to realize this forced eviction in the view of many parties is considered an act of violation of Human Rights. The legal basis is the United Nations Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Basic Evictions and Displacement regarding human rights standards for victims of eviction.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 STUDY ON EVICTION

Many studies on evictions and their impact on urban communities have been carried out using various scientific approaches. An interesting research result is Desmond’s study which combines statistical and ethnographic analysis. He reveals the implications that evictions have on the lives of the urban poor. The results of the study using quantitative analysis of administrative and survey data reveal that this eviction has serious consequences for the reproduction of urban poverty (Desmond, 2012). The results of other studies such as a large-scale survey conducted by Collyer, et al about the eviction of people living in informal settlements in the city of Colombo. As a result of this eviction, people were evicted from their settlements and forced to move to new housing as compensation. The important point of interest from the results of this study is not the spatial impact of this displacement process, but the social context of the uprooted households. As a result, the evicted people have to struggle to expand their social networks to build a sense of community life (Collyer et al., 2017).

In particular, the study on evictions in relation to human rights was carried out by Everett in Colombia. The results of his research show that Latin American governments have increased the legalization and regulation of suburban settlements, even recognizing the right to housing and recognizing the United Nations position on evictions as a violation of basic human rights. However, the reality is that the movement of cities continues and the practice of forced evictions, according to him, brings destruction to families and the environment. Everett is of the view that human rights can make land policy not only more equitable, but will also make it more efficient in Latin America. According to him, this can be realized if our current knowledge about the refugee community can be translated into public policy (Everett, 2001).
2.2 THE MEANING OF SOCIAL PROTEST AND ITS TYPES

In general, social protest is defined as an expression of dissatisfaction with government policies which are usually conveyed by the community collectively. Conditions that are far from shared expectations like this are often called social crises, both political, cultural and economic. In the results of Hanna’s research, it is explained that social protest is a mobilization carried out by the community to achieve respect for their rights and to influence decision-making processes that affect their lives. In a democratic society, according to him, protests are a legitimate and necessary way for people to seek redress for issues that are ignored by decision makers. Hanna identified as many as 200 forms of protest and related terms and from the many forms he gave examples of process actions such as blockades, demonstrations, and boycotts (Hanna et al., 2016).

Other types of social protest as described by Olsen in his research, can be in the form of strikes, sit-ins, and demonstrations that occur in urban areas. Aspects of Education, Employment, and Income, are considered to be directly correlated with social protest actions. Using multivariate analysis, he revealed that under extensively controlled conditions, the variable Education was considered the strongest predictor of protest action scores, but according to him with curvature. In addition, according to him, the two scales of political alienation are the following strongest correlations under controlled conditions and followed by age and political preferences (Olsen, 1968).

From a functional perspective in a democratic society, social protest is envisioned as a legitimate and deemed necessary way for society to seek redress for issues that have been neglected by decision makers. As for the tendency to mobilize masses in the form of blockades, demonstrations and boycotts, it is considered as a form of expression of the need to respect their rights. From the identification results of more than 200 forms of protest in an effort to understand the role of contemporary protest, he considers that protest is part of a wider disclosure of social drama. In addition, protests are a mechanism for seeking remedial action in controversial situations, especially between affected communities and project supporters (McLeod, 2007).

2.3 SOCIAL ACTION THEORY

Social protest as a collective movement carried out by a group of people (R. R. Ahmadin, 2021), because of the factor of feeling aggrieved or oppressed, in its
implementation is generally identical to the act of rebellion. The difference is only in the nature of the action, where rebellion is more assertive and tends to take the form of clashes and riots, while social protest is softer where the movement is in the form of demonstrations or conveying aspirations through social media. One of the theories of social action (Mezirow, 1989) that is relevant to the study of social protest is Smelsel's view which says that the emergence of a movement is caused by collective behavior which is influenced by several factors, namely: (1) values, (2) norms, (3) mobilization of individual motivation for regular action in collectivization roles, and (4) situational facilitation or information, skills, tools and obstacles in achieving concrete goals (Smelser, 2013).

In relation to the emergence of social protests, Smelser who studied in the context of the uprising said this happened because of several determining factors, namely: (1) Structural conduciveness, namely the ability of social structures to support the emergence of a turmoil, (2) Structural strain, namely the existence of structural tensions that grows like a threat or economic depression, (3) The spread of generalized belief, namely the spread of general beliefs held, where the situation is made meaningful by potential actors, (4) The precipitating factor, namely the triggering factor in the form of something dramatic, where a empirical events or certain situations can be a determining factor for the emergence of movement actions, (5) Mobilization into action, namely the existence of a mobilization to act which is spearheaded by someone who has an important role, and (6) The operation of social, namely the operation of social control or factors determinants that turn around to intercept, interfere, deflect or hinder the upheaval is through the prevention of turmoil and the mobility of state instruments after social upheavals occur (Smelser, 2013).

2.4 SOCIOLOGY OF HISTORY

Sociology of history as a result of the expansion of the disciplines used as the approach in this study, requires a clear concept definition of its orientation. Given the emphasis of the study on the historical dimension, social reality is like a historical coefficient. Therefore, when referring to the view of Sztompka, there are 6 (six) elements of the general foundation of historical sociology as follows: (1) Social reality is not a fixed state but is a dynamic process; (2) Social change is a meeting of various processes with various factors; (3) Society itself (which is undergoing change) is not seen as an
entity, object or system, but is seen as a network of changing relationships, including tension and harmony, conflict or cooperation; (4) The sequence of events in a social process seen cumulatively; (5) Social processes are seen as the creation of agents (individual or collective) through their actions; (6) It is recognized that humans cannot build society as they wish, but they build it based on the structural conditions they have inherited from the past (Sztompka, 2004).

This description shows that time is an important factor in social life, that is, what happened, how the process happened, why it happened, what the consequences of the incident were, all depended on the time it happened, on the place in a series of processes, as well as on the rhythm of events that occurred. mark the process. Likewise, the nature and characteristics of a phenomenon are seen based on time, as well as its regularity. Thus, in this case there is overlap, there is something that strengthens, there is something that separates, supports or destroys each other. The condition of a society has always been a concrete intersection point of processes that are different, heterogeneous and multidirectional.

2.5 SOCIOLOGY OF SPACE

Spatial sociology is a topic of study in the social sciences that is currently receiving the attention of many researchers, especially since they have realized that space has a strong influence on social life. In a research result it is stated that spatial awakening allows for new explorations on the relationship between space and society. There are two important things related to the causal relationship between space and society, namely: First, natural space influences social life and collectivity. Second, collectivity transforms natural space into social space and shapes its uses (Gans, 2002). It was also stated that spatial sociology in its use has very broad, but specific uses as a rational approach to space to answer sociological research questions. For example, editions of monographs are used in exploring body limits, units, and mobility (Fuller & Löw, 2017).

Spatial sociology as an approach has also been found in studies of work organization with a focus on aspects of spatial planning and work life which are made in such a way and the meaning is internalized through these spaces. Although it is admitted that there is still a lack of interest in this type of study, especially in organizational sociology, spatial analysis is considered an important contribution to work and organization theory. The study unit of spatial sociology relates to work organization,
namely: labor processes, semiotics and discourse, as well as the nature of everyday work life. The spatial theory approach in the study of work sociology or organizational sociology is useful for socializing spatial sensitivity in work and organizational situations. In fact, conceptually this approach contributes to the development of a new sociology of work which emphasizes the centrality of space to understand the working environment (Halford, 2008).

The sociology of space in urban studies has become a serious concern, especially in America, not only in certain communities but also in residential centers. Some of the focus of study are suburbs, small towns and rural areas where Americans live and work. Manuel Castells is a thinker who has made an important contribution in increasing the interest of researchers in urban studies, especially since he questioned whether urban sociology has a subject matter and whether the term urban still has meaning? It is from these critical questions that settlement, community, and spatial sociology studies are developed (Gans, 2009). In addition, an interesting study tries to explore how spatiality is constructed in spatial policy discourse and how its construction process can be conceptualized and analyzed. The approach used is discourse analysis of socio-spatial relations, with a focus on the relationship between rationality and power. In addition, it utilizes discourse analysis and cultural theorists to articulate cultural sociology and analyze the dialectical relationship between material practices and the symbolic meanings that social agents attach to their spatial environment. The point is that new spatial practices create new spaces and meanings (Richardson & Jensen, 2003).

2.6 THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

Many researchers have indeed conducted studies on social protests, but these studies are connected to government policies that want to reorganize residential space through relocation. The residents' rejection resulted in the practice of evictions which ended in social protests. This study uses the concept of eviction and types of social protests to understand the root of the problem. The theory used is social action theory to analyze the motives for social protests and the process. Apart from that, spatial concepts and theories are also used to analyze spatial consequences as well as historical sociological theory to better understand the dimensions of excess at the root of the problem.
3 METHODOLOGY

The type of research data is qualitative in the form of observations, interview data, and documentation related to the eviction process on Laelae Island, the forms of social protest carried out by residents, and the impact of the evictions on the socio-economic life of the local community. The research data was obtained from several sources, namely: residents who were victims of evictions, government officials, legal consultants, activities of non-governmental organizations, and other related parties. The data collection process was carried out through addressing by visiting the eviction locations and seeing first hand the conditions. The interviews were carried out in two ways, namely in-depth interviews with several key informants using a guide and free interviews with the parties involved or who knew about the process of evictions and protests (M. Ahmadin, 2022).

Data analysis was carried out by selecting and classifying the narratives obtained through interviews and then sorting them into important points according to the topics, issues, and theories used (Green et al., 2007). The process of selecting and classifying data is also carried out using the same process for observational and documentation data (Gregory et al., 2019). A number of documents related to the eviction process and the occurrence of social protests were selected and grouped into the most relevant data and irrelevant or not directly related to the topic of study. Presentation of data is carried out in the form of a descriptive narrative that starts from the process of the evictions related to the motives, the course of the evictions which involve a number of parties from the government as well as forms of social protest actions carried out by residents. Likewise, the resulting socio-economic impacts are presented in narrative form and adapted to social theories.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 MOTIVES AND PROCESSED OF EVICTION

Like other cities in Indonesia and various parts of the world, spatial planning in development projects is a must. Mayor of Makassar H.A. Malik B. Basri, also made efforts to develop urban spaces and one of the priority locations in 1996-1998 was Laelae Island. In the view of the city government, Laelae Island has good prospects in terms of developing the tourism sector. Thus, the planning for the development of tourism facilities was then designed in collaboration with Latif Corporation and the Hyat hotel group. The attractiveness and business prospects of Laelae Island, especially in the
tourism sector, are documented by Muhtamar who describes the two advantages of this location, namely the beautiful sea view and the natural panorama of the sunset that attracts many people (Muhtamar, 2008). Judging from the development plan for this area in collaboration with property, shopping, advertising, and agribusiness business owners from Jakarta and the prospect of financial benefits from the tourism sector, it is certain that the motive is business-oriented.

To make this development program plan a success, the government then socializes that the people of Laelae Island have not been fully reached by development, especially poverty alleviation programs. The local government of Makassar (then still called Ujung Pandang) then planned to relocate as many as 300 families to a new residential area to the north of the city. In a new place called the fishing village, the fishing community from Laelae will be united in the same location. News of the planned eviction of the Laelae island began to be heard everywhere and would certainly trigger action. To anticipate this possibility, the mayor of H.A. Malik B. Basri in July 1997 issued a statement regarding the construction project of a fishing village which was almost completed. Even issued a statement regarding the construction of educational facilities (schools), health facilities, electricity facilities that are being worked on, and clean water facilities which are in the stage of being cultivated.

Two months have passed but the people on the island of Laelae have not been moved to the new location either. Thus, on September 8, 1997 the people of this island began to question their status. The reason is because they are starting to worry about the uncertainty, especially people who are planning to repair their houses which of course will be in vain if they are finally moved. Some of the people of Laelae Island have just resigned themselves to the plan to relocate this settlement, but many of them do not want to leave this location. The occurrence of these pros and cons is what triggers the emergence of problems and then the problem is exacerbated by the unclear regulatory system for evictions from the Makassar city government.

To support evictions and control groups, institutions (organizations) and communities, the government has made arrangements for the control and use of land on Laelae Island by referring to the regulation and use of land above the earth's surface in general based on Article 15 of Government Regulation Number 16 of 2004 that the use and utilization of land on PPK and plots of land located on coastal borders, lakes, reservoirs, and or river borders, must take into account the public interest and limited
carrying capacity, sustainable development, related to ecosystems, biodiversity and environmental function preservation. The legal basis for the legitimacy of other evictions is chapter 60 of Government Regulation Number 40 of 1996 concerning Cultivation Rights, Building Use Rights and Use Rights, it is stated that the granting of Cultivation Rights, Building Use Rights and Use Rights over a plot of land which is entirely an island or borders with the beach will be regulated by a Government Regulation.

For this purpose, a Circular Letter of the State Minister of Agrarian Affairs/Head of the National Land Agency was issued No. 500-1197 on June 3, 1997, among other things, it was stated that applications for land rights which are entirely islands or bordering the coast should not be served until a Government Regulation is issued which regulates this matter. Just to illustrate that the pattern of land tenure on small islands in Makassar City, there are three types of tenure (Wickins, 1981), namely: (1) Free State Land, (2) Land controlled by the community, and (3) Racik Land, which is a kind of community land that has been owned by the community. There is a structure, there is a manager, and there is an IPEDA but it has not been registered with the BPN.

In addition, there are three important stages as well as ideal conditions that must be created in an eviction program, namely pre-eviction, during eviction, and post-eviction (Hooper & Ortolano, 2012). At the pre-eviction stage: (1) the government is obliged to explore all possible alternatives to the implementation of evictions; (2) conduct sincere consultations, hearings, and deliberation to the public, along with the people who will be affected; (3) assessing the impact of evictions in a holistic and comprehensive manner, and taking into account the impact of material and immaterial losses that will be experienced by the affected people; (4) prove that the eviction mechanism is unavoidable; (5) provide a written notification in full by outlining the rationale for the eviction plan; (6) ensure that no one will be left homeless; and (7) guarantee in advance that there will be adequate alternative housing, namely a place to live close to the environment where the affected people live with their livelihoods (Januardy & Rahmadhiansyah, 2015).

At the implementation stage of the eviction: (1) there is a government representative present at the time of the eviction to ensure compliance with procedures; (2) there are complete and transparent victim data; (3) not done during bad weather, at night, on holidays/religious celebrations, and/or during school exams for children; (4) every use of law enforcement officers must be in accordance with the principle of human rights proportionality (not excessive use of apparatus or weapons or heavy equipment so
as to increase the potential for rights violations for affected residents); and (5) the government must ensure that there is no violence against the affected people (Januardy & Rahmadhiansyah, 2015).

At the post-eviction stage, then: (1) there is an alternative solution to moving to a new place of residence that guarantees a quality of life that is at least as good, or better, than the place where the affected people lived previously; (2) there is recovery in accordance with legal provisions for affected people; (3) legal assistance is provided for residents who wish to claim compensation after the eviction is carried out; (4) affected people who are sick or injured must get the best health care provided by the government; and (5) the new residence must comply with human rights standards, namely the United Nations General Opinion Number 4 of 1991 concerning adequate housing (Januardy & Rahmadhiansyah, 2015).

The results showed that the evictions carried out by the Makassar City government through the relocation program were considered by many parties to be procedural and legal defects. It is known through an interview with a legal consultant that the development problems in this area do not involve the people who will be relocated, for example whether it is in accordance with their habits as fishermen such as whether they have good access to fishing grounds, market needs, and others. The eviction process was judged not to have gone through a community-based study, on the contrary, it was only carried out according to what the government thought and thought was good (Mappinawang, 2022).

Regarding socialization, it is actually carried out by the government, it’s just that not all residents know about it. In fact, the process of requesting signatures regarding the approval to move for the people of Laelae Island was carried out at midnight (Muhammad, 2022). The point is that the eviction process in the form of relocation is considered not to meet human rights standards and from a legal point of view it is procedurally flawed. Starting from the planning stage, identification and inventory were not carried out properly, as well as from the regulatory aspect there were problems.

4.2 FORMS OF SOCIAL PROTEST

The preconditions that triggered the upheaval that took the form of a social protest movement were the plan to vacate the land and the effort to move people from Laelae Island to a new place in the north. This transfer process did not begin with a good
socialization process, thus giving rise to different perceptions. Likewise, the actions of the city government which were less open to the general public, became the cause of social protests on Laelae Island. Community social protests to the government are carried out in several forms, as described below.

First, after the socialization and signing of the agreement to move residence which was carried out behind closed doors in November 1997, several people who did not agree then took the first step in the form of communication with the local government. The kelurahan government is considered an actor directly involved in this eviction effort, so they are trying to carry out a series of communications. Likewise, they went to the kelurahan office to communicate and express their aspirations, but the government did not provide any response. Another social protest measure they took was by communicating with the city government, but again they did not get a good response from the mayor of Makassar. The failure to get a response from the government caused them to return to Laelae Island to plan their next steps and think about what solutions should be taken in this problem.

Second, other social protests were carried out in the form of reporting to the Makassar Legal Aid Institute or LBH, to get legal assistance related to the eviction case that befell people on Laelae Island. LBH responded well to this report and followed up with legal assistance, especially for those who chose to stay on Laelae Island. At the initial stage, investigations related to problems were carried out and then consolidated with the community on this island. LBH has carried out several efforts to oversee litigation together with the community, including mediating efforts to the government regarding requesting regulations related to evictions. In reality, these efforts did not get the results as expected by the community.

Third, in December 1997 there was consolidation and demonstrations against the relocation of Laelae Island residents to the relocation area. The democratic actions were repeated and carried out again by the people of Losari Beach in the form of campaigns and conveying all forms of aspirations to the public to gain sympathy and solidarity from the people in Makassar City. The demands of this demonstration were also conveyed to the government to stop the eviction and relocation of the residents of Laelae Island. Because the action at Losari Beach did not get a response from the government, a further demonstration was held again in January 1998 in front of the Makassar City Hall office with the target of occupying them so that their aspirations could be fulfilled. However,
this overnight action did not bear fruit and H.A. Malik B. Masry did not meet the crowd to provide an explanation.

In addition, the form of social protest also involved student organizations that actively participated in escorting and conveying aspirations through campaigns against evictions on Laelae Island. According to local people, there is no definite data regarding the university where the demonstrators came from, but what is certain is that they are actively campaigning on Losari Beach and at the Makassar mayor's office regarding the rejection of evictions (Muhammad, 2022). A print media or newspaper called *Harian Perdoman Rakyat* was also recorded as actively conducting social protests through the news. On September 9, 1997, the People's Guidelines Daily reported about the unclear evictions that caused confusion among the people on Laelae Island. The next news item is “Where are the Laelae Island People Taken?”, which was published on Tuesday, October 21, 1997.

Various social protest actions carried out by the people of Laelae Island together with student alliances and various other elements of society finally reached a dead end and their status was unclear because of the government's silence. Issues and plans for eviction then faded away with the economic and monetary crisis in 1998 which caused various problems. The eviction plan was almost forgotten and by many people it was saved by the fall of the Suharto regime in 1998 (Budianta, 2000) and the people of Laelae Island returned to live in their place.

4.3 SPATIAL PROBLEMS BEHIND EVICTION EFFORTS

The piece of land on which their house was built as a residence was everything in society's view. Such an assumption has been going on for generations, so that those who maintain it and do not want to be moved to another location. A principle that is “I live and die in this place” is a spatial practice as part of the way to give meaning to a space. This kind of meaning is perceived by the way they attach a number of values functionally to the residential space along with the collective memory that is behind the dynamic history of the community. This view is very difficult to change by any party, except through special approaches that can convince them.

In conditions like this, the issue of space becomes crucial where there is a tug of war between two different assumptions, namely the ideal new residential space and a number of new facilities in the view of the government on the one hand. But on the other
hand there are values and meanings attached to the existence of their settlements that beat the government's version of the ideal settlement category. The Makassar City government may be able to eliminate the condition of the space by changing it through a development program with relocation as compensation. But don't forget that the government will have difficulty erasing the collective memory and the value of space that they stand on for a long time.

This space, which has and is given meaning in such a way, is then accompanied by uncertainty and uncertainty, typical of new residential spaces promised by the government through relocation projects. Is it true that the new residential space still provides easy access to the sea as their source of livelihood? Then what about the market prospects in the new location, can you guarantee the sale of their caught marine products? These are the questions that trigger the emergence of pros and cons regarding relocation. Thus, the lack of guarantees and this injustice caused the eviction plan to be problematic which led to the emergence of social protests from the people of Laelae Island together with groups that voiced social solidarity.

5 CONCLUSION

The motive for the practice of evictions on Laelae Island, Makassar City in 1996, was related to the plan to develop tourism objects (tourism facilities) and hotels by Latif Corporation and the Hyat Hospitality Group in collaboration with the Makassar City government. In 1997 a new settlement was built in a fishing village with the aim of relocating the people living in Laelae. In fact, it is known that development planning has unclear regulations and does not prioritize the principle of public openness in its implementation. This is what then triggers the emergence of social protests as a form of community disapproval of the development plan.

This action also occurred because the government was deemed not to involve the public in policy making. Social protests were carried out by the community accompanied by the Legal Aid Institute or often called LBH which formed a joint alliance of several organizations. The form of action is through mediation to demonstrations. The impact of this eviction is causing social conflict and diminishing public trust in the government which is considered not in favor of the common people.
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