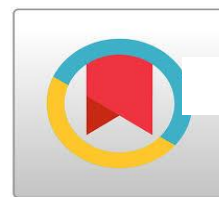


Local Marginalization in Batam Island as Industrial Cities in Border Region Indonesia: Where is The Role?

Marginalisasi lokal di Pulau Batam sebagai Kota Industri di Kawasan Perbatasan Indonesia: Bagaimana Perannya?



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ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p>Keywords <i>Industrial Cities Local; Marginalization; Gentrification; Batam Island; Border Region</i></p>	<p>ABSTRACT This study aims to evaluate the level of marginalization of local communities and analyze their participation in sustainable development on Batam Island as an Industrial city that is developing and bordering ASEAN countries. The research applied a descriptive qualitative research method with a case study approach and used the concept of gentrification, an implication of new industrial cities describing a phenomenon empirically. The data validity test is done by triangulation. According to triangulation techniques, information must be collected or sought from different sources so as not to bias a group. The research location is Batam cities. The results show that Batam Island, as one of the developing new industrial cities than other cities, cannot withstand the influx of people from outside the cities to work and settle there. As the center of industrial cities in Indonesia's border regions with Malaysia and Singapore, it has opened cooperation with developed countries with the support of globalization currents to have affected the urban system and destroyed many traditional regional models. This research found that local cities' development strategies are required through the collaboration of sub-state actors and must be planned under a more macroscopic framework so that local communities are not deeply marginalized as part of industrial cities' growth.</p>
<p>Kata Kunci <i>Industri Kota Lokal; Marginalisasi; Gentrification; Pulau Batam; Wilayah Perbatasan</i></p>	<p>ABSTRAK Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi tingkat marginalisasi masyarakat lokal dan menganalisis partisipasi dalam pembangunan berkelanjutan di Pulau Batam. Pulau Batam berkembang sebagai kota industri dan berbatasan dengan negara-negara ASEAN. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus dengan konsep gentrifikasi sebagai implikasi kota industri baru yang menggambarkan sebuah fenomena empiris. Uji validitas data dilakukan dengan Teknik triangulasi. Teknik triangulasi informasi dikumpulkan dari berbagai sumber agar tidak</p>

	<p>menimbulkan bias. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pulau Batam sebagai salah satu kota industri baru yang berkembang dibandingkan dengan kota lain. Tidak dapat menahan masuknya orang dari luar kota untuk bekerja dan menetap di pulau ini. Selain itu sebagai pusat kota industri di wilayah perbatasan Indonesia dengan Malaysia dan Singapura telah membuka kerjasama dengan negara maju dengan dukungan arus globalisasi telah mempengaruhi sistem perkotaan dan menghancurkan banyak model tradisional daerah. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa strategi pembangunan kota diperlukan melalui kolaborasi actor sub negara dan harus direncanakan dalam kerangka yang makrospis sehingga masyarakat lokal tidak terlalu terpinggirkan sebagai bagian dari pertumbuhan kota industri.</p>
<p>Article History Send 7th December 2022 Review 12th December 2022 Accepted 16th December 2022</p>	<p>Copyright ©2022 Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora) This is an open access article under the CC-BY-NC-SA license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model CC-BY-NC-SA sebagai lisensinya.</p> 

Introduction

In international relations, border areas are significant for maintaining economic and political integration and significantly advancing cities lagging behind globalization and modernization. In this paper, our locus is Batam Cities, as a new industrial city was formed since international cooperation between Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore in the 1990s.

The main issues in handling border areas include determining the boundary line between the ocean and land the security and development of the border region. On the other hand, the emergence of industrial cities in the border regions of Indonesia aims to improve the development agenda of the socioeconomic sector of the local population so that it is equitable and can compete in the international arena (Sassen, 2004). The progress of globalization causes a population to depend on each other to meet needs from all aspects of their lives. Indigenous people in new industrial cities in developed countries cannot catch up with their developments. There were a few problems at the local level is backwardness which results in poverty, This is due to weak purchasing power needs due to the high prices of goods and services, limited infrastructure and public service facilities (infrastructure), low-quality human resources, and uneven distribution of a population and government policies that do not favor the development of border areas and still lack personnel, budget, and facilities. Industrial cities that have grown cannot avoid the local marginalization of residents who have settled before in industrial cities. The rise of illegal cross-border trade, lack of access and domestic communication and information media, and not yet optimal cross-sectoral and cross-regional coordination in handling border areas. While on the level Internationally, problems arise that the weak negotiation with other cities or states caused by the creative capabilities of the government minimize at the national level in dealing with the empowerment of residents in the region the border.

The border region of ASEAN countries has tried to take advantage of the various opportunities to realize the fulfillment of the economic rights of the ASEAN people. However, the emergence of diverse infrastructure and facility gaps occurs due to the lack of government attention so that local marginalization is increasingly widespread and can't be avoided from current development progress. Batam Cities is one of the cities in the Riau Islands (Fig 1), adjacent to the State or other industrial cities that have developed and developed, resulting in negative and positive impacts, especially in international market competition. The expansion of Batam Cities's progress into industrial cities following its geographical location and potential advantages with the hope to develop the cities under the planning consists of top-down and bottom-up processes to the surrounding districts. However, the rapid development of the cities

opportunities for competition because Batam's cities were previously unproductive, allowing migrants to take over. Regional marginalization was found on islands that receive less attention from the central government, so the cities or districts can be developed. The industrial cities program that grew in Indonesia included the border region with other countries, including Aceh, East Kalimantan, Nusa Tenggara East, Papua, etc. The general picture of development in the cities is not as fast as in the cities of Batam. However, we can predict that families still have many possibilities of experiencing socioeconomic inequality in the Riau Islands. Therefore, local marginalization is close to inequality and cannot be prevented, especially against the original inhabitants outside Batam Islands. However, their role still accounted in helping sustainable development, therefore, must be programmed by the central government. The evaluation of cooperation in the Riau Islands border region has increased other areas to form collaboration in different contexts but aimed at equitable development. Other cities have begun to develop their sites to be recognized internationally through various forms of cooperation and continued participation involving local marginalization supported by efficient infrastructure placement and zoning for the continued growth of industrial cities. However, the shift of indigenous people to migrants in the cities of Batam continues to occur. It becomes a large and complex phenomenon; therefore, local or native residents do not feel the impact directly. Based on the background explanation above, the formulation of the problems to be discussed in this article are as follows: "why is the participation of local marginalization in Batam cities weakening, and what is the impact on increasing new industrial cities in Riau Islands border regions?". This research aims to evaluate local participation in the border region towards sustainable industrial cities focused on Batam Island. Besides, finding out which sector of participation regional marginalization of indigenous people is impossible to eliminate. It became an important part helped of the sustainable development of industrial cities on Batam Island.

Research on local marginalization in industrial cities in European, American, and Asian countries has elaborated a lot about indigenous and immigrant disparities between border regions, according to the Partnership for Governance Reform report (2011) sources <https://www.kemitraan.or.id/publikasi> as an independent institution that examines border management policies in Indonesia. Nevertheless, the Indonesian border region is still concerning because many border regions or cities experience economic backwardness due to the absence of government and private programs and projects involving indigenous people in the border area (The Partnership for Governance Reform, 2011). One of the most prominent threats from the condition of the Riau Islands in the border area is the existence of outermost

islands that can be lost due to the mining of sand, which almost submerged the islands. Sand mining will undoubtedly lead to new and significant problems, namely the threat of the borderlines and the blurring of the coordinates of the three countries (Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia).

Research "Elite Contestation and Marginalization of Local Residents at the Kutai Kartanegara Coal Mining Location," by (Yuwana et al., 2015), highlighted the issue of coal exploration by entrepreneurs, government, and security forces, thereby widening inequality and even impoverishing residents. Riau Island has data for inequality for a few other districts that increase every year (Fig 2). Potential actors who get a fortune in the struggle for coal. While most of the residents lacked the opportunity to reap coal fortune; as a result, HR limitations and structural boundaries created by the elite who collaborate with the power of capital (Bruslé, 2013).

Research by (Ferguson (Hernandez), 2015), entitled *From Spaces of Marginalization to Places of Participation: Indigenous Articulations of the Social Economy in the Bolivian Highlands*. This research has explained and evaluated the shift in local marginalization of the population to participate in socio-economic and cultural aims for the economic development of communities in Bolivia. This proves that participation in regional marginalization of indigenous people is still needed to balance the construction of industrial cities for his country (Ferguson (Hernandez), 2015)

(Medha & Ariastita, 2017) research extends the case of marginalization to the emergence of the concept of gentrification, which is a symptom or new movement in the social environment that uses technology and information to occupy industrial cities to become global actors who are indeed in the border region. Gentrification is a phenomenon that occurs as a result of the process of increasing an area that has succeeded in attracting the attention of the wealthy and creating a dynamic part where it will stimulate a rise in property prices that are beyond the reach of the original community, making the community vulnerable to being driven out of the residential area. Gentrification is a phenomenon that threatens the existence of a community as part of the result of upgrading a class into a high-value location, where the community is unable to adapt to the region. When the gentrification process results show that there are displaced (gentrified) and those displaced to control an area, this research will encourage a rise in place as a negative connotation. Gentrification concept occurs as a form of the influx of people who are more capable to an area that was initially less favorable from various sectors of life, followed by the revitalization of the site and triggering changes in land values and social structures. This migration cycle is usually followed by constructing upper-

middle-class housing, improving access to infrastructure, and improving the physical and environmental quality of rural areas, giving rise to new activities and attractions in the region. It has resulted in the continued impact of the upper-middle-class population's construction of public and social facilities that support the necessities of daily life, such as shopping malls, offices, and schools. Thus, there will be more and more changes in the characteristics of rural areas in the sub-urban to become more developed and characterized by urban activities, getting rid of local communities into local marginalization.

The Realist approach in international relations is used to highlight the power relations of the State towards undeveloped cities/regions, especially in border areas. The developing country has a dimension of development, participation, and security. The State can ensure the socioeconomic process by supporting the development and providing cultural and political processes related to citizen participation in policymaking. (Klatt & Wassenberg, 2017) This article employs the State's point of view because it is the primary actor associated with relations between sovereign states, by providing populations with opportunities to cooperate in mutually beneficial ways (symbolic mutualism), particularly in the face of global market competition. The cities that grew up with the nickname as the industrial cities by sub-state actors like multinational companies and transnational companies who are part of State actors by maintaining their asymmetrical existence in which the market dominates the role of the State and its population in the national interest (Nijman, 2016).

Researchers use the theory development state to evaluate and discuss the relationship between the state and development activities in the border region. Assuming the country is the leading actor in encouraging development, prioritizing development activities for a unitary state like Indonesia. The theory of state development began developed in the late 1980s to early 1990s. In his writings, Robert Gilpin states that this theory appears to challenge the neoliberal orthodox (neoclassical) theory in explaining the success and acceleration of industrialization in East Asia. The development of automation is a neoclassical indicator of the economic success of countries called Newly Industrializing Economies (NIEs). Criticism of the neoclassical view supported by the Washington Consensus assumes that the NIEs are trying to adjust self with the market as a form of economic development strategy because the market is seen as more capable in determining the financial success of a country than state policy (Griffin, 2010)

The East Asian countries were considered to adopt a neoliberal view to develop their economy. This is done by opening up its economy to the world, reducing the country's role in the economy to allow markets to function correctly and pursue export-oriented growth

strategies (Routley, 2014). These methods are considered as the key to the success of East Asian countries in industrializing. However, this assumption was rejected by developmental state thinkers who asserted that what was done by the East Asian countries was different from the neoliberal concept. Instead of letting go of the role of the State, the State is considered to have a crucial role in industrial policy. Chalmers Johnson further examined this condition by studying economic growth in the East Asia region, which began in 1982. Johnson departed from economic studies by taking Japan as his main focus. According to him, the rapid economic growth in this region reflects the existence of a state-centric. The country holds a vital role in the success of the development, not the market as conditions in developed countries. The neoclassical development model should have made the state power over the market very limited. The State cannot be free to regulate market movements, including not being a catalyst and correcting market conditions.

On the other hand, the state-centric concept expressed by Chalmers Johnson places the State as the leading actor in controlling the market. The State has discretion over market movements, being a market catalyst, and at the same time able to correct market conditions. So, the State does not necessarily surrender its economy to the market and invisible hand. However, in the study of international relations, the cities that are part of state actors can enter and gain visibility in international forums or global politics as individuals and collectivities. Applying the theory of state development and the thought of state-led development or the State as the leader of the product also plays a crucial role in urban development. The implementation of this theory demands good governance. The State must be strong enough to control the region and its resources and cooperate with other actors to achieve specific national development targets (Williams, 2006).

Cities in the border area as sub-states actors and geographically lacking in natural and human resources, so they must be raised to contribute to global formation. This accommodates the possibility that marginal populations can participate in a worldwide network and contribute to various political practices and subjectivities. The marginalization they face is interrelated, such as the marginalization of education, which most likely impacts work, society, and other marginalization. (Perkmann, 1999) in the theory of marginalization, the occurrence of local marginalization by indigenous people is not because of their desire but is carried out by developments by other parties and outside those who come and carry out activities that they cannot participate in bringing. Various parties involved by the community and the government have been marginalized because the action was carried out independently. The thought of marginal society has a relationship with the economic development of a society where this

phenomenon was very powerful in the early industrial era in Europe. In the mid-1970s, the state policy system in Europe was severely criticized for failing to overcome the problem of poverty and weakening the country's economic development (Perkmann, 2007). Rene Lenoir, in his writing, analyzed that the existence of social networks in terms of cross-border geography that connects places, especially global cities between border regions such as Singapore and Malaysia, provides a conducive environment. Another qualification is that it requires a lot of organization and work to develop adequate technical and software infrastructure to make it happen. Citizens, organizations, and individuals have played an essential role by creating specific local agencies at various scales and thus building global formations that tend toward horizontal networks. The major global actors, such as the IMF and WTO, are an important part of the network and struggle of global organizations built through a network of forty global cities today.

Method

The approach used in this research is qualitative with case study methods. The type of the case study used is an instrumental case study. The types of data used are primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques are done in three ways, namely in-depth interviews, documentation and archival recordings. Therefore, the researcher conducted interviews with several parties directly related to the research problem. In this study, researchers used informants as objects of information.

The technique of selecting informants is carried out purposively and addressed to those who know and are directly involved in the process to determine the participation of local marginalization in the Indonesian border region that impacts the development of the cities of Batam. Few studies on local marginalization participation in the Border Region of Batam Island as industrial cities have been conducted in the Riau Islands region because the cities of Batam were previously unproductive, allowing migrants to take over. The Riau Islands have an area directly bordered by Singapore and Malaysia.

Data analysis can be done simultaneously with the observation process in conducting research. So during the research process, the data obtained can be directly analyzed. Following the research methods and data collection techniques used in this study, then to analyze the data that has been collected from the field, the analysis technique used is descriptive analysis. This technique will describe all data or facts obtained by developing relevant categories to research and interpret the descriptive study results based on appropriate research theories on local marginalization in the border region. To make it easier to analyze, some of the concepts used

in this study must be explained, so a conceptual definition is required. The abstract indicators that the authors mean in this study are as follows:

1. Border Area consists of subunits of States that cooperate with inequitable development.
2. Gentrification is a concept that arises from the alienation of indigenous people due to the current globalization and modernization that is developing and can not be avoided for industrial cities like Batam Cities, so they are evicted out to the edge of the cities.

The data validity test is done by triangulation. According to triangulation techniques, information must be collected or sought from different sources so as not to bias a group (Afrizal, 2014). The research location is Batam cities.

Results and Discussion

The population in Batam cities is increasing every year, and on average most migrants from out of town Batam to work and connectivity in looking for income due to the development of the cities of Batam every year. Poverty is one of the benchmarks for the success of development in a country or region, with considerable concern if the population living below the poverty line reaches more than 10% of the population (Tab 1). It explains the condition of the percentage of poverty occurring in the Riau Islands, which experienced a significant increase from 2015-to 2017. This is due to more population distribution in the cities of Batam as a wheel of economic movement in the Riau Islands with support as a center for industry, trade, tourism, and transfer of ships. Riau Island has data for inequality for a few other districts that increase every year (Fig 2). Therefore, the evaluation of people's welfare in the Riau archipelago must involve the participation of the regional government and indigenous people to establish cooperation based on the efficiency and effectiveness of public services and mutual benefits. The cities can collaborate with other cities, third parties, institutions, or regional governments abroad by statutory provisions. This matter has been regulated in Part One, Chapter XVII concerning Regional Cooperation and Disputes in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.

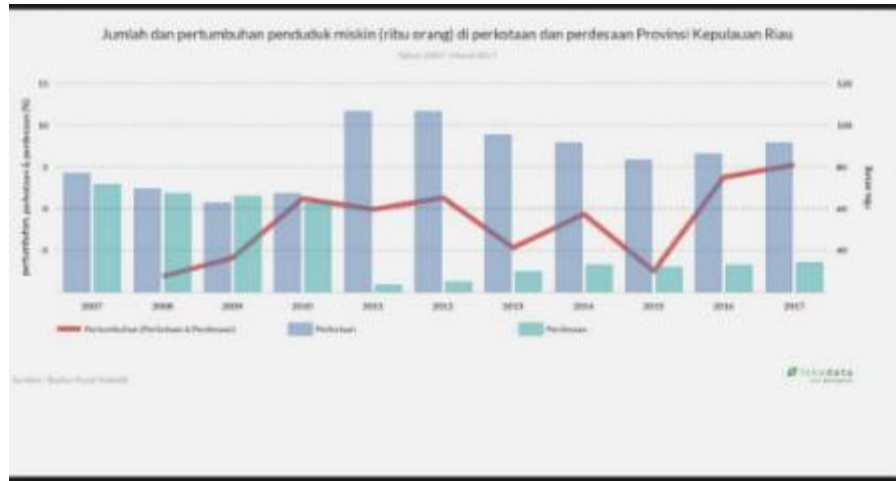


Figure 2. Amount of Growth of Poor Population in Urban and Rural Area in Riau Islands 2007-2017 (Source: BPS 2017)

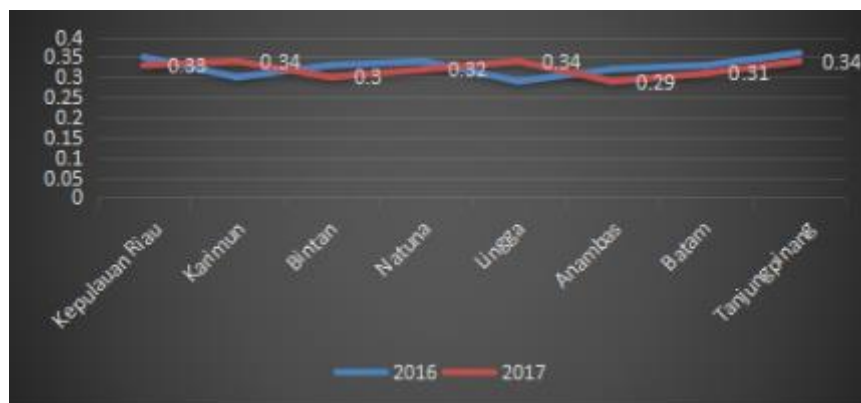


Figure 3. Gini Ratio Riau Islands (Source: BPS 2018)

The law also stipulates that regional governments in the administration of government also encourage the participation of local communities. Accordingly, local governments encourage groups and community organizations to play an active role in regional government administration by supporting capacities building for local communities so as not to be increasingly marginalized from migrants. To increase community participation includes, among others, the management of assets and natural resources in the cities as well as the implementation of public services that can be done in the form of public consultations, deliberations, partnerships, delivery of aspirations, supervision, and other involvement by the provisions of the legislation.

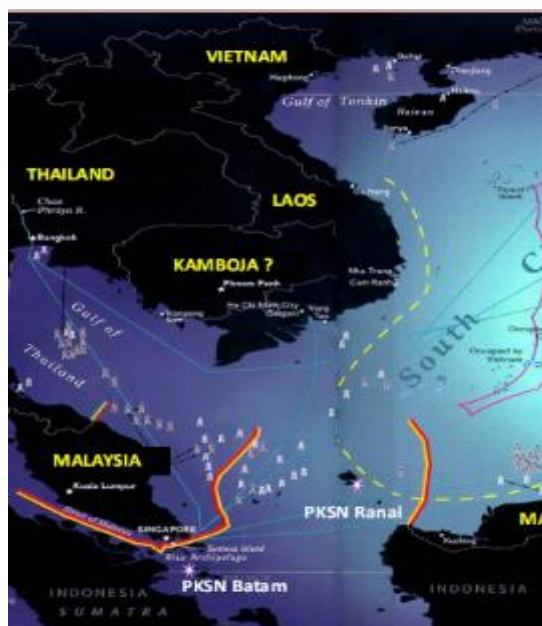


Figure 4. Map Orientations Riau Island with other countries (Source: www.google.com)

Other researchers have emphasized the importance of the role of the State. However, it will not be a complete role, particularly in making international cooperation levels at border areas (fig 4). Despite the regular disputes between state and sub-state governments, part ultimately tends to consider actors as a general resource to increase international activities. Sub-state actors can successfully develop specific methods and dimensions classified into two categories. The direct methods are carried out by seeking legitimacy and international recognition through the adoption of local laws, signing partnership agreements, establishing representative offices overseas, attracting foreign investment, enhancing the region's international image, working with international organizations and twin cities.

Meanwhile, indirect methods are carried out by affecting central legislation, exploiting national parliaments, utilizing diplomacy and central infrastructure in the regions, and exploiting international organizations. The combination of direct and indirect strategies has offered the best guarantee of success for diplomacy in the areas bordering developed countries. Sub-state actors in each country have a characteristic to create a moderately unique context in the development of their international strategies (Welter et al., 2018).

Conclusion

This research found that local cities development strategies are required through the collaboration of sub-state actors and must be planned under a more macroscopic framework so that local municipalities are not deeply marginalized as part of industrial cities growth. We argue

that the potential of cities networks must go hand-in-hand with more integrative and strategic thinking at both local and international levels. The emergence of the multilevel approach has weakened the role of the State, about the emergence of supranational institutions such as the European Union (Krätke, 1996). Based on this debate, it is concluded that the nation-state is no longer the only agent capable of promoting international activities, meaning that the role of non-central government increases the advantages in foreign policy. This study of local marginalization participation contributes to the foreign policy of any countries focuses on the participation of foreign parties from the sub-state authorities for new industrial cities such as ASEAN countries. Local marginalization participation is very important for sustainability regions, and they have the right and vote for living although with high global conditions. The provinces and municipalities actively can invite and host international delegations, organize events, and even establish representative offices abroad that involve local marginalization participation. This research provides the dimension of diplomacy scholars with a comprehensive summary of the current issue in local marginal participation in the border area for international relations study. After all, the study adds to contribute a systematic review in the area of empirical cases, especially in the border area and the many regions in the ASEAN countries border. This review could assist researchers who are seeking knowledge and references for further investigations and developed border area issues in an international relations study.

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