



The Battle for Urban Space: Dynamics of Spatial Change In Siak, Riau, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the implications of changes in urban space as a result of the implementation of government policies in the development and expansion of the city of Siak on the existence of community space and how the community seizes and utilizes spaces of the industry and government to maintain their subsistence economic life. This study uses a rapid ethnography approach. Researchers conduct a desk study before fieldwork to obtain an initial research report. Researchers stayed in Siak District for 40 days to conduct observations, in-depth interviews, informal conversations, and stakeholder discussions. We conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGD) in the four research villages. The event was attended by 28 participants from four villages, comprising village heads, homemakers, peasants, small traders/street vendors, freelance workers, and NGOs at the district level. The study shows that the four research villages have changed from subsistence community spaces to industrial and government spaces. In this research, the community space is becoming increasingly limited, so people carry out two strategies in seizing industrial and government spaces, namely using government spaces to become places for work and business and controlling industrial spaces. Even though this can give rise to latent and manifest tenure conflicts, corporate and society's urban space becomes an arena for struggling for the means of production represented through control and ownership of space. Society must adapt to these conditions to obtain space for them. Government policies in developing and expanding the city of Siak have not taken the community's interests as the primary goal.

1. Introduction

The change in urban space is a phenomenon that has occurred throughout the history of city formation; one of the factors that influenced this change is the implementation of government policies to establish the city (Harding & Nevin, 2015; Jia et al., 2020; Shaobo & Xiaolong, 2022; Surya, Hadijah, et al., 2020; Surya, Syafri, et al., 2020). Various government policies on urban development, whether spatial planning policies, licensing, infrastructure development, revitalization of the area, environmental policies, or urbanization policies, including changes in the status of the city administration, will significantly change the order of urban spaces (Nugroho & Sugiri, 2009). Implementing this government policy can affect the change from one type of land use to another, such as the change of agricultural land into settlement land (Mubarok et al., 2022; Prihatin, 2016; Surya, Hadijah, et al., 2020). The purpose of an area in the urban environment, such as a change from non-industrial to industrial areas (Setyowati et al., 2015) or the shift in space based on urbanization patterns (Poerwati et al., 2020). A new city does not mean a new city; it is a city that has grown from a small town and the countryside into a complete and independent city (Golany, 1976).

In formulating the policy of urban space formation, the role of political and economic actors or capital owners is decisive (Kartini et al., 2016). The power relationship between government actors and business people becomes dominant, where business forces have a strong bargaining position to dominate space domination (Molotch H & Logan, 1987). On the contrary, the community's ownership and control of space is becoming more limited. In contrast, the city space is limited, so the demand for space by various interests will increase. Under these circumstances, competitors can contend for space between different interest groups. This space competition can trigger conflict and friction between spaces because of the capitalist interest in space, which is to get the most significant benefit from the space in which society is active (Lefebvre, 1991). The more different interests want to access the same space, the higher the tension that strikes the area of space (Prihatin, 2016). Most urban space fights occur between the city government and the community. Another category that can happen is the fight for urban space between citizens, investors, and city governments (Subarki, 1996). Therefore, space formation becomes complex and is affected by various aspects of life (Lefebvre, 1991).

One of the cities in Indonesia that's changing is Siak. At the beginning of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, Siak was a municipality under Bengkalis district, which then changed its status to Siak district. In 1999, this district was transformed into Siak District with its capital, Siak Sri Indrapura, under Act No. 53 of 1999. The district will have an area of 8,556,09 km² with a population of 477,550 by 2022. The Siak district government is developing a larger Siak city by using the space that has always belonged to the community. The development is done by allowing investors to build their industry in Siak. The government is also developing government services by expanding the space for public service facilities. The space that was initially occupied and owned by the people turned into an industrial and government space. People must adapt

to circumstances so that they can find room for them. Space is a gift to a particular interest group that wins the competition to get space (Colombijn, 2010).

This shift in the city of Siak is also related to the change of the village space into the town, which causes various interests to meet and will trigger conflict between spaces. The conflict will become more acute when the process of creating space ignores the public's participation, and there are differences in expectations of the superiority acquired by the various interests of the space (Lefebvre, 1991). The city of Siak has become an arena of ongoing competition for urban spaces involving interest groups of industry, government, and society.

The present study examines the changes in urban areas resulting from government policies aimed at the city of Siak's development. These policies have resulted in society's previously owned spaces becoming increasingly constrained. The study also assesses how society has taken over and utilized the spaces previously controlled by industry and the government for its subsistence economic activities.

In Indonesia, urban space studies typically focus on urban spatial planning to enhance accessibility for urban communities. In this study, the advancement of urban space is perceived as a priority for both the government and industry, potentially exacerbating societal divisions. Despite the primary objective of city formation being to enhance societal well-being, the study of urban space development is relatively novel.

2. Method

The research uses a rapid ethnographic approach (Vindrola-Padros & Johnson, 2020), which refers to traditional ethnographic principles performed faster and more effectively. Before conducting a field study, we conducted a desk review on the history of development and various government policies related to the urban planning of Siak Sri Indrapura.

Based on the desk review results, the researchers then carried out field validation for one month and ten days by interviewing 28 participants from four villages: four village heads, four homemakers, six small traders, six peasants, five freelance workers/labourers, and three from NGOs.

The interview topics covered three aspects, namely (1) the socio-economic conditions of the community in the four villages before spatial changes occurred, (2) the process of spatial change and its impact on the household economy, and (3) the survival strategy carried out.

Comprehensive observations were carried out to understand the socio-economic dynamics in the four villages. This covers the entire study area, including observing economic activity, market conditions, places of worship, breakfast stalls, restaurants, community gathering spaces, and local businesses. Additionally, interviews were conducted with various stakeholders, including traders, daily workers, peasants, village heads, youth, and homemakers. This approach enabled the collection of a large amount of qualitative data, which offered a rich and varied understanding of the social and economic landscape in

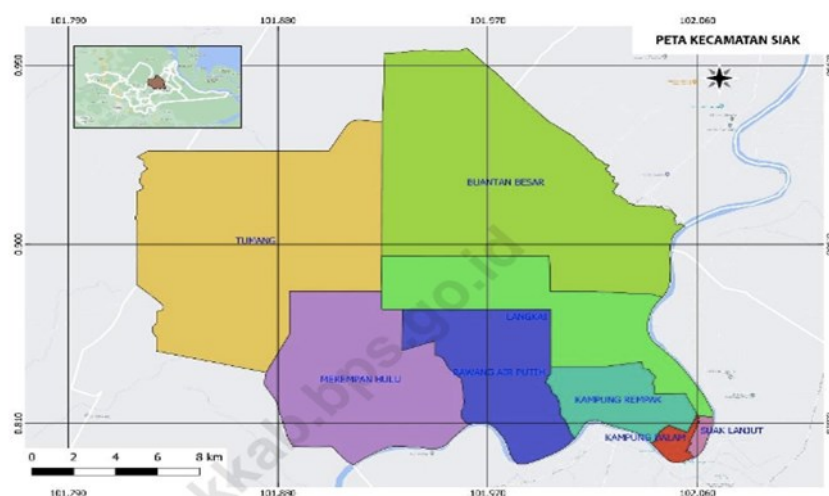
the four communities, especially regarding the community's efforts to maintain socio-economic viability due to the loss of natural resources – living space. We also observed how small traders, shop owners, and freelancers worked in spaces previously used as residences. Open interviews were also conducted between observations to clarify or deepen the observation results.

FGDs were carried out in two stages in four villages. In the first stage, the topic of FGD discussion was about the problem of spatial changes that occurred and the socio-economic impacts felt by the four villages. In Kampung Langkai Village, each FGD participant was attended by nine participants: the village head, the head of LKMD, a homemaker, a peasant, two street vendors, a youth leader, and a freelance worker. Meanwhile, in three different villages, namely Kampung Rawang Air Putih, Kampung Merempan Hulu, and Kampung Buntan Besar, each of which was attended by ten participants consisting of the village head, each two homemakers, street vendors, peasants, and each NGO, youth leader, and freelance worker.

In the second stage, the FGD topic focused on socio-economic strategies to survive when spatial changes and marginalization of local communities occurred in the four villages. There were eight FGD participants from Kampung Langkai: the village head, the head of the LKMD, two homemakers, two street vendors, a peasant, and a freelance worker. Meanwhile, in Rawang Air Putih Village, seven participants attended: the village head, a homemaker, a peasant, a freelance worker, an NGO representative and two street vendors. Two other villages, namely Kampung Merempan Hulu and Kampung Buntan Besar, were attended by ten participants, namely the village head, each two homemakers, freelance workers, street vendors, peasants, and an NGO.

Drafts of the research report are written, and then a verification process is carried out with various stakeholders. The last step is to do the FGD at the level of complacency.

Figure 1. Map of Siak district



Source: BPS Kabupaten Siak, 2021

The research was conducted in Kampung Langkai, Kampung Rawang Air Putih, Kampung Merempan Hulu and Kampung Buntan Besar (see Figure 1). The four villages are part of the city of Siak, which is directly connected to the central government of Sri Indrapura. We stayed in Kampung Langkai, a strategic location of four villages, from 22 July 22 to 30 August 2022.

Data was analyzed using a taxonomic analysis approach (Spradley, 1979). The researchers attempt to understand the emerging domains of urban space in-depth and then classify them into the sub-domains of economic and social lives of each domain. The next step is to conduct a thorough and detailed discussion of the acquired sub-dominions, thus finding the essence of the ongoing problem, such as economic resources and access to the spaces.

In this research, the researcher ensured the anonymity of the informants by using pseudonym; however, the data obtained from the various informants who had been selected purposively complemented each other. The information obtained from each informant is a "slice" of data that is then arranged so that it can describe social reality according to the informants' construction of the object under study. The researcher's primary goal is to present the informant's point of view objectively and impartially. This approach ensures that the data and voices of the informants are considered equal.

3. Result and Discussion

• The District of Siak Sri Indrapura

Siak Sri Indrapura is the capital of the Siak district of the province of Riau today. The name Siak has several meanings, one identical to the name of the obedient person in Islam. At the same time, Sri Indrapura refers to understanding the city of the kingdom that shines (Khairiah, 2014). Initially, Siak Sri Indrapura was the name of a kingdom founded in 1723 by King Kecik, who was called Sultan Abdul Jalil Rahmat Syah, the son of King Johor (Sultan Mahmud Syah) with his wife named Encik Pong (Asril, 2009). The centre of this kingdom is Buntan, which is on the banks of the Buntan River. Buntan is the son of the Siak River. During this sultanate, the royal centre was transferred to Mempura, Senapelan Pekanbaru, and back again to Mempura, and its end was in the city of Siak Sri Indrapura.

The Siak Sultanate emerged as a powerful maritime empire and became a counted power on the eastern coast of Sumatra and the Malayan Peninsula. Its influence reached the West Kalimantan Sambas and controlled the shipping route between Sumatra and Kalimantan (Khairiah, 2014). The Sultans of Siak suffered a regression after being forced by the Netherlands to sign the Treaty, which resulted in the sultanate being under Dutch influence. When Indonesia's independence was proclaimed on August 17, 1945, Sultan Syarif Kasim II declared to join the Republic of Indonesia.

The territory of the Sultans of Sri Indrapura covers Buntan as the centre of government to the border that covers Gassib, Senapelan, Sejaleh, Perawang, Sakai, Petali, Tebing High, Senggoro, Merbau, and Rangsang, Siak Small, Siac Big

Betung and Rempah, and the territories of the sultanates of Siak also include Panai, Bilah, Asahan, and Batu Bara (Haryono et al., 2016). The Inner territory is a genetic territory with forest land led by an inward or tribal head who leads an indigenous government. This internal department is obtained downwards. Internal is the sole ruler of the Local Government. Internally, conducting the administration of government is autonomous. Together, internally, society regulates and manages the community's life according to the cultural system that develops in its society.

This *perbatinan* system is changing. The territory of the sultanate, which initially consisted of the central territories of government, sultanate areas, and *perbatinan*, was later transformed into a constitutional monarchical system of government. The territory of the Kingdom of Siak, as described in the book of Bab al-Qawa'id, is divided into ten provinces. Nevertheless, the Netherlands turned it into five (5) districts, each further divided into several subdistricts. The change was regulated in the Sultan Siak No. 1 policy of 1915 and approved on 29 October 1915 by the Governor of the East Coast of Sumatra.¹

In 1956, the Government, through Law No. 12 of 1956, State Sheet No. 25 of 1956 on the Establishment of the Bengkalis District, included the Siak District as one of the districts in the district of Bengkalis, part of Central Sumatra (Wati et al., 2020) and did not change when the Riau Province was formed in 1962. Since the Reformation of 1999, Siak District has been transformed into Siak District with Siak as the capital of Siak County under Act No. 53 of 1999 (Ruliani et al., 2022).

The district capital of Siak was expanded from two villages to seven villages. The expansion of the city of Siak has resulted in the conversion of previously community-owned land into industrial and government space. The rivers, previously utilized optimally as living spaces for the local population, have been polluted (Suprayogi I et al., 2022). Meanwhile, the land space has been transferred to the Siak district government, HTI, and oil palm plantations (Amady, 2022).

• Changing Space

The space changes in Siak began when a plywood company began operating in 1978 in Merempan Village. This company brings migrant workers, both inside and outside Riau Province. At no different time, the government brought migrants to the Bunga Raya area, which Siak directly bordered. The migrants are frequently flooded, so they move to Langkawi Village and Merempan Village by buying farmland belonging to the local community for settlement. The establishment of the wood company and the arrival of these migrants became a marker of the beginning of the shift in space. The space was initially owned and dominated by local communities, but it was then turned into a space for industry and communities of migrants. Industrial spaces are gaining a place in this city, followed by space for migrant communities.

¹ On https://p2k.stekom.ac.id/encyclopedia/Kesultanan_Siak_Sri_Inderapura, accessed on 23 December 2023.

This shift in the Siak space's order peaked when the Sri Indrapura Siak district was formed. The city centre of Siak was initially in the Kelurahan Kampung Dalam and the Kampung Rempak, then extended to six other districts, Merempan Hulu, Tumang, Rawang Air Putih, Langkai, and Buntan Besar. The city area on the banks of the River Siak then expanded to the entire peninsula of the Siak River. The space for governance also expanded, which was initially only in the Kampung Dalam, then spread to other regions, namely the Rawang Air Putih, the Langkai, the Rempak, and the Merempana Hulu and the Tumang that are not directly connected with the city centre.

Siak City is an old city that was planned to be the city of Siak, then developed into a new town as the district's capital by expanding physically and strengthening the symbols of the Siak kingdom as a common identity. Physically, Siak City is transformed into a new town based on the identity of the old city. The old identities shape all the elements of the city space. The old identity is then merged with the modern city facilities through physical construction, such as broad roads, bridges, offices, and tourist facilities.

The city space of Siak became a symbolic space and identity of power in the form of an expanded Malay ethnic chauvinism. The Kelurahan Kampung Dalam and Kampung Rempak then expanded into six other villages that became the Siak district. All rooms are equipped with infrastructure that characterizes the identity of the Malay Kingdom of Siak, such as roads, government buildings, markets, and tourist areas. The city of Siak can be symbolically described as the residence of the Kingdom of Sri Indrapura.

Establishing this Siak district requires a minimum number of incidents and the number of villages in a single incident to be met. Implications are spatial changes occurring not only in the city centre but also in the countryside. The villages have been subjected to territorial reconstruction so that the number of villages meets the requirements in force. Merempan was developed into two villages: the village of Merempan Hulu and the Merempan Hilir. Langkai is developed into a Kampung Langkai and a Kampung Kuantan Besar. The area of Siak originally consisted of Kampung Dalam and Kampung Rempak, extending to Kampung Suak, Kampung Merempan Hulu, Rawang Air Putih and Langkai, and even to Buntan Besar.

The government invited investors to Siak, so various companies came to the city, such as the plantation, forestry, and woodworking industries. Industrial Plant Forests (HTI) reached 5,632,52 ha of 32,158 hectares or 894,17 km², and palm plantation enterprises reached 7,826 ha (El Amdy *et al.*, 2023). Previously, the Polywood company had developed first.

The city's development in Siak aligns with the general typology of the development of cities in Indonesia. The development of cities in Indonesia can be identified into three typologies: *first*, the expansion of nature exploitation; *second*, the opening of the transmigration area; and *third*, the city's development as a government administration centre (Radhi, 2018). Those three characteristics are inherent in the city development of Siak, which starts with the growth of HTI

enterprises and palm plantations, then the opening of transmigration areas in Bunga Raya, and the formation of new districts. The city's development was not exempt from the influence of political and administrative factors of the government (Mardiansjah & Rahayu, 2019).

The development of the city of Siak can be divided into four separate spaces: (1) the historical tourist room that originated from the king's room and the monks. In this room, there are small economic spaces, such as urban entertainment, hotel, and food services generally dominated by immigrants; (2) the government space, which includes government offices, hotels, and dining houses; (3) the industrial space, especially modern markets and small traders/street vendors the timber and crop industry that occupies a relatively large space of almost 50 per cent of the area of the town of Siak; and (4) the village space, consisting of housing owned by the people, parchment land and limited agricultural lawns, village shops and other urban services. These spaces then form a mastery of their own spaces, so the restricted access.

The development of the city of Siak has reduced people's living space, as people's living spaces are transferred to the state, which is then allocated to the government's interests and industrial space. The river, as the people's living space, can no longer be optimally utilized because it is already polluted, while the land space has changed its function to the government halls of Siak district, HTI, and palm trees (Amady, 2022).

Spaces controlled by the local community have transformed into new spaces foreign to the Siak community. Urban space is changing into space controlled and owned by the government and industrial companies. The government carries out city development by building government offices. The development of this city was directed at land areas outside the main space, which was once the kingdom's centre. Siak is also a city that is open to migrant residents, including transmigration, which began around 1986. One of the characteristics of the transmigration program is the recognition of land ownership rights for transmigrants, both for settlement and agricultural land. Companies began to control urban spaces through concessions provided by the government for the plantation and wood processing industries, which was marked by the establishment of a plywood processing company in 1978. The emergence of the plantation and wood processing industries became an attraction for migrant residents to work there – these industrial companies.

As a result, cities have become increasingly narrow and limited to local communities. Urban spaces that have been part of the land in their living areas have now become spaces controlled by the government and companies. The results of FGDs in four villages show that for local communities, space is a place to earn a living and a part of their lives that is owned and passed down from generation to generation. Accessibility to space is increasingly limited, affecting their economy and becoming part of their lives and sovereignty.

This situation is also increasingly complicated because the population is increasing, exceeding the area of the city. The arrival of transmigrants and

migrant residents who work in industrial companies further increases competition in fighting for access to their economic space because migrant residents have taken over many fields of work, so local communities have lost access to urban spaces and also have difficulty finding them. Alternative work when their life space becomes increasingly pressing. The results of the FGD also showed that space has become an arena controlled by companies, the government, and migrant residents who come to Siak. Local communities feel that the land in their living area is increasingly limited, making it difficult to find their livelihood.

This picture shows a development that leads to urban involution, making it difficult for local communities to develop their lives because of difficulties in accessing urban spaces. This accessibility problem will become more complex if the government does not involve local communities in urban spatial planning. In the FGD, participants hoped that local communities could access industrial and government spaces because economic spaces in the city centre can only be accessed by people with extensive skills and capital. The economic space in the city centre can only be accessed by people with specialities and large amounts of capital.

The change in space that has taken place in this world has resulted in higher tax rates, mainly because the Value of Sales of Tax Objects (NJOP) in the city and industrial centres has risen. This condition has created new poor communities (Baunsoro, 2013).

The space changes have resulted in the following consequences: (a) the loss of subsistence economic space due to the conversion of forests and land to industrial forest plantations, palm oil plantations, and urban services; (b) the stratification of control over space, with industry, bureaucrats and the community exerting control over it. The inhabitants of the Siak subdistrict have lost their subsistence economic assets and are compelled to enter a market economy without the requisite preparation from the state and industry. Consequently, the community remains subsistence in the context of a market economy.

- **Taking the Space**

The life space of Siak City, which covers 32,158 hectares, is dominated by at least three elements: industry, district government, and society. The crop and palm forest industries (excluding the industries operating in the cities) dominated the use of space in the town of Siak by 54.1 per cent. In contrast, the space for Siak's government, such as offices, roads, official housing, tourist areas, and city forests, accounted for 36.5%. Society only controls the space that is the remnant of industry and government.

The space capacity for this increasingly limited society is not exempt from the increasing intensity of capital penetration. This capital penetration is carried out through increased investment that can be considered to improve the community's well-being (Prihatin, 2016). This condition directly or indirectly results in three points. *First*, society loses its economic resources as a subsistence livelihood as land and forest management shifts to the forest industry and

plantation of palm trees so that society can no longer exploit or cultivate soil and forest products (El Amdy *et al.*, 2023). Participants FGD said the river is not optimally utilized because some water is no longer used to its full potential. Over the years, local people have heavily depended on forests, land, and rivers, which provide their subsistence economic needs.

Second, there is a stratification of space domination. Space domination by industry and government occupies higher stratifications than space dominated by society. This situation makes it increasingly more difficult for people to improve their economies. The other community is fighting for the already narrow space in the same space. These conditions make it difficult for middle-class people to move down, so public access to industrial and government spaces is minimal. Only a small number of people have access to these spaces, that is, those who have the knowledge and skills required in those spaces; instead, for those who do not have them, it is difficult to access them. As a result, people are trying to seize these spaces as a source of life.

They work as labourers, carpenters, peddlers, and carriers on industrial premises. People also use them to cope with commodities. These urban services once existed elsewhere, such as circular swords, market-lifting bars, carpenters, and builders, as a source of living in government-controlled public spaces. For the people without access to the city, the village space is used as an arena for enterprises such as household craftsmen, firing, gardening in the fields, selling children's groceries at home, daily shops, caterers, known factory enterprises, barbers, or gas retailers. Generally speaking, downstream middle-class societies only have access to jobs in the informal sector.

Third, conflicts between local communities and companies began to increase when communities tried to access space controlled by companies in various ways to survive. This conflict began with the company's claim of control and ownership of land previously controlled by the community. The community feels they have the right to use the space controlled by the company because it is their own space, which the company then takes over based on concessions for palm oil land or the wood processing industry. The community claims this space is a living territory, meaning land cleared and controlled by the community for generations as farming land. The escalation of conflict increases when opportunities to work in these companies are filled by workers from outside, making it increasingly difficult for local people to find work. Because of this, society is trying to reclaim it in various ways. The space was secretly for their plantation land. The community also openly resisted through multiple demonstrations and protests against the control of their land by the company; even in the villages of Merempan Hulu and Buantan Besar, there have been actual land conflicts between the community and the Industrial Plantation Forest (HTI) company.

On the other hand, the development of the city of Siak has also taken up space used by the community. In the FGD, it was revealed that this condition makes it increasingly difficult for local communities to access spaces that were previously their living areas. As a result, local communities conflict with the company and

the local government. The space for their living areas is increasingly narrowing, not only because of the expansion of land control by companies but also because of the development of the city of Siak. As a result, public dissatisfaction with local companies and companies is increasing. This conflict is a community response to the pressure felt due to increasingly limited space and affects work opportunities in the community. Local communities are trying to reclaim these spaces.

Public space is an outdoor space that is, in principle, open to everyone; in practice, this is not the case (Bjerkset & Aspen, 2020). Space becomes an arena for people to earn a living. The wider the space that can be controlled, the more excellent the opportunity to improve livelihoods. In this context, space becomes a contested commodity; whoever has capital, whatever the form, will succeed in controlling that space. Communities are trying to at the risk of colliding with the interests of the industrial and government sectors that have dominated the space.

The FGD results show the community uses two strategies to seize these industrial and government spaces. The first strategy is for local communities to use these spaces to work, especially in the informal sector. Local people use the city's public spaces as places to sell, even though they risk because they are not allowed to sell on the site. The second strategy is for local communities to try reclaiming the city's public spaces, giving rise to latent and manifest conflicts. Konflik ini muncul tidak terlepas dari pembangunan ruang publik yang tidak seimbang dan tidak memadai, seperti halnya studi sebelumnya yang menunjukkan adanya pembangunan ruang publik yang tidak seimbang, tidak memadai, bahkan sistem hukum yang tidak sempurna, termasuk kesadaran masyarakat yang masih rendah terhadap ruang publik dapat memicu munculnya konflik sosial (Cheng, 2020). These two strategies help people maintain the family's subsistence economy.

Corporate and government intervention in public spaces has marginalized local communities. Public spaces in cities have experienced increasingly complex developments, both due to urban development through government control and due to the privatization process. The implication is that local communities, individually and in groups, have increasingly marginalized access to public spaces. Differences between people, ideas, activities and land use are in constructing certain areas in a space with certain spatial boundaries (Low, 2020; 2023). This condition occurs in the city of Siak. The development of public spaces in the town of Siak has resulted in the community, especially local communities, finding it challenging to access changed public spaces.

Public space development in small cities is mainly due to its historical context, so urban development space is limited (Guan, 2023). Therefore, public space development in small cities, such as Siak, can be designed with a different development scenario than in large cities. The development of large cities that tend to be more modern results in people losing their jobs and eliminates the city's historical roots.

4. Conclusion

The shift in the city of Siak shows the dynamics of spatial shifts that tend to evolve toward urban involvement. The city's change has yet to grow toward the wider community's interests; instead, it is stuck in using the town's income resources, which are challenged by the three components, namely society, industry, and government.

The dynamics limit people's movement space, so they must seize industrial and government spaces. The increased intensity of capital penetration, believed to be capable of achieving people's well-being, has led to decreased public spaces used by society.

City spaces are part of the acquisition of production tools. The public, especially the middle class, must adjust to these conditions to make room for them. This picture represents general developments in Indonesia. The development of cities grew above the interests of government and industry, not putting society and well-being as the primary objectives in forming the city.

The results of this study provide literacy and advocacy in implementing a community-based strategy for a just and sustainable urban space transformation so that policymakers and professionals can develop a city capable of realizing a civilized society. This research also shows the importance of conducting rapid ethnographic research to deepen socio-economic opportunities in changing urban spaces. Through this rapid ethnographic method, it can be seen that local communities need to be actively involved in changing the function of the space they currently live in. It is not just about being an object that must adapt to these changes but also about determining what changes can guarantee the sustainable socio-economic resilience of local communities.

Conflicts of Interest:

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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