



Social interaction between villagers or natives and housing residents as migrants in Baki Sub-district, Sukoharjo Regency

Zahrawati Marhamah, Nurhadi Nurhadi , Septina Galih Pudyastuti 

Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia.

* Corresponding Author. E-mail: zahrawmr31@student.uns.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

As the population increases, the need for land for settlements also increases. The development of residential areas has entered rural areas and has led to an increase in the number of residents in village areas where housing was built. The meeting of two or several individuals in an area will lead to the possibility of interaction. This study aims to look at the acceptance of villagers for the presence of migrants as residents who inhabit residential areas from the aspect of social interaction. This research used a qualitative descriptive approach with data collection techniques in the form of in-depth interviews and determining sources using purposive sampling techniques. The data collection results were processed using source triangulation and member-checking and analyzed using thematic analysis methods based on the theory of social interaction by Georg Simmel. This research was carried out in two places, namely Ngrombo village and Waru village in Baki District. The research was conducted in 2023. The findings in this study found various forms of social interaction that occurred in the community in the Baki District area. Interactions between the residents of the village and the residents of the residential area are established through exchanges, superordination, subordination, and conflicts.

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INTRODUCTION

The population in Indonesia continues to increase. In line with the population census data on the official website of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of the Republic of Indonesia, the population in Indonesia showed an increase of 32.56 million people between 2010 and 2020. Population increases will affect the need for housing, a basic need of every human ([Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Sukoharjo, 2022](#)). The increase in population is certainly experienced in various regions, one of which is Central Java. In 2017, the population of Central Java was 34 million people. In 2022, this number will increase by 3 million, reaching 37 million ([Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Sukoharjo, 2022](#)). The Office of Settlement and Residential Areas or DPKP of Sukoharjo Regency released information that 268,040 family heads inhabit 242,522 houses, so land is still needed to adjust the needs of each family ([Dinas Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman Kabupaten Sukoharjo, 2022](#)).

Applications for Building Permits (IMB) in the Sukoharjo area totaling 629 permits, have been submitted and approved by the Sukoharjo local government in 2020. In 2021, 732 permits will be processed by the government. In the licensing file, permits to build houses or residences remain dominant. The practice in the field shows the incessant construction of medium-sized housing that has occurred in the past 1-2 years. As stated by the Head of the Sukoharjo Regency Housing and Settlement Area Office, every month, there are 5-6 developers who submit applications for housing

construction permits, with the number ranging from 14-100 housing units in various areas in Sukoharjo (Ermawati et al., 2022).

Baki Sub-district is ranked 4th for housing unit ownership in Sukoharjo Regency out of 12 existing sub-districts. The number of housing in the Baki Sub-district area is quite large, accompanied by permit applications published by the Sukoharjo District Government's official website. From 2020 to 2022, the Baki Sub-district will have approximately 50 housing permits. One IMB application contains more than ten units per developer. The environment of Baki Sub-district, which is still relaxed and spacious, is the target of many people to settle down.

In the community, it is common knowledge that housing residents have a stereotype that they are individualistic and selfish, so they do not need interaction with other individuals or groups. Tonnie in Aryanti and Zainal (2020) suggested that residents of residential neighborhoods put forward stereotypes of kinship types in society, while villagers have a *Gemeinschaft* kinship type, and city residents are *Gesellschaft* (Aryanti & Zainal, 2020). Villagers also have their stereotypes, where they are considered friendly and harmonious. Human life is constantly changing, so these stereotypes can no longer be used to judge a particular group. There are several factors why these stereotypes no longer apply in society, one of which is due to social change (Jensen & Sandström, 2020).

Simmel in Fu (2022) argues that society is formed because of its interaction. Social life will not work if social groups are silent and there is no interaction. Simmel and Fu (2022) distinguish three types of interactions: between individuals, between individuals and social groups, and between social groups. The existence of social groups in the same area will reflect the form of social interaction between these groups. Simmel also distinguishes social interaction according to the type of interaction, namely exchange, superordination and subordination, conflict, and sexual relations. This research will use the theory of social interaction proposed by Georg Simmel, namely, social interaction can be seen from the forms and types created after the interaction is carried out in society (Ritzer, 2012).

Social interaction can be interpreted as a reciprocal relationship between individuals and groups in communication, action, behavior, and other relationships. According to Simmel, the relationships created in society are like a patterned spider web. Simmel suggests several forms of social relations that exist in society, namely in the form of domination (conquest of territory, religion, culture, and even ideology using political elements), superordinate, and subordinate (individual obedience to other individuals who have a higher position), competition (competition), imitation, group formation, division of labor, family unity, religious unity, and unity of views (Wirawan, 2015).

The form of institutional division in society can be superiority, subordination, and even conflict. This form of institution will relate to all social relationships a person has (Murdiyanto, 2020). Furthermore, Simmel argues that social groups include groups of people experiencing poverty, groups of foreigners, consumptive groups, adventurous groups, and noble descendants. From these types of social groups in social interaction, there are forms of social interaction in outline: conflict, exchange, sexual relations, and superordination and subordination (Ritzer, 2012). In interacting, at least two conditions are needed: social contact and social communication.

This study aims to determine the forms of social interaction between housing residents as migrants and natives. Several researchers have conducted similar research, including those conducted by Husniarti et al. (2018), which contains patterns of social interaction in the community to maintain harmony. The result of the study is that the Trimulya Village community conducts social interactions through various forms of cooperation, namely cooperation, bargaining, and joint efforts. In addition to finding social interactions, several conflicts were found, namely land boundary conflicts, conflicts between youth, and conflicts between couples of different religions (Husniarti et al., 2018).

The impact of housing development and increased population density has been studied in various contexts. Research has shown that housing prices and population density are important drivers of total factor productivity (TFP) in urban areas (Zhou et al., 2020). The interaction between housing prices and population density has been found to mediate TFP, with increased density increasing productivity and housing prices affecting density (Equere et al., 2021). Rapid population growth in urban centers has been identified as a threat to urban resilience, and the impact of population growth on public housing schemes has been evaluated (Ma et al., 2017).

Ningrum and Ginanjar (2020) examined the forms of social interaction of Javanese people living in transmigrant areas. Ningrum and Ginanjar (2020) research in Braja Fajar Village showed several community social interaction strategies, including establishing social interaction. Social interaction will improve social relations by strengthening relationships, getting closer to neighbors, and reducing misunderstandings. The conclusion of this study found that family and community environmental factors play a role in creating social interactions Ningrum and Ginanjar (2020).

Lestari (2019) researched the patterns of social interaction created between residents in the Cipta Menanggal Flat complex, Surabaya. The research found that the patterns created between people in the flats are in the form of social contact, which can be in the form of individuals with individuals or with groups, direct and indirect communication, associations in the form of positive or mutually beneficial interactions, and accommodation. Social interaction is influenced by the economic factors of people living in flats. Professions in the flat include civil servants (PNS), laborers, students, traders/entrepreneurs, drivers, journalists, as well as educators, and odd workers so the number or variety of professions of flat residents will affect how the pattern of social interaction occurs in it (Lestari, 2019).

Based on some of these previous studies, the difference between the research that researchers want to do with previous studies is the theory that the author uses as a scalpel for analysis, namely Georg Simmel's social interaction theory. Georg Simmel focuses on social interaction in terms of form or pattern, not the content of social interaction (Ritzer, 2012). In this study, researchers focus on the pattern or form of social interaction in the community and the acceptance of villagers towards migrants through social interaction between villagers and housing residents.

METHOD

This research discusses the interaction between housing and rural residents using descriptive qualitative research methods. In qualitative research, the aim is to describe a phenomenon in social society to be studied in depth (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). According to Creswell and Creswell (2018), research on dynamic social and human issues would be more appropriate using qualitative research. Qualitative research will emphasise the research focus on understanding social problems based on conditions in the field (Fadli, 2021). Data collection was carried out by conducting in-depth interviews with relevant informants. In determining the sources, it is carried out using purposive sampling technique which is based on certain criteria to obtain appropriate and appropriate sources (Rutakumwa et al., 2020).

The research sample in this research theme is residents who live in housing and rural residents who live in areas around settlements in rural Baki Sub-district. As well as relevant stakeholders, village heads, and local RW/RT heads. To test the validity of the data, researchers used source triangulation and member check techniques. That is, the process carried out by the researcher to the research subject. This was done to check or review the data obtained by researchers with what was conveyed by research informants (Sugiyono, 2015). Researchers also used Thematic Analysis techniques in analysing the data obtained. Thematic analysis technique is a data analysis method that aims to find patterns through data collected during research (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The stages in thematic analysis of interview data are understanding the data, compiling codes, and finding or determining themes from the research results (Sumiharsono & Hasanah, 2017).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Brief Description of the Research Place

Baki Sub-district is an intensively developing sub-district, especially in the infrastructure and housing sectors. Baki Sub-district is one of the sub-districts in Sukoharjo Regency, Central Java. Baki is known to have a fairly large area with various potentials. It starts from the industrial, tourism, and culinary sectors to providing other public facilities (Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Sukoharjo, 2022). The geographical location, which is still cool and far from the crowd, is one of the reasons to

stay in this area. Baki Sub-district has a population of 71,330 people spread across all villages. The distribution of the population of each village can be seen in [Table 1](#).

Table 1. The Population of Baki Sub-district

No.	Village	Population
1	Ngrombo	3.193
2	Mancasan	6.569
3	Gedongan	3.564
4	Jetis	5.196
5	Bentakan	2.908
6	Kudu	4.270
7	Kadilangu	3.115
8	Bakipandeyan	3.965
9	Menuran	5.860
10	Duwet	3.885
11	Siwal	4.877
12	Waru	6.849
13	Gentan	9.413
14	Purbayan	7.666
	Total	71.330

Presence of residential areas for residents

Housing development in Sukoharjo since 2017 has continued to increase. This aligns with the licensing data published by the Sukoharjo Regency Housing and Settlement Area Office (DPKP), which shows that housing that has completed licensing continues to increase. Before housing, rural areas were identical to green rice fields and fields. This was also conveyed by residents who live in rural areas in the Baki Subdistrict, that in the past, the villages in the Baki Subdistrict were dominated by rice fields, and the population was still small.

The presence of housing in rural areas brings changes to the village and the people in it. The increase in population has differences in background and habits that were previously owned. Changes that occur in society can be in the form of physical and non-physical changes, in a study conducted by [Sikwan \(2021\)](#), Madurese people who migrated to Madu Sari Village in West Kalimantan due to inter-tribal conflict in Sambas made changes to the indigenous people of Madu Sari village.

Various actions taken by the village government adjust to the conditions of the local village. Villages that have just become housing development sites still need to be introduced to their citizens. One of the ways the village government did this was by taking care of licensing and introducing that the area would be built as a housing complex area. Socialization to residents is carried out by sending representatives from village officials to attend regular meetings in the housing area to be built. The General Urban Spatial Plan (RUTRK) of Kecamatan Baki states that some villages are focused on housing development, and some villages are focused on becoming industrial villages.

The presence of people living in housing as migrants in the middle of a rural environment causes a change, namely in the form of an increase in population, especially around the housing development area. The diversity of backgrounds owned by both parties will certainly affect how the interaction process will take place. Both residents of the housing complex area in the middle of the countryside and natives who live around the housing must adjust to each other to create harmony and unity between residents. The local government is also working on blending between migrants and natives to create harmony in the area. These efforts include organizing activities attended by newcomers and villagers, as stated by the informants in this study.

In a different study, it was explained that changes in the condition of the village, which was previously dominated by areas for agricultural and rural land, will gradually be used as a place to live. This is characterized by increased migration to rural areas ([Pujiwati & Rubiati, 2017](#)). The presence of newcomers will affect the existing population in the village, so there will likely be changes in society and the habits they already have. Integration between migrants and villagers will lead to acculturation because both have different backgrounds and habits.

Interaction between migrant residents of housing and villagers

Developers have now entered rural areas to be used as a place to build buildings. This is partly due to the shortage of land in urban areas so that housing development enters rural areas. The conversion of paddy fields into residential areas will impact various aspects, including social, economic, environmental, and so on. Rural areas are synonymous with fertile and green land for farming, but with a relatively high population growth rate, land conversion will still occur sooner or later.

Some villagers have realized land conversion will occur due to high population density. One of the village officials in Baki Sub-district said that people will still use land, but the time will be accelerated or slowed down. As one informant, W, said, the land will be developed sooner or later for housing because the human population continues to grow. So, housing development only accelerates the event, and villagers are used to it because housing has been around for a long time.

Villagers' awareness of land use change has increased, so the influx of housing development in rural areas is no longer a matter of debate. Migrants or residents of housing who start living in rural areas will create a change, namely in the form of population growth. Both residents of housing who are in the middle of the countryside and natives who have lived around housing must adapt to each other. Adjustments must be made to create harmony and unity among residents despite many differences in backgrounds.

One of the interactions between housing residents and rural residents is established because of stalls around housing. Housing residents who need goods do not need to go to supermarkets or supermarkets. However, they still use modern markets as the main place to buy essential monthly shopping needs. Apart from shopping at nearby stores, residents also interact through various activities in the local neighborhood. One of the efforts made by RT heads in residential areas is to notify and invite migrants to join and mingle with local or rural residents by inviting them to attend regular meetings that have been held for a long time so that migrants can feel that residents have accepted them and so that residents feel that migrants have become part of them.

These regular meetings for each head of household are held in almost all areas because they are an effort to exchange information, maintain friendships, and become a means to plan activities and programs in the area. All residents of housing estates and villages attend the meetings, so interaction during the meetings is possible. Regular meetings do not only apply to fathers or heads of households. For mothers, there are also regular PKK meetings. The membership is the same for all women in the local area.

The changes that occur in the community are not only in the form of negative impacts because the migrants also positively impact residents, especially those who seek income through trading or selling. The location of the housing estate, which is far from supermarket access, is a plus for local traders who own grocery stores and vegetable sellers. Informant S said that the presence of migrants is currently quite helpful to the village or local community because some residents have a source of income from stalls, so residents feel the impact in the form of additional customers.

Stalls located in residential areas benefit both parties, residents as sellers and buyers. The stall makes it easier for buyers to buy what they need without going to the supermarket, which is far from their homes. For sellers, the presence of newcomers provides additional sales turnover. Not only buying and selling transactions but also the presence of mobile vegetable vendors support the interaction between residential and rural residents. Informant BS explained that residents often meet when shopping for vegetables every morning. These traders come from the village, so they know where mothers can gather to shop. When they go shopping, they also have social interactions.

Interaction between residents has been going quite well. However, there is occasionally turmoil or friction between housing residents and villagers, especially at the RW level. Large areas are one of the causes of social jealousy that occurs in the community. Interestingly, the jealousy is felt by housing residents. The solution is to form a new RW that is expected to be able to focus on handling certain housing areas. The informant explained that the formation of a new RW specialized in housing areas aims to ensure that housing residents also have the same rights as villagers as a community, for example, getting financial assistance, infrastructure/road development, and so on. Secondly, residents can be well cared for, so there is no gap between villagers and migrants.

Conflicts also occur between housing residents in different RWs in the form of different perspectives on political interests. One resident said that some housing residents find it difficult to mingle because they have to get what they expect, namely the victory of the party they support. The diverse backgrounds of the migrants who live in the village affect the form of interaction in the community. Some conflicts that occur hinder the process of interaction in the community. Conflicts between villagers and housing occur in residential areas that have existed for a long time. One reason is that they are used to living in the area for a long time. In contrast, in new housing complexes, residents are still in the stage of adaptation and introduction to their environment, so conflicts rarely occur.

Discussion

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it is found that rural residents conduct various kinds of interactions in the Baki Sub-district with residents who live in housing. In the theory of social interaction initiated by Georg Simmel, there are four general forms of social interaction: conflict, exchange, superordination and subordination, and sexual relations. Social interaction between housing and rural residents occurs in various aspects: work, religion, community, social, and other daily activities. Research in Baki Sub-district resulted in various forms of social interaction.

Social Exchange

One form of simple social interaction that occurs naturally, which is the basis of interaction according to Simmel, is the exchange process, wherein the exchange, there are indirect things that are exchanged by the two interacting parties (Nengsih & Syafrini, 2022). The implementation of the exchange process has the characteristics of mutual benefit and can be material (tangible objects or goods) or non-material (intangible, such as services, information, and feelings). The exchanges in rural communities in Baki Sub-district include the exchange of information that can be done directly through conversations during meetings of housing administrators, RT, RW, and Village Government stakeholders. RT and RW board meetings are held regularly every 35 days. Information exchange between housing and rural residents also occurs indirectly, where the exchange process uses WhatsApp and mobile phones so that information can spread more quickly and accurately.

Next is the exchange in the economic field in the form of buying and selling transactions. The process is when they need each other to fulfill their needs. Some residents who live around the housing estate opened a grocery store. The buyers come from the surrounding neighbors, and the residents shop at the store to meet their urgent needs. The location of the housing estate is quite far from the city center, so they only occasionally buy goods at the supermarket. In addition to the grocery store, a mobile vegetable seller from one of the residents goes around the housing area every morning.

Next are some residents (both in housing and in the countryside) who need help. "Rewangan" activities are still widely carried out by rural residents, so housing residents as migrants will adapt and participate in these activities if invited. Residents who visit each other's houses without any interest in chatting and getting to know each other.

The location that is quite far from other duchies makes villagers and housing residents in one of these villages interact more directly, so the exchange of information is also done conventionally. Housing residents and villagers have a recurring activity, relaxing together at a point that both parties can easily access. Activities help each other, housing residents and villagers when they need help. Exchanges in the economic sphere are also intense; with the location entirely on the edge of the housing estate, residents often shop at stalls or shops in the vicinity rather than supermarkets. This has a positive impact on the local villagers.

Superordinate and Subordination

The next type of reciprocal relationship is superordination and subordination. Superordination means strength or power that can subordinate groups included in subordination or groups under superordination and are obliged to submit and obey superordination. Superordinate is

a form of social interaction that controls or eliminates the freedom of individuals and groups under it (Nurjanah & Dermatoto, 2021). Although this form of interaction involves the leader's dominance, the leader still requires a response from the subordinate group for rules or other things the superordinate desires (Simmel, 1964). In the findings of this research, superordinate and subordinate are run by the regulations that apply to residential areas in the rural environment of Baki Sub-district, which are formed or made by relevant stakeholders, more precisely at the RT-RW level in residential areas and rural residents.

Housing has the right to form administrative structures such as RT-RW and associations outside the existing rural community structure, but several requirements must be met. If these requirements cannot be met, the residential neighborhood must join the government structure with the rural residents. The housing types in rural areas vary, ranging from inclusive to exclusive and closed housing. Housing in the center of the village for administrative matters is still part of the scope of the local RT and RW, so they must comply with the applicable rules and regulations. Every resident who wants to live in housing must report to the head of the local RT and RW. During the self-report, there is a process of socialization or notification regarding the rules and what should be done and avoided while living in the related environment, so newcomers must obey and follow these rules to adapt to a new place.

With the power held by the Head of RT during the socialization process of newcomers, they can create conditions and an atmosphere outside the community's stereotypes of housing residents. In some cases, housing residents are willing to mingle with villagers, so there is no longer a gap between villagers and migrants. Villagers no longer have a negative view of housing residents who are usually individuals and do not want to socialize or interact with villagers and create harmony between housing residents and villagers. The activities planned by RT and RW are running well, although some housing residents are reluctant to join directly in the field and choose to replace their contribution with dues. This only had an impact on the residents. The RT's superordination can minimize the reluctance of housing residents to mingle with the community. Socially, housing and rural residents do not discriminate between people of different origins or backgrounds. Whoever needs help will work together and help each other.

Togetherness between housing and rural residents in Baki Subdistrict also occurs in caring for mosques that must be used together. Starting from the mosque management or takmir, housing residents, and rural residents or residents are involved in the management and management of this mosque so that all feel entitled to use or utilize the mosque for their daily needs and foster a sense of responsibility for the cleanliness, comfort, and safety of the mosque which belongs together. That way, no one party feels the facility can only be used for him alone but for the common good. It is expected that housing residents do not feel awkward when they want to worship or hold religious activities at the mosque. They can share space with housing residents, usually migrants from outside the city.

Reducing the distance or gap between residents who live in housing and rural areas is done so there is no gap. In addition, within the scope of one RT, residents can unite and jointly create a comfortable atmosphere for all parties by utilizing the power of the RT Head to minimize the presence of residents who are reluctant to mingle. Raising awareness that humans are social creatures who will one day need each other's help is one way to create a sense of obligation to socialize with residents.

Social Conflict

Social interactions in society are dynamic and change from time to time. According to Simmel, social interaction can be seen from its form and type. Interaction is not only a positive or associative relationship, conflict in society can also be a form of ongoing social interaction. Conflict is a common thing that occurs between two or more individuals who have different backgrounds from each other in social life. Conflict is one of the main forms of social interaction because the relationship between superordination and subordination has the possibility of tension between the two, so in close social relations between individuals and groups, it is also possible that conflict or tension will arise.

Conflict is not only a negative thing for society in general. Conflict can also be considered a way out of the polemics individuals and groups face. Social conflict has a neutral nature (Ismail, 2020). Conflict can be a negative thing if it has an impact in the form of material and non-material losses. Conversely, conflict can be positive if it produces togetherness, benefits, and solutions that can increase cooperation and strengthen community relations.

One of the conflicts between housing and rural residents is when housing residents are still affiliated with rural residents. They feel that the rights they get are different from those of rural residents, namely in the form of assistance provided by the government that must be distributed to residents. This assistance can be in the form of assistance for education or the Indonesia Smart Card (KIP), and other social assistance, resulting in friction between housing residents and RW administrators. From the point of view of the previous administrators, it was explained that the area or region that must be covered needs to be narrower, so it cannot pay attention to the needs of all its residents in detail. The solution is to form a separate RW, which takes care of the residents living in the housing area. This solution is considered the right decision for both parties so that no more residents feel their rights are not given. The RT-RW administrators can pay more attention to their residents to create prosperity.

Conflicts between housing residents and rural residents also occur in the political field, where in a certain area, some residents who live in the majority have the same political orientation, both housing residents and rural residents who live around housing. The arrival of newcomers changes what has been ingrained in the area for a long time, for example in politics. The difference between the majority and minority groups is clearly visible when the momentum of the general election or election is taking place. There are two conflicting views that cause divisions between residents that have never happened before. The RW level resolved the conflict so that residents could reunite and tolerate each other's different political orientations - with an emphasis on limiting political activities in the community.

Conflicts did not occur in the new housing area because people living in the housing and local villagers were more focused on the adaptation process. In addition, the housing location is far enough away from other residents that the housing area and the surrounding villagers do not experience serious conflict. The residents who occupy it are also relatively accessible to the local RT administrators. However, they must undergo a long adjustment process in accepting new people and new habits from the villagers. Therefore, RT administrators emphasize that every resident must help each other, so these efforts are expected to minimize friction between residents.

Interaction between humans will not be separated from reciprocity or something that is exchanged, whether in the form of goods that can be observed directly or information that is exchanged between individuals, between groups, or between individuals and groups. Based on the results of the research that has been found, social interactions that exist between housing residents and villagers or between migrants and residents are more inclined to positive interactions. The synergy between housing residents and rural residents in Baki Sub-district marks this. Although there are differences in backgrounds between migrants and residents, they can still be diluted and minimized so that all residents can unite to build a comfortable, peaceful, and peaceful neighborly atmosphere. The conflicts that occur still do not reduce the sense of togetherness between rural and residential residents. The existence of these conflicts can be one of the reinforcements in carrying out harmony.

CONCLUSION

This study concluded that social interaction between rural and residential residents can run without labeling or stereotyping each other. The forms of interaction found in this study include (1) The existence of exchanges between villagers and housing residents in the form of information exchange through regular meetings held by the RT-RW Head Association so that information that must reach residents can spread quickly and precisely, exchanges in the form of buying and selling activities through stalls around the residence. Buying and selling also occur between villagers who have a business selling vegetables, where interactions occur every morning when vegetable sellers are around or when residents want to buy vegetables; (2) Superordination and subordination between

existing stakeholders and all residents, and creating unity between the two. Supervision carried out by the Head of RT and the Head of RW must be obeyed by residents living in the scope or area. One form of superordination and subordination is the rules socialized by the RT head to follow the activities that have been designed, in the form of regular meetings, maintaining and managing public facilities together, a sense of cooperation, and an appeal to foster a sense of tolerance between residents; and (3) Conflict is also a natural thing to occur in society, supported by differences in background and perspective of each and the influence of the geographical conditions of an area. The smaller the area, the smaller the population or inhabitants, and the smaller the possibility of conflict. The conflicts encountered in this study occurred between housing residents and rural residents in the form of unequal assistance provided by the government to housing residents and differences in political orientation.

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