



Social Cohesion of Pendalungan Community and Urban Space Integration in Jember

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Abstract

Pendalungan community in Jember downtown is an urban community which makes cultural assimilation between two different community (Javanese and Madurese) into a local community identity. Pendalungan kampongs becomes melting pot with limited space that evokes cohesion and collective activity. Previous studies only focus on hybrid pendalungan only terms of sociology and culture. This research addresses the spacial aspect of the social cohesion and look at the urban space integration in Jember. The research objective was to determine the specific characteristic of pendhalungan community as a potential of social cohesion and to know the concept of the urban space integration of pendhalungan community. The research approach used in this study was qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative research approach was used by reading the urban through synchronic reading to explore the potential of social cohesion of pendalungan community culture which has implications in the formation of urban space. The space integration was presented using the access graph. The result showed that the urban space integration had average height and form of asymmetry distribution. The formation of urban space in the melting pot does not no separate between forms of a continuous space and forms of a break up space. This specific model creates social cohesion. This conditions strengthen the high value of the space integration which supported social cohesion.

Keywords: *access graph; hybrid; melting pot*

INTRODUCTION

Jember is one of cities located in Besuki residence with no specific original culture of community such as Banyuwangi with Osingnese or Madura with Madurese, etc. In the beginning, Jember communities come from migration of Madurese and Javanese. Madurese migrants worked as plantation labors who stayed in South Jember. After Indonesia independence, some of the communities moved to the Jember down town then the assimilation process is created. The assimilation between both of ethnics becomes new culture called as hybrid culture which is well known as pendalungan (Sutarto 2006; Yuswadi 2001). Pendalungan community in Jember as the hybrid result of Madurese and Javanese which has high level of kinship and

it has potential of social cohesion.

Social cohesion can be measured based on the family relationship, clan and geneology in ethnicity (UNDP 2005; Syarifudin 2011). The social cohesion is consist of two types, such as intra community and inter community of social cohesion. Intra community of social cohesion was formed through social interaction mechanism. Therefore, inter community of social cohesion was formed through mechanism of economy pragmatics, with neighborhood atmosphere and mutual assistance (UNDP 2005; Syarifudin 2011).

Some of the supporting theories of social cohesion potential, such as the theory of solidarity by Durkheim (1960) in Cooper (1965). Hillier and Hanson (1984) suppor-

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ting Durkheim (1960) in Cooper (1965) on the interpretation of physical city. The definition of physical city as space by Hillier and Hanson (1984) is explained through convex. Convex is outer space in which every point of its surface has equal distance to the centre and it can be connected to each other. Convex is formed by limit points, such as wall or fences. Darjosanjoto (2006) defined convex as outer space is determined in two space, namely contonous space and break-up space.

According to Yuswadi (2001) pentalungan communities were occupied in the down town of Jember or melting pot. Melting pot is metaphor from heterogeneous community which becomes homogenous community that adapt equal culture. Previously, the term of melting pot is used to describe immigrant assimilation in United States of America (Glazer and Meynihan 1963 in Pelly 2005). The condition of melting pot in Jember down town has significant implication in the formation of urban space. Hillier dan Hanson (1984) and Rofe (1995) explained that buildings, housings and city have specific space characteristic which translated into social rules, such as where is the activities undertake and how people have social interaction with others.

The characteristic of pentalungan communities at melting pot in Jember was still maintained the high level of kinship as Madurese culture. The unique of pentalungan communities become the local identity which enables to form the specific character of urban space. The formation of Jember urban space has a mix use function in melting pot consist of business centre, office and educational building well known as Golden Triangle Area, which evoke the process of city density particularly in the downtown. The process of city density is caused by the kampongs development in Jember downtown with small streets formed due to the process of building development spontaneously and organics. The urban kampongs as the supporting areas of business centre and as social strengthen located behind the building of shops and offices.

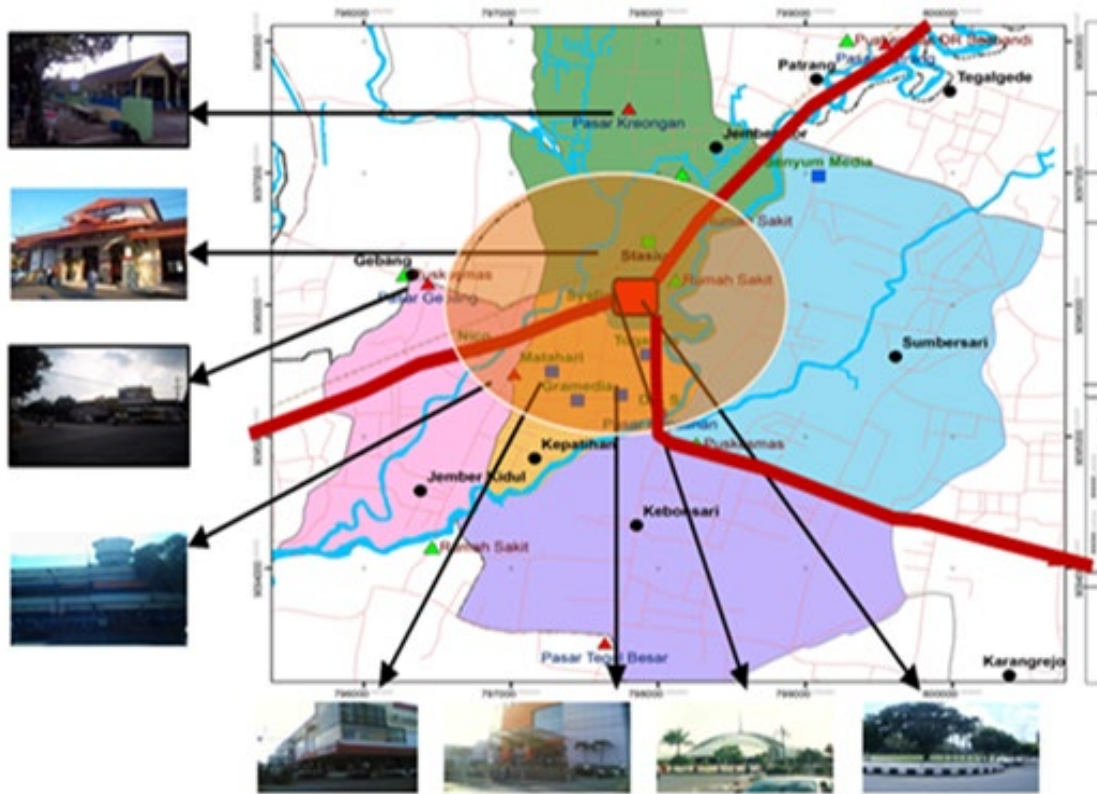
The result of the previous research of

pentalungan hybrid just based on sociology and culture with is presented descriptively. Meanwhile, this research on urban physical aspect such as integration of urban space with connected non physical aspect of the community social cohesion of pentalungan have not yet conducted. Therefore, this research focus on the integration of urban space dealing with the social cohesion applied to pentalungan communities at the melting pot of Jember downtown. This research is aimed to know the special characteristic of pentalungan communities as the social cohesion potential and to find out the concept of urban space integration in Jember which is specific character interaction of pentalungan communities becomes social cohesion potential.

RESEARCH METHODS

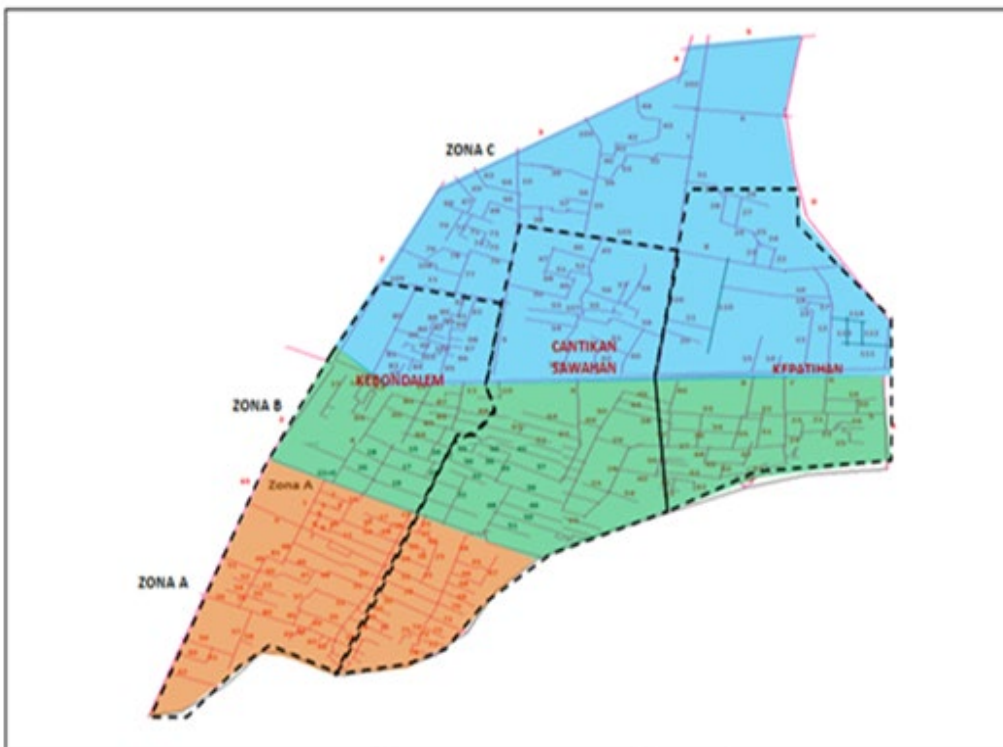
This research was conducted in three kampongs, such as Kebondalem, Cantikan Sawahan, and Kepatihan (picture 1 and 2). Three kampongs are typically located in the Golden Triangle Area of Jember with the highest population rate 9.735 people/ km² (Kaliwates sub district in number 2012).

The research approach in this study was qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative research is conducted through synchronic reading. The research was supported by data used technical survey of static snapshots (Hillier 1994; Fields 2015; Ginwright and Cammarota 2007; McFarlane 2011). Static snapshots is one of the techniques of observation with is used to evaluated people movement activities and static activities in relationship with using space. The research data used is depth interview and questionnaire on social interaction activity of pentalungan communities (McFarlane 2011; Meer and Tolsma 2014; Peters Elands and Buijs 2010; Rose-Redwood Alderman and Azaryahu 2008). The quantitative research is used to know the integration of urban space dealing with social cohesion likes methods applied by Li (2014), Jansen, Chioncel and Dekkers (2006), Laurence (2009), so that the space configuration need to be identify. The space configuration is the connection among spaces with considers the other spaces (Hillier



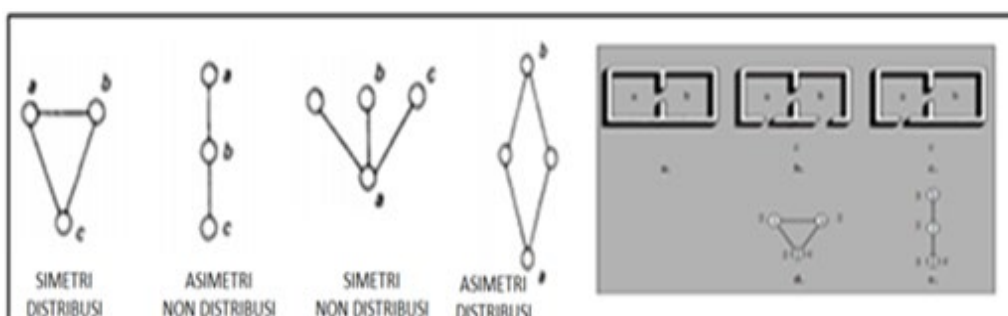
Source: Koesoemawati (2015)

Picture 1. Map of Jember downtown as the *Melting Pot* in Golden Triangle Area



Source: Koesoemawati (2015)

Picture 2. Areas of Study: 3 (three) zones



Source: Hillier and Hanson (1984)

Picture 3. Connection category or space configuration

and Hanson 1984; Ager and Strang 2008; Branas et al. 2011; Chan, To and Chan 2006; Cheong et al. 2007).

The space integration was presented through graph access. The graph access explains the space depth is differentiated between symmetry and asymmetry, while the connection among spaces is differentiated between distribution and non distribution. Thus, it can be known that categories of connection among spaces based on empirical condition (Cradock et al. 2009 Cronin 2006; Dempsey et al. 2011; Easterly, Ritzen and Woolcock 2006). Some categories of connection or space configuration can be seen at picture 3.

The value of high space integration means low RA value or below 1 (closed to 0), so the connectivity is high. The street with high connectivity value is easier to be accessed and it offers more choices alternative route. (Hillier & Hanson, 1984; Hillier, 1994). RA (*Relative Asymetri*) = $2 (MD - 1)/(k-2)$, and (MD =*mean depth*) which is obtained from space depth.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Space Integration

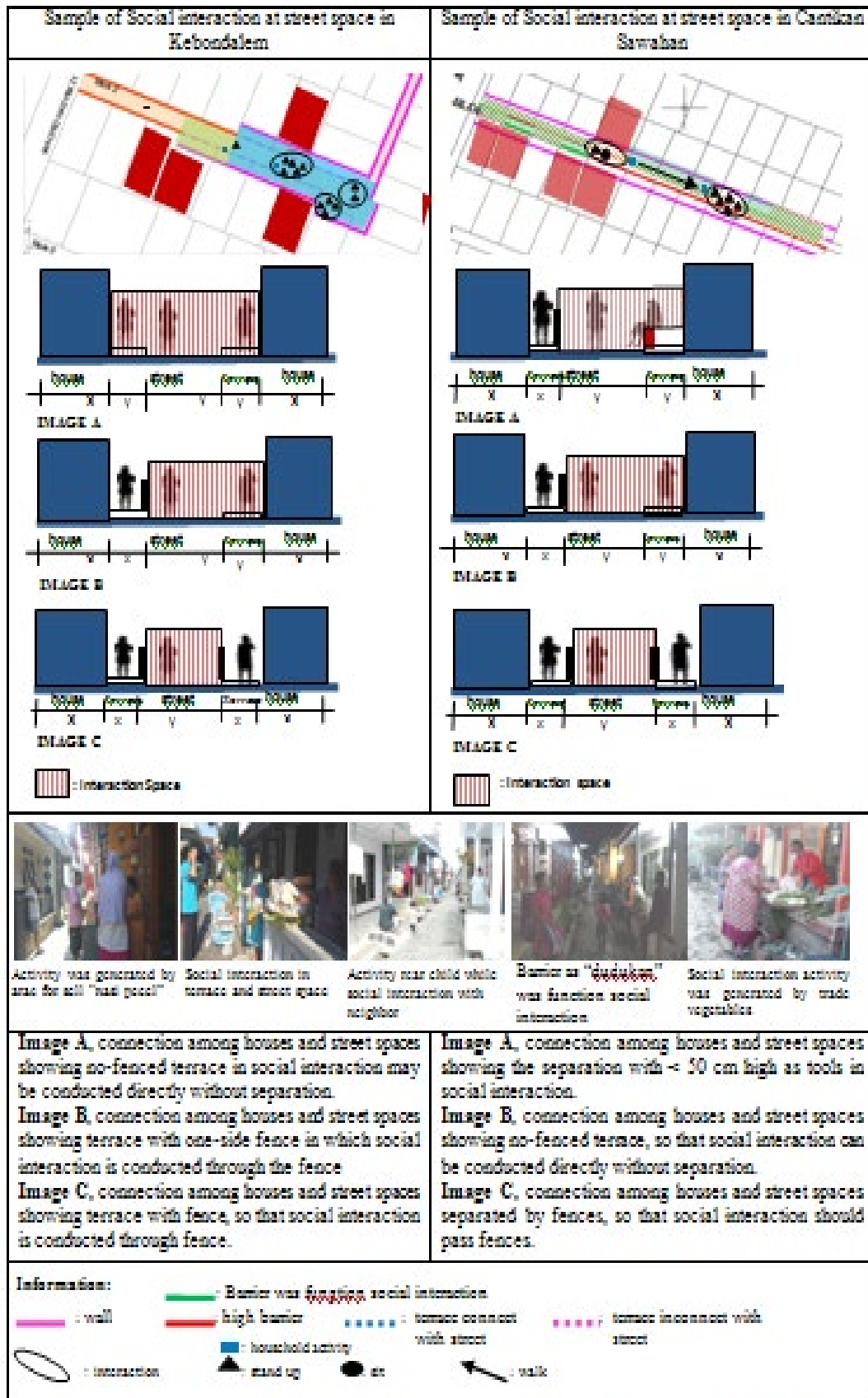
Space integration is obtained from RA value (relative asymmetry) with see the value of space depth at graph access RA value from 0 to 1. When RA value is closed to 0 so, the condition among space is more integrated, while low integration among separated space (segregation). The integration value is related to connectivity. According to Hillier and Vaughan (2007) to accommodate sepa-

rated space (segregation) accessibility style organization is needed. Integration value can be evaluated as level of efficiency. The more integrated the space are, shows the more efficient.

Based on the calculation result RA value, so the average of all chosen study area are closed to 0, with the highest value of 0.1434 at zone A, 0.1260 at zone B and 0.1340 at zone C, the average value of space integration at space in zone A, B, and C is obviously high. Overall Main Street at zone A, B, and C showed that main street are integrated completely with other street is showed through RA value closed to 0. Main Street has strategic in all street network shown through route alternative to select the shortest route that the accessibility is high in average. Node with high integration means that it is easier accessed due to a low level of graph access. Meanwhile, node with low integration value shown to segregate because of low accessibility. Based on the space connection, the street network at zone A, B, and C are overall asymmetry distribution. Asymmetry distribution means that street network has space depth and continuous accessibility. In addition, see the social cohesion potential of pedalungan communities is shown from social interaction on street space.

Social Cohesion

The aspect of social cohesion which is used in way of using space is sense of belonging, which is shown at using a street space collectively. The street space means house position toward street, which is differentiated in two types, there are street space with fen-



Picture 4. Sample of social interaction at street space (Source: Koesoemawati, 2015)

ce separation and street space directly connected to terrace or no fence separation. The main function of street space as circulation access, in fact sometimes it is used for social activities, economy activity, and religious activities, especially street with < 3 meter wide. Some of these activities has potential as social cohesion. Social cohesion can be created through social interaction

The case study of melting pot in Jember, based on the questionnaire data, so frequency of social interaction is more be done by women for six hours a day on average. This condition above is influenced by a vital cultural factor, especially there is adaptation of Madurese at pentalungan communities that "husband has main role as breadwinners in family, while wives who take care of house hold chores". Based on that adaptation, house wives become main factor of social interaction at street space. As time passes, cultural adaptation becomes stronger due to economic issues, so women in pentalungan communities have big possibility will likely be willing to work. That condition will influence the intensity of social interaction at pentalungan communities. Based on a type of social interaction so the neighborhood relationship are influenced by: 1) the street distance or street width with less than 3 meters wide is more effective to do social interaction due to settlement connect to street space and no fences; 2) there is equal time and needed to do interaction, such as communication needs, economic needs, and need to do activities together; 3) as the result empiric condition of pentalungan communities such common humanity is validated by the social mobility.

Nevertheless, social interaction is not necessary dealt only with space and time as Hall (1966) suggested, but social interaction is also influenced by level of social mobility concerning with structure of job division. The women roles as house wife change to be the breadwinner of the family has big influences the level of intensity in social interaction upon pentalunagn communities in Jember, so level of social interaction intensity in using space contrary to the change of women role. The intensity of social inter-

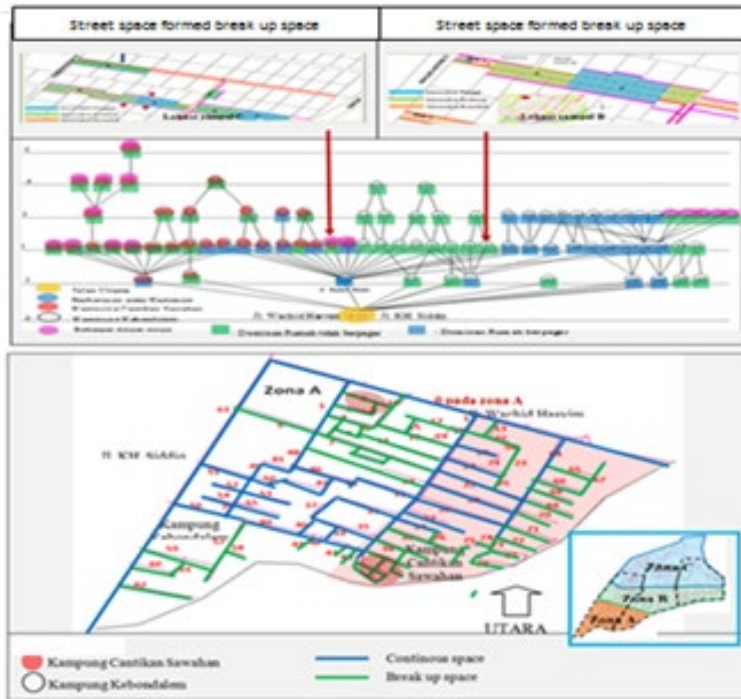
action in using space seems high even if no change women role from a house wife became career women. Sample of social interaction at street space is explained in picture 4. The space integration and social cohesion potential as explained in picture 4 will be connected to each other to find the concept of space configuration with pentalungan communities as the object of this study.

Social Cohesion Potential related to Space Integration

Social cohesion is dealt with the space formation, by connecting continuous space and break up space to support space integration value concerning social cohesion. According to Darjosanjoto (2006) about continuous space and break up space, so in this research used term of continuous space is formed by continuous fence or elongated straight. Then, break up space is formed by no fence street space forming different convex. High integration value influences the level of movement and activity of the space user directly it has connectivity with social interaction. Continuous space and break up space to strength space integration value through its social cohesion potential. The explanation is described at the axial map and graph access of picture 5, 6, and 7 as the analysis result .

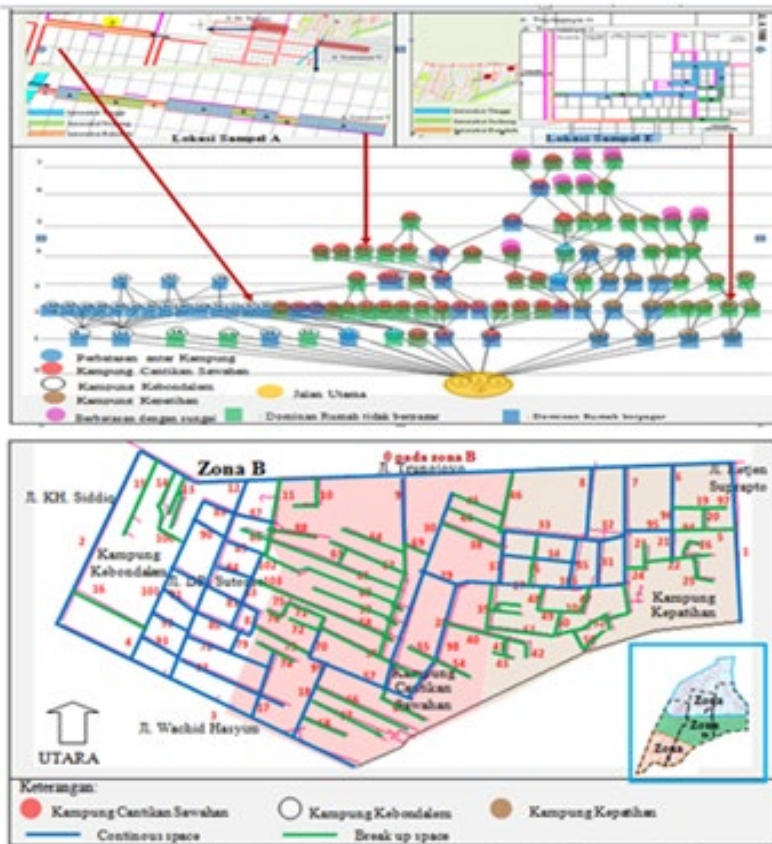
Picture 5 in zone A

- Kebondalem kampong and Cantikan Sawahan kampong showed that continuous spaces spread only the depth of 1 to 3. Continuous space is formed through street space with from fence. Continuous space at street space has > 3 meter wide. The relationship among spaces at continuous space form distribution asymmetry so the connection among space is continuous and closed. The condition offers high chance of circulation in that street space
- Kebondalem kampong and Cantikan Sawahan kampong showed that break up spaces spread from the depth of 1 to the deepest one (depth 5). Break up space generally exist at the street space



Source: Koesoemawati (2015)

Picture 5. Graph access and map of continuous space and break-up space at zone A



Source: Koesoemawati (2015)

Picture 6. Graph access and map of continuous space and break-up space at zone B

with street of < 3 meter wide. The connection among spaces at break up space forms distribution asymmetry and some others from non distribution asymmetry, so that connection among space is not necessarily continuous and open. The asymmetry non distribution condition offers low chance of circulation in that street space. The street space which forms break up space has social cohesion potential as street space is not only use as circulation space but also use as social space in the social interaction. Interconnection between continuous space and break up space is shown at node/ street space number 64 which forms continuous space is at the depth of 1, connecting node/ street space number 65 until 78 which form break up space at the depth of 2 until 5.

Picture 6 zone B

- Kebondalaem Kampong has the depth of 1 until 3 dominantly forming continuous space (settlement existed since Dutch colonial period) while Cantikan Sawahan Kampong and Kepatihan Kampong have same condition like zone A which showed continuous space spread at the depth of 1 until 6. Continuous space with space of > 3 meters wide. The connection among space at continues space form distribution asymmetry, so the connection among spaces are continuous and closed. This condition offers hog chance of circulation in that street.
- Cantikan Sawahan Kampong and Kepatihan Kampong showed that break up space spread from depth of 1 to the highest one (depth of 7). The average of break up space at street space is < 3 meters wide. The connection among spaces at break up space partly form asymmetry distribution and some others form asymmetry non distribution, so the connection among spaces is partly non continuous and opened. The condition of asymmetry non distribution offers the low chance of circulation in that street. Based on the discussion, street space with forms break

up space has social cohesion potential as street space is not only use as circulation space but also use as social space to conduct a social interaction. Interaction between continues space and break up space is shown at node/ street space number 9 forming continuous space at the depth of 1, connecting node/ street space number 58, 75, and 76 forming break up space at the depth 2 until 4.

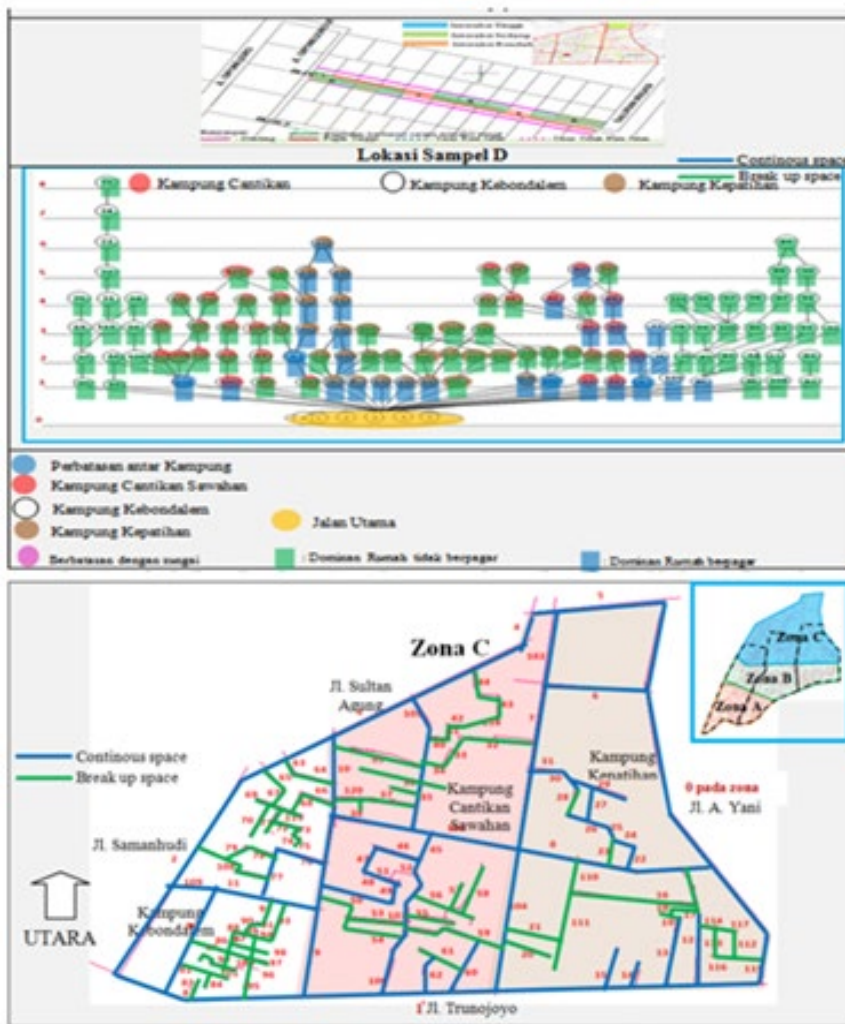
Picture 7 zone C

- Kebondalem Kampong forms continuous space at the depth 1 and dominantly form break up space from the depth of 2 until 8. Kebondalem Kampong at zone C, the connecting among space form asymmetry non distribution with street network so it has depth space.
- Cantikan Sawahan Kampong partly forms continuous space in the depth of 1 and dominantly forms break up space from the depth of 2 until 5, but also there is street space which forms continuous space from the depth of 1 to the deepest ones (depth of 5). This condition of street space dominantly forms continuous space because it is dominated by the use of shops and offices. The connection among spaces partly asymmetry distribution and others are partly asymmetry non distribution. The connection of asymmetry non distribution at zone C because a street space boundary of shops building.

Kepatihan Kampongs also has same condition like at Cantikan Sawahan Kampongs at zone C. The finding result is explained on graph access death with space formation showed that:

First, street space with high connectivity form continuous space in the depth of 1 and 2.

Second, street space of continuous space and break up space are spread dominantly and located at the same depth. That condition strengthen the highest space integration value is supported by the social cohesion potential.



Source: Koesoemawati (2015)
 Picture 7 Graph access and map of continuous space and break up space at zone C

CONCLUSION

The research shows the integration of urban space at *melting pot* of Jember downtown by pendalungan community has high average value and dominant form asymmetry distribution. Urban space formation at *melting pot* has no separation among spaces form continous space and break-up space, so it creates social cohesion.

Overall space integration at zone A, B and C has high value is supported by connectivity over 3 on average. At zone A and B between continous space and break up space tend to spread. Otherwise, it is tend to stay at zone C. Street space forming continous space also forms closed street network, unconnected street space forms break-up

space.

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