Pattern and Integration of Ethnicity Settlements in Pekalongan City's Old Town Area

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ABSTRAK*: Pekalongan City is a cultural city that has a history of trading with several countries during the colonial period. There are four major ethnic groups living in Pekalongan City, which are indigenous (pribumi), Chinese ethnic groups, Arab ethnic groups, and the Dutch government during the colonial period. The existence of these four ethnicities in the past had a major influence on the physical characteristics and patterns of the different settlements in each ethnicity, such as linear, grouping, and spreading by using the theory of spatial organization of a form or pattern of an area by Francis D.K. Ching. This study finds the pattern identifications of community settlements based on each ethnicity that form settlements integration and to find connection of each settlement as a whole area, featuring Sampangan Village, Sugihwaras Village, and Jetayu Area (Europe/Colonial Area), Pekalongan City. The research analyzes the culture and habits of different ethnic communities and how politics greatly affects the formation of these ethnic settlement patterns, and how the communities accepted the difference to create a great urban settlement.*

Keywords: cultural identity, ethnicity, place making, settlement pattern, Pekalongan City.

INTRODUCTION

Culture settled in a region area is a phenomenon of urban life, especially in Asia, which, whether it is realized or not, is a picture of its character and inhabitants. The formation of a place by a community or several communities can create a new culture based on similarities or differences in thought patterns and behaviors that trigger the formation of a settlement agreement pattern.

Ethnic diversity is a common thing that can be found in corners of areas in Indonesia. Generally, in one village in one area, there are several ethnic groups who live in the area. The culture or behavior of the community in a village can determine the typology of the village area, so that the locality contained in the village will give a character to the area in accordance with the character of the community.

Picture 1 Old Town Area in Pekalongan City.
Sumber : Author 2020

In the social history of Java Island, Pekalongan was one of the ports on the north coast of Java which became a stopover for ships from the Arabian and Chinese peninsula during Dutch rule due to a very strategic coastal environment. According to Van Leur (1983) and Van Den Berg (1989), during the VOC era, Pekalongan was used as a fishing center and also developed into a center of settlement and trade. In the 1960s, Jalan Kerimunan (now: *Jalan Belimbing*) was a residential area, not a mix-used area as it is today. Even though the current condition is mixed with business buildings and shops, some ancient buildings still look attractive because they are still being preserved so that they can become an attractive area for tourists to visit to see firsthand the conditions of the Pekalongan Chinatown in the past and to enjoy the architectural style of Chinese buildings living in Pekalongan.

Picture 2 Chinese Settlement in Jalan Belimbing.
Sumber : Author 2020

According to statistical records in 1885, in Java there were six large Arab colonies, namely Batavia, Tegal, Pekalongan, Semarang, Surabaya and Madura (Van den Berg, 1988). Administratively, Kampung Arab in Pekalongan City is located in three sub-districts, namely Sugihwaras, Klego and Poncol. However, Kelurahan Sugihwaras is one of the *kelurahan* with a higher dominance of Arab ethnicity than other *kelurahan* (sub-district). From the time of Arab colonies initial arrival until now, these ethnic descendants live and form their own residential neighborhoods. Kampung Arab as a manifestation of a residential environment is very thick with Islamic nuances where the socio-cultural activities of the community are full of Islamic cultural values.

Picture 3 Arab Settlement in Sugihwaras Sub-district.
Sumber : Author 2020

In terms of building architecture, Sugihwaras Arab Settlement is dominated by ancient buildings in colonial style, especially on the main street of the area, where most of the ownership of the building is of Arab descent, although some of the buildings are abandoned and unoccupied, and some have changed their styles to a more modern one. As people know, Pekalongan is a city famous for its batik. The Kampung Arab area was once the center for trading in batik and weaving materials. Batik is the main commodity besides

Palestinian sarongs and weaving. Until now, almost all batik production areas in the old town area are filled with people of Arab descent.

The Dutch authorities divided residential areas according to ethnicity, not with the aim of closing themselves off and preventing assimilation, but to control population and crime in Pekalongan. The Dutch area itself contains government and administration buildings because at that time Pekalongan is was being controlled by the Dutch. Some of the buildings are now being reused as administration buildings, but the rests are unoccupied due to the building condition that needs to be repaired.

FORMULATION OF PROBLEM

The formation of a place by a community or several communities is an interesting theme to discuss, especially if it is contested with other people who live in Pekalongan City's old town area if the communities there have similarities, or are they different in the term of settlement pattern and what kind of integration that they have thus it can create an unique area.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The definition of placemaking itself is interpreted by Nick Beattie in her work entitled Place and Placemaking (1985) which is interpreted as follows: "place is a bridge between people and the physical environment". Placemaking is aimed toward changing a neighborhood of the physical environment, which is occupied by people and objects, embodying a shared view.

Henri Lefebvre (2000) referred to such spaces as 'les espaces vécus' or 'lived space'. The experienced spaces of the town procure their character as a range by ideals of being lived in. Such places have a distinctive appearance and feeling from forsaken or surrendered spaces that have cleared out behind as it were the purge shell of buildings. They are moreover distinctive from spaces that are recently built but aren't however possessed. Lefebvre (2000) moreover clarifies that social space is shaped by social activity, either separately or collectively. It is social activity that gives "meaning" to how a spatial space is conceptualized by those who fill and quicken the space. The generation of social space is related to how spatial hones are showed through recognitions of the environment which are built through systems that interface social exercises such as work, private life, and leisure.

According to Trancik's (1986) analysis of urban design techniques which are considered important in the development of an area, there are three types of techniques, namely figure ground theory; linkage theory, and place theory. In this study case paper, the most suitable theory to be used is the place theory because this theory will add value to the physical space of an area through the application of unique forms or local details to its environment.

Francis D.K. Ching (2008) stated in his book that there are 5 spatial organization of a form or pattern of an area in this case, they are centralized form, linear form, radial form, clustered form, and grid form. "... *Centralized forms require the visual dominance of a geometrically regular, centrally located form, such as a sphere, cone, or cylinder. A linear form can result from a proportional change in a form's dimensions or the arrangement of a series of discrete forms along a line. In the latter case, the series of forms may be either repetitive or*

dissimilar in nature and organized by a separate and distinct element such as a wall or path. A linear form can be segmented or curvilinear to respond to topography, vegetation, views, or other features of a site. A radial form consists of linear forms that extend outward from a centrally located core element in a radiating manner. It combines the aspects of centrality and linearity into a single composition. While a centralized organization has a strong geometric basis for the ordering of its forms, a clustered organization groups its forms according to functional requirements of size, shape, or proximity. It combines the aspects of centrality and linearity into a single composition. A grid is a system of two or more intersecting sets of regularly spaced parallel lines. It generates a geometric pattern of regularly spaced points at the intersections of the grid lines and regularly shaped fields defined by the grid lines themselves. From this theory, the aims to study and define the pattern settlement will be easier and have a logic foundation...." (D.K. Ching, 2008).
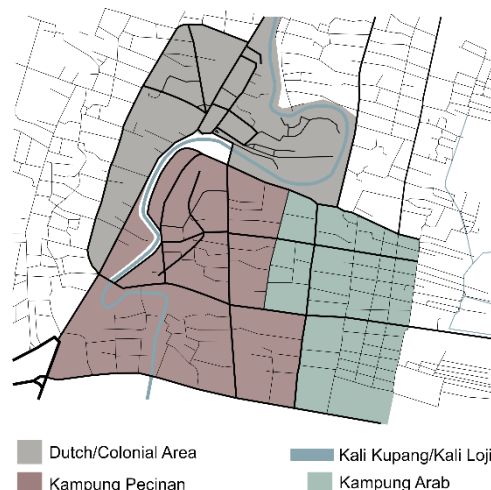
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research began with a study of the typology identification of Chinese, Arabic, and Dutch settlements in Pekalongan City. The data needed in the framework of this study are archives, old maps, libraries and existing observations of ancient buildings.

The research was continued with historical, anthropological, and architectural studies of the old areas in Pekalongan City, including the Arab settlement, Chinatown and Jetayu Area (European Area) which were the locations of the research study. The anthropological studies include economic conditions, cultural differences, social stratification differences, and other factors which will be obtained during the survey. Historical and anthropological data in the form of survey and archives which were classified and analyzed descriptively and analytically.

The results of this analysis will be used as a basis for determining settlement patterns and the connection of each settlement characters as a whole area.

DATA AND SETTLEMENT STUDIES

Picture 4 Map of the distribution of the areas of Chinese settlement, Arab settlement, and the Dutch administration area in Pekalongan.
Sumber : Author 2020

According to the current map, the oldtown area is quite wide. The Dutch territory area for government and administration is in the Northwest and North part of the area, Pecinan settlement is in the South part, Arab settlement is in the east side of Pecinan settlement.

1.1. House Typology
1.1.1. Chinese Settlement

The research began with a study of the typology identification of Chinese, Arabic, and Dutch settlements in Pekalongan City. The data needed in the framework of this study are archives, old maps, libraries and existing observations of ancient buildings.

Picture 5 Chinese house in Chinese Settlement.
Sumber : Author 2020

In Chinese house architecture, there are five distinctive types of roofs, namely *Wu Tien* (jurai roof), *Hsuan Shan* (gable with wooden walls), *Ngung Shan* (gable with walled walls), *Hsuan Shun* (combination of jurai roof with gable roof) , and *Tsuan Tsien* (pyramid roof). The type most widely used in Chinese houses in the Chinatown area of Pekalongan City is *the Ngung Shan* type, where the end of the roof is curved and uses a wall. Most of the houses in the Arab settlement at this time have been transformed into houses with a more modern style, but there are still some buildings that still stand in colonial and Javanese style.

1.1.2. Arab Settlement

Picture 6 & 7 Arab houses in Arab Settlement.
Sumber : Author 2020

1.1.3. Dutch Administrative Area

Picture 8 Bakorwil Building in Colonial Area.
Sumber : Author 2020

The style of adminisitrative buildings in this area are a modern form of Europe-Renaissance style that's been adapted into local climate (such ase gable roof design). The European style can be seen from the pillars on Bakorwil building and the large rooms inside the buildings.

1.2.   Anthropological Study

Based on Henri Levebre's theory regarding urban space, which is actually formed from social space and the character of social activities that run in it, people in this area interpret their social space as a place for them to live their lives and this area, like it or not, is their current life goal. . The generation of space that other users feel is economic activity and the impression of the old city makes them trust this area and feel comfortable in it.

The role of the colonial government was very felt in the arrangement of village arrangements in this neighborhood on political and security grounds. The least number of indigenous peoples are placed in villages that are in the middle of foreign settlements. This arrangement was one of the characteristics of the Dutch government that applied apartheid politics, namely providing caste differences based on race.

Another reason, because there is a fortress opposite Kali Lodji, the supervision of foreign accusers becomes easier and if they fight it will be easier to be expelled from the area. In addition, if the indigenous people outside the region resisted, the Arabs and Chinese could be the defense of the Dutch government.

1.2.1. Chinese Settlement

In ancient times, Kampung Sampangan which is now an area of Chinatown was inhabited by many Chinese and Banjar descendants so that Javanese people often referred to the area with '*banjaran*', which means lined up or lined up. In addition to the area is inhabited by many Banjar people, the arrangement of houses in Sampangan Village uses a linear system that also rows up following a strategic major road to conduct trade.

In the present, based on the survey conducted, the arrangement of Chinese villages in Pekalongan city still follows a linear system following a strategic path to trade. The Chinese villages in this area have many small but dead-end alleys on every major road. Usually, this alley leads to people's houses.

1.2.2. Arab Settlement

When seen in other cities, usually Kampung Arab is near big mosques because they place mosques as the main element in their lives. However, in Pekalongan City, Kampung Arab is located far from the big mosque in Kauman Village, while the Arab village is located in Sugihwaras Village. The choice of the location of residence of Arab residents was regulated by the colonial government so that it required them to live in the region. However, they are also happy to stay in Sugihwaras Village because of the success of business in the region.

1.2.3. Dutch Administrative Area

All of administration buildings of Dutch government in Pekalongan City were centralized to this area. The Duttch government also built a fortress for security after the river. The fortress were located on the land that now is a penitentiary (Rumah Tahanan). This area was the 0 point of Jalan Raya Anyer Panarukan. That road was built starting from this point to 2 directions: to Anyer and to Panarukan.

ANALYSIS OF SETTLEMENTS PATTERN
Chinese Settlement

According to the place theory by Roger Trancik where the place theory within spatial designs is "*understanding the cultural and human characteristics of physical space*", the behaviors and cultures that each ethnic group brings also create a new residential environment that must surely adapt to the existing culture. The Chinese settlement forms parallel to the river and was built in such a way that the dominant wind will carry it from residential areas to industrial routes. The houses will increase following the existing settlement line and the river line, also they will explore approaching strategic areas for trading.
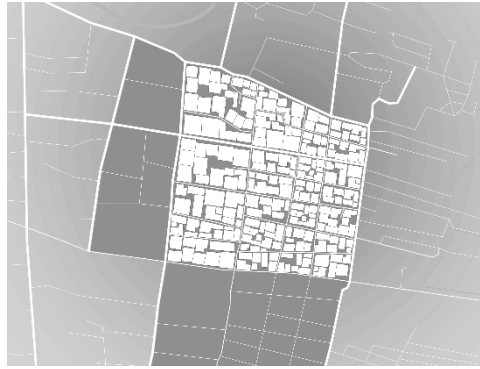

Picture 9 Chinese Settlement Pattern.
Sumber : Author 2020

Arab Settlement

Compared to Chinatown, Kampung Arab area is regulated by grid system, with many streets connected. It is likely that this arrangement was caused by a culture of gathering and interfaith of Arabs so that they created streets connected to each other. But looking at the theory of Roger Trancik of place theory, this settlement was also formed from the culture and human characteristics so that formed the grid system of community.

Picture 10 Arab Settlement Pattern.
Sumber : Author 2020

Dutch Administrative Area

The Dutch authority area is forned in centralized pattern with Jetayu field as the center. The public field is surrounded by historical buildings, such as old post office (it has been renovated recently), Bakorwil building, museum, mosque, schools, and other administrative buildings. This spatial organization is needed to centralize the authority of the city to one point, thus the Dutch government can oversee the people easily. They arranged the area for each settlement as accessible as possible for them, to look for protection if they were attacked by enemies.

Picture 11 Dutch Settlement Pattern.
Sumber : Author 2020

DISCUSSION

Looking at the historical study of this area, the Dutch government still authorizes the arrangement of villages to each ethnic group. The main reason for uniting ethnic villages in this area is politics and security, especially for the Dutch government itself. For immigrants from China and Arabia, the reason for staying in the region is security and high trade opportunities because the area is very strategic for trading. They consider this area safe because it is near the stronghold of the region.

The behaviors and cultures that each ethnic group brings also create a new residential environment that must surely adapt to the existing culture. For example, the Chinese culture that forms the lined villages remains in this area which is not their home country. However, the succession of villages with lined houses also remains limited by other

settlement with different patterns. Thus, there will be an intersection of the two settlements that will form a new settlement pattern with the adaptation of two different cultures.

The settlement pattern of the Arab community in this area has also adapted to a more modern life because they came last compared to Chinese society. The Arab villages here are connected by road networks. This is intended to make it easier for them to go in various directions related to their habit of gathering.

CONCLUSION

The similarity between the three ethnic villages in this area in the placemaking process is the desire to get a sense of security and a strategic area in doing business. The colonial government wanted to get security from newcomers by placing Chinese and Arab villages in the border areas of colonial and indigenous governments (in ancient times), while Chinese and Arab residents felt safe because they lived near government areas and fortifications.

There are differences in the culture and lifestyle of each ethnicity, but they are willing to adapt to other cultures to create peaceful settlements. As time went on, the settlement pattern became more formal in a grid pattern. These changes have adapted the existing settlement patterns and culture and formed a new placemaking process.

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