

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS AND THE PHYSICAL SETTING OF MUNCAR COASTAL SETTLEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Muncar has been developed into a core Minneapolis area since 2012. The development of the Minneapolis area can affect the sociocultural aspects of the fishing community, which then affects the physical setting of the coastal settlement, which is part of the ekistics elements of the settlement. This research aims to examine the relationship between the sociocultural aspects of the Muncar fishing community, especially in Sampangan Hamlet, to the condition of its physical setting, which is associated with ekistic elements in the form of networks and buildings. The method used in the research is descriptive-qualitative with spatial analysis and community field studies related to the influence of local socio-culture on the physical setting. The research results show that sociocultural aspects affect settlement patterns, building orientation directions, landform changes, space utilization, gender-based activity spaces, and the formation of cultural spaces in the reclamation area.

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Keywords: Socio-culture, Physical Setting, Ekistics Element, Coastal Settlement

1. Introduction

Muncar is one of the sub-districts on the east coast of Banyuwangi, which borders the Bali Strait. Its topographic area, which is mostly coastal, causes many people to work in the fisheries sector. This condition caused Muncar to be developed as the core zone of Minneapolis in Banyuwangi Regency. This Minneapolis development has been implemented since 2012 and is contained in the Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2012 concerning the 2012-2032 Banyuwangi Regency Spatial Plan [1].

Minneapolis is a conception of regional-based marine and fisheries economic development that carries the principles of integration, efficiency, quality, and acceleration, which in its application upholds three principles, namely: (1) democratization of pro-people marine and fisheries economy, (2) Community empowerment, (3) regional strengthening with the principle of "strong regions - strong nation and state" [2]. The purpose of the Minneapolis concept itself is to increase production, productivity, and quality for the welfare of the people and economic development[3]. The development

of the Minneapolis area itself cannot be separated from the physical development aspects of the region, which include facilities and infrastructure, accessibility, and so on.

The existence of regional development can affect the socio-cultural aspects of the local community. In the book "Theory of Culture Change", it is explained that environment and culture cannot be seen separately but are a mixed result that proceeds through dialectics [4]. A local culture influences the setting of the physical environment and vice versa. In relation to humans, culture is considered an expression of human adaptation to the environment so as to form an environmental wisdom, which consists of customary norms, social values, traditional spatial patterns, belief systems, and simple environmentally friendly technology and equipment that become social resources that are passed down from generation to generation [5]. One form of the built environment associated with coastal areas is fishermen's settlements. The settlement itself consists of content and the physical place where humans live, which includes the natural and man-made environment (container), so it is called as ekistics element of settlement [6]. The container of the settlement element itself

consists of nature, networks, and buildings, while the content is people and society, where the content and container elements are interconnected and affect each other, changes in the container element will affect the content and vice versa. This container element is in the form of natural factors and infrastructure, both facilities, accessibility, and networks, while the content element is in the form of people and communities who inhabit the Muncar area.

This research study is located in Muncar Subdistrict, precisely in Sampangan Hamlet. The selection of this hamlet as the locus of the research plan is because the Sampangan Hamlet area significantly impacts the development of the Minapolitan area in Muncar. This is evidenced by the number of fisheries sector industries in this region. The reclamation development of the Coastal Fisheries Port (CFP) and Fish Auction Site (FAS) is located in Sampangan; besides that, there are many fish canning factories and other related industries in this location [7]. Most Sampangan residents who work as fishermen or in the fisheries sector are also a supporting factor for this minapolitan area [8].

This study aims to determine the relationship between local socio-culture and the physical environment in the form of coastal, especially in Sampangan Hamlet - Muncar. The results obtained from this study describe the relationship between the socio-culture of coastal communities in Sampangan with the physical environmental setting and vice versa using architectural studies through a socio-cultural approach. Thus, this research is expected to become an evaluation material for the government in determining the following policy for developing the Muncar area.

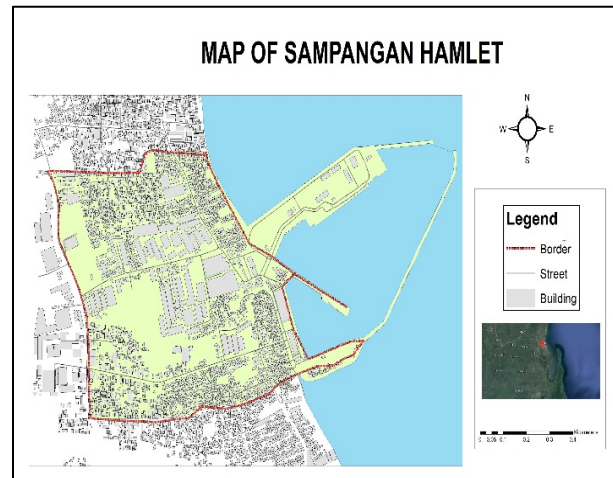
2. Material and Methods

This research is located in Sampangan Hamlet, Muncar District, Banyuwangi, which has an area of ± 62.21 Ha. The research method is descriptive-qualitative. Descriptive is used to describe the results of the study in the form of a description of the socio-cultural influence of the local community on the physical setting and vice versa, while qualitative is used in assessing and seeing the influence and relationship between the socio-cultural conditions of the Sampangan community and its physical environment in architectural studies with a socio-cultural approach. Spatial analysis was conducted with the help of a GIS application in revealing the shape/pattern of the settlement. Then field studies were conducted to obtain data related to the socio-culture of the local community. Furthermore, this study analyzes the influence of local socio-cultural relationships with ekistics

elements in the form of nature, networks, and buildings (containers), as well as physically on local socio-culture, where the actors of the activities observed are fishing communities (men and women) in Sampangan Hamlet - Muncar. The data collection technique is done by literature study from relevant sources, as well as

Source: (Author, 2023)

Figure 1: The Space Study of Sampangan Hamlet



2.1. Socio-Culture in Coastal Settlement

Coastal communities have a complex socio-culture that includes various factors and indicators. The factors and indicators of coastal socio-culture are described in Table 1 as follows.

Table 1. Criteria and Indicator of Socio-Culture in Coastal Settlement

No	Criteria of Socio-Culture in Coastal Settlement	Indicators of Socio-Culture in Coastal Settlement
1	Basic and Assumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishing area/ tenure/productive zones at sea - Fish sanctuary - Signs in the sky, the moon, cloud, rain - Principles in fishermen's livelihood - Rules amongst fishers about fisheries, techniques, or fishing location - Local customary law
2	Beliefs and attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Religious views in life - Use of religion as problem solving solution in life - Rituals/traditions related to particular religious views - Hereditary beliefs / myths about sea spirits or fishing activities - Rituals / traditions related to

3	<i>Systems and Institutions</i>	<p>particular myths / beliefs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fisher institution based on kinship/economic/spiritual/political relations - Marine communities - Fisher's rights of natural resources and fishing areas - Types of fishermen's enterprises - Fish marketing - Cooperation or competition between fishermen and trader - Revenue distribution / profit sharing systems
4	<i>Rituals and Behaviors</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishing cycle (daily/weekly/monthly) - Tasks division at home housing environment - Tasks division at sea - Household domestic activities (sleep, cook, eat, do dishes / laundry, bath, store, etc.) - Fish processing activities (storing, cleaning, drying, and selling the catch) - Cultural or tribal rituals/ceremonies - Fishermen's rituals / ceremonies - Religious ceremonies
5	<i>Cultural Products (Architecture)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structures and materials of the house - Shapes and facades - Space use / organization of houses - House's location and placement (based on kinship or particular ethnic relationship) - Road systems, structures, and materials - Housing infrastructures (electricity, water, sanitation, drainage, waste management) - Housing amenities / public facilities (jobs, shops, worship, education, childcare, healthcare, etc.) - Facilities for fisheries / fishermen activities (moorings, docks, dockyards, ladders, etc.)

Source: (Rahmadaniyati et al., 2017; Sharvina et al., 2018)

2.2. Theory of Ekistics Elements

Ekistics elements are elements that must be fulfilled in settlements that include five main elements. According to Doxiadis, the five main elements of ekistics elements are nature, man, society, buildings (shells), and networks. The balance between these elements will create comfort and security in the settlement [6]. The five ekistics components are then divided into several criteria and indicators shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Criteria and Indicator Ekistics Elements

No	Criteria of Ekistics	Indicator of Ekistics
1	<i>Nature</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existence of natural resources - Land Use, Topography, Condition of hydrology
2	<i>Man</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level of Education - Level of Income - Habits - Activity
3	<i>Community</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Economic Facilities - Population - Livelihoods - Human Growth - Labor Force
4	<i>Shells</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Settlement orientation or pattern - Living conditions (slum/not) - Location of Settlement - Type of Housing (permanent or non-permanent)
5	<i>Network</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road networks - Drainage, clean water sanitation - Solid and liquid waste management systems. - Telecommunication infrastructure

Sources: (Farizkha et al. 2019; Lautetu, et.al., 2019; Dariwu, et.al., 2016)

2.3. Criteria and indicators in The Research

In this study, in examining the socio-cultural relationship with the physical setting of the environment, the researchers formulated it in a unit of observation and indicators described in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Criteria and Indicator of Relationship between Socio-Cultural and Coastal Physical Setting

No	Criteria based on Socio-cultural Principles	Indicators of Relationship between Socio-Cultural with Coastal Physical Setting
1	Cultural Products (Architecture/ Building)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Settlement pattern based on the physical form of the coastal environment -Building Orientation -Space Utilization according to Marine Function -Landform Change Based on Kinship System
2	Rituals and Behaviors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mapping of Activity by Gendered in Settlements -Formation of Cultural Space

Source: (Author, 2023)

3. Results and Discussions

The relationship between the socio-cultural community of Sampangan Hamlet and the physical setting of the environment can be seen as a reciprocal relationship. This reciprocal relationship is in the form of the influence of socio-culture on the physical environment and the influence of the physical setting on local socio-culture. This relationship is explained in the sub-points below.

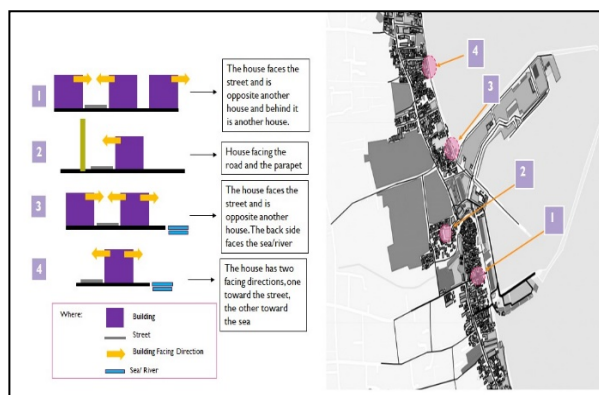
3.1 Settlement Pattern based on Physical Form of Coastal Settlement

Fishermen's Settlements in Muncar Coastal Area generally have an elongated or linear settlement pattern along the shoreline. In addition, these settlements also extend along river channels and roads, and small alleys. This is certainly in accordance with the conditions of the local population who utilize marine resources and make the majority of their livelihoods as fishermen and in the fisheries sector, making it easier for people to reach the beach and road circulation routes in fulfilling activities and needs related to marine resources.



Source: (Author, 2023)
 Figure 2: Linier Pattern of Muncar Settlement

3.2 Building Orientation



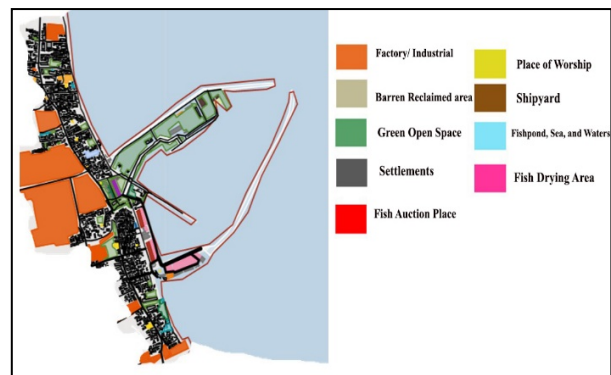
Source: (Author, 2023)
 Figure 3: Four Types of Building Orientation in Muncar

Building orientation in Muncar coastal settlements is classified into four types based on the direction the building faces the road.

The first type is a house facing the road and facing another house, with another house behind it. The second type is a house facing the road and the parapet. Then the next orientation of the house faces the road and faces other houses, and on the back side, there is a house that faces the sea or river, or pond. The fourth type of orientation is the type of house that has two orientations, one facing the road, and the other facing the sea.

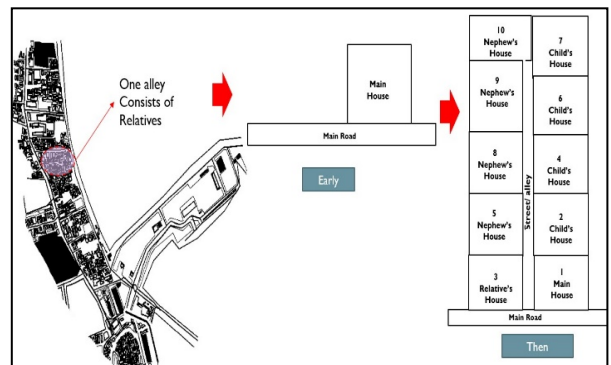
3.3 Space Utilization According to Marine Function

The existing space utilization in Sampangan Muncar Coastal Hamlet is divided into several categories, namely: open space in Muncar New Harbor, Muncar Coastal Fisheries Port Office, settlement boundaries with the shoreline, fish auction zone, fish drying area, ship dock area/ship berth, residential areas, as well as factories and industries related to the field of fisheries. These spaces form certain zones that are associated with the use or utilization of space for local community activities.



Source: (Author, 2023)
 Figure 4: Space Utilization in Muncar

3.4 Landform Change Based on Kinship System



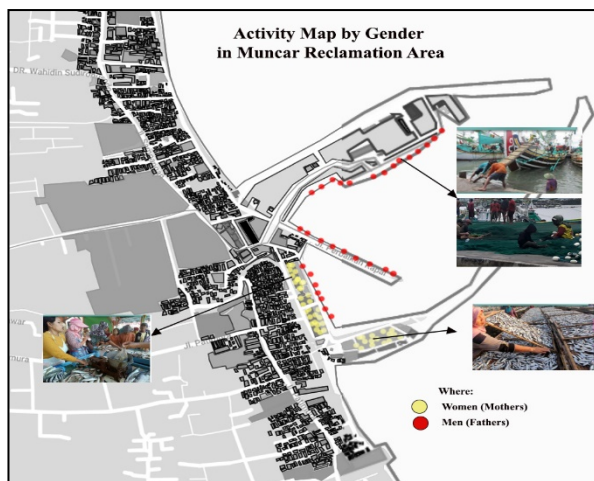
Source: (Author, 2023)
 Figure 5: Landform in Muncar Settlement

Landform changes occur due to the addition of buildings. The addition of these buildings is due to the kinship system that is still closely

held. One lot/land consists of children, and relatives that show the kinship system between fishing families. In addition, the existence of Minneapolis also causes many families/relatives to move and settle in one neighborhood.

3.5 Mapping of Activity by Gendered in Settlements

In the reclamation area in Muncar, spatial or territorial zones are formed based on the gender of the users of the space. Based on the concept of gender, space is divided into spaces for women and men. In Figure 6, it can be seen that the red-colored zone is dominated by male activities. This activity is in the form of going to sea, tipping the boat to the dock, sewing fishing nets along the edge of the dock, unloading fish from the boat, fishing on the shoreline. Meanwhile, the female-dominated activity pattern is marked with a yellow circle, which in this area is used for fish trading activities at the fish auction site, drying fish, and processing fish for trade. The dominance of this space is evident from the activities carried out by the occupants of the space or people in it, which are classified again into male and female gender. The role of men is very prominent in the marine sector, which is directly related to the sea, while women focus on processing marine products in trading, drying, and processing marine catches in other forms.

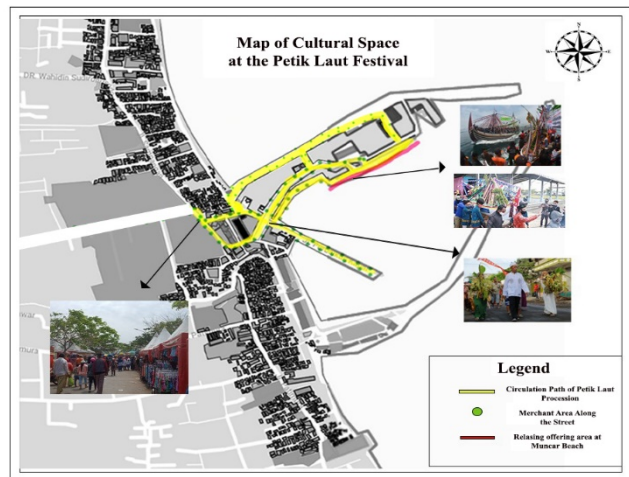


Source: (Author, 2023)
Figure 6: Mapping of Activity By Gender in Reclamation Area of Muncar

3.6 Formation of Cultural Space

The traditional ceremony or ritual of petik laut is something that is routinely done once a year by the coastal communities in Muncar. The Sampangan-Muncar coastal community performs this traditional ritual at the beginning of the month of Muharram or the month of

Suro, which aims to thank and ask for protection from God, ancestors, and the surrounding nature in protecting the Muncar area from danger, as well as a form of gratitude for the abundant natural resources and ask that fishermen be facilitated in getting fish [14]. There is acculturation in this ritual tradition, which is between local cultural values, and elements of Islam [15]. The transformation process of this traditional ceremony was originally based on animism and dynamism, but over time it developed in the form of beliefs based on Islamic teachings. In addition, in the past, sea picking was held in the form of an ordinary gathering, but after the development of Muncar, especially in the development as a Minneapolis area, this tradition became large, held colossally and there was even a formal committee that organized the success of the event [15]. Furthermore, activities in welcoming Petik Laut are also carried out for a full month, with the harbor bustling from morning to night, with traders rushing to build their merchandise to enliven the traditional ceremony, which has turned into an annual traditional festival. Even during the Petik Laut event, many local and foreign tourists come to see and witness the crowds of this event.



Source: (Author, 2023)
Figure 7: Cultural Space at Petik Laut Festival in Muncar

Petik Laut, which has grown into a major event held for one full month during Muharram, has led to the formation of a cultural space in the dock area of Muncar Coastal Fisheries Port (CFP). Road circulation begins to be congested along the Sumber Yala Factory area, which then leads to the CFP entrance. Along the circulation road, the sea picking area is filled with traders who sell their wares by organizing semi-permanent huts along the road. The main event is held on 1 Muharram, which is attended by the Banyuwangi Regent and held along the shoreline of the pier. This area is used for

boats departing to throw offerings to the beach and is the symbol of the sea-picking boat. In addition, on the lip of the east pier there is also an event stage attended by various officials or stakeholders in Banyuwangi or representatives of East Java, and Gandrung Dances are presented in starting the Petik Laut event.

4. Conclusion

This study succeeded in revealing an inseparable relationship between the socio-culture of the Sampangan Hamlet community and the physical setting of the coastal area after the development of Minneapolitan. Socio-culture influences the physical setting of the environment in Sampangan, this can be seen from the linear settlement pattern along the shoreline, which certainly follows the shape of the shoreline because of the livelihoods of residents who focus on the sea, grouping houses because of the strong kinship in fishing families so that in one alley there are houses of one large family. Furthermore, the pattern of activities reflected in the Muncar Coastal Fisheries Port (CFP) can be seen based on gender, where men are always related to fishing activities (netting fish, pulling boats, fishing, sewing nets, etc.), while women are more focused on trading fish, drying, and processing other marine products. The traditional ceremony of Petik Laut also became big due to the development of Minneapolitan, in which Muncar was designated as the core zone, so that an annual event was made, which certainly created its own cultural space in Muncar. Thus, it can be concluded that the condition of the physical setting of the Muncar area is influenced by the activities, beliefs, and characteristics of the coastal community. Which coastal communities are certainly always related to the marine or maritime sector in carrying out their activities. In addition, the development of Minneapolitan also affects the characteristics of the community and the region.

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