
The meaning of security: A Case study of Wonokromo Kampung, Surabaya

Tri Dani Widyastuti, Happy Ratna Santosa, Ispurwono Soemarno

Department of Architecture, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS), Surabaya

Email address:

danik_its@yahoo.com (T. D. Widyastuti), happyratna@yahoo.com (H. R. Santosa), isp4251@yahoo.com (I. Soemarno)

To cite this article:

Tri Dani Widyastuti, Happy Ratna Santosa, Ispurwono Soemarno. The Meaning of Secure: A Case Study of Wonokromo Kampung, Surabaya. *Psychology and Behavioral Sciences*. Special Issue: Behavioral Neuroscience. Vol. 3, No. 6-1, 2014, pp. 24-28.

doi: 10.11648/j.pbs.s.2014030601.14

Abstract: Urban kampung is a product of an uncontrolled development of the city. Along with all the issues contained there in, hometown has become its own unique phenomena that characterize the cities in Indonesia. One of the main criteria the needs of the kampungs and settlements housing facilities such as adequate facilities and infrastructure illegally occupy land. This research highlights the defensible space in formal housing in relation to the security aspects. And what about the residential areas built by the people who live in marginal kampung with all its limitations? From these conditions, the need for a study of how people's perception about the meaning of secure in their environment and how they develop defense strategies (defensible space) to meet the security needs of home and environment. The study used the descriptive method of data analysis using both primary and secondary. By taking the marginal kampung location in Wonokromo in Surabaya as a sample, this study tries to reveal how people interpret the marginal kampung security and defense in developing a variety of home and environment. The results of the study revealed that the meaning of safety for people in the riverside village of Surabaya is if they avoid eviction. Certainty is a priority for the people residing along the river Mas / Surabaya than the fear of crime. The results of this study shows a different perspective about the meaning of security in communities of marginal kampung, and survival strategies are developed. Results are expected to enrich the theory of defensible space as well as capable of being a good academic discourse for scholars and policy makers spatial and regional planning.

Keywords: Kampung, Perception, defensible space

1. Introduction

The house is one of its basic human needs. Human needs of the home came from a shelter means of natural disturbances; then the house is placed as a medium for self-actualization even as business places (increase family economic) for the residents (Newmark & Thompson; 1977). As a basic requirement, the house is expected to meet several aspects, one of the main of which is the need for comfort and safety (safety or security needs).

In urban, low income community are not met the needs of housing and settlement facilities in the form of adequate infrastructure (Abrams: 1964). Communities with limited income, generally staying within the kampung. Kampung is a residential complex, involving not only residential but the problem is trying to place / work, social interaction and the development of various institutional. Thus the kampung is also a dominant sub-system of the city system as a whole (Silas; 1988). Wonokromo district, especially

RW VII whose location is along the west side of the river flow Jagir kampungs included in the marginal criteria. Marginal kampung is actually the location of the "forbidden" habitable or "forbidden" for the establishment of a permanent building or a group. Examples include the location along the edge of the river, along the railroad or at the edges of open spaces such as the tomb of the general public (Hastijanti; 2012). Meanwhile, according to Johan Silas (1988) that the principal criterion for determining the slums / marginal is: when in an illegal location, the physical state of the sub-standard; very low income dwellers (poor), can not be served a variety of city facilities; and its presence is not desired by the public (except for the interested). Based on the criteria Silas, legality is also a criterion that must be considered to determine a marginal area or not, in addition to the poor condition of the existing environmental quality.

Defensible space is an outline of a concept that is used to evaluate and redesign residential neighborhood considered vulnerable to crime. During this research highlights the defensible space of formal housing in relation to the security aspects. To meet the need for security, the people who live in the urban formal housing made of high fence and sturdy, the manufacture of the bars on the door and window openings, portals manufacture as a barrier to the streets in residential neighborhoods and creating a closed group. Even in formal housing, the security aspect has been planned and designed by the developers. And what about the residential areas were built by low-income people in kampungs as well as urban marginal settlements in the kampung Wonokromo? With all its limitations, the need for security within the home is still something that can not be ignored. Hence also, the study of urban housing for limited income residents, should start by learning the ins and outs of residential kampungs. From these conditions, the need for a study of how people in the kampung Wonokromo develop perceptions about the meaning of the safe and realize perception in everyday life.

2. Research Theory

2.1. Kampung

Silas (1988) that the kampung is a form of low-income urban settlements, which are located in important parts (functional) city, including areas that have a selling price that is high enough as a center of government, shopping and social activities. Kampung is an area of town that is growing regularly and spontaneously but occupies about 70% of the areas city in Indonesia. Kampungs are not included in the group of slums and squatter settlements but a unique form of settlements, which is formed by the people themselves.

Silas (1988) explained the meaning and characteristic of kampungs namely:

- Kampung is not a squatter nor slum, but a settlement that developed independently, and most continued and continuous possession of the land acquired and hereditary traditional way.
- Kampung is a concept that the original settlement and community / indigenous with various sizes, shapes and densities.
- Kampung always strategically located in all parts of the city so it has easy access and spaciousness employment services.
- Kampung creates a domestic industry of production (goods made of leather, garments, handicrafts metal) up to a variety of processed food and service / services.
- Kampung inhabited by about 2/3 parts of the city with a diverse population and a variety of standard housing prices and mostly inhabited by low-income families
- Having repaired the Kampung Improvement Programme (KIP), the kampung will provide the

opportunity of conditions "to an East" (native / indigenous) to the condition that "the West's" (modern) while in the context of authenticity, and unique lifestyle community.

2.2. Perception

Perception can be briefly defined as the process of learning the individual in obtaining information from the environment. From the point of view of psychology, Sarwono Sarlito W. (1995) says that:

"Perception is the process of categorization. Organism for a particular input (objects outside, events etc.), and the organism responds by connecting the input to one category (class) objects or events. This linking process is an active process in which the individual concerned deliberately seek proper categorization, so that he could recognize or give meaning to these inputs. Thus perception is also inferential (drawing conclusions)".

From this definition, after recognizing a categorization of objects and then the individual will give the meaning or significance to the object as a conclusion.

While the perception by Paul A. Bell (1978) viewed as a process of sensing to the point that recognize and assess an object. Overall sensing process to identify and assess the so-called perception. Furthermore, the perception will cause a reaction.

2.3. Security

Mario Pei (1975:845), defines a safe in some sense, namely: free from or exposed to danger; avoid the things that can hurt, injure, or damage; and avoid evil. As for security (safety), according to Pei (1974:845) also has some sense, namely: a safe condition to avoid danger or injury; a condition that does not result in harm; or means that can keep from the occurrence of an event (the cause is not safe). While security within the meaning of the Oxford Dictionary (2003) is: "a state of being safe, freedom from danger". Oscar Newman (1973: 1998) suggested that the definition of defensible space is safe to avoid the threat / criminal action that would endanger safety.

However, there is another opinion that security and safety are two different things (Marcuse, 2006). Security is a perception of protection from harm, while safety is a real protection from danger. From the description above, the definition of the latter when combined safely closer to the intended meaning in this study. Safe includes a combination of perception and the real action is done in an effort to save themselves from a threat and the potential for crime.

According to Maslow (1954), the need for security and comfort ranks just above the fundamental human need to eat, clothing and food. Meanwhile, according to Rapoport (2005), humans make a defense for lack of money, lack of fertile land, the need to conserve anything, the need for protection of the climate and the need for consideration in selecting the elements. The physical form of this defense system can be seen from the rules in deciding the shape of

the building, the use of the castle and fences. According to Newman (1972; 1996), the last room is a model neighborhoods to prevent crime by creating the physical expression of a social structure to protect itself. All the different elements that combine to make the last space into a general purpose, an environment in which there is no obvious territorial and sense of community of the inhabitants can be interpreted as a response to salvation, productive and maintenance of good living space.

3. Methods

This study used the behavioral paradigm as its foundation was set up based on the study of the behavior. As stated by Yin (2004), in the case study there are no definite rules about the number of samples. In the case studies, the research focus is on depth and processes (Poerwandari; 2001). In this case study the writer used a combination of qualitative and quantitative data. This study was conducted to determine the meaning perceived by the public safety and defense strategies kampung both physical and non-physical being developed by the kampung community in the city Surabaya.

The population in this study we all the people who inhabit kampung along the river Wonokromo especially RW VII is comprised of 40 households. The sample includes three (3) elements namely: the element of kampung officials, community leaders and community members. Of the three samples taken as many as 20 households. Additionally for the purpose of in-depth interviews and crosscheck, investigators interviewed several people who are not included in the sample, but provide the necessary information and data in research. The instrument in this study were semi-structured questionnaire in the sense that the choice of answers in the questionnaire there were already available and others are essays in addition. In-depth interview guide used instrument in the form of a question (interview guide) that is intended to be capable of clicking-exploration of the respondents' answers.

Based on the definition of the meaning of secure, a variable of secure then divided into several options, avoid crime, pollution, social pathology, flood, eviction, fire. Respondents could choose more than one option based on preferences held.

4. Result

Wonokromo is a district in the city of Surabaya and the name has appeared in the 13th century. Wonokromo has a high historical value also in a strategic position as a gateway to the southern entrance of the city of Surabaya. It is included in South Surabaya region with an area of ± 141 ha and relatively flat topography. Further research is in the areas bordering RW VII Mas River in the north. Google map of the study area can be seen in Figure 1 below..

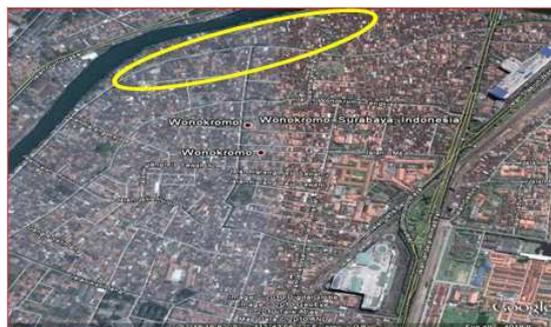


Figure 1. Kampung Wonokromo which located along the Surabaya river (Source: Google Map)

Road environment such as asphalt, most of the urban areas Wonokromo experienced flooding during the rainy season. Even some areas in the kampungs do not have drainage, for example, areas that are along the Surabaya river. Portraits of some areas of the study area can be seen in figure 2 below.



Figure 2. Most of the Wonokromo area along the river Mas / Surabaya.

While the northern boundary of Wonokromo kampung is the river Mas / Surabaya, which in figure 3 functioned as a means of crossing.



Figure 3. Surabaya river as the northern boundary of Wonokromo kampung. The figure shows a small boat as a mean to cross the river.

Respondents kampung Wonokromo emphasis on the context of the safety significance avoid eviction (34

answers or 69.4%). The second sequence is protected from crime (7 answers or 14.9%). And the rest of meaning safe answer as to avoid fires (3%), social pathology and pollution (4.1%) and flooding (2.1%). More can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Perception of The Meaning of Secure

Meaning of Secure	%
Protected from crime	14,9
Avoid from pollution	2
Avoid social pathology	2
Spared from flooding	1
Avoid eviction	34
Spared from fire	3

Wonokromo kampung interpret as avoiding them safe from eviction disorders. Eviction become a prominent topic because of all the citizens who were respondents living in this kampung on the outskirts of the river Wonokromo. The incidents relating to eviction rural communities experiencing a process of learning and assessing as expressed by Irwanto (1988) that individuals in assessing the surrounding environment focusing on objects according to that question has meaning and relates to the purpose of his life. The problem for the public eviction stren time is a matter of life and their death. They give a deeper meaning about something they think is threatening the sustainability of their lives evicted from their homes. Eviction has shifted the meaning of safety in terms of crime and felt more in touch with their survival. That their efforts will associated with efforts to keep them from being evicted from their homes.

From the aspect of the land, they certainly do not have a certificate, but they get electricity, toilets and even pavement from Jasa Tirta (institution who hold a water treatment). They also have a national identity card (KTP) and some have been living there for more than 20 years. Actually the facilities given to the people living in marginal areas such as stren times, will make them feel that the land they are "legitimate" once belonged to feel that what they do is legal and does not violate the law (Subandono; 2009). Even in the field many people who intend to apply for the care of the property with a certificate as a reason they've lived there more than 20 years.

Wonokromo kampung has a local "marginal" settlements along the railroad tracks and stren times bordering Jagir kampung. Observations in the field at night also showed that along the train tracks around the station Wonokromo found many commercial sex workers. Even an interview with KPPD Samitra Abhaya Surabaya (NGO that worked for woman empowerment) shows that among commercial sex workers around the station are also Wonokromo underage girls. Traffic density, presence of traditional markets, malls and various public facilities are fused at one point and not matched with adequate security forces to make the kampung Wonokromo as areas prone to crime / criminality.

Wonokromo kampung environment which tends to

increase crime by symbolic interaction theory actually brought the discourse to the kampungs, especially on the motivation to commit crime. Wonokromo area raises many opportunities to commit crime because it is close to several public facilities such as traditional markets, shopping centers, train stations and even public transportation terminals. Information and high crime rate in the area Wonokromo did not make people in the study site to try to do the same. Symbolic interaction theory says that the amount of information obtained from the media and the environment, the opportunities that arise around it will lead to motivation for the perpetrator to commit the crime.

With the understanding that the meaning of the secure was free from eviction, Wonokromo kampung community develop strategies to survive in a variety of ways including, home building facade facing the river, keeping the environment clean, hold a hearing with the Board members, held a "Larung Sajen" as a tourist event and many other things. Structuring the environment so as not to look like slum imitate what is done by Romo Mangun in the Code river of Yogyakarta. Cultural society in general regard the river as a dumping ground, converted into structuring riparian Everything is so that they get certainty settled along the river flow Mas / Surabaya.

5. Conclusion

Existing conditions in the study area kampungs provide an extensive background in both the physical lay out of the corner of the kampung as well as non-physical condition. The diversity of backgrounds contributes to different kampungs both in terms of meaning for security and survival strategies are developed. In terms of secure urban kampung community in Surabaya which they feel safe atmosphere. However, the sense of safety in the kampung community turns out to be far safer than the physical meaning (of disorder crime / criminality). They further develop understanding of the physical and psychological safety they desperately need in their daily lives.

Meaning of secure communities in Surabaya urban kampung developed into a category protected from eviction, crime, social pathology, contamination / pollution, fires and even floods each year. The phenomenon of public perception in the kampung of the meaning of secure against crime is inversely related to the more rapid flow of information. Kampung community feel that the house and its surroundings are able to provide a sense of security and maintain its survival.

References

- [1] Newmark & Thompson, Self, Space and Shelter: An Introduction to Housing, Harper and Row, Publizer Inc., New York, 1977
- [2] Abrams, Charles, Housing in The Modern World, Faber and Faber, London, 1964

- [3] Retno Hastijanti, Kampung Kota Sebagai “Permukiman Berpintu Gerbang”. Dampak Globalisasi Terhadap Permukiman Vernakuler Di Kota Surabaya., Jurnal NALARs, Volume 2 Nomor Juli 2003, p.31-47.
- [4] Johan Silas, The Kampung of Surabaya, Surabaya Municipality, 1988
- [5] Mario Pei & Frank Gaynor, Dictionary of Linguistics, New Jersey, Littlefield, Adams & Co., 1975
- [6] Oxford Dictionary of English, Oxford University Press, 2003.
- [7] Paul A. Bell, Jeffrey D. Fisher, Ross J. Loomis, Environmental psychology, New York : Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1978
- [8] Irwanto dkk, Psikologi Umum, Pusat Penelitian Unika Atmajaya, Jakarta, 1988
- [9] Subandono Diposaptono, Budiman, Agung, Menyiasati Pulau Kecil-Perubahan Iklim di Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau, Bogor. Penerbit Buku Ilmiah Populer, 2009
- [10] Paul A. Bell, Jeffrey D. Fisher, Ross J. Loomis, Environmental psychology, New York : Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1978
- [11] Peter Marcuse, Security or Safety in Cities? The Threat of Terrorism after 9/11, International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, Vol.30 Issue 4, pages 919-929, December 2006
- [12] Robert Maslow, (1954), Humanistic Psychology, The Mac Millan, New York.
- [13] Oscar Newman, Defensible Space, People and Design in the Violent City, New York: Macmillan, 1972
- [14] Oscar Newman, Creating Defensible Space, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Policy Development and Research, April 1996.
- [15] Rapoport, Amos, Human Aspect of Urban Form, Towards a Man-Environment Approach to Urban Form and Design, Pergamon Press, New York, 2005
- [16] Sarwono Sarlito Wirawan, Psikologi Lingkungan, Grasindo, Jakarta, 1995.
- [17] Kristi Poerwandari, Pendekatan Kualitatif Dalam Penelitian Psikologi, Lembaga Pengembangan Sarana Pengukuran dan Pendidikan Psikologi. Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Indonesia, 2001.
- [18] Robert K. Yin, Studi Kasus: Desain Dan Metode, Alih Bahasa Muzakhir M.D, Penerbit Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2004.