

A Group in Urban: The Social Capital of Ciliwung Depok Community (KCD)

D M Tampi^{1,2}, J Sumabrata¹, A Zubair¹ and N H Kinan¹

¹Urban Development Studies: School of Strategic and Global, Universitas Indonesia, Salemba Raya Street Number 4, Central Jakarta, Indonesia.

²Corresponding author: danielmambo131293@gmail.com

Abstract. Climate change is a phenomenon that not only affects physical aspect of the environment, but also the social aspect. As a consequence, the urban communities are also its group which is highly vulnerable to climate change impact. Depok Ciliwung Community or *Komunitas Ciliwung Depok* (KCD) is located under Grand Depok City Bridge to keep an environment such as land conversion and garbage. This study aims to determine the social capital of KCD's group related to the potential of social resilience in Ciliwung riverbank along Depok City. Data were gathered from in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation within 4 months. KCD invited the local people to keep and maintain an environment of Ciliwung riverbank. The result of this study lies on the strengths and weaknesses of KCD's Group and involvement of human resources, with the support of public and private sectors facilities. Their commitments and actions on behalf of social interests protecting the rights of individuals in society. The conclusions of this research are KCD group have several aspects of social capital that consists of strengths and weaknesses. The presence of social capital and the potential of social resilience helped KCD and the surrounding of Ciliwung riverbank in facing of climate change/ threat of natural disruption caused by the humans itself.

1. Introduction

Climate change is a global phenomenon triggered by human activities. These changes have some impacts in urban areas on the physical aspect of the environment, health, politics, and social aspect. According to Evers [1], the sustainability of the city is currently dependent on the rules and regulations imposed by the government. These rules and regulations are the political decisions of the country and the city government. The compilers and their enactment are based on political struggles in which alliances, winners, and losers often change. Evers in such situations (the absence of common city concepts and meanings) the dominant city may try to imprint their seal on the city through buildings built for the purpose of dominating urban spaces, such as conference buildings, high-rise office buildings, shopping centers, apartments, toll roads that cross the city and so on.

If that happens then no wonder various social inequalities occur in urban areas. Ife [2] argues that urban community structures are much weaker, the boundaries are difficult to see or do not exist. There are people who usually contact groups and structures that are substantially detached from their local community. These things seem to be a challenge to the city community in witnessing the state of space that increasingly exclude the interests and rights of urban communities. These local communities are important to trace because they are located in urban areas which according to the characteristics of Patembayan urban life patterns (GESELLSCHAFT) [3] among others: Individualism, Egocentric, Prioritizing money, Competition in the struggle for sustenance and the importance of property rights.



Depok Ciliwung Community (KCD) is one of the communities in urban areas that have the potential to possess such traits. The first Ciliwung community in Depok City is a community that was established in 2010 under the leadership of Mr. Taufik and Mr. Sahroel. This community began when the existence of irregularities of housing development in the village of Kalimulya as well as small industries on the riverbanks caused water pollution and landslides in Ciliwung.

Humans are social beings, who cannot live alone but have relationships/relations with other humans as individuals or groups. The Ife States that Social Capital can be seen as 'adhesive' that unites society, relationships between people, who do what they do to each other because of the social obligations of reciprocity, social solidarity, and community. Part of building social capital is the strengthening of 'civil society'. Civil society is a term used for formal and semiformal structures that society voluntarily forms, on their own initiative, not as a consequence of certain government programs or directives. According to Djohan [4] When discussing the capital in Indonesia, especially in order to improve the superiority of society, says that we need to see and pay attention to things that have happened in the past. Soeharto had changed the way of thinking of Indonesian people who previously are more tied to the problems in the country (bonded) to become a nation that would relate to other countries in the world (bridging). By paying attention to global events, Soeharto transformed Indonesia's previously agriculture-oriented economy to industrial economy. In the era of reform after Soeharto's downfall, the wind of change directed the Indonesian people to the real practice of democracy. Since then democracy is considered important.

Unfortunately, the government failed to do its homework to expand employment and improve the welfare of the people. As a result, unemployment and poverty increased. Considering that unemployment and poverty greatly affect the social capital of a nation, the Indonesian government took these matters seriously. What happened then was, the Indonesian economy was growing remarkably. The GDP growth averaged 7% per year. It was no surprise that Indonesia was then classified as an economic market that could compete at the global level, especially in the fields of mining, textiles, and electronics. However, the dominant role of the government actually weakened the Indonesian nation. Inevitably, the economy went into recession and Indonesia's role in the world became very weak. From the background, the purpose of this study is to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of Depok Ciliwung Community and social capital in relation to the potential of social resilience in facing the threat of disaster caused by human activities.

2. Materials and Method

2.1. Materials

According to Gottdiener [5] City is a limited space due to its densely populated and relatively large population and heterogeneous cultural population. The city is also defined as a social stage which emphasizes the interaction and social role of cities that are nurtured in behavior (Mumford in Gottdiener). In addition, there are two understandings of the city; first, it is the physical aspect (built with nature) as a form of space with its elements; second, it is a human aspect as the subject of development and city space user.

The community is the ability of social units to reduce hazards, the impact of disasters they feel, and carry out recovery activities by minimizing social disruption and reducing the impact of future disasters [6]. A community is a group that thinks of itself as having a strong and lasting bond, especially when the groups share location geographically. One way to measure the Community is the regular participation of individuals in their activities. Then, the Community is also a specific physical space and location that is generally understood as a group territory. This space provides and organizes its own materials in which its members have strong emotional ties [5].

Social capital is considered important in individual and group level. Then, the following are aspects of social capital in the dimension of reconciliation and time that build and decrease the quality of social capital according to Dale in Darmajanti [7]:

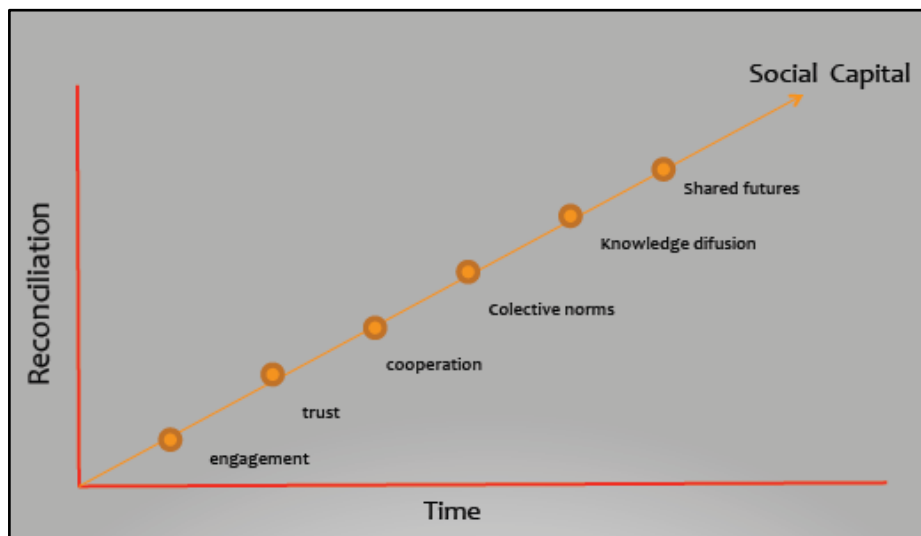


Figure 1. Aspects of Social Capital Builders

In building a social capital, some real actions are required in the dimensions of reconciliation and time; first with engagement, trust, collaboration, collective norms, knowledge diffusion, and shared futures, while the decline in social capital can be described as follows:

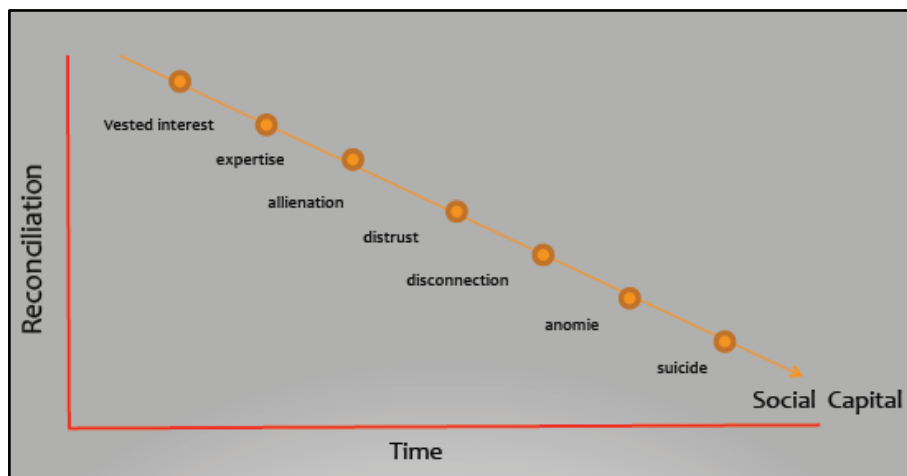


Figure 2. Aspects of Reduced Social Capital

Figure 2 indicates that the aspects that degrade the quality of social capital are: Vested interest, expertise, alienation, distrust, disconnection, disorder (anomie), and suicide. According to Dale Social capital in relation to Community development such as a Social capital, are identified by the following indicators: diversity, stakeholders, commitment, leadership, and voice, facilitate decision-making and key actions that will provide a reconciliation of three imperatives, and thus contribute to sustainable development (Figure 3). Here is a model of a social capital formation that contributes to sustainable development:



Figure 3. Model of Social Capital Formation [8]

A good combination of bonding and bridge networks will, as suggested by Tompkins and Adger in Dale [8] results in greater resilience and more increased adaptability. Adaptation is only half of the profit earned by such social networks; Large strategic impulse lies in the collective capacity for creative innovation that increases the importance. We would like to emphasize that the creation of this importance is proactive exercise. We distinguish the proactive side of managing environmental change as a "development" component of sustainable development.

2.2. Method

The method used in this study is a qualitative method. Through qualitative approach, the researcher can study the process and gain perspective and meaning from key informants to everyday life that goes on in the region, or to the symptom they experience either in that place or elsewhere. Qualitative research is a study that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically, and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a special context that is natural and by utilizing various natural methods [9].

This study uses a case study approach. The case study focuses on the status of a research subject that is concerned with a specific or distinctive phase of the whole personality. Research subjects can be individuals, groups, institutions, and society. The purpose of the case study is to provide a detailed overview of the background, traits, and characteristics of the case, or the status of the individual, which then of the above characteristics will be made general [10]. The case study approach seeks to look at the historical, physical setting and relates the context to the theories to be used [11]. This study has limitations on the role of actors, groups, social capital and community-based at Depok City's Ciliwung riverbank. Stages of data analysis in this study include field findings, matrix, categorization, abstraction associated with the theory, the results of analysis and triangulation.

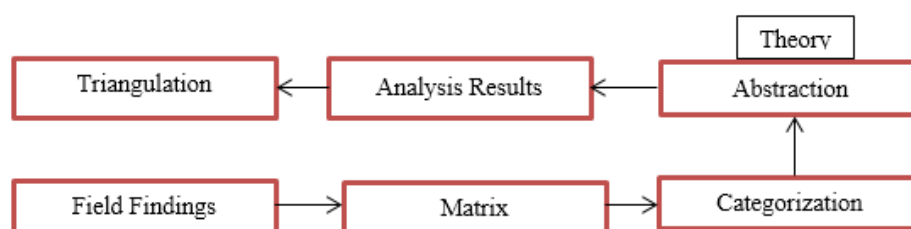


Figure 4. Data Analysis Stage

In analyzing the data, the researchers also have a measurement of analysis of the findings and theories expressed in scale. This scale in the form of scoring numbers from 1-10 with low, medium and high quality.

Table 1. Qualitative Analysis Rating Scale

Scale	Quality
1-3	Low
4-6	Medium
7-10	High

Source: Researchers Processed Results, 2017

This scale is made by the first author in conducting a qualitative assessment. This assessment is made to make measurements on the analysis that discusses the findings and concepts referred to. It is realized that ideally, the concept that the researchers concerned with depends on the extent of the researcher's interpretation of the findings in the field.

3. Results and Discussions

In this research, the researcher started the research by doing the initial observation at Ciliwung Depok Community basecamp. Researchers searched for key informants determining the informants to be interviewed. They divided the informant into two groups; the core and supporting informants. The informants were given initials which are the core informants as A1-A6 and Supporting Informants as B1-B4, it is an ethic in academic writing to avoid the conflict among actors. The location of Ciliwung Depok Community (KCD) is located under the Grand Depok City Bridge, Boulevard Street, Depok Village, Pancoran Mas District, Depok City, West Java Province. The Ciliwung Depok Community Basecamp (KCD) is often called "*Kolong*" by its members as a place where they conduct their meetings and activities. Here is a map of the location of Ciliwung Depok Community:

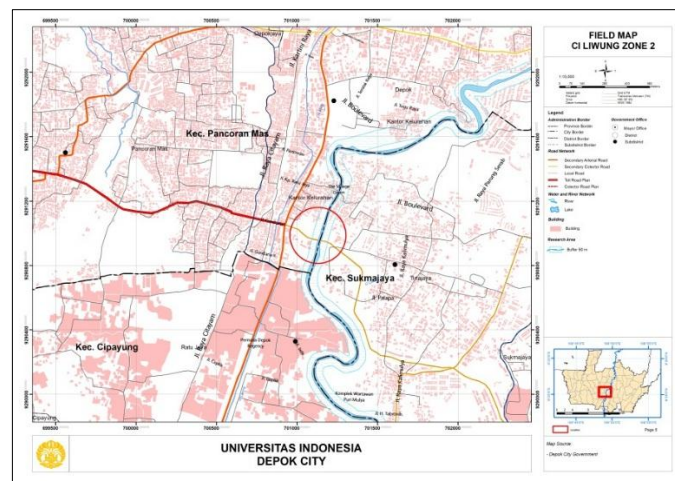


Figure 5. KCD Location Map (Personal Documentation, 2017)

Started by getting a boat, Informant A1 and his friends thought about the idea of their gathering place. They agreed to crush under the GDC bridge. Informant A1 said that the activities under Kolong GDC began in 2014 by holding a flag ceremony on 17 August 2014. At first, they cleaned the place and the Ciliwung River and implemented *halal bi halal* at the time of fasting month.

Here is the documentation when observing Kolong GDC Basecamp (KCD Basecamp, April 8, 2017) :



Figure 6. Kolong GDC (Basecamp KCD)

In 2010, Informant A1 became familiar with Informant A2. Then they started their communication through facebook message. Informant A1 explained that Informant A2 is also a Depok resident. Informant A2 is the person who first had the access to the government, especially those in the environmental service. Informant A2 also helped Informant A1 to tag the latest information to the parties involved in environmental services in Depok at that time. Since the initial communications of the time, their meetings began to intensify and became partners in advocacy. They began to work together to fight for all forms of development misappropriation in the Ciliwung border. The case they fought for was refusing the construction of Taman Anyelir III which had not been licensed.



Figure 7. Evidence of Rejection of Taman Anyelir III

KCD is a fluid group bound by their emotions and interests. KCD has contributed a lot in fighting for clean Ciliwung and brought benefits for the Ciliwung riverbanks community. These contributions will not be realized without the internal and external support of the KCD in facing various problems and realizing the social interests in Ciliwung. The internal and external factors that directly affect the development of powerful communities and can organize their groups (*How they organize themselves to solve their own problems*) :

Internally, KCD has a membership of 50 people, but the only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total membership is actively involved in basecamp activity.

“Only 10, at most 15 people are active and it keeps on changing. Informant A2 and I are the ones remain since the beginning. (Informant A1)

In terms of quantity, the members of KCD are quite a lot. But in terms of routine involvement, they are very little. This happens because only one-fourth of KCD members actually spend their spare time

doing activities in Kolong. Most of the others only work on events that are temporary. Members of KCD are engaged in their respective interests. Apart from that, Depok Ciliwung Community always shows its existence with the existence of social capital that binds the members of the group which is also part of the society along the riverbanks of Ciliwung and Depok City in general. Here are the results of the analysis that has been made by researchers. This is the social capital analysis findings of KCD.

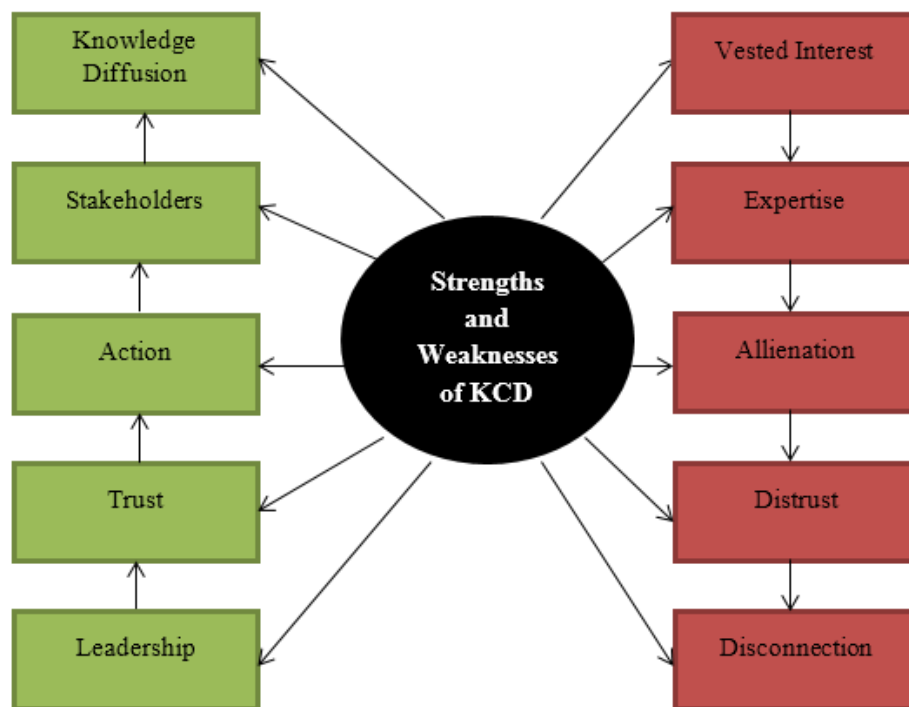


Figure 8. Chart of Strength and Weakness of KCD Analysis

The strengths of KCD actors lie in leadership, the mutual trust among actors, their faculty, the existence of the rules and complement each other as a resource that has its own expertise. While the weaknesses of KCD actors are the existence of personal interest, the competition because each has a specialty of expertise, the existence of actors who are alienated, the occurrence of distrust of the actors and the separation caused by eliminating themselves from KCD. The first strength of KCD is Leadership. This group was initiated by Informant A1 who has a lot of experience in his life. He gained the experiences from his workplace and conditions around his neighborhood. This what makes Informant A1 brave. His courage in advocating and protecting rights makes him known by many people. Informant A1 was able to organize KCD as a group. Not only that, Informant A1 also a wise leader in KCD members' point of view.

In addition to Informant A1, Informants A2, A5, and Mr. A are individuals who have great influence in KCD. Informant A2 has a good relationship with several related agencies in Depok City. Informant A2 is able to collaborate with Informant A1. They advocate and monitor every form of frauds found in Ciliwung riverbank. They are able to bridge the society and government. Informants A1 and A2 are captured the volunteers and their aspirations through facebook social media. Not a few volunteers come to the KCD basecamp. They come with a variety of purposes. KCD facilitates volunteers to work in Ciliwung.

Because of the Courage, Wisdom, and Knowledge of Informants A1 and A2, they work together with the community at some SPA (Saung Pustaka Air) point, they succeeded in getting the community represented by RT / RW to participate as KCD members. Through them, the KCD is considered as the

mover and an open space for children. Through them as well, KCD is considered as a facilitator in training activities to the community, especially those on the riverbanks of Ciliwung. The strength that lies in leadership is also shown by Informant A5 and Mr. A. Their professions and experiences led Informant A5 and Mr. A to participate and merge to become part of KCD. The participation, exemplary and knowledge of informant A5 and Mr. A become the KCD builder. They not only become facilitators but they are also capable of being reliable partners. Their involvement as coaches makes KCD empowered. They sparked the concept of Ciliwung as Ecotourism and RT (Rukun Tetangga) friendly water in Ciliwung Depok community. So the researchers gave a value of 7 on the aspects of leadership.

The second power in KCD is Trust. In social capital, the element of trust is considered important. Trust is established between members and builders of KCD. Such trust is apparent when they gather in meetings and activities. These activities are carried out together. Although these activities are temporal, but KCD is able to organize every activity. The trust that was built was also seen from the participation of Ciliwung citizens in the KCD. They view the KCD as a useful community and make significant changes in their environment. In the aspect of trust, the researcher gives an 8 value because it has a high quality of trust.

The next KCD's power is Action. Actions held by actors in KCD invited members as part of the community. Thanks to the awareness and concern of actors, they also work with their intuition. By using intuition then other people can witness something else that can not be done by others because it comes from the heart and spontaneous movement. The intuition comes from the values they hold with regard to where they live. This is supported by the cooperation with the government. The government supports KCD in their actions. Such support can be seen from various contributions and grants given to KCD and vice versa. The researcher gives the value of 6 with medium quality because there are still many obstacles as barriers in KCD actions.

The next strength is the existence of Stakeholders. KCD maintains a good communication among stakeholders. They have partners such as Depok City Government officials and other groups who take on the task of keeping Ciliwung together. In addition, to support their activities, KCD is working with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and some private sectors to conduct their activities in Ciliwung. The stakeholders have involved and contributed to the existence of KCD for seven years. The researchers gave a value of 6 with moderate quality. The last strength is the dissemination of knowledge. The lack of knowledge possessed by KCD members require some resources. In addition to the coaches who directly train their members, they also involve several Institutions to train them. Institutional contributions are very large in KCD. KCD cannot exist without the help of knowledge held within the Institutions. In this aspect, the researcher gave a value of 7 because of openness and willingness among members in sharing knowledge/skill.

Of the five components of KCD strength, there are weaknesses that make social capital in KCD declining; the Personal Interest. Since KCD members are diverse, they depart from the motivation and goals of each member. Goals with different orientations make each of them focus and work on the things they demand. It has the potential for emerging expertise that considers itself knows better and best. Even because of this, the potential for conflict and friction occurred. As people living in urban areas, selfish attitudes often arise. Egocentric attitudes and putting money first are proof that there are many pressures and motives that are indirectly seen and witnessed. In this aspect, the researcher gave 6 with medium quality.

The next thing is Partition. After these attitudes, then those who lead to conflict begin to eliminate themselves. Attitudes are nothing but the separation/distance to one person and to the KCD as a group, the aspect of separation is rated 3 because the potential is still low. It then brings disbelief to the person who eliminates himself. The trust to the person is gone. KCD distrust of the person resulted in the breaking of the previously constructed relationship. The researcher assigned a score of 3 on the aspect of distrust. The disconnected relationship and the distrust lead to disconnection. Relationships are not only limited to mistrust but may also have an, impact on termination of relationships between individuals as well as to KCD as a group. This breaking aspect is rated 2 because of its low quality.

The five components of the decreased social capital are analyzed by researchers as a weakness of KCD.

From the strengths and weaknesses, Social Capital is related to Micro Social Resilience Potential. It should be realized that social interests in society certainly have different levels.

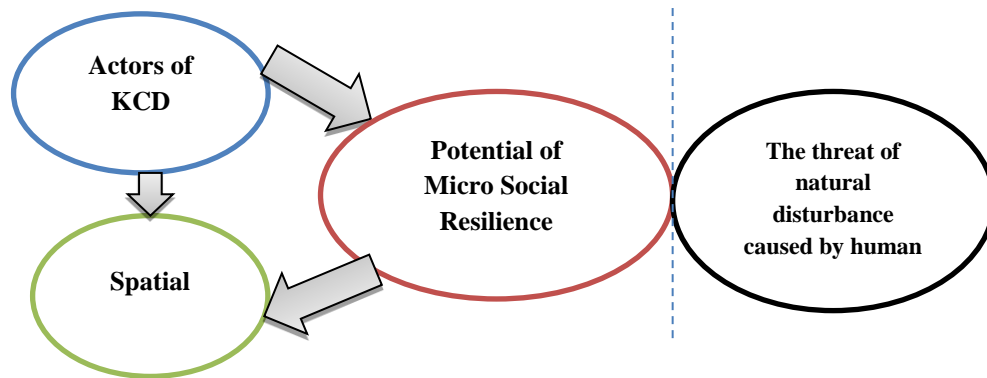


Figure 9. Chart of Analysis of Social Capital Linkage and Potential of Micro Social Resilience

Based on social capital owned by actors who are Individuals in groups then have a common goal. In fact, the effort of Individuals in Social Capital is closely related to the concept of micro social resilience; how the actors/individuals have commitments and actions on behalf of social interests in protecting the rights of individuals in Ciliwung community, even society in general in facing stressful situation / threat of natural disturbance caused by humans themselves. Thus, in realizing the macro (National) interests, we should start from the realization of micro social interest that prioritizes individual actions in fighting for the rights of people at the local level. The power of the actors is closely related to the potential of micro social resilience. KCD actors demonstrate their commitment and ability in society to act on behalf of common social resilience. The actors have also protected the rights of the community and have the ability to address the problems in their environment. This potential is seen in several locations that have been mapped as a spatial form of the distribution of KCD activity locations. The analysis of the linkage of social capital and the potential of micro CS social resilience is actually their effort in dealing with the threat of natural disturbance caused by man-made.

4. Conclusions

Ciliwung Depok Community (KCD) is an urban community that is actively fighting for not only social rights but also the river environmental sustainability as part of the society life. KCD is also a group facing the climate change impact and the potential disaster in Ciliwung watershed. This research is a historical record of the KCD trips that have fought in protecting the rights of the Ciliwung community from the threats of natural hazards caused by human actions. Ciliwung Depok community is bound by a sense of togetherness and trust that is not limited by the standard rules. The leadership figure owned by Informants A1 and A2 is able to lead its members and invite the aspirations of many volunteers and institutions to engage in its activities.

The social capital that becomes adhesive between members and stakeholders helps them to show the spirit of the community and its existence as a community in urban areas. Researchers also concluded that in the urban community there are citizens who care about the preservation watershed (DAS). The social capital of Ciliwung Depok Community is divided into two parts: social capital builder: Leadership, Trust, Action, Stakeholders, and Knowledge Diffusion. While the second part is the social capital-lowering aspects include: Vested Interested, Expertise, Alienation, Distrust and Disconnection. The strength of KCD lies in the aspect of social capital builders, but in its development, KCD has constraints or weaknesses. The weakness is found in the social capital-

lowering aspect as analyzed by the researcher. The results of the researchers' analysis in this study also found that social capital is closely related to the potential of micro social resilience. The potential is analyzed by looking at the aspect of the actors and the community itself as well as spatial because it involves the location of community activities on the riverbanks, precisely under the bridge of GDC Depok City. Finally, the analysis of social capital and the potential of micro resilience and the factors found in the community are potential to response climate change phenomenon as part of realizing sustainable development.

The recommendation of this research is that the Government should close any development and industrial activities that may damage the Ciliwung watershed (DAS), potentially bringing a landslide disaster and increasing climate change impacts. The government needs to be a liaison between stakeholders and non-partisan groups with particular interests. People should be aware that they should not throw garbage into the river. The community should support the programs implemented by KCD and other organizations that are working to maintain the Ciliwung watershed (DAS). For the sake of the development of science then the Academics should be able to identify the cause of Ciliwung watershed (DAS) damage and the arrival of landslide disaster in the process of planning Depok City. Ultimately, the development of this research is to increase the insight of science, contribute to the development of the Indonesian Nation related to the strength of urban communities in the maintenance of the environment in the watershed (DAS) and facing the climate change impacts. Learning from KCD cases as part of the community, participating and having social concerns in sustainable urban development.

Acknowledgment

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