

PASEDULURAN AS PUBLIC DEFENSE MECHANISM AFTER 2006 EARTHQUAKE IN YOGYAKARTA INDONESIA

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After the 2006 earthquake in Bantul Region Yogyakarta, community looks quickly recovered and rose to live their lives. Ones looks from the immediate active economic activities at the market.

This is supported by various reconstruction activities market space.

This inquiry carried out by phenomenology methods was observed market monetary affairs system after the earthquake in Bantul. Market space as community's activities, is a physical component that grow and develop with users. The space order are closely associated with the activities and values that underlie the user response to the space. These considerations underlie this research about the market space system that includes physical arrangement of space and a communities order during post-earthquake rehabilitation in 2006.

Founding of research is the discussion about arrangement market space system based on the social interaction management efforts within the family hood and social management in the public sphere. This was the implementation from *paseduluran* value which is a local communities values that can increase the middle and lower community's resilience downturn caused by the disaster.

Keywords: paseduluran, social interaction management, spatial system

1. BACKGROUND

After created, a space will grow and develop along with the human who dwells in it (Habraken, 1998). The understanding of space includes the physical form and the activities of human in it, involving the ideas and values functioning as bases. These activities then give life, meaning, and value for that space. The creation of space is based on the ideas and thoughts as a reflection of view, thought, and values of a community. This is also stated by Norberg Schulz that the understanding on space can include the physical and psychological aspects (Schulz, 1977). Humans will give different responses to their physical environment, depending on the understanding, ideas and thought perception, which is closely related to their cultural background.

Earthquake with the magnitude 6.9 on the Richter scale paralyzing DIY on May 27, 2006 causing many deaths, injuries, physical damage, infrastructure damage, and economic damage. This disaster then raises public awareness. The society with low economic level was the group with the most social economic proneness to the disaster (Marlina, 2007a). Nevertheless, in the earthquake of DIY in 2006, this group proved to be

able to manage to stand on its feet again. This was indicated by the rise of the economic activities of the societies as their life support. The response of the society to the disaster would be likely to bring on the ideas, habits, and beliefs that are preserved in the society memory and motivate them to carry out particular actions to solve it (Alwisol, 2008). In the periods of disaster preparedness until the rehabilitation and reconstruction after-earthquake DIY 2006, the activities were mostly in forms of attitude and behavior of the market society to the surrounding. These attitude and behavior also influenced the physical form of space where they did their activities. In other words, the activities of the market society and the physical form of market spatial analyzed in the research during the periods of disaster preparedness up to after-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction were influenced by the earthquake of May 2006.

Basically, a market can be seen as the psychological, social, and cultural reflection of the society that uses it (developed from Lawson, 2001). Market will reflect the “life recording” of the user. In this matter, the market spatial involves its various forms namely ideas, action, and the form of the space as the human creation in their life. (Koentjaraningrat, 1990). Therefore the development process and response or reaction to market spatial after the disaster of DIY 2006 can be studied to reveal the basis of thinking, value, and culture as the background.

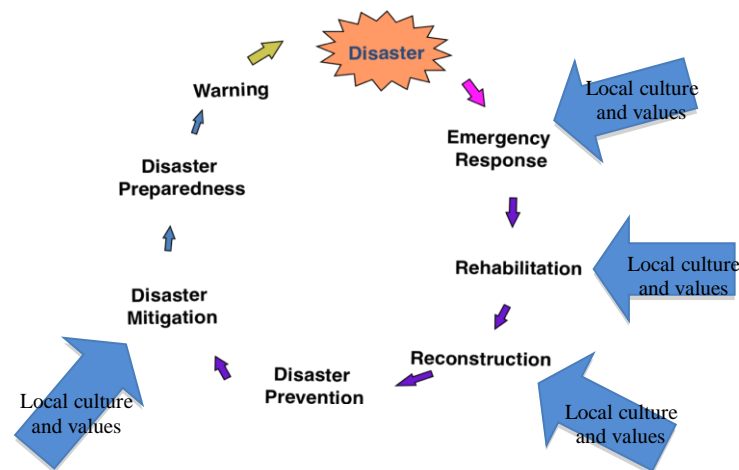


Fig 1. The contribution of local culture and values in the enhancement of resilience in the disaster management cycle

Source: developed from Carter, 1991; Oetomo, 2006; and Faizal, 2007

The main problem appearing in this research is the market change or adjustment developed during the emergency period and the things that underlie the development of

space. This is interesting to study further concerning the possibility to discover spatial theory which very likely related to the local wisdom in the post-disaster emergency period, that is evident to be able to guide the society to recover from the disaster in relatively short period. The culture and values can be the builder of local defense of the community in the disaster. In the disaster management cycle, this can be likely to contribute specifically to the response, disaster preparedness level, rescue, rehabilitation and construction, and disaster mitigation. In this cycle, local culture and values increase the resilience which is the ability of a community to face the disaster and get recovered to the normal condition. (Alwang, 2001 in Thywissen, 2006).

Based on the Architectural Institute of Japan (2007), the worst damage due to the earthquake of May 2006 occurred in districts of Pleret, Jetis, and Pundong of Bantul Regency. The most died victims was located in districts of Piyungan Kecamatan Piyungan, Pleret, Jetis, Bambanglipuro, Pundong, and Imogiri of Bantul Regency, and district of Wedi and Gantiwarno of Klaten Regency. The districts of Jetis, Pundong, and Pleret of Bantul Regency were the areas suffering from the most physical damage and died victims during the earthquake of May 2006. This is the initial consideration for the selection of the research areas in Bantul Regency.

In this research, earthquake is not viewed as the time frame that can result in the dichotomy of the conditions of before and after the earthquake. However, the earthquake becomes the occurrence which puts a building block for the market spatial phenomenon in the period of disaster preparedness until the rehabilitation and reconstruction period after the earthquake. The market phenomenon after earthquake is seen as the response of the market users toward the market after the earthquake of May 2006, which is probably their reaction toward the disaster.

The big question needs to be answered in this research is how the community responds to the market spatial as the attitude toward the earthquake. So, the research questions can be elaborated in several sub-questions, namely:

1. What kind of market spatial has developed after the earthquake (from the disaster preparedness period until the rehabilitation and reconstruction period) of DIY 2006?
2. What responses influence the development of the market spatial after earthquake (from the disaster preparedness period until the rehabilitation and reconstruction period) of DIY 2006?

3. What matters cause the responses of the users toward the market spatial developed after earthquake (from the disaster preparedness period until the rehabilitation and reconstruction period) of DIY 2006?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the recovery process after the earthquake of DIY 2006, we can get a lesson, namely local wisdom that we can deeply dig up. The process of development and the responses toward the market spatial in the period of disaster preparedness until rehabilitation and reconstruction after the earthquake of DIY 2006 can be dug up to reveal the basis of thinking, values and culture palying as the background. Culture and local values of the society can enhance the resilience and guide them in facing the disaster to be recovered to the normal conditions. Therefore, culture and local values of the society are a form of local wisdom. In the disaster management cycle, this local wisdom has made a significant contribution, especially on the stages of response/disaster preparedness, rescue, rehabilitation and reconstruction, and disaster mitigation.

In the disaster event, the local wisdom can guide the society of Bantul Regency generally to be recovered to live their daily life. The recovery of the economic activities which is the generator of the society life recovery is one of the local wisdom exploration entry points that is possibly to develop as the local concept as the reference for the recovery attempt in other places. This specific character can form an identity to a place in general which is called sense of place. The understanding of place value is the understanding of the uniqueness and individuality of a certai place in specific, which is a variant among the other uniqueness varieties.

The understanding of space involves the physical form and the activities of the human inside of it. The activities give life, meaning, and value to the space. The understanding of space also involves both the psychological aspect (definition of space) and the physical aspect (definition of place). In this relation, human is the change agent with the power to organize and control the space as what they want.

Space is always associated with activities. Space describes more on its spatial aspect, while the connection with the activities inside of it gives wider and more complex understanding to space. Activities always involve four main things: actor, type of activity, place, and time of activity. The relation between space spatially and activities is called as

setting. The tightness between space spatially and human doing the activities gives the basis in understanding that setting includes three aspects, namely: human as actor, type of activity, value system, culture formed the interaction process between human and the space. The cultural component includes language, knowledge system, social organization, life tools and technology system, economic system, religion system, and art. The form of culture includes idea, activity, and physical work.

In sociology, human and culture are considered as *dwitunggal* (two as one) which means that both are different, yet they are united. Human creates culture, and after culture is created, culture regulates the human life to fit the culture. Every human being has his own uniqueness. The uniqueness will influence his surrounding environment. In contrast, the uniqueness of his surrounding environment can also influence his behavior. The surrounding environment is not only a place for human to do activities, but it is also an integral part of human behavior pattern. Human behavior will influence and form his environment physical setting. On the other hand, the surrounding environment can affect the human behavior.

The relation between space and its occupant (human) is a record of the human life which if it is investigated, it gives a picture of his behavior and its change during the occupancy period. In the relation between environment and human behavior, there is an emphasis on the human cultural background, such as life perspective, belief, values and norms which will determine the individual behavior reflecting in his way of life and role chosen in the society. Moreover, this cultural and social context will determine the human activity system.

Market is a place used to serve the community economic activities. The discussion on space can be observed from two different views, those are: a) space as a product – space is seen as a result/product of an activity. This view sees space as something formed and influenced by the activities of the user inside of it, which can take place in a short or long period of time. In this case, space is created due to setting demand of an activity. This point of view requires the development of related knowledge with the clarity on the process of creating the space as to use it as an input for the reproduction activity of a space. In this understanding, a space can be categorized as an object, a thing affected by the activities of the user; and b) space as work – a space is seen as thing that can form or direct an activity. In this case, a space is seen as a thing that influences the activities and users inside of it since the space is created earlier than the activities served. In this process,

revisions on the space by the user often take place. In this view, a space can be categorized as subject which is active and influences or forms the activities of the users.

The behavior approach emphasizes on the relation between a space and the human and the society who also reside or just use the space. In other words, this approach observes the norm and cultural aspects. Different society will result in different concepts and forms of space. Behavior setting is the interaction between an activity and more specific space. Behavior setting contains the components of a group of people who does an activity, a place where the activity is carried out, and particular time when the activity is carried out. From the definitionm it can be concluded that in a component of space or several activities, there is a structure or series that makes an activity and the actor have a meaning. Conceptually, behavior approach stresses that human is a creature who thinks. Regarding this matter, there is cognitive process that is a process to understand and give meaning to an environment.

The connection between space and human needs to be explored using phenomenology paradigm in line with the adjustment between the architectural phenomenon and intentionality aspect as one of the stages of thinking. Human in this scenario is viewed as the origin of intentionality genesis. Another important phenomenology stage is the reduction including eiditic reduction, phenomenological reduction, and transcendental reduction, which emphasize on the whole reality to get the awareness that gives transcendent meaning to what is truly an integral part of our awareness. Phenomenology paradigm referring to human life is a right paradigm to state the life perspective, belief, values and norms that will determine an individual behavior, which will be visually reflected in a space as realization of physical culture.

During the process of activity, human keep enlivening a space through space utilization, lay out, and adjustment. The interaction between human and the space is a reflection of views, thoughts, and values that he believes which also undergo changes as the time goes on and are influenced by various experiences. Therefore, the relation between a space and its user is a record of the life experienced by an individual if it is investigated, it can give a description of his thoughts, values, and culture.

Earthquake occurred in May 2006 is a disastrous event to the people of Bantul Regency. During some time after earthquake of May 2006, the life of the people had not yet returned to to the normal condition as before the earthquake. The raise of the market activities in Bantul Regency can be seen through the market utilization a while after the

earthquake. Considering that earthquake is not an expected event, there is a possibility that the market society did the particular responses to the market spatial that can be observed, especially during the period of disaster preparedness until rehabilitation and reconstruction after earthquake. The market utilization is an interesting phenomenon to find the possible concepts developed by the society to reach life stability after disaster.

3. METHODOLOGY

The study on the connection between the spatial and the activities in the market is explored in the period of disaster preparedness until rehabilitation and reconstruction period after disaster with the entry point the earthquake event in May 2006, with the understanding that the momentum is a historical event. Related to that historical event, we will find the philosophical theoretical, and conceptual formula that probably influences the market spatial. Market spatial in the period of disaster preparedness until the period of rehabilitation and reconstruction after earthquake of DIY 2006 is viewed as a phenomenon that needs to be understood as what it is. Consequently, we need to focus our attention on the phenomenon without any prejudice and without imposing theories. The attention needs to be concerned on the system to reveal the principles (Zubaedi, 2007).

The research question I is: “What kind of market spatial has developed after the earthquake (from the disaster preparedness period until the rehabilitation and reconstruction period) of DIY 2006?” To answer this question, the connection between space as physical order, humans (with their activities and culture), and environment as context is explored according to the natural condition. In the beginning the research was conducted in 8 (eight) markets in Bantul Regency (Piyungan Market, Jodog Market, Pundong Market, Ngangkruk Market, Turi Market, Gatak Market, Niten Market, and Bantul Market) and 3 (three) markets in Gunungkidul Regency (Wonosari Market, Merdeka Market, and Playen Market) to find the research focus. From the exploration, the empirical spatial themes were analyzed. Furthermore, the exploration was focused on the 6 (six) out of 11 (eleven) markets, those are Piyungan Market, Jodog Market, Pundong Market, Ngangkruk Market, Turi Market, and Gatak Market. This is based on the empirical themes repetition during the research process.

Research question II is: “What responses influence the development of the market spatial after earthquake (from the disaster preparedness period until the rehabilitation and

reconstruction period) of DIY 2006?” To answer this question, the search on realities and information on field was conducted with the eiditic depth. Empirical themes found in 6 (six) markets was deeply analyzed to find the inductive concepts of market spatial. In the end, the themes were specified into 5 (five) markets, namely Pundong Market, Ngangkruk Market, Turi Market, Gatak Market, and Jodog Market. Of the five markets explored, Pundong Market was the most intensively explored market because the most empirical themes were found here.

The research question III is: “What matters cause the responses of the users toward the market spatial developed after erathquake (from the disaster preparedness period until the rehabilitation and reconstruction period) of DIY 2006?” To answer this question, information investigation was carried out until transcendental depth, which is the understanding of objects through continuous and intensive acquaintance (Peursen, 1988). In this process, the information was fortified and induced into the themes, which then constructed into the concepts. The deepening was conducted in 5 (five) markets, namely Pundong Market, Ngangkruk Market, Turi Market, Gatak Market, and Jodog Market that represented the empirical themes complexity found. An intensive approach was carried out by the researcher to the objects to obtain the description of various phenomena in the market from the market community. The intensive closeness between the researchers and the objects was maintained for the clarity of the phenomena studied and the success in creating and finding of the principles of market spatial. As a result, the essence/principle of market spatial is near the subjective knowledge instead of objective knowledge. This subjectivity can be subsided and changed into objectivity through the sintersubjective dialog process with other informants because in the dialog process there is collective constitutional process on the the same object which will result in the finding on the pinciples of market spatial that is relatively objective.

To avoid the researcher subjectivity, the triangulation was conducted – finding other similar data to test the information correctness (Muhajir, 2004). The research was not conducted once only but in iterative observation.

Market observation was conducted by seeking understanding market as a *papan* and as *panggonan*. Market community comprehends *papan* as a place to do something, which is closely related to the physical understanding of place. Meanwhile, *panggonan* is understood as market as a place to live (to use), which has wider definition as a place to do

activities with all kinds of processes and development. The understanding of *panggonan* includes physical and psychological understanding of place.

4. MARKET SPATIAL CONCEPTS

Empirical themes found in the research on market spatial in the period of disaster preparedness until rehabilitation and reconstruction period after earthquake involves several information: 1) able to be visited, used, organized by all people, 2) related to the way of displaying selling items, 3) showing the role of market in family nurture, 4) showing the role of market in expanding the social relation, 5) showing domination of social aspect in economic activities, 6) showing the role of market in developing brotherhood (*seduluran*), 7) showing the market utilization as a place to meet and get fun, 8) showing the change in market space management, 9) describing market as an open space to accommodate various opportunities, and 10) showing the market role in disseminating information, knowledge, and culture of the community. These empirical themes having built the market spatial concept in Bantul Regency during the period of disaster preparedness until rehabilitation and reconstruction period after the earthquake (28 May 2006 – 12 January 2008) inductively are 1) market as a public space, 2) market as display space (*dhasaran*), 3) market as family nurturing space, 4) market as a media for social expansion, 5) market as socioeconomic space, 6) market as brotherhood (*paseduluran*) space, 7) market as chatting and fun space, 8) market space management change, 9) market space openness, and 10) market as information, knowledge, and culture network. Concepts of market spatial after the earthquake are as follows.

1. Market as public space

In the beginning, market was developed as economic facilities of the society. However, in its development, market accommodates various other activities that give more specific nuance to market. The combination of economic and social activities in the market has happened before the earthquake of May 2006. However, in the period of disaster preparedness until rehabilitation and reconstruction period after earthquake, the social aspect significantly developed and dominated market. In this period, market had also become a favorite quilting bee for people of any ages. They did this to feel safe because they were close to each other and feel secured.

2. Market as display space (*dhasaran*)

The vendor society called the space to sell their products in the market as *dhasaran* (display space), with the understanding that it was a space to *ndhasarke* (display) their products. In this case, market was understood as a place for selling (*bakulan*), which is a place to display their products to attract buyers to buy.

3. Market as family nurturing space

One of the activities often found in the market during the research was nurturing activities. This created specific spectacle in markets in Bantul Regency during the period of disaster preparedness until rehabilitation and reconstruction period after earthquake because nurturing children was generally the activity that should have been done at home, and market should have been a place used to selling-buying activities. The vendors understood the buying-selling activities as an activity to earn money that was conducted informally, therefore, the activity could be managed as they wanted and needed. The management of the activity could be done without abandoning the principal obligation of human being, namely having children and nurturing them. During the period of disaster preparedness until rehabilitation and reconstruction period after earthquake, the motivation to be together and protect their children was increasing. The location of the markets which was not far from their houses enabled them to bring the selling-buying activities closer to their families at home.

4. Market as social expansion media

Thick social atmosphere created specific characters of the markets in Bantul Regency during the period of disaster preparedness until rehabilitation and reconstruction period after earthquake that was at only as economic space. High intensity of meeting among the market users and their families/children built strong and friendly relation among them. They built a community, namely market community. The order of selling activity in the markets in Bantul Regency after earthquake of May 2006 was closely related to other activities of society life cycle, such as nurturing children, taking care of family, family interaction, or social interaction. The interaction among the members of market society occurred freely and sometimes unplanned. Various activities developed in market society influence the development of those markets spatial. During emergencies period, the new *bakulan* spaces developed in groups. The process of space forming happened naturally along with the

development of social activities. During the utilization, the space kept changing caused by the dynamics as required by the users and other space interventions.

5. Market as socioeconomic space

The *paseduluran* (brotherhood) concept that is strongly rooted in the market society drives them to always strengthen old *paseduluran* and develop new *paseduluran* between each other. This is shown from the complexity of the activities in the market and the space order physically. The space for selling and buying activity was developed into semi-open collective room, without vertical partition between one and another room. New *bakulan* spaces was developed in groups. This order developed due to the requirement of physical closeness between one user and another user; among vendors, between vendors and buyers, among vendors' families, and between vendors' families and buyers. The vendors liked this arrangement because it could accommodate various interactions and communication between one user and another user. Both visual and oral communication were conducted freely between one selling space and another selling space and between the users located inside the market and the ones located outside. This gave ease to the market society because they felt of being close with their brothers. The relation closeness among the users developed due to the 'family' concept of the market society. This understanding developed due to the concept of brotherhood (*paseduluran*). The perception developed in the market society is the closest family is the people around us. Family relationship is not only because there is blood relationship among the family members, but also due to the feelings of interdependency, empathy, and the need to take care of each other.

6. Market as *paseduluran* (brotherhood) space

During the period of disaster preparedness until rehabilitation and reconstruction period after earthquake of May 2006, the domination of social values was very obvious in the relation occurred in the markets in Bantul Regency. The interaction closeness among the market users was carried out by putting brotherhood as principal value to be able to build new brotherhood in the market society. In any observations, the nuance of brotherhood could be strongly felt in any market activities. This atmosphere was deliberately created by the market users after earthquake of May 2006 to response the disaster. The motivation of the market users to always develop and maintain this

brotherhood was realized in many activities showing their strategies to minimize the possibility of conflict among the market society.

A communal selling space developed by minimizing the partition between one room and another room, simple arrangement, and lower space control in order to develop the social relation among the users and more intensive interaction between vendors and buyers. The physical closeness of the market users was a response of their expectation to keep the relation and closeness between each other. The implementation of *paseduluran* (brotherhood) value by the the market society guided them to strengthen the interaction and brotherhood already built and also to build new relation and brotherhood.

7. Market as chatting and fun space

One of the phenomena found in the market during the period of disaster preparedness until the rehabilitation and reconstruction period after earthquake was the increase in the amount of time for activity in the market and social relation among the market community. Rgey spent time to sit and relax, chat with the vendor fellows, buyers, or other market users after *bakulan* activity. During market day, this social forum was observed increasing in number. They utilized the market day as a routine event to meet the long acquaintances, relatives from far places, and to build new relationship. Beside vendors, suppliers, and buyers, market day was also celebrated by entertainers. We could see entertainers, such as magician, game and toys vendors, and musician in this event. There were also the vendors who combined selling their product while also entertaining to attract more people to buy.

During the period of disaster preparedness until the rehabilitation and reconstruction period after earthquake, there were many people expecting to meet their acquaintances or relatives from other places. There were some people expecting to get or buy things that they needed that were not sold in the daily market, and there were some people who wanted to send messages to others via the market users that they could only meet on the market day. There were also some people who wanted to get some fun, and there were some people who wanted to give their children some fun in this event. Those people were really looking forward to this market day event, so this event could gave fun as if they were celebrating something.

8. Market space management change

The utilization of market in the research location during the period of disaster preparedness until the rehabilitation and reconstruction period after earthquake was shaped through the consolidation process between the users and the society in general. In the development of market utilization, the rights to manage the vending space in the market could be bought. This means that in this process there was a transfer of rights to manage selling space in the market. In the process of transferring the rights to manage selling space in the market, there was basically territorial re-order. In this case, the individual authority limit over an area was redefined as the implementation of the administrative process of the space ownership. This process resulted in the new space forms in the market, such as *bango*, *los*, *kios*, and *warung*. Basically, this process was the society strategy to attempt to manage the spaces orderly so that the relation between the market users could be maintained harmoniously.

9. Market space openness

One stood out from the selling activities in the market during the period of disaster preparedness until the rehabilitation and reconstruction period after earthquake was their orientation in expanding the brotherhood relationship as one of the non-material benefits. This was realized by opening and loosening the area limits between the market space users to enhance the close relationship between them. The expansion of brotherhood was one of the strategies of the society to response awareness caused by the earthquake of May 2006. The economic room which usually had profit value and required privacy became an open space for the market users. The openness showed the acceptance and trust among the market users.

10. Market as information, knowledge, and culture network

Another character found in the research location was market mobility. Most of the market experienced fluctuation in the intensity of selling activity at specific times in line with the Javanese dating system (*legi*, *paing*, *pon*, *wage*, *kliwon*). This time cycle is called *pasar* (*pekenan*). Each day of the *pasar* cycle has the highest activity intensity and a market is named after the time cycle (such as *legi* market, *paing* market, *pon* market, *wage* market, *kliwon* market). With this system, the selling activities move from one place to another place, so the economic transaction will evenly be distributed to all areas in the

region. During the period of disaster preparedness until the rehabilitation and reconstruction period after earthquake, the market mobility was used by the society as a social network to increase the intensity of meeting and brotherhood among them. This strategy was proven effective in promoting the recovery acceleration of the society from the damaged caused by the earthquake. This network built various other systems, those are: a) *pekenan* information system, intensive interaction after the earthquake of May 2006 among market community in several markets that was utilized for information dissemination; b) *pekenan* cultural system, the mobility of the activists of selling in several markets supported the culture dissemination and acculturation; c) *pekenan* knowledge system, intensive interaction after earthquake of May 2006 between humans and their cultural background with various knowledge background followed by the knowledge exchange. This interaction was followed by social, cultural interaction and knowledge exchange among the activists.

5. PASEDULURAN AS PUBLIC DEFENSE MECHANISM AFTER 2006 EARTHQUAKE IN YOGYAKARTA INDONESIA

The concepts found in this research were specifically built in the emergency condition after the earthquake. The research that was conducted during the period of disaster preparedness until the rehabilitation and reconstruction period after earthquake found the empirical themes related to market spatial. The careful consideration on the themes successfully revealed the response of the market society that further influenced the development of market spatial.

The emergency context after the earthquake has built specific understanding of the market society of Bantul Regency toward market spatial as a place for the activities to soothe the mind and economic activities that were performed based on the brotherhood value. In this case, the market spatial developed to fulfill the tranquility needs of the users. The need to calm themselves appeared due to the earthquake of May 2006. The strategy used by the market society was by looking for the feeling of safe and comfortable by increasing the intensity to be together among them. The market spatial also developed to fulfill the economic needs of the users. The strategies taken by the society to response the earthquake of May 27, 2006 were oriented on the interaction management inter-

individuals. Those strategies are: 1) strengthening the old brotherhood; 2) building new brotherhood; 3) minimizing the conflict potentials; and 4) attempting common goodness.

Generally, the concepts of space found in the related markets involves² (two) aspects, namely family management (market as family room) and wider community management (market as public room, market as display place, market as social expansion media, market as socio-economic space, market as brotherhood space, market as chat and fun room, the market space management change, the openness of market space, and market as information, knowledge, and cultural information dissemination).

This shows that in general life practices of the society in the research location were related to the efforts to manage the interaction between one person and another person. This strategy was oriented to create a harmonious relationship between each other. This is based on the brotherhood (*paseduluran*) spirit/value.

In this research, the earthquake of May 2006 caused awareness to the market society. This awareness resulted in the disorder to the human life process. Based on deep exploration, the reflection of the strategy reveals the faith of the market users which serves as the basis of all of their thoughts, attitudes, and behaviors which is also reflected in the physical form of market spatial. The faith is *paseduluran* (brotherhood) value.

In this research can be captured visually distinctive character of post-earthquake market spatial in Bantul Regency. Development of the market space in the emergency response to the rehabilitation and reconstruction after the earthquake is related to the distance between spaces, the space boundary, space arrangement, and space control. Physical realization of market spatial during the emergency period was based on the value *paseduluran* and shows some consensuses on the post-earthquake market spatial.

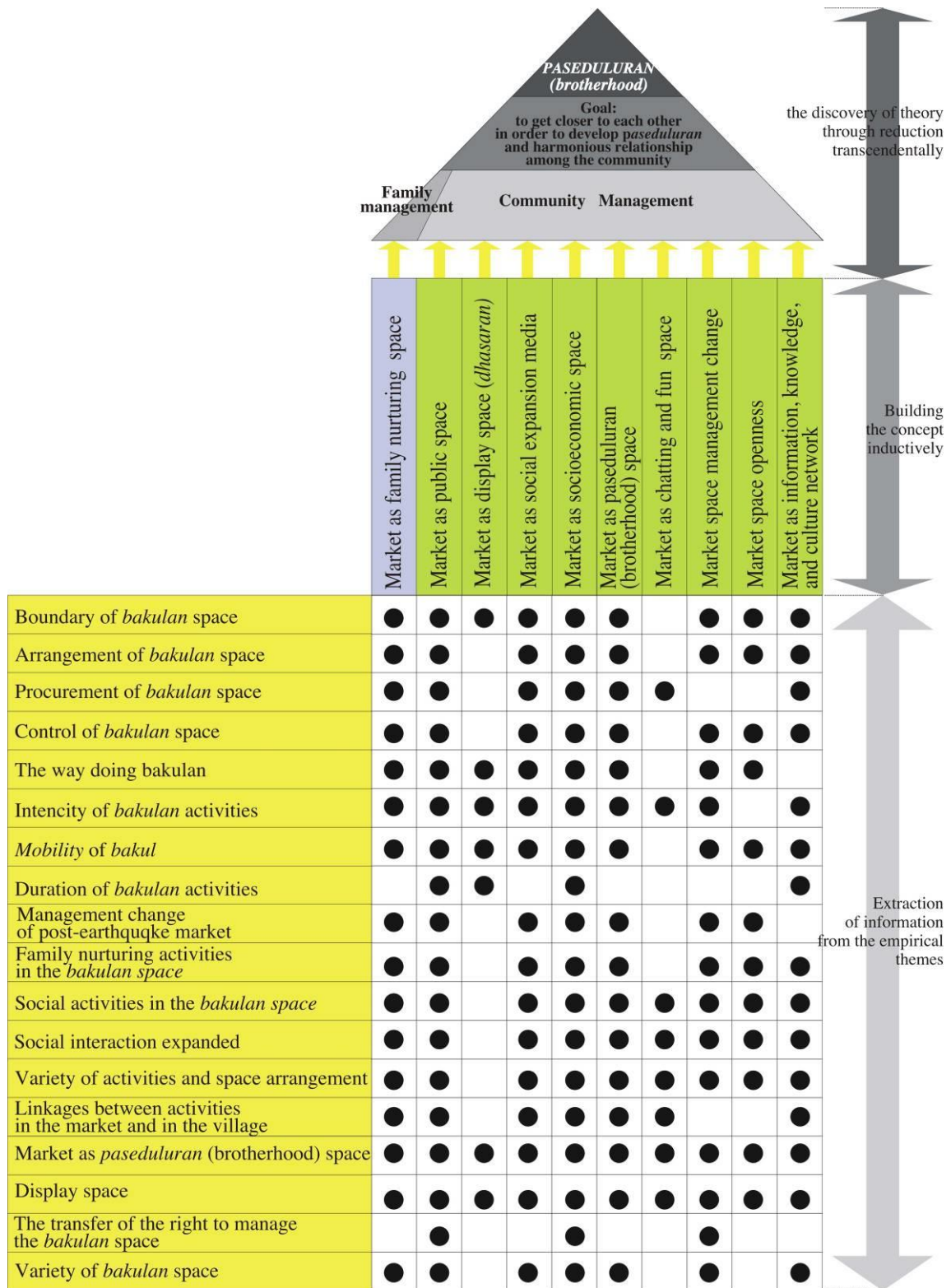


Fig 2. Extraction of information from the empirical themes to build concept and find the brotherhood value (*paseduluran*).

Source: Researcher construction, 2012

5.1. *Paseduluran* in the Context of Consensus of Distance Between Spaces

Within the scope of the market, the spaces development is response to awareness to the earthquake. Damaged and collapse of *bakulan* spaces due to the earthquake in 2006 was responded with the improvement and development of new *bakulan* spaces. *Paseduluran* is a local value which is underlying these responses which was implemented in developing new *bakulan* spaces are clustered adjacent to the distance between the spaces one another. This is the realization of the needs of market users to get closer to each other in order to develop *paseduluran* and harmonious relationship among the community.

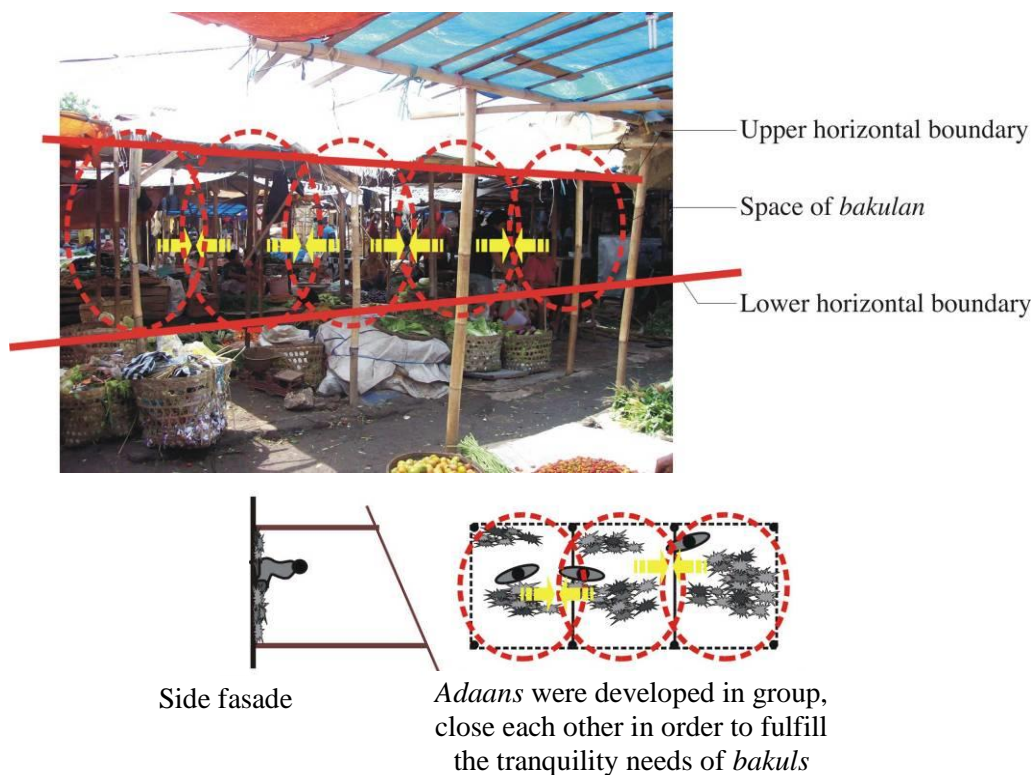


Fig 3. Consensus of distance between spaces in post-quake market spatial in Bantul Regency developed based on the *Paseduluran*
Source: Construction researcher, 2012

In larger areas, the mobility of *bakulan* activity in various markets in the system of *pekenan* also establish a specific atmosphere in post-earthquake market spatial. The system build many cycles of *pekenan* users in different market cycles, each consisting of a series of five market according to the Javanese calendar. Rotation of *pekenan* users which is occurs in a variety of market cycles are not always equal. The system is build different slices of the market society. The motivation to develop a harmonious brotherhood as the

response of post-earthquake emergency conditions realized by increasing the intensity of activity in the market. This enlarges the slices of market society in rotation system of *bakulan* activities (pekenan). Although physically the market spaces is away from each other, but in non-physically the users of the market is close from each other. The distance between market users are not understood as physical distance, but rather non-physical distance that is the brotherhood / *paseduluran*. This means that the distance among *bakulan* spaces is determined by the proximity between the user each other. This consensus is building people's understanding of the market space after the earthquake in Bantul Regency that the distance between spaces is social distance / proximity between users of the market.

5.2. *Paseduluran* in the Context of Consensus of Boundary of Space

Considering the safety problems was underlying the development of market space by minimizing the use of space boundary. This space boundary could be a fix component and can also be a semi fix components of a space that was built from the equipment of *bakulan* activities. Reduction the space boundary also based on a people motivation to get a sense of comfort, because it is close to his brothers. *Bakulan* space with minimal space boundary provides an opportunity for the intensively social contact between the consumer of markets. This market space arrangement in accordance with the market community needs to increase the intensity of social interactions among them. Social contact not only done visually, but the minimal space boundary also provides an opportunity for the occurrence of direct physical contact.

Based on deep exploration, post-quake market space conceived as a communal space. The space is expanded to accommodate many *bakulan* activities. *Bakulan* activities developed as an economic activity condensed by social values. *Paseduluran* which underlying these activities developing closer ties one another. Physically, this built a consensus of boundary of space.

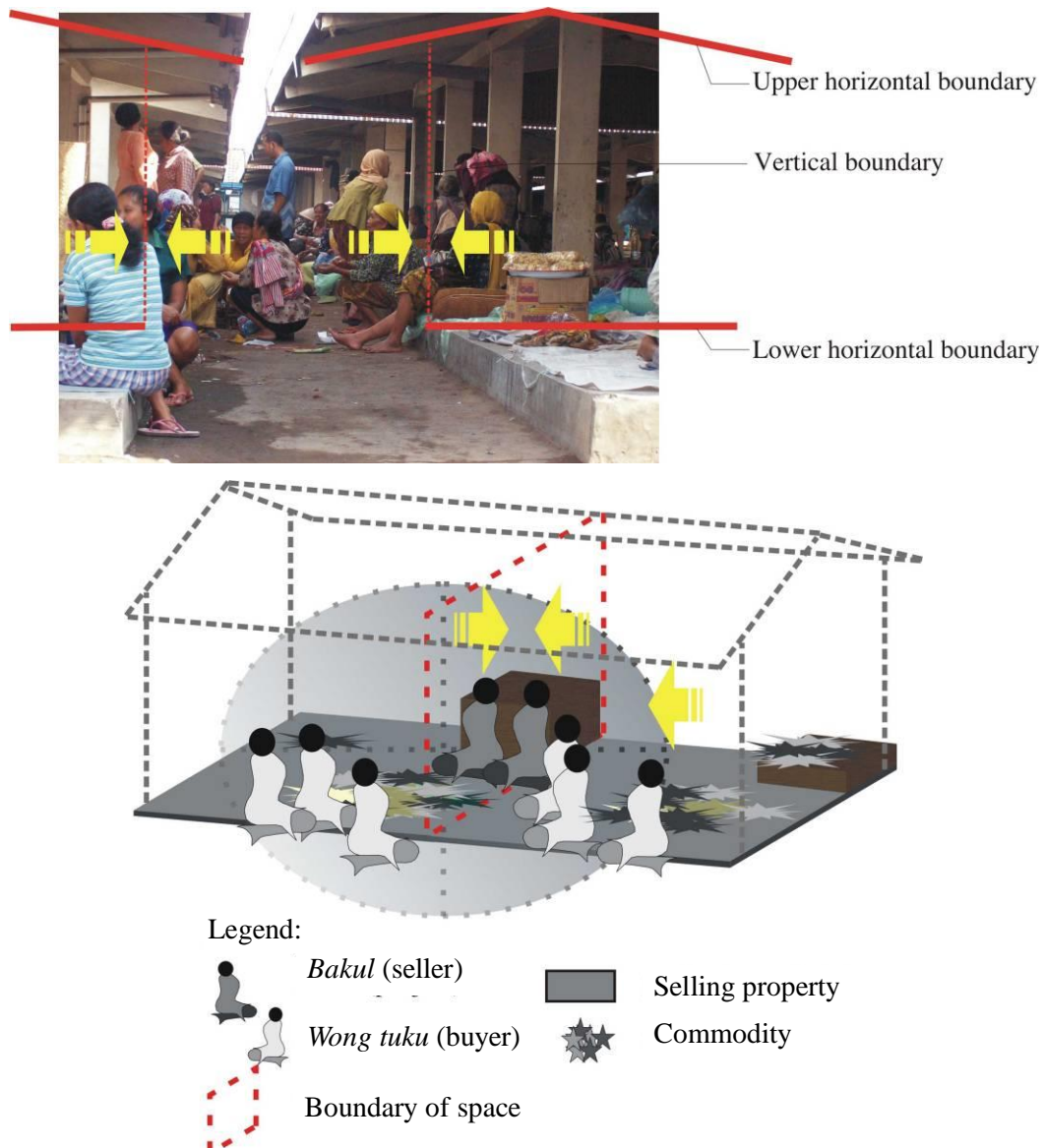


Fig 4. Consensus of boundary of space in post-quake market spatial in Bantul Regency developed based on the *Paseduluran*
Source: Construction researcher, 2012

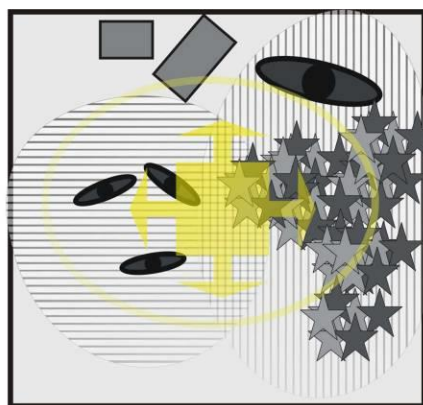
5.3. *Paseduluran* in the Context of Consensus of Space Arrangement

Awareness that characterizes the post-earthquake emergency condition is also seen visually with the phenomenon of changing the arrangement of market spaces. The *bakul* reduce *Bakulan* equipment used on *Bakulan* activities or changing the way they organize and clean up his wares. This is intended to enable them to settle their *Bakulan* activity when an emergency occurs aftershocks. In addition, the reduction of *Bakulan* equipment is also aimed at getting a more spacious room that allows market users to accept more social

interaction in their *bakulan* space. This strategy encourages market users to accept for other people into the circle of their brotherhood.



space arrangement is simple and easily adjusted in order to accommodate the social relationship



Keterangan:

- Bakul* (seller)
- Bakul's* child
- Playing area of children
- Selling area
- Selling property
- Commodity

The space arrangement was developed to facilitate the development of social order based on the *paseduluran* value

Fig 5. The consensus in the space arrangement of market spatial after the earthquake in Bantul Regency are developed based on the value of *Paseduluran*

Sources: Construction researcher, 2012

During the response to the rehabilitation and reconstruction after the earthquake, the market is a medium to intensify the development of the social relation of society. This is the strategy chosen in response to earthquake. .

5.4. *Paseduluran* in the Context of Consensus of Space Control

Bakulan activities was understanding as an non formal activities. It is used to manage the activities of the market flexibly adapted to their needs. Precautions were awakened in

response to the earthquake motivate people to develop a harmonious relationship between one another. Mixing of several activities in this *bakulan* space effect on the control of space. Each space users lose control of the movement area. In this case, each user space allow others to acces into their area. Within the scope of the market in general, *peseduluran* also affect space control after the earthquake. This implemented in a way to loser their control of area. The proximity between the *bakul* (seller) and the wong tuku (buyer) based on the value of *paseduluran*. Development of market spatial during the response to the rehabilitation and reconstruction after the earthquake is based on the value of *paseduluran* build public awareness in terms of controlling space. Orientation to the development of harmonious social relationships was build a consensus of 'freedom' access to market space. In this case, market space conceived as a medium to develop social relationships, meaning 'to be' accessible to their brothers. Definition of 'should' be accessed contains an agreement that the free access of market space was carried out within the limits of social propriety. It is not written, the public agreed that the boundaries of social decency attitudes and behavior towards people who are not harming others and cause conflict between them. That is, the consensus of space control on the market after the earthquake in Bantul regency is based on the social propriety, that is *paseduluran*.

Based on in-depth observations, this study found that market spatial after the earthquake in Bantul Regency developed with the consensus which is understand by market society with the distance between spaces, the space boundary, space arrangement, and control of space. This is a response to awareness of the earthquake that based on the value *paseduluran*. Precautions were awakened in response to earthquake motivate people to develop a harmonious relationship between one another.

Mixing of several activities in the *bakulan* space effect on the control of space. Each space users lose control of the movement area. In this case, each user space allow others to acces into their area. Within the scope of the market in general, *peseduluran* also affect space control after the earthquake. This implemented in a way to loser their control of area. The proximity between the *bakul* (seller) and the wong tuku (buyer) based on the value of *paseduluran*. Development of market spatial during the response to the rehabilitation and reconstruction after the earthquake is based on the value of *paseduluran* build public concensus in terms of controlling space. Orientation to the development of harmonious social relationships was build a consensus of 'freedom' access to market space. In this case, market spatial conceived as a medium to develop social relationships,

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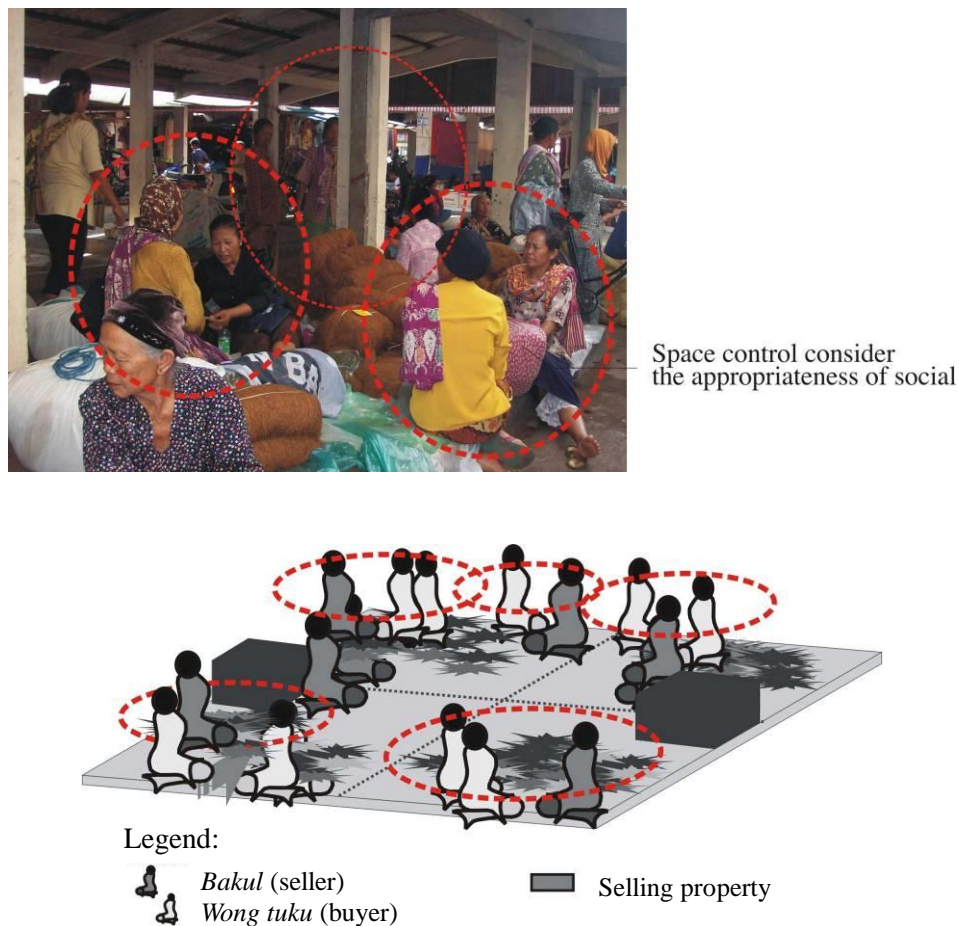


Figure 6. Consensus of space control of market after the earthquake in Bantul Regency are developed based on the value *Paseduluran*
Sources: Construction researcher, 2012

Based on in-depth observations found that the value *paseduluran* then mobilize communities to take action in response to the vigilance. *Paseduluran* values underlying various community development activities. Physical implementation of these responses can be seen visually on the development of the space in the emergency response to the rehabilitation and reconstruction after the earthquake. Public response in Bantul Regency

develop consensus about the distance between spaces, the boundary of space, and space arrangement.

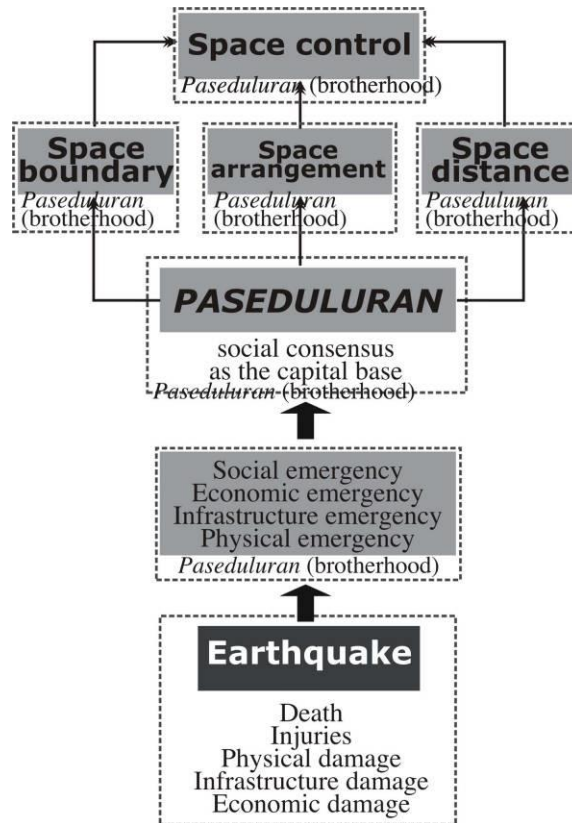


Figure 7. Consensus of space control of market spatial post-earthquake in Bantul Regency based on the *paseduluran*
Sources: Construction researcher, 2012

Market spatial post-earthquake build consensus of space as follows:

1. distance between the spaces on the market spatial after the earthquake in Bantul Regency based on *paseduluran* is the social distance / proximity between market users.
2. boundary of space on the market spatial after the earthquake in Bantul Regency which based on *paseduluran* is social closeness.
3. space arrangement on the market spatial after the earthquake in Bantul Regency based on *paseduluran* is social order.

Consensus about the distance among spaces, boundary of space, and the space arrangement was basically related to the control of space. Consensus control of space in market spatial after the earthquake in Bantul Regency based on *paseduluran* is the social

propriety. Implementation of this consensus is forming the distinctive character of the market after the earthquake in Bantul Regency.

6. CONCLUSION AND RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION

6.1 Conclusion

The questions of this research can be answered as follows. First question: What kind of market spatial has developed after the earthquake (from the disaster preparedness period until the rehabilitation and reconstruction period) of DIY 2006? The concept found in this research was specifically built in the emergency situation after earthquake. The context of emergency situation after the earthquake gives specific understanding of the market society in Bantul regency toward the market spatial, that is the connection among the the activities of human as user, physical environment, prevailing society social order as the response toward the earthquake. In this context, space which is built accommodates the activity to ease themselves and the economic activities based on the brotherhood value. In other words, market space is understood by the society as a place for the activities to soothe their souls and to do economic activities based on the brotherhood value. The activities of human reflect human value order and perception toward their physical and social environment. Physical environment is built from the connection among the market users involving vendors, buyers, market management, and bypassers. Moreover, one spatial and another spatial in the market are linked to form market spatial after earthquake.

Market spaces were developed to accommodate the strategies of market society by accommodating the efforts to build new brotherhood, the efforts to strengthening old brotherhood, efforts to minimize conflict potentials, and efforts to do good for everyone. These strategies are based on the motivation to develop relation and brotherhood, which in local terms is called *paseduluran*. Those strategies was carried out by increasing the togetherness intensity among them to create the feeling of being safe and comfortable. Being comfortable because surrounded by their brothers who cares to each other and being safe because of feeling watched, cared, and protected since there many people who will be ready to help in emergency situation. This research has found the specific understanding of the market society toward the spatial relating the earthquake.

The second question, related to the response influencing the development of market spatial in the period of disaster preparedness until the period of rehabilitation and

reconstruction after the earthquake which was analyzed from the society understanding toward the market spatial. Related to the answer of the first question, in the context of earthquake, the development of market spatial during the period of disaster preparedness until the period of rehabilitation and reconstruction after the earthquake is influenced by: 1) tranquility needs, 2) safety needs, and socio-economic needs.

The third question on the things playing role as basis for the user response toward market spatial which developed during during the period of disaster preparedness until the period of rehabilitation and reconstruction after the earthquake was analyzed using transcendental reduction from the market spatial concepts that were found. The analysis until the transcendental depth in this research found brotherhood value as the value which gave basis the physical development of market spatial during the period of disaster preparedness until the period of rehabilitation and reconstruction after the earthquake. It means that brotherhood is a society cultural value that was used as the strategic basis to response the earthquake.

The implementation of the spatial strategies during the period of disaster preparedness until the period of rehabilitation and reconstruction after the earthquake produced various activities and market spatial orders that in this research was found to have high social value content. The orientation of the fulfillment of the tranquility and safety needs had born orientation of social togetherness and motivated the market society to develop some activities influencing the market spatial order. Therefore, the spatial order formed can be referred to as *socio-cultural spatial*.

The implementation of the brotherhood theory in market spatial after earthquake is not limited only to one market, but it is also implemented in the wider scope to the market rotation system in Bantul Regency. The implementation of the strategies in brotherhood value in the wider scope in Bantul Regency through *pekenan* system was admitted by the society to be able to strengthen the society defense and accelerate the society recovery from the damage after the earthquake.

This research has found that brotherhood theory which is the local culture of the society can enhance the defense and support the society recovery from the earthquake. This research finding gives contribution to the attempt to manage the society susceptibility and resilience in disaster management. The development of local culture based disaster management is expected to result in more comprehensive disaster management program to increase the society resilience in dealing with disaster.

Theoretically, this research enriches the theory of space. In emergency conditions, the control of spatial is widely understood as a consensus in spatial developing to meet the tranquility and safety needs. Understanding the control of spatial includes a consensus of distance between spaces, the boundary of space, and space arrangement. The components of this space is flexible, developed according to the needs of the community. Specifically, the study spatial enriched in relation to cultural aspects.

This research also gives a special contribution on the planning and design field. There is close relationship among human activities, room/building, and environment that can add more related discourse to spatial planning and design either micro, meso, or macro. The finding of this research shows that the spatial development conducted based on the user community aspiration can result in social harmony.

Consider that *paseduluran* value can help the society of Bantul Regency to recover from the wound due to the earthquake of May 2006, the researcher recommends further similar studies in other regions in Indonesia. The fact that more disasters occur in Indonesia gives the foundation of recommendation to conduct similar studies in other regions of Indonesia. This is aimed at finding the local strength of the community, especially related to the disaster management activity. The development of the local society strength is expected enhance the resilience of the society to deal with the disaster and recover to the normal condition.

6.2. Contribution for Disaster Management

The recovery of Bantul society can be categorized as fast one, so it can be a reference for disaster mitigation in other regions. The relatively high level of social susceptibility of the society can be balanced by quick recovery as well so that the society can go back to the their normal life cycle. (Marlina, 2007a). One of the important sectors that becomes the measurement point the recovery of society normal life cycle os the economic sector – one sector in human life with economic value, in terms of providing income to support their life needs. This society, with its cultural character has been proven to manage on their own feet relatively quick even though undergoing the economic activity pattern change that is suspected as the implementation of the market utilization change during the period of disaster preparedness until the period of rehabilitation and reconstruction after earthquake.

The exploration toward the market spatial after the earthquake is basically identity call, uniqueness, specific character which are also local wisdom. In the context of

earthquake, this local wisdom is proven to be able to guide the community to recover quickly and go back to their previous life.

In the research of the market spatial conducted during the period of disaster preparedness until the period of rehabilitation and reconstruction after the earthquake, the brotherhood value is the value that developed in the society and has been proven as one of resilience shaping components during the disaster. Resilience is an ability of a community to face the disaster and recover to the normal condition. (Alwang, 2001 in Thywissen, 2006). Consequently, brotherhood value is a special contribution on the disaster preparedness response, rescue, rehabilitation and reconstruction, and disaster mitigation stages (developed from Carter, 1991; Faizal, 2007; Sukandarrumidi, 2006).

HIBAH DISERTASI DOKTOR DILAKSANAKAN ATAS BIAYA:

Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, sesuai dengan Surat Perjanjian Pelaksanaan Penelitian Hibah Disertasi Doktor Nomor: 481/SP2H/PP/DP2M/VI/2010, tanggal 11 Juni 2010