

Perkembangan Permukiman Arab-Hadrami di Pontianak Timur dan Kaitannya pada Urban morphology = Development of Hadrami Arab Settlements in East Pontianak and Its Influence on Urban morphology

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Abstrak

Perkembangan permukiman selalu erat kaitannya dengan pembentukan unsur-unsur morfologi kota seperti penggunaan lahan, jaringan jalan, dan struktur bangunan. Selain itu, permukiman tidaklah berdiri sendiri, melainkan merupakan kolaborasi yang saling terkait antara beberapa elemen: Manusia, Masyarakat, Alam, Network, dan Shells. Manusia dan masyarakat seringkali terdorong oleh faktor budaya dari etnis masing-masing dalam membangun permukiman, seperti halnya masyarakat Arab-Hadrami di Pontianak Timur. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perkembangan permukiman Arab-Hadrami di Pontianak Timur dan pengaruhnya pada pembentukan morfologi urban Pontianak Timur, yang terwujud dalam unsur-unsur morfologi kota. Metode sejarah meliputi heuristik, kritik, interpretasi, dan historiografi digunakan untuk mengetahui perkembangan permukiman Arab-Hadrami. Kemudian metode hermeneutika digunakan untuk mendalami unsur-unsur morfologi kota yang terkait dengan perkembangan permukiman Arab-Hadrami. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Permukiman Arab-Hadrami di Pontianak Timur awalnya terikat pada unsur-unsur alam, berkembang menjadi Kerajaan, tetapi kurang berkembang karena persaingan dengan entitas politik lain. Perkembangan permukiman ditandai dengan pembukaan kawasan baru oleh tokoh Arab-Hadrami lain. Meskipun permukiman melebur antar etnis setelah Kerajaan Pontianak berakhir, Kampung Saigon dan Tanah Beting masih menjadi tempat pelestarian budaya Arab-Hadrami. Pengaruh kebudayaan ini terlihat pada jejak-jejaknya seperti pada penggunaan lahan, jaringan jalan, dan bangunan-bangunan penting yang menjadi potensi wisata dan aset budaya.

.....Settlement development is always closely related to the formation of urban morphological elements such as land use, road networks, and building structures. In addition, settlements do not stand alone, but are interrelated collaborations between several elements: Human, Community, Nature, Network, and Shells. Humans and society are often driven by cultural factors from their respective ethnicities in building settlements, such as the Arab-Hadrami community in East Pontianak. Therefore this study aims to determine the development of Arab-Hadrami settlements in East Pontianak and their influence on the formation of urban morphology of East Pontianak, which is manifested in the morphological elements of the city. Historical methods including heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiography are used to determine the development of Arab-Hadrami settlements. Then the hermeneutic method is used to explore the morphological elements of the city related to the development of Arab-Hadrami settlements. The results of the study show that the Arab-Hadrami Settlements in East Pontianak were originally bound by natural elements, developed into a Kingdom, but were less developed due to competition with other political entities. Settlement development was marked by the opening of new areas by other Arab-Hadrami figures. Even though settlements merged between ethnic groups after the end of the Pontianak Kingdom, Kampung Saigon and Tanah Beting are still places of preservation of Arab-Hadrami culture. The influence of this culture can be seen in its traces such as land use, road networks and important buildings that become tourism potential and cultural assets.