



Jimpitan Winih: Collaboration to Consolidate Social Capital and Build Community Economic Independence in Bulan Terang Utama Housing in Malang City

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ABSTRACT

Perum BTU Malang City is a portrait and representation of the existence of low-income people who live in residential areas with characteristics urban community, various professions and ethnicity, religion and culture/SARA identities, as well as differences in levels of preference culture and lifestyle. Usually, people with low incomes prefer to live and live in suburban villages that hold strong social ties and the values of mutual cooperation. However, the Perum BTU community has developed a different and unique character in realizing their socio-economic independence, through collaboration to raise Jimpitan Winih's social capital. This research seeks to explore Jimpitan Winih's contributions to socio-economic independence using a qualitative-inductive approach. The results of the research provide an overview, namely: 1) Jimpitan Winih was able to build food security and community initiatives in designing social institutions; 2) Jimpitan Winih is able to elevate the status of low-income communities and increase the added value of residential areas both in terms of social, economic and environmental responsibility even though the housing is located on the outskirts of the city; 3) Jimpitan Winih is able to bridge other social capital through increasing solidarity and social awareness and improving social relations in urban communities.

Keywords: Collaboration, Economic Independence, Jimpitan Winih, Social Capital.

1. INTRODUCTION

Urban communities have different characters/traits and characteristics from rural communities and they try to fulfill most of their needs in the local market (Suzuki et al., 2010). Urban communities generally have an individual character and take care of their various needs without needing to depend much on other people or society at large. Social and economic independence is supported more by varying levels of education, profession and allocation of working time, and is more concerned with meeting the needs of the nuclear family than paying attention to social interaction and care.

City people think more rationally, take into account certain interest factors in carrying out daily activities and are often difficult to unite because of heterogeneity or differences in religious values or norms, regional/tribal identity and group political interests, but there are very beneficial values in these characteristics. This immigrant group is very open and accepts influence from outside, especially if that outside influence intersects with developments in knowledge and technology (Umanailo et al., 2015).

Most of Malang City is a highland area located at an altitude of around 445-526 meters above sea level (BPS, 2024) However, urban development tends towards changing the function of land from the agricultural sector to the non-agricultural sector, namely the trade, industry, tourism and service sectors and has social heterogeneity from local, national to international areas. The social interactions of these various communities contribute to shifts in social cultural patterns in society, which can lead to the strengthening, assimilation or decline of local cultural values. Reduced tolerance, friendship, concern, empathy and the values of mutual cooperation or togetherness in community activities are social facts impacting urban development.

Bulan Terang Utama Housing (BTU) is one of the housing developments built and provided in Malang City in the context of implementing Law No.1/2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas, PP No. 14/2016 concerning the implementation of housing and residential areas as well as the one million houses program for the people at

affordable prices for low-income people (MBR) designed by the Ministry of Public Works and Spatial Planning (Ministry of PUPR, 2024) on an area of more than 200 hectares.

The Perum BTU location has so far built 2,671 subsidized and commercial housing units in three blocks, namely block KR, block UJ, block GA and block KNC, inhabited by more than 1300 heads of families (KK), the location of Perum BTU is 500 meters from the zero access point city street. In the initial period of subsidized housing development, the price of housing units is set at IDR 75,000,000.00 to IDR 80,000,000.00, with a land area of 60 m² and a building area of 30 m², divided into 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom and living room and technical specifications in the form of river stone foundation, plastered and painted brick walls, wooden roof frame, asbestos roof tiles and cement floor made from paving blocks. Meanwhile, in the 2017 period, housing units were developed with a building type of 35 m² and a land area of 65 m², while the price of the housing unit was set at Rp. 123,000,000.00, which has the same land/building area and specifications as the initial period of construction of Perum BTU, only In this period, the quality of the floor in the house has improved to become a ceramic floor. The price for non-subsidized houses or Perum BTU commercial houses with land area, building area and the same specifications with ceramic floors is set at IDR 150,000,000.00 in the initial construction period for Perum BTU and IDR 235,000,000.00 at the end of the 2017 period (Tapera, 2021).

The people of Perum BTU Malang City are also part of the portrait and representation of large cities in other regions which have the characteristics described above: urban community, various professions and racial identities, different levels of cultural preferences and lifestyles. Usually people with low incomes prefer to live and live in urban villages or periphery environments that hold strong social ties and mutual cooperation values, but they choose subsidized housing areas that are relatively cheap and continue to fight for the fulfillment of sustainable housing criteria. Mulliner & Maliene (2014), such as access to public facilities such as transportation, trade, health and education services, especially in fulfilling infrastructure and utilities (PSU) or public/social facilities, such as residential road access, public street lighting/PJUs and residential environmental safety factors.

The limitations in fulfilling sustainable housing in residential areas do not necessarily weaken the enthusiasm of the Perum BTU community in realizing their level of prosperity, especially in the economic sector. Through community empowerment framework initiatives, commitment and consistency, they actively move and form Agri Mandiri urban farming workshops, they build collaboration with various interested parties (stakeholders) and at the same time eliminate dependencies that limit the community's socio-economic space. Stakeholders here consist of developers as housing land providers, the government as public servants, academics/community figures as experts/assistant staff and the Perum BTU community itself.

Urban farming activities carried out by the Perum BTU community take the form of sowing vegetable plants and cultivating tilapia/catfish seeds organically without chemical intervention such as using organic principles in pest management, using compost and earthworms for the soil fertilization process, recycling unused harvest product waste. The urban farming workshop working group is carried out through sowing and cultivating winih or seedlings, the pinching of vegetable and fish seeds is called "Jimpitan Winih".

Pinpointis the social capital, traditions and noble culture of the Indonesian nation (especially in Central Java, Yogyakarta and East Java, while in West Java it is known as *beas parelek*, Setyaningrum (2022)) which in daily practice has been abandoned by many people, especially in urban communities. Jimpitan is, in principle, an effort of community cooperation in responding to economic problems to realize shared prosperity, through collecting a certain agreed amount of rice or money. Usually once a month, a specified amount of rice or money is collected in small cans or used mineral water glasses and placed on the terraces of residents' houses, to be taken by a caretaker who has been assigned by the environmental authority at the RT/RW level (Muhartono & Koeshendrajana, 2015).

Social capital provides indications and evidence that economic growth is closely related to the existence of social capital, one of which is in the form of a squeeze where economic growth has characteristics including: having strong social relations from each member involved, there is social trust and stakeholder collaboration, as well as strong leadership. honest and egalitarian (Putnam & Morey, 2016). Meanwhile, according to Bourdie (in Calhoun, 2006) states that social capital is a potential and actual resource that comes from institutionalized social networks on an ongoing basis in the form of recognizing social membership and providing various forms of support together.

Jimpitan Winih implemented by the community at Perum BTU is different from the implementation of *jimpitan* in general, especially from the aspect of goods collected and the collaboration of stakeholders involved in managing *jimpitan*. The involvement of *Jimpitan* is generally only a group of people, whereas in *Jimpitan Winih* it is a wider collaboration of stakeholders, namely Perum BTU residents, Perum BTU developers, government and academics/community figures. Building ongoing economic independence does not only involve improving the welfare/quality of life at the individual or community group level but also efforts to build social institutions through stakeholder collaboration.

Stakeholder collaboration is a series of arrangements in which one or more public institutions directly involve "non-state" stakeholders in a formal, consensus-oriented and deliberative policy-making process aimed at creating or implementing public policies or managing public programs or public assets (Ansell & Gash, 2008).

In this research, the effort to describe each stakeholder's role in *Jimpitan Winih* activities at Perum BTU Malang City is very important because it relates to how stakeholders with various interests and authority are able to develop collaboration through social institutions to realize community economic independence.

Based on the phenomenon described above, the author is interested in conducting research on the phenomenon of collaboration in building social institutions and economic independence through *Jimpitan Winih* in the Bulan Terang Utama residential area, Malang City, East Java, Indonesia.

2. METHOD

This research focuses on describing the stakeholder collaboration that is developing in the Perum BTU Malang City community and the main research objective is to understand the role of each stakeholder in *Jimpitan Winih* in raising potential and actual social capital resources originating from institutionalized social networks in a sustainable manner in the community. people in residential areas.

A qualitative research design was chosen to provide an overview of various social phenomena, explain social relations, and obtain the meaning and implications of research problems without prioritizing theory testing. According to Sholahuddin & Hidayatullah (2021) research that uses the induction model is direct research into the field without the researcher needing to know about a theory. Data collection techniques were carried out using deep interviews, observation and documentation with residents and community leaders of Perum BTU, developer of PT. Giri Buring Adiraya, Academics, and employees at Bappeda, Environmental Service and PUPRKP Service of Malang City.

The data analysis technique uses a data analysis approach Lawrence Neumann (2014) by presenting concrete data and context, it is developed into an explanation or generalization using theoretical abstraction, through three stages of activity: the experience process stage of undergoing research (Data 1), the stage of making research notes, recording interview results and presenting data completely and systematically (Data 2) , as well as carrying out open coding, axial coding, selective coding processes (Data 3). Meanwhile, to check the validity of the data, researchers carried out Credibility, Transferability, Dependability and Confirmability steps (Guba & Lincoln, 1994).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. History of the *Jimpitan Winih* Tradition

Squeeze which comes from the root *jimpit*, is a term that often becomes a communication vocabulary in Javanese terms when people want to pick up or pick up an item they want using just their index finger and thumb. When the activity of picking up an item is then carried out as a routine and together with a group of people, the term then shifts to pinching, by adding the suffix *-an*, as is the case with the terms *tahlilan*, *thanksgiving*, *rujukan*, *ruwatan* and so on.

Pinpointis social capital which is a symbol of social solidarity, local wisdom and community resilience, strengthening food storage when communities experience periods of economic crisis. *Jimpitan* is usually applied once a month in the form of money or local staple food (rice) in accordance with local community agreement and can be taken at any time to residents' homes during night patrol activities or holidays. The results of the collection of money or rice are then handed over to residents who really need it (poor residents) or can also be purchased by other residents who cannot afford it at a relatively cheap price compared to the current market price.

Jimpitan Winih In fact, it is identical to the jimpitan activity that has been running in society, the difference lies in the object being pinched, namely in the form of winih or seeds, not objects in the form of money or rice. The philosophical reason for not choosing rice or money as objects of savings is actually very simple, on the one hand, the people of Perum BTU admit that even though they are a low-income group, on the other hand, they feel that they do not experience many obstacles in terms of financial matters and meeting basic needs (sembako).

In fact, they see that the reality in the environment they live in is that there is a lot of land that has not been properly utilized and there is productive potential that has economic value and is able to strengthen the social ties of residents. The residents finally agreed to use the land through the Jimpitan Winih urban farming workshop working group for agricultural cultivation and fisheries.

The winih initiated by the Perum BTU community are vegetable seeds and fish seeds which will be cultivated by community working groups which are managed in an organic urban farming system without chemical intervention such as using organic principles in pest management, using compost and earthworms. for the soil fertilization process, recycling unused harvest product waste.

Apart from the jimpitan object, another difference is that the winih that will be cultivated is not taken at certain times but will be handed over to the Agri Mandiri workshop administrators and a special tabulation of supply and demand is carried out when planting and harvest time approaches or the community can entrust the winih to the Agri workshop administrators. Mandiri as a seed bank.

The Agri Mandiri workshop working group has been running for around 7 (seven) years by utilizing unused plots of land belonging to the developer of Perum BTU, namely PT. Giri Buring Adiraya, namely block KR 32. The initiator of the Agri Mandiri workshop saw that the Perum BTU neighborhood had a lot of unsold or unused land spread across various blocks.

Seeing this phenomenon, initiatives have emerged to utilize unused land for activities that have economic and social benefits. Several residents and community leaders then had a discussion to list ideas that could be implemented from the residents by the residents and for the residents.

The Jimpitan Winih stakeholder collaboration did not go smoothly at first, problems arose in efforts to permit the use of land belonging to the developer who was only given time and opportunity during two harvest periods in the land management permit. Through a family approach and the urgency of the idea of developing urban farming from residents and community leaders, finally the blessing of the Perum BTU developer was obtained during the planting period of the three Agri Mandiri workshop working groups.

The next development of Agri Mandiri workshop activities involves government stakeholders playing a role in assisting the Agri Mandiri group through grant assistance for vegetable seeds and fish seeds at certain times as well as including the group in local and regional urban farming activity competitions, while academic stakeholders have an advocacy role the process of cultivating vegetable and fishery crops from the results of research in the field of agriculture and fisheries that have high resistance to pests and diseases, produce products that are easily absorbed by the market and have high economic value.



Figure 1. Location of the Agri Mandiri workshop

The social interaction of Perum BTU residents who are immigrants from various regions from inside and outside the city of Malang, does not become an obstacle to the development of Agri Mandiri urban farming. Social capital

formed through various cultural entities, traditions, religions and population status as well as compliance with applicable norms is a key factor in the success of urban community governance in Perum BTU Malang City.

The residents of Perum BTU then formed a social institution in the form of a community that was familial, informal and flexible in terms of management and firmly adhered to the agreement/rules of the Agri Mandiri working group. The governance of Jimpitan Winih is driven by the Agri Mandiri management who carries out the role of coordinating Jimpitan Winih management, implementing vegetable and fish cultivation fields and supervising the distribution of the quality of the harvest.



Figure 2. Initiator of the Agri Mandiri Urban Farming Workshop

Based on findings in the field, the reality is that the Jimpitan Winih collected and managed by the Agri Mandiri workshop working group can be described as follows:

- a) The community hands over the winih or the administrator takes the winih for vegetables or fish that will be cultivated in Agri Mandiri's urban farming workshop. The management then tabulates the names of suppliers, types and quantities of vegetables or fish that will be cultivated in agricultural and fisheries cultures at the Agri Mandiri workshop. The management seeks coordination and regulation so that there is no accumulation of types of vegetable and fish winih in the same collection period, this is to control the variety of winih varieties, the supply of harvests and the resistance of the growth of vegetable plants and fish winih to disease.
- b) The management communicates to Agri Mandiri workshop members regarding the need for urban farming equipment, development of growth of vegetable crops and fish crops, recording cost analysis during cultivation, the need for handling organic nutrients, whether compost or worms for plants and fish, monitoring the quality of the results and post-harvest to ensure even distribution. distribution of harvest shares to all members of the Agri Mandiri workshop.
- c) The Agri Mandiri workshop working group acknowledged the agreement that it was necessary to create harvest reserves to accommodate communities who needed large quantities of vegetable and fish harvests based on the activity needs of residents who had certain celebration events, provided that this had been communicated at the start of the planting or cultivation period.
- d) All stages of Agri Mandiri workshop activities starting from planning, organizing, implementing, budgeting, to the harvest monitoring stage must be based on family-based deliberation and avoid as far as possible aspects of social sanctions if there is a dispute over the governance of the Agri Mandiri workshop.

An illustration of the stakeholder collaboration pattern at the Agri Mandiri urban farming workshop which took place at Perum BTU Malang City, it can be seen that the Jimpitan Winih institution can be formed through several conditions, namely: 1) the presence of leadership actors and actor commitment which is strengthened by knowledge about agricultural and fishery culture cultivation through urban farming methods; 2) Egalitarian spirit of all Agri Mandiri urban farming workshop members; 3) Commitment and togetherness that grows as an immigrant community who wants to succeed in social life.

3.2. Jimpitan Winih Social Capital Toolkit

1) Community Trust (Social Trust)

Stakeholders Those involved in the Jimpitan Winih collaboration, namely residents and community leaders of Perum BTU, housing developers, government and academics have carried out their respective roles and worked hard to build an attitude of mutual trust in carrying out Jimpitan Winih governance. Community awareness in building social solidarity and economic independence in a sustainable manner through the Jimpitan Winih Agri Mandiri workshop also encourages the formation of informal social institutions/institutions within the Malang City BTU Perum environment. The existence of Jimpitan Winih gained momentum when the social benefits and economic benefits have been felt by the Perum BTU community for more than seven years, despite the dynamics of ups and downs in the production of fish and vegetable cultivation and the dynamics of governance of relations between the management and members of the Agri Mandiri workshop.

The principles of egalitarian stakeholder actors, eliminating the dominance of the interests of certain individuals and groups, compliance with agreements and upholding the values/attitudes of *ing ngarso sung tulodho, ing madyo mangun karso, and tut wuri handayani* are the main foundations for the Agri Mandiri workshop working group to successfully drive collaboration Jimpitan Winih all this time. The meaning of the values/attitudes of *ing ngarso sung tulodho, ing madyo mangun karso, and tut wuri handayani* means that each member of the Agri Mandiri workshop working group always becomes a role model/provides a good example for other members, always developing thoughts and ideas that are beneficial in general. real to the community, and always able to provide motivation and support to the Perum BTU community as a whole.

2) Activity Implementation Agreement (Norms)

The people of Perum BTU Malang City, all of whom have residency status as immigrants, of course carry out daily social activities based on the various values of their respective SARA identities. The racial heterogeneity of the Malang City BTU Community in its social reality turns out to be able to become a bond of togetherness, social solidarity and form agreements or norms based on new values in carrying out collaborative stakeholder roles at the Jimpitan Winih institution.

Agreement or norms are basic guidelines that stakeholders must adhere to in moving the Jimpitan Winih institution. Evidence of compliance with these agreements and norms can be traced through the existence of the Jimpitan Winih institution which has been going on for more than seven years.

3) Collaborative Governance (collaborative governance)

Collaboration is an activity that fundamentally lies in managing social networks. Social networks as a connection of communication nodes between stakeholders. The collaborative governance model requires all stakeholders to be involved in dialogue, where these stakeholders represent themselves in expressing their interests (Innes & Booher, 2003).

Collaboration in Jimpitan Winih activities is a process of social interaction and stakeholder dialogue involvement intensively and continuously by carrying out various roles for each stakeholder with various priority agendas of stakeholder interests but oriented towards the consensus dimension and deliberative dimension.

The absorption and delivery of aspirations is consistently carried out at the beginning of every month with the hope that stakeholder involvement and actors can take place on a schedule and through careful planning, by preparing discussion materials related to the development of the Jimpitan Winih institution. The results of the deliberations and discussions were then implemented at the Agri Mandiri workshop by coordinating and assisting the role of community leaders and academics to encourage the success of the Jimpitan Winih program and reduce material and non-material losses that might arise in the implementation of the Jimpitan Winih institution.

Achieving success at the Jimpitan Winih institution must be based on the same values regarding common interests, prioritizing a spirit of innovation, and flexibility in moving the main goal of the Agri Mandiri workshop working group, namely socio-economic independence of the Perum BTU community in the fields of agriculture and urban farming fisheries.

3.3. Benefits and Collaboration Model of Jimpitan Winih Institutions as Social Capital

The benefit of the Jimpitan Winih institution as social capital is that it is a solution for providing food cultivation of vegetables and fish side dishes independently and sustainably for the majority of people in Perum BTU Malang

City. All stages of Agri Mandiri's urban farming workshop activities starting from planning, organizing, implementing, budgeting, to the harvest monitoring stage are directed through a consensus deliberation process for togetherness and kinship which refers to social capital tools such as social trust, norms and agreements as well as collaborative governance. Good.

Stakeholder collaboration which includes the community and Perum BTU community leaders, housing developers, government and academics is able to bridge the success of the Jimpitan Winih institution through strengthening their respective roles. Several conditions that influence the level of success of the Jimpitan Winih institutional stakeholder collaboration include:

- 1) Weather conditions (rainy season and dry season) affect the supply and availability of water to support the sowing of vegetable crops and fish crops.
- 2) Availability of organic catalyst raw materials such as compost/kum fertilizer and worms to assist the vegetable and fish breeding culture process. The raw material for the organic catalyst still has to be imported from outside Perum BTU, which is not available at any time and is expensive in terms of price.
- 3) The delivery period and type of winih are often not on time and outside the previously announced agreement.
- 4) Conflict of interest in priority allocation and distribution of vegetable and fish harvests when harvest arrives.
- 5) The BTU Perum environment is quiet during long holidays such as semester holidays and religious holidays, this condition is the continuity of management of the planting and cultivation of winih that has been collected by the Agri Mandiri workshop working group.
- 6) The involvement of members to become active administrators on a rotating basis is still low so that only a few individuals are seen dominating the stakeholder collaboration process at the Jimpitan Winih institution.

Jimpitan Winih have a real and effective contribution to urban communities in solving food security problems, especially meeting the needs of the agricultural and fisheries sectors through urban farming programs. The Jimpitan Winih Institution is not only an effort to fulfill the community's economic independence in the field of food sufficiency but also an effort to build social institutions that are able to increase the spirit of solidarity and social care through the implementation of noble values and preserving ancestral heritage based on the principles of kinship, tolerance, togetherness, mutual cooperation, egalitarianism/social equality, and social justice for the community in the Malang City BTU Perum environment.

The Jimpitan Winih Institution was even able to encourage and mobilize the Perum BTU community to collaborate in exploring and designing management of population dynamics that have heterogeneous SARA identities towards economic independence and building sustainable social institutions. The collaboration model that can be depicted in carrying out Jimpitan Winih activities in the Perum BTU Malang City environment is adapted from the theory of collaborative governance from Ansell & Gash (2008), can be described in Figure 3, as follows:

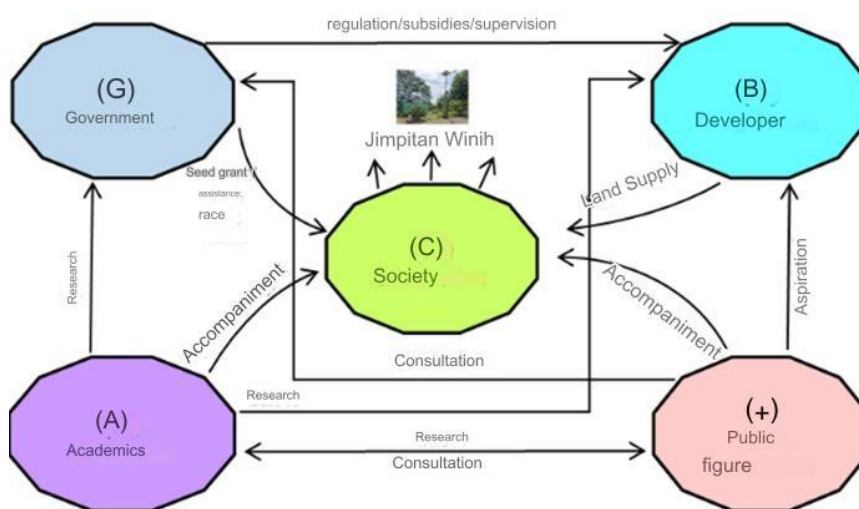


Figure 3. Jimpitan Winih Perum BTU Institutional Collaboration Model

Several important notes that need attention in the collaboration to consolidate social capital to build community economic independence through the *Jimpitan Winih* institution at Perum BTU Malang City, include:

- 1) Review of the sustainability aspects of stakeholder collaboration in permits to utilize unused land belonging to housing developer Perum BTU. The contribution of the *Jimpitan Winih* institution has proven successful in building food security and community initiation in designing social institutions and deserves appreciation and follow-up support for the development of more complex and comprehensive social institutions in the future.
- 2) *Jimpitan Winih* has been able to open up the perspective of the government and housing developers that the capacity of urban communities has been able to raise the status of low-income communities and increase the added value of housing areas both socially, economically and environmentally responsible even though the housing is located on the outskirts of the city.
- 3) The *Jimpitan* social institution, which at its initial establishment was only limited to utilizing unused land in the Perum BTU environment, but over time has been able to bridge other social capital, namely increasing solidarity and social care and providing important and extensive benefits for the social relations of the people living in Perum BTU Malang city.

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