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Uun Machsunah
Government Science
machsunahuun67@gmail.com
University of Muhammadiyah
Cirebon

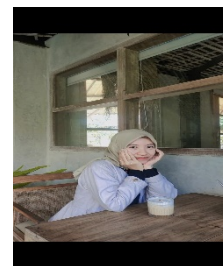


Dina Kholis Aziza
Government Science
University of
Muhammadiyah

Cirebon



Muhammad Iqbal Manshu
Government Science
University of Muhammadiyah
Cirebon



Hesti Naully Fitri Agasya
Government Science
University of
Muhammadiyah
Cirebon

**Arisan as a Form of Social Solidarity for Housewives in Klangeran Plot Block
RT 02 RW 05, Klangeran District, Cirebon Regency**

Uun Machsunah¹, Muhammad Iqbal Manshur², Dina Kholis Aziza³, Hesti Naully
Fitri Agasya⁴

¹²³⁴University of Muhammadiyah Cirebon

Correspondensi Author : uun.machsunah@umc.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the extent of solidarity of housewives in Klangeran Plot Block RT 02 RW 05, Klangeran District, Cirebon Regency through social gathering activities. What are the factors behind the gathering activities of the housewives so that they become a medium of solidarity for their members? This study used a qualitative descriptive approach. Data collection using observation, interviews, and documentation. The author uses field research (*field research*), collecting data at the research site. Research findings show that the factors that encourage social gathering activities as a medium of social solidarity are: Social gathering activities to strengthen friendship because it is difficult to meet on weekdays; Perform roles related to rights and obligations; Foster the nature of cooperation and social solidarity; Building trust among fellow arisan members; Building social networks; Forming and strengthening norms; Train its members to organize well; and Managing conflict becomes a constructive solution.

Keywords: Arisan, Social Solidarity, Gotong Royong, Constructive

INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures and, therefore instinctively always want to live with others. Launching the source of the Ministry of Education and Culture's study, the opinion of humans as social creatures was also put forward by Aristotle through the term *zoon politicon*.

Humans are codified to live in society and interact with other humans. In addition, humans as social creatures also mean meeting the needs of life, always depending on others.

Therefore, humans as social creatures cannot be separated from the community group because humans have the instinct to live together with others. In social life, social interaction is needed that can be realized in various ways.

When conducting social interaction humans develop and develop instincts of sympathy and empathy, loyal friends, tolerance, and helpfulness. From these instincts, it is hoped that it will create a good, harmonious, and harmonious society so that norms, ethics, and manners adopted by the community arise (quoted on November 16, 2023 from <https://www.detik.com/edu/detikpedia/d-5808154/pengertian-manusia-sebagai-makhluk-sosial-dan-ciri-cirinya>)

Quoted from Nurani (2013: 315) Robert M.Z. Lawang stated that social interaction is a process in which people who communicate influence each other in their thoughts and actions. Quoting Gillin and Gillin in *Cultural Sociology* (1954: 489), Soerjono Soekanto emphasized that social interaction is dynamic social relations that involve relationships between individual people, between human groups, as well as between individuals and human groups. A common form of social process is social interaction since social interaction is the main condition for social activities. (Soekanto 2012:58)

This close relationship in social interaction in Indonesian society takes place, among others, through cooperation known as *gotong-royong*. Forms of mutual aid are found in many places, such as between neighbors, family, friends, and *peer groups* (*peer groups*). This practice of cooperation is used to help each other when repairing the house when there is a wedding, when a disaster occurs, devotional work to clean and protect the surrounding environment, and many other things.

In today's digital era, information is very accessible and in any part of the world, many humans communicate and interact online. But until now more in-person meetings still do it. This is because interpersonal communication is believed to be the most effective communication where the desired results from both parties will be easily achieved. After all, they can both see the response of the communication made. One form of communication that is still maintained to maintain good relations with others is manifested in social gathering activities. In the process of this social gathering activity, in addition to regrowing relationships that are considered loose due to the busyness of each family, it also activates a sense of empathy and a culture of mutual assistance in a community group.

According to Yandianto (1997), an artisan is a group activity or informal organization attended by a group of at least 10 individuals. McMillan and Chavis (1986) say a community, referring to a group of people, is a collection of members who have a sense of belonging, bond with each other, and believe that the needs of members will be met as long as the members are committed to continuing together.

Referring to Yandianto's statement, as well as MacMillan and Chavis, the attachment of the members of the social gathering is when the housewives participating in the social gathering gather to shuffle the money of the social gathering and draw who comes out will get the money. This can be seen from the implementation of social gathering activities

carried out by housewives in the Klenganan RT 02 RW 05 Plot Block, Klenganan District, Cirebon Regency, whose participants amounted to 22 people.

This social gathering activity for housewives is not only a monthly routine to get money because the initial motive for its implementation is as a place to gather where on ordinary days they are very difficult to meet face to face due to their busy lives. Therefore, it can be said that social gatherings are a unifying forum and glue for togetherness between residents, especially mothers. This is certainly an interesting object of research study because it looks at the social gathering activities of housewives from various aspects of life, especially socio-cultural aspects. The formation of social gatherings is also a form of solidarity that has been formed before, which if added to the implementation of social gathering activities strengthens the relationship between housewives in the Klenganan Plot Block.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Location

This research was conducted in Klenganan Plot Block RT 02 RW 05, Klenganan District, Cirebon Regency. Incidentally, the author himself is a resident of Klenganan Plot and is part of those who participate in social gatherings, so the data obtained is accurate in digging deeper information about the social solidarity of housewives' social gathering groups, it is hoped that they can also obtain objective and comprehensive research results.

Research Time

The study was carried out for 2 months, from September to October 2023.

Research Subjects

The subjects of this study were mothers of social gathering participants, as the focus of the study. The data obtained is used to determine the factors behind social gathering activities so that it can become a tool of social solidarity in the Klenganan RT 02 RW 05 Plot Block.

Forms of Research

This research uses qualitative research methods, which is a method that focuses on in-depth observation. The use of qualitative methods in research can produce a more comprehensive study of a phenomenon. Qualitative research that pays attention to humanism or the human individual and human behavior is the answer to the awareness that all consequences of human actions are affected by the internal aspects of the individual. These internal aspects such as beliefs, political views, and social background of the individual concerned. Qualitative methods help the availability of rich descriptions of phenomena, encouraging understanding of the substance of an event. Qualitative research not only fulfills the desire of researchers to get an overview/explanation but also helps to get a deeper explanation (Sofaer, 1999). Creswell (2007: 45-47) mentions several characteristics of good qualitative research, including:

- a. Researchers use procedures to obtain precise data.
- b. Researchers limit research to the assumptions and characteristics of a qualitative approach.
- c. Researchers use a qualitative approach in their research.
- d. Researchers begin research with one focus.

- e. Research contains detailed methods, appropriate approaches in data collection, data analysis, and report writing.
- f. Researchers analyze the data using separation analysis at several levels.
- g. Researchers write persuasively, so readers can feel the same experience.
- E. Research process with a qualitative approach

Qualitative research begins with ideas expressed with research questions. These research questions will determine the method of data collection and how to analyze it. Qualitative methods are dynamic, meaning they are always open to changes, additions, and replacements during the analysis process.

Sources and types of data in qualitative research are words and actions, written sources, photos, and statistical data (Tohirin, 2012: 61).

In line with Tohirin, according to Lofland (in Moleong, 2013: 157) "The main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, the rest are additions such as documents and others". Data sources are taken from documents, interviews, field notes, and observations.

The type of data is divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained by researchers with their efforts by recording and observing directly from data sources without using intermediaries to obtain the data. Secondary data is data obtained by researchers through intermediary media, be it first, second, third, and so on. Secondary data can be in the form of books or reference sources that match the title of the study.

Data Collection Techniques

This study used data collection techniques, namely observation, interviews, and documentation.

a. Observation

Cresswell (2010: 267) states that qualitative observation is an observation in which researchers go directly to the field to observe the behavior and activities of individuals at the research site. While Nurul Zuriyah (2006: 173) stated that observation is defined as systematic observation and recording of symptoms that appear in the object of research. The observations used in this study were nonpartisan. Non-partisan observation is an observation process in which the observer is only the observer. In this study, researchers observed or directly observed the monthly social gathering activities of Klenganan Plot Block women.

b. Interview

An interview is a means of gathering information by asking several questions to be answered orally as well. The main characteristic of interviews is the direct face-to-face contact between information seekers (interviewers) and information sources (interviewees) (Zuriyah, 2006: 179). The form of interview used in this study is an unstructured interview or what is often referred to as an in-depth, open, and intensive interview. The characteristics of unstructured interviews include the following: flexible, the wording in each question can be changed at the interview, adjusted to the needs and conditions at the interview, and open (Dedi Mulyana, 2002: 181-183).

c. Documentation

"Documentation study is one way that qualitative researchers can get an overview from the subject's point of view through written media and other documents written or made directly by the subject concerned" (Heradiansyah, 2010: 143). The technique of data collection with documentation is the retrieval of data obtained through documents. The data

collected by documentation techniques tend to be secondary. This method of data collection can be through archives, photos, as well as books on theories related to research.

Selection of Research Informants

Researchers select informants with *purposive sampling techniques*. *Purposive sampling* is an informant selection technique that refers to data sources with certain considerations. This particular consideration, for example, the person who is considered to know best about what we expect, or maybe he is a ruler will make it easier for researchers to explore the object / social situation under study (Sugiyono, 2013: 53-54). The criteria for selected informants are adjusted to the research objectives, namely:

- a) Management of the RT 02 RW 05 Plot Block arisan: Treasurer, there are 2 (two), first, the treasurer who receives each participant of the social gathering of Rp. 100,000.00 and monthly routine intake of Rp. 20,000, as well as shuffling the arisan and second, a special treasurer for savings and loans of arisan participants.
- b) Members of the social gathering, there are a total of 23 participants in the social gathering.
- c) Chairman of RT, Mr. Sartono
- d) Chairman of RW, Mr. Suwarno
- d) Local community leader, Mr. Yadi

Data Validity

Data validity in qualitative research is the degree of accuracy between the data that occurs in the object of research and the power that can be reported by researchers. According to Creswell and Miller, validity is based on the certainty of whether the results of the study are accurate from the point of view of researchers, participants, or readers in general. (Creswell, 2013: 286).

The technique of testing the validity of the data in this study used triangulation techniques. Triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data that utilizes something that is born outside of the data for checking purposes or as a comparison to the data. The source triangulation technique is used to test the credibility of data carried out by checking data obtained through several sources (Sugiyono, 2013: 127). The source triangulation technique means comparing and checking back the degree of confidence of information obtained through different times and tools in qualitative research (Patton in Moleong, 2012: 330).

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis techniques are the process of collecting data systematically to make it easier for researchers to obtain conclusions. According to Miles and Huberman, the data analysis process is carried out through 4 stages of activities that occur together, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification (Miles and Huberman, 1992: 15-21).

- a) Data collection. Data obtained from observations, interviews, and documentation are then carried out in field notes containing what was seen, heard, witnessed, experienced and also findings about what was encountered during the study.
- b) Data reduction Reduction, defined as the process of selection, focuses on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming "rough" data that arise from written records in the field.
- c) Presentation of data, is a set of information arranged to provide the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action.
- d) Drawing conclusions

The interactive analysis model can be explained that in data collection, researchers must make data reductions and data presentation until conclusions are made. This means that the data obtained in the field, understood then the new data is compiled systematically. If the problem under study has not been answered, then the researcher must complete the deficiency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the author used field research (*field research*), namely collecting data at the research site. The results showed several findings that the factors that encourage social gathering activities as a medium of social solidarity are:

1. Social gathering activities to strengthen friendships because it is difficult to meet on weekdays;

The arisan initiated by housewives is a social gathering group formed by women in Klenganan Plot Block RT 02 RW 05. At first, housewives found it very difficult to see each other because of various busyness. Housewives are busy with their domestic affairs, and working mothers are busy with their work, so after work, they feel tired and stay indoors. But over time the need to meet, chat, and joke around made these mothers decide that there was a day when they could get together. It was proven that after the social gathering, this informal meeting became the glue of friendship and family relations among the residents of the Kavling Block.

2. Understand the roles performed in the social gathering group

The social gathering group consists of the chairman, secretary, treasurer, and members of the social gathering. The management has the duty and role to facilitate the course of social gathering activities. Arisan participants also have a role to support and make a positive contribution to the course of social gathering activities. Each role carried out by the board and members of the social gathering are mainly to encourage the creation of social solidarity in the social gathering group. The social gathering activity is not to get a nominal amount of money because the money earned is partly to entertain the participants of the social gathering in the following month; Each deposit of Rp. 100,000.00 for arisan participants also infak Rp. 20,000.00 as cash. This cash is saved for social activities: visiting sick people, visiting childbirth mothers, orphan benefits, and other needs depending on the situation and conditions; The treasurer of the arisan only manages the money of the arisan while the treasurer of savings and loans only accepts savings money for savings and loans. At the end of the year, the remaining proceeds (SHU) are used for picnic events.

3. Redeveloping the spirit of gotong-royong

Social gathering activities are collecting money by several people who will later be drawn or shuffled to determine who gets money from the lottery. It can be said that social gathering is a cooperation activity between several people and the activity takes place repeatedly until all members of the social gathering obtain their rights. In addition, social gathering groups can support community activities because they help carry out other social activities. In the process, the social gathering group is not only a gathering place for housewives. In social gathering activities, several activities were also discussed both in RT,

RW, and Village environments. For example, in social gathering activities discussing celebrations or thanksgiving events for neighbors, mutual assistance in cleaning waterways (culverts), and other social activities.

4. Trust in social gathering groups

Trust is important in a relationship. Trust between administrators and administrators, administrators with members, and members with members is very important because trust is the basis for a relationship. If one of the participants does not come during the shuffling of the social gathering, let alone not being disciplined in depositing the social gathering money, it will cause friction in the relationship between the participants of the social gathering. Therefore, commitment is needed when going to participate in social gatherings. In the Klenganan Plot Block social gathering group, if there are participants who have not deposited the social gathering money, they will be bailed out of the cash first, but after that, usually, the secretary and treasurer will collect or come to his house. This is done as a reminder to the participants of the social gathering so that later they will be more disciplined and not harm other social gathering participants when shuffling the social gathering their rights come out.

5. Social networks in social gathering groups

Social networking is a special thing in which it connects one point to another. (Agusyanto, 2007: 13). Social networks are links that connect individuals. Social networks in a social group are useful and have a good influence on the development of the group. The social networks in the Klenganan Kavling Block arisan group are administrators with arisan members and networks between arisan members. The network in the social gathering group is that participants interact with each other, occurring directly or face-to-face to encourage the formation of social solidarity in the social gathering group.

6. Norms in social gathering groups

Social gathering activities in the Klenganan Plot Block are inseparable from the norms that bind both administrators and members. The norm concerns social relations between arisan administrators and fellow arisan members in the implementation of social gathering activities. Based on KBBI or the Big Dictionary of Indonesian, norms have the meaning of rules and provisions that are binding on a group of people in society. Where norms are applied as guidelines, order, and also appropriate behavior control. Norms are also the result of the mutual agreement of individuals to regulate and control social life. The norms that exist in social gathering activities are unwritten but mutually understood, such as arisan participants must be disciplined in depositing arisan money, must try to come when the social gathering is carried out, and build an attitude of cooperation.

Arisan can also be used as a medium of social control in society. The existence of social gathering groups whose participants are housewives can also act as a means of social control. Social control can be carried out by the social gathering group over its members, between members of the social gathering, between the management of the social gathering, between the management of its members, and members and administrators of the social gathering group. For example, through gossip or rumors, members become more disciplined to better control their mouths so that they don't have to indulge in things that are not appropriate and increase the ethos/spirit of gotong-royong so that members are more diligent in engaging in other social activities.

7. Arisan can train its members to organize well

Social gathering groups include informal social groups. However, in the housewives social gathering group, there are still group administrators, even though they are not written and do not have AD / RT. The management of the social gathering group is relatively simple, consisting only of the chairman of the social gathering, secretary, and treasurer. However, administrators can understand their duties, rights, and obligations. For example, the task of the chairman of the arisan is to be able to lead the course of social gathering activities, the secretary of the arisan makes the schedule of the arisan, and the treasurer of the arisan writes or makes books of arisan money and cash. Then, the rights and obligations of arisan members are to participate in social gathering activities, pay social gathering money, cash, and savings, and express aspirations or opinions.

8. Managing conflict becomes a constructive solution

If there is a conflict in social gathering activities, for example when going to do a social activity, or the appointment of an invitation to attend a regent pavilion event, or the appointment of an invitation to take a culinary course, it does not always go smoothly. The way to overcome this is to discuss carefully or using deliberation. So to overcome the differences the solution is not a coachman debate but resolves constructively and positively.

CONCLUSION AND ADVICE

Conclusion

The factors that encourage social gathering activities in housewives groups in Klagenan RT 02 RW 05 Plot Block are Social gathering activities to strengthen friendships because it is difficult to meet on weekdays; Carry out roles related to rights and obligations Develop the nature of cooperation and social solidarity; Build trust; Building social networks; Forming and strengthening norms; Build and train its members to be able to organize well; Managing conflict becomes a constructive solution.

Suggestion

The management of the social gathering is expected to establish good cooperation with parties involved in the social gathering not only within the social gathering group but also good cooperation among the management, members, RT leaders, community leaders, and the local community to make all parties feel comfortable and benefit. Maintaining a sense of solidarity from the administrators and members will make the gathering better in the eyes of the local community.

Because of the social gathering of participants from the Klagenan Plot Block, henceforth the social gathering can be continued and maintained, but the number of participants can be increased. Advise other plot residents who have not joined to join the social gathering as well so that closeness and kinship are tighter. This social gathering group will further help increase the sense of social solidarity and support the implementation of other social activities, such as cooperation, and cooperation with fathers to do devotional work cleaning sewers, cleaning mosques, and others through mothers preparing drinks and food. In the future, other researchers can use this study as a reference in future research by relating undisclosed aspects of this study.

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