

Social Capital in Non-Formal Institutions in the *Kajoetangan* Heritage Village (KAUMAN URBAN VILLAGE, KLOJEN DISTRICT, MALANG CITY)

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Abstract:- Social capital becomes the basis for implementing activities within the institution. Community involvement in institutions with high social capital can improve institutional life quality and sustainability, especially in the development of the Kajoetangan Heritage Village area. This study aims to evaluate the typology of social capital in implementing the Kajoetangan Heritage Village by using the Social Network Analysis (SNA) method. The research respondents' focus was husband and wife in one family head with a random sampling technique. The results showed that the types of non-formal institutions that play a role in meeting the community are community service activities, social gathering, recitation, and community consultation.

Keywords:- Social Capital, Non-formal Institutions, Social Network Analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

The growth and development of cities affect the availability of land for housing and settlements [1], which has an impact on increasing residential areas which are categorized as dense and unfit for habitation [2], as well as creating vulnerability to disasters, poverty, slums, and social exclusion [3].

Urban villages are a characteristic component of settlements and residents with distinctive characteristics, ethnicity, religion, activity, and become the embryo of urban development [4][5]. In its effect, the urban village phenomenon becomes an area that is categorized as a dense slum, lacks sanitation management, and is unorganized[6].

One of the programs to deal with settlement problems in urban areas, especially in urban villages, is developing thematic villages [1]. The goal of developing thematic villages that were initiated in 2016 is to overcome poverty, especially in meeting basic needs, encouraging the local economy by exploring the economic potentials of the community as a

driver of regional development and improving the quality of the environment for community settlements[7][8].

The research location is in Kajoetangan Heritage Tourism Village, Jalan Jendral Basuki Rahmat Gang IV (Gang Talun), and Jalan Jendral AR. Hakim (Gang Semeru), Kauman Village, Klojen District, Malang City, which was officially opened on 22 April 2018 (Radar Malang, 2018). This area offers historical, educational tours, ancient Dutch heritage buildings, the night of Eyang Honggo Kusumo, Tandak Cemetery, Krempyeng Market, Dutch irrigation buildings, and other ornaments of historical value.[9][10]. The Kajoetangan tourist area's management is carried out by the Kajoetangan Heritage Village Community Group (POKDARWIS) institution, whose chairman is Mr. Rizal Fahmi with 15 members.

The development of the Kajoetangan Heritage Village requires participation from the community as the subject and object of the development of the tourist area so that the community's vision and responses can have a positive impact on improving social quality. The implementation of thematic villages offers proactive community participation, with efforts to create spaces that have unique and characteristics[11]. Participation can be channeled through local institutions as a forum, channel of information, and drive for aspirations supported by social capital as the glue of interaction and communication at the internal and external levels.[12][13]. One of the local institutions that affect citizen involvement is non-formal institutions with the types of institutions in Kajoetangan Heritage Village, which are recitation, social gathering, community service, business groups, and community consultation. The implementation of this activity is not tied to institutional structures and limitations of members to participate. The component of community involvement in non-formal institutions needs to be studied in terms of social capital.

Social Capital is a form of energy, glue, and connection [14], which is the basis, support, and support for institutional sustainability [15] can be a solution to problems, forming

ideas, innovation, channeling information in institutions and efforts to develop the necessary infrastructure in community areas [16][17]. The development of community involvement in institutions can be measured by the characteristics of the typology level of social capital, divided into bonding social capital, bridging social capital, and linking social capital [18]. The higher community involvement in institutions affects the level of social capital, which impacts improving welfare, quality of life and the environment, and the sustainability of the goals of the region.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the typology of social capital in non-formal institutions in Kampung Heritage Kajoetangan. This research uses Social Network Analysis with participation level, density, and centrality in institutions. The influence of the level of participation in non-formal institutions can be a benchmark for the development of the Kajoetangan Heritage Village to implement further activities involving the local community. Heterogeneous patterns of involvement in bridging social capital can bridge the form of ideas and ideas in community empowerment by implementing institutional activities.

II. METHOD

A. Social Network Analysis

SNA analysis is a tool to measure the level of social capital in participation in Kampung Heritage's development in the form of rate of involvement, density, and centrality [19] using the UCINET 6.717 program as an analysis tool.

1. Rate of Participation

Participation level analysis serves to measure community participation and how often individuals participate in activities that are owned by a group or organization. The story of the research involvement is divided into three categories, namely low, medium, and high. This category is obtained from the number of institutions' results by the number of types (Alfiah, 2018). The following is the formula for calculating the level of participation [21]:

$$\bar{a}_{i+} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^g \sum_{j=1}^h x_{ij}^N}{g} \tag{1}$$

- \bar{a}_{i+} = The average involvement of actors in the event
- g = number of respondents 236 Respondents of KK
- h = Number of Events
- i = The Number of respondents involved in the event
- X_{ii}^N = The Value of the principal diagonal in the matrix (Relationships between actors and activities).

2. Density

Density analysis is an analysis used to determine the density of the relationship between respondents in a network and determine the proportion of respondents who share membership in an institution. A good density value on a network does not mean it is more efficient because it is denser. This risk can lead to redundancy (repeated data events) and reduce people's ability on the web to access any external sources of information. It can affect the condition of the network to become vulnerable [20]. Density calculations

were performed using UCINET 6.474 software; apart from using software, it can also be calculated using a formula [21]:

$$\Delta(N) = \frac{2L}{g(g-1)} \tag{2}$$

- $\Delta(N)$ = value of density (density relationship)
- g = Institutional members who have the same membership as other Institutions.
- $(g - 1)$ = Isolated members/residents (respondents who do not have an institution)
- L = The Number of lines connected between institutional members

The density values range between 0 to 1, divided into three categories: low, medium, and high. The category of values that is closer to 1 has a higher density among respondents in an institution (Table I).

TABLE I. CATEGORIES AND VULNERABLE DENSITY VALUE

Value Range	Category
0 - 0.333	Low
0.334 - 0.667	Moderate
0.668 - 1	High

3. Centrality

Centrality analysis aims to determine the extent to which the influencing actors in the network structure or bias is called the proximity of one node to another node in network analysis. [22]. Centrality is used to determine the actor who plays the most crucial role in a network and shows a person's degree of the center. The centrality used in this study is the degree centrality, betweenness centrality, and closeness centrality, where the results of these calculations, key actors who help disseminate information, are obtained [23]. Centrality calculations can also be done using UCINET Software Version 6.717 by first entering adjacency one mode and processing it into UCINET version 6.717 format, then can perform calculations.

a. Degree centrality

Calculating degree centrality is calculating the number of connections or interactions that a node has. Measuring degree centrality aims to determine which actors are in a critical position and have the most significant number of relationships or links to other actors. [24]. Here is the formula for the calculation *degree centrality* [21]:

$$Cd = \sum \frac{d(ni)}{g-1} \tag{3}$$

- CD = Degree centrality of the respondent
- $d(ni)$ = number of links
- g = Number of respondents

b. Closeness centrality

Closeness centrality is a measure that shows the average distance between one actor and another actor, where the higher the value the actor has, the closer the actor is to other actors. [25]. Closeness centrality can show the average distance of the first node to other nodes in the network where it can also be seen how fast a node can access other

nodes.[26]. The following is the formula for calculating closeness centrality [21]:

$$C'c(n_i) = \frac{g-1}{\sum_{j=1}^g d(n_i, n_j)} \tag{4}$$

$C's (ni)$ = Respondent's closeness centrality value
 $d (ni, NJ)$ = The shortest path between respondents
 g = Number of respondents

c. Betweenness Centrality

Betweenness Centrality is a calculation to measure one node that acts as a mediator in the network. This calculation shows that actors who have a high value have a role as liaisons between actors in the network [27]. The following is the formula for calculating the betweenness centrality:

$$C'_B (n_i) = \frac{CB (n_i)}{[(g-1)(g-2)/2]} \tag{5}$$

$CAB (ni)$ = *Betweenness centrality* respondents
 g = Number of respondents

The centrality used in this study is the degree centrality, betweenness centrality, and closeness centrality. From the results of these calculations, key actors who help disseminate information are obtained. [23]. The centrality value category is divided into three categories: low centrality, medium centrality, and low centrality, with a range of values from 0 to 1 (Table II).

TABLE II. CATEGORIES AND VULNERABLE VALUE TO CENTRALITY

Value Range	Category
0 - 0.333	Low
0.334 - 0.667	Moderate
0.668 - 1	High

Source: [28]

B. Data analysis

The data was collected by interviewing and filling out the questionnaire. Questionnaires were randomly distributed to each house, focusing on research respondents being husband and wife by filling out questionnaires related to involvement in non-formal institutions. To calculate the participation rate (rate of participation) is obtained by dividing the number of diagonal matrices by the number of respondents. The number of diagonal matrices is the sum of the values of residents' involvement (husband and wife) in non-formal institutions in Kajoetangan Heritage Village. In the process of calculating the density value and the centrality value of participation in non-formal institutions using the UCINET program 6,717.

C. Population and Sample

The population in the study of Social Capital in Non-formal Institutions in Kajoetangan Heritage Village, Kauman Village, Klojen District, Malang City was 607 households/respondents. The focus of respondents on husband and wife in one family head. The sampling method is done by adding the population to the Head of the Family (KK) object using the Isac and Michael formula. From the results of these calculations, the number of research samples was 187 households from a population of 607 families. The following is the calculation to determine the research sample[29]

$$S = \frac{\lambda^2 \times N \times P \times (1-P)}{(d^2 \times (N-1)) + (\lambda^2 \times P \times (1-P))} \tag{6}$$

S: Number of samples

λ : The Value of the chi-square table for one degree of freedom (dk) relative to the desired confidence level is obtained. $\lambda_2 = 2.706$, the confidence level is 90%.

N: Number of family heads

P: The proportion of the population as the basis for the assumption of making tables, this value is obtained $P = 0.5$

d: The degree of accuracy reflected by the tolerable error in the sample proportion's fluctuation (P). Generally, the value used is 0.10

The number of samples that have been obtained is 187 respondents distributed using probability sampling techniques. Distribution is carried out randomly (random) because the entire population is assumed to have the same opportunity to be selected as the study sample. Based on the results of the preliminary observations, the same features dominated the characteristics of the head of the family in the study location.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Kajoetangan Heritage Tourism Village is located in the center of Malang City, located on Jalan Jendral Basuki Rachmat gang VI, Kauman Village, Klojen District, Malang City. The tourist area was officially opened on 22 April 2018 as a cultural area (heritage) by the Malang City government[30]. The Kajoetangan area is a historical legacy in the Dutch colonial era, located in a strategic area including the main square, government area, center of worship, trade and service areas, and city center road access. Kampung Kauman has existed since 1930, which is synonymous with Santri settlements because it is close to the Jami Mosque to make it easier to pray. The development of Kauman village continues to increase with the development of trade and services around AR Hakim Street, Merdeka Barat Street, Kauman Street, and KH.HasyimAsyari Street [31].

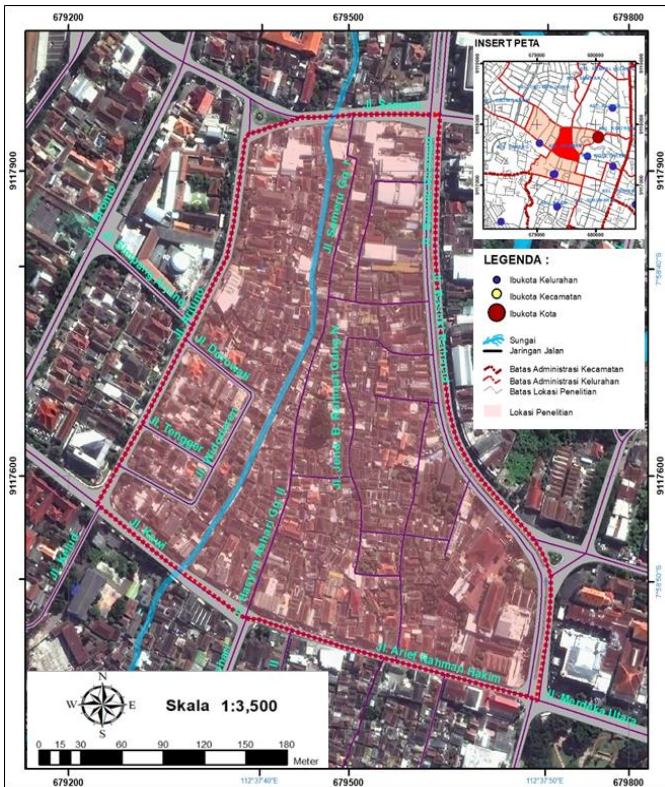


Figure 1. Research location in Kajoetangan Heritage Village

A. Length of Stay in the Kajoetangan Heritage Village Area

The length of their stay influences the level of participation of residents of the orphanage. The length of stay of residents in Kajoetangan Tourism Village is divided into four categories: <5 years, 6 to 10 years, 11-20 years, and over 20 years. The residents are presented in Table III.

TABLE III. RESIDENTS' LENGTH OF STAY

Category	Percentage of Years of Stay (%)			
	<5 years	6-10 years	11-20 years	> 20 years
Husband	5.59	16.78	19.58	58.04
Wife	9.79	18.18	22.38	49.65

Categories over 20 years dominate the average length of stay of the population in the village. The husband's respondents were around 58.04%, and the wife's respondents were about 49.65%.

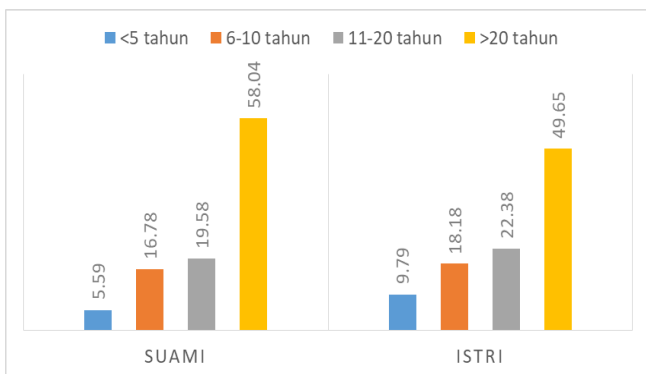


Figure 2 Percentage of Length of Stay

B. Citizen Education Level

The quality of human resources is influenced by education level, as part of an effort to increase involvement or participation in providing ideas or ideas in institutions and implementing activities in an area. The story of education in Kajoetangan Tourism Village is divided into primary school graduates, junior high school or equivalent, high school or equivalent, diploma, and undergraduate. The description of education graduates in Kajoetangan Tourism Village is presented in Table IV.

TABLE IV. PERCENTAGE OF EDUCATION LEVEL

Category	Percentage of Education Graduates (%)				
	SD	Junior High	High school	Diploma	Bachelor
Husband	3.15	9.41	61.61	3.94	21.83
Wife	0.93	6.55	63.58	6.25	22.57

The average percentage of the husband's respondents' graduates is 61.61%, and the wife's respondents are around 63.58%. In addition to the dominance of high school graduates or equivalent, the education level for respondents' graduates is undergraduate. The percentage for husband respondents is 21.83% and for wife respondents, around 22.57%.

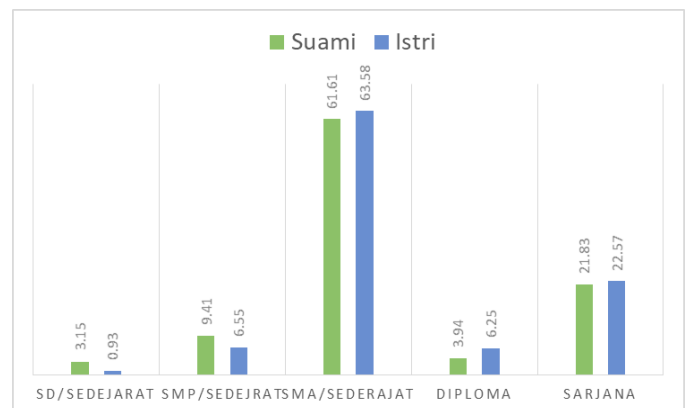


Figure 3. Percentage of Education Level

C. Citizen Livelihoods

The category of livelihood in this study is divided into five parts. Their classification is based on the type of work. We can see the percentages related to livelihoods in Table V.

TABLE V. PERCENTAGE OF LIVELIHOODS

Category	Percentage of Job Types (%)				
	PNS, Teachers, Police, TNI	Private Employees, Entrepreneurs	Traders, Laborers	Housewife	Does not work
Husband	3.91	57.6	35.59	-	2.73
Wife	2.6	30.04	3.17	64.23	-

The highest percentage of husband's respondents were private employees and private tourists (57.6%) and traders (35.59%), for the portion of the wife's work was dominated by housewives (64.23%). The wives are dominance as a housewife with more free time than her husband can affect local institutions' level of involvement.

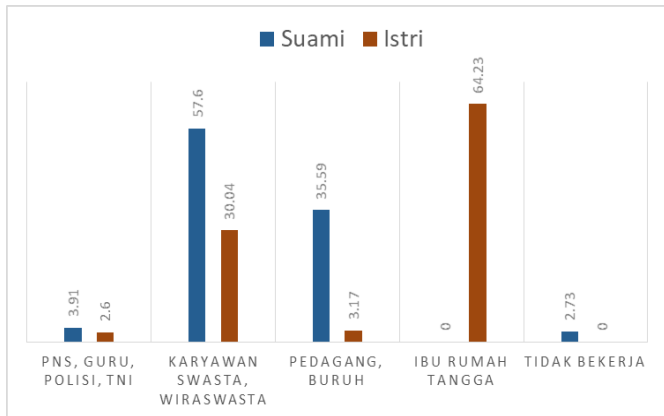


Figure 4. Percentage of Livelihoods

D. Citizen Income

The residents' income is categorized into two parts: below the city minimum wage (UMK) and above the city minimum wage. In 2020 the UMK of Malang City is Rp. 2,895,000. The description of the percentage of residents' income in Table VI.

TABLE VI. CITIZEN INCOME

Category	Income Percentage (%)	
	<UMR	> UMR
Husband	39.3	60.7
Wife	70.78	29.22

The dominance of the husband's respondents' income is above the UMK, with a percentage of around 60.7%. Meanwhile, for wife respondents, UMK is dominated by lower than UMK, with a rate of about 70.78%.

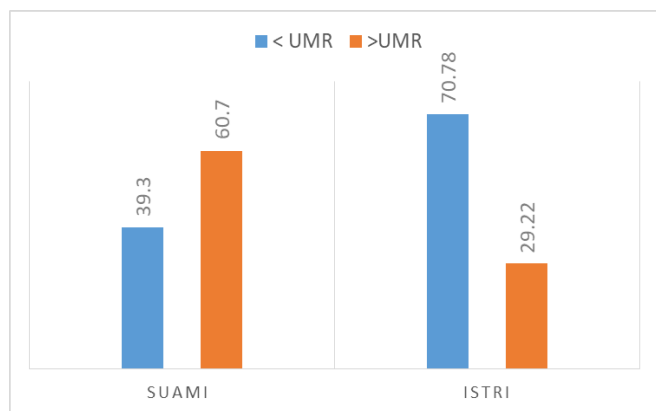


Figure 5. Percentage of Income

E. Level of Non-Formal Institutional Activities

Based on interviews and questionnaires, non-formal institutions in the Kajoetangan Heritage Tourism Village area that were carried out before the covid period and after the

covid 19 period, it can be seen that there are differences in community meeting activities as follows:

1. The social and religious groups of community recitation institutions in RWs before the covid-19 pandemic held regular meetings once a week. Still, after the covid -9 pandemic period, community recitation activities were not carried out.
2. Social group community service organizations in Rukun Warga (RW) / Rukun Tetangga (RT) have regular meetings 1 (once) a month, but after the Covid-19 pandemic period, the sessions are not held.
3. Social Arisan groups of residents in the Community Rukun Warga (RW) around the Kajoetangan Heritage Tourism Village area before the covid-19 pandemic held routine meetings 1 (once) a month. Still, after the covid-19 pandemic period, discussions related to social gathering groups were not owned by residents.
4. Child study groups from the Rukun Tetangga (RT) social group before the Covid-19 pandemic held regular meetings held once a week. After the Covid-19 pandemic, activities related to children's study groups around the Kajoetangan Heritage Tourism Village.
5. The study institute for children's social and religious groups before the Covid-19 pandemic held a meeting 1 (once) a week at the Rukun Tetangga (RT) level. Still, after the Covid-19 pandemic, it was not carried out or carried out as usual.
6. Social business group institutions in the Kajoetangan Heritage Tourism Village area before the Covid-19 pandemic had regular meetings 1 (once) a month. Still, after the Covid-19 pandemic period, routine meeting activities related to social business groups were not carried out by surrounding social groups—the area of Kajoetangan Heritage Tourism Village.
7. Community deliberation groups for residents in Rukun Warga (RW) / Rukun Tetangga (RT) before the Covid-19 pandemic carried out routine activities, namely community deliberations. However, during the Covid-19 pandemic, periodic meetings were not held, often owned by the Rukun (RW) / Rukun Tetangga (RT) residents around the Kajoetangan Heritage Tourism Village Area.

F. Social Network Analysis

1. Participation Level

The types of non-formal institutions found in Kajoetangan Tourism Village consist of recitation, community service, community gathering, business groups, community meetings. Data on respondents' involvement (husband and wife) in non-formal institutions in the Kajoetangan tourism village. The level of participation in Table VII.

TABLE VII. PARTICIPATION RATE RESULTS

Vulnerable to Value	Category	Husband	Wife
0 - 1,667	Low		
1,668 - 3,334	Moderate	2.56	3.29
3,335 - 5	High		

The calculation results show that the participation rate with the husband's value is 2.56, and the wife's is 3.29 in the medium-level participation category. With the moderate class participation rate, there is a percentage of citizen involvement (husband and wife) in non-formal institutions, including husband respondents. The most extensive forms of involvement were the recitation group (26.50%), community service (33.61%) and community consultation (32.24%). For non-formal institutions attended by wife, respondents were the recitation group (28.66%), community service (20.81%), community gathering (26.11%), and community consultation (22.51%).

2. Density

The density values range between 0 to 1, divided into three categories: low, medium, and high. The value category that is closer to 1 has a higher density among respondents in an institution. The density calculation results for the Kajoetangan tourism village respondents divided into the density value for the husband and the density value for the wife are shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII. DENSITY VALUE

Value Range	Category	Husband	Wife
0 - 0.333	Low		
0.334 - 0.667	Moderate		
0.668 - 1	High	0.974	0.990

Based on the calculation of the density value for non-formal institutions, it is 0.974 for husbands, where the data falls into the high category. At the same time, the density value for the wife is 0.990, which is in the medium category, for husband respondents from 5 non-formal institutions in Kajoetangan Tourism Village, namely recitation, community service, social gathering, business groups, community meetings with a participation percentage of around 51.19%. The largest proportion of husband's respondents' involvement in institutions is in religious institutions and RT / RW institutions. For wife respondents from 5 non-formal institutions in the Kajoetangan tourism village, they were recitation, community service, community gathering, business groups, community meetings with a percentage of participation of around 65.87%. The dominance of the wife's involvement in non-formal institutional groups in the Kajoetangan tourism village is due to non-formal institutional activities held simultaneously in one vulnerable period, including recitation activities, women's social gathering and community consultation. At that instant, can provide information faster.

3. Centrality

The centrality calculation to find critical figures and closeness in actors is divided into degree centrality, betweenness centrality, and closeness centrality for husband and wife respondents in Kajoetangan tourism village.

TABLE IX. RESULTS OF CALCULATION OF CENTRALITY ANALYSIS FOR HUSBAND

Statistics	Centrality Husband		
	Degree	Betweenness	Closeness
Mean	0.97	0.02	0.98
Min	0.68	0	0.76
Max	1	0.02	1
Std. Dev.	0.05	0.01	0.04
Variance	0.26	0.01	0.18
Level of Centrality			
Low (0-0,333)	0%	100%	0%
Medium (0.334-0,666)	0%	0%	0%
High (0.667-1)	100%	0%	100%

TABLE X. RESULT OF CALCULATION OF CENTRALITY ANALYSIS FOR WIFE

Statistics	Centrality Wife		
	Degree	Betweenness	Closeness
Mean	0.99	0.01	0.99
Min	0.86	0	0.88
Max	1	0.01	1
Std. Dev.	0.03	0	0.02
Variance	0.06	0	0.05
Level of Centrality			
Low (0-0,333)	0%	100%	0%
Medium (0.334-0,666)	0%	0%	0%
High (0.667-1)	100%	0%	100%

From the results of the calculation of the centrality analysis (Table IX.) The husband's respondents in the Kajoetangan tourism village know that the calculated value of each value of degree centrality, betweenness centrality, and closeness centrality. There is one category in degree centrality, namely the high class with a percentage of around 100%. The percentage of the value of degree centrality, which is dominated by the high sort shows that many actors are actively participating in non-formal institutions. There is one category for the betweenness centrality value of husband respondents, namely the low category with a percentage of about 100%. The rate of betweenness centrality value dominated by the low sort shows that very few actors act as mediators or liaisons in the category. For the Value of Closeness centrality with the husband's respondents, there is one category: the high class with an average percentage of around 100%. The rate of Value of Closeness centrality, which is dominated by high types shows that the closeness between actors is very high, so all information is acceptable quickly.

From the results of the calculation of the centrality analysis (Table X.) with the respondent's wife in the Kajoetangan tourism village, it is known that the calculated value of each value of degree centrality, betweenness centrality, and closeness centrality. There is one category in degree centrality, namely the high class with a percentage of around 100%. The percentage of the value of degree centrality, which is dominated by the high sort shows that many actors actively participate in non-formal institutions. There is one category for the betweenness centrality value of wife respondents, namely the low category with a percentage of around 100%. The percentage value of betweenness centrality, which is dominated by the low sort, shows very few actors who act as mediators or liaisons in the category. For the Value of Closeness centrality with wife respondents, there is one category: the high class with an average percentage of around 100%. The percentage of the Value of Closeness centrality, which is dominated by the high sort shows that the closeness between the actors is very high, so all information is acceptable quickly.

The results of the institutional centrality analysis carried out between husband and wife can be illustrated. A net draw diagram demonstrates the centrality value between respondents for husband and wife (Figure 6. and Figure 7.)

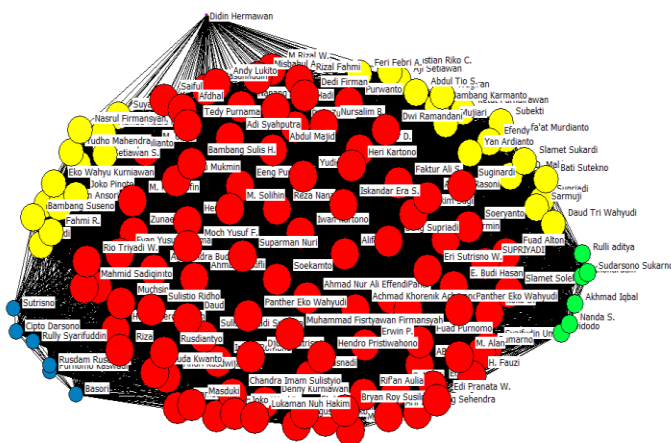


Figure 6. Respondent's Netdraw

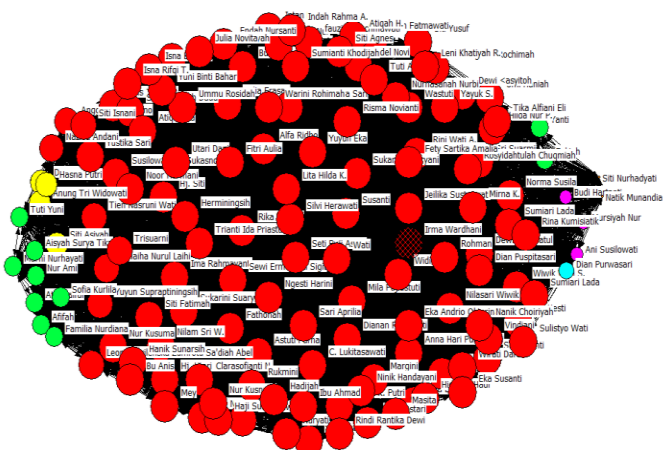


Figure 7. Respondent's netdraw wife

In calculating the centrality of husband and wife respondents in non-formal institutions, each center does not have about one or two actors. The need for centrality with the second method, namely two modes of centrality. In the two-mode centrality method, the relationship seen is actors with actors and actors with institutions because institutions can also play a role as a central actor in the network.[32]. Measurement of the degree of centrality using UCINET software version 6.717. In the two-mode centrality calculation, the degree of centrality's value will be divided into three categories, namely low sort 0-0.333, medium category 0.334-0.666, and high category 0.667-1[28]. The two-mode centrality calculation results for husband and wife respondents in non-formal institutions in Kajoetangan tourism village are shown in Table XI.

TABLE XI. TWO-MODE CENTRALITY CALCULATION

Statistics	Degree Centrality	
	Husband	Wife
Mean	0.03	0.04
Min	0.01	0.01
Max	0.84	0.92
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.13
Variance	1.13	1.56
Level of Centrality		
Low (0-0,333)	97.97%	97.30%
Medium (0.334-0,666)	0.68%	0.68%
High (0.667-1)	1.35%	2.03%

In Table XI. Centrality calculation shows that the husband's respondent with the maximum value for degree centrality is 0.84 which is in the medium category with a percentage of about 0.68%, indicating an institution that is most often followed by husband respondents. The institutions that meet the husbands' meeting point or are most often followed are community deliberation and community service groups. It can be seen in Figure 8.

Table XI. Centrality calculation shows that the wife respondent with the maximum value for degree centrality is 0.92, which is in the medium category with a percentage of about 0.68%, indicating an institution that is most often followed by wife respondents. Institutions that become the gathering point for husbands or the ones most often followed are recitation and Arisan. It can be seen in Figure 9.

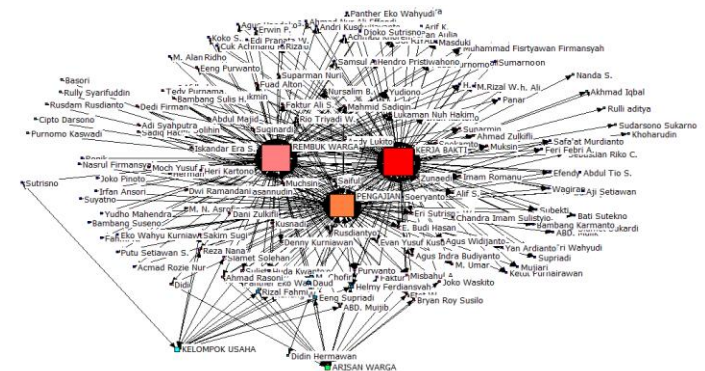


Figure 8. Netdraw Two-Mode Degree Centrality for husband respondents

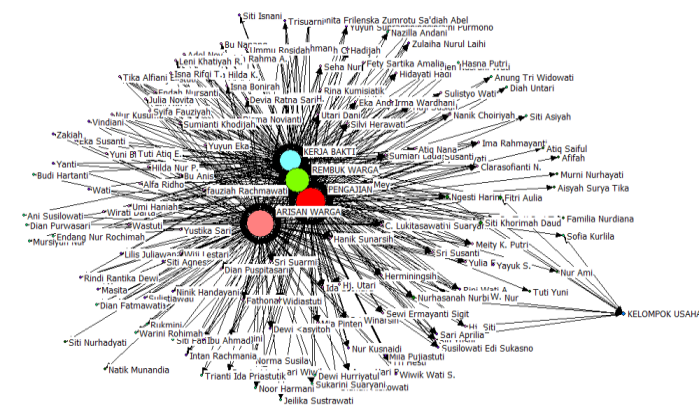


Figure 9. Netdraw Two-Mode Degree Centrality for wife respondents

Figure 8 illustrates the husband's respondents' involvement in non-formal institutions in the Kajoetangan tourist village with the highest level of participation in community service. For institutions that have a role other than voluntary work, the husband's respondents often follow community consultation and recitation.

Figure 9 illustrates the involvement of wife respondents in non-formal institutions in the Kajoetangan tourism village with the highest participation in the recitation group. For institutions that have a role other than the recitation of mothers are a social gathering, community consultation, and community service in the space of the Kajoetangan tourist village.

IV. CONCLUSION

The level of citizen participation in non-formal institutions is categorized as moderate; citizens' greater involvement influences this in non-formal institutions by implementing routine activities and is not tied to institutional structures. Based on the results of the analysis, the percentage of husbands' involvement in non-formal institutions includes community service with a rate of 33.61%, community consultation activities around 32.24%, and recitation groups around 26.50%. The category is more spread out in non-formal institutions for wife respondents, including recitation activities around 28.66%, community Arisan activities around 26.11%, community service activities around 20.81%, and community consultation activities around 22.51%.

The density value for non-formal institutions is categorized as high, with the analysis result of husband respondents being 0.974 and the density value for wife respondents being 0.990. The density indicates a correlation between non-formal institutions as actors who play an essential role in each of these non-formal institutions.

The centrality value is divided into the importance of degree centrality, betweenness centrality, and closeness centrality. The value of degree centrality and closeness centrality values are categorized as high, and for betweenness centrality values are classified as low. Centrality shows that the number of actors who play a role in non-formal institutions

is in a high category and correlates with other actors without a mediator so that the delivery of information from key actors to fellow citizens can spread quickly. One component that influences the interrelationship between actors is where residents live close to each other (categorized as dense) with road access that reaches each resident's house.

The typology of social capital in non-formal institutions in Kajoetangan Tourism Village is bridging social capital. The typology is because several actors are categorized as high and affiliated with formal institutions and non-formal institutions. This study took a sample of householders with husband and wife respondents. The role of a wife who is dominated by being a housewife who has more free time than her husband and who has a high involvement in institutions can be the introduction of information to each household. Heterogeneous patterns of involvement in bridging social capital can bridge the forms of ideas and ideas in community empowerment to implement activities institutionally[33].

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