



Contribution of Javanese Assimilation to Lembar Community, West Lombok

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Abstract

This research investigated the contribution of Javanese assimilation to Lembar community. This article aims at finding out Javanese contribution with respect to positive and negative to surrounding people around Lembar harbor. In collecting data, this mini research employs descriptive qualitative with stratified sampling methods. During data collection, this research employed a series of scientific techniques to gather data such as depth interview, observation and focused group discussion. The result showed that Javanese people pay important contribution in the field of education, Job and trade opportunity, bilingualism on the other hand, Javanese also contribute some negative effects such as, Conflict of ideology, Language, Social behavior and Drugs circularity.

Keywords: Assimilation; Javanese; Contribution; Positive; Negative Effect

Introduction

Not only does the so – called modern civilization do the migration, but also pre - historic humanor (in Islam) Prophet Adam has set a foot on earth and migrated, this phenomenon is by pre – historic scientists defined as human migration (Koentjaraningrat, 2009). Even animals in any species migrate for survival. In short, From time to time, people over the world do migration.

In an age of mass immigration, The arrival of immigrant to other countries or places leads to the so – called assimilation (Koentjaraningrat, 2009). Immigrant assimilation – a process of convergence of immigrant behavioral and attitudinal outcomes to the outcomes of the native-born – is a complex phenomenon. Nowadays people do migration for a number of reason and purposes. In the Middle East countries, for instance, people have migrated to European countries; Asia and even America for merely seeking refuge due to endless war in home country (see John H. Morgan on Islam and Assimilation in the West). Chinese migrated to other countries such as American and Indonesian for economical purpose (Annisa, 2010). However, as people do migration (and assimilate themselves to the hosts) there seems to be conflict with host community if they merely seek for economy and geographical purpose (Kamaludin, 2012).

Background

Indonesia is multiculturalism country which consist of multiethnic background; native born inhabitant as well as foreign born descendant such as Chinese and Arabian. Indonesia is not only

multination in terms of culture but also of race and religion. Arabic descendants live harmony with local hosts and assimilate themselves in all aspects such as economy, religion, politics and social – culture, however, there are always bumping aspects which inhibit assimilation come to pass not to local host, rather to assimilated people among their community. Assimilation becomes critical not only to the success of the immigrants but also to the success of their descendants adapting to a hostsociety. (Peter V. Schaeffer, 2006). Assimilation in multiculturalism may affect to conflict to host community if people from other ethnic groups could not manage to get through in host culture, for instances, Chinese ethnicity to Indonesian (Chang Yau HOON, 2006), Javanese and balinese to host community of west Papua, Javanese immigrant with local hosts of Aceh darusalam and Javanese immigrants with local Borneos (Sihbudi et al, 2001, Giring, 2004). Assimilation can also accrue for ends of intercultural marriages (Ni Duan and Glenda Claborne), for economy (Peter V. Schaeffer, 2006), for religious (Sri, 2008), even for study (Blazenka et al). Assimilation can contribute not only to positive effects but also to negative effects (Charles Hirschman on contribution of assimilation in USA). In other ways, succeeded process of assimilations or integrations are achieved and retained by/through certain ways; intercultural marriages, puppet displayand social and religious preaching as well as politics.

The settlement of immigrant in any part of Indonesia brings not only a sheer conflict matter but also brings about positive contribution irrespective to internal conflict among individuals of immigrants. For instance, the rapid settlement of Javaneseimmigrants into host societies across Indonesia, in particular,has raisedimportant challenges and benefits for a host community to learn and manage cultural diversity, maintain socialcohesion, and accommodate minorities with respect to education, professionalism or social status. In UK for example, immigrant has indispensable contribution to the British culture in the light of arts, sciences, entrepreneur and manpower (Firmin-didot, 1995). And for assimilated people, in America, for instances, studies conducted by (Kaishan Kong, 2012) interpolate that women from non – suffrage country find important intercultural behavior that the women from second – class countries tend to change their way of life in terms of equality in any fields, and adapt the former thought into new way of life or behavior such as shifting from man centered orientationinto equal right oriented. On the other hand, conflict may inevitable come to emerge for example Chinese to Indonesian (Amanda Walujono, 2014), Middle East immigrant to America (Peter skerry, 2014). Therefore, Assimilation can contribute not only to positive effects but also to negative effects (Charles Hirschman on contribution of assimilation in USA)

As the launch of transmigration program by the second presidential regime in 1975 (Kamaludin, 2006), a great number of people from rural or from economical – challenged community migrated to other islands which provide prosperity (land for cultivation). This phenomenon drives Interethnic and intercultural mingle one another in a host community (Koentjaraningrat, 2009). In brief, assimilation may occur along some dimensions (language, citizenship acquisition, or employment), but not necessarily along others (religiosity) (Eleonora Patacchini, 2014) and Charles Hirschman (2013) mentions that the center lives of most immigrants are a dialectic between the memories of the world left behind and the day-to-day struggles of learning the ropes of a newsociety. It also involves mastering a new language, living and work ing among strangers, and coping with the unfamiliarare only some of the challenges faced by immigrants Cipiero (2012)

Since the shifting road of interisland sea transport from Ampenan to Lembar in 1991 contact among the people from other backgrounds leads to inevitable intercultural contact and assimilation. This phenomenon leads to circumstances in which the number of people (both locals and immigrants) who works in the vessel from other islandshas had a tight contact with people in the harbor and its surrounding. And according to data From ASDP (Indonesian sea – transportation management), which is grounded at Lembar port, the number of staffs who work as professionals in marine transportation either in vessel or in land were/ are dominantly occupied by Javanese or Javanese background or at least one was born in Java. Then this national necessity turns out and provides golden time for intercultural interactions, socialization or culture contact occurs between host community and immigrant. Based on the above data, this research tries to find out the positive and negative contribution of Javanese assimilation.

Statement of Problem

Based on the background above, this article is concerned with or formulated problem below :
What is javanese contribution (positive and negative) to surrounding people of Lembar harbour?

Purpose of Study

With regard to problem arised above, this article aims at finding out javanese contribution with respect to positive and negative to surrounding people around harbour?

Significance of Study

The research will contribute to intercultural understanding and provide a vast comprehension on multiculturalism. Furthermore, this research will also provide a dispensable role in interconnecting people from other background to always contribute a necessary support to host societies as proverb always cites that wherever you set a foot, you must lift place up.

Definition of Key Terms

Assimilation in anthropology and sociology is the process whereby individuals or groups of differing ethnic heritage are absorbed into the dominant culture of a society. The process of assimilating involves taking on the traits of the dominant culture to such a degree that the assimilating group becomes socially indistinguishable from other members of the society. Sociologists often measure the degree to which immigrants assimilate into a new culture in terms of four areas of interaction:

- Socioeconomic status
- Spatial concentration
- Language assimilation
- Inter-marriage

Intercultural Communication

Communication between individuals from different cultural backgrounds. This can be interpreted as meaning subcultural groups within community but more generally is interpreted as interaction between people from different countries. Although most anthropologists have little to do with intercultural communication at present.

Acculturation

Acculturation is a process through which a person or group from one culture comes to adopt practices and values of another culture, while still retaining their own distinct culture. This process is most commonly discussed in terms of a minority culture adopting elements of a majority culture, as is typically the case with immigrant groups that are culturally or ethnically distinct from the majority in the place to which they have immigrated.

Intercultural Marriage

Intercultural marriage - the marriage between individuals from different cultural backgrounds, marriages that take place between people of different ethnic, racial, and/or cultural backgrounds.

Study on Contribution of Assimilation

Studies which are concerned with process assimilation have been conducted by numerous scientist such as contribution of immigrant to American people (Charles Hirschman, 2013). He focuses on the acculturation and assimilation of immigrants and their children to American society. He analyses contributions of immigrants to the creation of American culture through the performing arts, sciences, and other cultural pursuits. He concludes that the presence of large numbers of talented immigrants in Hollywood, academia, and the high-tech industries has pushed American institutions to become more meritocratic and open to innovation than they would be (Charles Hirschman, 2013). Another study conducted by Firmin-Didot (on the positive contribution by immigrants). He set up his view on study of the social and cultural aspects of migration, in order to co-operate with Member States, the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, in the drawing up, or the execution, of plans of emigration or immigration, so as to secure that both contribute not only to the improvement of economic conditions of the countries concerned, but to social progress and to the cultural enrichment of those affected, and also to mutual understanding between peoples. Hence, he primarily focuses on contribution of science and arts, entrepreneurs and managers, man power and demographic aspects to host countries brought and contributed by immigrants. (John H. Morgan, 2014) carried out research on Islam and Assimilation in the West. His exploration dive into the social inevitabilities of culture shifts within the American Muslim community's self-understanding of their faith and acknowledges the inevitabilities of behavioral shifts brought about by social and cultural pressures resulting from immigration into an alien cultural worldview. Based on his former research findings on assimilation process which bears heavily upon the necessity for Muslim clergy in America to become professional by western standards, he then explores the complexities of religious secularism as a way of becoming an "American" Muslim. Finally, he suggest that liturgical and architectural "adjustments" to western modes of public worship and indicate linguistic niceties that will prove helpful in the assimilation process that he latter calls the "Islamicization of America.

Supporting Research

Other studies which also play major contribution to this article are, (Giovanni Facchini et al) researched on engagement in social activities, concerns about the economy, interest in politics and broad policy issues like the environment, crime and xenophobia. (Ronald Inglehart and Pippa Norris) on Muslim Integration into Western Cultures: Between Origins and Destinations, he examines factors which impact on of growing social diversity in western nations. He further quests to the extent migrant carry their cultures as well as to what extent the migrant assimilate themselves in new home.

In addition, another related study undertaken by (Ronald) which focuses on figuring out what types background cultures brought to destination countries and why immigrants in this case, middle east migrant, strongly hold the home country culture. Furthermore, (Violeta, 2009) he examines student diversity and cultural assimilation by pointing out barriers to study abroad and behavioural attitudes outside class room. (Chang Yau HOON) carried out research on discrimination towards the Chinese placed them in a paradoxical position, (Astrid H.) on Immigrant Integration: Acculturation and Social Integration

Research on Intercultural Relationship

Related research on intercultural interaction in this case (marriage) has been undertaken by (Ni Duan and Glenda Claborne,) they analyze the intercultural marriages through three conditions which are marital selection, marital conflict, marital interaction and marital outcome. He then argues that it is impossible to account for all factors and processes in a phenomenon especially when the relationship is embedded in complex social networks and he found that dynamic communicative interaction within intimate relationships without detaching it from its social moorings remains a challenge. Another study also carried out by (Kaishan Kong, 2012) on Cultural Influences on Intercultural Relationships. He investigates three women from various backgrounds and explores their perspectives and experiences in their intercultural relationships. He found that intercultural marriage is a social-cultural phenomenon influenced by a variety of factors, such as different values, religious beliefs, financial perspectives and emotional attachment. And he summed up that those factors are rooted in the ethnic cultural influence.

Methodology

Research Method

This mini research employs Qualitative research in which Denzin and Lincoln defines

Qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of a set of interpretive, material practices that makes the world visible. These practices . . . turn the world into a series of representations including fieldnotes, interviews, conversations, photographs, recordings and memos to the self. At this level, qualitative research involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or to interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. (2000: 3)

(Bryman, 1988) also adds that the way in which people being studied, understood and interpreted. One of the central motifs in qualitative research is that their social reality. Based on the definitions above, this is logically assumed that when a researcher conducts a research to find the real world situation in a particular place and eager to figure out the social reality of a particular community will employ a qualitative method. Therefore, this research employs Qualitative.

Population and Sample

Population

The heterogeneity of the population - if the population is known to be very diverse in nature in relation to the subject of enquiry, then this is likely to increase the required sample size. Conversely, if the population is reasonably homogeneous, then a smaller sample will include all the internal diversity that is needed. Population in this research is known or rather homogeneous as it is the whole residents of east Lembar community, the ones who occupy east part of Lembar and immigrants (in this case Javanese) who, at least, have stayed for 5 years taken as population.

Sampling

This research employs purposive sampling which is backed up by Stratified purposive sampling

Jane and Jane 2013 defines Purposive sampling as is precisely what the name suggests. Members of a sample are chosen with a 'purpose' to represent a location or type in relation to a key criterion. This has two principal aims. The first is to ensure that all the key constituencies of relevance to the subject matter are covered. The second is to ensure that, within each of the key criteria, some diversity is included so that the impact of the

characteristic concerned can be explored. Taking a very simple example, age is very commonly used as a selection criterion.

Since the population of this research has been known then it takes the purposive sampling which is described and charted below.

Stratified purposive sampling (Patton, 2002), a hybrid approach in which the aim is to select groups that display variation on a particular phenomena but each of which is fairly homogeneous, so that subgroups can be compared.

Therefore, this sampling method will take a group of people who precisely represents the particular people being studied. Namely the javanese who have at least stayed for five years in host community and some of whom undergo intercultural marriage.

Sample	Home culture	Status	Occupation
20	Java	Single (unmarried)	Ferry attendant
5	Java	Married to Lembar women	Ferry attendant
5	Lombok / Sasak	Married	House wives
20	Lombok / sasak	Youth	Marine Academy
10	Lombok / sasak	Married	Boat transfer (ojekperahu)

Data Collection Technique

In finding out or collecting comprehensively valuable data in a qualitative research, one may employ certain ways or methods such as stated below:

Certain data collection methods have also been identified with qualitative research such as: observational methods, in-depth interviewing, group discussions, narratives, and the analysis of documentary evidence. However, it is important to note that practitioners of qualitative research vary considerably in the extent to which they rely on particular methods of data collection. Janeritche and Jane Lewis (2003:3)

Thus, there some ways (methods) in collecting data on which researchers entirely, if not some of which, rely. This research virtually employs some data collection techniques as follows:

Depth Interview

According to Jane Ritche and Jane Lewis (2003) two data collection methods widely used in more applied qualitative inquiry are in-depth interviews and focus groups. Therefore, this research concerns with using depth – interview. Through this way, the chosen respondent will be deeply interviewed regarding to his influence towards host community of neighboring residents.

Observation

According to Jane et al, they state that main qualitative methods include: observation, in-depth individual interviews, focus groups, biographical methods such as life histories and narratives, and analysis of documents and texts. Another important idea in social research was proposed by seventeenth-century writers such as Isaac Newton and Francis Bacon who asserted that knowledge about the world can be acquired through direct observation (induction) rather than deduced from abstract propositions. Similarly David Hume (1711-76) who is associated with the founding of the empirical research tradition suggested that all knowledge about the world originates in our experiences and is

derived through the senses. Therefore, by observing the chosen respondent's behavior and attitude towards the host community, it is expected to have representative data which can representatively the whole related data with respect to the contribution of Javanese to host community. The observation will be carried out to overlook Javanese influence towards youth which at large and have a tight or intensive contact with Javanese. And observation will go to family of intercultural marriages to find out the influence Javanese against the rest of family who are affiliated (belonged) to one kinship.

Focus Group Discussion

According to Jane et al (2003) Focus groups or group discussions involve several - usually somewhere between four and ten - respondents brought together to discuss the research topic as a group. They are used where the group process will itself illuminate the research issue). In this way the chosen sample of both married and unmarried sample are invited to discuss related issue. To find out how their ideas are shaped, generated or moderated in conversation with others.

Finding and Discussion

This chapter will discuss and elaborate the outcomes of Javanese assimilation after executing a series of techniques and methods of data collection. The table below will provide positive and negative contribution of Javanese assimilation to Lembar community.

Positive contribution

Education	Driving youth to have higher education such as Marine academy, Vocational school
Trade opportunity	Driving economical challenged community to create opportunity in sale
Job opportunity	Driving people to have a better occupation in any fields such as marine company,
Bilingual Language (speaker)	Leading people to speak more than one languages local vernacular (sasak) to Indonesian and to Javanese

Negative contribution

Conflict of ideology	Excessive power in job vacancy
Language	Overuse of Javanese in communication
Social behavior	Influencing youth to behave fiercely
Drugs circularity	Bring about drugs into youth in community

Discussion

Through this discussion section, the finding which was formed and described above will be elaborately discussed and presented below:

The shifting of harbor from old city Ampenan to Lembar has coined the extensive intercultural interaction. This diffusion also force people (in this case Javanese) to tightly interact with host community particularly youth. As a result, this sort of phenomenon will have immense effect on host community in variety of social life.

The intercultural interaction of Javanese marine workers leading to intercultural influence on host behavior, social attitude, and social capitals of Lembar people, this social phenomenon affect the internal social condition of host community in particular youth with regard to school, Trade opportunity, Job opportunity, Bilingual (speaker speak more than one languages.). Since majority of Javanese, people who have lived and worked in Lembar are socially interacting with surrounding community for a number of reasons such as courting, commuting to and fro and goods trade (haggling goods). Hence, this phenomena are dragging people to willingly have an/the equal standard of living not unless the job.

With such phenomena, the youth of Lembar community is substantially influenced by the Javanese social occupation. This inevitably leads to internal driving thought of youth comprehension of the importance of having a work in marine company and drive them to pursue school at marine academy.

Traditionally, Lembar residents perceive success through having prestigious job which, at least, earn three or over three million Rp monthly. This view is resembled in Javanese people who work as ferry attendants. Then this internal factor leads community to push his or her children to strive for better jobs, practically in marine company. Therefore, the Javanese role in providing information and directing school is inevitably appreciable. Hence, the arrival and influence of Javanese workers seemingly plays indispensable roles in driving youth to get higher education and creating new jobs

At present, there are as many as twenty young people (Lembar People) works as ferry attendant. This absolutely shows that the intensive influence of Javanese people on education especially those have tight contact (undergo social interaction) with Javanese and those whose one of his or her sibling (relatives) undergo intercultural marriages.

The ongoing interaction also provides information of job vacancy not only on marine work also on other fields inasmuch as the Javanese people seem to have a wide variety of experiences in other field of jobs, this can be told from direct conversation and focused group discussion which is employed by this article. Most of respondents stated that before diving into marine company they have been vendor, stall seller (warung) and worker in different companies. This piece of information explicitly informed through communication in daily conversation with locals which then driving locals to create opportunity by himself. Indeed, this shared information has provided valuable hints for locals to execute and build his or her own business hold. Such condition is truly applied by the intercultural marriage to name, pak Yusuf (Javanese) with buk Haminah (Sasaknese) who own the biggest stall in Lembar and not coincidentally, one of their son presently entering marine school academy and their son - in law works as ferry attendant. Another figure who undergoes this phenomena is Suhar, she is inherently from economical challenge family, she happens to meet Arya who is from Javanese (former ferry attendant) they both then married and built up a meat ball stall, by now he earns not less than five hundreds rupiah in daily. This figure also influence local's thought to stalk their way. In brief, the present of Javanese contributes the insight for locals to create his own job opportunity and leads to economical creative.

Based on the investigation through observation, interview and focused group discussion, this article also revealed the influence of Javanese language towards locals who predominantly work and interactively communicate with Javanese. The result shows that among intercultural marriages the language which is dominantly spoken is Javanese, the married locals have to adapt to Javanese not necessarily due to husband force but her own choice and interestingly the reason to choose the Javanese as spouse language is for respecting husband and for social status. They claim that speaking Javanese is somewhat bring about new status for them.

However, the Javanese assimilation does not only bring about positive but also some negative effects such as in the light of ideology, language, social behavior and drug circularity. This phenomena occur somehow because the intimate contact of both participants. In terms of ideology, this does not mean ideology in broader sense rather, it stands for excessive power in job occupancy. This matter comes to pass, since the out number of Javanese workers in higher position leading to endless power to select employees from their equal origin or backdrop. They tend to put Javanese in first row irrespective with his or her educational background. This phenomenon is concluded or derived from two simultaneous job vacancies which were held by ASDP, surprisingly, most or all of accepted employees are from Javanese backdrops.

Language is, in some extent, also influenced in the course of immense language switch from local vernacular (Sasak) or Indonesian into Javanese. It can be obviously generalized or seen that even, so - called by profession, boat transfers they tend to use Javanese language rather than Indonesian as a means of daily conversation when encountering or commuting them. As mentioned earlier, this sort of language switch also leads to positive contribution in the sense of ability to use the language and of for only in the way to respect the existence Javanese. that is to say, since the Javanese language is used only in some job encounters however, when some locals who are not fully faced with the above condition and overuse the language other than the national language (Indonesian) as a chief means of communication then it brings about negative effects because this phenomenon would then also shift either the local vernacular or social identity.

Another negative contribution which is implicitly internalized is that social behavior. This phenomenon occurs when the hosts perceive standardized lives are somewhat like Javanese people who have quite more living than them. Then, they see everything that the Javanese carries seemingly as bedrock of behaving, working and thinking. Presumably, this belief comes from the host's perception toward Javanese who have steady income (work) above average than most host individuals. This thought then perceives Javanese as holding higher status. Unfortunately, there is always some bad attitude crop up and carried by. The unseen influence to this social phenomenon is that the host community, particularly youth, tend to unconsciously act rather like Javanese urban style, be it through dress, act, food and mate-courter.

In some ways, the urban life style brought by Javanese also copes with drug circularity. This phenomenon deals with socialized behavior of Javanese people in their home island and then brought or imparted to host community (Lembar people) particularly to young people. Since the youth has a very close and tight social contact with Javanese, this undoubtedly influences their social behavior. This phenomenon could be eyewitnesses through the youth gathering in the far-flung hub facilitated or funded by one of Javanese to hold or consume drug. One evidence whereby a researcher relies on is his brother and his friends who get invoked to the deliberation and one of them be an active agent of drug circularity.

Conclusion

In brief, Javanese people have indispensable influences on Lembar society. Through their participant towards host community, it creates sense of neo-era in terms of opportunity for surrounding people, especially those who have tight contact and intimate interaction. This social interaction has brought about changes in Lembar as charted above on the table. This, someway, invade the local belongings but it supports and up lift local's financial condition. Hence, Javanese has contributed sustainable changes towards, in this case, Lembar society in many ways, such as, job opportunity, intercultural marriages, education and so forth. On the other hand, there be some negative life – influential behaviors imparted through subconscious and natural interfaces brought by Javanese. This seems to happen inasmuch as former socialized behavior of Javanese brought and re-socialize to locals. This social issue affected local in some notions such as labeled as lower status people because overbearing states of Javanese and dominant occupancy in any companies, in terms of language, overuse of Javanese in any encounters. Drug addicted, this last issue play significant effects on young locals. This bad influential life style has now seemingly been internalized as one of life necessities due to massive use and well – ongoing circulation. These black market activities are consumed and run by locals but initially facilitated by Javanese.

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