

# EXPLORATIONS OF SOCIAL VALUES IN MAGERSARI SETTLEMENT IN INDONESIA

**Ina Helena Agustina<sup>1</sup>;**

**Hilwati Hindersah<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1,2</sup> Bandung Islamic University,  
Indonesia

ina.helena@unisba.ac.id;inahelena66@gmail.com

## Abstract

Providing the needs for low-income housing has been a serious problem and seen as a monumental task to be resolved by the Indonesian government. However, what remains problematic at the present might have a solution from the past; the concept of social relations and values to be reckoned from the kingdoms that once ruled in Cirebon. In the city of Cirebon currently exist three palaces; Keraton Kasepuhan, Keraton Kanoman, and Keraton Kacirebonan. The three palaces are still operating with their royal servants. They have settlements called Magersari. The etymology of the word 'Magersari' comes from the word 'mager' meaning to build a fence or to 'protect' and 'sari' meaning 'the core' or something of essential nature. In the past, Magersari settlements were inhabited exclusively by 'Abdi Dalem' or royal servants, but today, the inhabitants include those who have professions outside the palace. Nevertheless, the concept of social relations and values still exists between the king and the royal servants and extends beyond to the inhabitants from outside of the royal circle. Such a phenomenon could bring to light a new knowledge on how to build trust from everyone concerned in the process of creating new settlements. The purpose of this paper is to unravel the concept of social relations and values in Cirebon Palace's Magersari Settlement. The paper uses phenomenology as a methodology. It is the result of an in-depth study and comparisons between several theoretical studies on issues regarding settlements and their social relations. The paper offers knowledge and an alternative solution to the problem in providing housing for the marginalized and urban poor.

**Keywords:** Value, Concept, Social Relations, Magersari Settlement

## Introduction

Spaces for settlements in urban areas is often problematic, especially in terms of the uneven balance between provision and demands. In Indonesia, the government is expected to provide 15 million units of houses per year, including housing for the marginalized groups. Housing has become a basic need to be urgently addressed. In the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), provision of housing is one of the targets of development in the fulfillment of basic rights for the urban poor.