ABSTRACT

The transmigration program is the main factor in the emergence of heterogeneity in society. Ethnic problems and dynamics will become more complex if an area inhabited by a community does not have good harmonization. The meeting of several ethnic groups gives rise to disharmonious social relations due to differences in attitudes in viewing an object that concerns common interests. Bandar Jaya is the target area for the transmigration program located in Terbanggi Besar Subdistrict. This makes Bandar Jaya have the characteristics of a diverse ethnic community. The ethnic groups in Bandar Jaya still have their inherent culture and ethnic identity. This is the reason why people choose to maintain their culture and ethnic identity according to their place of origin. Basically, this potential will occur if there is no spatial interaction as a form of creating affinity. Meanwhile, the formation of spatial identity can be in line with the existence of inter-ethnic affinity. The aim of this research is to analyze spatial interaction between ethnic groups which supports their affinity that influence the formation of spatial identity in Bandar Jaya, Central Lampung Regency. This research is important to carry out because of the affinity or relationship agreement that is formed in an effort to influence spatial identity. The approach used in this research is qualitative to obtain ethnic group affinity results. The approach used in this research is a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis, spatial analysis, and spider web methods to obtain affinity that can influence spatial identity based on existing spatial interactions. Apart from that, a summary via table is based on the identification and analysis that has been carried out to obtain affinity results that can have an influence on the formation of spatial identity.

The results of research through identification of spatial zones show two ethnic settlement patterns, namely scattered settlement patterns that utilize trade and service areas as well as plantation and agricultural areas. Settlement pattern zones are based on socio-cultural systems and ethnic identity. The results of identifying economic characteristics show that the Javanese are the main actors in all economic sector activities. Meanwhile, other ethnic groups play a supporting role in economic activities. The results of the analysis of social characteristics and interactions show that worship activity, religious activity, activity in tribal building, and public service activity with supporting factors in the form of cultural norms and values, social interaction, and ethnic identity as an effort to form affinity. The results of the analysis of spatial interactions through internal and external spatial interactions show that Javanese ethnicity has a high interaction influence. The results of the affinity formation analysis found that there is a convergence between the diversity of ethnic relations and religious and cultural values in inter-ethnic life. Ethnic groups share views and agreements in spatial zones, spatial interactions, and socio-economic activities. Then, the influences of affinity in forming spatial identity reveal that Javanese and Balinese ethnicities represent ethnic groups capable of forming strong spatial identities. The Javanese ethnicity acts as an ethnic representation capable of forming a strong affinity in spatial interactions. The Balinese ethnicity reinforces its ethnic character with the presence of places of worship, thereby enriching regional identity. This underscores how ethnic diversity in Bandar Jaya contributes to the formation of spatial identity. By understanding the affinity between tribes, it is hoped that Bandar Jaya can build a multicultural identity based on assimilation triggered by the transmigration program and optimize the function of the Bandar Jaya area in supporting affinity between ethnic groups.

Keywords: Affinity, Ethnic Groups, Spatial Identity.