

The Phenomenon of Temporality Public Open Space Utilization for Community in Jakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract

Jakarta is the capital city of Indonesia that has a high enough density, thus causing a lot of problems occurred. Increase in the number of people who followed by infrastructure needs has resulted in the public open space neglected. This study aims to observation the utilization of public open space for community in Paseban Kampong as dense residential and Taman Fatahillah as urban space. The methods used in research is the study of literature and journals. Data collection method using a qualitative approach to the study of empirical and descriptive about the phenomenon of public open space utilization. The result showed that time and behaviour is affect in the presence of temporary public open space. An Sustainable temporary public open space can be achieved with the presence of people empowerment and development of the region with the concept of waterfront.

Keywords : public open space, community, temporality, phenomenon, waterfront

1. Introduction

The development of the city and the increase in population occurred in the city of Jakarta give the consequences of an increasing number of space requirements as urban facilities and infrastructure. Rising districts awake implies declining availability of open space. open space that are found on land owned by public whether to pay a park the sports field, and open space other. The aim of this research is the observation of the use of public temporary open space in Paseban Kampong as dense residential area representative and Taman Fatahillah as urban level the availability of public open space was minimal, the public finally use the road as a public activity area and there was a great expansion of the utilization of space.

2. Review of the Literature

2.1. Public Open Space

According to Garnham (1985), public open space is an open space that can be accessed freely and spontaneously by the public both visually and physically. Hakim (2002) stated that public open space can be used by all people and it contains elements of human activities, such as playing, walking, and sports. Carr (1992) gave several importances of public space, i.e.: 1. To give meaning or significance to the local people individually or in groups (meaningful), 2. To be responsive to all the wishes of users and can accommodate existing activities in the public space (responsive), 3. To accept the presence of various walks of life freely without any discrimination (democratic). Although these freedoms need to control the functions of space, traffic circulation and parking of motor vehicles, and placement of street vendors. Hierarchically, public open space is available ranging from neighbourhood scale (RT/RW), district and to city scale (Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No.40/PRT/M/2007).

2.2. Temporary public open space

Open space public is an open space can be accessed freely and spontaneously by the public either visually or physical. The criteria of essential public spaces there are three: Can give meaning or significance for local people individually or in groups (meaningful), responsiveness to all the wishes of users and can accommodate existing activities in public space (responsive), can accept the presence of a variety of walks of life freely without any discrimination (democratic) despite the freedom to control the functions of the space, traffic circulation and parking of motor vehicles, the placement of street vendors and so on. Temporary public open space is public open space are temporary functions until the needs of the public space to be active are met as a result of the development and growth of the city. Haydn in Temporary Urban Space said that, with the development of the situation and living conditions in urban areas and along with that human needs for space activities were developed as well.

2.3. Concept of space

The concept of the place is the beginning of the birth of the concept of space. Before the concept of space emerges, the place is considered as container of all existence in the face of the Earth. By making the existence of human beings and all objects on Earth as the basis of

the concept of place, a place believed to be the container of everything, the world we inhabit is the place, container that has a limit.

Although the place is the place of occurrence of events, this does not mean that the space regardless of the element of time. Space cannot be detached from the time. Time is the fourth dimension of space as the accompanying 3-dimensional existence. Union of a dimension that unifies the three dimensional space. The concept of space-time is then runs parallel with the concept of movement in space. Space is something that supports the freedom of movement, while the rest is from the movement.

2.4. Time, and relation its with Space

Conceptualizing space and time as aspects that are not separate from each other. Time and space is built in social process. A context that is meant as a place where human activities present Setup everything is an effort in time and space, spatial and temporal structuring linkages present place and time. If viewed in that way, the space can not be thought of as something static, as well as to imagine a time without space. In being and time, revealed the meaning of “being” is defined based on the time (temporality) and an analysis of the time as the horizon for an understanding of the being. This view of philosophy as a phenomenological ontology. A temporality also discussed as the correlation between time and space. When looked into the room of da-sein , analysis of the presence and temporary referring to a limit and have character spatial-temporal. There is a point where the present this set off, lasting and ends. Spatiality is the presence of which might be the only started a temporality, can't of deducing the space of time or dissolving it in time entirely, something that is present in space walk in time as events psychic, so as to physical occurs within not to give an interpretation space as a form of institutions, but to build something that psychical who walks in a time with based on the presence of factually. Functions of temporality (the aspect of time) as the basis of spatial. Da-sein occur briefly, as da-sein will exist in a space, he must specify the direction and find something like an area or region can be presented as a place. When something comes with tools, handle it, or moving around or out of the way, then a region has been found. Temporality (time) attempted to expose the da-sein into something that was clearly understood in the space.

2.5. The theory of Third-space

The idea of Third-space is one approach within view, look at you nor understand a symptom spatial as well as provide opportunities as possible in the way, how the world is depicted mapped, and displayed. Based on Foucault's approach and an understanding of the nature of dismantling the dichotomy space, uses this framework to explore the corners of the city of Los Angeles. With background as a geographer, Soja find spaces other being inconceivable earlier and to as the third-space. The idea of the third-space in the urban context, giving more attention to the definition of a space into a place (place making) a given society. Soja said that spatiality was the result of a community social relationships become style-forming social life. Meaning space as a medium of social life and products. Being (the existence of) new construct if supported by the 3 aspects of spatiality (space), historic (time) and sociality. Trialectics, this ontological should be understood simultaneously to get a thorough understanding about the reality.

The concept of social space in 3 categories of space he calls as a spatial practice or perceived space, and the short-lived space or representational spaces. Practice of spatial (spatial practice), was originally a functional spaces to accommodate the needs of man to the space as a place to live. Factors of climate, culture, and behaviour as the primary consideration being the nature of the creation of these spaces, both in scale and residential environment. Later when human needs are increasingly, space becomes an entity that can be meant without limit. Space not only to meet basic needs (physical) alone, but required also to be able to meet the needs of humans against hierarchy and social status, including being used as a means of demonstration of power. Further space incrust and finally dominate practices spatial is called Lefebvre as representation space (representation of space). This is the as imagined by the community (as the architect and town planner). They regard as "the true space", and worn by certain parties to achieve and sustain dominance.

2.6. Sustainable Development

According to Figure 1., to retain existing resources, sustainable development must be achieved. Sustainable development should be taken into consideration in every construction activity which includes protecting the environment (Environmental Protection), to increase potential elements of the society in order to create a strong and independent society (Society Development) and to harmonize well-being through increase in income that will create a strong and independent community (Economic Development). Brunckhorst et al (2006)

showed that ¹ the spatial framework used to represent social, economic and physical values should include stakeholders' views in finding solution. He also argued that 'civic engagement' is essential for a resolution in the issue of sustainability.

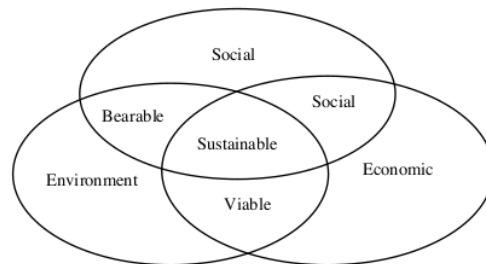


Figure 1. Sustainable Development Scheme

2.7. Community Empowerment

People empowerment to increase settlement healthy environment should receive support from all parties, so necessary cooperation between the government, private and public. Partnership between ¹ Government, private parties and community groups is the concept of community empowerment in realizing a sustainable settlement environment, particularly in the management of temporary public open space.

2.8. Waterfront-city concept

Waterfront city is the concept of the development of the town or region that borders both the water of the sea, rivers, and lakes or reservoirs. Waterfront city not only the development concept of coastal city or town bordering water, but more than that is the concept of the development of that faces toward the land and sea or waters.

Waterfront city grows in an area having ledges (sea, river) that potential, among other: there is a source of water that is needed for drinking, situated around the estuary of the transportation, which make relations between the external world and inland area, having geography that is sheltered from lacing the waves and attack of an enemy. The following development leading to land area then develops faster than the development of waterfront city. The principle of design of waterfront city is the base manage the city or the region that included many considerations to achieve a drafting of or region is good. The edge of the land area of water constituting or area which lies or bordered with water. The area of the edge of

water is an area that is restricted by the water of their communities, in developing this include the value of the human being namely demand will be public space and the value of a natural. Following a groove think formularization the principle of design kawasan the edge of water (waterfront city).

Based on its project, type waterfront city can be divided into three types of, namely:

- a. Conservation is the management of the waterfront ancient or old still exist until now and keeping it enjoyed by society.
- b. Reconstruction (redevelopment) is a bid to revive old waterfront functions that until recently was still used for public interest by changing or rebuild facilities exist.
- c. Development (development) is the business of creating waterfront that meet the needs of the city of current and future by means of mereklamasi the beach.

Based on its function waterfront city can be differentiated into 4 kinds, namely:

- a. Mixed-used waterfront, is waterfront that is a combination of housing, offices, restaurants, the market, hospitals, and / or places of culture.
- b. Recreational waterfront, are all waterfront area that provides instrumentalities for recreational activities, and infrastructure as a park, playground, the fishing grounds, and facilities for a yacht.
- c. Residential waterfront, is housing, the apartment. And resorts built on the outskirts of waters.
- d. The working waterfront, are spaces commercial fishing, the reparation of a cruise ship, heavy industry, and its functions port.

The criterion by which the location of or in determining whether a region included in the waterfront or not is as follows:

- a. Are on the edge of a territorial waters of great (the sea danau, and the river).
- b. Usually is an area of the harbor trade settlement or tourism.
- c. Having the major function as a recreation site, settlement, industry, or harbor.
- d. Dominant with scenery and orientation toward waters
- e. The development was conducted into a vertical direction horizontally.

The development of the region with the concept of waterfront development

a. As business areas.

Concept of Waterfront can be developed as a business areas, for example in the canary wharf the area "London Docklands" In the area was seen in ledges a lot of water office buildings and condominium. The area could become the epicenter of business.

b. As occupancy area.

Concept of Waterfront can be applied developing the dwelling on the edge of water. The development of occupancy beside the waters should see the condition of the water is certainly the water is smelling and dirty because if awoke dwelling in that location with a condition in which water is bad and the product will be sold. Development of occupancy beside the waters can be in the wake of a product house and condos. The application of the area of occupancy beside the waters can be seen in the port grimoud-france. The flow of its tributaries many awoke occupancy storey

c. As Commercial, entertainment and tourism area.

Concept of Waterfront can also developed as commercial area, entertainment and tourism. With the condition of water that is well and odorless and the region is guaranteed will be many in frequent visitor. Besides that also can also build an open area (plaza) in the region. With the concept of waterfront as commercial area and entertainment this will surely very happy by urban communities. At once can also raise revenue in the area.

With the concept of waterfront as commercial area and entertainment this will surely very popular by urban communities. At once can also raise revenue in the area. It was until now still many people assumed that the sea/river, is the back so that all all of something disreputable must be put in the back, so the kitchen and lavatories situated lined by the side of the river. Mindset, we need to change the sea/river must not be regarded as the area behind. Of course change the mindset this is not easy. The government should participate in the change of mindset this with informed to the society in a continuous manner. The government also could arrange for by regulations e.g. obliging the construction of buildings in the seaside should be looking out two directions (the land-sea), if not then not given permission, of course the government must first develop facility just as swalking the water.

3. Methodology

A method of collecting data qualitative approach is using descriptive and empirical study of the phenomena of the establishment of temporary public open space occurring in kampong the city. A method of writing on this constituted by examine journals and understanding the theories of the study of literature on matters relating to space, social networks, and the time. With the study of literature from a variety of sources, observation, interview and Focus Group Discussion interview of some related parties undertaken to find problems and variables that are associated with the phenomenon of temporary public open space utilization.

4. Result and Discussion

Research on the topic of public space and behaviour that ever been used:

1. Understanding the spatial space then a symptom can be categorized into 3 namely:
 - a. The first space (everyday space)
 - b. The second space (spatial abstract)
 - c. The third-space (space bridging the first and second space).

The idea of third-space in the context of urban space: the provision of meaning in space into a place (place making) a given society. Space is the result of a community social relationships become style-forming social life, space as a medium of social life and products.

2. Space can be playing various roles in the world socio-economic:
 - a. Space can take the roles of one power of producing (another the power of more traditional is a mill, tools and machinery).
 - b. Space itself may be commodities broad consumed in a productive way (e.g. the ground where the factory was constructed).
 - c. Space is important in politics, facilitate control system.
 - d. Space sustain reproduction and relation property (e.g. community expensive to capitalist and slums to the poor)
 - e. Space can take many forms the superstructure which seems to be neutral but hid economic base that produces a superstructure and away from neutral.
3. The presence of unity space – time – actors:
 - a. Space as an element spatial to accommodate activities, during the event physically (matter) essentially fixed. Supporting elements that play a role in

changing the layout/an arrangement/composition so that the space is having various shapes and different atmosphere.

- b. The dynamics of time out here is how the role of the time set, as if control even determine when an event to be or otherwise must be held. Daily activities, weekly, monthly or annual from which coloring the life of everyday life will depend people.
- c. Actor as other aspects which play an important role in the handling a space into place, is also an element that determines in the formation of an event.

3 paradox that is found in the practice of the use of public space: paradox between the informality and formality, paradox between the public and private space and, paradox between the phenomenon regularity (the order) and disorder (chaos), the process of the movement of mental humans to familiarize oneself thoroughly with territory, conditions and situation that happens.

4. Population density and a dwelling that high influential significantly against the ability of humans in adapting to the environment, so that within certain limits the conditions was influential into reached optimization of his life. The factors influencing the ability of adaptation people with the environment is:
 - a. The region of territorial family (building area homes)
 - b. The existence of the functions of the space in any building houses and be able to accommodate of basic necessities of space
 - c. Public facilities in the form of an open space place where a play, the place or space area interaction residents to which basically serves to the interaction with a member or other residents surrounding
 - d. Courtyard of a house and the width of the road is in front of the house as a substitute for an open space and can serve as a place to interact

Next the results of observations on some kampong of city and urban space in Jakarta it appears that the existence of open space public for interaction with almost no because limited land, that the occupants using public open space that there is to meet their needs. To meet the needs of the public space and it became expansion in the utilization of open space temporary to the public in some areas, as shown in fig. 2 – 5, below

- a. Main roads, used as the playing, the sale and social interactions, the car park area

- b. A road or of the aisles of small used as children, the playing area an area of the sale, an area socialization/interaction between neighbors, parking motorcycle, an area of activity service household appliances.
- c. The field in kampong, not used only to sports, but also applied also to the interaction of occupants, an area sales-and-, play the children.

4.1. Paseban Kampong

Paseban Kampong has only one available open space in the form of badminton sports field, which is located in front of the kindergarten are used not only for exercise, but also other activities such as selling, social interaction and so on. So what happens is the expansion in the use of public open space on a temporary basis to a few areas: 1) the main road on the outskirts of the river, on the edge of the rail which is used as a play area, buying and selling and social interactions, car park, 2) roads or small alleys are used as a children's play area, area of sale, area socialization/interaction between neighbors, motorcycle parking, service area household activities, etc



Figure 2. The alley used for the playing area child, business, interaction area



Figure 3. The main road used for the parking, sport, social interaction area, and Event together another alternately

Partially, produced findings that Human variables that include aspects of home status, income and education directly affect, positively and significantly to the formation of temporary public open space. Behavioral variables and Time variables simultaneously to effect a temporary space with a R2 value of 0.68. While the Temporary Space variables and Community Empowerment simultaneously affect the ongoing space variables with R2 value of 0.94. Empowerment variables as moderator variables that can accelerate the realization of a sustainable public open space. In this case the participation of the community is expected

to optimize the use of public open space in Paseban Kampong. Settings area of utilization needs to be done by the community to minimize conflict of interest.

4.2. Taman Fatahillah Public Open Space

This research resulted in finding of public open space utilization, public open space quality is affected by the level of socio-economic and sustainable space is influenced through government support. This is inline with the Project for Public Space (2001) which explains that the success of public open space is determined by the aspect of comfort and image; access and linkage, as well as the dynamics of its function, which is social and economic. Socio-economic factors in Taman Fatahillah are the most affect of utilization. Physically, Taman Fatahillah has had a great potential and capital. Open space surrounded by historic buildings have become a high appeal for the public to use it. The presence of street markets and social activities into several indicators that determine the level of vitality on public open space (Montgomery, 1998).



Figure 4 . Plaza is used for various activities



Figure 5. A road (space between building) is used for the area business

This study also generated that public open space quality and sustainability of space was influenced by community participation and economic-social and government support variable. The sustainable public open space was influenced by public open space quality and those three aspect. To support sustainable public open space, all the activities carried out must remain oriented towards the protection and maintenance of the environment, whether natural or artificial (Environment Protection), solidarity and self-oriented society, increasing the potential of all elements of society in order to create a strong community and independent and harmonizing the material well-being (Society Protection), and the efforts to increase the capacity of an increase in income by taking into account the impact of the physical and social environment (Economic Development) . Montgomery (1998) also added that the priority of

economic and social activity ownership for local people, street markets and the regulation of social activity patterns needs to be done to make the public open space is becoming increasingly dynamic and owned by the community. Institutional aspects through coordination between government institutions, cooperation between community, private and Komunitas Kota Tua need to be prioritized in order to create sustainable public open space. Institutions that deal specifically with the Old Town area which has been around since February 2008, should be optimized to carry out their duties in managing, arranging, conservation, develop, monitor, control and coordination between communities and institutions, and between institutions such as Non Governmental Organization (NGO), Old Town community, private investors, and government agencies .

1. In Paseban Kampong case, behaviour variable and the influential simultaneously against variable temporary open space. Variable space temporary and community empowerment of influential simultaneously against variable space sustainable. Variable community empowerment as a moderator who can hasten to **the realization of sustainable public space**.
2. In Taman Fatahillah case, partially, **public open space quality is affected by the level of Socio-economic and sustainable space is influenced through government support. Simultaneously the quality of sustainable public open space affected by variable Public participation and the level of Socio-economic and Community support.**

The result of two cases study, conclusions may be drawn that in embodying an public open space needed the establishment of a sustainable community empowerment, with the cooperation between the government private and public. The existence of river in Paseban Kampong and Taman Fatahillah area be able to accommodate for a variety of activities alternately, a fine kind of activities or users of activities. Despite the activities alternately is very disturbing the surrounding environment, as traffic jam, dirty round about occurring contested places. The problem avoidable with the management use based on community empowerment users. Potential in river and character culture of society (a sense of togetherness) this will help in provides **temporary public open space public**. To **temporary public open space public** not disrupt the activities of the other, we need management open space public to sustained then need of people empowerment by means partnership of government and private and public. Potential river can be used as potency in the development of the space namely area development with the concept of waterfront.

5. Conclusion

Based on observations, the study of literature and journals can be concluded that:

- a. The people and time has caused the presence of temporary public open space
- b. To create sustainable temporary public open space, we need people empowerment by means of cooperation between the government, private and public.
- c. The existence of river in paseban kampong and taman fatahillah area can be used as potential in the development of the region with the concept of waterfront to meet the needs of space that is more open public neglected.

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