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**The 6th International Conference
on Sustainable Future for Human Security (SUSTAIN) 2015:
"Sustainable Development and Global Change"**

Organized by Sustain Society,
November 17 - 19 2015
Sanur Paradise Plaza Hotel & Suites, Bali, Indonesia

As a : **Presenter**

Organizing Committee

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Temporary Public Open Space in Dense Residential, Jakarta Indonesia

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Abstract— The high density of city kampong in Jakarta has causes difficult and expensive price of land.. For small communities that require live in a city finally living in camps municipal/occupancy exsolution. A pattern of everyday life associated with " the complete facilities and infrastructure that there are causing alteration of the function public open space resulting from behavior a dweller in order to meet daily needs. The purpose of this research is to find a model of a temporary public open space with Paseban Kampong in case with SEM analyze. The data and information collected through direct field observations and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) are used to identify research problems. Structural Equation Model is used for analytical method with a sample of 100-200 respondents using simple random sampling technique. The results of the study indicates that the variable of time affects the utilization of temporary public open space in Paseban Kampong, whereas the variable of human behavior has no effect on the utilization of the temporary public open space. Location, necessity, security and comfort are aspects that will affect the formation of temporary public open space. The limited space of their houses will affect the creation of temporary public open space.

Index Terms— model, public open space, temporary, city-kampong.

I. INTRODUCTION

The high density of City-kampong in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, has increased the complexity of public open space's problems. The scarcity and high cost of land in Jakarta have resulted in the need of public open spaces for general public. City development and population growth have resulted in the increase in the need of urban open space for public facilities and infrastructure [1]. The increase in regional development has reduced the availability of open space. According to the Minister of Public Works

Manuscript received October 9, 2001. (Write the date on which you submitted your paper for review.) This work was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Commerce under Grant BS123456 (sponsor and financial support acknowledgment goes here). Paper titles should be written in uppercase and lowercase letters, not all uppercase. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title; short formulas that identify the elements are fine (e.g., "Nd-Fe-B"). Do not write "(Invited)" in the title. Full names of authors are preferred in the author field, but are not required. Put a space between authors' initials.

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Regulation, open space is a space located on public land, in the forms of park, sporting field, and other open spaces that can be accessed and used by the public without any restriction of space, time and cost [10]. Kampong Paseban is a dense residential area in Jakarta which has little open space. Residents use roads for various activities such as playing, parking, selling, and sitting. In the case of city-kampong, the revitalization efforts have not been optimal and have not touched the aspects of sustainability. A sustainable public open space is necessary as a public good in city-kampong scale that will influence the city environment. In addition, social activities in the public open space may contribute to environmental sustainability, improve the aesthetics of the area and increase the value to accommodate social and economic activity.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Public Open Space

Public open space is an open space that can be accessed freely and spontaneously by the public both visually and physically [3]. Hakim stated that public open space can be used by all people and it contains elements of human activities, such as playing, walking, and sports [4]. Carr gave several importances of public space, i.e.: a. To give meaning or significance to the local people individually or in groups (meaningful), b. To be responsive to all the wishes of users and can accommodate existing activities in the public space (responsive), c. To accept the presence of various walks of life freely without any discrimination (democratic) [2]. Although these freedoms need to control the functions of space, traffic circulation and parking of motor vehicles, and placement of street vendors [1]. Hierarchically, public open space is available ranging from neighbourhood scale (RT/RW), district and to city scale.

B. Time and Relation with Space, Temporary Public Space

Time is one of the fundamental of history concept besides space, human activities. Change and continuity is an essential ingredient of history. In other words time is construction notion used to give meaning in life in the world. Human could not released from the time because the course of life man is with time travel itself [8].

Some of the current approach to conceptualizing space and time as aspects that are not separate from each other. Time and space is built in social process [13]. 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 [5].

In being and time, Martin Heidegger (1985) 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. Heidegger presents his view of philosophy as a phenomenological ontology. Her present da-sein as the ground of being, an awareness that can understand the existence on other things. A to-there-ness of things can we realize our assumption because we have never experienced a phase when something unprecedented even unimaginable with its condition when her present around us [7].

A temporality also discussed Heidegger 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 (Heidegger M., 1985).

C. Sustainable Development

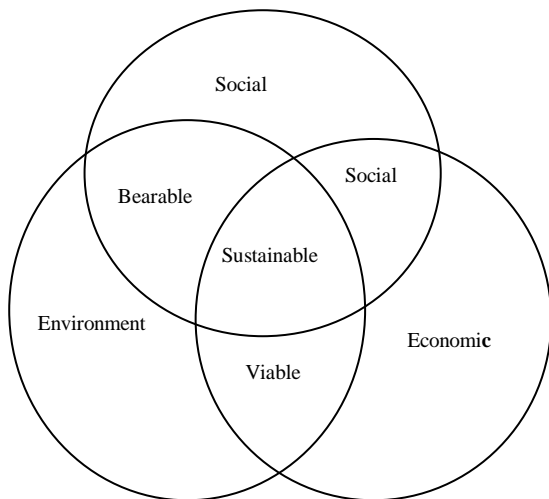


Fig. 1. Schema of Sustainable Development

According 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 in Moravian (2009) showed that 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 [9].

D. City-Kampong

Definition of the city Kampong in a dictionary spatial is the housing that is part the city has population density a high connote housing built in not formal (following provisions city concerned), lacking facilities and infrastructures, kampong of city inhabited very dense and tends to be solid, so that health is a chief matter [15].

III. METHODS

Literature study, interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) were conducted to figure out problems and variables related to public open space.

Quantitative methods are used to analyze information that can be measured and tested [4]. Quantitative methods were used in the preparation and establishment of the model to study the trends and long-term trends, to predict sustainable public open space, and to predict potential problems. The Structural Equation Model/SEM (Hari, 2007) was used for analysis to test the level of significance, i.e. the effect of study variables, either partially or simultaneously [6]. The sample used in testing the SIM in Kampong Paseban is 200 respondents and using simple random sampling. Descriptive and empirical studies on contemporary phenomena are important methodological components of this research in comparing these cases.

This study was conducted to produce a model of sustainable open space utilization in the neighbourhood scale.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Observation and Focus in Group Discussion

Data and information collected by primary data with direct field observations and focus group discussions (FGD) to identify the search problem



Fig. 2. Security post is used as housewife interaction area



Fig. 3. Sport field is used as multi function area



Fig. 4. Street space is used as playing and parking area



Fig. 5. Street space is used for bussines and social interaction area

Kampong Paseban has only one available open space in the form of badminton sports field, located in front of a kindergarten and is used not only for exercise, but also for other activities such as selling and social interaction, as shown Figure 2 - 5. Due to limited area of the open space, some activities are expanded to some open space area used as a temporary basis, such as; 1) the main road on the river bank, on the area next to railway track which are used for playing, buying and selling, social interaction, and car park; 2) roads or small alleys are used as children's playground, selling area, socialization/interaction area among the neighbors, motorcycle parking, service area and for household activities.

B. Structural Equation Model (SEM)

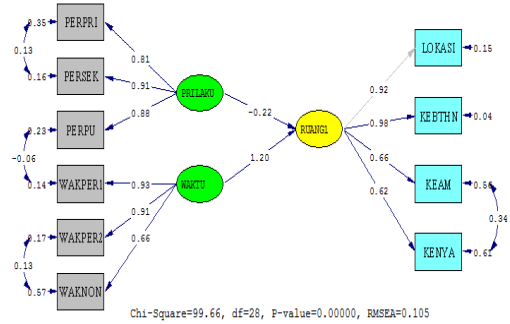


Fig. 6. Temporary Public Open Space Model (SLF value)

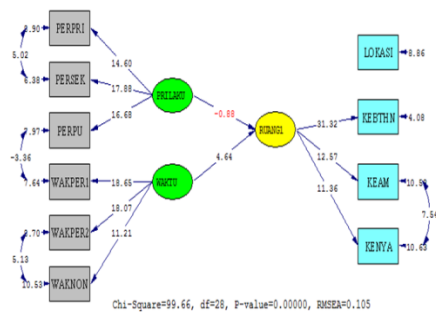


Fig. 7. Temporary Public Open Space Model (t value)

The analytical method was used a Structural Equation Model. The sample used in testing the SEM range of 100-200 respondents, with the technique of simple random sampling. As shown as Based on Figure 6 and Figure 7, Model of public open space with temporary functions depending on the value of slf and value of t, and the value of can be interpreted that there is no significant influence of variable human behavior with the formation of an open space public mono-functional temporary; ($t \text{ value} \leq 2$), While the influence of time with the formation of an open space public mono-functional temporary is significant. Human behavior as a residents of city-kampong namely use public space for the area of business, a public hall for the area of service a public area not to push the growth of open space depending on the road, public because they use public open space in front of the house, and also as an area of chat-ee, the playing area of son and so on.

Influential significant time to the creation of an open space public mono-functional temporary because the growth and development of the population will trigger the needs of space open the public. It is related to the growing the number of people from year to year in kampong paseban (of demographic data sources kelurahan paseban) and the needs of space to open space, the public will increase also while a room is open public that there is a fixed or even something is missing / reduced because of open space public that there was formerly used for land usage. To meet the needs of space open public the public use public open space that there is to various

kinds of function alternately / using public open space mono-functional temporary

Population growth and development has triggered the prevalence of public open space with a temporary function/always switch every day even early in the afternoon and evening will trigger the growth of temporary public open space [14]. Based on a review of the theories about the aspects that need to be considered in the development of public open space by Jacobs, Wiedenhof, Marcus, Francis, Carr, PPS, Shirvani, Gehl, Gold, then factors into consideration in using the Space to host public open space as an area of activity with a temporary function, which need to be considered are as follows,

- a. The first consideration of the need for, because residents of the village of the city requires public open space for activities that have to do with improving their economy.
- b. Consideration of location, close proximity with their home, can walk into a second consideration in choosing a public space that they use for temporary functions
- c. Security, as the next consideration is public open space are quite safe from crimes,
- d. Comfort, as consideration on the last order quite safe at night though less aesthetic note

V. CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicated that time variable affect the utilization of temporary public open space in Paseban Kampong, while human behaviour variable not affect the utilization of temporary public open space. Aspect of Location, necessity, security and comfort will affect formation of temporary public space. The limited space in their home will affect in creating temporary spaces temporary public open spaces

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The research at Paseban Kampong, Jakarta reported on here was funded by Dikti Indonesian. We are grateful to the related agencies with data collection. We also appreciate professor Tresna P. Soemardi, professor Abimanyu T. Alamsyah and Mrs. Dr. Linda Darmajanti, as a member of my dissertation committee, has been very helpful in structuring some of the incipient ideas of this study, in organizing the research structure and the timetable of this work.

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