

The Role of Open Spaces at Citizen Association (*Rukun Warga*) Office, Kebon Pala, Makassar, East Jakarta

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ABSTRACT

Indonesian big cities have been experiencing high population growth, caused by both birth and immigration. Hierarchical administering bodies were instituted to administer the citizens. Citizen Association (*Rukun Warga*) is the lowest within such hierarchy and interact directly with the citizens. Many of the citizens and Citizen Association activities are carried out in CA's office. This research intended to analyze the role of open spaces that usually complement CA's office. This research utilized the qualitative research approach and descriptive method. This research provided a description regarding open spaces that complement CA's office in Kebon Pala and proposes improvements regarding them.

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1. Introduction

The existence of the Rukun Warga (RW) office as a building serving its people is appropriate to be accessible to all its citizens and at the time required especially during working hours. In addition, it should also be accessible at any time, especially for its citizens as a public space for various activities.

But when viewed at a glance, the existence of this office is not working properly. These offices look quiet especially RW office located in Kelurahan Kebon Pala East Jakarta.

For that we need to do research about the existence of this office for its citizens. Is functioning well in accordance with the nature of publicity or not. If not, why does this happen?

2. Public Space Review

Before continuing the research then need to look for studies about the meaning of the object to be studied. In general, the study is derived from literature or scientific publications and theories of expert experts. This study is needed to further research and limit the things that are beyond the object of research.

The meaning of activity (Gehl, 1987) in a space can be divided into three kinds of activities:

1. Necessary Activities, is routine activities carried out because of the need to meet a particular need. A good environment is an environment that can accommodate and accommodate all types of activities needed.
2. Optional Activities, is activities undertaken when there is a chance or the right time. Usually this activity is done on the environment situation is quite fun

and the absence of other activities more urgent.

3. Social Activities, is activities that involve interaction with others around them. This activity tends to be unplanned in its implementation because of the main activity and activity of choice.

The pattern of activity and patterns of space utilization can be known by observing its activities and movements. Both of these patterns are part of the aspect to be studied in conducting the analysis behavior setting. Then from the analysis conducted can be known to the needs of users so that it can be considered in preparing the basic concept of regional arrangement. Behavior setting Analysis carried out using the following criteria:

1. Person.
2. Standing pattern of behavior, is repetitive activity on setting.
3. Physical Milieu.
4. Tynomorphyc.
5. Territory.
6. Temporal.

Activities undertaken by a person or group of people in an environment can be observed at certain times, and can not be separated from the area or space of activity (Lang, 1987). In that case there are 6 aspects that must be considered in understanding the behavior patterns that arise, namely: users, activities, number of users, containers, positions, and time.

Shirvani in Rony Gunawan Sunaryo (2010) explained that the activity supporters are quite close to the function and land use that can strengthen urban space in terms of activity. These physical forms include

dominant functions such as recreational parks, cultural centers, shopping centers, services, museums, libraries, and others. The informal sector is included in the category of activity supporters, such as: street vendors, pedicab hoops, etc. Through observation, Whyte in Sunaryo (2010) says that the behavior of urban public space users in America is influenced by several factors of open space usage, including: seating, sunshine, wind, vegetation, water, food, physical and visual access directly to the road main, etc (Sunaryo, 2010).

Previous studies have shown that spatial design that is not based on a standing pattern of behavior is vulnerable to spatial conflicts (Soegiono at Santoso, 2016). This conflict will occur in a space that accommodates multiple functions with different characters of activity. Spatial arrangement arranged based on the main activity pattern can be effective in exploiting the limitations of existing space. This is because the main activity generally dominates the use of space so that other space users have to wait to get a turn later (Santoso *et al.*, 2016).

Meanwhile, according to Rustam Hakim in Dedi Hantono (2013) that space is a container that is not real but can be felt existence. This sense can be obtained from the five senses owned by humans whose function is to feel something. Space can be seen with the visible form. Space can also be felt by the delicate touches on human skin. The room also has a flavor on the same flavor. Rustam Hakim highlighted the space as an existence that can be felt both physically and by using the five senses possessed by humans (Hantono, 2013).

When quoted from an outside expert, public space is a place where life coexists

(Carr, 1992). Of course activities that occur in the public space done together although it can be in different times and goals. Roads, fields, and city parks have contributed to the tidal nature of dynamic human life (Carr, 1992).

While Rob Krier (1979) interpreted as a space that lies between urban and regional buildings. Krier in more detail explains physically that public space is a space formed between the mass of buildings (Krier, 1979). So this opinion is similar to Eko Budihardjo which states that public space is a space that is outside the building or is in open space. Krier prefers to call public space a city space.

From some understanding proposed by some experts it can be concluded that public open space is open space outside the building that can be used by humans, either individually or in groups to perform daily activities, such as: walking, exercising, recreation, socialization, and others.

Public space according to Rob Krier (1979) there are 2 forms:

1. The Street, space that has longer dimensions on both sides than the other side. Space shaped like this has a tendency to form a pattern of linear circulation, one direction, parallel. In general, public spaces that have this form are roads, rivers, corridors, and others.
2. The Square, the space that has almost the same dimensions on all sides, has a tendency to form circulation patterns in all directions, random, organic. In general, this public space in the form of field, park, and others.

Characteristically, geometric both have the same shape but the difference is the pattern of function and circulation.

Rustam Hakim believes that based on its existence, the public space has 2 (two) classes:

1. The public space is closed, ie public space contained within the building or yard of a building / building. This space is usually accessible to many people but within certain limits.
2. Open public spaces, ie public spaces that are outside the building. This public space is more widely accessible to many people.

Public spaces have 2 (two) main functions:

1. Social function, has a function as a container of human activity, among others:
 - a. As a place to play and exercise.
 - b. As a playground and sports facilities.
 - c. As a place of social communication.
 - d. As a place of transition and waiting.
 - e. As a place to get fresh air.
 - f. As a means of connecting one place to another.
 - g. As a barrier between building masses.
 - h. As a means of research and education and counseling for the community to establish environmental awareness.
 - i. As a means to create cleanliness, health, harmony, and beauty of the environment.
2. Ecological function, more closely related to nature, among others:
 - a. As air fresheners, affect and improve the microclimate.
 - b. As a rainwater absorber.

- c. As a flood controller and water regulator.
- d. As a preserver of certain ecosystems and germplasm protection.
- e. As architectural building softener.

Public spaces can also function as:

1. Center for interaction and communication of the community both formal (flag ceremony, Eid prayer, bazaar, etc.), or informal (student demonstrations, inter-individual meetings, etc).
2. As a place of activity of non-formal sector traders, such as: food traders, souvenirs, ban tires, and others.
3. As the lungs of the city so many people who use as a place to exercise, play, recreation with family, and others (Darmawan, 2005).

3. Research Methods

The importance of appropriate methods in a study impacts the accuracy of the results of the study. And to get the right method needs to be concluded first about the formulation of problems and studies that the literature needed.

In doing this research, researchers pass several research stages, among them:

1. Preparation phase.
At this early stage the researchers do some preparation, among others:
 - a. Prepare research equipment needed, such as: stationery, computer, camera, and others.
 - b. Conducting preliminary observations to get an idea of the location characteristics to be studied. Observation is a method of collecting data through observation using the five senses of man. At this stage can directly perform data

collection or just review the location of research.

- c. Develop a research framework to find out the necessary data and literature.
 - d. Prepare hypotheses, variables, and others.
 - e. Prepare a list of questions for interviews if needed.
2. Data collection phase.

Data is a description of an object of research obtained at the study site. Lack of materials and data sources and mistakes in selecting data can lead to results that are less precise and not in accordance with the expected even can mislead the readers. There are 3 kinds of data that can be taken during the study, among others:

- a. Primary data, derived from the object of research directly, such as: location and object of research.
- b. Secondary data, required in finding supporting theories relevant to the case study. With this theory then the results of research can be accounted for.
- c. Tertiary data, is a compilation of primary and secondary data, such as catalogs, questionnaires. Questionnaire is a method of collecting data in the form of a series of questions that must be filled by the respondent. This method has several weaknesses, for example: can only be done by the respondents who can read and write, need accuracy in preparing questions that can be understood by all layers of respondents, can be a mistake filling the questionnaire either due to misconceptions of respondents or

their deliberate and extra time needed to socialize materials questionnaires as well as the process and gathering of questionnaires.

On this basis researchers do not conduct questionnaire data due to time constraints. In addition, to find a pattern can be done enough to make observations and literature review.

3. Analysis and findings phase, is the core of the research process. In addition to the data that has been collected completely then the selection of appropriate approaches and methods is one key to the success of a study.

According to Lang (1987) research conducted with qualitative approach can be through observation and behavior mapping (behavior mapping) to know the pattern of one's activity. Descriptive analysis method is done to obtain the use of space based on the pattern of one's activity.

To enrich the research still needed a direct interview with the perpetrators to assist authors in viewing and describing activities that take place within this area.

4. Results And Discussion

4.1. Location

Kelurahan Kebon Pala is located in Kecamatan Makasar Kotamadya East Jakarta. On the North side, some of the areas are cut off by the Cikampek Toll Road and Cawang Interchange. The total area of this kelurahan is 2.29 Km² with a population of 37,226 people in 7401 Head of Family (KK) * as of December 2008. Based on the administrative division, this kelurahan consists of 137 neighborhood units (RT) divided into 12 Rukun Residents (RW) while the office of Kelurahan Kebon

Pala is located on Jalan Jengki. For this study only use 4 RW offices, namely: RW 04, RW05, RW 08, and RW 09.



Figure 1. Location of Kelurahan Kebon Pala (source: Google Maps)

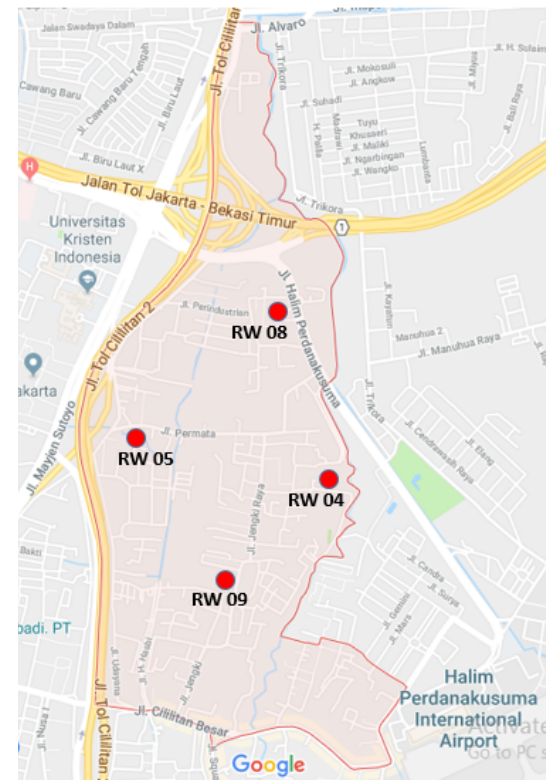


Figure 2. Location of several RW Offices in Kebon Pala Village (source: Google Maps)

4.2. Use of RW 04 Office

RW 04 Office is located on SD Inpres Street. Access to this office is quite narrow,

can only be passed 1 lane four-wheel vehicle. The existence of his own office was quite remote, at the end of the road and flanked by the back wall of the office of the National Population and Family Planning (BKKBN) and State Elementary School (SDN) Kebon Pala 14 Pagi.



Figure 3. RW 04 office
 (source: private documentation)



Figure 4. RW 04 office
 (source: private documentation)

This RW office starts operation from Monday to Friday at night. In the morning until late afternoon this office is not used. The building has a yard that is not so large and not fenced so anyone can access it. Therefore, this office actually has potential for the use of activities surrounding residents.

This office vacancy is caused by the head of RW and some staff who have the main job outside of RW office so precisely

in the morning until the afternoon of this office does not seem to function as usual office.

In addition to functioning in serving the administration of its citizens, this office is also used by citizens for the health activities of citizens, especially toddlers and children. This routine activity is done every once a month.

4.3. Use of RW 05 Office

Office of RW 05 is located at Jalan Permata. Access to the office is quite easy because it is located on a fairly wide road. The existence of this office is also quite easy to recognize because it is in the traffic lane citizens.



Figure 5. RW 05 office
 (source: private documentation)



Figure 6. RW 05 office
 (source: private documentation)

This RW office starts operation from Monday to Friday at night. In the morning until late afternoon this office is not used. The building has a fairly small yard and has a fence so it is not easily accessible by its citizens. Especially in the morning until this afternoon the office is not operational and the fence is closed.

This office vacancy is caused by the head of RW and some of the staff who have the main job outside of RW office so that in the morning until the afternoon this office does not seem to function as the usual office.

However, compared to other RW offices in this village, RW 05 office also conducts some general activities of the residents, including:

- a. Morning office serves for early childhood school activities.
- b. On some of the roads in front of the office are used by residents for parties, special commemoration, and so on.

4.4. Use of RW 08 Office

RW 08 Office is located at Jalan Halim Perdanakusuma. Access to this office is actually a main road consisting of two paths separated by greening which is access to Halim Perdanakusuma Airport. However, the building was closed by the illegal building and storage place of environmental cleaners so it was not visible from the main road. Access to this office precisely through a small road that is quite difficult to reach by four-wheeled vehicles.



Figure 7. RW 08 office
 (source: private documentation)



Figure 8. The existence of RW 08 offices are covered by illegal buildings
 (source: private documentation)



Figure 9. RW 08 office yard is used as a car care day
 (source: private documentation)



Figure 10. RW 08 office yard that seems slum
 (source: private documentation)



Figure 11. Access to RW 08 office is quite hidden
 (source: private documentation)

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This office vacancy is caused by the head of RW and some of the staff who have the main job outside of RW office so that in the morning until the afternoon this office does not seem to function as the usual office.

4.5. Use of RW 09 Office

RW 09 Office is located on Jalan Jengki which is a road that is quite crowded

by the surrounding community as well as cross-regional routes. This office is surrounded by several other building functions, including: Kebon Pala Primary School 03 Pagi, Kebon Pala Primary School 05 Pagi, Public Cemetery Park, and community business.



Figure 12. RW 09 office
 (source: private documentation)



Figure 13. RW 09 office
 (source: private documentation)

This RW office starts operation from Monday to Friday at night. In the morning until late afternoon this office is not used. The building does not have a yard and is fenced so it is not easily accessible by its citizens. Especially in the morning until this afternoon the office is not operational and the fence is closed.

This office vacancy is caused by the head of RW and some of the staff who have

the main job outside of RW office so that in the morning until the afternoon this office does not seem to function as the usual office.

There is not much citizen activity taking place in it. Only serve the administrative affairs of the citizens without any public activities.



Figure 14. RW 09 office
(source: private documentation)

5. Conclusion

All RW offices in Kelurahan Kebon Pala especially taken as sample of this research do not function properly. This is due to several things, including:

1. Board that has a main job outside the RW office itself so precisely at the time of office hours RW office is quiet.
2. In some RW offices are located in a location that is quite difficult to access so that not many people who can mengafakankan this office.
3. RW office space as public space does not have size enough so that can not be used by citizens to do various activities together. Especially in some RW offices have a fence so it is not freely accessible to the public.

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