

# Study on Community Participation of Kampoong 3-4 Ulu Palembang Revitalization

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**Abstract**— Kampoong 3-4 Ulu Palembang as an historic urban area are attractive for tourism related of many heritage buildings and unique neighborhood pattern also their traditional activities such as making traditional food, river transportation, making handicraft, etc. The communities who live in 3-4 Ulu are the original people who live there from generation to generation and have had their house from parent's heir. However, the young people tend to move out because of this area not attractive anymore for them. There are some problems that decrease this area, such as the neighborhood tends to be slum area, not well maintained of public space and lack of infra structure. The problems to revitalize 3-4 Ulu are lack of community participation in planning and implementing the plan and guidelines, lack of community awareness and sense of belonging in maintaining and managing their neighborhood, also limited budget for upgrading infra structure and traditional houses. This paper presents how to carry out the community participation approach in kampoong 3-4 Ulu revitalization process. Community participation approach is executed starting from problem identification, design process and actionplan. The revitalization process should be adopted the community participation approach as strategies in revitalization the area. It also considered involvement of other different actors from public, private sector, non-government organizations, university and local association in the process of planning and implementing. This approach is effective to reduce the cost of the project, strengthen the community and enhance the capacity of local government.

**Keywords:** *community participation, revitalization, traditional settlement.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Period between the ruin of Sriwijaya Kingdom around year 1500 and arisen of Palembang sultanate (year 1700), Chinese already have lived and developed in Palembang, More over that period was the top glorious period of chinese in Palembang. Chinese are known as traveler and they came to Palembang by the way of trading around. They lived as trader and lived in raft houses. Originally raft houses were only exist in 3 – 4 Ulu area, and then spread over to other area, such as 7-8 Ulu [1].

At the period of Palembang Sultanate, only native were allowed to stay in main land, and for the newcomer (Chinese Indian, Arab and other tribe) were not allowed to stay in main land. However, at year 1700, economic of the region developed so rapidly because of the trading, so some of the newcomers, including chinese were free to stay in main land. Since Chinese were more faster adaptation with the native, marriage between native and Chinese were often occurred, especially Chinese male with native female.

Palembang is one of the historical city which ever ruled by Sriwijaya Kingdom and also as Buddhist Kingdom in south east Asia, contributed large influent toward the development of religion, custom and culture of the community. Musi river as a main transportation of Sriwijaya Kingdom for doing business (trading) from one region to other region. Busy and crowded activities of trading had attracted

local trader and also trader from outside Sumatera for doing business, such as from China, Arab, India and other countries.

These traders were not only doing business but also stayed at particular area and formed a group of community, such as arab community, chinese community, etc. These activities were not only done by the newcomer, but also done by the traditional community which had been stayed from generation to generation Area of 3 Ulu consists of several combination of ethnics groups, and it influent the building style. However some of the building styles or symbols were merged into one and gave specific mark and image toward this area. Strong historical value of this area can be felt and seen even though nowadays its started decrease by the new modern building without any effort to maintain it.

## II. METHOD

### A. Study Area

Study area located at Musi riverside, and focus in Kampong 3- 4 Ulu, Seberang Ulu I district, Palembang.

### B. Method

The research method is a case study, which explores in depth a program, an event, an activity, a process one or more individuals and is bounded by time and activity [2], [3]. The investigation was carried out in Kampong 3-4 Ulu Palembang. The data collections used several methods, such as interviews, observation, and questionnaires. The analysis method was descriptive analysis and force field analysis, which explained the data include the object of research that has been obtained from the field observation and interviews.

The population is the residents who live in Kampong 3-4 Ulu and the sample is about 100 households that representing the whole population. To select the sample we use the spatial distribution. Sampling used nonprobability sampling technique. Nonprobability sampling technique is more appropriate because it represented the population and the results could be generalized [4].

Fig. 1 Map of Kampong 3-4 Ulu



## BAB III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### A. Overview Of 3-4 Ulu

Kampong 3 – 4 Ulu is located in Seberang Ulu sibdistrict, with total area of 22. 3 Ha. Most of the resident earns their living as labour, employee and trader.

Conditions of settlement in this kampong are 70 % non-permanent building, 15 % half permanent building and 15 % permanent building. Most of the buildings are belong to the residents. Building’s density, building’s height and position/orientation are not in a good order, since urban pattern of this area were formed long time ago. The problem is getting worse by the newcomers who also stayed around this area. These newcomers built their houses not according to the government regulation. Most of the old buildings in this area were not well maintenance and some of them were left by the owner

Kampong 3 – 4 Ulu is a traditional settlement, it is shown by a lot of traditional houses which are more than 100 years old. The most type of houses is *Limas House* and has unique characters as Palembang traditional house. Limas house mostly is a house for noble or high class community. Some of the *Limas Houses* are still in a good condition, but some of them are in bad condition due to lack of maintenances. Preservation of these building is so urgent to reduce more severe damaged of the old buildings. The distance between the buildings is very tight and cause less environmental healthy. Under the stilt houses are not exposed the sunshine and become moist. It is also caused by an unhealthy lifestyle, such as throwing the trash or household waste to under the house. This area is also passed by several small rivers which flow to Musi river and it influent the orientation of the building in the pass. These small rivers are used as transportation and water supply for daily used.

Fig 2. Limas Houses in 3-4 Ulu Palembang



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maintenances. Preservation of these building is so urgent to be done in order to reduce more severe damaged of these old buildings

The transportation modas that generally used by the residents are river transportation and land transportation (road). For area of 3 – 4 Ulu Laut, people usually use boat with machine (motor boat) as a means of trasportation since this area is along the riverside of Musi river, meanwhile for area of 3 – 4 Darat, people use becak and car which passing through KH. Ansyari street.

**Fig 3. River transportation in 3-4 Ulu**



**Fig 4. Road transportation in 3-4 Ulu**



Most part of this area is swamp, 5 meters above the sea level. This area also flows small river called Kedukan river which flows toward Musi river. Natural disaster (flood) is so often happened in this area; conditions of water supply, toilet/bathroom and drainages are so poor. People throw the rubbish around their houses. Road and path in this neighborhood are not satisfied, only 1-2 meters wide and most of them are constructed by wood.

The communities who live in Kampoong 3-4 Ulu are the original people who live there from generation to

generation and have had their house from parent's heir. However, the young people tend to move out because of this area not attractive anymore for them. The other community is migrant people from rural. They moved to Palembang and lived in riverside in order to be near from workplace. Some of them rent houses, and they did not feel sense of belonging and lack of awareness to their neighborhood.

According to public space condition, in 3-4 Ulu, there are many kind of public spaces, they are, pedestrian ways, water front, playground and some same unidentified spaces (lost spaces) [5], [6]. Many activities are done in these spaces such as daily activities, playing for children, social activities (talking each other) and ceremonial activities (wedding party, etc). Pedestrian ways are another kind of public spaces. These spaces are important things to people mobility. Unfortunately, these spaces are in a very bad condition and decaying.

Related to house arrangement typology and open space, there are two types namely cluster and linear pattern. In cluster pattern, each house faces in common space (square) and in linear pattern each house faces alley as pedestrian ways.

#### *B. Problem Identification*

The urban public space in Kampong 3-4 Ulu is most like the forgettable spaces, because of the bad condition and the usage of these spaces are not appropriate. The main problem is decaying of urban public space that caused of many factor such as poor infra structure, lack of maintenance, lack of implementation of existing guidelines or plan and lack of local people awareness.

For that area, actually there is a detailed plan and guidelines that consist of public space plan. However, since the plan made until now the plan did not realize. It caused of many factors such as limited budget, lack of involving the community and the plan is too complicated to implement.

#### *C. Force Field Analysis*

Force field analysis divides into two factors that are driving factors and restraining factors. The driving factors are the factors that could support the implantation process of an action plan. The restraining forces for action planning are defined factors and issues, which can work against and hamper the implantation process of the action plan.

**Table 1. Force Field Analysis**

Driving Forces	Restraining Forces	Potential Action
Various activities in public space	Lack of community participation in planning and implementing the plan and guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare the community and forming the representative CBO (Community Based Organization)</li> </ul>
Supporting from the local government	Lack of community awareness and sense of belonging in maintaining and managing urban public space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Setting the training program for the community to improve the community capacity on how the can participate and what task the can involve</li> </ul>
Strategically location, near the civic center and CBD	Limited budget for upgrading infra structure and urban public space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make the priority program for improve the public space</li> <li>Involving the private sector</li> </ul>
Financial and technical support from the central government	Planning approach is not action oriented and lack of public policy for improving public space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review the plan and guidelines</li> <li>Make a propose plan by involving community participation</li> </ul>

**D, 3-4 Ulu Revitalization**

Revitalization is an effort to find out the potency that the area has and should has, (from sociocultural, socioeconomic and physical condition of neighborhood point of view), so it can improve environment quality which finally impacted the quality of community life. The objectives of area revitalization are to improve job opportunities, number of business, productivities, economic, property value; decreasing the slum area; improving infrastructure and conservation of old culture inheritance

Area of Kampong 3 – 4 Ulu is need revitalize since that area has a high social and economic value and potential to be developed as a traditional residence area and as one of the tourism objects in Palembang Municipality. These heritage buildings are very attractive to be visited by the tourists but unfortunately these heritage buildings are started broken due to lack of maintenance. The other problems necessary to be solved are the infrastructure and public open space, such as road, pedestrian and waterfront which are very important for tourism activities.

Revitalization include infrastructure, heritage building and the slum area upgrading. Efforts have been done

are through Neighborhood Upgrading Shelter Sector Program (NUSSP), especially for upgrading infrastructure. New Site Development also has been carried out for upgrading that slum area. Those both activities are carried out by community participation approach. Community participation is divided into two stages, Focus Discussion Group (FDG) at the proposal stage and community participation in action stage. Both stages involved local CBO as local actors.

In Carrying out the New Site Development, community is involved in discussion to determine suitable NSD model. The community approved to carry out Lorong Prajurit Nanjung and Lorong Jaya Laksana as proposed area for NSD. Design was immediately done with two type of housing, type 27 and type 36. The house is designed correspond to the condition of wetland and the house model is stilt house.

**Fig 5. Model for stilt houses**



**E. Community Participation Approach**

Community participation approaches in revitalization of Kampong 3 – 4 Ulu are as followed [7], [8]. :

**1) Community Participation**

There is different form, models determine the level, and type of community participation depends on the community situation, the type of development and so on. Some ways for community participation could be as follows: Consultation, community could involve through provide information and data required to implement the project; Financial contribution; Self-help by group of beneficiaries who can do physical works on the site of the project. Members of the community can participate in construction their streets, pedestrian ways, etc; Community specialized worker who are skilled or vocationally trained and carry out specific task and responsibilities.

**2) Participatory Planning**

Participatory planning means that community should be involved and participate in the whole planning process. The community participation in planning

process and decision- making would be an essential element for this approach. In planning process, many considerations to the community need to be addressed. The need, aspiration and available resources of the community are very important element that needs to be carefully thought about.

### 3) Participatory Planning: actions

Action of participatory planning includes: Selecting the actors and forming a joint committee among the actors; Defining the potential funds and supporting from different sources; Set a budget for the project implementation; Carry out detailed survey from the area; Visit the area by the planner, local government, local community and the potential private sector. This visit is important to give the actors a clear idea about how are the environmental conditions, in which this group of people lives and use the public space. Beside, this would encourage and increase the level of commitment of these actors and return will have a positive impact on the project implementation; Set an agreement with the community; Discuss with the community the development physical plans to consider the priorities and preferences and to make decision about the location of public spaces.

### 4) Community Participation : actions



Community Participation includes: Form the representative CBO for the community, Organize the workshops or seminars to raise the awareness of the community; Defining the responsibilities and tasks, which members of the community would carry out within the project; Setting a training program for the community on how they can participate and what tasks they can involve.

## V. CONCLUSION

Revitalization of Kampong 3 – 4 Ulu consists of upgrading infrastructure and developing the slum area. The programs had been carried out through NUSSP and New Site Development. Those Activities are carried out by involving community, started from proposal design stage until implementation stage. In 3-4 Ulu, the highest participation under citizen control

was on the neighborhood action plan of infrastructure and its implementation.

The proposed plan should be adopted the community participation approach as strategies in improves and form the public space inside the area. It also considered involvement of other different actors from public, private sector, non- government organizations, university and local association in the process of planning and implementing. This approach is effective to reduce the cost of the project, strengthen the community and enhance the capacity of local government.

The action plan divides into two parts. The first is formulation the policy and program using the community participation approach. And the second is implementation pf the policy and program that involving the community, NGO, university and private sector.

The community participation in formulation the policy and plan means that community is able to determine the outcome. These activities include prepare the community and forming the representative CBO, setting the training program for the community to improve the community capacity, discuss the proposed plan and make agreement for the proposed plan before it is implemented.

In order to implement, not only this action plan but also the future urban project, it is very important for the local government and public establishments to start looking for ways to adjust and modify its organizational and structural framework. Beside the new approach can practice effectively and sufficiently also with the public and governmental sector. To achieve that, a lot of work and commitment are needed.

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