

The Impact of Domination in Public Space Ownership in RW 06 Kelurahan Kartini, Sawah Besar, Jakarta

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ABSTRACT

There are still many problems with space limitations caused by density and low economic conditions in several areas. This condition eventually resulted in some residents claiming public space to carry out their private activities, such as being used as a place to put goods or make a living. This claim causes the domination of ownership of public space into a private space, a territorial violation that can change the main function of the public space and negatively impact the surrounding community. This study aims to determine the adverse effects of dominations in public space ownership in one of the settlements in Jakarta to obtain a solution that can be applied. The research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive analysis method. This study reveals that dominations in public space ownership that occur in RW 06 Kelurahan Kartini have a “bad impact.” The dominations that occurred also resulted in the theory of proxemics and the principle of defensible space not doing well in this area. Recommendations for resolving this problem include providing parking space by the RW, providing space above the elevation of walking people to put things, and using the terrace as a place to sell or dry clothes.

Keywords: Territoriality, Public Spaces, Claims, Proxemics, Settlements

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of limited territory or space is still often found in some environments. This problem arises for one reason or another, for example, the density of space and the low economic conditions of the surrounding community. Under such conditions, some residents in the area unconsciously use the public territory as an area to carry out their private activities and claim that the outer area belongs to them, such as the use of the outside area as a place to earn a living, as a place to put personal items, and so on.

Claims against outside areas attempt to control public space by making signs so that residents’ needs can be met [1].

Therefore, outside areas to carry out privacy activities above are territorial violations that interfere with activities carried out in these public spaces.

This problem is seen in densely populated settlements, namely, RW 06 Kelurahan Kartini, Sawah Besar, Jakarta. Although this territorial problem can be seen in many RWs, this problem is most visible in RW 06. This study aims to find a solution to the bad effects of dominations in ownership of public spaces. Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, all photos of the research location were obtained from previous research.

Several prior research has become a reference in this study to collect theory and data to study research adequately.

Table 1. Prior Research

No.	Research Title	Researcher Name	Research Content	Source
1.	Identifikasi Istilah Kawasan Pemukiman Kumuh di Pusat Kota Studi Kasus Kelurahan Kartini, Kecamatan Sawah Besar, Jakarta Pusat	Eko Setiawan and Ima Rachima	This study aims to identify the characteristics of dense settlements in Kelurahan Kartini, especially RW 06 and 07, by looking at several parameters, namely building irregularity, building density, and non-conformity with building technical requirements. The results of this study reveal that this area is a slum area due to several reasons.	Yayasan Perguruan Cikini. Institut Sains dan Teknologi Nasional [2]
2.	Teritori Pedagang Informal (Studi Kasus Ruang Antara Pasar Johar dan Pasar Yaik Semarang)	Alin Pradita Agustin, Gagoek Hardiman, R. Siti Rukayah	This study aims to look at the patterns formed from the formation of informal traders’ territories. This study explains that the factors that make up the territory consist of personal desires, the experience of the territory, psychological capacity, and length of time to trade.	NALARs. <i>Jurnal Arsitektur</i> , vol. 13, no. 1 [1]

No.	Research Title	Researcher Name	Research Content	Source
3.	Territorialitas Ruang Pada Permukiman Kampung Melayu Kota Makassar	Andi Annisa Amalia, Citra Amalia Amal	This study aims to see the boundaries and characteristics of the territories that occur in the Malay village settlements in Makassar City. The results of this study reveal that the territory in this settlement is formed physically and non-physically. Moreover, the characteristics that are formed have different shapes and patterns.	Jurnal Linears: jurnal Ilmu Arsitektur, vol. 1, no. 1 [3]
4.	The Meaning of "Boundary Line" Due to the Precast Module System in 'Rusunawa' Bumi Cengkareng Indah, Jakarta, Indonesia	Y. Basuki, Dwisusanto, Fermanto Lianto, Lilianny Sigit Arifin	This study aims to determine the meaning of 'boundary line' due to the precast module system in Seruni 8 Rusunawa Bumi Cengkareng Indah. The results show that the meaning of the 'boundary line' formed is due to the gaps between the prefabricated components, which residents cover with white waterproof materials. This boundary line does not make residents perceive it as a corridor ownership boundary but still perceives it as a semi-public area.	DIMENSI (Journal of Architecture and Built Environment) Volume 45, No 2 [4]

The above research discusses territories in various topics such as patterns, territory-forming factors, and territory characteristics. In addition, some studies discuss the exact location. However, no one has discussed the theory of proxemics and defensible space relating to claims of public space.

2. MATERIAL & METHOD

2.1. Territoriality

Every human being needs space as a container for activities. The need for space is related to the desire of humans to have personal space, which eventually forms a behavior called territorial behavior. Territoriality is a pattern of behavior that has a relationship with ownership status and human rights to an area or place [5]. There are four types of territorial characters, namely as a symbol of ownership or rights in an area, marking an area, the right to protect oneself from outside disturbances, and several other functions such as psychological, cognitive, and aesthetic needs of residents. [6].

Meanwhile, territories can be divided into three categories based on their involvement [7]: (1) Primary territory is owned by an individual or group with blood ties. Examples of these territories are houses; (2) Secondary territory is an area owned by an individual or group used continuously. An example of this territory is using an area as a base for a group of motorcycle taxis; (3) Public territory is an area that has rules and norms that all people must follow in the territory. This territory is open and can be used by the whole community. Examples of these territories are roads, national libraries, and shopping malls.

A territory as a symbol of ownership of an area can be done in various ways, such as giving a marker, using a fence, or simply placing one's belongings. Because of its subjective nature, it often occurs as a territorial violation because it takes control over territory that does not belong to it, especially in public territory that the whole community can use. Two things can affect territories in public territories [8], namely: (1) Economy. Some people still use public spaces as a place for their personal needs, such as earning a living; (2)

Culture, an area with the same culture, makes the existing personal space smaller.

Territory marks consist not only of visible signs but also those that are not visible. There are two types of territories [9], namely: (1) hard territory, a territory of this type has a real territorial mark, visible to others; (2) soft territory, while the boundaries of this type of territory are not visible.

2.2. Proxemics and Defensible Space

In the theory of proxemics, it is explained that there is 4 forms of human territory [10], namely: (1) Public territory, which is an area that can be accessed by other people freely; (2) Interactional territory, this territory form is a place for individuals to gather informally; (3) Home territory, this territory is the territory controlled by the owner; (4) Body territory, the territory type refers to the personal area or the bubble that protects the individual. If a person's area is disturbed by other individuals, it will make one individual feel aggrieved and can lead to conflict.

Defensible space is a theory that explains that an environmental design must pay attention to several aspects which consist of: (1) Territoriality, which is a behavior that indicates ownership of an area; (2) Natural Surveillance, namely the ability of residents to supervise or observe events occurring around them; (3) Image, is the ability of an area to provide a sense of security for residents; and (4) Milieu, namely elements to support the security in the area or territory.

2.3. Case Study

The case study for this research is in RW 06 Kelurahan Kartini, Sawah Besar, Jakarta. The house in RW 06 is located in a narrow alleyway that can only be passed by motorbikes. The density that occurs in the narrow alley cannot be seen from the outside because the buildings in the area close to the main road are well structured or organized.



Figure 1. Location of RW 06 Kelurahan Kartini
Source: googlemaps.com, accessed March 17, 2021

The houses in this narrow alley tend to be crowded and not well ordered. Small streets become narrower because they serve as a place for residents to put their belongings, such as sunbathing clothes, parking for motor vehicles, etc.



Figure 2. House Condition in RW 06 Kelurahan Kartini
Source: Setiawan and Rachima, 2020 [2]



Figure 3. Use of the Way for Activity
Source: Setiawan and Rachima, 2020 [2]



Figure 4. House Condition in RW 06 Kelurahan Kartini
Source: Setiawan and Rachima, 2020 [2]



Figure 5. House Condition in RW 06 Kelurahan Kartini
Source: Setiawan and Rachima, 2020 [2]



Figure 6. House Condition in RW 06 Kelurahan Kartini
Source: Setiawan and Rachima, 2020 [2]

2.4. Method

The research method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative analysis method. Qualitative research methods known as naturalistic research methods mean that research is carried out on natural objects and conditions, which develop as they are, no manipulation is carried out. A descriptive approach was carried out to determine the relationship between variables to find the required data and following the research objectives [11]. Researchers will describe and analyze the situation in RW 06 Kelurahan Kartini by looking at the photos obtained by prior researchers and provide recommendations for resolving problems arising from dominations in ownership of public space.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of observations of existing data about the state of the settlements in RW 06 Kelurahan Kartini, Sawah Besar are as follows:

3 people can pass the estimated road width in the RW 06 alley. However, the road becomes narrower because it is used as a parking space for residents' motorbikes who use almost half the width of the road (Figure 7). Indirectly, the owner of the motorbike indicates that part of the road is his property. It can also be seen that residents hang a long rope across their house, which is the side of another resident's house, thus covering the windows in the house. (Figure 8) Things like this can explain that there is domination in the human territory described in proxemics theory, namely a change from public territory to private territory (home territory).

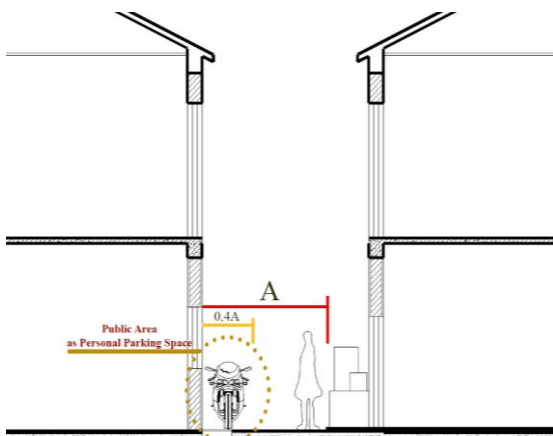


Figure 7. Use of Public Areas in RW 06 Kelurahan Kartini (A = Public Walk-in Alley)
Source: Authors, 2021



Figure 8. Street Area at RW 06 Kelurahan Kartini
Source: Setiawan and Rachima, 2020 [2]

Another activity carried out by residents was using part of the road to sell (Figure 9). This claim to public territory is influenced by economic factors [8]. It can be seen in Figure 10 that 2 residents use the public territory as an area for them to make a living. The “bad impact” of ownership on this public territory is that there is less area for people to pass by. Especially if there are buyers, it will inhibit traffic in the alley.

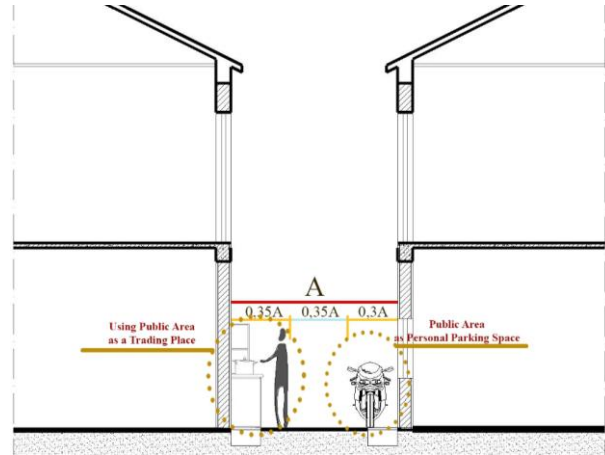


Figure 9. Use of Public Areas in RW 06 Kelurahan Kartini (A = Public Walk-in Alley)
Source: Authors, 2021



Figure 10. Residents Use the Street Area as a Trading Place
Source: Setiawan and Rachima, 2020 [2]

Several houses of residents prefer to dry their clothes on the second floor (Figure 11). Unfortunately, this also has a “bad impact” because this claim of ownership of public space causes the incoming natural lighting to be not optimal so that it has a negative impact on residents. In addition, this hanging clothesline causes the view of some of the residents' houses to be closed.

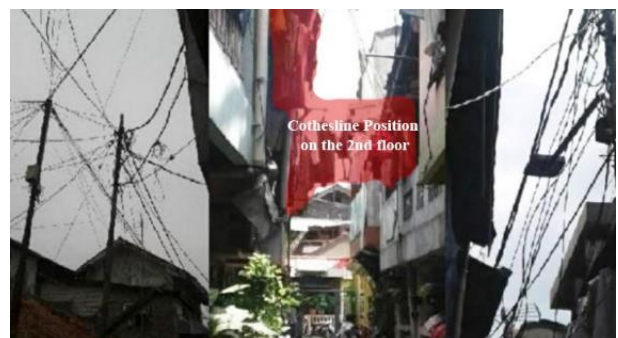


Figure 11. Residents Drying Clothes on the 2nd Floor of Their House
Source: Setiawan and Rachima, 2020 [2]

Judging from Figure 12 obtained from prior researchers, residents who raise ducks are left free so that they can walk freely on the roads. Pets that are allowed to roam freely can enter other people's territory and may cause them discomfort.



Figure 12. Residents Raising Livestock
Source: Setiawan and Rachima, 2020 [2]

From the results of the photo analysis obtained, it can be seen that there are still many people who claim to the public area or domination the public territory to the home territory. This public space claim explains that one of the defensible space principles, namely territoriality, is also not fulfilled in this area.

Several recommendations can be applied to resolve the adverse effects caused by this domination in public space (Figures 13 and 14), such as (1) The local RW or RT provides a special area that residents can use for parking; (2) Provision of space to place personal items above the elevation of passing residents; (3) The terrace which was previously used as a storage area for goods can be used as a place for (a) selling; and (b) drying clothes.



Figure 13. Sketch of Motorbike Parking Completion Recommendations
Source: Authors, 2021



Figure 14. Sketch of Recommendation for Settlement of Goods Placement So as not to Disturb Public Space
Source: Authors, 2021

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the above analysis, it can be concluded that there is domination in the territory that occurred in RW 06 Kelurahan Kartini, Sawah Besar, namely a change from the public territory to the home territory. Residents make this public territory claim to park motorbikes, trade, place dry clothes, and raise animals. From the phenomenon of domination in ownership of public space, it can be concluded that the theory of proxemics is not well applied in this area. This domination in ownership of public space causes “bad impacts,” namely narrowing the road for passing, harming other residents such as natural light not maximally entering, blocking the view, and disturbing residents due to the presence of animals that are left free on the road. This “bad impact” explains that the defensible space principle that must be considered in an environment is not fulfilled.

Some recommendations that can be applied to resolve the adverse effects caused by this phenomenon include:

- a. RW or RT provide land in front of the alley as a motorbike parking area.
- b. Provide space for personal items above the elevation of the road people.
- c. Using the terrace as a place to sell or dry clothes.
- d. Provide pet cages or boundaries as movement areas for pets.

Behavior control is also needed not to cause problems between individuals, such as social education efforts for the surrounding community.

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the location were not possible due to the COVID-19 pandemic when this research was taking place.

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